

Agenda Item No: 7
Report To: **CABINET**
Date of Meeting: 11 July 2019
Report Title: **Statement of Licensing Policy 2019-2024**
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Portfolio Holder Cllr. Jo Gideon
Portfolio Holder for: Community Safety and Wellbeing



Summary: The purpose of this report is to present to cabinet an updated version of Ashford Borough Council's Statement of Licensing Policy.

The new policy reflects changes in legislation and good practice.

Key Decision: NO

Significantly Affected Wards: All

Recommendations: **The Cabinet is recommended to:-**

i. **Note the review of the Statement of Licensing Policy for the Licensing Act 2003 and agree to publish the draft Statement of Licensing Policy 2019-2024 for the purposes of consultation.**

Policy Overview: The determination of Licensing Act applications and notices is a statutory duty and covers regulated activities such as the sale of alcohol, provision of live/recorded music, late night refreshment and film.

Effective regulation, including the provision of a Statement of Licensing Policy, helps to promote; the prevention of crime and disorder, the protection of public safety, the prevention of nuisance, and, the protection of children from harm.

Our Statement of Licensing Policy guides members of the public, applicants, elected members, and officers on such matters.

Financial Implications: None

Legal Implications: The revised report provides greater clarity on the expectations of the Licensing Authority and reduces potential inconsistency that could lead to legal challenge. No specific new negative implications are expected.

Equalities Impact Assessment: See attached

Other Material Implications: None

Exempt from Publication: **NO**

Background Papers: None

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Statement of Licensing Policy 2019-2024

Introduction and Background

1. The purpose of this report is to present to Cabinet a revised draft version of Ashford Borough Council's 'Statement of Licensing Policy', which as a statutory document must be published every five years. The new statement of policy reflects legislative changes and good practice. This document is attached as *Appendix A*.
2. The determination of Licensing Act applications and notices is a statutory duty and covers regulated activities such as the sale of alcohol, provision of live/recorded music, late night refreshment and film.
3. Effective regulation, including the provision of a statement of licensing policy, helps to promote; the prevention of crime and disorder, the protection of public safety, the prevention of nuisance, and, the protection of children from harm.
4. Our statement of policy with respects to this subject area guides members of the public, applicants, elected members, and officers on such matters.
5. The current policy statement expires on the 11 December 2019, and the planned revision acts to update the document and provide greater clarity on the expectations of the Licensing Authority.
6. The statement of policy sets out how the council will approach the making of decisions, indicating what the council considers to be important, what control measures it will be looking for, and so forth.
7. It is vital that the policy does not turn into a rule that is applied inflexibly and fetters the exercise of discretion. There must be a willingness to consider individual applications on their particular merits.
8. A policy relating to the determination of applications not only guides the decision-maker but also services to inform an applicant about what they should consider in preparing their application.

Proposal/Current Position

9. The Cabinet is asked to note the review of the Statement of Licensing Policy and agree to the publishing of the draft Statutory Statement of Licensing Policy for the purposes of consultation with the public and interested parties, prior to resubmission to Cabinet incorporating any relevant aspects for final adoption by Council.
10. The revision to this policy is modest and includes:-
 - Removal of information that is a duplicated from the statutory (Section 182) guidance

- Clarification that the statement of licensing policy must be read in conjunction with the Act and statutory guidance, and not in isolation
- Updated information provided in relation to deregulation surrounding music entertainment(s) and limits on Temporary Event Notices
- General updates with regard to amendments to the Act and statutory guidance. These have no material local implications
- Formatting and layout changes.

Implications and Risk Assessment

11. The update to this policy is not anticipated to have any significant implications.
12. Judicial review is a risk if the policy strays beyond the requirements of the act, or restricts legal activities without due and appropriate cause

Equalities Impact Assessment

13. The policy will affect all persons involved in or affected by a relevant licensable activity in the Borough, irrespective of gender, race, disability, sexuality or age. Recipients of the policy include holders of licences, members of licensing sub-committee, authorities e.g. Kent Police, Kent Fire & Rescue Service, etc. and all of the Borough's businesses, residents of the borough and those who visit and use premises offering licensable activities.
14. An equalities impact assessment is attached as *Appendix B*

Consultation Planned or Undertaken

15. It is proposed that if the draft policy is approved for consultation, then the following steps will be taken;
 - The public consultation will run between 1 August 2019 to 31 October 2019.
 - During the public consultation a notice shall be displayed on the council website, and relevant consultees shall be written to. Details of bodies to be consulted on the draft Statement of Licensing Policy are provided within the document.
 - Following return of a final draft Statement of Licensing Policy to Cabinet/Council the final adopted statement will be published on the Council's website, and made available on request.

Other Options Considered

16. As a statutory requirement under the Licensing Act, the Licensing Authority must publish a Statement of Licensing Policy for the period of December 2019 to December 2024.
17. Whilst the Statement of Licensing Policy must contain certain information as defined, the expectations of the Council are to an extent open to allow local considerations to be taken into account.

Reasons for Supporting Option Recommended

18. During the development of the 'Statement of Licensing Policy' legislation and guidance has been considered, and the principles selected are considered appropriate to the aims of the licensing objectives taking into account local circumstances.
19. This approach is recommended to ensure that the policy remains up to date, and effectively can be usefully applied by the council, officers, applicants, and the general public without detriment to residents, businesses, or visitors to the town.

Next Steps in Process

20. Once the draft has been agreed for consultation, it will be prepared for the statutory consultation described above. Once the consultation is complete a final version of the document will be prepared and submitted to Cabinet/Council for approval.
21. The final statement of licensing policy will be subject to statutory review after five years, along with any periodic review brought about by changes in the council's approach, or change to relevant legislation

Conclusion

22. In summary, the statutory review and consultation on the statement of licensing policy aims to provide interested persons with details of the councils approach whilst promoting the Licensing Act's objectives.

