

Report to: Licensing and Enforcement Sub Committee



Date of Meeting 13 August 2025

Document classification: Part A Public Document

Exemption applied: None

Review date for release N/A

Application for the grant of a premises licence under the Licensing Act 2003

Report summary:

The report summarises an application for the grant of a new premises licence to be considered by the sub-committee.

Is the proposed decision in accordance with:

Budget Yes ☒ No ☐

Policy Framework Yes ☒ No ☐

Recommendation:

That the licensing sub-committee consider an application for the grant of a premises licence for the supply of alcohol on and off the premises, regulated entertainment and late-night refreshment at Poltimore House, Poltimore, Exeter, EX5 0AU.

Reason for recommendation:

To comply with the statutory process.

Officer: Phillippa Norsworthy, Licensing Manager, licensing@eastdevon.gov.uk

Portfolio(s) (check which apply):

- ☐ Assets and Economy
- ☐ Communications and Democracy
- ☐ Council, Corporate and External Engagement
- ☐ Culture, Leisure, Sport and Tourism
- ☐ Environment - Nature and Climate
- ☒ Environment - Operational
- ☐ Finance
- ☐ Place, Infrastructure and Strategic Planning
- ☐ Sustainable Homes and Communities

Equalities impact Low Impact

Climate change Low Impact

Risk: Low Risk;

Links to background information

[Statement of licensing policy 2021-2026 - East Devon](#)

[Revised guidance issued under section 182 of Licensing Act 2003 - GOV.UK](#)

APPENDIX A- Premises Licence Application

APPENDIX B – Plan of premises

APPENDIX C – Location plan

APPENDIX D – Representations received

APPENDIX E – Responses to Notices of Hearing

APPENDIX F – Operating Schedule

APPENDIX G – Police agreed position

APPENDIX H – Statement from Poltimore House Trust

APPENDIX I – Poltimore House NMP & EMP

Link to [Council Plan](#)

Priorities (check which apply)

- ☐ A supported and engaged community
 - ☐ Carbon neutrality and ecological recovery
 - ☒ Resilient economy that supports local business
 - ☐ Financially secure and improving quality of services
-

Report in full

1 Application

- 1.1 An application has been received from Poltimore House Trust for the grant of a new premises licence application to authorise the sale of alcohol, on and off sales, regulated entertainment and late-night refreshment.
- 1.2 Poltimore House is a grade 2 listed building situated in the outskirts of Exeter within 13 acres of Grounds which attract many visitors. Included within the site is a café and farm shop, which operate under a separate limited company.
- 1.3 Since a serious arson attack in 2024 the Trust are working towards trying to improve their capacity for income generation to aid recovery and sustainability of the premises.
- 1.4 The application can be found at **APPENDIX A**.
- 1.5 The site plan submitted with the application can be found at **APPENDIX B**. The proposed area for licensable activities to take place is indicated by way of a continuous red line.
- 1.6 A location map of the premises and surrounding area can be found at **APPENDIX C**.

2 Statutory Bodies' Response

- 2.1 Devon & Cornwall Police
Representation Received. The Police reached an agreed position with the applicant. Further details regarding this agreement can be found at **APPENDIX D**.
- 2.2 Devon & Somerset Fire & Rescue Service
No representations.

2.3 Area Child Protection Committee and Local Safeguarding Children Board

No representations.

2.4 Devon Trading Standards

No representations.

2.5 East Devon District Council, Environmental Health Service

No representations.

2.6 East Devon District Council, Planning & Countryside Service

No representations.

2.7 Primary Care Trust

No representations.

2.8 Home Office

No representations.

3 Representations and Responses to Notices of Hearing

3.1 The Police raised a representation, based upon the licensing objectives of the prevention of crime and disorder and the protection of children of harm.

3.2 During the application consultation process, the police reached an 'agreed position' with the applicant. The applicant has agreed to additional conditions being imposed to the premises licence, should the licence be granted. The agreed proposed conditions can be found at **APPENDIX G**.

3.3 Representations were received from two residents, who live in proximity to Poltimore House. Full details of their representation can be found at **APPENDIX D**. The representations refer to all four of the licensing objectives. Prevention of crime and disorder, prevention of public nuisance, public safety and the protection of children from harm.

