

## **COUNCIL**

DECISION DATE: FRIDAY, 14TH AUGUST 2020

DECISIONS TO BE TAKEN BY THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE UNDER  
EMERGENCY POWERS (RESPONSIBILITY FOR FUNCTIONS (APPENDIX  
2 OF THE COUNCIL CONSTITUTION))

### **PROCEDURE FOR DECISIONS TO BE TAKEN IN EMERGENCY SITUATIONS**

1 **BUSINESS AND PLANNING BILL 2020- ADOPTION OF POLICY**

(Pages 5 - 24)

To receive and consider the report of the Director of Customer and Digital.

GARY HALL  
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Electronic agendas sent to Members of the Council.

If you need this information in a different format, such as larger print or translation, please get in touch on 515151 or [chorley.gov.uk](http://chorley.gov.uk)

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**DELEGATED COUNCIL DECISIONS****PROCEDURE NOTE**

## Background

Pursuant to the Council's Responsibility for Functions (Appendix 2 of the Council Constitution) in the event of urgency or emergency the Chief Executive may take decisions usually the responsibility of Full Council following consultation with the Leader and Deputy Leader of the Council.

This note will explain how this procedure will be followed.

## Timing of Decisions

The Council will provide a list of decision dates. Where possible these dates will be on existing Full Council Meeting dates.

Decisions taken by the Chief Executive will be on these dates, other than in cases of urgency. (see provisions below).

## Decision Making Agendas

Agendas for these decision-making dates will be prepared in the usual way and published on Modern.Gov.

Agendas will be supported by reports relating to the agenda items.

Agendas and reports will be published 5 working days prior to the decision-making date.

## Member Representations

Members may make written representations in relation to each proposed decision.

Such decisions should be received by Democratic Services no later than 12 noon on the working day prior to the decision-making date.

## Consultation with the Leader and Deputy Leader

The Chief Executive will consult with the Leader and Deputy Leader on the decision-making date.

Such Consultation can be either in writing or by telephone or teleconferencing.

## Making the Decision

Following the Consultation the Chief Executive will make a decision to

1. Approve the recommendation(s); or

2. Refuse the recommendation(s); or
3. Approve an amended recommendation.

When making this decision the Chief Executive must consider both the representations received from members and any consultation response received from the Leader and Deputy Leader and document this consideration.

#### The Decision Note

The Decision Note will include:-

1. The Decision
2. Reasons for the decision
3. The Leader and Deputy Leaders Consultation Responses; and
4. The Chief Executives response to Member Representations.

#### Publication of the Decision

The Decision Note will be published as quickly as possible and no later than 12 noon on the day after the decision-making date.

#### Operation of the Decision

Generally, the decision will only become operative on publication. However, the Chief Executive may decide that the decision will have immediate effect. Where this applies the Chief Executive will state this in the written decision.

#### Urgency Provision

In accordance with the Constitution, where in the opinion of the Chief Executive the Decision should be taken urgently, they may disapply this procedure, either wholly or in part, and make the Decision without notice to Members or Consultation with the Leader and Deputy Leader.



Report of	Meeting	Date
Director (Customer and Digital)	Council	August 2020

## **BUSINESS AND PLANNING BILL 2020- ADOPTION OF POLICY**

### **PURPOSE OF REPORT**

1. To inform members of the Business and Planning Bill 2020 and seek approval for a new Statement of Licensing Policy for Pavement Licences.

### **RECOMMENDATION(S)**

2. That members adopt the Statement of Licensing Policy for Pavement Licences under the Business and Planning Bill.
3. That authority be delegated to the Director (Customer and Digital) to make such amendments to the policy as are necessary following changes to legislation and/ or guidance.
4. That the Scheme of Delegation at Appendix 5 of the policy be approved, and the relevant amendments made to the Constitution.

### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF REPORT**

5. Part 1 of the Business and Planning Bill proposes a change to the way a business may seek authorisation for placing removable furniture on a highway. This new legislation aims to streamline the process to remove an unnecessary burden on businesses in light of the coronavirus pandemic.
6. There is likely to be significant demand for outdoor areas being made available to businesses due to the need for social distancing. The policy seeks to set out an application process and approach to be adopted by the Council in the administration of this function.

