

Application for the grant of a Premises Licence: Ruislip Manor Sports and Social Club, Grosvenor Vale, Ruislip, HA4 6JQ

Committee	Licensing Sub-Committee
Officer Contact	David Butler, Licensing
Papers with report	Appendix 1 - Application for the grant of a new Premises Licence Appendix 2 - Proposed plans of the premises Appendix 3 - Current Premises Licence Appendix 4 - Current Club Premises Certificate Appendix 5 - Representation from Metropolitan Police Appendix 6 - Representation from the Licensing Authority Appendix 7 - Map of the area
Ward name	Ruislip Manor

1.0 SUMMARY

To consider an application, for the grant of a new Premises Licence, under The Licensing Act 2003, in respect of Ruislip Manor Sports and Social Club, Grosvenor Vale, Ruislip, HA4 6JQ. The application has been made by Ruislip Manor Sports and Social Club Limited. The full application can be found at **Appendix 1**,

This Application has attracted the following representations:

- a) A representation from The Metropolitan Police acting as Responsible Authority under the Act as seen in **Appendix 5**.
- b) A representation from The Licensing acting as Responsible Authority under the Act as seen at **Appendix 6**

2.0 RECOMMENDATION

That the Licensing Sub Committee consider the application for a new premises licence in respect of Ruislip Manor Sports and Social Club, Grosvenor Vale, Ruislip, HA4 6JQ.

3.0 APPLICATION

3.1 Description of the premises

Ruislip Manor Sports & Social Club is a football clubhouse within the Wealdstone FC sports ground at The Club House, Grosvenor Vale, Ruislip, HA4 6JQ, comprising a multi-room building (including Main Hall/Function Room, Lounge, internal bars, cellar, kitchen and office) set within a wider site that features turnstiles, spectator areas, a car park and service road. The submitted plans identify an external servery/outside bar with a defined patio/outdoor seating area adjacent to the clubhouse, alongside the internal trading areas. The licensable area is shown on the deposited plans, covering the clubhouse and specified external spaces within the sports complex.

3.2 Licensable Activities

The premises currently has a premises licence. The full licence can be seen at **Appendix 3.**

<u>Current Activity</u>		<u>Proposed for New premises licence</u>
Sale of alcohol	Consumption on the premises only, save for the external bar restricted by condition 1, Annex 3 on the current premises Licence.	Indoor and Outdoor
Regulated entertainment (provision of live music, recorded and amplified music and dance performances, plays, films, indoor sporting events)	Indoors	Indoor and Outdoor
Late Night Refreshment	Indoors	Indoor and Outdoor

3.3 Current Licensable Hours and Opening Hours

	Live Music	Recorded Music	Performance of Dance	Late Night Refreshment	Sale of Alcohol
Monday	23:00 23.30	— —	23:00 23.30	— —	10:00 — 23.00
Tuesday	23:00 23.30	— —	23:00 23.30	— —	10:00 — 23.00
Wednesday	23:00 23.30	— —	23:00 23.30	— —	10:00 — 23.00
Thursday	23:00 00.00	— —	23:00 00.00	— —	23:00 — 00.00
Friday	23:00 00.00	— —	23:00 00.00	— —	23:00 - 00:30
Saturday	23:00 00.00	— —	23:00 00.00	— —	23:00 - 00:00
Sunday					10:00 - 00:00

	Opening Hours of The Premises
Monday	08:30 - 00:00
Tuesday	08:30 - 00:00
Wednesday	08:30 - 00:00
Thursday	08:30 - 00:30
Friday	08:30 - 00:30
Saturday	08:30 - 00:30
Sunday	12:00 - 23:30

3.4 Club Premises Certificate

In addition, the premises has a Club Premises Certificate. This can be seen at **Appendix 4**.

3.5 Other licensed premises nearby

The nearest licensed premises is Ruislip Rugby Club, West End Road, Ruislip Manor. There are several licensed premises on Victoria Road, and there are various restaurants and pubs on Ruislip High Street. All licensed premises within the vicinity of Ruislip High Street and Victoria Road are not comparable in their business operation to Ruislip Manor Sports and Social Club.

4.0 CONSULTATION

4.1 Closing date for representations

7th January 2026

4.2 Public Notice published in local newspaper

17th December 2025 – West London Gazette.