3.4 Details of the responses to the statutory Notice of Hearing are attached at **APPENDIX E**, including a summary of key points submitted by all parties.

4 Proposed Operating Schedule and Mediation.

4.1 The conditions offered by the applicant in the operating schedule can be found at **APPENDIX F**. These conditions were offered as part of the application.

4.2 Devon & Cornwall Police contacted the Licensing Team on 30 June 2025 outlining their representation relevant to the prevention of crime and disorder and the protection of children from harm licensing objectives. The applicant came to an agreed position with the Police and accepted additional conditions to be imposed on the premises licence, should it be granted. Details of the agreed position can be found at **APPENDIX G**. The additional conditions were in relation to staff training, keeping an incident log at the premises, the use of Door Supervisors at larger events, operating a Challenge 25 age verification policy and keeping a refusals log for refused sales of alcohol.

4.3 Details of the representations raised by the two local residents were forwarded to the applicant on 23 July 2025. To mediate with the persons making representations, the Poltimore House Trust issued a statement which was forwarded to the persons making representations on 29 July 2025. A copy of this statement can be found at **APPENDIX H**.

- 4.4 On 29 July 2025 the persons making representations confirmed that they both wished to continue with a hearing.
- 4.5 Although Environmental Health did not make a representation to this application, they did contact the applicant during the consultation process to enquire whether the applicant had considered a Noise Management Plan (NMP) to manage any noise nuisance from prospective events, and an Event Management Plan (EMP) to ensure the safety of persons attending an event. The applicant provided Environmental Health with a NMP and an example of an EMP and these are attached as **APPENDIX I**. On that basis Environmental Health did not raise a representation.

5 Relevant Licensing Policy Considerations

Licensing Objectives

- 5.1 Section 3.1.1 of the Policy states: 'The Licensing Authority has a duty under the Act to carry out its licensing functions with a view to promoting the four licensing objectives.'

These are:-

- ☐ The prevention of crime and disorder
- ☐ Public safety
- ☐ The prevention of public nuisance
- ☐ The protection of children from harm

- 5.2 Section 3.1.2 of the policy states: These objectives are the only matters to be taken into account in determining the application and any conditions attached must be appropriate in achieving the licensing objectives.

- 5.3 Section 3.1.3 of the Policy states: A licence will only be granted where the Licensing Authority is satisfied that these objectives have been met.

Conditions

- 5.4 Section 6 of the policy sets out what the Sub Committee should consider before imposing conditions on a licence.

- 5.5 Section 6.3 of the policy states: Generally it is recognised that the licensing function is not to be seen as a mechanism for the general control of anti-social behaviour by individuals/groups once they are beyond the direct control of the licence holder of any premises concerned. But the Licensing Authority's discretion may be engaged if relevant representations are made and there is an evidential link between the disturbance and the licensed venue.

Licensing Hours

- 5.6 Section 10.1 of the Policy states: The licensing authority will deal with the issue of licensing hours on the individual merits of each application. When the Authority's discretion is engaged consideration will be given to the individual merits of an application but the presumption will be to grant the hours requested unless there are objections to those hours raised by Responsible Authorities or any other person on the basis of the licensing objectives. However, when issuing a licence with hours beyond midnight higher standards of control will generally need to be included in operating schedules to promote the licensing objectives especially for premises which are situated near residential areas.

- 5.7 Section 10.4 of the Policy states: The terminal hours will normally be approved where the applicant can show that the proposal would not adversely affect the licensing objectives unless, after hearing relevant representation the licensing authority believe it necessary, proportionate and reasonable to restrict the hours required.

Nuisance

- 5.8 Section 16.1 of the Policy states: To promote the licensing objectives, applicants for licences for licensable activities will be required to demonstrate the measures they have in place for the prevention of public nuisance. The impact of the licensable activities on people living in the vicinity should not be disproportionate or unreasonable. The issues will mainly concern noise nuisance, light pollution, noxious smells and litter. The prevention of public nuisance can include low-level nuisance affecting a few people living locally as well as a major disturbance affecting the whole community. It may also include the prevention of the reduction of the living and working amenity and environment of interested parties.

6 Guidance issued under Section 182 Licensing Act 2003 (issued February 2025)

6.1 Crime and Disorder

Section 2.1 of the Guidance states: Licensing authorities should look to the police as the main source of advice on crime and disorder. They should also seek to involve the local Community Safety Partnership (CSP).