<b>Confidential report</b> Please bold as appropriate	Yes	<b>No</b>
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### **CORPORATE PRIORITIES**

7. This report relates to the following Strategic Objectives:

Involving residents in improving their local area and equality of access for all		A strong local economy	✓
Clean, safe and healthy homes and communities		An ambitious council that does more to meet the needs of residents and the local area	

**BACKGROUND**

- 8. The current method of seeking authorisation to place removable furniture on the highway is contained within the Highways Act 1980. These provisions require a statutory 28- day consultation period and attract a large fee, set locally. Chorley Council currently administers the regime on behalf of the Highways Authority of Lancashire County Council.
- 9. At the time of writing the report, the Business and Planning Bill 2020 is progressing through the House of Lords. This Bill proposes several measures to ease the burden and support businesses in the wake of the coronavirus pandemic. Part 1 of the Act sets out a new, temporary regime to authorise furniture being placed on the highway. This regime imposes a maximum fee of £100 and a shorter period between application and the granting of a licence of 14 days.
- 10. Nothing contained within the Business and Planning Bill prevents a business seeking an authorisation under the Highways Act 1980.
- 11. The draft policy sets out the Council’s approach towards the administration of the function and communicates clearly to applicants the process and application procedure.

**IMPLICATIONS OF REPORT**

- 12. This report has implications in the following areas and the relevant Directors’ comments are included:

Finance	x	Customer Services	
Human Resources		Equality and Diversity	x
Legal	x	Integrated Impact Assessment required?	
No significant implications in this area		Policy and Communications	

- 13. The Council risks reputational damage by not having an agreed process in place for the implementation of the changes.
- 14. Where an application for a Pavement Licence is made to the Council, if, after a 14 day period the Council has not determined the application, the licence is deemed granted and subject only to the national conditions and any conditions which the Council has published. If the Council has not published conditions, any deemed licences would be subject only to the national condition.

**COMMENTS OF THE STATUTORY FINANCE OFFICER**

- 15. No comment.

**COMMENTS OF THE MONITORING OFFICER**

- 16. Government Guidance originally envisaged that the issuing of pavement licences under the Business and Planning Bill would be an executive function. However an amendment in the House of Lords on 21 July provided that the function would be a council function.
- 17. The Council must have regard to its duties under the Equality Act 2010, in particular those in section 149 to eliminate unlawful discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and foster good community relations. The policy does refer to accessibility considerations.

18. In relation to furniture, the Act requires the Council to have regard to the needs of disabled people and also to have regard to guidance issued by the Secretary of State in relation to recommended distance for access by disabled people.
19. The licence amounts to deemed planning permission for use authorised by the licence.
20. The Act imposes on all licences a no-obstruction condition and a smoke free-condition. The Council may set additional local conditions. A local condition takes precedence over a national condition set by the government if it is reasonably justified.
21. There is no statutory appeal against the refusal to grant a pavement licence. However the Council may if it so chooses operate an internal review process, as for example is the case with refusals of street trading consents where non-statutory appeals are heard by the General Licensing Sub-Committee. This would require a further delegation not currently in Schedule 5 of the draft policy containing delegations.

ASIM KHAN  
DIRECTOR (CUSTOMER AND DIGITAL)