Portfolio Holder's Views

23. "I welcome the revision of this statutory policy document, which ensures that it remains fit for purpose and enables the council to continue to promote the licensing objectives of, namely the prevention of crime and disorder, public safety, prevention of public nuisance and the protection of children from harm"
Councillor Jo Gideon

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Appendix A: Statement of Licensing Policy 2019-2024 (DRAFT)

Appendix B: Equalities Impact Assessment

Please note

A copy of the current (2014-2019) Statement of Licensing Policy is available via;
<https://www.ashford.gov.uk/media/2475/licensing-policy-2014-2019.pdf>

Statement of Licensing Policy

Under Section 5 of the Licensing Act 2003

2019 - 2024



ASHFORD
BOROUGH COUNCIL

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Policy: Statement of Licensing Policy

Original Implementation date: TBC

Control Schedule			
Policy Owner:	Licensing – Community Safety and Wellbeing		
Policy Author:	Environmental Protection and Licensing Team Leader		
Approved By:	Council		
Approval Date:	TBC	Minute reference:	TBC
Policy Review Due:	TBC	Review Cycle:	5 yearly
EIA completed:	TBC	EIA Review Due:	On next review

Version Control				
Version	Date	Author	Comment	Approved by
1.0	TBC	T Ford		Council

Decisions affecting this policy			
Date	Committee/Member/Officer	Report title	Minute ref

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1. Foreword

I am pleased to present to you Ashford Borough Council's Statement of Policy for the Licensing Act 2003.

We are required under Section 5 of the Licensing Act 2003 to publish a policy on our approach to this area of licensing law every five years.

The aim of the document is to guide business, residents, visitors, councillors, and the general public as to the expectations of the Licensing Authority in promoting the four licensing objectives.

The licensing objectives as defined by Section 4 of the Act are:-

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

This edition (2019-2024) has been revised to reflect the current expectations of Ashford Borough Council in its role as a Licensing Authority and incorporates changes in legislation and guidance that have been introduced since the previous version of the policy was published.

I would like to thank those who have participated in the development of this document and also to fellow members for their hard work in presiding over cases that may come before the Licensing Sub-Committee.

Councillor Jo Gideon
Cabinet Member for Community Safety and Wellbeing

2. Introduction

Ashford Borough Council, the licensing authority for the Borough of Ashford, makes this Statement of Licensing Policy in accordance with Section 5(1) Licensing Act 2003.

The Licensing Act 2003 (“the Act”) requires that each licensing authority to publish a “Statement of Licensing Policy” every five years that sets out the policies the authority will apply in the exercise of its licensing functions under the Act.

This policy has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Act having regard to the statutory guidance issued under Section 182 of the Act (“the Guidance”). It will be reviewed after a period of not more than 5 years, during which time it will be kept under review.

The statement of licensing policy aims not to duplicate the specific requirements of the Act, or the information contained within the guidance, therefore it must be read in conjunction with those documents and not in isolation.

The Act requires that the licensing authority carry out its various licensing functions so as to promote the following four licensing objectives:-

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

Each objective is of equal importance and there are no other licensing objectives. These four objectives are of paramount consideration at all times.

This policy will seek to reflect local requirements and recognise the need to encourage and promote live music, dancing, theatre and other forms of entertainment for the wider cultural benefit of communities generally. The potential for limited disturbance in neighbourhoods will be carefully balanced with these wider benefits.

2.1 Consultation

This policy has been consulted on by members of the public, community stakeholders, specific groups and individuals as listed in section 5(3) of the 2003 Act. These are:-

- the chief officer of police for the licensing authority's area
- the fire and rescue authority for that area
- Local Health Board for an area any part of which is in the licensing authority's area
- each local authority in England whose public health functions within the meaning of the National Health Service Act 2006 are exercisable in respect of an area any part of which is in the licensing authority's area

- such persons as the licensing authority considers to be representative of holders of premises licences issued by that authority
- such persons as the licensing authority considers to be representative of holders of club premises certificates issued by that authority
- such persons as the licensing authority considers to be representative of holders of personal licences issued by that authority, and
- such other persons as the licensing authority considers to be representative of businesses and residents in its area.

The views of all these bodies, and evidence presented, were given due weight in the determination of this policy.

2.2 Borough of Ashford

The Borough of Ashford is situated in the County of Kent, which contains 12 District Councils and 1 Unitary Authority in total.

Each is represented on the Kent & Medway Regulatory Licensing Steering Group whose role includes the identification of issues on which a consistent countywide approach is considered essential and the formulation of recommended policy that establishes a minimum standard on these identified issues.

Ashford is the largest Borough in Kent, covering 224 square miles and containing 39 parishes and is part of Kent Police's Eastern Division. The estimated population of the Borough is currently 127,500. The comparatively low population for the size of the Borough gives an indication of Ashford Borough's rural nature.



Capitalising on its highly accessible location, Ashford has one of the most dynamic and varied business communities in the UK. Further information on Ashford's development is provided at www.ashford.gov.uk.

The current and projected residential and industrial growth offers huge opportunities for the people of the Borough and also present challenges, including those of balancing licensing control and cultural development, to the council, residents and businesses.

There are approximately 448 licensed premises in the Borough, of which 425 hold premises licences and 23 hold club premises certificates. Premises licensed include shops, village and community halls, pubs, bars, nightclubs, restaurants, open spaces, takeaways, barns, vineyards, hotels and private member clubs. In addition the licensing authority has granted over 1,823 personal licences.

3. Provisions of the Act

3.1 Applications

Due to the similarity between the application processes for both premises licences and club premises certificates, a reference to a premises licence in this section will also be a reference to an application for a club premises certificate.

All applications for new premises licences and variations must be accompanied by an operating schedule. The schedule should specify (amongst other things) the steps which the applicant proposes to promote each of the four licensing objectives.

If no responsible authority or 'other person' lodges an objection (known as a 'relevant representation') to the application, the licensing authority must grant the application as set out in the operating schedule, subject only to mandatory conditions under the Act. The steps proposed by the applicant will become interpreted in to legally enforceable licence conditions. The licensing authority will have no discretion to refuse the application or to alter or add to the conditions arising from the operating schedule.

Where, however, there are relevant representations, then a hearing of the opposed application before a licensing sub-committee will normally follow. At the hearing the sub-committee will, having regard to the representations, take such steps as it considers appropriate to promote the four licensing objectives. These may include granting or refusing the application or adding to or modifying the conditions proposed in the operating schedule.

In exercising its discretion, the licensing sub-committee will have regard (amongst other things) to this Policy. Therefore, in drawing up their operating schedule, applicants would be well advised to read this Policy carefully. Where an operating schedule complies with this Policy, it is generally less likely that any 'other person' or responsible authority will object to it, or that an objection will succeed. Therefore, compliance with this Policy is likely to assist the applicant to avoid the delay and expense of a contested licensing hearing, and the risk of a refusal or the addition of unwanted conditions.