5.0 REPRESENTATIONS

5.1 There have been representations from the Metropolitan Police and the Licensing Authority, acting as Responsible Authorities under the Act

Responsible Authorities	Ground for Representation	Appendix
Metropolitan Police Service	Prevention of Crime and Disorder	Appendix 5
Licensing Authority	Prevention of Crime and Disorder Prevention of Public Nuisance	Appendix 6

5.2 There have been no representations received from ward councillors or any Interested parties.

6.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

6.1 Designated Premises Supervisor

The current Designated Premises Supervisor is Ms Sarah Gowdy who holds a valid Personal Licence granted by Three Rivers District Council.

6.2 Proposed Operating Schedule conditions

Plays, Films, indoor Sporting Events, Live Music, Recorded Music, Performance of Dance or anything of a similar description.

Monday to Wednesday 08:30 to 23:30

Thursday to Saturday 08:30 to 00:00

Sunday 12:00 to 23:00

Late Night Refreshment

Monday to Saturday 23:00 to 00:30

Sale of Alcohol

Monday to Wednesday 10:00 to 23:00

Thursday to Saturday 10:00 to 00:00

Sunday 12:00 to 23:00

Additional

Any Sunday preceding a Bank Holiday, Christmas Eve, New Year's Eve, Good Friday, St George's Day, St David's Day, St Patrick's Day, Halloween, St Andrew's Day, Bonfire Night, and St Valentine's Day. - All Licensable Activities from 0830 to 0200 the following day.

On any day when a match and/or event is scheduled at Wembley Stadium all Licensable activities are extended by 4.5 hours before the scheduled start of the match/event, and finish of 6 hours after the end of the match/event.

1. In relation to the sale of alcohol, the premises will adopt a Challenge 25 Policy whereby any person

who appears to be 25 years of age or under will be asked to provide identification to prove that they are in fact over 18. The only acceptable forms of identification are a passport, a photo-style driving licence, a Pass logo ID Card, or a Military ID card (MOD90).

The licence holder shall maintain and regularly review a written risk assessment, specific to the premises and its style of operation, to determine whether polycarbonate vessels or other suitable non-glass alternatives are required in whole or in part of the premises. The risk assessment shall consider incident data, the nature of events, customer profile, and any relevant police or licensing authority advice. Where the risk assessment identifies that polycarbonate or other suitable non-glass alternatives are appropriate to promote the licensing objectives, they shall be used accordingly. The risk assessment shall be reviewed following any incident involving glass and shall be made available to an Officer of the

Metropolitan Police or an Authorised Officer of the London Borough of Hillingdon (as defined by Section 13 of the Licensing Act 2003) upon request.

2. All Areas where alcohol is served shall be monitored by SIA security staff or an appropriate member of staff (Such as a Steward).
3. The number of SIA security staff and/or stewards to be calculated by a risk assessment for each event/match.
4. All areas where alcohol is served or consumed shall have clear signage reminding customers that no alcohol shall be consumed within sight of the pitch or signage such as "no alcohol beyond this point" (for designated football matches).
5. Signage shall be displayed in relevant areas advising supporters/visitors that failure to comply with or directions or signage may result in ejection.
6. A Logbook or other system will be kept at the premises, and ALL ejections will be recorded when licensable activity is being carried out and details made available to an officer of the Metropolitan Police, an authorised officer of the London Borough of Hillingdon, or an authorised officer of the Football Association (FA).
7. A telephone number shall be made available to be used by residents in relation to any complaint of noise resulting from the premises. The premises licence holder shall ensure that all complaints made by residents, and any action taken, are recorded within the incident log.
8. During major Wembley Stadium event days, the DPS or relevant duty manager shall work in partnership with the Police and if necessary, comply with any direction given by a senior Police Officer.
9. The premises licence holder will ensure that all staff are trained commensurate with their roles at the premises including:
 - a. The Licensing Act 2003, responsibilities in supporting the four key objectives.
 - b. Crime Scene Preservation
 - c. Welfare and Vulnerability Engagement (WAVE) training
 - d. Ask for Angela
10. During the period of a designated sporting event at a designated sports ground, intoxicating liquor shall not be sold in the area of the ground except by retail sale.
11. Notices shall be prominently displayed:
 - a. at all exits requesting patrons to respect the needs of local residents and leave the area quietly.
 - b. advising customers that CCTV is operating at the premises.
 - c. at the entrance and exits stating that the premises has a zero tolerance towards drugs and weapons, and if anyone is found in possession of the police will be called.
 - d. within the premises warning of potential criminal activity such as theft that may target customers shall be displayed.
 - e. advising customers that the premises operates a Challenge 25 proof of age scheme.
 - f. for "ask for Angela"

12. At the end of trading, a member of staff shall carry out a litter-pick of Grosvenor Vale, from the premises frontage to the corner of Cranley Drive, removing any litter reasonably attributable to customers leaving the premises.