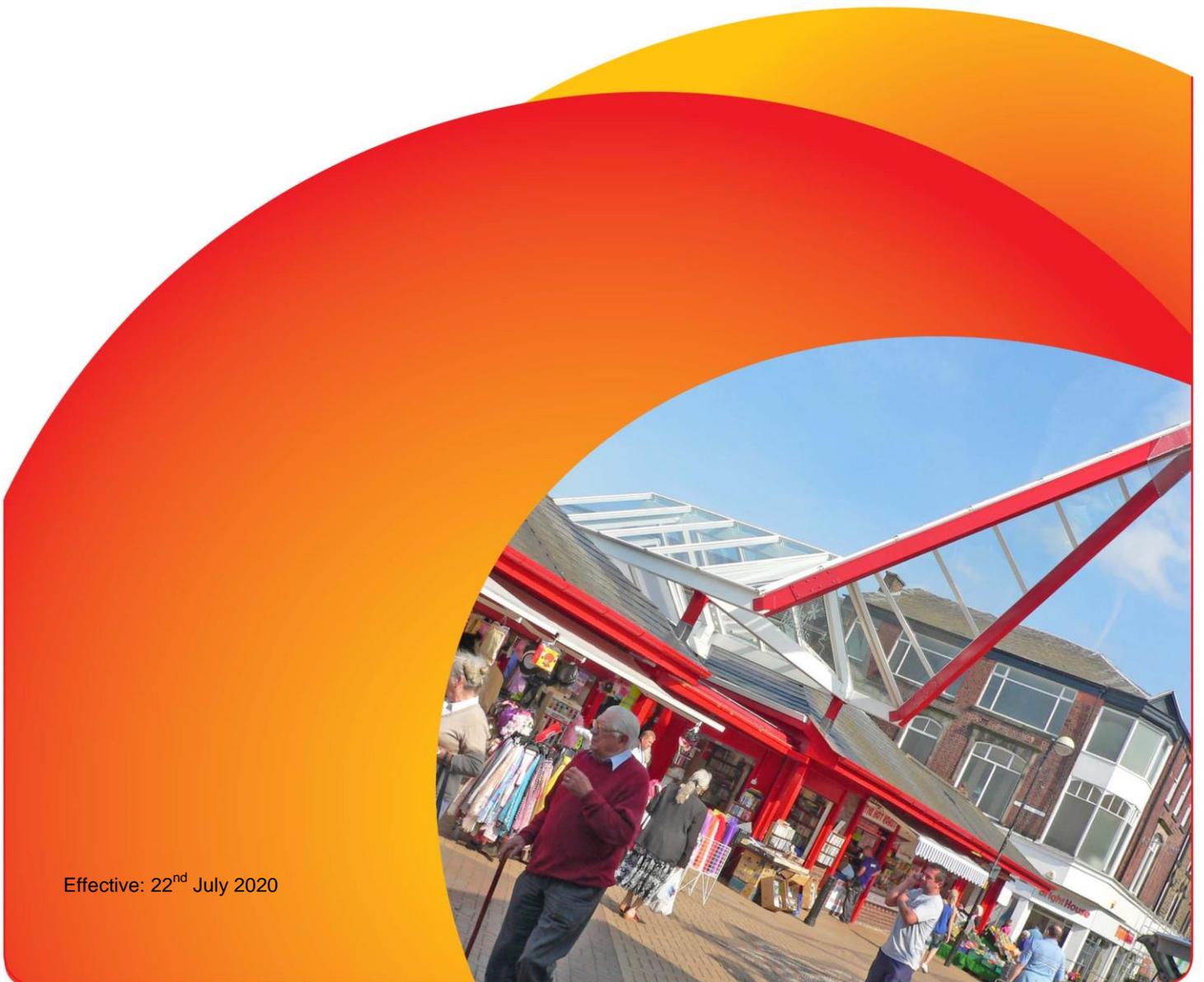
<b>Report Author</b>	<b>Ext</b>	<b>Date</b>
Nathan Howson	5661	21.07.20

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# Statement of Licensing Policy

## Pavement Licences

Business and Planning Act 2020



Effective: 22<sup>nd</sup> July 2020

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## 1. Introduction

The Covid-19 pandemic has affected businesses across the economy causing many to cease trading for several months while others have had to significantly modify their operations.

As the economy starts to re-open, on 25 June 2020 the Government announced a further and urgent relaxation to planning and licensing laws to help the hospitality industry recover from the coronavirus lockdown by removing short term obstacles that could get in their way.

The Business and Planning Act 2020 makes it easier for premises serving food and drink such as bars, restaurants and pubs, as lockdown restrictions are lifted but social distancing guidelines remain in place to seat and serve customers outdoors through temporary changes to planning procedures and alcohol licensing.

The measures included in the Act modify provisions in the Licensing Act 2003 to provide automatic extensions to the terms of on-sales alcohol licences to allow for off-sales. It will be a temporary measure to boost the economy, with provisions lasting until the end of September 2021.

The Act also introduces a temporary fast-track process for these businesses to obtain permission, in the form of a “pavement licence”, from the Chorley Council for the placement of furniture such as tables and chairs on the pavement outside their premises which will enable them to maximise their capacity whilst adhering to social distancing guidelines.

Currently, tables and chairs permissions are granted as under Part 7A of the Highways Act 1980. The fee varies between local authorities and there is a time consuming 28-day consultation period.

The new temporary measure places a cap on the application fee for businesses, and introduces a new 14-day determination period, ensuring that businesses can obtain licences in a timely and cost-effective manner aiding to their financial recovery.

## 2. Scope

### 2.1 Definition of Pavement Licence

A pavement licence is a licence granted by the local authority, or deemed to have been granted, which allows the licence-holder to place removable furniture over certain highways adjacent to the premises in relation to which the application was made, for certain purposes.

### 2.2 Eligible Businesses

A business which uses (or proposes to use) premises for the sale of food or drink (alcohol or non-alcohol) for consumption (on or off the premises) can apply for a licence. Businesses that are eligible include: public houses, cafes, bars, restaurants, snack bars, coffee shops, and ice cream parlours.

A licence permits the business to use furniture placed on the highway to sell or serve food or drink and/or allow it to be used by people for consumption of food or drink supplied from, or in connection with the use of the premises.

