



LICENSING COMMITTEE AGENDA

Date: Thursday, 28 January 2021

Time: 6.30 pm

Venue: Virtual Meeting

You can view the agenda online by using a smart phone camera and scanning the code below:



20 January 2021

PART 1

1. Apologies for absence
2. To receive Disclosures of Interest on any matters before the Committee
 - i) Disclosable Pecuniary Interests
 - ii) Other Interests
3. To approve the Minutes of the previous meeting (**Pages 3 - 4**)
4. Statutory Taxi and Private Hire Vehicle Standards 2020 (**Pages 5 - 12**)
5. Statement of Licensing Policy (**Pages 13 - 44**)

MARK TRILLO EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND MONITORING OFFICER

Membership of Licensing Committee

Councillor M Stone (Chair)
Councillor R Baker
Councillor C Farrell
Councillor I Huddleston
Councillor E Lawson
Councillor K Sizeland

Councillor J Perkins (Vice-Chair)
Councillor L Dowson
Councillor P Hardy
Councillor D Kerr
Councillor R McKeown
Councillor S Young

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LICENSING COMMITTEE

Meeting: Thursday, 5 November 2020 at 6.30 pm in Virtual Meeting

Present: Councillor M Stone (Chair)

Councillors R Baker, L Dowson, C Farrell, P Hardy, I Huddleston, E Lawson, R McKeown, J Perkins, K Sizeland and S Young

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors D Kerr

Councillor Thrane was in attendance.

20/10 CHAIR'S ANNOUNCEMENT
(Agenda Item)

The Chair confirmed that the meeting was being broadcast live to the internet via the Council's website and was capable of repeated viewing. The images and sound recording may be used for training purposes within the Council. All were asked to keep to the speaking guidelines which were outlined. Any views expressed by any speaker in the meeting are the speaker's own and do not necessarily reflect the views of High Peak Borough Council.

20/11 TO APPROVE THE MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING
(Agenda Item 3)

RESOLVED:

That the minutes of the meeting held on 5 March 2020 be approved as a correct record.

20/12 LICENSING ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY
(Agenda Item 4)

The Committee considered an update on the enforcement activity within the Licensing Section.

It was reported that the Licensing Section had noted a good level of compliance within the last six months, and premises were operating in a safe manner and maintaining good standards. Enforcement powers were available should they be required, but they had not been used to date within High Peak. Members commented on the positive way in which the licensing team had been operating throughout the pandemic.

RESOLVED:

That the report be noted.



20/13 COVID-19 UPDATE LEGISLATION
(Agenda Item 5)

The Committee considered an update regarding the coronavirus legislation and the changing nature of this since the outbreak of the pandemic.

Reference was made to the very recent introduction of tier restrictions, which included Glossopdale being placed in Tier 2 high alert tier and members were provided with an overview of the tier restrictions for the Glossopdale area.

Information for businesses and employees was presented, and members were advised that relevant media alerts were prepared and information was available on the council's website.

Queries were put and responded to around funerals, the use of churches for independent prayer, the ability of pubs to sell beer off premises.

RESOLVED:

That the report and update be noted.

The meeting concluded at 7.05 pm

CHAIRMAN

HIGH PEAK BOROUGH COUNCIL

Report to Licensing Committee

28 January 2021

TITLE:	Statutory Taxi and Private Hire Vehicle Standards 2020
EXECUTIVE COUNCILLOR:	Councillor Sloman – Executive Councillor for Housing and Licensing
CONTACT OFFICER:	Alicia Patterson - Head of Environmental Health
WARDS INVOLVED:	All Wards

Appendices Attached – None

1. Reason for the Report

- 1.1 To advise the Committee of the revised statutory guidance in relation to Taxi and Private Hire vehicles and to recommend amendments to the Council's current Policy to reflect this guidance.

2. Recommendation

- 2.1 That the Committee notes the contents of the report and approves the recommendations in relation to the enforcement of the Council's Taxi and Private Hire Licensing Policy 2016 and amends the Policy accordingly where proposed.

3. Executive Summary

- 3.1 The Department for Transport (DfT) issued Statutory Standards for Taxi and Private Hire Vehicles in July 2020. The focus in these standards is on protecting children and vulnerable adults, but all passengers will benefit from the recommendations in the report.
- 3.2 The Statutory Standards reflect the significant changes in the industry and lessons learned from experiences in local areas since the 2010 version of the DfT Best Practice Guidance and includes extensive advice on the following matters in particular: checking the suitability of individuals and operators to be licensed; safeguarding children and vulnerable adults; the Immigration Act 2016 and Common Law Police Disclosure (which replaces the Notifiable Occupations Scheme).

- 3.3 The Statutory Standards take precedence over all other DfT Best Practice Guidance and will come into effect in January 2021. To be clear, in law this is actually statutory Guidance although it is titled as 'standards' – the standards in the document effectively revise and update the 2010 Best Practice Guidance issued by the DfT. The DfT makes it very clear, however, that licensing authorities with responsibility for Hackney Carriage and Private Hire Licensing must follow this guidance.
- 3.4 The Statutory Standards are published under section 177(1) of the Policing and Crime Act 2017 and set out a framework of policies that licensing authorities must have regard to when exercising their functions. Given that the standards have been set directly to address the safeguarding of the public, and the potential impact of failings in this area, the importance of thoroughly considering these standards cannot be overstated. The DfT, therefore, expects these recommendations to be implemented unless there is a compelling local reason not to do so.
- 3.5 This report looks at the substantive recommendations of the Statutory Standards in comparison to the Council's existing Policy which was agreed in 2016 and offers recommendations where appropriate to improve the delivery of functions under this Policy. It should be noted with some satisfaction that the Council's 2016 Policy overall is broadly compliant with all the DfT recommendations, and so it is not necessary at this point to revise or update the Policy itself but simply to strengthen the operational aspects and enforcement provisions that are already in place.

4. **Implications**

- 4.1 Community Safety - (Crime and Disorder Act 1998)
None.
- 4.2 Workforce
None.
- 4.3 Equality and Diversity/Equality Impact Assessment
This report has been prepared in accordance with the Council's Diversity and Equalities Policies.
- 4.4 Financial Considerations
None.
- 4.5 Legal
The current Policy can be updated relatively simply as the proposed changes do not materially alter the substance of the Council's policy such that re-consultation is necessary, although the changes will be drawn to the attention of licencees through the Council's website. The policy itself allows the Head of Regulatory Services to make minor modifications to reflect any change in legislation or case law or to promote efficient administration of the licensing function without consultation if appropriate.

- 4.6 Climate Change
None.
- 4.7 Consultation
As covered within the report.
- 4.8 Risk Assessment
As covered within the report.

Mark Trillo
Executive Director (People) and Monitoring Officer

Web Links and Background Papers	Location	Contact details
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/904369/statutory-taxi-and-private-hire-vehicle-standards-english-28-07-2020.pdf	Licensing Section	Mike Towers Senior Officer (Housing, Public Health & Licensing) 01298 28400 x4400

5. Detail

- 5.1 The Council's Taxi and Private Hire Vehicle Licensing Policy agreed in 2016 was developed with the specific intention of recognising the significant impact of regional failures around the safeguarding of children and vulnerable adults, and as a result incorporated many provisions that at the time were only the subject of reports and studies but were felt to be of significance and likely to be required by government at some point in the near future. As a result, the government's statutory guidance contained in the Statutory Taxi and Private Hire Vehicles Standards 2020 ("Statutory Standards") serve to reinforce the decisions taken by the Council when approving the Council's current Policy and justify the strong approach taken to licensing compliance.
- 5.2 The Statutory Standards' primary focus is on protecting children and vulnerable adults, and so is of most relevance to the licensing of Drivers and Operators in terms of the standards we expect and the conditions that they must comply with. This report, therefore, focuses on the main recommendations laid out in the Statutory Standards and relates these directly to the relevant parts of the Council's 2016 Policy. Where there

is opportunity to do so, this report makes recommendations for the strengthening of the interpretation and enforcement of the 2016 Policy based on the Statutory Standards.