6.2 Public Safety

Section 2.8 of the Guidance states: Licence holders have a responsibility to ensure the safety of those using their premises, as a part of their duties under the 2003 Act. This concerns the safety of people using the relevant premises rather than public health which is addressed in other legislation. Physical safety includes the prevention of accidents and injuries and other immediate harms that can result from alcohol consumption such as unconsciousness or alcohol poisoning. Conditions relating to public safety may also promote the crime and disorder objective as noted above. There will of course be occasions when a public safety condition could incidentally benefit a person's health more generally, but it should not be the purpose of the condition as this would be outside the licensing authority's powers (be ultra vires) under the 2003 Act. Conditions should not be imposed on a premises licence or club premises certificate which relate to cleanliness or hygiene.

6.3 Public Nuisance

Section 2.21 of the Guidance states: The 2003 Act enables licensing authorities and responsible authorities, through representations, to consider what constitutes public nuisance and what is appropriate to prevent it in terms of conditions attached to specific premises licences and club premises certificates. It is therefore important that in considering the promotion of this licensing objective, licensing authorities and responsible authorities focus on the effect of the licensable activities at the specific premises on persons living and working (including those carrying on business) in the area around the premises which may be disproportionate and unreasonable. The issues will mainly concern noise nuisance, light pollution, noxious smells and litter.

6.4 Protection of Children from Harm

Section 2.28 of the Guidance states: The protection of children from harm includes the protection of children from moral, psychological and physical harm. This includes not only protecting children from the harms associated directly with alcohol consumption but also wider harms such as exposure to strong language and sexual expletives (for example, in the context of exposure to certain films or adult entertainment). Licensing authorities must also consider the need to protect children from sexual exploitation when undertaking licensing functions.

Representations

- 6.5 Section 9.4 of the Guidance states: A representation is "relevant" if it relates to the likely effect of the grant of the licence on the promotion of at least one of the licensing objectives. For example, a representation from a local businessperson about the commercial damage caused by competition from new licensed premises would not be relevant. On the other

hand, a representation by a businessperson that nuisance caused by new premises would deter customers from entering the local area, and the steps proposed by the applicant to prevent that nuisance were inadequate, would be relevant. In other words, representations should relate to the impact of licensable activities carried on from premises on the objectives. There is no requirement for a responsible authority or other person to produce a recorded history of problems at premises to support their representations, and in fact this would not be possible for new premises.

- 6.6 Section 9.9 of the Guidance states: It is recommended that, in borderline cases, the benefit of the doubt about any aspect of a representation should be given to the person making that representation. The subsequent hearing would then provide an opportunity for the person or body making the representation to amplify and clarify it.

The Role of Responsible Authorities

- 6.7 Section 9.12 of the Guidance states: Each responsible authority will be an expert in their respective field, and in some cases it is likely that a particular responsible authority will be the licensing authority's main source of advice in relation to a particular licensing objective. For example, the police have a key role in managing the night-time economy and should have good working relationships with those operating in their local area. The police should usually therefore be the licensing authority's main source of advice on matters relating to the promotion of the crime and disorder licensing objective.

Imposing conditions

- 6.8 Section 10.8 of the Guidance states: The licensing authority may not impose any conditions unless its discretion has been exercised following receipt of relevant representations and it is satisfied as a result of a hearing (unless all parties agree a hearing is not necessary) that it is appropriate to impose conditions to promote one or more of the four licensing objectives.
- 6.9 Section 10.9 of the Guidance states: It is possible that in some cases no additional conditions will be appropriate to promote the licensing objectives.

6.10 Proportionality

Section 10.10 of the Guidance states: The 2003 Act requires that licensing conditions should be tailored to the size, type, location and characteristics and activities taking place at the premises concerned. Conditions should be determined on a case-by-case basis and standardised conditions which ignore these individual aspects should be avoided.

6.11 Hours of Trading

Section 10.13 of the Guidance states: The Government acknowledges that different licensing strategies may be appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives in different areas. The 2003 Act gives the licensing authority power to make decisions about the hours during which premises can conduct licensable activities as part of the implementation of its licensing policy statement. Licensing authorities are best placed to make decisions about appropriate opening hours in their areas based on their local knowledge and in consultation with responsible authorities. However, licensing authorities must always consider each application and must not impose predetermined licensed opening hours, without giving individual consideration to the merits of each application.