6.3 A Map of the area can be seen at **Appendix 7**.

7.0 OFFICER'S OBSERVATIONS

7.1 The site currently operates under both a Premises Licence and a Club Premises Certificate. The new application broadly mirrors established hours but introduces additional flexibility (e.g., named dates to 02:00 and a Wembley Stadium event extension). The applicant has yet to clarify when they would operate under the Club Premises Certificate (members and bona fide guests) versus a Premises Licence (public events), and whether the existing Premises Licence would be surrendered or retained to avoid overlap and permission-shopping.

7.2 The current Premises Licence contains detailed, prescriptive controls for the external bar/patio (e.g., restricted external bar hours, polycarbonate only, CCTV coverage with retention, trained operator on duty, noise management policy, patio-only consumption, and stewarding). The new application frames control more generally. To maintain continuity and enforceability, especially on match days, consideration may wish to be given to align the current external-area safeguards into any new licence.

7.3 The current Premises Licence requires internal and external CCTV with 31-day retention, a conversant operator on site, and no sales from a bar if the covering CCTV is inoperable, plus incident/refusals logs. The new application proposes broader measures (e.g., WAVE/Ask for Angela, Challenge 25). Consideration may be given as to whether carrying forward the detailed CCTV/logging provisions and setting minimum SIA stewarding for defined risk periods.

7.4 In relation to the two representations received, the Metropolitan Police have lodged a holding representation focused on crime and disorder risks, specifically the management of outdoor licensable activities the scope of extended/non-standard hours (notably the proposed Wembley event extensions), the breadth of the licensable area, the adequacy and precision of conditions, and capacity controls; they note ongoing engagement with the applicant to agree changes. The Licensing Authority seeks tighter, specific safeguards: installation/coverage of CCTV with 31-day retention and immediate access to footage, a competent operator on site, a more detailed incident log, an expectation of DPS/PLH presence when trading, and clarity over the pop-up/marquee bar; it also raises public nuisance concerns about late outdoor regulated entertainment, 02:00 non-standard timings and the Wembley extension (which could push activity as late as 04:30), and highlights omissions on dispersal, smoking areas, deliveries, and bottle/waste handling. The Authority asks to reduce outdoor hours, non-standard/seasonal timings, narrow the red-line plan and clarify what will happen to the existing premises licence and club premises certificate if a new licence is granted; the applicant has indicated willingness to moderate some points (e.g., withdraw outdoor entertainment, reduce seasonal timings, limit Wembley scope).

7.5 The applicant has proceeded by way of a new premises licence (s.17) rather than a full variation (s.34) on the basis that the proposals amount to a substantial change from the existing authorisation. The Section 182 Guidance explains that variations are for “other changes” to a licence, but a s.34 application cannot be used where the effect would be to

vary substantially the premises to which the licence relates; in such cases a new application should be made (paras 8.74–8.77).

8.0 Relevant sections of s.182 Guidance

8.1 Where representations are made

At paragraph 9.3 it states that “Where a representation concerning the licensing objectives is made by a responsible authority about a proposed operating schedule and it is relevant (see paragraphs 9.4 to 9.10), the licensing authority’s discretion will be engaged. It will also be engaged if another person makes relevant representations to the licensing authority, which are also not frivolous or vexatious (see paragraphs 9.4 to 9.10). Relevant representations can be made in opposition to or in support of, an application and can be made by any individual, body or business that has grounds to do so.”

8.2 Relevant, vexatious and frivolous representations

At paragraph 9.4 it states that “A representation is “relevant” if it relates to the likely effect of the grant of the licence on the promotion of at least one of the licensing objectives. For example, a representation from a local businessperson about the commercial damage caused by competition from new licensed premises would not be relevant. On the other hand, a representation by a businessperson that nuisance caused by new premises would deter customers from entering the local area, and the steps proposed by the applicant to prevent that nuisance were inadequate, would be relevant. In other words, representations should relate to the impact of licensable activities carried on from premises on the objectives. For representations in relation to variations to be relevant, they should be confined to the subject matter of the variation. There is no requirement for a responsible authority or other person to produce a recorded history of problems at premises to support their representations, and in fact this would not be possible for new premises.”

