

LICENSING AND APPEALS SUB-COMMITTEE 11 November 2014

*PART 1 – PUBLIC DOCUMENT	AGENDA ITEM No.
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LICENSING ACT 2003

**APPLICATION BY Armas De Los Reyes Limited FOR THE GRANT OF A
PREMISES LICENCE IN RESPECT OF Kings Arms, 16 Buckersbury, Hitchin,
HERTFORDSHIRE, SG5 1BB.**

REPORT OF THE LICENSING OFFICER

1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1 No premises licence under the Licensing Act 2003 is currently in place for the premises.

2. APPLICATION

- 2.1 The application is for the grant of a premises licence under Section 17 of the Licensing Act 2003.
- 2.2 The licensable activities and hours applied for are as follows:

3. APPLICATION PROCESS

- 3.1 On the 18th September 2014, Armas De Los Reyes Limited made an application for the grant of a Premises Licence.
- 3.2 The Applicant served copies of this application to the Police Authority and the other Responsible Authorities
- 3.3 A public notice was displayed on the premises for a period of not less than twenty-eight (28) days in accordance with the requirements of the Licensing Act 2003.
- 3.4 A newspaper advertisement was placed in The Advertiser on 24th September 2014 in accordance with the Act.

4. REPRESENTATIONS

- 4.1 The applicant entered into negotiations with Hertfordshire Constabulary and Environmental Protection within the consultation period. Following these discussions, the applicant agreed to amend their application to include the following additional conditions to their operating schedule:

4.2 No representations were received from any of the nominated responsible authorities.

4.3 12 representations were received from Other Persons and are enclosed below:

4.5 In response to the other persons representations, the applicant has amended their application as follows:

- 4.5 The Council's Scheme of Delegation in respect of the Licensing Act 2003 requires the Licensing Officer to determine whether a representation is relevant as specified by the Act.
- 4.6 Where representations include paragraphs that are not relevant to the Licensing Act 2003, these paragraphs have been clearly crossed through and marked as 'not relevant' by the Licensing Manager and should not be considered as part of the determination process. Other Persons must not refer to these paragraphs in any oral presentation at the hearing.
- 4.7 Where the Licensing Manager determined that the representations were relevant; it is for the Sub-Committee to determine what weight to apportion to the representation.
- 4.8 The Applicant has been served with a copy of the representations as part of this report.
- 4.9 The Applicant and other persons have been invited to attend the hearing to present their respective cases. They have been advised that they may be legally represented and of the Committee Hearing procedure.

5. OBSERVATIONS

- 5.1 In determining this application, the Sub-Committee must have regard to the representations and take such steps, as it considers appropriate for the promotion of the Licensing Objectives.
- 5.2 In making its decision, the Licensing and Appeals Sub-Committee must act with a view to promoting the Licensing Objectives. It must also have regard to the Licensing Authority's Statement of Licensing Policy and National Guidance.
- 5.3 The Licensing and Appeals Sub-Committee has the following options when issuing the Decision Notice:
- i) Grant the Application as made
 - ii) Grant the Application with conditions; conditions should only be added where they are appropriate to promote the Licensing Objectives.
 - iii) Refuse the Application.

6. LICENSING POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

- 6.1 The following paragraphs from the Council's Statement of Licensing Policy 2011 may be relevant to this application. This section does not prevent the Sub-Committee from considering other paragraphs of the Statement of Licensing Policy where they deem it appropriate.
- 4.4 *When determining applications the Council will have regard to this Statement of Licensing Policy, relevant legislation and any Guidance issued by the Department of Culture, Media and Sport. If relevant representations are made, the Licensing and Appeals Committee or its Sub-Committee, will balance its decision against all other factors for and against the application.*

