

### **Procedure – Applications etc. under the Licensing Act 2003 or Gambling Act 2005**

1. A hearing will be held to decide applications, etc., under the Licensing Act 2003, where there have been relevant representations from one or more of the responsible authorities or other persons. The parties to the hearing will have the chance to be heard. They are also entitled to be helped or represented by another person if due written notice is given in advance.
2. Hearings will take place before a Sub-Committee comprising three members of the Licensing Committee. One of these members will be elected Chair of the Sub-Committee for that hearing.
3. Please note that for day time hearings the Sub-Committee will normally adjourn for lunch at 1:00 p.m. and that comfort breaks will be taken at the discretion of the Chair at appropriate points during the meeting.

#### **Preliminary matters**

4. The Chair will introduce those present.
5. The Chair will check whether any of the Sub-Committee members has a “disclosable pecuniary”, “personal” or “pecuniary” interest.
6. The Chair will check whether all the parties are present at the hearing, and if any are not, whether they have told the Council that they do not wish to attend or be represented. If any party who was expected to attend has not done so, the Sub-Committee will decide whether to hold the hearing in that party’s absence, or to adjourn it to another date. Hearings will be adjourned if the Sub-Committee considers this necessary in the public interest, if that is possible. If the Sub-Committee decides to hold the hearing in a party’s absence, they will still consider any written information received.
7. In the case of an application for variation or a new licence, the Sub-Committee’s legal advisor will ask the applicant or their advisor for confirmation that the required public notices have been displayed where they can conveniently be read from the exterior of the premises and that notice was given in a local newspaper within eleven working days of the day on which the application was received by the licensing authority.
8. Normally, hearings will be open to the public. However, the Sub-Committee may exclude the public from the hearing (or part of it) if they think the public interest in doing so outweighs the public interest in having the hearing in public. If the public are excluded, any of the parties to the hearing, and/or anyone helping or representing them, may also be excluded.
9. The Chair will propose a motion that the public and the press be excluded from the hearing while the Sub-Committee considers the matter. Ordinarily the legal advisor and democratic support officer will remain (see paragraph 30 (b) below).
10. The Openness of Local Government Bodies Regulations 2014 provide an entitlement for the public to film, photograph and audibly record (“record”) public meetings. However, by virtue of Schedule 6, paragraph 58 of the Licensing Act 2003 and section 101 (15) of the Local Government Act 1972, Licensing Act 2003 hearings are not covered by the entitlement to film as of right. The Council’s general approach is to encourage openness and transparency in all its dealings and the general presumption is that filming or recording of hearings shall generally be permitted where due notice has been provided in advance of the hearing. Nonetheless the following shall apply:

- i) Filming / recording / photographing hearings shall only be permitted with the express permission of the Chair. Such permission may include restrictions to protect children, vulnerable persons or others that object to being filmed / photographed / recorded.
  - ii) Requests to film / record / photograph should be made with sufficient notice in advance of the hearing. Late requests may not be granted if there shall be a delay to proceedings as a result.
  - iii) Every party to the hearing and any witnesses shall have the opportunity to object and those representations shall be considered by the Sub-Committee.
  - iv) No filming, photography or sound recording shall be permitted of any person under 18 years of age.
  - v) No person shall be put under any pressure to consent to such and no payment for such consent shall be given.
  - vi) The Chair shall have the final say as to whether any filming, photography or recording is allowed (including the extent to which permission is granted e.g. the parts of the meeting, the individuals concerned or the arrangement of the recording equipment).
  - vii) All directions given by the Chair shall be fully complied with and the Chair shall have the absolute discretion to withdraw permission to film, photograph or record in the event the same causes an obstruction or interferes with the general conduct of the hearing, including the impeding of the giving of proper evidence.
11. A party may have asked for someone else to appear at the hearing to make a point or points that may help the Sub-Committee reach a decision. It is up to the Sub-Committee to decide whether that person should be heard, although permission will not be refused unreasonably. Such a person is referred to as a “witness” in this procedure.
12. Where application has been made, in advance of the hearing, that it should be conducted in private (e.g. by the Police in review or summary review proceedings) reports shall be prepared and presented as confidential so that the Committee can make a meaningful determination in accordance with Regulation 14 of the Licensing Act 2003 (Hearings) Regulations 2005 to exclude the press and public. It is important to note that reports presenting Licensing Act 2003 matters are not required to be published in advance. However, certain limited information must be published in accordance with the Licensing Act 2003 (Licensing Authority’s Register) (Other Information) Regulations 2005 and section 8 of the Licensing Act 2003.
13. The Chair will then explain the procedure that will follow.

