

CHESHIRE EAST COUNCIL
STATEMENT OF LICENSING POLICY
(LICENSING ACT 2003)

FOREWORD

Cheshire East has a population of 358,900 and covers an area of 116,638 hectares. Cheshire East's administrative area contains the industrial town of Crewe, the old mill towns of Macclesfield, Bollington and Congleton, the market towns of Nantwich, Knutsford and Sandbach, the salt town of Middlewich, the town of Wilmslow as well as the smaller settlements of Holmes Chapel, Alsager and Poynton.

Each of the former district Councils within Cheshire East first produced and published licensing policy statements in January 2005 following the commencement of the Licensing Act 2003.

This Statement of Licensing Policy draws on the original policies of each of the districts and sets down a policy on how Cheshire East Council will deal with applications in order to achieve the four licensing objectives, namely;

- the prevention of crime and disorder;
- public safety;
- the prevention of public nuisance; and
- the protection of children from harm.

It is intended that this policy will be a guide for both applicants and those other parties who have an interest in these matters. Whilst the policy provides framework guidance, the Council, as the Licensing Authority, will ultimately determine each individual application on its own merits.

(date)

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Statement of Licensing Policy ('the Policy') is published by Cheshire East Council ('the Council') as the licensing authority ('the Licensing Authority') in accordance with section 5 of the Licensing Act 2003 ('the Act').
- 1.2 The Policy takes into account the guidance issued under section 182 of the Act by the Department of Culture Media and Sport. The latest guidance was published by the DCMS on 28th June 2007; a copy of the guidance may be accessed via the DCMS website, www.culture.gov.uk

- 1.3 In accordance with section 4 of the Act, the Licensing Authority shall have regard to the Policy in the exercise of its functions in respect of licensable activities and qualifying licensable activities.

‘Licensable activities’ means:

- The sale by retail of alcohol;
- The provision of regulated entertainment; and
- The provision of late night refreshment

‘Qualifying licensable activities’ means:

- The supply of alcohol by or on behalf of a club to, or to the order of, a member of a club;
- The sale by retail of alcohol by or on behalf of a club to a guest or member of the club for consumption on the premises where the sale takes place; and
- The provision of regulated entertainment where that provision is made on behalf of a club for members of the club or members of the club on behalf of their guests,

in accordance with section 1 of the Act and Schedules 1 and 2 to the Act.

The full list of licensable activities is set out at Appendix 1.

- 1.4 In formulating the Policy, the Licensing Authority has consulted interested bodies including the Chief Officer of Police, the Fire Authority, representatives of holders of premises licences, representatives of holders of club premises certificates and representatives of businesses and residents within the Council’s administrative area.
- 1.5 In determining the Policy, the Licensing Authority has given due weight to the views expressed by those who responded to the consultation exercise.

2. OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The Licensing Authority will exercise its licensing functions with a view to promoting the four licensing objectives set out within section 4 of the Act, namely:
- **The prevention of crime and disorder;**
 - **Public safety;**
 - **The prevention of public nuisance; and**
 - **The protection of children from harm**

3. POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

- 3.1 This policy does not prejudice the requirement for the Licensing Authority to consider each application upon its own individual merits.
- 3.2 Nothing in the Policy will:

3.2.1 Undermine the rights of any individual to apply under the terms of the Act for a variety of permissions and have the application considered on its individual merits; and

3.2.2 Override the right of a person or a body who is an interested party or responsible authority (as defined within the Act) to make representations on an application or to seek a review of a licence or certificate in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

3.3 Matters within the control of the licence holder

3.3.1 The Licensing Authority recognises that licensing law is not the primary mechanism for the general control of individuals once they are away from a licensed premises and therefore the direct control of the licence (or certificate) holder. Accordingly, in exercising its licensing functions the Licensing Authority will focus upon matters, which are within the control of the individual applicant or licence holder.

3.3.2 The Licensing Authority will however expect applicants to consider and make necessary provision to ensure that harm is not caused to the licensing objectives as a result of activity in, or in the vicinity of, the licensed premises.

3.3.3 Where appropriate, following receipt of relevant representations, the Licensing Authority may attach conditions to the grant of a licence or certificate which seeks to regulate the behaviour of persons as they leave licensed premises.