7 Observations.

- 7.1 Following the implementation of the first set of regulations under the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act on 25 April 2012 a new provision relating to the 'test' that Licensing Committees should consider when deciding on licensing applications was introduced. The evidential level for Licensing Committees has been lowered so that the test now is that their decisions need only be 'appropriate' and no longer 'necessary'.

7.2 The application being considered is a grant of a new premises licence to permit:

Sale of alcohol to be consumed on and off the premises:

Monday to Thursday – 11:00-00:00

Friday and Saturday – 11:00-00:30

Sunday – 11:00-23:00.

Late night refreshment – indoors/outdoors:

Friday and Saturday – 23:00-00:30.

Recorded music – indoors/outdoors:

Monday to Thursday – 10:00-23:00

Friday and Saturday – 10:00-00:00

Sunday – 10:00-22:00.

Live music – indoors/outdoors:

Monday to Thursday – 12:00-23:00

Friday and Saturday – 12:00-00:00

Sunday- 12:00-22:00.

Exhibition of films – indoors/outdoors:

Monday to Friday – 14:00-22:00

Saturday and Sunday – 10:00-22:00.

Performance of plays – indoors/outdoors:

Monday to Friday – 14:00-22:00

Saturday and Sunday – 12:00-22:00.

7.3 As a result of deregulatory changes that have amended the Licensing Act 2003, no licence is now required for a number of activities. Including:

Live music: no licence permission is required for:

- a performance of unamplified live music between 08.00 and 23.00 on any day, on any premises.
- a performance of amplified live music between 08.00 and 23.00 on any day on premises authorised to sell alcohol for consumption on those premises, provided that the audience does not exceed 500 people.

Recorded Music: no licence permission is required for:

- any playing of recorded music between 08.00 and 23.00 on any day on premises authorised to sell alcohol for consumption on those premises, provided that the audience does not exceed 500 people.

Performance of a play: no licence permission is required for:

- a performance of a play, if it takes place between 08:00 and 23:00 before an audience of no more than 500 people.

The Guidance issued under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003 states at section 16.8: Anyone involved in the organisation or provision of entertainment activities – whether or not any such activity is licensable under the 2003 Act – must comply with any applicable duties that may be imposed by other legislation relevant to the event (e.g. in areas such as crime and disorder, fire, health and safety, noise, nuisance and planning). Any such person should take steps to be aware of relevant best practice, and may find responsible authorities a useful source of expert support and advice.

- 7.4 David LEE has been specified as the Designated Premises Supervisor (DPS). Mr Lee holds a personal licence, ERYC/079845 issued by the East Riding of Yorkshire.
- 7.5 Responses to the Notice of Hearing have been received from the applicant and objectors, and all parties will be in attendance at the hearing. Details of the responses to the Notice of Hearing and additional comments in support of both the application and representations received are attached at **APPENDIX E**.
- 7.6 The Sub-Committee will now need to consider whether to grant this application as applied for or as a result of the received representations, refuse the application or grant the application in a different form.

Legal Advice

1. As relevant representations have been made in respect of the application, this hearing must be held. (Relevant representations are about the likely effect of the grant of the application on the promotion of the licensing objectives, by any person, bodies representing them or responsible authorities). The sub-committee must disregard any information or evidence not relevant to the licensing objectives.
2. The sub-committee must consider this application in accordance with Section 4 of the Licensing Act 2003, which requires that licensing functions must be carried out with a view to promoting the four licensing objectives. The licensing authority must also have regard to its own licensing policy and the Secretary of State's guidance, but may depart from both if it has good reason to do so. Those reasons should be stated.
3. Section 18 of the Act requires the licensing authority to grant a premises licence unless it considers additional steps are needed for the promotion of the licensing objectives having regard to any relevant representations.

The steps are:

- (a) to grant the licence subject to:
 - (i) the conditions in the operating schedule modified to such extent as members consider necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives, and
 - (ii) any condition which must under sections 19, 20 or 21 be included in the licence;
- (b) to exclude from the scope of the licence any of the licensable activities to which the application relates
- (c) to refuse to specify a person in the licence as the premises supervisor
- (d) to reject the application.

