

Matrix of changes

Page Number	Current Wording	New Wording
3	Tamworth’s resident population of around 76,800 (Source – Census 2011, ONS)	Tamworth’s resident population of around 78,500 (Source – Census 2021, ONS)
3	It has the highest population density (24.2 people per hectare) of all Southern Staffordshire districts and second only to Stoke on Trent (25.8 people per hectare) in the County as a whole.	As of 2021, Tamworth is the ninth most densely populated of the West Midlands' 30 local authority areas, with around 18 people living on each football pitch-sized area of land.
4	<p>Deleted:-</p> <p>Regulated entertainment requires a licence when it is performed in front of an audience and includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A performance of a play; • an exhibition of a film; • an indoor sporting event; • boxing or wrestling entertainment; • a performance of live music (not incidental music, i.e. piano in a restaurant); • any playing of recorded music; • a performance of dance; • provisions of facilities for making music; • entertainments of a similar description to the performance of live music, the playing of recorded music and the performance of dance where the entertainment takes place in the presence of an audience and is provided for the purpose (or for purposes which include the purpose) of entertaining that audience. <p>Subject to the qualifying conditions, definitions and the exemptions, entertainment facilities include facilities for enabling persons to take part</p>	<p>Inserted:-</p> <p>The descriptions of entertainment activities licensable under the 2003 Act are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a performance of a play; • an exhibition of a film; • an indoor sporting event; • a boxing or wrestling entertainment; • a performance of live music; • any playing of recorded music; • a performance of dance; and • entertainment of a similar description to a performance of live music, any playing of recorded music or a performance of dance

	<p>in entertainment for the purpose of, or for the purposes that include the purpose, of being entertained:</p> <p>a) Making music;</p> <p>b) dancing;</p> <p>c) entertainment of a similar description to making music or for dancing.</p>	
5	Section 5 of the Act requires that the licensing authority prepares and publishes a statement of its licensing policy every 5 years. However, this policy (2020 – 2023) will be reviewed in 3 years.	Section 5 of the Act requires that the licensing authority prepares and publishes a statement of its licensing policy every 5 years. However, this policy (2023 – 2025) will be reviewed in 3 years.
6		<p>Inserted:-</p> <p>Applicants are expected to have taken the wider local concerns and issues into account when establishing appropriate conditions to meet the licensing objectives. Issues such as drink spiking, irresponsible promotions, drink related violence and binge drinking.</p>
8	<p>Deleted:-</p> <p>Where an application for review has been judged to be irrelevant, frivolous or vexatious, the matter will not proceed any further and the complainant will be advised in writing of this fact.</p> <p>When an application to review a premises licence or club premises certificate has been determined in accordance with the procedures detailed above, the licence or certificate will either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue in operation unaltered; 	<p>Inserted:-</p> <p>Reviews</p> <p>The availability of a review of licences or club certificates provides a key protection for the community where the Licensing Objectives are being undermined. The review system should allow the Licensing Authority to apply a light touch bureaucracy to the grant or variation of a licence or certificate. The Licensing Authority may then take a more robust approach when problems relating to the Licensing Objectives arise later in respect of any premises.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be modified and the terms and conditions changed in accordance with the Licensing Authority's decision, or • be cancelled. <p>The Licensing Authority will determine the date upon which the decision will take effect and the licence holder and applicant for review advised accordingly.</p>	<p>At any stage, following the grant of a premises licence or a club premises certificate, a Responsible Authority or any other person, may ask the Licensing Authority to review the licence or certificate because of a matter arising at the premises in connection with any of the four licensing objectives.</p> <p>The Licensing Authority will accept initial email applications for reviews from Responsible Authorities. This does not however, negate the requirement to serve paper copies on all parties, including the Licensing Authority.</p> <p>The Licensing Sub-Committee must, under section 52(4) of the Licensing Act 2003 having full regard to the representations, take such steps as it considers appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives namely;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) to modify the conditions of the licence (b) to exclude a licensable activity from the scope of the premises (c) to remove the Designated Premises Supervisor (d) to suspend the licence for a period not exceeding 3 months (e) to revoke the licence.
8		<p>Inserted:- Summary reviews Summary reviews can be undertaken when the police consider that the premises</p>

		<p>concerned are associated with serious crime or serious disorder (or both). The summary review process, set out under sections 53A-53D of the 2003 Act, allows interim conditions to be quickly attached to a licence and a fast track licence review. The provisions were inserted by section 21 of the Violent Crime Reduction Act 2006 and amended by sections 136-137 of the Policing and Crime Act 2017, including the addition of section 53D.</p> <p>The powers apply only where a premises licence authorises the sale of alcohol. They do not apply in respect of other premises licences, or to premises operating under a club premises certificate. The powers are aimed at tackling serious crime and serious disorder, in particular (but not exclusively) the use of guns and knives. The powers complement the general procedures in the 2003 Act for tackling crime and disorder associated with licensed premises and should be reserved for the most serious matters which cannot be adequately or otherwise redressed unless urgent action is taken. Separate powers in the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 provide for the instant closure of premises by the police in some circumstances (in essence, disorder or nuisance). The consequent review of premises licences by the licensing</p>
--	--	--