- 4.5 *The Council expects individual applicants to address the Licensing Objectives in their Operational Plan having regard to:*
- (i) the type of premises;*
 - (ii) the licensable activities to be provided, in particular the times that each of the licensable activities are to be provided;*
 - (iii) the operational procedures;*
 - (iv) the nature of the location;*
 - (v) the potential effect of the proposed activities on the licensing objectives in the vicinity, for example the likely noise disturbance to nearby noise sensitive premises;*
 - (vi) the needs of the local community; and*
 - (vii) this Statement of Licensing Policy.*
- 5.1 *Each licence application will be decided by reference to this Policy, the National Guidance issued by the Secretary of State, relevant legislation and to the individual circumstances of the particular application. The Council may depart from the Policy where the individual circumstances of any application merit such a decision in the interests of the promotion of the Licensing Objectives. Full reasons will be given for decisions taken by the Council when undertaking its licensing functions.*
- 5.6 *The Council acknowledges that the licensing process can only seek to control measures within the direct control of the licensee and 'in the vicinity' of the premises. The Council does not consider that the term 'vicinity' can be generically defined and will consider its definition relative to the specific circumstances of each application. Generally, to be considered to be 'in the vicinity' of a premises, an interested party will need to demonstrate a causal link between the problems or likely problems caused at the premises, or in the immediate vicinity of the premises, in relation to the Licensing Objectives. For example, an interested party may be able to hear music from the premises within their property or they may see patrons leaving the premises and causing a nuisance immediately outside the premises.*
- 5.9 *The Council will carry out its licensing functions in the promotion of the Licensing Objectives and, in addition, will support the stated aims of the Act which are as follows:*
- (i) the necessary protection of local residents, whose lives can be blighted by disturbance and anti-social behaviour associated with the behaviour of some people visiting places of entertainment.*
 - (ii) the introduction of better and more proportionate regulation to give businesses greater freedom and flexibility to meet their customers' expectations;*
 - (iii) greater choice for consumers, including tourists, about where, when and how, they spend their leisure time;*
 - (iv) the encouragement of more family friendly premises where younger children can be free to go with the family;*
 - (v) the further development within communities of our rich culture of live music, dancing and theatre, both in rural areas and in our towns; and*
 - (vi) the regeneration of areas that need the increased investment and employment opportunities that a thriving and safe night-time economy can bring.*

- 6.1 *The Council recognises that fixed and artificially early closing times previously established under the Licensing Act 1964 were one of the main causes of rapid binge drinking prior to closing times and one of the causes of disorder and disturbance when large numbers of customers were required to leave premises simultaneously. These concentrations of people leaving can result in friction at places such as late night food outlets, taxi ranks and other sources of transport. The aim through the promotion of the Licensing Objectives will be to reduce the potential for concentrations and achieve a slower dispersal of people from licensed premises through flexible opening times*
- 6.2 *The Council recognises that arbitrary restrictions would undermine the principle of flexibility and should be avoided; the Licensing Objectives will be the paramount consideration at all times.*
- 6.3 *Generally, when the Council's discretion is engaged, the presumption will be to grant the hours requested unless there are representations raised by responsible authorities and/or interested parties that demonstrate an adverse effect or likely effect on the Licensing Objectives.*
- 6.4 *The Council also recognises that licensing hours should not inhibit the development of a thriving and safe evening and night time economy, which is important for local investment, employment and tourism. The Council will not seek to restrict the trading hours of any particular premises unless this is necessary to promote one or more of the Licensing Objectives.*
- 7.1.2 *Conditions may be imposed on premises licences requiring supervision by door supervisors in order to reduce crime and disorder or public nuisance in order to address the Licensing Objectives. The conditions may provide that door supervisors must be employed at the premises at all times, at specific times, or at such times when certain licensable activities are being carried out.*
- 9.1 *Licensed premises may have significant potential to impact adversely on communities through public nuisances that arise from their operation. The Council interprets 'public nuisance' in its widest sense and takes it to include such things as noise, light, odour, litter and anti-social behaviour, where these matters impact on those living, working or otherwise engaged in activities in the vicinity of a particular premises. Ordinarily, the Council's Environmental Protection Team, in their role as a responsible authority, would take the lead in respect of nuisance issues.*
- 9.2 *Where there is evidence of public nuisance and its powers are engaged the Council may impose conditions on licences to prevent unnecessary Public Nuisance to local residents. The conditions may include, but are not limited to:*
- (i) sound proofing requirements;*
 - (ii) keeping doors and windows closed after a specific time;*
 - (iii) restrictions on times when music or other licensable activities may take place;*
 - (iv) technical restrictions on sound levels at the premises, by the use of sound limiting devices;*
 - (v) limiting the hours of regulated entertainment;*