The conditions of the licence are modified if any are altered or omitted or any new condition is added. Different conditions may be applied to different parts of the premises, and to different licensable activities. The sub-committee must give its reasons for its decision to take any of these steps. Similarly, if any part of an application is rejected, the sub-committee must give its reasons.

4. The Act requires mandatory conditions to be imposed where supplying alcohol or exhibiting films are approved as licensed activities. It also requires a mandatory condition to be imposed where door supervisors or other individuals carrying out security activities are conditions on the licence.

Section 19 - Mandatory conditions relating to the supply of alcohol for consumption OFF the premises

1. (a) There shall be no sale or supply of alcohol when there is no designated premises supervisor

in respect of this premises licence or at a time when the said premises supervisor does not hold a personal licence or when his/her licence is suspended.

(b) Every supply of alcohol under the premises licence must be made or authorised by a person who holds a personal licence.

2. (1) The premises licence holder or club premises certificate holder must ensure that an age verification policy is adopted in respect of the premises in relation to the sale or supply of alcohol.
 - (2) The designated premises supervisor in relation to the premises licence must ensure that the supply of alcohol at the premises is carried on in accordance with the age verification policy.
 - (3) The policy must require individuals who appear to the responsible person to be under 18 years of age (or such older age as may be specified in the policy) to produce on request, before being served alcohol, identification bearing their photograph, date of birth and either-
 - (a) a holographic mark, or
 - (b) an ultraviolet feature.
3. (1) A relevant person shall ensure that no alcohol is sold or supplied for consumption on or off the premises for a price which is less than the permitted price.
 - (2) For the purposes of the condition set out in paragraph 7(1) -
 - (a) "duty" is to be construed in accordance with the Alcoholic Liquor Duties Act 1979;
 - (b) "permitted price" is the price found by applying the formula -

$$P = D + (D \times V)$$

where-

- (i) P is the permitted price,
 - (ii) D is the amount of duty chargeable in relation to the alcohol as if the duty were charged on the date of the sale or supply of the alcohol, and
 - (iii) V is the rate of value added tax chargeable in relation to the alcohol as if the value added tax were charged on the date of the sale or supply of the alcohol;
- (c) "relevant person" means, in relation to premises in respect of which there is in force a premises licence-
 - (i) the holder of the premises licence,
 - (ii) the designated premises supervisor (if any) in respect of such a licence, or
 - (iii) the personal licence holder who makes or authorises a supply of alcohol under such a licence;
 - (d) "relevant person" means, in relation to premises in respect of which there is in force a club premises certificate, any member or officer of the club present on the premises in a capacity which enables the member or officer to prevent the supply in question; and
 - (e) "value added tax" means value added tax charged in accordance with the Value Added Tax Act 1994.
- (3) Where the permitted price given by Paragraph (b) of paragraph 2 would (apart from this paragraph) not be a whole number of pennies, the price given by that sub-paragraph shall be taken to be the price actually given by that sub-paragraph rounded up to the nearest penny.
 - (4)(1) Sub-paragraph (2) applies where the permitted price given by Paragraph (b) of paragraph 2 on a day ("the first day") would be different from the permitted price on the next day ("the second day") as a result of a change to the rate of duty or value added tax.
 - (2) The permitted price which would apply on the first day applies to sales or supplies of alcohol which take place before the expiry of the period of 14 days beginning on the second day.

5. The sub-committee will need to consider the hours of operation proposed in relation to the licensable activities in the light of the promotion of the licensing objectives, the effectiveness of the operating schedule proposed by the applicant, the representations received, the location of the premises in relation to residential and other commercial properties including other licensed premises, the history of the management of the premises and how it is proposed to be run in the future, the evidence produced of any problems in the past, and the likely impact of any extension of hours and activities. These issues, and any other relevant ones, may be explored at the hearing.