- 5.3 The first section of the Statutory Standards considers licensing policies and recommends that all licensing authorities make publicly available a cohesive policy document that brings together all their procedures on taxi and private hire licensing, including the relevance of convictions, a 'fit and proper person' test, licence conditions and vehicle standards. The Council's 2016 Policy does all of this and is publicly available on the Taxi Licensing pages of the Council's website. The Statutory Standards also refer to the licensing authority having a robust whistleblowing policy, so that effective internal procedures are in place for staff to raise concerns about the application of the licensing authority's policies and for any concerns to be dealt with openly and fairly. These elements are the basis of the Council's Whistleblowing Policy approved in May 2016.
- 5.4 The next section of the Statutory Standards considers how the licensing authority should gather as much information as possible when making a decision on whether to grant a licence and in order to meet their ongoing obligation to ensure that the licensee remains suitable to hold a licence. A number of elements are considered:
 - 5.4.1 Requiring new and existing drivers to present an Enhanced Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) Certificate at regular intervals, showing the current position regarding convictions and individuals barred from working in regulated activity with children or adults. It is recommended that all licensed drivers register with the DBS on-line checking service so that the status of any driver's Certificate can be checked at any time (with the driver's consent). This is already a requirement in the Council's Policy and checks are currently carried out every 3 years. The Statutory Standards state that checks should be carried out every 6 months and so it is recommended that over the next 3 years (the length of the driver licence period) all drivers are required, on submission of their next DBS Certificate, to sign up to the DBS on-line checking service. There is provision for this already in the 2016 Policy but individuals have not always taken the opportunity to register as there is a limited time frame for registration during and after the DBS Application.
 - 5.4.2 Recommending that the licensing authority establishes close links with the Police to ensure effective and efficient information sharing procedures and protocols are in place. Common Law Police Disclosure ensures that, where there is a public protection risk, the Police will pass information to the regulatory body at the point of arrest or charge rather than on conviction, to allow them to act quickly to mitigate any danger. The licensing service does not currently have a formal information sharing protocol with Derbyshire Police and so it is recommended that steps are taken to engage with the relevant senior Police Officers in the

development of such a protocol.

- 5.4.3 There should be a requirement in the Driver Licence conditions for drivers to self-report offences within 48 hours of an arrest and release, charge or conviction for sexual offences, dishonesty or violence, or any motoring offence. This is already a requirement of the 2016 Policy and driver code of conduct.
- 5.4.4 All licensing authorities should have a robust system for recording complaints against licensed drivers and operators. The Licensing Service already has a complaints procedure and investigation protocol and a means of analysing trends in complaints. The Statutory Standards advise that ways to make a complaint to the licensing authority should be displayed in all licensed vehicles. This is not currently implemented and so it is recommended that all vehicle renewal documentation sent to the vehicle operator includes a Notice on how to complain to be displayed in the vehicle, which states the vehicle licence number and how to contact the licensing team.
- 5.5 The Statutory Standards go on to look at decision-making and the regulatory structure and propose that Councils operate with a Regulatory Committee that meets periodically to determine matters relating to Taxi and Private Hire licensing. It states that this Regulatory Committee should be modelled on the Committee that deals with alcohol and gambling licences.
- 5.6 The Statutory Standards include as an Annex the DfT recommendations on the assessment of previous convictions in the determination of the suitability of taxi and private hire vehicle licensees. This has been compared to our current Relevance of Convictions Assessment incorporated into the 2016 Policy at Appendix I. Whilst broadly compliant, the DfT Recommendations do recommend for some offences a longer period that should elapse after the completion of the sentence imposed:
 - 5.6.1 Dishonesty – the 2016 Policy states that an applicant with any conviction involving dishonesty will not be granted a licence until at least 5 years have elapsed since the completion of any sentence imposed. The DfT recommendation is a minimum of 7 years.
 - 5.6.2 Sexual Offences – the 2016 Policy states that applicants with a conviction for sexual offences against a child or young person will not be licensed, but persons who are convicted of an indecency offence will not be granted a licence until at least 10 years have elapsed since the completion of any sentence imposed. The DfT recommendation is that where an applicant has a conviction for any offence involving or connected with illegal sexual activity, a licence will not be granted. The same applies to any applicant currently on the Sex Offenders Register or on any barred list.

- 5.6.3 Violence – the 2016 Policy states a period of 10 years from the completion of any sentence for a conviction for a serious violence offence and 5 years for a lesser violence offence. The DfT recommendation is that where an applicant has a conviction for any offence of violence, or connected to any offence of violence, the period should be 10 years in all cases.
- 5.6.4 Drugs – the 2016 Policy states a conviction-free period of at least 3 years for an applicant with a single drug offence. The DfT recommends a 5 year period for any conviction for the possession of drugs or related to the possession of drugs.
- 5.6.5 Drink/Drug Driving – the 2016 Policy states a conviction-free period of 3 years for a drink driving offence with no disqualification. The DfT recommends a minimum of 7 years for any offence.
- 5.6.6 Other Offences – The DfT makes recommendations for two further convictions – possession of a weapon and using a hand-held device whilst driving. These are not currently listed in the 2016 Policy under relevance of convictions. Possession of a weapon carries a conviction-free period of a minimum of seven years since the completion of any sentence, and using a hand-held device carries a conviction-free period of at least 5 years since the completion of any sentence or driving ban imposed.

It is recommended that the 2016 Relevance of Convictions Assessment is updated to reflect the longer conviction-free periods specified by the DfT. This is an Appendix to the Policy and so can be updated without the need to consult on the whole Policy.

- 5.7 The Statutory Standards recommend that the licensing authority provide safeguarding advice, guidance and training to drivers which includes 'County Lines' exploitation. The licensing service already requires attendance at an approved safeguarding course which includes County Lines training. This has previously been provided by an external trainer delivering a course to all existing drivers and is now delivered in-house to new drivers. The Statutory Standards also recommend that the licensing authority has a test of driver proficiency that covers both oral and written English language skills. This is already included in the Knowledge Test that all our applicants are required to sit as part of the application process.
- 5.8 The next section of the Statutory Standards covers vehicle licensing. There are two main recommendations:
 - 5.8.1 Criminality checks for vehicle proprietors and operators – the Statutory Standards recommend an annual Basic Disclosure for operators who are not already licensed as drivers. The licensing service currently only requires a Basic Certificate for non-drivers on renewal, which can be up to 5 years apart. It is recommended that non-driver operators are required to submit a Basic Disclosure

every year and the 2016 Policy does not specify otherwise. There are very few operators who are not drivers as well, so it is not particularly onerous to deal with these as the Operator licences come up for renewal.

5.8.2 CCTV – The Statutory Standards recommend that licensing authorities keep under review any local justification for the introduction of CCTV in Taxi and Private Hire Vehicles, but do not recommend a blanket imposition of CCTV in all vehicles. The 2016 Policy contains the provision for the Council to introduce CCTV as a requirement in Appendix L, so no action is specifically required at this time other than to agree to review the introduction of Appendix L periodically or when local intelligence suggests that introduction of CCTV will bring significant local community benefit and/or driver security.

5.9 The Statutory Standards also make reference to the National Register of Taxi and Private Hire Licence Revocations and Refusals (NR3) to facilitate information sharing between authorities. The Register is administered by the National Anti-Fraud Network (NAFN). Licensing Authorities are encouraged to subscribe to the Register and whilst this does not require a policy amendment as such, it is recommended that the Council signs up to the Register under our existing subscription to the NAFN.