- (vi) *limiting the hours of open-air entertainment and the use of outdoor areas, gardens, patios, and smoking shelters; or*
 - (vii) *requiring the display of signs both inside and outside the premises reminding customers to leave the premises quietly and to respect the rights of nearby residents.*
- 9.4 *Conditions relating to noise nuisance will normally concern steps necessary to control the levels of noise emanating from premises. The Council are aware of the need to avoid unnecessary or disproportionate measures that could deter valuable community activities such as live music. Conditions that are likely to be a significant financial burden may be avoided for smaller venues and community premises, where it is appropriate to do so.*
- 9.5 *The Council recognises that conditions relating to noise nuisance may not be necessary in certain circumstances where the provisions of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, the Noise Act 1996, or the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005 adequately protect those living in the vicinity of the premises. That said, the approach of the Council will be one of prevention and will consider each application on its own merits.*
- 10.2 *When deciding whether to limit access by children to premises, the Council will judge each application on its individual merits.*
- 10.4 *There are a range of alternatives which the Council may consider for limiting the access of children, which include:*
- (i) *a limit on the hours when children may be present;*
 - (ii) *a limitation or exclusion when certain activities are taking place;*
 - (iii) *the requirement to be accompanied by an adult;*
 - (iv) *limited access to parts of the premises; and*
 - (v) *full exclusion of those people under 18 from the premises when any licensable activities are taking place.*
- 10.6 *Conditions requiring the admission of children to premises cannot be attached to licences or certificates. Where no restriction or limitation is imposed the issue of access will remain a matter of discretion of the individual licensee or club or holder of a temporary event notice.*
- 11.2 *The Cumulative Impact of licensed premises on the promotion of the Licensing Objectives is a matter which the Council can properly consider in developing its Licensing Policy Statement.*
- 12.1 *The Council recognises that each application must be considered on its own merits and any conditions attached to licences and certificates must be tailored to the individual style and characteristics of the premises and activities concerned. This is essential to avoid the imposition of disproportionate and overly burdensome conditions on premises. A standardised approach to imposing conditions must be avoided and will only be lawful where they are deemed necessary to promote the Licensing Objectives in response to relevant representations.*

- 12.2 *Conditions will only be imposed when they are necessary for the promotion of the Licensing Objectives and will focus upon matters within the control of the individual licensee such as the premises, places or events being used for licensable activities. Conditions are likely to be focused towards the direct impact of those activities on persons living, working or otherwise engaged in activities in the vicinity.*
- 13.1 *The Council are aware that there are mandatory conditions that apply to all premises licences and separate mandatory conditions that apply to all club premises certificates.*
- 13.2 *Section 19 of the Act contains a mandatory condition for premises licences whereby there can be no sale of alcohol without a designated premises supervisor named on the licence or where the designated premises supervisor does not hold a valid personal licence, and where every sale of alcohol must be made or authorised by a personal licence holder.*
- 16.6 *Where an application for a licence under the Licensing Act 2003 is received and there are no details within section N adult entertainment, or a comment such as 'none' is entered, a licensing condition consistent with this part of the operating schedule would be imposed on the licence as follows:*
- No adult entertainment will be permitted on this premises unless under the authorisation of a Sexual Entertainment Venue licence.*
- 24.4 *In order to avoid duplication with other regulatory regimes the Council will not, as far as reasonably possible, attach conditions to licences unless they are in promotion of the Licensing Objectives and inadequately covered by other legislation. Conditions will generally be considered unnecessary if they are already adequately covered by other legislation.*

7. RELEVANT EXTRACTS OF STATUTORY GUIDANCE

- 7.1 The following paragraphs from the Guidance issued by the Home Office under section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003 (October 2014 version) may be relevant to this application. This section does not prevent the Sub-Committee from considering other paragraphs of the Guidance where they deem it appropriate and the determination should be based upon consideration of the full document.
- 1.3 *The licensing objectives are:*
- The prevention of crime and disorder;*
 - Public safety;*
 - The prevention of public nuisance; and*
 - The protection of children from harm.*
- 1.4 *Each objective is of equal importance. There are no other statutory licensing objectives, so that the promotion of the four objectives is a paramount consideration at all times.*

1.5 *However, the legislation also supports a number of other key aims and purposes. These are vitally important and should be principal aims for everyone involved in licensing work.*

They include:

- protecting the public and local residents from crime, anti-social behaviour and noise nuisance caused by irresponsible licensed premises;*
 - giving the police and licensing authorities the powers they need to effectively manage and police the night-time economy and take action against those premises that are causing problems;*
 - recognising the important role which pubs and other licensed premises play in our local communities by minimising the regulatory burden on business, encouraging innovation and supporting responsible premises;*
 - providing a regulatory framework for alcohol which reflects the needs of local communities and empowers local authorities to make and enforce decisions about the most appropriate licensing strategies for their local area;*
- and*
- encouraging greater community involvement in licensing decisions and giving local residents the opportunity to have their say regarding licensing decisions that may affect them.*