This is not to say that an opposed application which complies with this Policy will necessarily be granted or that an opposed application which does not comply with it will necessarily be refused. Where there have been relevant representations, the licensing authority will always consider the individual merits of the case, and interfere with the operating schedule only when, and to the extent, appropriate to promote the four licensing objectives. Blanket or standard conditions will not be applied without regard to the merits of the individual case. So, for example, the licensing authority will not interfere with an operating schedule which does not comply with this Policy where the steps proposed are sufficient to meet the four licensing objectives in the individual circumstances of the case.

However, this Policy represents the licensing authority's view of the best means of securing the four licensing objectives in most normal cases. It has been drawn up in consultation with other expert bodies and responsible authorities, together with community stakeholders. While the contents of the operating schedule are a matter for the applicant, where there is objection to a schedule which departs from this Policy, the licensing sub-committee, hearing an opposed application, will normally expect to be given a good reason for the departure if it is asked to make an exception to this Policy.

In this Policy, there are a number of references to the licensing authority's expectation of applicants. As explained above, this Policy is only engaged where the licensing authority has a discretion following the receipt of a relevant representation. In such cases, the licensing authority will not apply this Policy rigidly, but will always have regard to the merits of the case with a view to promoting the four licensing objectives.

Further, the licensing authority may use this Policy when exercising other licensing functions. For example, when considering an application for review of a licence, the licensing authority is likely to view with concern premises which are being operated in clear breach of the terms of this Policy.

Nothing in this Policy will:-

- Undermine the rights of any person to apply under the Act for a variety of permissions and have each such application considered on its individual merits; and/or,
- Override the right of any person to make representations on any application or seek a review of a licence or certificate where provision has been made for them to do so under the Act.

A prime responsibility of the licensing authority in licensing activities in premises is to work with the business community to maintain the level of business activity in towns and villages in a manner that has due regard for public enjoyment, tourism and commerce, while balancing this with the promotion of the four licensing objectives.

Licensing is also about regulating licensable activities on licensed premises, by qualifying clubs or at temporary events within the terms of the Act. The conditions attached to various authorisations will be focused on matters which are within the control of individual licensees and others with relevant authorisations, i.e. the premises and its vicinity. Whether or not incidents can be regarded as being "in the vicinity" of licensed premises is a question of fact and will depend on the particular circumstances of the case.

In addressing this matter, the licensing authority will primarily focus on the direct impact of the activities taking place at licensed premises on members of the public living, working or engaged in normal activity in the vicinity concerned.

The licensing authority acknowledges that licensing law is not the primary mechanism for the general control of nuisance or anti-social behaviour by individuals once they

are away from the premises and, therefore, beyond the direct control of the individual, club or business holding the licence, certificate or authorisation concerned. Nonetheless, it is a key aspect of such control and licensing law will always be part of a holistic approach to the management of the daytime, evening and night-time economy.

The Act requires applicants to consider carefully this Policy when drafting their applications. Applicants should show that they have considered the practical effects of managing their business to accord with this Policy.

Ashford Borough Council expects holders of a premises licence, club premises certificate or temporary event notice to make every effort to minimise the impact of their activities and any nuisance or anti-social behaviour by their patrons within the vicinity of their premises.

The Human Rights Act 1998, incorporating the European Convention on Human Rights, makes it unlawful for a local authority to act in a way, which is incompatible with a Convention right. The licensing authority will have regard to the Human Rights Act when exercising its licensing functions, with particular reference to the following relevant provisions of the European Convention on Human Rights:-

Article 6 – In the determination of civil rights and obligations every person is entitled to a fair and public hearing within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial tribunal established by law.

Article 8 – Everyone has the right to respect for his private and family life, his home and his correspondence.

Article 1 of the First Protocol – Every person is entitled to the peaceful enjoyment of his or her possessions.

3.2 Determining a Licence Application

Where an application is properly made and no responsible authority or other person makes representations, the licensing authority must grant the application, subject only to conditions which are consistent with the operating schedule and relevant mandatory conditions in the act. This should be undertaken as a simple administrative process by the officers of the licensing authority.

If representations are made by a responsible authority or other person, it is for the licensing authority to decide whether those representations are relevant to the licensing objectives and not frivolous or vexatious. If the licensing authority decides that any representations are relevant, then it must hold a hearing to consider them, unless the representations are withdrawn with agreement of all parties before a hearing.

At a hearing, the licensing authority may:-

- Grant the application subject to modifying conditions that are consistent with the operating schedule in a way it considers appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives;
- Reject one or more requested licensable activities;
- Reject the application; and/or
- Refuse to specify a person as a designated premises supervisor.

All decisions of the licensing authority, and any conditions imposed, must be appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives. Parties that disagree with the licensing authority's decision, have a right of appeal to the magistrates' court.

3.3 Administration, Exercise and Delegation of Functions

The powers of the licensing authority under the Act may be carried out by Ashford Borough Council's licensing committee, by its licensing sub-committees or by one or more officers acting under delegated authority.

In the interests of speed, efficiency and cost-effectiveness to all parties involved in the licensing process, the council has established a scheme of delegation to deal with applications received under the Act.

This form of delegation is without prejudice to the officers referring an application to the licensing sub-committee, or the sub-committee to the licensing committee, if considered appropriate in the circumstances of any particular case, and only in accordance with the Act.

Any applications dealt with by officers will be reported monthly to the chair of the licensing committee and the relevant portfolio holder for the purposes of information only.

The council's approved table of delegation, showing the decision-making process for applications under the Licensing Act 2003, is attached at Annex A to this Policy document.

3.4 Applications which Receive Objections

If a relevant representation is made, the licensing authority will have discretion to take such steps as are appropriate to promote the four licensing objectives. In exercising its discretion, it may where relevant, take into account whether the applicant proposes to follow the best practice set out above.

The licensing authority recognises the need to avoid duplication with other regulatory regimes as far as possible, including avoiding replicating offences set out in the Act and other legislation. The Licensing Authority will, when considering an application following receipt of relevant representation, consider attaching conditions to licences and certificates intended to promote the licensing objectives, and these should reflect the general principles regarding licence conditions set out in Chapter 1 of the Guidance issued under section 182 of the Act.

Any such conditions imposed will be tailored to the style and characteristics of the premises and the type of activities expected/permitted/licensed to take place there.

3.5 Partnership Working

The licensing authority will seek proper integration with local crime prevention, planning, transport, employment, tourism and cultural strategies. In reviewing this policy, the council is consulting with the public and representative bodies and the views of all those responding to the consultation will be given appropriate weight when determining this policy.

The licensing authority will endeavour to work with other local authorities, particularly where licensing authority boundaries meet, to try to ensure a consistent approach is taken to licensing matters while respecting the differing needs of individual communities throughout the county.