5.10 In all other respects, the 2016 Policy is at least equal to and in some areas actually exceeds the expectations of the Statutory Standards. As an example, the 2016 Policy introduced compulsory professional training for all drivers to NVQ or BTEC level 2 standard. This is not expressly referred to in the Statutory Standards. Overall, the Council's 2016 Policy holds up exceedingly well against the Statutory Standards, and that means that the Council does not have to go down the long and difficult road of revising and consulting on an updated Policy at this particular time.

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HIGH PEAK BOROUGH COUNCIL

Licensing Committee

28 January 2021

TITLE:	Statement of Licensing Policy
EXECUTIVE COUNCILLOR:	Councillor Sloman - Executive Councillor for Housing and Licensing
CONTACT OFFICER:	Alicia E Patterson – Head of Environmental Health & Licensing
WARDS INVOLVED:	All

Appendices Attached – Appendix 1 – Statement of Licensing Policy 2021-26

1. Reason for the Report

- 1.1 To appraise members of the requirement to review the Council's Alcohol Licensing Policy every 5 years, and to present the revised Licensing Policy 2021-26 for approval.

2. Recommendation

- 2.1 That the Committee RECOMMENDS that the COUNCIL approves the Council's Licensing Policy 2021-26.

3. Executive Summary

- 3.1 All Licensing Authorities are required to publish a Licensing Policy in respect of their activities relating to the licensing of premises for the sale of alcohol, setting out the measures by which applications for alcohol licences will be considered.
- 3.2 The last Licensing Policy was published in 2016. It is a requirement that all Licensing Authorities review their Licensing Policy every 5 years. The Policy is now due for review and an updated draft Policy has been produced following internal and external consultation which ran from 1st December 2020 to 1st January 2021.
- 3.3 The revised and updated draft Licensing Policy 2021-26 is attached at Appendix 1 for consideration.

4. **How this report links to Corporate Priorities**

- 4.1 Ensure our services are readily available to all our residents in the appropriate channels and provided “right first time”.
- 4.2 Work to create flourishing town centres and thriving high streets that support the local economy.

5. **Alternative Options**

- 5.1 There are no alternative options proposed. The publication of the Council’s Licensing Policy is a legal requirement.

6. **Implications**

- 6.1 Community Safety - (Crime and Disorder Act 1998)
The effective licensing of premises contributes to a safer night-time economy and responsible drinking.
- 6.2 Workforce
No implications.
- 6.3 Equality and Diversity/Equality Impact Assessment
The report and Policy has been prepared in accordance with the relevant equality and diversity provisions.
- 6.4 Financial Considerations
none
- 6.5 Legal
Under Section 5 of the Licensing Act 2003 the Council must determine its policy with respect to the exercise of its licensing functions and publish a statement of that policy after it is adopted. The Policy must be reviewed every 5 years to ensure that it is fit for purpose and reflects the current licensing legislation and guidance.
- 6.6 Climate Change
No implications
- 6.7 Consultation
The revised Policy has been subject to internal and external consultation.
- 6.8 Risk Assessment
The Council risks judicial review if it fails to produce, approve and publish a Statement of Licensing Policy.

Mark Trillo
Executive Director (People) and Monitoring Officer

Web Links and Background Papers

Statement of Licensing Policy 2021-26

Contact details

Alicia E Patterson
Head of Environmental Health & Licensing
Alicia.patterson@highpeak.gov.uk

7. Detail

- 7.1 Every Local Authority acting in the capacity of the Licensing Authority for their area, must publish a Statement of Licensing Policy. This Policy must be reviewed every 5 years to ensure that it is fit for purpose and reflects the current licensing legislative regime in force at the time.
- 7.2 The Council's current Licensing Policy was published in 2016 and is now due for review. An updated and revised Licensing Policy must now be published to run for the next 5 years.
- 7.3 An updated and revised draft Licensing Policy for 2021-26 has been produced and is attached as Appendix 1. The draft Policy has been the subject of internal and external consultation over the period 1st December 2020 to 1st January 2021. Information on the extent of the consultation is given in Appendix D of the draft Licensing Policy 2021-26.
- 7.4 The review of the 2016-21 Licensing Policy determined that no significant change to the substantive content of the Policy document was required. The core statements remain fit for purpose and the statutory licensing framework under the Licensing Act 2003 is largely unchanged. The Statutory Guidance issued under the 2003 Act was revised during the period of the current Policy, and where appropriate the statements have been updated to reflect any material changes.
- 7.5 The draft Policy 2021-26 has been updated where there was a need to clarify the wording or meaning of the current statements, to add elements introduced to make it clearer to applicants as to the extent and degree of their application and supporting documentation, and also to reflect any representations received during the consultation process.
- 7.6 Only 2 representations were received during the consultation period, both of which made valid comments and offered constructive updates to be included in the final version of the Licensing Policy. The draft Policy has therefore been updated to reflect these comments.
- 7.7 For ease of reference, the draft Statement of Licensing Policy 2021-26 attached at Appendix 1 is highlighted to show those changes arising from the review of the 2016 Policy and those changes arising from the consultation responses. The changes made on review are shown in red text, and those added following consultation are shown in blue text. The remainder of the document is unchanged from the 2016 Policy.
- 7.8 the attached draft Statement of Licensing Policy is commended to members

with a recommendation to approve the Policy to run for the next 5 years.



High Peak Borough Council

working for our community

STATEMENT OF LICENSING POLICY 2021-2026

**Environmental Health, Licensing Section, PO Box 136, Buxton, SK17
1AQ**

Important Note

In producing this Statement of Licensing Policy the Licensing Authority is aware that the Government may from time to time amend the Licensing Act 2003, supporting regulations and statutory guidance.

The Council does not intend to revise this policy document because of any such amendments and readers of this document are advised to check on the www.gov.uk website to ensure they have the latest information.

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1. Executive Summary
2. Purpose and scope of the Licensing Policy
3. The licensing authority's approach to applications
4. Representations
5. Conditions
6. Duplication
7. Considerations for Applicants regarding the Licensing Objectives
8. Licensing Hours
9. Deregulated Public Entertainment
10. Designated Premises Supervisor and Personal Licence holders
11. Temporary Event Notices
12. Planning
13. Integrating strategies
14. Cumulative Impact and Need
15. Reviews of Premises Licences or Club Premises Certificates
16. Late Night Levy and Early Morning Restriction Orders
17. Enforcement
18. Administration, Exercise and Delegation of Functions
19. Promotion of Racial Equality
20. Human Rights
21. Contact Details for Licensing
Appendix 1 – Delegation of Functions
Appendix B – Responsible Authorities List and Addresses
Appendix C - Mandatory Conditions
Appendix D – List of Consultees

1.0 Executive Summary

- 1.1 Under the provisions of the Licensing Act 2003 (the Act), High Peak Borough Council (the Council) is the licensing authority for the administration and enforcement of the Act and associated orders and regulations within its area. **The 2003 Act requires Licensing Authorities to prepare and publish a statement of Licensing Policy every 5 years. This document is the Council's Licensing Policy for the period 2021-2026.**
- 1.2 In exercising its duties and responsibilities under terms of the Licensing Act 2003, the Council will operate within the statements and procedures mentioned in this policy statement. Notwithstanding this statement, all applications will be treated on their merits and judged accordingly. The Council will have regard to any relevant guidance issued by the Secretary of State in exercising its powers under the Act.
- 1.3 This policy sets out how the licensing authority will deal with applications made under the Act. It sets out in detail who can make a representation under the Act. The policy contains a clear commitment not to use licensing provisions to duplicate other legislation.
- 1.4 The policy refers to the impact of licensing on cultural strategies and the possible impact of live entertainment. The policy also sets out the licensing authority's approach to integrating licensing with respect to other local plans and strategies, and to cumulative impact and special policies.
- 1.5 The licensing authority's approach to licensing hours and the presence of children on licensed premises is set out. The policy states that standard conditions will not be applied to licences. The policy considers the process of reviewing a premises licence or club premises certificate and sets out the approach to enforcement.