3.4 Need for licensed premises

3.4.1 When exercising its licensing functions the Licensing Authority will not be influenced by questions of need. The issue of whether or not there is a need for any particular premises is a commercial matter, which is not relevant to the Licensing Authority's considerations.

3.5 Anti-social behaviour

3.5.1 The Licensing Authority recognises that in addition to the requirements for it to promote the licensing objectives, the Local Authority has a duty under section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to do all it reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder within its administrative area.

3.5.2 The Licensing Authority recognises that, apart from the licensing function, there are a number of other mechanisms available for addressing issues of anti-social behaviour including:

- Planning controls;
- Measures (including closed circuit TV) to create a safer and cleaner environment in partnership with businesses and other agencies;
- 'Alcohol designation orders' also known as "Designated No Drinking Zones" made under the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001 under which the Police have the power to confiscate alcohol
- The use by Police of powers such as the issue of fixed penalty notices and prosecution for sales to underage drinkers;

- The power of the Police to close down a premises for twenty-four hours on the grounds of disorder, the likelihood of disorder or excessive noise emanating from the premises;
- Powers under sections 40 and 41 of the Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003 which provides authorised Environmental Health Officers the power to issue a closure order effective for up to 24 hours in situations where the noise from a licensed premises is causing a public nuisance;
- The powers available to local authorities and the Police contained within the Violent Crime Reduction Act 2006;
- The power available to local authorities to issue fixed penalty notices to licensed premises emitting noise which exceeds the permitted level between 11pm and 7am within the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005;
- The normal enforcement work carried out by the Police; and
- The ability for the Police, or other responsible authority or local residents/businesses to seek a review of a licence or certificate.

4. INTEGRATING STRATEGIES AND AVOIDING DUPLICATION

- 4.1 The Licensing Authority will consider the Local Authority's approved strategies and policies where they are relevant to the exercise of its function as the licensing authority.
- 4.2 The Licensing Authority will provide information in relation to Premises Licences and Club Premises Certificates granted to the Planning Department and the relevant transport agencies in order that the provision of late night transport from entertainment venues may be considered.
- 4.3 The Licensing Authority recognises the need to avoid, so far as possible, duplication of existing legislation and other regulatory regimes.
- 4.4 The Licensing Authority recognises that there should be a clear separation of the planning, building control and licensing regimes in order to avoid duplication. Whilst there may be some factors affecting the planning decision, which may also affect the decision of the Licensing Committee, licensing applications will not be a re-run of planning applications.
- 4.5 The Licensing Authority is not bound by decisions made by the Planning Committee and vice versa.
- 4.6 The Licensing Authority recognises that as part of implementing local authority cultural strategies, proper account should be taken of the need to encourage and promote a broad range of entertainment, particularly live music, dancing and theatre, including the performance of a wide range of traditional and historic plays for the wider cultural benefit of communities. The Licensing Authority recognises the need for a balance the cultural needs with the necessity of promoting the licensing objectives.

5. STEPS TO PROMOTE THE LICENSING OBJECTIVES

Operating schedules

- 5.1 Applications for Premises Licences and Club Premises Certificates must be accompanied by an operating schedule, which is a written description of how the premises and proposed activities will be operated and managed. The operating schedule should address how the applicant proposed to meet the four licensing objectives.
- 5.2 The Licensing Authority takes the view that the applicants should discuss their operating schedules in draft form with the appropriate Responsible Authorities (as set out within Appendix 2) particularly the Police, the Fire and Rescue Service and the Local Authority's Environmental Health Department prior to formal submission of the application. Applicants will thereby have access to expert advice on the steps that may be necessary to promote the licensing objectives.
- 5.3 The Licensing Authority recognises that the number of issues which need to be addressed within an operating schedule will depend on the size of the premises and the type of licensable activity provided. Whilst the following lists are not exhaustive, the Licensing Authority expects applicants to consider the following issues:

5.4.1 Prevention of Crime and Disorder

The means by which crime and disorder will be prevented by the effective management and operation of the licensed activities. The issues may include:

- Crime prevention design, including appropriate lighting of exterior areas;
- Door supervision together with the maintenance of an incident book;
- Use of toughened or plastic glasses;
- Mechanisms for combating drug dealing and abuse;
- The use of CCTV cameras;
- Use of 'Pubwatch' radio system or other means of communication;
- Use of ID scan equipment