The licensing authority, Kent County Council's (KCC) Trading Standards and the police take a serious view of the sale to minors of age-restricted goods. Trading Standards in Kent will continue to seek to ensure that there is no illegal sale of age-restricted goods. The work of KCC Trading Standards in setting up systems to avoid sales to minors taking place is acknowledged and welcomed by the licensing authority. This work will continue and the licensing authority will welcome reports from KCC Trading Standards on any relevant licensing matter. The licensing authority has particular regard to addressing problems caused by the link between alcohol sales to minors and crime and disorder issues.

Joint visits to all new premises, and any premises where there has been a change of Designated Premises Supervisor, will be carried out wherever reasonably possible with Kent Police. This proactive approach prevents non-compliance issues and helps to build a confident working relationship, whilst minimising the regulatory burden on business brought about by multiple visits.

3.6 Planning

The use of any licensed premises or places may be subject to planning controls which differ to that of licensing. Licensing is concerned with the fitness of the operator and detailed issues concerning the operation and management of the premises that are not addressed by the planning process, which relates to the use of the premises.

There is no legal basis for a licensing authority to refuse a licence application because it does not have the relevant planning permission.

3.7 Enforcement

The council delivers a wide range of enforcement services aimed at safeguarding the environment, the community and at providing a 'level playing field' on which businesses can fairly trade. The administration and enforcement of the licensing regime is one of these services. The licensing authority will aim to ensure effective and efficient public protection services and practice by carrying out its regulatory functions in a fair, open and consistent manner.

Ashford Borough Council will continue to support and participate in the Kent & Medway Licensing Steering Group – a county forum which aims to:-

- Help develop consistency between the statutory agencies responsible for licensed premises;
- Develop potential for a joint approach to implementation and administration;
- Act as a strategic forum for licensing in Kent;
- Develop liaison with agencies and other relevant organisations;
- Promote best practice; and
- Enhance the potential for sharing resources.

The licensing authority recognises the need to avoid duplication with other regulatory regimes as far as possible. This Policy is not intended to duplicate existing legislation and regulatory regimes that place duties upon employers and operators. In the event that conduct of activity related to the business has been found to be in contravention of other regulatory regimes the licensing authority will have regard to such conduct in considering licensing applications.

Some regulations do not cover the particular circumstances that arise in connection with entertainment. The licensing authority may (when its discretion is engaged), for example, attach conditions to premises licences and club premises certificates where these are considered appropriate for the promotion of the four licensing objectives and are not already provided for in any other legislation.

3.8 Cumulative Impact

A cumulative impact policy creates a rebuttable presumption that applications within a particular area of the Borough for new premises licences or club premises certificates or material variations thereto will normally be refused, if relevant representations are received about the cumulative impact on the four licensing objectives.

No area of the Borough is currently covered by a cumulative impact policy.

3.9 Early Morning Restriction Orders (EMRO)

An EMRO enables a licensing authority to prohibit the sale of alcohol for a specified time period between the hours of 12 a.m. and 6 a.m. in the whole or part of its area, if it is satisfied that this would be appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives.

No area of the Borough is covered by an EMRO at present.

3.10 Late Night Levy

A Late Night Levy enables licensing authorities to charge a levy to persons who are licensed to sell alcohol late at night in the authority's area, as a means of raising a contribution towards the costs of policing the late-night economy.

No area of the Borough is covered by a Late Night Levy at present.

3.11 Variation of Licences

When considering an application for the variation of a licence, the licensing authority will consider the guidance as provided in the statutory Section 182 guidance.

3.12 Licensing Hours

The Act does not promote or prohibit longer licensing hours, however the licensing authority recognises that the statutory guidance issued by the Secretary of State emphasises that the aim through the promotion of the four licensing objectives should

be to reduce the potential for concentrations of and a slower dispersal of, people from licensed premises through flexible opening times. This may be important to ensure that large concentrations of people do not leave premises at the same time and it may reduce the friction at late night hot food outlets, taxi ranks, taxi or private hire operators' offices and other sources of transport that can lead to disorder and disturbance.

The licensing authority will not set fixed opening hours within certain areas, as this may lead at particular times to the movement of significant numbers of people seeking premises opening later, resulting in concentrations of disturbance and noise.

The licensing authority may consider imposing stricter conditions in respect of noise control where premises are situated in areas that have dense residential accommodation and/or are close to sensitive areas, for example hospitals, schools, places of worship, nursing homes. However, regard will be given to the individual merits of any application, and the licensing authority would only have discretion to consider attaching such conditions where a relevant representation is received in respect of an application, and then only where considered appropriate for the promotion of the four licensing objectives.

3.13 Sexual Entertainment Venues

Where premises are to be used on twelve or more occasions within a 12 month period for relevant sexual entertainment, the premises must also be licensed as a sexual entertainment venue under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982. Relevant sexual entertainment includes lap dancing, pole dancing, table dancing, strip shows, peep shows and live sex shows. This activity is subject of a separate council policy.

3.14 Complaints, Reviews and Appeals

The licensing authority will investigate complaints relevant to the four licensing objectives in relation to licensed premises, and where appropriate may make referrals to the relevant responsible authority with reference to their areas of expertise.

In the first instance, complainants may be encouraged to raise the complaint directly with the licensee or business concerned. Where a responsible authority or any 'other person' has made:-

- valid representations about licensed premises; or
- a valid application for a licence to be reviewed.

Then the licensing authority may initially arrange a meeting to address, clarify and try to resolve the issues of concern.

This process will not override the right of any responsible authority or any 'other person' to apply for a review of the premises licence or club premises certificate, or for any licence holder to decline to participate in a mediation meeting.

Applicants and those making representations in respect of applications and reviews to the licensing authority have a statutory right of appeal to the magistrates' court against the licensing authority's decisions.

3.15 Shops, Stores and Supermarkets

The licensing authority will normally consider licensing shops, stores and supermarkets to sell alcohol for consumption off the premises at any times they are open for shopping.

The licensing authority may consider whether there are very good reasons for restricting those hours. For example, a limitation of opening hours may be appropriate following relevant representations from the police in the case of shops known to be the focus of disorder and disturbance because people gather there and engage in nuisance and/or anti-social behaviour.

3.16 Mandatory Conditions

The Licensing Act 2003 provides Mandatory Licensing Conditions that apply to all relevant premises in England and Wales. These conditions are amended from time to time by Statutory Instruments. Current Mandatory Conditions can be viewed by visiting our website, www.ashford.gov.uk/licensing-policy or requesting a copy by post.