2.0 Purpose and scope of the Licensing Policy

- 2.1 The aim of the statement of licensing policy ("the policy") is to secure the safety and amenity of residential communities whilst facilitating a sustainable entertainment and cultural industry within the scope of the Licensing Act 2003 ("the 2003 Act"). In adopting this policy, the licensing authority recognises the need to:
 - secure the safety and amenity of our communities
 - facilitate a safe and sustainable licensed trade that contributes to the economy and vibrancy of the District;
 - reflect the needs of the District's community in relation to its cultural needs and diversity by supporting licensable activities, including live music, dancing, theatre and the other cultural experiences offered by such activities.
- 2.2 The licensing authority will seek to promote the four licensing objectives contained in the Licensing Act 2003 when carrying out its licensing functions. These objectives are:

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

2.3 The Licensing Act 2003 regulates the following activities:

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

2.4 “Regulated entertainment” means: the performance of a play; film exhibitions, indoor sporting events, boxing or wrestling events, performing live music and playing recorded music (except incidental music), dance performances, and entertainment of similar description to that falling within the performance of live music, the playing of recorded music and the performance of dance

2.5 “Late night refreshment” means: the supply of hot food or hot drink to members of the public on or from any premises at any time between the hours of 11pm and 5am.

2.6 The licensing authority recognises that each licence application must be dealt with on its own individual merits, taking into account the four licensing objectives. Unless relevant representations are received from responsible authorities or other persons (see section 4.4), the licensing authority cannot impose conditions on a licence other than those proposed within the application. Only conditions which have been volunteered by the applicant or which have been determined by the Licensing Sub-Committee can be attached to a licence or certificate. If no relevant representations are made in respect of an application, the licensing authority is obliged to issue the licence on the terms sought.

2.7 The licensing authority will take this statement of licensing policy into account at Licensing Sub-Committee hearings held following representations being made to the licensing authority.

2.8 The licensing authority recognises that the 2003 Act is not a mechanism for the general control of anti-social behaviour by individuals once they are beyond the control of the individual, club or business holding the licence, certificate or permission concerned. The licensing authority will not, therefore, attempt to control such through its exercise of licensing functions. The licensing process can only seek to control those measures within the control of the Designated Premises Supervisor. 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 each individual case. The licensing authority will focus primarily on the direct impact of the activities taking

place at the licensed premises on members of the public living, working or engaged in normal activity in the area.

- 2.9 The licensing authority may depart from this policy if the individual circumstances of any case merit such a decision in the interests of promoting the licensing objectives. Full reasons must be given to justify any departure from this policy.
- 2.10 Those persons and bodies that have been consulted on this policy are listed in Appendix D and was also placed on the Council website. The consultation has taken place between 1st December 2020 and 1st January 2021. Due consideration has been given to all the responses and the policy will come into force on 11th February 2021.

3.0 The licensing authority's approach to applications

- 3.1 The licensing authority recognises that each licensing application must be dealt with on its own individual merits.
- 3.2 Applicants should set out their proposals for addressing the licensing objectives particularly in their Operating Schedules. These proposals should reflect the appropriate safeguards capable of being attached to licences. With respect to underage alcohol sales, the proposals would normally be expected to take into account guidance issued by Derbyshire County Council Trading Standards.
- 3.3 The details provided in the Operating Schedule accompanying any application for a premises licence, club premises certificate or variation thereto represents the key provision for an applicant to demonstrate to the licensing authority and the responsible authorities the steps **intended to be taken** to promote the four licensing objectives. The applicant should provide suitable and sufficient details, based on the licensable permissions **sought** and the location, character, condition, nature & extent of the proposed use and the customer profile likely to resort to the premises and any other relevant matter. A scale plan of the premises **must be provided with all Premises Licence applications and, where applicable, with variation applications. The premises to be licensed must be clearly marked in red outline with sufficient detail to show licenced and unlicenced areas within the premises and including, where relevant, any external areas**
- 3.4 Any application which is not made in accordance with the 2003 Act and this policy will not be accepted by the licensing authority. The application will be returned to the applicant and the time-scale contained in the 2003 Act will not begin until an appropriately made application is received.
- 3.5 Nothing in the policy will prevent any person from applying for a variety of permissions.

4.0 Representations

- 4.1 In relation to applications for premises licences and a club premises certificates, the licensing authority must consider relevant representations as part of its determinations. Relevant representations can only be made by responsible authorities or other persons within prescribed time periods. Where the licensing authority is of the opinion that representations are frivolous, vexatious or irrelevant, the 2003 Act, prohibits them being considered as relevant representations.
- 4.2 'Other Persons' are defined as any individual, body or business including a member of the relevant licensing authority regardless of their geographic proximity to the premises which is the subject of application or review.
- 4.3 Responsible Authority means any of the following:
- The Chief Officer of Police;
 - The local fire and rescue authority;
 - The local enforcement authority for the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974;
 - The local authority with responsibility for environmental health;
 - The local authority planning authority;
 - A body that represents those who are responsible for, or interested in, matters relating to the protection of children from harm;
 - The local weights and measures authority (trading standards);
 - The local authority' Director of Public Health and
 - The relevant licensing authority and any other licensing authority in whose area part of the premises is situated

Contact addresses for these responsible authorities are shown in Appendix B.

- 4.4 In relation to a vessel:
- A navigation authority having functions in relation to the waters where the vessel is usually moored or berthed or any waters where it is or is proposed to be navigated at a time when it is used for licensable activities;
 - The Environment Agency;
 - The Canal and River Trust; and
 - The Secretary of State for Transport, acting through the Maritime and Coastguard Agency;
- 4.5 Relevant representations may only relate to:
- matters about the likely effect of the grant/variation of the premises licence or club premises certificate on the promotion of the licensing objectives;
 - a proposed designated premises supervisor if made by the Chief Constable'
 - a proposed premises licence holder if made by the Chief Constable
 - a proposed personal licence holder if made by the Chief Constable'

- 4.6 Where a relevant representation is received in relation to the grant or **variation** of a licence the matter will be determined in accordance with this policy. It is for the **Licensing Authority** to decide in the first instance whether or not representations are relevant **in line with the Act and Home Office guidance**. The representation will be considered in accordance with the delegation criteria listed in Appendix A.
- 4.7 Relevant representations must specifically relate to how the grant of the application would affect one or more of the four licensing objectives. Where relevant representations are received, the Council will hold a hearing conducted by the licensing sub-committee to consider them (except in the case of a minor variation). Representations can be made in opposition to, or in support of, an application.
- 4.8 The names and addresses of all persons making relevant representations will be disclosed to the applicant. All parties involved will be informed of the time, date, and place of the sub-committee hearing. In the event that the application proceeds to a public hearing, all persons making relevant representations will be informed that their names and addresses will be included within the application report and will therefore be in the public domain.**
- 4.9 The hearing enables responsible authorities and 'other persons' to present their representations, and to allow the applicant to present their application, before a decision is made.
- 4.10 During the consultation period advertising an application the Council will encourage discussions between the applicant and any authority or other person indicating they wish to make representations to see if a compromise can be agreed between the parties.
- 4.11 After the sub-committee hearing a decision notice will be issued. The notice will set out the decision, the sub-committee's reasons for it, and the appeal process against it which either party to the hearing may take.
- 4.12 In promoting the licensing objectives, the licensing authority will, for reasons of appropriateness and efficiency, refer complaints about licensed premises/club premises/temporary events or licensed individuals to its own appropriate service team (e.g. Health and Safety, Pollution Control) or to another agency (e.g. Derbyshire Police, Derbyshire Fire and Rescue Service) for their consideration, in accordance with any enforcement protocols.
- 4.13 Councillors may make representations in writing and at a hearing on behalf of other persons if specifically requested to do so. They can also make representations as an other person in their own right. Councillors have a duty to act in the interests of all their constituents. Their role as community advocate must therefore be balanced with their ability to represent specific interests.