### 2.3 Eligible Locations

Licences can only be granted in respect of highways listed in section 115A(1) Highways Act 1980.

Generally, these are footpaths restricted to pedestrians or are roads and places to which vehicle access is restricted or prohibited. Highways maintained by Network Rail or over the Crown land are exempt (so a licence cannot be granted).

The land associated with Market Walk and Market Place in the centre of Chorley do not fall within this definition and are managed by the Town Centre team under Tenant Licences. Licence cannot be granted under the policy for these areas. The areas highlighted in red in Appendix 1 show the areas not considered to be the highway.

### 2.3 Type of Furniture Permitted

The furniture which may be used is:

- counters or stalls for selling or serving food or drink;
- tables, counters or shelves on which food or drink can be placed;
- chairs, benches or other forms of seating; and
- umbrellas, barriers, heaters and other articles used in connection with the outdoor consumption of food or drink.

This furniture is required to be removable, which in principle this means it is not a permanent fixed structure, and is able to be moved easily, and stored away of an evening.

The Council would also expect the type of furniture to be 'in keeping' with the local area.

### 2.4 Planning Permission

Once a licence is granted, or deemed to be granted, the applicant will also benefit from deemed planning permission to use the land for anything done pursuant to the licence while the licence is valid.

## 3. Application and Determination of Pavement Licences

### 3.1 Submission of the Application

An application for a Pavement Licence must be made to the Council, and the following will be required to be submitted with the application:

- a completed Application Form which must be submitted electronically.
- a plan showing the location of the premises shown by a red line, so the application site can be clearly identified
- a plan clearly showing the proposed area covered by the licence in relation to the highway, if not to scale, with measurements clearly shown. The plan must show the positions and number of the proposed tables and chairs, together with any other items

that they wish to place on the highway. The plan shall include clear measurements of, for example, pathway width/length, building width and any other fixed item in the proposed area.

- the proposed days of the week on which, and the times of day between which, it is proposed to put furniture on the highway,
- evidence of the right to occupy the premises (e.g. the lease);
- photos or brochures showing the proposed type of furniture and information on potential siting of it within the area applied;
- (if applicable) reference to any existing pavement licence currently under consideration by the local authority;
- evidence that the applicant has met the requirement to give notice of the application (for example photographs of the notice outside the premises and of the notice itself);
- a copy of a current certificate of insurance that covers the activity for third party and public liability risks, to a minimum value of £5 million
- a declaration as to the truth of the contents of the application and accompanying documents and an acknowledgement that the pavement licence is liable to revocation if the application contains false or misleading statements, and
- any other evidence needed to demonstrate how the Council's local conditions, and any national conditions will be satisfied.

### 3.2 Fees

The fee for applying for a licence under the new process are set locally but are capped at £100. In order to support businesses and assist in the economic recovery of Chorley, the Council has decided to set the fee at £0.

### 3.3 Consultation

Applications are consulted upon for 7 days, starting with the day on which a valid application was made to the Council.

The Council will publish details of the application on its website at [www.chorley.gov.uk](http://www.chorley.gov.uk).

The Council is required by law to consult with the Highways Authority. In addition, to ensure that there are not detrimental effects to the application the Council will consult with:

- Chorley Council Town Centre Management
- Chorley Council Environmental Health Service (including Environmental Control and Food and Safety Teams)
- Chorley Council Planning Department
- Lancashire Fire & Rescue Service
- Lancashire Police

Members of the public and others listed above can contact the Council to make representations.

The Council must take into account representations received during the public consultation period and consider these when determining the application.

### 3.4 Site Notice

An applicant for a pavement licence must on the day the application is made, fix a notice of the application to the premises so that the notice is readily visible to, and can be read

easily by, members of the public who are not on the premises. The notice must be constructed and secured so that it remains in place until the end of the public consultation period.

Evidence of the site notice requirement must be supplied to the Council.

The Site Notice must:

- state that the application has been made and the date on which it was made;
- state the statutory provisions under which the application is made;
- state the address of the premises and name of the business;
- describe the proposed use of the furniture;
- indicate that representations relating to the application may be made to the Council during the public consultation period and when that period comes to an end;
- state the Council's website where the application and any accompanying material can be viewed during the consultation period;
- state the address to which representations should be sent during the consultation period; and
- the end date of the consultation (5 working days starting the day after the application is submitted to the authority).

A template Site Notice is shown as Appendix 2.