4. The Licensing Objectives

It is expected that those with direct responsibility for the upholding of the licensing objectives, for example Designated Premises Supervisors, Managers, and Licensees, shall be capable of demonstrating an understanding of the purpose of the Licensing Act 2003 regime, if not the specific licensing objectives. It is especially important that they are aware of their licence conditions and how they implement these requirements.

4.1 Prevention of Crime and Disorder

The prevention of crime and disorder objective is to protect the public from crime and anti-social behaviour caused by irresponsible licensed premises.

4.2 Best Practice in Crime Prevention

The licensing authority strongly encourages the implementation of best practice in licensed premises in the Borough in order to promote the crime prevention objective. Types of premises vary throughout the Borough, as do the types of licensable activities carried on at those premises, and therefore the steps appropriate to promote this objective will vary by premises.

When preparing their operating schedules, applicants are encouraged to carry out a risk assessment of their premises by reference to the following items of best practice:-

- Training given to staff in crime prevention measures appropriate to the premises;
- The physical security features installed in the premises. This may include matters such as the position of cash registers; the place where alcohol is stored in “off-licences”; the standard of CCTV that is installed and the retention period for images; the use of plastic, toughened or similar safety drinking glasses in pubs and clubs; and the secure storage of waste which could potentially be used as weapons;
- Measures to prevent the supply and consumption of illegal drugs, including any search procedures, entry policies and retention of seizures;
- Measures to raise staff awareness of, and discourage and prevent the use of, drugs on the premises;
- Arrangements to provide secure facilities to store seized drugs in a secure place;

- Additional to age verification requirements, the licensing authority and partners supports the challenge 21 and 25 initiatives;
- The likelihood of any violence, public order or policing problem if the licence or certificate is granted;
- Whether the applicant is a member of the Pubwatch scheme (or similar) within the Borough.

Applicants are expected to include the above items of best practice in their operating schedules, where relevant to the premises. Where they elect not to do so, they are advised to include information explaining the omission. This might be because a risk assessment has shown that the step is unnecessary or because the item is already the subject of another consent, e.g. a planning permission or statutory obligation. If such information is not included, it may result in a relevant representation being made, leading to the cost and delay of a hearing before a licensing sub-committee.

The steps volunteered in the operating schedule will become conditions of the licence or certificate, and therefore applicants should consider carefully the steps appropriate for the promotion of the four licensing objectives at their particular premises.

The licensing authority will work in partnership with local Pubwatch initiatives in supporting licence holders to actively prevent crime and disorder and to form strategies to reduce current levels by meeting as necessary with members of the initiative. The strategies seek to address matters such as under-age sales, problems associated with drunken individuals, use of illegal drugs, violent and anti-social behaviour.

4.3 Public Safety

The public safety objective is concerned with the physical safety of the people, including any performers appearing at the premises, attending licensable activities at the relevant premises.

The licensing authority is committed to ensuring public safety across the Borough by working in close partnership, in particular with Kent Police, Kent Fire and Rescue Service, licensees, and with any other relevant bodies.

4.4 Best Practice in Public Safety

The licensing authority strongly encourages the implementation of best practice in licensed premises in the Borough in order to promote the public safety objective. Types of premises vary throughout the Borough, as do the types of licensable activities

carried on at those premises, and therefore the steps appropriate to promote this objective will vary by premises.

When preparing their operating schedules, applicants are reminded that it is a requirement of legislation that any licensed premises carry out a fire risk assessment and to record the significant findings in writing (Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2006 Article 9 paragraph 6).

When preparing their operating schedules, risk assessments of the premises should make reference to the following items of best practice:-

- Occupancy Limits – The authority will not generally impose conditions as to occupancy levels where these are adequately addressed by other controls but may do so in any other case where relevant representations are made. Capacities should be addressed in the fire risk assessment;
- Fire Safety – The fire risk assessment completed in relation to the use of the premises, should assist applicants in satisfying Kent Fire and Rescue Authority that the public safety objective will be met. Specific guidance is available at <https://www.kent.fire-uk.org/your-safety/business-safety/>;
- Levels of door supervision adequate to control access to and egress from premises in order to ensure the public safety;
- Training for current and future staff in matters relating to public safety, where not already required by other legislation;
- Prevention of injury – Where there is evidence of a current or past problem in relation to particular premises or a particular locality, or in all circumstances it is considered likely that such a problem might occur, and/or premises are to be used primarily for the sale or supply and consumption of alcohol on premises (particularly if those premises have little seating for patrons relative to their size/capacity). Applicants should give consideration to a policy of using plastic, polycarbonate or toughened glass, and a policy not to pass glass bottles over the bar, either throughout the period of operation or at certain times or on certain occasions;
- Measures to reduce the impact of noise both in terms of staff safety and protection of hearing of the public and staff at the premises, where such measures are not already required by other legislation;
- Measures to ensure that litter does not cause a nuisance or a health hazard to the public or a fire hazard to the vicinity, as generated by the activity at or near to the premises.

Applicants are expected to include the above items of best practice in their operating schedules, where relevant to the premises. Where they elect not to do so, they are advised to include information explaining the omission. This might be because a risk assessment has shown that the step is unnecessary or because the item is already the subject of another consent, e.g. a planning permission or statutory obligation. If such information is not included, it may result in a relevant representation being made, leading to the cost and delay of a hearing before a licensing sub-committee.

The steps volunteered in the operating schedule will become conditions of the licence or certificate, and therefore applicants should consider carefully the steps appropriate for the promotion of the four licensing objectives at their particular premises.

4.5 Prevention of Public Nuisance

In considering the promotion of this licensing objective, the licensing authority will focus on impacts of the licensable activities at the specific premises on persons living and working (including doing business) in the vicinity that are disproportionate or unreasonable.

The licensing authority is likely to be concerned with noise nuisance, light pollution, noxious smells and litter.

Under the Act, “public nuisance” retains its broad common law meaning. The prevention of public nuisance could therefore include low-level nuisance perhaps affecting a person 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 any other person.

4.6 Best practice in the Prevention of Public Nuisance

The licensing authority strongly encourages the implementation of best practice in licensed premises in the Borough in order to promote the prevention of public nuisance objective. Types of premises vary throughout the Borough, as do the types of licensable activities carried on at those premises, and therefore the steps appropriate to promote this objective will vary by premises.