- 4.14 Nothing in this policy will override the right of any person to make representations on an application or to seek a review of a licence or certificate where provision has been made for them to do so in the Act.

5.0 Conditions

- 5.1 Any conditions that are attached to licences and certificates will be tailored to the individual style and characteristics of the premises and events concerned. Conditions will be drawn from the applicant's operating schedule **and conditions agreed between the applicant and the Licensing Authority during the application consultation period.** Conditions (other than the statutory mandatory conditions, reproduced at Appendix C) will only be imposed where relevant representations are made showing that there is a need to promote the licensing objectives, and following a Licensing Sub-Committee hearing. The licensing authority will not impose "blanket" standard conditions.

6.0 Duplication

- 6.1 When considering any application, the Council will avoid duplication with other regulatory regimes so far as possible. Therefore, the Council will not attach conditions to an authorisation in relation to a matter covered by another regulatory regime unless going beyond such a regime is considered appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives in the particular circumstances. 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
- The Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974
- The Equality Act 2010

7.0 Considerations for Applicants regarding the Licensing Objectives

7.1 The Prevention of Crime and Disorder

- 7.1.1 The Council is committed to reducing crime and disorder in the District and look to the Police as the main source of advice on the matter. Conditions attached to premises licences and club premises certificates will, so far as possible, reflect local crime prevention strategies. The licensing authority will expect the applicant to detail in the operating schedule the steps he/she proposes to take to ensure the deterrence and prevention of crime and disorder.
- 7.1.2 Applicants should consider the following when completing their operating schedule:

- Provision of CCTV for inside and outside the premises and recording equipment
- Radio network communication
- Search facilities, including, as appropriate, metal detection equipment for concealed weapons etc.
- Use of plastic containers and/or toughened glass/polycarbonate glasses/receptacles;
- Measures to address the incidence supply and consumption of drugs
- Signage and crime prevention notices
- Door supervision
- Recording of incidents
- Any other relevant matter(s)

7.2 Public Safety

7.2.1 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.

7.2.2 A fire risk assessment will be required for the premises under the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005.

This applies to most non-domestic premises.

You must:

- Carry out a suitable and sufficient fire risk assessment and record the significant findings.

This should include the following;

- Consider how many persons can safely be present in the licensed areas
- Create an emergency plan that would outline what to do in the event of a fire. In most cases, you should keep a written record of your plan.
- Test and maintain fire protection equipment
- Provide adequate fire training for employees on induction and periodically thereafter

7.2.3 Applicants should also consider the following when completing their operating schedule:

- Emergency Services access
- First Aid provisions
- Ensuring safety of customers leaving their premises

- Capacity Limits
- Frequent collection of glasses
- Any other relevant matter(s)

7.3 The Prevention of Public Nuisance

- 7.3.1 Public nuisance is not defined within the Act but is given a broad common law definition. The prevention of public nuisance does therefore include low-level nuisance perhaps affecting a few people living locally as well as major disturbances affecting the whole community.
- 7.3.2 The public nuisance objective is designed to deal with the impact of licensable activities at specific premises on persons living and working in the vicinity that is disproportionate and unreasonable. The main issues for concern will be noise nuisance, light pollution and litter.
- 7.3.3 Applicants should consider the following when completing their operating schedule:
- Measures to limit noise and light escaping from the premises;
 - Signage to request that customers leaving must respect local residents
 - Managing the location that customers congregate outside of the premises.

7.2 The Protection of Children from Harm

- 7.4.1 The licensing authority will not impose conditions that restrict access to children to any type of premises unless it is considered appropriate to protect them from harm. Examples of premises which would give rise for concern include those:
- where entertainment or services of an adult or sexual nature are commonly provided
 - where there have been convictions of members of the current staff at the premises for serving alcohol to minors or with a reputation for underage drinking
 - with a known association with drug taking or dealing
 - where there is a strong element of gambling on the premises (but not, for example, the simple presence of a small number of cash prize gaming machines)
 - where the supply of alcohol for consumption on the premises is the exclusive or primary purpose of the services provided at the premises

7.4.2 It would be unusual for the licensing authority to completely prohibit access of children from premises. The following options may be appropriate for inclusion in the operating schedule in order to protect children from harm:

- limitations on the hours when children may be present
- age limitations
- limitations or exclusions when certain activities are taking place
- requirements for accompanying adult
- full limitations of people under 18 years old from the premises when certain licensable activities are taking place.
- Proof of age monitoring arrangements (e.g. Proof of Age Standards Scheme, photo driving licence or passport)

7.5 Where the licensing authority imposes no restriction on access by children, it is at the discretion of the Designated Premises Supervisor or club to ensure the licensing objectives are observed.

The licensing authority recognises that the Derbyshire Safeguarding Children Board and Derbyshire County Council Trading Standards are the responsible authority for advising the licensing authority on all those matters in relation to the protecting children from harm licensing objective.

7.6 The licensing authority will liaise with Derbyshire Police and Derbyshire County Council's Trading Standards about the extent of unlawful sale and consumption of alcohol to minors and, as appropriate, will be involved in the development of any strategies to control or prevent these unlawful activities and to pursue prosecutions.

7.7 In the case of premises giving film exhibitions, the licensing authority expects the Premises Licence holder to include in the operating schedule conditions that children will be restricted from viewing age-restricted films classified according to the recommendations of the British Board of Film Classification.

7.9 The Portman Group Codes of Practice on the Naming, Packaging and Promotion of Alcoholic Drinks (6th edition, 2019) and Alcohol Sponsorship (1st edition, 2014) seek to ensure that drinks are packaged and promoted in a socially responsible manner and only to those who are 18 years old or older. The Codes are an important weapon in protecting children from harm because they address the risks of naming, marketing, promotion and sponsorship of alcohol products sold in licensed premises in a manner that may appeal to or attract minors. The Council commends the Code to licence holders and applicants. It should also be noted that failure to have regard to the codes of practice might lead the licensing authority to conclude on a review that the Premises Licence holder is not doing all that

is sufficient to promote the licensing objective to protect children from harm, which could jeopardise their licence.

8.0 Licensing Hours

- 8.1 The licensing authority will determine licensing hours on the individual merits of each application. The licensing authority recognises that longer licensing hours for the sale of alcohol can avoid large numbers of people leaving premises at the same time, which in turn reduces the friction at late night fast food outlets, taxi ranks and other sources of transport, which can lead to disorder and disturbance. The licensing authority will not impose conditions that artificially fix opening hours for any premises or area of the District (referred to as “zoning”).
- 8.2 The licensing authority may, following the making of relevant representations, impose stricter conditions with regard to noise control in areas which have denser residential accommodation, although this will not prejudice consideration of individual applications where the licensing objectives are addressed in the operating schedule.
- 8.3 With regard to shops, stores and supermarkets, the licensing authority will allow the sale of alcohol for consumption off the premises at any time when the retail outlet is open for shopping unless there is a good reason for restricting them, such as disorder or disturbance. Derbyshire Police would normally be asked to make comment on any alleged patterns of disorder or disturbance.