### 3.5 Site Assessment

The following matters will be used by the Council and consultees in considering the suitability of the proposed application:

- public health and safety – for example, ensuring that uses conform with latest guidance on social distancing and any reasonable crowd management measures needed as a result of a licence being granted and businesses reopening;
- public amenity – will the proposed use create nuisance to neighbouring occupiers by generating anti-social behaviour and litter; and
- accessibility – taking a proportionate approach to considering the nature of the site in relation to which the application for a licence is made, its surroundings and its users, taking account of:
  - any other temporary measures in place that may be relevant to the proposal, for example, the reallocation of road space. This could include pedestrianised streets and any subsequent reallocation of this space to vehicles;
  - whether there are other permanent street furniture or structures in place on the footway that already reduce access;
  - the impact on any neighbouring premises
  - the recommended minimum footway widths and distances required for access by mobility impaired and visually impaired people as set out in Section 3.1 of [Inclusive Mobility](#), and
  - other users of the space, for example if there are high levels of pedestrian or cycle movements.

Applicants are strongly encouraged to talk to neighbouring businesses and occupiers prior to applying to the local authority, and so take any issues around noise, and nuisance into consideration as part of the proposal.

### 3.6 Determination

Once the application is submitted the Council has 10 working days from the day after the application is made (excluding public holidays) to consult on and determine the application. This consists of 5 working days for public consultation, and then 5 working days to consider and determine the application after the consultation.

If the local authority determines the application before the end of the determination period the local authority can:

- grant the licence in respect of any or all of the purposes specified in the application,
- grant the licence for some or all of the part of the highway specified in the application, and impose conditions, or
- refuse the application.

If the local authority does not determine the application within the 10-working day period, the application will be deemed to have been granted.

### 3.7 Approval of Applications

The Council may approve applications meeting the criteria contained within these guidelines.

On approving the application, the Council will issue a Pavement Licence to which conditions will be attached. The licence will also contain specific terms such as days and hours when tables and chairs are permitted and appearance and location of the furniture corresponding to the application.

A copy of the Council's standard conditions, which will be attached to all Pavement Licences are shown at Appendix 3. Additional conditions may be attached if the Council considers it appropriate in the circumstances of any particular case.

The Council generally will only permit Pavement Licences between 09:00 and 21:00.

Applications outside these hours will be assessed in terms of the criteria detailed above. The Council however retains the right to specify permitted hours of trading that are less than those specified above in appropriate circumstances.

### 3.8 Licence Duration

If the Council determines an application before the end of the determination period (which is 5 working days, beginning with the first day after the public consultation period, excluding public holidays) they can specify the duration of the licence, subject to a minimum duration of 3 months.

The expectation from the Government is that local authorities will grant licences for 12 months or more unless there are good reasons for granting a licence for a shorter period such as plans for future changes in use of road space. As such, the Council will normally grant applications until 30 September 2021.

If a licence is 'deemed' granted because the authority does not make a decision on an application before the end of the determination period, then the licence will be valid for a year.

A licence granted or deemed to be granted will not be valid beyond 30 September 2021.

### 3.9 Refusal of Applications

If the site is deemed unsuitable for a Pavement Licence, or if relevant representations are made which cannot be mitigated by conditions then the application may be refused.

There is no statutory appeal process against decision to refuse an application.

## 4. Conditions

The Council's standard conditions are set out at Appendix 3. In some cases, extra measures may be required. This will be determined when assessing any application, on a case by case basis.

Where a local authority sets a local condition that covers the same matter as set out in national published conditions, then the locally set condition takes precedence over the national condition where there is reasonable justification to do so.

However, this is not the case for the statutory no-obstruction condition and no smoking condition which is as applies to all Licences. These conditions are shown in Appendix 4.

## 5. Enforcement

The Council aims to work closely with other enforcement authorities to enforce the provisions of all appropriate legislation. The case remains that an obstruction of the Highway is an offence under The Highways Act 1980 and will be dealt with by the Highways Authority or the Police.

Obtaining a licence does not confer the holder immunity in regard to other legislation that may apply, e.g. Public Liability, Health & Safety at Work, Food Hygiene and Safety, Alcohol and Entertainment Licensing, Social distancing controls, and applicants must ensure all such permissions, etc. are in place prior to applying.

If a condition imposed on a licence either by the Council or via a National Condition is breached the Council will be able to issue a notice requiring the breach to be remedied and the authority can take action to cover any costs.