1.13 *For the purposes of the 2003 Act, the following are licensable activities:*

- The sale by retail of alcohol;*
- The supply of alcohol by or on behalf of a club to, or to the order of, a member of the club;*
- The provision of regulated entertainment; and*
- The provision of late night refreshment.*

1.16 *Conditions on a premises licence or club premises certificate are important in setting the parameters within which premises can lawfully operate. The use of wording such as “must”, “shall” and “will” is encouraged. Licence conditions:*

- must be appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives;*
- must be precise and enforceable;*
- must be unambiguous and clear in what they intend to achieve;*
- should not duplicate other statutory requirements or other duties or responsibilities placed on the employer by other legislation;*
- must be tailored to the individual type, location and characteristics of the premises and events concerned;*
- should not be standardised and may be unlawful when it cannot be demonstrated that they are appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives in an individual case;*
- should not replicate offences set out in the 2003 Act or other legislation;*
- should be proportionate, justifiable and be capable of being met, (for example, whilst beer glasses may be available in toughened glass, wine glasses may not);*
- cannot seek to manage the behaviour of customers once they are beyond the direct management of the licence holder and their staff, but may impact on the behaviour of customers in the immediate vicinity of the premises or as they enter or leave; and*
- should be written in a prescriptive format.*

- 1.17 *Each application must be considered on its own merits and in accordance with the licensing authority's statement of licensing policy; for example, if the application falls within the scope of a cumulative impact policy. Conditions attached to licences and certificates must be tailored to the individual type, location and characteristics of the premises and events concerned. This is essential to avoid the imposition of disproportionate and overly burdensome conditions on premises where there is no need for such conditions. Standardised conditions should be avoided and indeed may be unlawful where they cannot be shown to be appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives in an individual case.*
- 1.19 *Whilst licence conditions should not duplicate other statutory provisions, licensing authorities and licensees should be mindful of requirements and responsibilities placed on them by other legislation. Legislation which may be relevant includes:*
- *The Gambling Act 2005*
 - *The Environmental Protection Act 1990*
 - *The Noise Act 1996*
 - *The Clean Neighbourhoods and Environmental Act 2005*
 - *The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005*
 - *Health and Safety (First-Aid) Regulations 1981*
 - *The Equality Act 2010*
- 2.1 *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).*
- 2.3 *Conditions should be targeted on deterrence and preventing crime and disorder. For example, where there is good reason to suppose that disorder may take place, the presence of closed-circuit television (CCTV) cameras both inside and immediately outside the premises can actively deter disorder, nuisance, anti-social behaviour and crime generally. Some licence holders may wish to have cameras on their premises for the prevention of crime directed against the business itself, its staff, or its customers. But any condition may require a broader approach, and it may be appropriate to ensure that the precise location of cameras is set out on plans to ensure that certain areas are properly covered and there is no subsequent dispute over the terms of the condition.*
- 2.4 *The inclusion of radio links and ring-round phone systems should be considered an appropriate condition for public houses, bars and nightclubs operating in city and town centre leisure areas with a high density of licensed premises. These systems allow managers of licensed premises to communicate instantly with the police and facilitate a rapid response to any disorder which may be endangering the customers and staff on the premises.*
- 2.8 *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.

2.9 *A number of matters should be considered in relation to public safety. These may include:*

- Fire safety;*
- Ensuring appropriate access for emergency services such as ambulances;*
- Good communication with local authorities and emergency services, for example communications networks with the police and signing up for local incident alerts (see paragraph 2.4 above);*
- Ensuring the presence of trained first aiders on the premises and appropriate first aid kits;*
- Ensuring the safety of people when leaving the premises (for example, through the provision of information on late-night transportation);*
- Ensuring appropriate and frequent waste disposal, particularly of glass bottles;*
- Ensuring appropriate limits on the maximum capacity of the premises (see paragraphs 2.13-2.15, and Chapter 10; and*
- Considering the use of CCTV in and around the premises (as noted in paragraph 2.3 above, this may also assist with promoting the crime and disorder objective).*

2.11 *Licence holders should make provision to ensure that premises users safely leave their premises. Measures that may assist include:*

- Providing information on the premises of local taxi companies who can provide safe transportation home; and*
- Ensuring adequate lighting outside the premises, particularly on paths leading to and from the premises and in car parks.*

2.14 *It should also be noted in this context that it remains an offence under the 2003 Act to sell or supply alcohol to a person who is drunk. This is particularly important because of the nuisance and anti-social behaviour which can be provoked after leaving licensed premises.*

2.18 *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.