9.0 Deregulated Public Entertainment

- 9.1 On 01 October 2012, the Live Music Act 2012 amended the Licensing Act 2003 by removing the provision of entertainment facilities as a licensing activity, and partially deregulating the performance of live music in the following circumstances*:
- Removal of the licensing requirement for unamplified live music, taking place between 08:00 and 23:00 in all venues. The Council retains the power to impose conditions on such premises following a licence review
 - Removal of the licensing requirement for amplified live music, taking place between 08:00 to 23:00 before audiences of no more than 200 persons, on premises authorised to supply alcohol for consumption on the premises. The Council retains the power to impose conditions on such premises following a licence review
 - Removal of the licensing requirement for amplified live music, taking place between 08:00 to 23:00 before audiences of no more than 200 persons, in workplaces not otherwise licensed under the 2003 Act (or licensed only for the provision of late night refreshment
 - Suspend any licence conditions related to live music, where licensable activities (such as the sale of alcohol) continue to take place on premises. It is possible to impose new or existing live music conditions following a review of a premises licence or

club certificate, relating to premises authorised to supply alcohol for consumption on the premises.

- Extended the licensing exemption for live music, integral to a performance of Morris Dancing or dancing of a similar type, so that the exemption applies to live or recorded music instead of unamplified live music.

**as of January 2021*

No authorisation is required where public entertainment is being provided under these statutory exemptions **as may apply at any given time**. However, if exempt public entertainment is or will be taking place as well as licensable activities (e.g. selling alcohol) then an authorisation covering the licensable activities will still be required. Operators of 'on-licensed' premises should also note that it is possible to re-introduce full licensing controls over public entertainment where a premises licence or a club premises certificate has been reviewed and a Licensing Sub-Committee determines that it is appropriate for such controls to be re-introduced.

10.0 Designated Premises Supervisor and Personal Licence holders

10.1 The sale and supply of alcohol, because of its impact on the wider community and on crime and anti-social behaviour, carries with it greater responsibility than that associated with the provision of regulated entertainment and late night refreshment.

10.2 The licensing authority accepts that not every person retailing alcohol at premises licensed for that purpose needs to hold a personal licence, but every sale or supply of alcohol must be at least authorised by such a licence holder. The licensing authority would normally expect that personal licence holders give specific written authorisation to individuals that they are authorising to retail alcohol. This would assist personal licence holders in demonstrating due diligence. Although the designated premises supervisor or a personal licence holder may authorise other individuals to sell alcohol in their absence, they are responsible for any sales made. The following factors would normally be relevant in considering whether or not an authorisation has been given:

- the person(s) authorised to sell alcohol at the premises should be clearly identified;
- the authorisation should have specified the acts which may be carried out by the person being authorised;
- there should be an overt act of authorisation e.g. a specific written statement given to the individual being authorised;
- there should be in place a sensible arrangement for the personal licence holder to monitor the activity that they have authorised on a reasonably regular basis.

10.3 The requirements relating to the designated premises supervisor and authorisation of alcohol sales by a personal licence holder do not

apply to community premises where a successful application has been made to disapply the usual mandatory conditions in sections 19(2) and 19(3) of the Licensing Act 2003.

11.0 Temporary Event Notices

- 11.1 Temporary event notices must (TENs) be made to the licensing authority in the prescribed form as set out in section 100 (4) of the 2003 Act, together with the fee, and evidence that the notice has also been sent to the Police and Environmental Health. TENs not submitted correctly will be rejected.
- 11.2 There are two types of Temporary Event Notices (TENs), 'standard' and 'late'. These are subject to different processes:
- A Standard TEN is given no later than ten working days before the event (not including the day it is submitted or the day of the event) to which it relates
 - A Late TEN is given up to five working days but no earlier than nine working days before the event is scheduled (not including the day it is submitted or the day of the event) and unless it is served electronically to the Council a copy must also be sent to the Police and Environmental Health section.
 - If there is an objection to a late TEN, the event cannot go ahead.
 - All temporary event notices are subject to limitations.
- 11.3 If a premises is not authorised by a premises licence or club premises certificate to carry on licensable activities but wishes to do so then a TEN is required. A TEN is also required if a premises currently holds a licence but wishes to carry on other licensable activities that are not included in the licence or to extend their permitted hours. The Police and Environmental Health section are the only responsible authorities that can object to a TEN.
- 11.4 The licensing authority would encourage applicants for a temporary event notice to give at least 28 days prior notice of the intended event, and preferably longer in case the procedures below are activated.
- 11.5 Where applications fall outside the criteria set down in Part 5 of the Act, e.g. the applicant has already served the maximum number of notices for that year, then the licensing authority will serve a counter notice which will prevent the licensable activities at the event from taking place.
- 11.6 If the Police or Environmental Health object to the notice on the basis that the event would undermine one of the licensing objectives, then the licensing authority will hold a hearing to decide whether or not the licensable activities at the event should take place. The licensing authority must serve a counter notice if it considers it appropriate for the promotion one of the licensing objectives. In circumstances prescribed by the Act the terms of the TEN may be modified prior to hearing, or conditions attached at a hearing.

11.7 The individual giving the TEN should be aware that the serving of a temporary event notice does not remove their obligations under other legislation. The Council recommends that the individual familiarises themselves with their obligations in respect, but not exclusively to, the following:

- Planning permission
- Health & Safety
- Noise pollution
- The use of pyrotechnics
- Road closures
- Fire Safety.

12.0 Planning

12.1 The planning, building control and licensing regimes will be properly separated. Applications for premises licences for permanent commercial premises should normally be from businesses with planning consent for the property concerned. However, applications for licences may be made before any relevant planning permission has been sought or granted by the planning authority. Applications for licences should not be a re-run of the planning application and should not cut across decisions taken by the Planning Committee.

12.2 Licensing Sub-committees are not bound by decisions made by a planning committee, and vice versa. The licensing authority recognises that applications for a provisional statement may not have progressed beyond outline planning consent. The Licensing Sub-Committee may refuse to grant a licence following representations from the Local Planning Authority if the activity to be authorised would amount to an unlawful use of the premises - it will be for the applicant to demonstrate any special circumstances to justify a departure from this policy.

12.3 To enable the Planning Committee to have regard to such matters when taking its decisions and avoid unnecessary overlap, the Licensing Sub Committee will, where appropriate, provide reports to the Planning Committee on the situation regarding licensed/club premises in the area. Reports to the Planning Committee may include information concerning the general impact of alcohol-related crime and disorder.

13.0 Integrating strategies

13.1 The licensing authority will ensure its licensing function promotes the licensing objectives through its decision making process and by appropriate use of its powers (under the 2003 Act and more widely), observance of its responsibilities and through liaison and partnership work. The licensing authority will secure proper integration with the Local Plan, local crime prevention, planning, community safety, transport, tourism and cultural strategies and plans in carrying out its

licensing functions. Applicants will be expected to have taken into account the licensing authority's strategies when making applications and determining their operating schedules.

14.0 Cumulative Impact and Need

- 14.1 For the purposes of this document 'cumulative impact' means the potential impact on the promotion of the licensing objectives of a significant number of licensed premises concentrated in one area. Cumulative impact is a proper matter for the Council to consider in developing its licensing policy. This should not be confused with 'need', which concerns the commercial demand for another particular type of premises. The Government Guidance states that "need" is not a matter for the Licensing Authority but is a matter for the planning authority and the free market.
- 14.2 The Licensing Authority, having not been presented with sufficient evidence to the contrary, does not consider any area within the Borough to currently have a particular concentration of licensed premises causing a cumulative impact on one or more of the licensing objectives. The Licensing Authority will keep this matter under review and accordingly reserves the right, should the need arise, to introduce a special policy concerning cumulative impact during the life of this statement of licensing policy.
- 14.3 The absence of a special policy does not prevent any Responsible Authority or any other party from making representations on a new application for the grant of an authorisation on the grounds that the premises will give rise to a negative cumulative impact on one or more of the licensing objectives. The Act allows for such consideration, but the individual merits of each application must always be considered.