The authority may revoke a licence in the following circumstances:

1. For breach of condition, (whether or not a remediation notice has been issued) or
2. Where:
  - There are risks to public health or safety – for example by encouraging users to breach government guidance on social distancing by placing tables and chairs too close together;
  - the highway is being obstructed (other than by anything permitted by the licence);
  - there is anti-social behaviour or public nuisance – for example, the use is increasing the amount of noise generated late at night and litter is not being cleaned up;
  - it comes to light that the applicant provided false or misleading statements in their application – for example they are operating a stall selling hot food and had applied for tables and chairs on which drinks could be consumed; or
  - the applicant did not comply with the requirement to affix the notice to notify the public for the relevant period.

3. The Council may also revoke the licence where all or any part of the area of the relevant highway to which the licence relates has become unsuitable for any purpose for which the licence was granted or deemed to be granted. For example, the licensed area (or road adjacent) is no longer to be pedestrianised. The Council will give reasons where these powers are used.

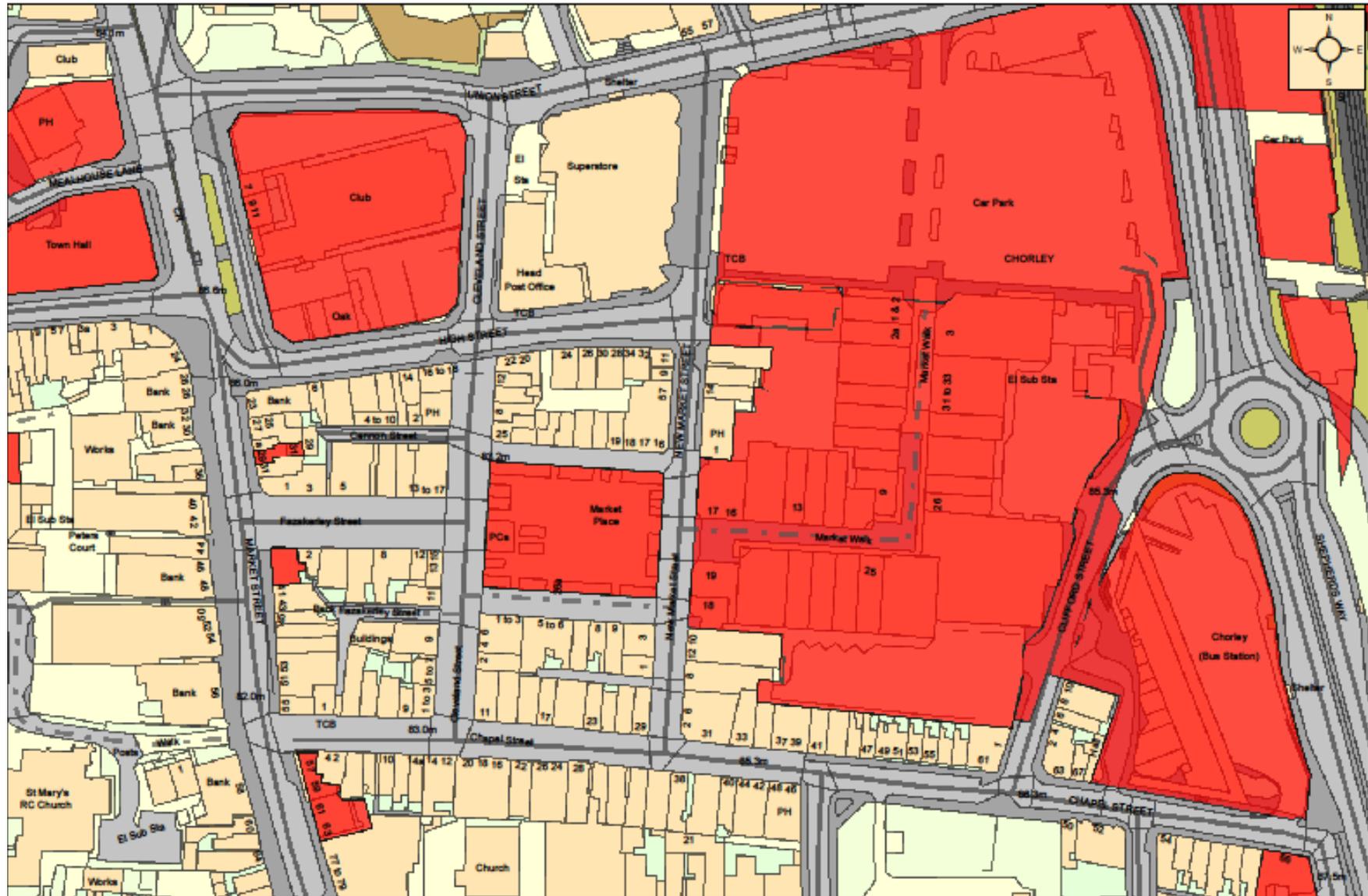
## 6. Review Procedures

This Policy covers the Temporary Permission for Pavement Licences under the Business and Planning Act 2020 which are scheduled to expire on 30 September 2021.