### **General information on the conduct of the hearing**

14. Each party is entitled to:
- (a) Give further information in response to any point that the Council told them before the hearing they would like clarified;
  - (b) With the permission of the Chair, seek clarification on any point by any other party;
  - (c) Address the Sub-Committee.
15. Members of the Sub-Committee may also seek clarification of any party or witness.
16. At the Chair’s discretion, the Sub-Committee’s legal advisor may ask any questions he or she thinks are relevant.

17. Unless the Council has requested in advance that a particular point be clarified, new documentary or other evidence may not be submitted for the first time at the hearing, unless all the other parties agree.
18. Members of the Sub-Committee will have read all the papers included in the agenda for the hearing before the hearing starts. The parties are requested not to spend unnecessary time repeating evidence which is already in the papers and which is not disputed.
19. Evidence that is not relevant to the case, or to the promotion of the four licensing objectives, will be disregarded.

### **Hearing Procedure**

20. If any party has asked permission for a witness or witnesses to appear, the Sub-Committee will decide whether they should be heard (see paragraph 10 above).
21. All parties will be allowed a similar (and maximum) amount of time to put their case, and ask questions of other parties, subject to the Chair's discretion to not hear repetitive matters or questions.

### **The applicant**

22. The applicant for the licence (or their representative) or the applicant in review proceedings, may present their case.
23. If the Sub-Committee permits, the applicant may call those witnesses whose names have been provided in advance to support their application.
24. Where a group of witnesses wish to speak in support of the application for similar reasons, one person should, where possible, act as spokesperson for the whole group. The Sub-Committee may reasonably refuse permission for a witness to be heard if their evidence simply repeats points already made.
25. The Chair will invite those making representations to seek clarification on any point made by the applicant. The Chair will decide in which order those making representations will be invited to put their questions.
26. Members of the Sub-Committee or the Legal Advisor, if so permitted by the Chair, may also seek clarification of the applicant or any of their witnesses.

### **The representations**

27. Where there is more than one person making a representation, the Chair will decide the order in which they may put their case. If there is a representation from one or more of the responsible authorities, their representatives will normally be invited to put their case first.
28. The following procedure will apply to each person making a representation in turn:-
  - (a) The person making a representation (or their representative) may present their case.
  - (b) If the Sub-Committee permits, the person making a representation may call those witnesses whose names have been provided in advance to support their objection.
  - (c) Where a group of witnesses wish to speak in support of the objection for similar reasons, where possible, one person should act as spokesperson for the whole group. The Sub-Committee may reasonably refuse permission for a witness to be heard if their evidence simply repeats points already made.

- (d) The Chair will invite the applicant to seek clarification on any points made by those making representations.
- (e) Members of the Sub-Committee or the Legal Advisor, if so permitted by the Chair, may seek clarification of those making representations or any witnesses.

### **Summing up**

29. The Chair will invite each person making a representation to make a final statement or sum up their case.

30. The Chair will invite the applicant to make a final statement or sum up their case.

### **Sub-Committee's decision**

31.

- (a) At the end of the hearing the Sub-Committee will move to private session whilst it considers the matter.
- (b) The Sub-Committee's legal advisor will remain to provide legal advice and the democratic services officer will remain to record the decision. Details of any legal advice will be recorded and referenced in the decision and reasons.
- (c) The parties will be invited to wait to be informed of the outcome.
- (d) As soon as the decision is reached, the public and press will be invited to return to the room in which the hearing took place, and the Chair will announce the decision and the reasons for it.
- (e) If a room is available, the Committee may retire to deliberate and make its decision
- (f) All parties will be formally notified in writing of the decision and reasons as soon as possible.

In most cases the Sub-Committee will announce the decision at the conclusion of the hearing. In certain cases where this is not possible due to time constraints (and the Hearings Regulations permit – Regulation 26 (1) sets out those hearings where delay is not possible) the decision shall be made within 5 working days beginning with the day of the hearing or the last day of the hearing.