		authority is provided for by section 167 of the Licensing Act 2003.
9/10		<p>Inserted:- Petrol Stations s176 Section 176 of the 2003 Act prohibits the sale or supply of alcohol at motorway service areas (MSA's) and from premises which are used primarily as a garage or are part of premises used primarily as a garage. Premises are used primarily as a garage if they are used for one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The retailing of petrol; • The retailing of derv (diesel); • The sale of motor vehicles; and • The maintenance of motor vehicles. <p>It is for the licensing authority to decide, based on the licensing objectives, whether it is appropriate for that premises to be granted a licence, taking into account the documents and information listed in section 17(3) and (4) which must accompany the application.</p> <p>If a licence is granted in respect of a premises and the primary use of that premises subsequently changes (for example, the primary use becomes that of a garage rather than a shop) it would no longer be legal to sell alcohol on that premises.</p> <p>If a relevant representation is made, the licensing authority must decide whether or not the</p>

		premises are used primarily as a garage. The licensing authority may ask the licence holder to provide further information to help establish what the primary use of the premises is.
9/10		<p>Inserted:-</p> <p>Wholesale of alcohol</p> <p>From 1 April 2017, businesses which sell alcohol (for example, retailers of alcohol and trade buyers) will need to ensure that the UK wholesalers that they buy alcohol from have been approved by HMRC under the Alcohol Wholesaler Registration Scheme (AWRS). They will need to check their wholesalers Unique Registration Number (URN) against the HMRC online database which will be available from April 2017. This is an ongoing obligation and if a business is found to have bought alcohol from an unapproved wholesaler, they may be liable to a penalty or could even face criminal prosecution and their alcohol stock may be seized. Any trader who buys alcohol from a wholesaler for onward sale to the general public (known as a 'trade buyer') does not need to register unless they sell alcohol to other businesses. Examples of trade buyers would be pubs, clubs, restaurants, cafes, retailers and hotels. However, they will need to check that the wholesaler they purchase alcohol from is registered with HMRC. Further information may be found at: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/the-alcohol-wholesaler-registration-scheme-awrs</p> <p>Mobile, remote, internet and other delivery sales</p>

		<p>The place where the order for alcohol, or payment for it, takes place may not be the same as the place where the alcohol is appropriated to the contract (i.e. the place where it is identified and specifically set apart for delivery to the purchaser). This position can arise when sales are made online, by telephone, or mail order. Section 190 of the 2003 Act provides that the sale of alcohol is to be treated as taking place where the alcohol is appropriated to the contract. It will be the premises at this location which need to be licensed; for example, a call centre receiving orders for alcohol would not need a licence but the warehouse where the alcohol is stored and specifically selected for, and dispatched to, the purchaser would need to be licensed. These licensed premises will, as such, be subject to conditions including the times of day during which alcohol may be sold. The premises licence will also be subject to the mandatory licence conditions.</p> <p>Persons who run premises providing 'alcohol delivery services' should notify the relevant licensing authority that they are operating such a service in their operating schedule. This ensures that the licensing authority can properly consider what conditions are appropriate. Premises with an existing premises licence, which choose to operate such a service in addition to their existing licensable activities, should contact their licensing authority for its view on whether this</p>
--	--	--

		form of alcohol sale is already permitted or whether an application to vary the licence will be required
18		<p>Insert:- The Designated Public Place Order (DPPO) was replaced by the Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO) in the Anti-social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014. DPPO's continue to be valid for a period of three years following commencement of the PSPO. Once the three-year period expires, they are treated as a PSPO and enforceable as such. At the time of reviewing this policy the following orders are in place:-</p> <p>https://www.tamworth.gov.uk/sites/default/files/community_docs/Tamworth-PSPO-Alcohol-Control.docx</p> <p>https://www.tamworth.gov.uk/sites/default/files/community_docs/Amington-Alcohol-Restricted-Zone.pdf</p> <p>https://www.tamworth.gov.uk/sites/default/files/community_docs/Town-Centre-Alcohol-Restricted-Zone.pdf</p>
20	Tamworth Community Safety Partnership Plan 2017-2020	Tamworth Community Safety Partnership Plan 2020-2023
21		Inserted:- Wigginton Park
21	Deleted:- Furthermore, live music is no longer considered to be regulated entertainment in venues licensed	Inserted:- Live Music