6. Human Rights Act 1998

- 6.1 The sub-committee must also have regard to the provisions of the Human Rights Act 1998 when determining this application. The 1998 Act made the European Convention of Human Rights directly enforceable in British courts. The relevant provisions are Article 6 (right to a fair trial), Article 8 (right to respect for private and family life), Article 11 (freedom of association) and Article 1 of the First Protocol (right to peaceful enjoyment of one's possessions). These provisions are explained below. Essentially, they require the sub-committee to identify correctly the competing interests, give each appropriate weight in the circumstances of the case, and balance them against each other in order to arrive at a fair and reasonable decision.
- 6.2 Under Article 6, "everyone is entitled to a fair and public hearing within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial tribunal established by law". The procedures established by this Council for hearings under the Licensing Act 2003 are compliant with Article 6.
- 6.3 Under Article 8, "everyone has the right to respect for his private and family life, his home and his correspondence". This right may not be interfered with except in accordance with the law and as may be "necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security, public safety or the economic well-being of the country, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals, or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others". In Licensing Act cases this means that the sub-committee must have regard to the effect of its decisions on local residents, and balance their interests against those of the public at large (e.g. the customers of the premises under consideration) and the people operating the business from the premises.
- 6.4 Under Article 11, "everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and to freedom of association with others" except where it is lawful to restrict that freedom in the interests of national security or public safety, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others". In Licensing Act cases this means, for example, that the sub-committee is entitled to impose conditions to ensure that patrons of licensed premises do not unreasonably disturb others living or working nearby. Again, the sub-committee should balance the competing interests.
- 6.5 Article 1 of the First Protocol (that is, the first amendment to the Convention) says that every natural or legal person (meaning a human being or a company) is entitled to peaceful enjoyment of his possessions, except where the law provides for restrictions on that right in the public interest. This means, for example, that it is compliant with the Convention to impose restrictions, such as those provided in the Licensing Act 2003, upon business premises where it is in the public interest to do so. On the other hand the same applies to the owners and occupiers of neighbouring premises.

7. Appeals

If the sub-committee imposes conditions on the licence with which the applicant disagrees, or modifies the licensable activities permitted or refuses to specify a person as designated premises supervisor, he or she may appeal within 21 days of notification of the decision to the Magistrates' Court. The applicant may also appeal if an application for a premises licence is rejected. Those making relevant representations may appeal if they believe that the licence should not have been granted, or that, when granting the licence, the licensing authority ought to have imposed different or additional conditions or excluded a licensable activity or refused to specify a person as designated premises supervisor. The magistrates' court may dismiss the appeal, or substitute its own decision, or send back the case to the licensing authority with directions as to how the case is to be dealt with. The magistrates' court may make any costs order it thinks fit.

8. Review Provisions

If extended hours/licensable activities are granted, the Licensing Act contains review provisions which enable any person, bodies representing them or any of the responsible authorities to apply to this licensing authority for a review of the licence. A hearing follows which enables the sub-committee to use the normal powers at a hearing (set out above) but also to suspend the licence for a period of up to three months or to revoke it.

9. Police Closure

A senior police officer may close any premises for 24 hours (this can be extended) where s/he reasonably believes there is or is likely imminently to be disorder on, or in or in the vicinity of the premises and their closure is necessary in the interests of public safety. Closure can also be affected if public nuisance is being caused by noise coming from the premises and closure of the premises is necessary to prevent that nuisance

10. Surveillance Camera Code of Guidance-June 2013

Where a relevant authority has licensing functions and considers the use of surveillance camera systems as part of the conditions attached to a licence or certificate, it must in particular have regard to guiding principle one in this code. Any proposed imposition of a blanket requirement to attach surveillance camera conditions as part of the conditions attached to a licence or certificate is likely to give rise to concerns about the proportionality of such an approach and will require an appropriately strong justification and must be kept under regular review. Applications in relation to licensed premises must take into account the circumstances surrounding that application and whether a requirement to have a surveillance camera system is appropriate in that particular case. For example, it is unlikely that a trouble-free community pub would present a pressing need such that a surveillance camera condition would be justified. In such circumstances where a licence or certificate is granted subject to surveillance camera system conditions, the consideration of all other guiding principles in this code is a matter for the licensee as the system operator.

Guiding principle one states:

Use of a surveillance camera system must always be for a specified purpose which is in pursuit of a legitimate aim and necessary to meet an identified pressing need.

Legitimate aim and necessity are considered in relation to the four licensing objectives which are set out elsewhere within this report if the Committee is considering conditioning any premises licence with the installation of a CCTV surveillance system.

Financial implications:

The only financial implication is if an appeal is lodged against the decision made, with the possibility of court costs.

Legal implications:

The legal framework is set out within the report and requires no further comment.