This Policy will be reviewed from time to time should changes occur in relevant legislation, the nature of Pavement Licence's generally, relevant social distancing measures or as a result of local considerations within the Chorley Borough.

# Appendix 1

## Town Centre Council Ownership and Adopted Highways



## Appendix 2

## Sample Site Notice

# **BUSINESS AND PLANNING ACT 2020**

## **Application for a Pavement Licence**

**[NAME OF PREMISES]**  
**[FULL ADDRESS OF PREMISES]**

TAKE NOTICE, **[applicant name]**, has made an application on **[DATE]**, pursuant to Section 1(1) of the Business and Planning Act 2020, for a Pavement Licence to be granted in respect of the premises detailed above.

**[Days and times during which it is proposed to place street furniture on the highway]**

A copy of the application can be viewed at the Civic Offices, Union St, Chorley, PR7 1AL or online at [www.chorley.gov.uk](http://www.chorley.gov.uk)

Any person who wishes to make representations in relation to this application must do so in writing to Licensing, Civic Offices, Union St, Chorley, PR7 1AL, [contact@chorley.gov.uk](mailto:contact@chorley.gov.uk) or by the online portal. Representations must be made within the public consultation period which ends **[DATE which is 8 days after the day on which the application is made]**.

## Appendix 3

### Standard Pavement Licence Conditions

#### Published conditions for the purposes of Regulation 5(2)

1. Being the licence holder of a Pavement Licence does not imply an exclusive right to the area of public highway. The licence holder must be aware that Chorley Council and others (e.g. police, highways authority, statutory undertakers) will need access at various times (including emergencies) for maintenance, installation, special events, improvements etc or any other reasonable cause. This may mean that the pavement licence will need to cease operating and/or be removed for a period of time. On these occasions there would be no compensation for loss of business.
2. Chorley Council requires evidence that the licence holder has Public Liability Insurance for the operation of the Pavement Licence. This must indemnify Chorley Council and Lancashire County Council against all claims for injury, damage or loss to users of the public highway, arising from the use of the highway for the permitted purpose. The minimum level of indemnity must be £5 million in respect of any one incident.
3. Tables and chairs must not be placed in position outside of permitted times. When the licence is not in use, all tables and chairs and other furniture must be stored securely inside a premises away from the highway.
4. Chorley Council and/or Lancashire County Council are empowered to remove and store or dispose of furniture from the highway, at the cost of the licensee, if it is left there outside the permitted hours, or should any conditions of the licence be ignored. The Council will not be responsible for its safekeeping.
5. The licence holder is not to make or cause to be made any claim against Chorley Council in the event of any property of the licence holder becoming lost or damaged in any way from whatever cause.
6. An unimpeded pedestrian route must be maintained at all times for people wishing to use the footway as per the National Licence Conditions.
7. The method of marking the boundary of the licensed area must be agreed between the licence holder and the Licensing Department. Whatever method is agreed a 2 metre clear walkway must be maintained for the use of pedestrians.
8. Emergency routes to the premises and adjacent buildings must not be obstructed by the pavement furniture, which should not, in normal circumstances, extend beyond the width of the premises frontage.
9. Tables and chairs should be of an approved type and should be kept in a good state of repair. Furniture should be placed so as not to obstruct driver sightlines, or road traffic signs. Placement of tables and chairs must allow pedestrians to use the footway parallel to the frontage of the premises. Care should be taken in the use of hanging baskets, awnings, protruding umbrellas etc. Alternative items may not be used without first seeking the written authority of the Council. Patio heaters must not be used.

