

LICENSING ACT 2003 HEARING ON 2nd February 2023

APPLICATION FOR THE REVIEW OF A PREMISES LICENCE LP2002619

1. Premises:

Today's Express
17 Duke Street
Reading
RG1 4SA

2. Applicants Requesting Review:

Chief Executive of Reading Borough Council

3. Grounds for Review

The application is for the review of a premises licence in respect of the above mentioned premises. The application has been submitted by Reading Borough Council who are a named responsible authority under the Licensing Act 2003, in regard to the objectives of Prevention of Crime and Disorder, Prevention of Public Nuisance, Public Safety and Protection of Children from Harm.

This application for review has been submitted in order to address the failure of the premises licence holder to promote the licensing objectives via their insufficient measures to ensure due diligence or compliance with their licence conditions.

4. Date of receipt of application: 12 December 2022

A copy of the review application received is attached at **Appendix MG1**

5. Date of closure of period for representations: 09 January 2023

6. Representations received:

During the 28 day consultation period, representations were received in regard to this review application from:

Thames Valley Police. Shown at **Appendix MG2**

7. Background

The premises are a convenience store with an off-licence located on Duke Street. The Licensing Act 2003 premises licence was first granted on 03 February 2004. The licence was transferred to the current owner on 13/08/2020.

The Premises Licence Holder and Designated Premises Supervisor is: Mr Quais Aziz.

The premises currently has the benefit of a premises licence. A copy of the current licence LP2002619 is attached at **Appendix RS1**

The times the licence authorises the carrying out of licensable activities
Hours for the Sale by Retail of Alcohol
Monday to Saturday from 0800hrs until 2300hrs
Sunday from 1000hrs until 2230hrs
Good Friday from 0800hrs until 2230hrs
Christmas Day from 1200hrs until 1500hrs and 1900hrs until 2230hrs

8. Licensing Objectives and Reading Borough Council's Licensing Policy Statement

In determining this application, the Licensing Authority has a duty to carry out its functions with a view to promoting the four licensing objectives, which are as follows:

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

In determining this application, the Licensing Authority must also have regard to the representations received, the Licensing Authority's statement of licensing policy and any relevant section of the statutory guidance to licensing authorities.

9. Power of Licensing Authority on the determination of a Review

In determining the application, the sub-committee can take such steps as it considers appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives, which are:

1. Take no further action
2. To exclude a qualifying club activity from the scope of the certificate
3. Modify the conditions on the certificate
4. Suspend the certificate for a period not exceeding three months
5. Withdraw the certificate

Where the sub-committee takes a step mentioned in 2 or 3 it may provide that the modification or exclusion is to have effect for a period not exceeding three months or permanently.

Amended Guidance issued under section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003 April 2018

Licensing objectives and aims

1.2 The legislation provides a clear focus on the promotion of the four statutory objectives which must be addressed when licensing functions are undertaken.

1.3 The licensing objectives are:

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

1.4 Each objective is of equal importance. There are no other statutory licensing objectives, so that the promotion of the four objectives is a paramount consideration at all times.

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

They include:

protecting the public and local residents from crime, anti-social behaviour and noise nuisance caused by irresponsible licensed premises.

Purpose

1.7 This Guidance is provided to licensing authorities in relation to the carrying out of their functions under the 2003 Act. It also provides information to magistrates' courts hearing appeals against licensing decisions and has been made widely available for the benefit of those who run licensed premises, their legal advisers, and the general public. It is a key medium for promoting best practice, ensuring consistent application of licensing powers across England and Wales and for promoting fairness, equal treatment, and proportionality.

1.8 The police remain key enforcers of licensing law. This Guidance does not bind police officers who, within the parameters of their force orders and the law, remain operationally independent. However, this Guidance is provided to support and assist police officers in interpreting and implementing the 2003 Act in the promotion of the four licensing objectives.

The role of responsible authorities

9.11 Responsible authorities under the 2003 Act are automatically notified of all new applications. While all responsible authorities may make representations regarding applications for licences and club premises certificates and full variation applications, it is the responsibility of each responsible authority to determine when they have appropriate grounds to do so.

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

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

9.43 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.

The Review process

11.1 The proceedings set out in the 2003 Act for reviewing premises licences and club premises certificates represent a key protection for the community where problems associated with the licensing objectives occur after the grant or variation of a premises licence or club premises certificate.

11.2 At any stage, following the grant of a premises licence or club premises certificate, a responsible authority, or any other person, may ask the licensing authority to review the licence or certificate because of a matter arising at the premises in connection with any of the four licensing objectives.

Powers of a licensing authority on the determination of a review

11.16 The 2003 Act provides a range of powers for the licensing authority which it may exercise on determining a review where it considers them appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives.

11.17 The licensing authority may decide that the review does not require it to take any further steps appropriate to promoting the licensing objectives. In addition, there is nothing to prevent a licensing authority issuing an informal warning to the licence holder and/or to recommend improvement within a particular period of time. It is expected that licensing authorities will regard such informal warnings as an important mechanism for ensuring that the licensing objectives are effectively promoted and that warnings should be issued in writing to the licence holder.