At paragraph 9.9 it states that “It is recommended that, in borderline cases, the benefit of the doubt about any aspect of a representation should be given to the person making the representation. The subsequent hearing would then provide an opportunity for the person or body making the representation to amplify and clarify it.”

8.3 Determining actions that are appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives

At paragraph 9.42 it states that “Licensing authorities are best placed to determine what actions are appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives in their areas. All licensing determinations should be considered on a case-by-case basis. They should take into account any representations or objections that have been received from responsible authorities or other persons, and representations made by the applicant or premises user as the case may be”.

At paragraph 9.43 it states that “The authority’s determination should be evidence-based, justified as being appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives and proportionate to what it is intended to achieve”.

At paragraph 9.44 it states that “Determination of whether an action or step is appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives requires an assessment of what action or step would be suitable to achieve that end. While this does not therefore require a licensing

authority to decide that no lesser step will achieve the aim, the authority should aim to consider the potential burden that the condition would impose on the premises licence holder (such as the financial burden due to restrictions on licensable activities) as well as the potential benefit in terms of the promotion of the licensing objectives.

However, the Revised Guidance issued under section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003 informs that it is imperative that the authority ensures that the factors which form the basis of its determination are limited to consideration of the promotion of the objectives and nothing outside those parameters. As with the consideration of licence variations, the licensing authority should consider wider issues such as other conditions already in place to mitigate potential negative impact on the promotion of the licensing objectives and the track record of the business.

Further advice on determining what is appropriate when imposing conditions on a licence or certificate is provided in Chapter 10. The licensing authority is expected to come to its determination based on an assessment of the evidence on both the risks and benefits either for or against making the determination".

8.4 Proportionality

At paragraph 10.2 it states, "Conditions include any limitations or restrictions attached to a licence or certificate and essentially are the steps or actions that the holder of the premises licence or the club premises certificate will be required to take or refrain from taking in relation to the carrying on of licensable activities at the premises in question.

Failure to comply with any condition attached to a licence or certificate is a criminal offence, which on conviction is punishable by an unlimited fine or up to six months' imprisonment. The courts have made clear that it is particularly important that conditions which are imprecise or difficult for a licence holder to observe should be avoided."

At paragraph 10.8 it states, "The licensing authority may not impose any conditions unless its discretion has been exercised following receipt of relevant representations and it is satisfied as a result of a hearing (unless all parties agree a hearing is not necessary) that it is appropriate to impose conditions to promote one or more of the four licensing objectives.

In order to promote the crime prevention licensing objective conditions may be included that are aimed at preventing illegal working in licensed premises. This provision also applies to minor variations."

At paragraph 10.9 It is possible that in some cases no additional conditions will be appropriate to promote the licensing objectives.

At paragraph 10.10 it states that "The 2003 Act requires that licensing conditions should be tailored to the size, type, location and characteristics and activities taking place at the premises concerned. Conditions should be determined on a case-by-case basis and standardised conditions which ignore these individual aspects should be avoided.

For example, conditions should not be used to implement a general policy in a given area such as the use of CCTV, polycarbonate drinking vessels or identity scanners where they would not be appropriate to the specific premises. Conditions that are considered appropriate for the prevention of illegal working in premises licensed to sell alcohol or late-night

refreshment might include requiring a premises licence holder to undertake right to work checks on all staff employed at the licensed premises or requiring that a copy of any document checked as part of a right to work check, either physical or digital (e.g. copy of any document checked or a clear copy of the online right to work check) is retained at the licensed premises. Licensing authorities and other responsible authorities should be alive to the indirect costs that can arise because of conditions.

These could be a deterrent to holding events that are valuable to the community or for the funding of good and important causes. Licensing authorities should therefore ensure that any conditions they impose are only those which are appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives".

8.5 Hours of Trading

At paragraph 10.13 it states "The Government acknowledges that different licensing strategies may be appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives in different areas. The 2003 Act gives the licensing authority power to make decisions about the hours during which premises can conduct licensable activities as part of the implementation of its licensing policy statement.