When preparing their operating schedules, applicants are encouraged to carry out a risk assessment of their premises by reference to the following items of best practice:-

- Measures to prevent noise and vibration escaping from the premises, including; music, noise from ventilation equipment, and human voices. Such measures may include the installation of soundproofing, air conditioning (though this may add to the problem, especially if left on overnight), acoustic lobbies and sound limitation devices;
- Measures to prevent disturbance by patrons/customers arriving at or leaving the premises, particularly between the hours of 11.00 pm and 7.00 am;
- Measures to prevent queuing or, if queuing is inevitable, to divert queues away from neighbouring premises, or otherwise to manage the queue to prevent disturbance or obstruction;

- Measures to ensure that customers/patrons and staff leave the premises quietly;
- Arrangements for parking by patrons/customers, and minimisation of the effect that parking will have on local residents and businesses;
- Measures to reduce the impact that the use of gardens or other open-air areas will have on local residents and businesses;
- The positioning of external lighting, including security lighting that is installed appropriately;
- Accessibility to local public transport services, including taxis and private hire vehicles;
- Measures to minimise the impact of refuse storage or disposal (including noise associated with bottle delivery and disposal), or additional litter (including fly posters and unauthorised placards) in the vicinity of the premises;
- Measures to minimise noxious smells omitting from the premises.

Applicants are expected to include the above items of best practice in their operating schedules, where relevant to the premises. Where they elect not to do so, they are advised to include information explaining the omission. This might be because a risk assessment has shown that the step is unnecessary or because the item is already the subject of another consent, e.g. a planning permission or statutory obligation. If such information is not included, it may result in a relevant representation being made, leading to the cost and delay of a hearing before a licensing sub-committee.

The steps volunteered in the operating schedule will become conditions of the licence or certificate, and therefore applicants should consider carefully the steps appropriate for the promotion of the four licensing objectives at their particular premises.

4.7 Protection of Children from Harm

The protection of children from harm includes the protection of children from moral, psychological and physical harm, and this would include the protection of children from too early an exposure to strong language, sexual imagery and sexual expletives, for example, in the context of film exhibitions or where adult entertainment is provided.

However, in the context of many licensed premises such as pubs, restaurants, café bars and hotels, the licensing authority recognises that the development of family-friendly environments should not be frustrated by overly restrictive measures in relation to children.

The licensing authority also recognises that the admission of children to premises holding a premises licence or club premises certificate should normally be freely allowed without restricting conditions unless the Act itself imposes such a restriction or there are good reasons to restrict entry or to exclude children completely. The

licensing authority will focus on enforcing the law concerning the consumption of alcohol by minors.

4.8 Access to Licensed Premises

Other than set out in the Licensing Act 2003, and subject to the licence holders, the Act does not prevent unaccompanied children from having free access to any licensed premises where the consumption of alcohol is not the exclusive or primary activity.

The licensing authority will consider the individual merits of each application, and then only when an application attracts relevant representations, before deciding whether it is appropriate to limit the access of children to any given premises. The following are examples of premises that will raise particular concern:-

- Where there have been convictions for serving alcohol to minors or with a reputation for under-age drinking;
- Where there is a known association with drug taking or drug dealing;
- Where there is a strong element of gambling on the premises;
- Where entertainment of an adult or sexual nature is provided;
- Where films with age-restricted classifications are to be shown.

Where relevant representations are received in respect of an application, the licensing authority may consider the following additional measures (which may be adopted in combination) for limiting the access of children to licensed premises in order to prevent harm:-

- Limitations on the hours when children may be present;
- Limitations on ages below 18;
- Limitations or exclusion when certain activities are taking place;
- Restrictions or exclusions in respect of parts of premises; Requirements for an accompanying adult;
- Full exclusion of all persons under 18 years of age from the premises when any licensable activities are taking place.

4.9 Best Practice in the Protection of Children from Harm

The licensing authority strongly encourages the implementation of best practice in licensed premises in the Borough in order to promote the protection of children from harm objective. Types of premises vary throughout the Borough, as do the types of licensable activities carried on at those premises, and therefore the steps appropriate to promote this objective will vary by premises.

When preparing their operating schedules, applicants are encouraged to carry out a risk assessment of their premises by reference to the following items of best practice:-

- Staff training on the law with regard to restricted sales;
- Training records and documentation to be kept available for inspection;
- Staff training to include; checking identification (ID) for proof of age, through a secure system. Ensure that an age verification policy applies to the premises in relation to the sale or supply of alcohol. The policy must require individuals who appear to the responsible person to be under 18 years of age (or such older age as may be specified in the policy) to produce on request, before being served alcohol, identification bearing their photograph, date of birth and a holographic mark;
- A responsible person (as identified by Section 153 (4) of the Act) who is present and responsible for transactions made through staff that may be under 18 years of age;
- Procedures in place to record refusals of sales, with such records kept available for inspection;
- Vending machines dispensing age-restricted goods to be positioned to allow for proper supervision at all times;
- Arrangements for restricting children from viewing age-restricted films, classified according to the recommendations of the British Board of Film Classification (BBFC) or the licensing authority.

Where the majority of the intended audience at regulated entertainment is expected to be children or the entertainment offered is of a nature likely to be of interest to children (e.g. theatre productions or film shows), the following are considered best practice arrangements in order to control their access and egress and to assure their safety:-

- Each event/facility to assess requirements has undertaken specific risk assessments to identify ratios/regulations required for applicant may be asked to provide proof of risk assessment;
- A “lost child” policy which identifies arrangements for the safe care of lost children until they are reunited with the parent/guardian;
- A staff-to-children ratio which will ensure adequate supervision.

Applicants are expected to include the above items of best practice in their operating schedules, where relevant to the premises. Where they elect not to do so, they are advised to include information explaining the omission. This might be because a risk assessment has shown that the step is unnecessary or because the item is already the subject of another consent, e.g. a planning permission or statutory obligation. If such information is not included, it may result in a relevant representation being made, leading to the cost and delay of a hearing before a licensing sub-committee.

The steps volunteered in the operating schedule will become conditions of the licence or certificate, and therefore applicants should consider carefully the steps appropriate for the promotion of the four licensing objectives at their particular premises.

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5. Temporary Event Notices

Where a person wishes to use premises for one or more licensable activities for a period not exceeding 168 hours, that person can serve a temporary event notice (TEN) on the Licensing Authority.

There is however commonly some confusion where the premises interacts with the use of other premises licences/authorisations such as multiple Temporary Event Notices (TEN) in conference venues etc. In these circumstances it should be noted that the 'premises' in this regard relates to the area being used for that licensable activity as being distinct from another 'premises'. As such, a conference or events venue can hold more than one TEN at the same time so long as the areas are distinctly separate and the areas covered by the TENs do not overlap

The process for this authorisation is explained in detail in the Act and statutory Section 182 guidance.