15.0 Reviews of Premises Licences or Club Premises Certificates

- 15.1 The licensing authority recognises the importance of the ability to review premises licences. The proceedings set out in the 2003 Act for reviewing premises licences represent a key protection concerning problems associated with crime and disorder, public safety, public nuisance or the protection of children from harm. Partnership working is important to achieve the promotion of the licensing objectives. Responsible authorities are encouraged to give the Premises Licence holder early warning of any concerns identified at premises.
- 15.2 Responsible authorities and other persons can apply for the review of a licence or certificate. The licensing authority's role is to administrate the process and determine its outcome at a Licensing Sub-Committee hearing. At a Licensing Sub-Committee hearing, reasons will be given for decisions and a proforma used to record any conditions attached to the licence. A copy of the decision notice will be kept on the relevant premises file.
- 15.3 The licensing authority must, having regard to the application and any relevant representations, take such of the steps mentioned below (if

any) as it considers appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives. The steps are:

- to modify the conditions of the licence;
- to exclude a licensable activity from the scope of the licence;
- to remove the designated premises supervisor;
- to suspend the licence for a period not exceeding three months;
- to revoke the licence

15.4 In cases where the crime prevention objective is being undermined through the premises being used to further crimes, it is expected that revocation of the licence – even in the first instance – will be seriously considered.

15.5.1 Where there has been a request for a review, the licensing authority must advertise that an application for a review has been made. **Further representations may then be made within 28 days commencing from the day after the Licensing Authority receive the application for a review.** A hearing must be held within 20 working days of the end of the 28 day period. Anyone who has made a representation and who wants to attend the hearing must inform the licensing authority at least 5 working days before the day of the hearing.

15.6 The police can call for a summary review of any premises licensed to sell alcohol if they certify that those premises are associated with serious crime or serious disorder. The review application must be heard within 28 calendar days of receipt but first of all, within 48 hours of receipt, the Council must consider whether to impose any interim steps, which take immediate effect pending the determination of the review application. The interim steps available to the Council are:

- Modifying the conditions of the licence;
- Excluding the sale of alcohol from the licence;
- Removing the designated premises supervisor;
- Suspending the licence

15.7 Only the premises licence holder is able to make representations against any interim steps imposed and where such representations are made, the Council must hold a hearing to consider them within 48 hours of receipt. At the hearing to determine the summary review application the licensing sub-committee can decide to:

- Modify the licence
- Exclude a licensable activity
- Remove the designated premises supervisor
- Suspend the licence for a maximum of three months
- Revoke the licence

16. Late Night Levy and Early Morning Restriction Orders

16.1 The Licensing Authority, having not been presented with sufficient evidence to the contrary, does not consider that the application of a Late Night Levy or Early Morning Restriction Order(s) are appropriate for the Council's area at the present time. The Licensing Authority will keep these matters under review and accordingly reserves the right, should the need arise, to introduce these measures during the life of this statement of licensing policy.

17.0 Enforcement

17.1 Any enforcement action taken by the licensing authority will be in accordance with its Regulatory Services Enforcement Policy and will take into account the Government's Enforcement Concordat and the Hampton principles of inspection and enforcement. The licensing authority will provide adequate resources to enforce the requirements of the 2003 Act in accordance with its Enforcement Policy.

17.2 In determining the most appropriate course of action to secure the licensing objectives, the licensing authority will be mindful of other legislation and other enforcement bodies' powers. Additionally, the licensing authority will take into account any enforcement protocols developed with these organisations and our partners.

18.0 Administration, Exercise and Delegation of Functions

18.1 The powers and duties of the Council with regard to licensing may be carried out by the Licensing Committee, by a Sub-Committee or by officers acting under delegated authority. Since many of the licensing functions are administrative in nature, in the interests of speed, efficiency and cost-effectiveness, the Council supports the principle of delegating routine matters to officers. Appendix A sets out the delegation of functions.

19.0 Promotion of Racial Equality

19.1 The licensing authority recognises that the **Equalities Act 2010** places an obligation on all public authorities to have regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, and to promote equality of opportunity and good relations between persons and different racial groups.

20.0 Human Rights

20.1 The licensing authority will implement the 2003 Act in a manner consistent with the Human Rights Act 1998.

21.0 Contact details

21.1 The licensing authority will issue materials designed to offer guidance to applicants in respect of the Licensing Act 2003, the differing licences and certificates, the process of making an application and expectations in respect of observance of the licensing objectives. The

Licensing Service can be contacted for advice or guidance via the following:

Tel: 01298 28400

Email: licensing@highpeak.gov.uk

Web Site: www.highpeak.gov.uk/licensing

By Post: High Peak Borough Council, Licensing Service, PO Box 136,
Buxton, SK17 1AQ

Appendix A: Delegation of Functions

Matter to be dealt with	Licensing Act Sub Committee	Officers
Application for personal licence	If police objection	If no objection made
Application for personal licence with unspent convictions	If police objection	If no objection made
Application for premises licence/club premises certificate	If a relevant representation made	If no relevant representation made
Application for provisional statement	If a relevant representation made	If no relevant representation made
Application to vary premises licence/club premises certificate	If a relevant representation made	If no relevant representation made
Application for a minor variation to a premises licence or club premises certificate		All cases
Application to vary designated premises supervisor	If a police objection	If no objection made
Request to be removed as designated premises supervisor		All cases
Application for the mandatory alcohol condition under the Licensing Act 2003 requiring a Designated Premises Supervisor in respect of a premises licence to be dis-applied	If a police objection	If no objection made
Application for transfer of premises licence	If a police objection	If no objection made
Applications for Interim Authorities	If a police objection	If no objection made
Application to review premises licence/club premises certificate	All cases	
Decision on whether a complaint is irrelevant frivolous vexatious etc.		All cases
Determination of a police / EH objection to a temporary event notice	If a Police or EH objection	If no objection made
Decision whether to consult other responsible authorities on minor variation		All cases
Issuing of counter notice for TENS		All cases

Appendix B: List of Responsible Authorities

<p>Licensing and Land Charges High Peak Borough Council Town Hall Market Place Buxton SK17 6EL</p> <p>Contact: 0345 129 7777 licensing@highpeak.gov.uk</p>	<p><u>North Division Licensing</u> <u>Buxton Police Station</u> <u>Silverlands,</u> <u>Buxton</u> <u>SK17 6QJ</u></p> <p>Contact: Tel: 0300 122 8516 Northdivlicensing@derbyshire.police.uk</p>
<p>Derbyshire Public Health Derbyshire Safeguarding Children Board Derbyshire Trading Standards Service Chatsworth Hall Chesterfield Road Matlock Derbyshire DE4 3FW</p> <p>trading.standards@derbyshire.gov.uk</p>	<p>Chief Fire Officer Derbyshire Fire and Rescue Service Staden Lane Buxton SK17 9RZ</p> <p>West_Area_Admins@Derbys-Fire.gov.uk</p>
<p>Development Control (Planning) High Peak Borough Council Town Hall Market Place Buxton SK17 6EL</p> <p>Contact: planning@highpeak.gov.uk</p> <p>If premises/land is within the Peak Park</p> <p>Peak District National Park Authority Aldern House Baslow Road Bakewell Derbyshire DE45 1AE</p> <p>Contact: customer.service@peakdistrict.gov.uk</p>	<p>Environmental Health Department (Pollution & Health & Safety) High Peak Borough Council Town Hall Market Place Buxton SK17 6EL</p> <p>EHealth@highpeak.gov.uk</p> <p>Unless the enforcing authority for health and safety at your premises is the Health and Safety Executive in which case the Responsible Authority will be:-</p> <p>Health and Safety Executive Midlands Region Kingsley Dunham Centre, Nicker Hill, Keyworth, Nottingham NG12 5GG</p>