Licensing authorities are best placed to make decisions about appropriate opening hours in their areas based on their local knowledge and in consultation with responsible authorities. However, licensing authorities must always consider each application and must not impose predetermined licensed opening hours, without giving individual consideration to the merits of each application".

8.6 Licensing Hours

At paragraph 14.51 With regard to licensing hours, the Government acknowledges that different licensing approaches may be appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives in different areas. The 2003 Act gives the licensing authority power to make decisions regarding licensed opening hours as part of the implementation of its licensing policy statement and licensing authorities are best placed to make such decisions based on their local knowledge and in consultation with other responsible authorities. However, licensing authorities must always consider each application and must not impose predetermined licensed opening hours, without giving individual consideration to the merits of each application.

At paragraph 14.52 Statements of licensing policy should set out the licensing authority's approach regarding licensed opening hours and the strategy it considers appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives in its area. The statement of licensing policy should emphasise the consideration which will be given to the individual merits of an application. The Government recognises that licensed premises make an important contribution to our local communities and has given councils a range of tools to effectively manage the different pressures that licensed premises can bring. In determining appropriate strategies around licensed opening hours, licensing authorities cannot seek to restrict the activities of licensed premises where it is not appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives to do so.

8.7 The Need for Licensed Premises

At paragraph 14.19 There can be confusion about the difference between the "need" for premises and the "cumulative impact" of premises on the licensing objectives, for example,

on crime and disorder. “Need” concerns the commercial demand for another pub or restaurant or hotel and is a matter for the planning authority and for the market. This is not a matter for a licensing authority in discharging its licensing functions or for its statement of licensing policy.

At paragraph 1.18 When making licensing decisions, all licensing authorities should consider the need to promote growth and deliver economic benefits.

8.9 Full Variation Process

At paragraph 8.74 Any other changes to the licence or certificate require an application to vary under sections 34 or 84 of the 2003 Act.

At paragraph 8.75 Licensing authorities may wish to consider whether there is any likely impact on the promotion of the licensing objectives in deciding whether there is a need for an application to vary in relation to features which are not required to be shown on the plan under section 17 of the 2003 Act, but have nevertheless been included, for example, moveable furniture (altering the position of tables and chairs) or beer gardens (installation of a smoking shelter that will not affect the use of exits or escape routes).

At paragraph 8.76 However, it should be noted that a section 34 application cannot be used to vary a licence so as to:

- extend a time limited licence; vary substantially the premises to which the licence relates;
- transfer the licence from one holder to another; or
- transfer the licence from one premises to another.

At paragraph 8.77 If an applicant wishes to make these types of changes to the premises licence, the applicant should make a new premises licence application under section 17 of the 2003 Act; or, to transfer the licence to another holder, an application under section 42 of the 2003 Act.

9.0 RELEVANT SECTIONS OF HILLINGDON’S LICENSING POLICY

9.1 Licensing Objectives – The Prevention of Crime and Disorder

At paragraph 10.1 Licensed premises, especially those offering late night/early morning entertainment, alcohol and refreshment, can be a source of crime and disorder. The Licensing Authority will expect operating schedules to satisfactorily address these issues from the design of the premises through to the daily operation of the business. Applicants are recommended to seek advice from the Police Licensing Officer and Licensing Authority Officers prior to making any application as early advice can alleviate representations being made once an application is submitted.

At paragraph 10.3 Where a number of premises may be in close proximity it may be difficult to attribute the disorder to patrons of particular premises, however there is a duty on Premises Licence Holders or Club Management Committees to act responsibly to ensure their own customers do not contribute to crime and disorder whilst in their premises and in the vicinity of their premises.

At paragraph 10.6 Applications referred to the Licensing Sub-Committee where relevant representations have been received will be determined on the individual merit of each case.

The Licensing Sub-Committee has the power to impose specific conditions when considered appropriate in respect of the Crime and Disorder objective.

9.2 Licensing Objectives – Public Safety

At paragraph 11.5 Applications referred to the Licensing Sub-Committee will be determined on the individual merit of each case. The Licensing Sub-Committee have the power to impose specific conditions when considered necessary in respect of the Public Safety objective.