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6. Club Premises Certificate

Members' clubs can operate under club premises certificate instead of premises licence. This means, for example, that they are not required to have a designated premises supervisor, and sales of alcohol do not need to be authorised by a personal licence holder.

To be classified as a club for the purpose of this certificate, a group must meet several conditions as defined in the Licensing Act 2003.

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7. Designated Premises Supervisors (DPS) and Personal Licences

7.1 Designated Premises Supervisors

A designated premises supervisor (DPS) is normally the person who has been given the day-to-day responsibility for the running of the premises by the premises licence holder.

All businesses and organisations selling or supplying alcohol, except members clubs and certain community premises must have a designated premises supervisor.

Whoever holds this role must be named in the operating schedule, which needs to be completed as part of the application process when applying for a premises licence or by submitting an application to vary a premises licence to specify an individual as a DPS.

The DPS will act as primary contact for the licensing authority and the responsible authorities, including the police. They must understand the social issues and potential problems associated with the sale of alcohol, and also have a good understanding of the business itself.

While they need not be on site at all times, they are expected to be involved enough with the business to be able to act as its representative.

If the licensing authority or police have any questions or concerns about the business, they will expect to be able to reach the DPS.

Each business may have only one supervisor selected for this role, but the same person may act as the designated supervisor at more than one business.

The Act requires the DPS and all personal licence holders take responsibility for the sale and supply of alcohol. This is because of the impact alcohol has on the wider community, on crime and disorder, and antisocial behaviour. Because of these issues, selling alcohol carries greater responsibility than licensing regulated entertainment and late night sales of food and non-alcoholic drinks.

Where community premises hold a premises licence allowing the sale/supply of alcohol, the licence holder can apply to have the mandatory condition requiring a designated premises supervisor to be appointed, be removed. This passes the responsibility for the sale/supply of alcohol to the premises' management committee.

7.2 Personal Licences

A personal licence is not required in order to be employed in a pub or other business that sells alcohol. Premises licensed to sell alcohol must have a designated premises supervisor, who holds a personal licence.

The one exception is a community premises that has successfully applied to waive the DPS requirement under section 41(d) of the Act.

Anyone who does not hold a personal licence must be authorised to sell alcohol by a personal licence holder. There is no such requirement for the supply of alcohol in a members' club.

Personal licences allow you to sell alcohol on behalf of any business that has a premises licence or a club premises certificate. The relationship is similar to the way that a driving licence permits the driving of any car.

In order to apply, you must be aged 18 years or over, and hold a licensing qualification - for example, a BII Level II examination certificate or a similar accredited qualification such as the EDI NCPLH level 2 qualification and the results of a basic criminal conviction check, no more than one month old.

The aim of the qualification is to ensure that licence holders are aware of licensing law and the wider social responsibilities involved in the sale of alcohol

The personal licence is designed to ensure that anybody running or managing a business that sells or supplies alcohol will do so in a professional fashion. Only holders of personal licences can become designated premises supervisors for any business that sells or supplies alcohol.

8. Further Information

If you need more details about the licensing process or making an application please visit www.ashford.gov.uk/licensing and if required contact the Licensing Team by emailing licensing@ashford.gov.uk, by calling 01233 331111 or in writing at *Licensing Team, Ashford Borough Council, Civic Centre, Tannery Lane, Ashford, Kent, TN23 1PL*.

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Appendix A: Exercise and Delegations of Functions

All decisions on licensing matters under the 2003 Act, with the exception of the approval and review of its Statement of Licensing Policy, will be taken in accordance with the following scheme of delegation aimed at underlining the principles of timely, efficient and effective decision-making.

These delegations are without prejudice to Officers referring an application to a Sub-Committee, or a Sub-Committee to Full Committee, if considered appropriate by the Licensing Officer or Sub Committee in the circumstances of any particular case and where permitted by legislation.

Matter to be dealt with	Sub Committee	Officers
Application for grant or renewal personal licence	If Police representation made	If no representation made
Decision whether to revoke personal licence when convictions come to light after grant	All cases	
Application for personal licence with unspent convictions	All cases	
Application for premises licence/club premises certificate	If representation made	If no representation made
Application for provisional statement	If representation made	If no representation made
Application to vary premises licence/club premises certificate	If representation made	If no representation made
Application to vary designated premises supervisor	If Police representation made	All other cases
Request to be removed as designated premises supervisor		All cases
Application to transfer premises licences	If Police representation made	All other cases
Applications for Interim Authorities	If Police representation made	All other cases

Application to review premises licence/club premises certificate	All cases	
Decision whether a representation is irrelevant, frivolous, vexatious etc		All cases
Decision to object when local authority is a consultee and not the lead authority	All cases	
Determination of a police representation to a temporary event notice	All cases	
Determination of application for the alternative licence condition to be included in the licence instead of the conditions in section 19(2) and (3))	If police representation made	<i>If no police objection is Made</i>
Determination of application by community premises to disapply the mandatory conditions for alcohol on a premises	If police representation made	<i>If no police objection is Made</i>
Determination of application for a review: supply of alcohol from community premises	If police representation made	
Determination of application for expedited reviews	If police representation made	
Determination of application for Interim steps	If police representation made	
Determination of application for a review of premises licence following review notice	If police representation made	
Application for a Minor Variation of a Premises Licence		<i>All cases including if representation is made</i>

Application for a Minor Variation of a Club Premises Certificate		<i>All cases including if representation is made</i>
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Equality Impact Assessment

1. An Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) is a document that summarises how the council has had due regard to the public sector equality duty (Equality Act 2010) in its decision-making. Although there is no legal duty to produce an EIA, the Council must have **due regard** to the equality duty and an EIA is recognised as the best method of fulfilling that duty. It can assist the Council in making a judgment as to whether a policy or other decision will have unintended negative consequences for certain people and help maximise the positive impacts of policy change. An EIA can lead to one of four consequences:

- (a) No major change – the policy or other decision is robust with no potential for discrimination or adverse impact. Opportunities to promote equality have been taken;
- (b) Adjust the policy or decision to remove barriers or better promote equality as identified in the EIA;
- (c) Continue the policy – if the EIA identifies potential for adverse impact, set out compelling justification for continuing;
- (d) Stop and remove the policy where actual or potential unlawful discrimination is identified.

Public sector equality duty

2. The Equality Act 2010 places a duty on the council, when exercising public functions, to have due regard to the need to:
- (a) Eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation;
 - (b) Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it;
 - (c) Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it (ie tackling prejudice and promoting understanding between people from different groups).