- 2.19 Public nuisance is given a statutory meaning in many pieces of legislation. It is however not narrowly defined in the 2003 Act and retains its broad common law meaning. It is important to remember that the prevention of public nuisance could therefore include low-level nuisance, perhaps affecting a few people living locally, as well as major disturbance affecting the whole community. It may also include in appropriate circumstances the reduction of the living and working amenity and environment of other persons living and working in the area of the licensed premises. Public nuisance may also arise as a result of the adverse effects of artificial light, dust, odour and insects or where its effect is prejudicial to health.*
- 2.20 Conditions relating to noise nuisance will usually concern steps appropriate to control the levels of noise emanating from premises. This might be achieved by a simple measure such as ensuring that doors and windows are kept closed after a particular time, or more sophisticated measures like the installation of acoustic curtains or rubber speaker mounts. Any conditions appropriate to promote the prevention of public nuisance should be tailored to the type, nature and characteristics of the specific premises. Licensing authorities should be aware of the need to avoid inappropriate or disproportionate measures that could deter events that are valuable to the community, such as live music. Noise limiters, for example, are very expensive to purchase and install and are likely to be a considerable burden for smaller venues.*
- 2.21 As with all conditions, those relating to noise nuisance may not be appropriate in certain circumstances where provisions in other legislation adequately protect those living in the area of the premises. But as stated earlier in this Guidance, the approach of licensing authorities and responsible authorities should be one of prevention and when their powers are engaged, licensing authorities should be aware of the fact that other legislation may not adequately cover concerns raised in relevant representations and additional conditions may be appropriate.*
- 2.22 Where applications have given rise to representations, any appropriate conditions should normally focus on the most sensitive periods. For example, music noise from premises usually occurs from mid-evening until either late-evening or early-morning when residents in adjacent properties may be attempting to go to sleep or are sleeping. In certain circumstances, conditions relating to noise immediately surrounding the premises may also prove appropriate to address any disturbance anticipated as customers enter and leave.*
- 2.24 Beyond the immediate area surrounding the premises, these are matters for the personal responsibility of individuals under the law. An individual who engages in anti-social behaviour is accountable in their own right. However, it would be perfectly reasonable for a licensing authority to impose a condition, following relevant representations, that requires the licence holder or club to place signs at the exits from the building encouraging patrons to be quiet until*

they leave the area, or that, if they wish to smoke, to do so at designated places on the premises instead of outside, and to respect the rights of people living nearby to a peaceful night.

- 2.25 *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).*
- 2.30 *Conditions, where they are appropriate, should reflect the licensable activities taking place on the premises. In addition to the mandatory condition regarding age verification, other conditions relating to the protection of children from harm can include:*
- restrictions on the hours when children may be present;*
 - restrictions or exclusions on the presence of children under certain ages when particular specified activities are taking place;*
 - restrictions on the parts of the premises to which children may have access;*
 - age restrictions (below 18);*
 - restrictions or exclusions when certain activities are taking place;*
 - requirements for an accompanying adult (including for example, a combination of requirements which provide that children under a particular age must be accompanied by an adult); and*
 - full exclusion of people under 18 from the premises when any licensable activities are taking place.*
- 8.33 *In completing an operating schedule, applicants are expected to have regard to the statement of licensing policy for their area. They must also be aware of the expectations of the licensing authority and the responsible authorities as to the steps that are appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives, and to demonstrate knowledge of their local area when describing the steps they propose to take to promote the licensing objectives. Licensing authorities and responsible authorities are expected to publish information about what is meant by the promotion of the licensing objectives and to ensure that applicants can readily access advice about these matters. However, applicants are also expected to undertake their own enquiries about the area in which the premises are situated to inform the content of the application.*
- 8.34 *Applicants are, in particular, expected to obtain sufficient information to enable them to demonstrate, when setting out the steps they propose to take to promote the licensing objectives that they understand:*
- the layout of the local area and physical environment including crime and disorder hotspots, proximity to residential premises and proximity to areas where children may congregate;*
 - any risk posed to the local area by the applicants' proposed licensable activities; and*
 - any local initiatives (for example, local crime reduction initiatives or voluntary schemes including local taxi-marshalling schemes, street pastors and other schemes) which may help to mitigate potential risks.*