9.3 Licensing Objectives – The Prevention of Public Nuisance

At paragraph 12.1 Licensing Sub Committees will be mindful that licensed premises, especially those operating late at night and in the early hours of the morning, can cause a range of nuisances impacting on people living, working or sleeping in the vicinity of the premises. When addressing public nuisance the applicant should identify any particular issues that are likely to affect adversely the promotion of the licensing objective to prevent public nuisance. They should then include in the operating schedule how they will deal with those matters. The concerns mainly relate to noise nuisance from within the premises or from the use of any outside areas, light pollution, smoke and noxious smells. This may also include patrons outside a premises and the dispersal of customers. Due regard will be given to the impact these may have and the Licensing Authority will expect operating schedules to satisfactorily address these issues.

At paragraph 12.7 Applications referred to the Licensing Sub-Committee will be determined on the individual merit of each case. The Licensing Sub-Committee have the power to impose specific conditions when considered necessary in respect of the Prevention of Public Nuisance objective.

9.4 Licensing Objectives – The Protection of Children from Harm

At paragraph 13.7 Applications referred to the Licensing Sub-Committee will be determined on the individual merit of each case. The Licensing Sub-Committee have the power to impose specific conditions when considered necessary in respect of the Protection of Children from Harm objective.

9.5 Representations

At paragraph 17.2 Representations can be made to the Council, as Licensing Authority, by a 'Responsible Authority' or by 'Interested Parties' which include individuals such as residents or bodies such as a resident's association, trade associations and other businesses operating. Representations can be made concerning:

- Applications for new premises licences or club premises certificates
- Applications to vary premises licences or club premises certificates
- Personal licence applications on criminal grounds (only by the Police)

At paragraph 17.9 The Licensing Act 2003 also permits Elected Members to make representations on their own behalf as well as on behalf of their constituents. Members of the public who are making representations may also request that their Ward Councillor speaks on their behalf at public hearings to determine applications.

At paragraph 17.11 Written representations include letters and emails. Representations received after the end of the public consultation period cannot legally be accepted and will not be considered by the Licensing Authority.

At paragraph 17.12 Representations must contain;

- a) The name, full address & post code, of the person making them;
- b) The reasons for their representation;
- c) Which of the four Licensing Objectives the representation relates to i.e. Crime and disorder; Public Nuisance; Public safety; Protection of children from harm.

At paragraph 17.15 All valid representations will form part of a committee report that will become a public document. It will be given to the applicant, their agent, responsible authorities, other persons making representations and any other party requesting a copy as well as the Licensing Sub-committee 10 working days prior to the hearing. Anonymous representations will not be accepted.

9.6 Licensing Hours

At paragraph 25.1 Prior to the introduction of the Licensing Act 2003, it was believed that fixed and artificially early closing times (established under the Licensing Act 1964) were one of the key causes of rapid binge drinking prior to closing times and one of the causes of disorder and disturbance when large number of customers were required to leave the premises simultaneously.

At paragraph 25.2 The aim through promotion of the licensing objectives should be to reduce the potential for concentrations and achieve a slower dispersal of people from licensed premises through flexible opening times.

At paragraph 25.3 Arbitrary restrictions that would undermine the principle of flexibility will therefore be avoided. The four licensing objectives will be paramount at all times and the Council will always consider the individual merits of each case.

At paragraph 25.4 In accordance with guidance there is no fixed restriction on terminal hours for any particular areas of the borough. Such a restriction could cause the migration of patrons from one area to another and create the circumstances that the legislation is attempting to avoid. Each application will be dealt with on its merits. It is for the applicants to detail in their Operating Schedule exactly what times they intend to open and close the premises and what measures they will take to ensure that they do not cause nuisance or disturbance to their neighbours in the vicinity. The later the terminal hour applied for, the greater will be the need to address the issues of disturbance and nuisance.

9.7 Licence Conditions

At paragraph 20.1 Conditions on premises licences and club certificates are determined by:

- The measures put forward on the Operating Schedule
- Mandatory conditions within the Act (current list included as Appendix G)
- Measures decided at a hearing by the Licensing Sub Committee

At paragraph 20.2 Conditions attached to licences by the Licensing Authority that have been proposed by the applicant in their operating schedule should be consistent with the steps set

out in the operating schedule. This means that the effect of these conditions should be substantially the same as that intended by the terms of the operating schedule.

At paragraph 20.3 Any conditions attached to licences following relevant representations will focus on matters within the control of the Premises Licence Holder or Club Management Committees. They will address matters which have a direct impact on those living, working or engaged in normal activities in the vicinity, as well as patrons of the licensed premises.