3. These are known as the three aims of the general equality duty.

Protected characteristics

4. The Equality Act 2010 sets out nine protected characteristics for the purpose of the equality duty:

- Age
- Disability
- Gender reassignment
- Marriage and civil partnership*
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Race
- Religion or belief
- Sex
- Sexual orientation

*For marriage and civil partnership, only the first aim of the duty applies in relation to employment.

Due regard

5. Having 'due regard' is about using good equality information and analysis at the right time as part of decision-making procedures.
6. To 'have due regard' means that in making decisions and in its other day-to-day activities the council must consciously consider the need to do the things set out in the general equality duty: eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations. This can involve:
- removing or minimising disadvantages suffered by people due to their protected characteristics.
 - taking steps to meet the needs of people with certain protected characteristics when these are different from the needs of other people.
 - encouraging people with certain protected characteristics to participate in public life or in other activities where it is disproportionately low.
7. How much regard is 'due' will depend on the circumstances. The greater the

potential impact, the higher the regard required by the duty. Examples of functions and decisions likely to engage the duty include: policy decisions, budget decisions, public appointments, service provision, statutory discretion, decisions on individuals, employing staff and procurement of goods and services.

8. In terms of timing:

- Having 'due regard' should be considered at the inception of any decision or proposed policy or service development or change.
- Due regard should be considered throughout development of a decision. Notes shall be taken and kept on file as to how due regard has been had to the equality duty in research, meetings, project teams, consultations etc.
- The completion of the EIA is a way of effectively summarising this and it should inform final decision-making.

Case law principles

9. A number of principles have been established by the courts in relation to the equality duty and due regard:

- Decision-makers in public authorities must be aware of their duty to have 'due regard' to the equality duty and so EIA's must be attached to any relevant committee reports.
- Due regard is fulfilled before and at the time a particular policy is under consideration as well as at the time a decision is taken. Due regard involves a conscious approach and state of mind.
- A public authority cannot satisfy the duty by justifying a decision after it has been taken.
- The duty must be exercised in substance, with rigour and with an open mind in such a way that it influences the final decision.
- The duty is a non-delegable one. The duty will always remain the responsibility of the public authority.
- The duty is a continuing one so that it needs to be considered not only when a

policy, for example, is being developed and agreed but also when it is implemented.

- It is good practice for those exercising public functions to keep an accurate record showing that they have actually considered the general duty and pondered relevant questions. Proper record keeping encourages transparency and will discipline those carrying out the relevant function to undertake the duty conscientiously.
- A public authority will need to consider whether it has sufficient information to assess the effects of the policy, or the way a function is being carried out, on the aims set out in the general equality duty.
- A public authority cannot avoid complying with the duty by claiming that it does not have enough resources to do so.

The Equality and Human Rights Commission has produced helpful guidance on "Meeting the Equality Duty in Policy and Decision-Making" (October 2014). It is available on the following link and report authors should read and follow this when developing or reporting on proposals for policy or service development or change and other decisions likely to engage the equality duty. [Equality Duty in decision-making](#)

Equality Impact Assessment

Lead officer:	Trevor Ford
Decision maker:	Cabinet
Decision: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy, project, service, contract • Review, change, new, stop 	To agree to the publishing of a draft Statement of Licensing Policy 2019-2024 for public consultation
Date of decision: The date when the final decision is made. The EIA must be complete before this point and inform the final decision.	11 July 2019
Summary of the proposed decision: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aims and objectives • Key actions • Expected outcomes • Who will be affected and how? • How many people will be affected? 	The report seeks to agree a draft Statement of Licensing Policy 2019-2024. The changes in the document include the update of out of date legal requirements, removal of duplicated guidance, and, layout/format changes It is not expected that there will be any impacts associated with the revised version.
Information and research: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outline the information and research that has informed the decision. • Include sources and key findings. 	Research conducted as part of the revision of the policy includes; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated case law • Best practice guidance • General Licensing Act 2003 research
Consultation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What specific consultation has occurred on this decision? • What were the results of the consultation? • Did the consultation analysis reveal any difference in views across the protected characteristics? • What conclusions can be drawn from the analysis on how the decision will affect people with different protected characteristics? 	N/A – this report relates to the publishing of the statutory consultation.

Assess the relevance of the decision to people with different protected characteristics and assess the impact of the decision on people with different protected characteristics.

When assessing relevance and impact, make it clear who the assessment applies to within the protected characteristic category. For example, a decision may have high relevance for young people but low relevance for older people; it may have a positive impact on women but a neutral impact on men.

Protected characteristic	Relevance to Decision High/Medium/Low/None	Impact of Decision Positive (Major/Minor) Negative (Major/Minor) Neutral
<u>AGE</u> Elderly	Medium	Positive - minor
Middle age	Medium	Positive – minor
Young adult	Medium	Positive – minor
Children	High	Positive - minor
<u>DISABILITY</u> Physical	Low	Neutral
Mental	Low	Neutral
Sensory	Low	Neutral
<u>GENDER RE- ASSIGNMENT</u>	Low	Neutral
<u>MARRIAGE/CIVIL PARTNERSHIP</u>	Low	Neutral
<u>PREGNANCY/MATERNITY</u>	Low	Neutral
<u>RACE</u>	Low	Neutral
<u>RELIGION OR BELIEF</u>	Low	Neutral
<u>SEX</u> Men	Low	Neutral
Women	Low	Neutral
<u>SEXUAL ORIENTATION</u>	Low	Neutral

Mitigating negative impact: Where any negative impact has been identified, outline the measures taken to mitigate against it.	N/A
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Is the decision relevant to the aims of the equality duty?

Guidance on the aims can be found in the EHRC's [Essential Guide](#), alongside fuller [PSED Technical Guidance](#).

Aim	Yes/No
1) Eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation	Yes
2) Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it	Yes
3) Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it	Yes

Conclusion:

- Consider how due regard has been had to the equality duty, from start to finish.
- There should be no unlawful discrimination arising from the decision (see guidance above).
- Advise on whether the proposal meets the aims of the equality duty or whether adjustments have been made or need to be made or whether any residual impacts are justified.
- How will monitoring of the policy, procedure or decision and its implementation be undertaken and reported?

No further action required.

The results of the statutory consultation will be considered duly and incorporated into a final draft Statement of Licensing Policy that will be subject to the cabinet/council approval process and a detailed EIA assessment.

EIA completion date:

10 May 2018