- 8.35 *Applicants are expected to include positive proposals in their application on how they will manage any potential risks. Where specific policies apply in the area (for example, a cumulative impact policy), applicants are also expected to demonstrate an understanding of how the policy impacts on their application; any measures they will take to mitigate the impact; and why they consider the application should be an exception to the policy.*
- 8.36 *It is expected that enquiries about the locality will assist applicants when determining the steps that are appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives. For example, premises with close proximity to residential premises should consider what effect this will have on their smoking, noise management and dispersal policies to ensure the promotion of the public nuisance objective. Applicants must consider all factors which may be relevant to the promotion of the licensing objectives, and where there are no known concerns, acknowledge this in their application.*
- 9.1 *When a licensing authority receives an application for a new premises licence or an application to vary an existing premises licence, it must determine whether the application has been made in accordance with section 17 of the 2003 Act, and in accordance with regulations made under sections 17(3) to (6), 34, 42, 54 and 55 of the 2003 Act. It must similarly determine applications for the grant of club premises certificates made in accordance with section 71 of the 2003 Act, and in accordance with regulations made under sections 71(4) to (7), 84, 91 and 92 of the 2003 Act. This means that the licensing authority must consider among other things whether the application has been properly advertised in accordance with those regulations.*
- 9.9 *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.*
- 9.12 *In their role as a responsible authority, the police are an essential source of advice and information on the impact and potential impact of licensable activities, particularly on the crime and disorder objective. The police have a key role in managing the night-time economy and should have good working relationships with those operating in their local area⁴. The police should be the licensing authority's main source of advice on matters relating to the promotion of the crime and disorder licensing objective, but may also be able to make relevant representations with regard to the other licensing objectives if they have evidence to support such representations. The licensing authority should accept all reasonable and proportionate representations made by the police unless the authority has evidence that to do so would not be appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives. However, it remains incumbent on the police to ensure that their representations can withstand the scrutiny to which they would be subject at a hearing.*
- 9.25 *Where a notice of a hearing is given to an applicant, the licensing authority is required under the Licensing Act 2003 (Hearings) Regulations 2005 to provide the applicant with copies of the relevant representations that have been made.*

- 9.31 *Responsible authorities should try to conclude any discussions with the applicant in good time before the hearing. If the application is amended at the last moment, the licensing committee should consider giving other persons time to address the revised application before the hearing commences.*
- 9.32 *Regulations made under the 2003 Act require that representations must be withdrawn 24 hours before the first day of any hearing. If they are withdrawn after this time, the hearing must proceed and the representations may be withdrawn orally at that hearing. However, where discussions between an applicant and those making representations are taking place and it is likely that all parties are on the point of reaching agreement, the licensing authority may wish to use the power given within the hearings regulations to extend time limits, if it considers this to be in the public interest.*
- 9.37 *In determining the application with a view to promoting the licensing objectives in the overall interests of the local community, the licensing authority must give appropriate weight to:*
- *the steps that are appropriate to promote the licensing objectives;*
 - *the representations (including supporting information) presented by all the parties;*
 - *this Guidance;*
 - *its own statement of licensing policy.*
- 9.38 *The licensing authority should give its decision within five working days of the conclusion of the hearing (or immediately in certain specified cases) and provide reasons to support it. This will be important if there is an appeal by any of the parties. Notification of a decision must be accompanied by information on the right of the party to appeal. After considering all the relevant issues, the licensing authority may grant the application subject to such conditions that are consistent with the operating schedule. Any conditions imposed must be appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives; there is no power for the licensing authority to attach a condition that is merely aspirational. For example, conditions may not be attached which relate solely to the health of customers rather than their direct physical safety.*
- 9.39 *Alternatively, the licensing authority may refuse the application on the grounds that this is appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives. It may also refuse to specify a designated premises supervisor and/or only allow certain requested licensable activities. In the interests of transparency, the licensing authority should publish hearings procedures in full on its website to ensure that those involved have the most current information.*
- 9.41 *Licensing authorities are best placed to determine what actions are appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives in their areas. All licensing determinations should be considered on a case-by-case basis. They should take into account any representations or objections that have been received from responsible authorities or other persons, and representations made by the applicant or premises user as the case may be.*