5.4.2 Prevention of public nuisance

The means by which nuisances will be prevented by the effective management and operation of the licensed activities. The issues may include:

- Measures to deal with noise emanating from the premises including external areas such as beer gardens;
- Noise and disturbance caused by people leaving the premises;
- Whether there will be a 'drinking up' time
- Whether doors and windows will be kept closed or other methods of noise control operated;

5.4.3 Public safety

The means by which public safety will be promoted by the effective management and operation of the licensed activities. The issues may include:

- Fire/emergency procedures and the training of staff in such procedures;
- Door supervision together with the maintenance of an incident book;

- Assessments in relation to the safety of performers in addition to audience and staff

5.4.4 Protection of children from harm

The means by which children will be protected from harm (including any damaging, detrimental or injurious effects) by the effective management and operation of the licensable activities. The issues may include:

- Restrictions on access by children either to the whole or any part of the premises;
- Provision of adult supervision;
- Use of recognised proof of age schemes

- 5.5 Every supply of alcohol under a Premises Licence must be made or authorised by the holder of a Personal Licence. The Licensing Authority recommends that in appropriate circumstances, particularly in relation to large premises, a minimum of one member of staff in addition to the Designated Premises Supervisor should hold a Personal Licence.

Large scale events of a temporary nature

- 5.3 The Licensing Authority expects applications for Premises Licences for temporary events (where the event is too large in scale to be authorised by way of a Temporary Event Notice) to submit their draft operating schedules to the Responsible Authorities (in particular the Police, Environmental Health and Health and Safety) well in advance, and no later than six months before the date of the event, in order that proper consultation and discussion can take place between the Responsible Authorities and the applicant.
- 5.4 The Licensing Authority recognises that such events can give rise to special considerations in respect of public safety and therefore expects operating schedules to show an awareness of these matters. Applicants are referred to the following documentation:
- The Event Safety Guide – A guide to health, safety and welfare at music and similar events (HSE 1999);
 - Managing Crowds Safety (HSE 2000)
 - Five steps to risk assessment: Case Studies (HSE 1998)
 - The Guide to Safety at Sports Grounds (The Stationary Office, 1997) etc

Small scale events of a temporary nature – Temporary Event Notices

- 5.5 Whilst the provisions of the Act require ten working days notice to be given of temporary events (which fulfil the requirements of Part V of the Act), the Licensing Authority strongly recommends that notices should be submitted sufficiently early to enable proper consultation to take place between the Police and the premises user.
- 5.6 However, it is also recognised that notice should not be given so far in advance of a proposed event that it is difficult for the Police to make a sensible assessment in

relation to the proposals. It is suggested that service of a Temporary Event Notice six months before a proposed event is the maximum period which is appropriate.

6. CONDITIONS

- 6.1 If no relevant representations are received by the Licensing Authority in relation to an application for a licence or certificate, the Licensing Authority will grant the licence/certificate subject only to the applicable mandatory conditions (as set out within the Act) and such conditions as are consistent with the proposals set out within the applicant's operating schedule.
- 6.2 The Licensing Authority may only impose conditions on a licence/certificate where its discretion has been engaged following the receipt of relevant representations and where it is satisfied of the necessity to impose conditions due to the representations received.
- 6.3 Any conditions imposed by the Licensing Authority will be necessary in order to promote the licensing objectives and proportionate to the premises and/or the events to be licensed.
- 6.4 The Licensing Authority will not attach conditions, which, if imposed, would have the effect of duplicating other existing legislative requirements. Conditions, which impose requirements over and above, that contained within other existing legislation may be imposed if relevant representations are received.
- 6.5 The Licensing Authority recognises that the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 places the onus on applicants and licensees to demonstrate that they have undertaken and recorded a fire safety risk assessment which takes into account risks from fire, measures necessary to control the risks and the identification of safe occupancy levels. It is also recognised that a capacity limit should not be imposed by way of condition on the basis of fire safety grounds as under article 43 of the A 'safe capacity' will only be imposed where necessary for the promotion of public safety or the prevention of crime and disorder and will not be imposed if a capacity has been introduced through other legislation.
- 6.6 Where appropriate, the Licensing Authority will make use of the pool of conditions in Annex D of the guidance published by the Department of Culture Media and Sport (DCMS) in accordance with section 182 of the Act. (The current guidance, issued on 28th June 2008, may be viewed on the DCMS website, www.culture.gov.uk)