10. All potential obstructions must be removed from the public highway when the premises are closed to prevent a safety hazard to pedestrians, particularly during the hours of darkness.
11. The licensee should ensure that the area operates in a safe and orderly manner, thereby ensuring that any safety risk or nuisance to customers, other users of the public highway or any adjacent land or premises, is minimised.
12. The operation of the area must not interfere with highway drainage arrangements.
13. During the hours of darkness suitable and sufficient lighting must be provided to ensure safe use of the area. Any proposals to provide additional lighting to the licensed areas must be agreed in advance with the Highway Authority Lancashire County Council and evidence of such agreement produced to Chorley Council by the licence holder on demand..
14. All detritus (food and drink remnants, spillages, bottles, cans, wrappers, cigarette ends etc) be regularly removed from the footway surface to reduce hazards to pedestrians. The licence holder must make arrangements to regularly check for and to remove litter and rubbish on pedestrian walkways, caused by persons using the Facility, for a distance of up to 10 metres from the boundary of the Facility. The licence holder must ensure that any tables are cleared in an efficient manner during the hours of operation. The licence holder must ensure the licensed area and surrounding highway is to be washed down at the completion of each day's usage using a method sufficient to remove food debris, grease and other spillages that may occur.
15. The licence holder is not permitted to make any fixtures, or excavations of any kind, to the surface of the highway without prior written approval. Any costs incurred as a result of damage to the highway, due to the positioning of tables and chairs etc, will be recovered in full from the licence holder by Chorley Council or the Highway Authority.
16. The Licensee of a premises not licensed under the Licensing Act 2003 or any modification or re-enactment thereof, must not allow the consumption of alcohol within licensed area.
17. The Licensee of a premises licensed under the Licensing Act 2003 or any modification or re-enactment thereof, must not allow the consumption of alcohol within the area authorised by the pavement licence outside the hours in force for the premises itself.
18. The licence must be displayed on the premises with a plan of the agreed layout in clear view.
19. The licensee is responsible for ensuring that the conditions of the licence and any other necessary permissions and regulations are adhered to. The Licence holder is to use the highway solely for the purpose of the licence in line with the provisions of this licence and for no other purpose whatsoever.
20. Without prejudice to the obligation contained in Condition 3, the licence holder must cease to place any tables, chairs and other furniture immediately at the end of the licence period or on revocation of the licence.
21. Chorley Council reserves the right to revoke this licence at any time if any of the above conditions are not fulfilled and maintained.

## Appendix 4

### National Conditions

The Secretary of State publishes this condition in exercise of his powers under clause 5(6)(a) of the Business and Planning Act 2020:

Condition relating to clear routes of access:

**It is a condition that clear routes of access along the highway must be maintained, taking into account the needs of disabled people, and the recommended minimum footway widths and distances required for access by mobility impaired and visually impaired people as set out in Section 3.1 of [Inclusive Mobility](#).**

Condition relating to smoke-free seating:

**Where the furniture is to be put on a relevant highway consists of seating for use by persons for the purpose of consuming food or drinks, the licence holder shall make reasonable provisions for seating where smoking is not permitted.**

Guidance on the effect of the “no- obstruction” condition:

- To the extent that conditions imposed or deemed to be imposed on a pavement licence do not require the licence holder to require clear routes of access to be maintained, taking into account the needs of disabled people and the recommended minimum footway widths and distances required for access by mobility impaired and visually impaired people as set out in Section 3.1 of [Inclusive Mobility](#), the licence is granted subject to those requirements.
- To the extent that a licence is granted subject to a condition which imposes requirements to maintain clear routes of access that are inconsistent with the requirements set out in this condition this condition is not imposed on the licence.

Guidance on the effect of the “smoke- free seating” condition:

The condition requires a licence-holder to make reasonable provision for seating where smoking is not permitted. This means that where businesses provide for smokers, customers will also have the option of sitting in a non-smoking area. Ways of meeting this condition could include:

- Clear ‘smoking’ and ‘non-smoking’ areas, with ‘no smoking’ signage displayed in designated ‘smoke-free’ zones in accordance with Smoke-free (signs) Regulations 2012.
- No ash trays or similar receptacles to be provided or permitted to be left on furniture where smoke-free seating is identified.
- Licence holders should provide a minimum 2M distance between non-smoking and smoking areas, wherever possible.

## Appendix 5

### Scheme of Delegation

<b>Function</b>	<b>Officer</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Grant of Licence and imposition of non-standard conditions</b>	<b>Authorised Officer under Licensing Act 2003</b>	<b>Where no representations made or where representations recommend imposition of conditions.</b>
<b>Grant of Licence and imposition of non-standard conditions</b>	<b>Authorised Officer under Licensing Act 2003 in consultation with Chair of the Licensing and Public Safety Committee</b>	<b>Where representations made which recommend the refusal of licence.</b>
<b>Refusal to grant licence</b>	<b>Authorised Officer under Licensing Act 2003 in consultation with Chair of the Licensing and Public Safety Committee</b>	<b>All cases</b>
<b>Issue of Improvement Notice</b>	<b>Authorised Officer under Licensing Act 2003</b>	<b>All cases</b>
<b>Revocation of Licence</b>	<b>Authorised Officer under Licensing Act 2003 in consultation with Chair of the Licensing and Public Safety Committee</b>	<b>All cases</b>

Appendix 6

Flowchart of Expected Process