- 9.42 *The authority's determination should be evidence-based, justified as being appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives and proportionate to what it is intended to achieve.*
- 9.43 *Determination of whether an action or step is appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives requires an assessment of what action or step would be suitable to achieve that end. Whilst this does not therefore require a licensing authority to decide that no lesser step will achieve the aim, the authority should aim to consider the potential burden that the condition would impose on the premises licence holder (such as the financial burden due to restrictions on licensable activities) as well as the potential benefit in terms of the promotion of the licensing objectives. However, it is imperative that the authority ensures that the factors which form the basis of its determination are limited to consideration of the promotion of the objectives and nothing outside those parameters. As with the consideration of licence variations, the licensing authority should consider wider issues such as other conditions already in place to mitigate potential negative impact on the promotion of the licensing objectives and the track record of the business. Further advice on determining what is appropriate when imposing conditions on a licence or certificate is provided in Chapter 10. The licensing authority is expected to come to its determination based on an assessment of the evidence on both the risks and benefits either for or against making the determination.*
- 10.8 *The licensing authority may not impose any conditions unless its discretion has been engaged 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.*
- 10.9 *It is possible that, in certain cases, where there are other legislative provisions which are relevant and must be observed by the applicant, no additional conditions are appropriate to promote the licensing objectives.*
- 10.10 *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. Licensing authorities and other responsible authorities should be alive to the indirect costs that can arise because of conditions. These could be a deterrent to holding events that are valuable to the community or for the funding of good and important causes. Licensing authorities should therefore ensure that any conditions they impose are only those which are appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives.*
- 10.13 *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 regarding licensed opening hours as part of the implementation of its licensing policy statement and 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.

- 10.14 *Where there are objections to an application to extend the hours during which licensable activities are to be carried on and the licensing authority determines that this would undermine the licensing objectives, it may reject the application or grant it with appropriate conditions and/or different hours from those requested.*
- 12.3 *An appeal has to be commenced by the appellant giving of a notice of appeal to the designated officer for the magistrates' court within a period of 21 days beginning with the day on which the appellant was notified by the licensing authority of the decision which is being appealed.*
- 12.10 *It is important that a licensing authority should give comprehensive reasons for its decisions in anticipation of any appeals. Failure to give adequate reasons could itself give rise to grounds for an appeal. It is particularly important that reasons should also address the extent to which the decision has been made with regard to the licensing authority's statement of policy and this Guidance. Reasons should be promulgated to all the parties of any process which might give rise to an appeal under the terms of the 2003 Act.*

8. LICENSING OFFICER COMMENTS

- 8.1 The comments within this section of the report are provided by the Licensing Officer to assist the Sub-Committee with the interpretation of the Act, the Guidance and existing case law. It is for the Sub-Committee to determine what weight they attach to this advice.

Definition of 'appropriate'

- 8.2 The previous Statutory Guidance first issued in July 2004 and subsequently updated up until April 2012, specifically required Licensing Sub-Committees to ensure that their decisions were based on measures that were 'necessary' for the promotion of the licensing objectives. This placed a burden on the licensing authority to demonstrate that no lesser steps would satisfy the promotion of the licensing objectives and any conditions imposed on a licence would only be those necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives with no opportunity to go any further.
- 8.3 The revised Statutory Guidance issued on 25th April 2012 and subsequently amended in October 2012 and June 2013 has amended the 'necessary' test to one of 'appropriate'. This has changed the threshold which licensing authorities must consider when determining applications by requiring that they make decisions which are 'appropriate' for the promotion of the licensing objectives.
- 8.4 The Guidance explains 'appropriate' as:

9.39

The authority's determination should be evidence-based, justified as being appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives and proportionate to

what it is intended to achieve.

9.40

Determination of whether an action or step is appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives requires an assessment of what action or step would be suitable to achieve that end. Whilst this does not therefore require a licensing authority to decide that no lesser step will achieve the aim, the authority should aim to consider the potential burden that the condition would impose on the premises licence holder (such as the financial burden due to restrictions on licensable activities) as well as the potential benefit in terms of the promotion of the licensing objectives. However, it is imperative that the authority ensures that the factors which form the basis of its determination are limited to consideration of the promotion of the objectives and nothing outside those parameters. As with the consideration of licence variations, the licensing authority should consider wider issues such as other conditions already in place to mitigate potential negative impact on the promotion of the licensing objectives and the track record of the business. Further advice on determining what is appropriate when imposing conditions on a licence or certificate is provided in Chapter 10. The licensing authority is expected to come to its determination based on an assessment of the evidence on both the risks and benefits either for or against making the determination.