They will not be used as a means of attempting to attach responsibility to Premises Licence Holders or Club Management Committees for matters outside their reasonable control, such as anti-social behaviour once away from the premises or licensable activity. Conditions imposed by the Licensing Authority shall be appropriate, reasonable, and proportionate and should be determined on a case-by-case basis.

At paragraph 20.4 The Licensing Authority will not impose standard conditions upon every licence issued, however it may have regard to model conditions produced by the Government and/or the Institute of Licensing and it may choose to impose these in appropriate circumstances.

10.0 LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

10.1 When considering an application for a grant of a new Premises Licence, the Sub-Committee shall carry out its functions with a view to taking steps it considers appropriate for promoting the licensing objectives. The licensing objectives are:

- Prevention of crime and disorder
- Public Safety
- Prevention of public nuisance
- Protection of children from harm

10.2 Members should note that each objective is of equal importance. There are no other licensing objectives, and the four objectives are paramount considerations at all times.

An application for a new premises licence may be made pursuant to s.16 and s.17 of the Act, and with regard to the Licensing Act 2003 (Premises licences and club premises certificates) Regulations 2005/42 and the licensing Act 2003 (Fees) Regulations 2005/79.

10.3 The Sub-Committee must ensure that all licensing decisions:

- Have a direct relationship to the promotion of one or more of the four licensing objectives
- Have regard to the Council's statement of licensing policy
- Have regard to the Secretary of State guidance
- Must not be subject to a blanket policy to the extent that it is applied so rigidly that an exercise of discretion in each individual case is precluded

10.4 Where relevant representations are made, the Licensing Authority must hold a hearing to determine the application, unless all are agreed that such a hearing is unnecessary s.18(3)(a) Licencing Act 2003.

10.5 Relevant representations are those that relate to the effect of the granting of the application on the promotion of the licensing objectives made by an interested party or responsible authority that have not been withdrawn and are not, in the opinion of the relevant licensing authority, frivolous or vexatious s.18(7) Licensing Act 2003.

10.6 The Sub-Committee can only consider matters within the application that have been raised through representations from interested parties and responsible authorities. Interested parties must live within the vicinity of the premises. All applications will be decided on a case-by-case basis.

10.7 Following a hearing, the Sub-Committee must consider all relevant representations, and having taken into account the promotion of the licensing objectives, under s.18(3(b) and (4) Licensing Act 2003, a decision can be taken: -

- i. To grant the licence, subject to the mandatory conditions and conditions consistent with the operating schedule;
- ii. To impose additional relevant conditions to such an extent as is considered necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives;
- iii. To exclude any of the licensable activities to which the application relates;
- iv. To amend the times for all or some of the licensable activities;
- v. To refuse to specify a person in the licence as the premises supervisor;
- vi. To reject the application.

10.8 Conditions will not be necessary if they duplicate a current statutory requirement. The licencing Authority may therefore only impose such conditions that are necessary to promote the licensing objectives arising out of the consideration of the representations.

10.9 If the Sub-Committee determines that it is necessary to modify the conditions, or to refuse the application for a Premises Licence application, it must give reasons for its decision.

10.10 The Council in its capacity as Licensing Authority has a duty to have regard to its public sector equality duty under s.149 of the Equality Act 2010. In summary s.149 provides that a Public Authority must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to:

- i. Eliminate discrimination harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under this Act;
- ii. Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it; and
- iii. Foster good relations between persons who share relevant protected characteristics and persons who do not.

10.11 Section 149(7) of the Equality Act 2010 defines nine relevant protected characteristics these are:

- i. age
- ii. gender reassignment
- iii. being married or in a civil partnership
- iv. being pregnant or on maternity leave
- v. disability
- vi. race including colour, nationality, ethnic or national origin
- vii. religion or belief

- viii. sex
- ix. sexual orientation

10.12 Officers have provided the Sub-Committee with recommendations related to this application. Subject to the above-mentioned factors having been properly considered, the Sub-Committee may depart from the recommendations if there are good reasons for doing so. The Sub-Committee is advised that such departures could give rise to an appeal or judicial review.

10.13 Interested parties, Responsible Authorities and the Applicant have the right to appeal the decision of the Licensing Sub-Committee to the Magistrates' Court within a period of 21 days beginning with the day on which the applicant was notified by the Licensing Authority of the decision to be appealed against.