	<p>for the sale of alcohol for consumption on the premises in the following situations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When it is unamplified and takes place between 8am and 11pm; and • When it is amplified and takes place in the presence of an audience of 200 persons or less and is provided between 8am and 11pm. <p>The premises must be open for the sale of alcohol during the time that the live music is provided for the exemption(s) to take effect. Any condition attached to the Premises Licence relating to live music will cease to have effect in respect of the live music when offered between 8am and 11pm, unless such conditions have been reinstated by the Licensing Authority as part of a Review Hearing.</p>	<p>As a result of recent changes made to the Live Music Act 2012 & Deregulation Act 2015 no licence is required for the following activities –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • a performance of amplified live music between 08.00 and 23.00 on any day, in a workplace that is not licensed to sell alcohol on those premises, provided that the audience does not exceed 500. • a performance of amplified live music between 08.00 and 23.00 on any day, in a church hall, village hall, community hall, or other similar community premises, that is not licensed by a premises licence to sell alcohol, provided that:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the audience does not exceed 500, and (b) the organiser gets consent for the performance from a person who is responsible for the premises. • a performance of amplified live music between 08.00 and 23.00 on any day, at the non-residential premises of:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a local authority, or (ii) a school, or (iii) a hospital, provided that:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the audience does not exceed 500, and
--	--	--

		(b) the organiser gets consent for the performance on the relevant premises from: (i) the local authority concerned, or (ii) the school or (iii) the health care provider for the hospital.
36	Deleted:- Interested Parties “Interested Parties” are persons living in the vicinity of the premises; a body representing such persons; a person involved in business in the vicinity; or a body representing businesses in the vicinity.	Inserted:- Other persons This includes any individual, body or business entitled to make representations to licensing authorities in relation to applications for the grant, variation, minor variation or review of premises licences and club premises certificates, regardless of their geographic proximity to the premises. In addition, these persons may themselves seek a review of a premises licence.*
39	Deleted:- for 10 years and can be renewed	Inserted:- indefinitely
40	Deleted:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A performance of a film; • an exhibition of a film; • an indoor sporting event; • a boxing or wrestling entertainment; • a performance of live music; • any playing of recorded music; • a performance of dance; • entertainment of a similar description to that falling within the performance of live music, the playing of recorded music and the performance of dance; • (or entertainment of a similar description falling within the last three of the categories listed above), where the entertainment takes 	Inserted:- The descriptions of entertainment activities licensable under the 2003 Act are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a performance of a play; • an exhibition of a film; • an indoor sporting event; • a boxing or wrestling entertainment; • a performance of live music; • any playing of recorded music; • a performance of dance; and • entertainment of a similar description to a performance of live music, any playing of recorded music or a performance of dance

	place in the presence of and for the purposes of entertaining that audience or spectators.	
41	Deleted:- Each licensing authority must every 5 years determine and publish a statement of licensing policy. There is a requirement to consult on the policy and keep it under review.	Inserted:- The licensing authority must prepare and publish a statement of its licensing policy every 5 years. However, this policy (2023 – 2025) will be reviewed in 3 years. This is because the licensing policy now includes a Cumulative Impact Assessment. The legislation requires that the Cumulative Impact Assessment is reviewed every 3 years and therefore the Statement of Licensing Policy will be reviewed at the same time.
41	Deleted:- Supervisor Responsible for supervision of the premises e.g. the day to day manager. Any premises where alcohol is supplied as a licensable activity must have a designated premises supervisor.	
42	Deleted:- A permitted temporary activity involving one or more licensable activities subject to the following various conditions and limitations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duration – they are limited to events lasting for up to 96 hours; • Scale – they cannot involve the presence of more than 499 people at any one time; • Use of the same premises – the same premises cannot be used on more than 12 occasions in a calendar year, but are subject to 	Inserted:- Temporary Event Notice There are two types of TENs, standard TENs and late TENs. These are subject to different processes; a standard TENs is given no later than ten working days before the event to which it relates and a late TENs is given not before nine and not later than five days before the event. If a Premises is not authorised by a Premises Licence or Club Premises Certificate to carry on licensable activities but wishes to do so then a TENs is required. A TENs is also required if a

	<p>the overall aggregate of 15 days irrespective of the number of occasions on which they have been used;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of notices given by one individual within a given period of time – a personal licence holder is limited to 50 notices in 1 year, and any other person to 5 notices in a similar period; • (If these conditions are not fulfilled, the temporary event would require a premises licence if it were currently unlicensed for the activity involved). 	<p>Premises currently holds a Licence but wishes to carry on other licensable activities that are not included in the Licence. At least 10 working days' notice is required for a TENS (not including the day the Application is submitted or the day of the event). Staffordshire Police and the Local Authority Environmental Health have a period of three working days from when they are given the notice to object to it on the basis of any of the four licensing objectives..</p> <p>Late Temporary Event Notices</p> <p>Late temporary event notices can be given up to five working days but no earlier than nine working days before the event is scheduled and, unless given electronically to the Council, must also be sent by the Premises user to the Police and Environmental health. If there is an objection to a late TENS the event cannot go ahead. A late TENS given less than five days before the event to which it relates will be returned void and the activities to which it relates will not be authorised.</p> <p>[Note: All temporary event notices are subject to limitations].</p>
47	Deleted information contained within page 47 - 59	Inserted updated CIA information
61		Inserted Appendix 5 – Responsible Authority List

*All references to Interested parties have been replaced with Other Person.

This page is intentionally left blank