8.5 It is anticipated that, in due course, case law will provide clarity on the meaning of 'appropriate' as referred to in paragraphs 9.39 and 9.40 of the Guidance. The Sub-Committee is therefore advised to give 'appropriate' its ordinary meaning, as expanded upon by paragraph 9.40 of the Guidance, subject to the over-riding requirement on all local authority decisions of reasonableness.

8.6 This approach, of allowing the courts to provide clarity, is reflected in the following paragraphs of the Guidance:

1.9

Section 4 of the 2003 Act provides that, in carrying out its functions, a licensing authority must 'have regard to' guidance issued by the Secretary of State under section 182. The requirement is therefore binding on all licensing authorities to that extent. However, the guidance cannot anticipate every possible scenario or set of circumstances that may arise and, as long as licensing authorities have properly understood the Guidance, they may depart from it if they have reason to do so as long as they are able to provide full reasons. Departure from the Guidance could give rise to an appeal or judicial review, and the reasons given will then be a key consideration for the courts when considering the lawfulness and merits of any decision taken.

1.10

Nothing in this Guidance should be taken as indicating that any requirement of licensing law or any other law may be overridden (including the obligations placed on any public authorities under human rights legislation). The Guidance does not in any way replace the statutory provisions of the 2003 Act or add to its scope and licensing authorities should note that interpretation of the 2003 Act is a matter for the courts. Licensing authorities and others using the Guidance must take their own professional and legal advice about its implementation.

8.7 The Sub-Committee should also be aware that their decision must be proportionate to the evidence received in respect of the application and

representation. Proportionality is a key factor in assisting with the definition of 'appropriate'.

NHDC Statement of Licensing Policy

8.8 The council's statement of Licensing Policy was adopted on 11th November 2010 since which there have been several changes to legislation and re-issued Guidance. Whilst the Policy still remains fit for purpose in that its intentions are clear, it does contain reference to some terminology that no longer applies.

(i) vicinity

the restriction to the consideration of representations within the vicinity of a premises has since been removed; representations now only need to demonstrate an impact on the licensing objectives specific to the person making the representation.

(ii) necessary

amended to 'appropriate'

(iii) interested parties

amended to 'other persons'

Case Law

8.9 As paragraph 2.33 of the Guidance confirms, public nuisance under the Licensing Act 2003 has a wide interpretation and it is for the Sub-Committee to determine, based on the evidence, whether they consider these issues to be a public nuisance.

8.10 The Guidance states at paragraph 2.24 that conditions relating to public nuisance beyond the vicinity of the premises are not appropriate and the Council's Statement of Licensing Policy supports that view. Conditions that it would be either impracticable or impossible for the licence holder to control would clearly be inappropriate.

8.11 That said, if behaviour beyond the premises can be clearly linked to a premises and it is causing a public nuisance, it is wrong to say that the Licensing Act 2003 cannot address this. Whilst conditions may well be inappropriate, if the evidence deems it necessary, times and/or activities under the licence could be restricted or, indeed, the application could be refused.

8.12 The magistrates court case of *Kouttis v London Borough of Enfield*, 9th September 2011 considered this issue.

8.13 In a summary of the case provided by the Institute of Licensing it is reported that District Judge Daber considered an appeal against a decision of the local authority to restrict the hours of musical entertainment of a public house to mitigate the noise from patrons as they left the premises in response to representations from local residents. The appellant relied on the sections of the Guidance that state that "beyond the vicinity of the premises, these are matters for personal responsibility of individuals under the law. An individual who engages in anti-social behaviour is accountable in their own right" (para

2.38). It was also suggested that, given that certain residents were not disturbed, this did not amount to public nuisance within the meaning of para 2.33 of the Guidance as approved by Burton J in the Hope and Glory case.

8.14 The District Judge held that there was ample evidence of public nuisance, and that section 4 of the Act gave the licensing authority a positive duty to deal with it proportionately. In this case, no less interventionist way of dealing with the nuisance had been suggested. He held that not only was the authority not wrong, but that it was in fact right to reduce the hours as it had. The appeal was therefore dismissed.

8.15 As this was a decision of the Magistrates Court it would not be binding on other courts, however, it could be considered as persuasive.

9. CONTACT OFFICERS

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