7. CUMULATIVE IMPACT

- 7.1 It is recognised that an unusual number, type and density of premises selling alcohol for consumption on the premises within a concentrated area may have a cumulative impact on the promotion of the licensing objectives.
- 7.2 The cumulative effect of the premises may stem from the saturation of the area with such premises making it a focal point for large groups of people to gather and create serious problems of disorder and nuisance.
- 7.3 The nuisance and disorder may be characterised as the cumulative effect of all the premises taken together where the impact on the surrounding areas of the

behaviour of the customers from those premises when taken together is greater than the usual impact from customers of individual premises.

- 7.4 At the present time there is no evidence to suggest that a special policy in relation to cumulative impact is appropriate in respect of any area within Cheshire East, However should evidence become available, then this decision will be reviewed.

8. LICENSING HOURS

- 8.1 The Licensing Authority will determine licensing hours based on the individual merits of each application.
- 8.2 The Licensing Authority recognises that in some circumstances, flexible licensing hours for the sale of alcohol can help to ensure that the concentrations of customers leaving premises simultaneously are avoided. It is noted that this can help to reduce the friction at late night fast food outlets, taxi ranks and other sources of transport, which lead to disorder and disturbance.
- 8.3 The Licensing Authority further recognises the Government's view that licensing hours should not inhibit the development of thriving and safe evening and night-time local economies which are important for investment and employment locally and attractive to domestic and international tourists. Whilst providing consumers with greater choice and flexibility is an important consideration, the Licensing Authority takes the view this should always be carefully balanced against the duty to promote the four licensing objectives and the rights of local residents to peace and quiet.
- 8.4 The Licensing Authority will not seek to impose uniform closure times in relation to alcohol licensed premises and will consider each application on its merits. However, where premises are situated in sensitive areas, in circumstances where the Licensing Authority's discretion has been engaged through the receipt of relevant representations, consideration will be given to the imposition of conditions aimed at limiting the impact of noise and disturbance on residents. Such conditions may, for example, include the use of door supervisors, or measures to prevent the escape of sound from within the premises. Licensees and certificate holders are reminded that they should take reasonable steps to prevent the occurrence of crime and disorder and public nuisance in outside areas such as beer gardens or smoking shelters and in areas such as pavements immediately outside their premises, where and to the extent that these matters are within their control.
- 8.5 The Licensing Authority recommends that applicant's indicate within the operating schedule that consideration has been given to the impact the licensing hours applied for will impact on local residents and the surrounding area.
- 8.6 The Licensing Authority will consider licensing shops, stores and supermarkets to sell alcohol for consumption off the premises at any time when the retail outlet is open for shopping unless there are good reasons, based on the licensing objectives, for restricting the hours. Consideration may be given to restricting the licensing hours of individual shops in circumstances where representations received indicate that the premises is a focus of disorder and disturbance.

9. CHILDREN

Access to Licensed Premises

- 9.1 Whilst each application will be considered on its merits, where the Licensing Authority's discretion has been engaged following the receipt of relevant representations, conditions in relation to the admission of persons under the age of eighteen may be imposed if there is evidence to suggest that this is necessary and proportionate in order to prevent physical, moral or psychological harm to them.
- 9.2 Circumstances in which concerns about access of children may lead to such the imposition of such conditions include premises:
- where entertainment or services of an adult or sexual nature are commonly provided;
 - where there have been convictions of members of the current staff at the premises for serving alcohol to minors or with a reputation for underage drinking;
 - with a known association with drug taking or dealing;
 - where there is a strong element of gambling on the premises (but not, for instance, the simple presence of a small number of cash prize gaming machines); and
 - where the supply of alcohol for consumption on the premises is the exclusive or primary purpose of the services provided at the premises.
- 9.3 Where appropriate to limit access to a licensed premises to children due in order to promote the prevention of harm to children, the Licensing Authority may consider the imposition of the following:
- limitations on the hours when children may be present;
 - limitations excluding the presence of children under certain ages when particular specified activities are taking place;
 - limitations on the parts of premises to which children might be given access;
 - age limitations (below 18);
 - requirements for accompanying adults (including for example, a combination of requirements which provide that children under a particular age must be accompanied by an adult);
 - full exclusion of all those people under 18 from the premises when any licensable activities are taking place.
- 9.4 The Licensing Authority will not impose a condition on any licence or certificate requiring the admission of children to any premises.
- 9.5 Where a large number of children are likely to be present at an event involving regulated entertainment, the Licensing Authority will expect operating schedules to indicate that consideration has been given to the safety of children. In addition, in such circumstances, where its discretion has been engaged following receipt of relevant representations, the Licensing Authority may impose conditions requiring an appropriate number of adult staff to ensure their safety.
- 9.6 The Licensing Authority recommends that in order to prevent illegal sales to underage persons, licence holders employ a recognised 'proof of age' scheme, for example the 'Challenge 21' scheme.