Alcohol Licensing Team

Lunar House

40 Wellesley Road

Croydon

CR9 2BY

Contact:

alcohol@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk

Appendix C: Mandatory Conditions attached to Premises Licences

Mandatory conditions where licence authorises supply of alcohol

- No supply of alcohol shall be made under this licence at any time when:
 - (a) there is no designated premises supervisor in respect of this licence, or
 - (b) when the designated premises supervisor does not hold a personal licence or his or her personal licence is suspended.
- Every supply of alcohol under this licence must be made or authorised by a person who holds a personal licence

The below conditions with effect from 28th May 2014

1. A relevant person shall ensure that no alcohol is sold or supplied for consumption on or off the premises for a price which is less than the permitted price.
2. For the purposes of the condition set out in paragraph 1—
 - (a) “duty” is to be construed in accordance with the Alcoholic Liquor Duties Act 1979;
 - (b) “permitted price” is the price found by applying the formula—

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

where—

- (i) P is the permitted price,
 - (ii) D is the amount of duty chargeable in relation to the alcohol as if the duty were charged on the date of the sale or supply of the alcohol, and
 - (iii) V is the rate of value added tax chargeable in relation to the alcohol as if the value added tax were charged on the date of the sale or supply of the alcohol;
- (c) “relevant person” means, in relation to premises in respect of which there is in force a premises licence—
- (i) the holder of the premises licence,
 - (ii) the designated premises supervisor (if any) in respect of such a licence, or
 - (iii) the personal licence holder who makes or authorises a supply of alcohol under such a licence;
- (d) “relevant person” means, in relation to premises in respect of which there is in force a club premises certificate, any member or officer of the club present on the premises in a capacity which enables the member or officer to prevent the supply in question; and
- (e) “value added tax” means value added tax charged in accordance with the Value Added Tax Act 1994

3. Where the permitted price given by Paragraph (b) of paragraph 2 would (apart from this paragraph) not be a whole number of pennies, the price given by that sub-paragraph shall be taken to be the price actually given by that sub-paragraph rounded up to the nearest penny.

4. (1) Sub-paragraph (2) applies where the permitted price given by Paragraph (b) of paragraph 2 on a day (“the first day”) would be different from the permitted price on the next day (“the second day”) as a result of a change to the rate of duty or value added tax.

(2) The permitted price which would apply on the first day applies to sales or supplies of alcohol which take place before the expiry of the period of 14 days beginning on the second day.

The below conditions with effect from 1st October 2014

1. (1) The responsible person must ensure that staff on relevant premises do not carry out, arrange or participate in any irresponsible promotions in relation to the premises.

(2) In this paragraph, an irresponsible promotion means any one or more of the following activities, or substantially similar activities, carried on for the purpose of encouraging the sale or supply of alcohol for consumption on the premises—

(a) games or other activities which require or encourage, or are designed to require or encourage, individuals to—

(i) drink a quantity of alcohol within a time limit (other than to drink alcohol sold or supplied on the premises before the cessation of the period in which the responsible person is authorised to sell or supply alcohol), or

(ii) drink as much alcohol as possible (whether within a time limit or otherwise);

(b) provision of unlimited or unspecified quantities of alcohol free or for a fixed or discounted fee to the public or to a group defined by a particular characteristic in a manner which carries a significant risk of undermining a licensing objective;

(c) provision of free or discounted alcohol or any other thing as a prize to encourage or reward the purchase and consumption of alcohol over a period of 24 hours or less in a manner which carries a significant risk of undermining a licensing objective;

(d) selling or supplying alcohol in association with promotional posters or flyers on, or in the vicinity of, the premises which can reasonably be considered to condone, encourage or glamorise anti-social behaviour or to refer to the effects of drunkenness in any favourable manner;

(e) dispensing alcohol directly by one person into the mouth of another (other than where that other person is unable to drink without assistance by reason of disability).

2. The responsible person must ensure that free potable water is provided on request to customers where it is reasonably available.

3. (1) The premises licence holder or club premises certificate holder must ensure that an age verification policy is adopted in respect of the premises in relation to the sale or supply of alcohol.

(2) The designated premises supervisor in relation to the premises licence must ensure that the supply of alcohol at the premises is carried on in accordance with the age verification policy.

(3) The policy must require individuals who appear to the responsible person to be under 18 years of age (or such older age as may be specified in the policy) to produce on request, before being served alcohol, identification bearing their photograph, date of birth and either—

(a) a holographic mark, or

(b) an ultraviolet feature.

4. The responsible person must ensure that—

(a) where any of the following alcoholic drinks is sold or supplied for consumption on the premises (other than alcoholic drinks sold or supplied having been made up in advance ready for sale or supply in a securely closed container) it is available to customers in the following measures—

(i) beer or cider: ½ pint;

(ii) gin, rum, vodka or whisky: 25 ml or 35 ml; and

(iii) still wine in a glass: 125 ml;

(b) these measures are displayed in a menu, price list or other printed material which is available to customers on the premises; and

(c) where a customer does not in relation to a sale of alcohol specify the quantity of alcohol to be sold, the customer is made aware that these measures are available.”

Mandatory condition: exhibition of films

(1) Where a premises licence authorises the exhibition of films, the licence must include a condition requiring the admission of children to the exhibition of any film to be restricted in accordance with this section.

- (2) Where the film classification body is specified in the licence, unless subsection (3)(b) applies, admission of children must be restricted in accordance with any recommendation made by that body.
- (3) Where -
- (a) the film classification body is not specified in the licence,
 - or
 - (b) the relevant licensing authority has notified the holder of the licence that this subsection applies to the film in question,
- admission of children must be restricted in accordance with any recommendation made by that licensing authority.
- (4) In this section -
- “children” means persons aged under 18; and
 - “film classification body” means the person or persons designated as the authority under section 4 of the Video Recordings Act 1984 (c.39) (authority to determine suitability of video works for classification)

Mandatory condition: door supervision

- (1) Where a premises licence includes a condition that at specified times one or more individuals must be at the premises to carry out a security activity, the licence must include a condition that each such individual must be licensed by the Security Industry Authority.
- (2) But nothing in subsection (1) requires such a condition to be imposed -
- (a) In respect of premises within paragraph 8(30)(a) of Schedule 2 to the Private Security Industry Act 2001 (c.12) (premises with premises licences authorising plays or films),
 - or
 - (b) in respect of premises in relation to -
- (i) any occasion mentioned in paragraph 8(3)(b) or (c) of that Schedule (premises being used exclusively by club with club premises certificate, under a temporary event notice authorising plays or films or under a gaming licence), or
 - (ii) any occasion within paragraph 8(3)(d) of that Schedule (occasions prescribed by regulations under that Act).
- (3) For the purposes of this section -
- (a) “security activity” means an activity to which paragraph 2(1)(a) of that Schedule applies, and
 - (b) paragraph 8(5) of that Schedule (interpretation of references to an occasion) applies as it applies in relation to paragraph 8 of that Schedule

Appendix D

The Licensing Act requires that the following parties are consulted by Licensing Authorities:

- The Chief Officer of Police
- One or more persons who appear to the authority to represent the interests of persons carrying on licensed businesses in the authority's area;
- One or more persons who appear to the authority to represent the interests of persons who are likely to be affected by the exercise of the authority's functions under the Licensing Act 2003.

This Licensing Authority will consult with:

- The Chief Constable, Derbyshire Constabulary
- Derbyshire County Council Social Services inc Safeguarding Children
- Derbyshire Fire & Rescue Service
- Derbyshire Youth Services
- Bodies representative of businesses and residents
- British Beer & Pub Association
- High Peak Borough Council elected Members
- All Parish and Town Councils in High Peak Borough.
- Buxton Civic Association
- Neighbouring local authorities
- Health authorities
- All Internal Departments of High Peak Borough Council
- Bodies representative of licence holders

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