Children and cinemas

- 9.7 In the case of premises giving film exhibitions, the Licensing Authority will expect licensees or clubs to include in their operating schedules arrangements for restricting children from viewing age-restricted films classified by according to the recommendations of the British Board of Film Classification or the Licensing Authority.

Responsible Authority and Children

- 9.8 The Licensing Authority recognises the Local Safeguarding Children Board as the responsible authority for the purposes of notification upon matters relating to the protection of children.

10. ENFORCEMENT

- 10.1 Once licensed, it is essential that premises are maintained and operated so as to ensure the continued promotion of the licensing objectives and compliance with the specific requirements of the Act.
- 10.2 The Licensing Authority will establish a protocol for enforcement with Cheshire Constabulary to provide for the efficient discharge of this function in conjunction with the enforcement officers of the Licensing Authority, Environmental Health officers, Trading Standards officers, and other agencies as appropriate.
- 10.3 Resources will be deployed in accordance with an assessment of which premises and events manifest the greatest risk to the promotion of the licensing objectives.
- 10.4 The Licensing Authority recognises the importance of co-operation between licence holders, Authorised Persons (as set out within Appendix 2), Responsible Authorities and Interested Parties in order to promote the licensing objectives. The Licensing Authority therefore commends the practice whereby a Responsible Authority or Authorised Person who has concerns about any premises should draw these concerns to the attention of the licence/certificate holder at an early stage with a warning that remedial action should be undertaken.
- 10.5 The Licensing Authority will therefore expect to see evidence from the Responsible Authorities of warnings, and of failure on the part of the licence holder to respond to such warnings, where an application is made to it to conduct a formal review of a licence.

11. ADMINISTRATIONS AND EXERCISE OF FUNCTIONS

- 11.1 The Licensing Authority has delegated certain decisions and functions under the Licensing Act 2003 to its Licensing Committee and, in recognition of the need to provide a speedy, efficient and cost-effective service, where possible to Licensing Sub-Committees and officers.
- 11.2 The table at Appendix 2 sets out the agreed delegation of decisions and functions to the Licensing Committee, Sub-Committees and officers.

12. PERIOD IN FORCE

- 12.1 This Statement of Licensing Policy was approved by Cheshire East Council on (date) and will take effect until such time as it is reviewed; a reviewed policy will be published no later than 7 January 2011.

APPENDIX 1: Licensable Activities

The following are 'licensable activities for the purposes of the Licensing Act 2003:

- Retail sale of alcohol
- Supply of alcohol to club members
- Provision of 'regulated entertainment' - to the public, to club members or with a view to profit, which includes:
 - Performance of a play
 - Exhibition of a film
 - Indoor sporting events
 - Boxing or wrestling entertainment
 - Performance of live music
 - Playing of recorded music
 - Performance of dance
 - Provision of facilities for making music
 - Provision of facilities for dancing
 - Entertainment of a similar description to the performance of live music, the playing of recorded music or a performance of dance
- Supply of hot food and/or drink from any premises between 11pm and 5am

The Act provides that the following are not to be regarded as regulated entertainment:

- (a) film exhibitions for the purposes of demonstration of a product, advertisement of any goods or services or the provision of information, education or instruction;
- (b) film exhibitions which consist or form part of an exhibit put on show for any purposes of a museum or art gallery;
- (c) the performance of live music or the playing of recorded music that is incidental to some other activity which is not itself regulated entertainment;
- (d) the simultaneous reception and playing of a programme included in a programme service within the meaning of the Broadcasting Act 1990
- (e) the provision of any entertainment or entertainment facilities (a) for the purposes of or for purposes incidental to, a religious meeting or service, or (b) at a place of public religious worship
- (f) the provision of entertainment or entertainment facilities at a garden fete or a function or event of a similar character provided the event concerned is not promoted for purposes of private gain
- (g) a performance of morris dancing or any dancing of a similar nature or a performance of unamplified live music as an integral part of such a performance or facilities enabling persons to take part in such entertainment
- (h) the provision of any entertainment or entertainment facilities (i) on premises consisting or forming part of a vehicle, and (ii) at a time when the vehicle is not permanently or temporarily parked

The Act states that an activity is not a licensable activity if it is carried on: -

- (a) aboard an aircraft, hovercraft or railway vehicle engaged on a journey;
- (b) aboard a vessel engaged on an international journey;
- (c) at an approved wharf at a designated port or hoverport;

- (d) at an examination station at a designated airport;
- (e) at a royal palace;
- (f) at premises which at the time when the activity is carried on are permanently or temporarily occupied for the purposes of the armed forces of the Crown;
- (g) at premises in respect of which a certificate issued under section 174 (exemption for national security) has effect or
- (h) at such other place as may be prescribed by the Government in regulations

APPENDIX 2: Authorised Persons, Responsible Authorities and Interested Parties

Authorised Persons

This group is entitled to carry out inspection and enforcement roles and include officers of the Local Authority, Fire Authority inspectors, Health and Safety at Work inspections and Environmental Health Officers.

In addition, the Police have the power to close premises on the grounds of disorder or nuisance caused by noise coming from the premises.

Responsible Authorities

This group must be notified of all applications for a premises licence. They are entitled to make representations to the Licensing Authority and include: -

- The Police
- The Fire Authority
- Health and Safety Authority
- The Environmental Health Department (Cheshire East Council)
- The Local Planning Authority (Cheshire East Council)
- The Local Safeguarding Children Board (?)¹
- Trading Standards (Cheshire East Council)

In relation to a vessel, but no other premises, responsible authorities also include the navigation authorities that have statutory functions in relation to the waters where the vessel is usually moored or berthed or any waters where it is proposed to be navigated at a time when it is used for licensable activities. These include: the Environment Agency, the British Waterways Board, and the Secretary of State for Transport, who in practice acts through the Maritime and Coastguard Agency.

Interested Parties

This group may make representations to the Licensing Authority on applications for the grant, variation or review of premises licences and includes: -

- A person living in the vicinity of the premises in question
- A body representing persons who live in that vicinity e.g. a residents association
- A person involved in a business in the vicinity of the premises
- A body representing persons involved in such businesses e.g. a trade association.

Any of these persons can have their view represented by for example, a solicitor, MP, friend or a local ward councillor.

¹ NOTE: Determine whether arrangement will still remain in place whereby the Police will deal with applications on behalf of LSCB.

APPENDIX 3: Table of delegations of licensing functions

Functions under the Licensing Act will be dealt with as follows:

Matter to be Dealt with	Full Committee	Sub-Committee	Officers
Application for Personal Licence		If a police objection	If no objections made
Application for Personal Licence with unspent convictions		All Cases.	
Application for premises Licence/Club Premises Certificate		If a relevant representation made.	If no relevant representation made.
Application for provisional statement		If a relevant representation is made.	If no relevant representation is made
Application to vary Premises Licence/Club Premises Certificate		If a relevant representation made.	If no relevant representation made.
Application to vary designated Personal Licence holder		If a police objection.	All other cases.
Request to be removed as designated Personal Licence Holder.			All cases.
Application of transfer of Premises Licence.		If a police objection.	All other cases.
Application for Interim Authorities		If a police objection	All other cases.
Application to review Premises Licence/Club Premises Certificate.		All cases.	
Decision on whether a complaint is irrelevant, frivolous, vexatious, etc.			All cases.
Decision to object when Local Authority is a consultee and not a lead authority.		All cases.	
Determination of a police objection to a Temporary Event Notice.		All cases.	