11.18 However, where responsible authorities such as the Police or Environmental Health Officers have already issued warnings requiring improvement - either orally or in writing - that have failed as part of their own stepped approach to address concerns, licensing authorities should not merely repeat that approach and should take this into account when considering what further action is appropriate. Similarly, licensing authorities may take into account any civil immigration penalties which a licence holder has been required to pay for employing an illegal worker.

Reading Borough Council Licensing Policy Statement (2018)

1.6 The predominantly urban nature of Reading as a town means that an appropriate balance needs to be struck between the needs of local businesses and the needs of local residents. This licensing policy seeks to encourage all stakeholders to engage in the licensing process so that the needs of all can be taken into account and issues dealt with in a spirit of partnership and cooperation.

Crime and Disorder Act 1998

3.2 This Act requires local authorities and other bodies to consider crime and disorder reduction. Section 17 of the Act states that it shall be the duty of each authority, to exercise its various functions with due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on, and the need to do all that it reasonably can to prevent, crime and disorder in its area (including anti-social and other behaviour adversely affecting the local environment). This links specifically with the licensing objective of prevention of crime and disorder and the licensing authority will take into account all reasonable measures that actively promote this licensing objective.

Inspections

9.6 The Authority will carry out inspections at all premises where a premises licence is in force. Additionally, an inspection may also be carried out where an application for a grant, variation or review is received by the Authority to ascertain the likely effect of granting any application on the promotion of the licensing objectives. Inspections may also be carried out if the Authority or one of our partner agencies/responsible authorities are made aware of complaints or other incidents that undermine the promotion of the licensing objectives.

9.7 Inspections will be carried out solely by the Licensing Authority or in conjunction with other partners such as Thames Valley Police, Home Office Immigration Enforcement and Trading Standards.

Enforcement Approach

9.12 Where offences are found to have been carried out on licensed premises, the Authority has a number of enforcement options available to it. The Authority will work with partner agencies to determine which enforcement option is appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives. The seriousness of the offences found will be taken into consideration as well as any previous issues of non-compliance or criminality that have taken place at the licensed premises.

9.13 The enforcement options available to the Authority are wide-ranging. The Authority may consider, for example, that a letter detailing the issues found during an inspection followed by a period of time to rectify them is sufficient to promote the licensing objectives. Similarly, the Authority may consider that the breaches are sufficiently serious to warrant an immediate performance meeting with a licence holder so that a discussion can take place about the adequacy of the processes in place at the premises. This could, for example, lead to recommendations being put to the licence holder to implement much more robust conditions and processes to avoid a repeat of the breaches found. The authority may also decide to prosecute relevant persons for offences being carried out on licensed premises. Licence holders should note that the authority can take one or more of these options available to it at the same time for the same offences should it be deemed appropriate to do so.

9.15 Licensed premises that have a history of non-compliance over a period of months and years and/or incidents of serious crime taking place at that premises, will likely find that the Authority will initiate a review with a view to asking for the licence to be considered for revocation.

9.16 When considering what enforcement action to take, the Authority will always consider what is the most appropriate and proportionate step to promote the licensing objectives. The Authority is not required to wait for offences to occur before deciding it needs to take appropriate action. Case law - notably *East Lindsey District Council v Abu Hanif* - states that the promotion of the licensing objectives requires a prospective consideration of what is warranted in the public interest having regard to the twin considerations of prevention and deterrence. Similarly, the Secretary of State's Guidance to the Licensing Act makes clear that there is no requirement for the Authority to wait for the outcome of any criminal proceedings before it initiates any enforcement action. This is the approach that the Authority will take when considering what, if any, action should be taken when condition breaches and other criminal activity is found at licensed premises.

9.18 Any responsible authority or person defined as 'any other person' within the Act can initiate a review of any premises licence or club premises certificate. When another responsible authority or other person initiates a review, the Authority will deal with it as the Licensing Authority and may also wish to make representation in support of the review within its role as a responsible authority if it has relevant information.

9.20 The Authority shall endeavour to work with licence holders and applicants where it is believed that steps can be taken to rectify issues identified at licensed premises. However, it cannot merely continue that approach if it has previously failed, or the licence holder is unresponsive. It is the responsibility of all licence holders and responsible authorities to ensure that licensed premises are not undermining the promotion of the licensing objectives and that licensable activity is carried out lawfully. The Authority will work with partners to determine what action is appropriate for each premises where issues are discovered. Each premises and the action required for each will be assessed on its own individual merits.

9.21 The Council, in determining a review application can take the following steps in order to promote the licensing objectives:

- Modify the conditions on the licence
- Exclude a licensable activity from the scope of the licence
- Remove the designated premises supervisor
- Suspend the licence for a period not exceeding three months
- Revoke the premises licence

Administration, Exercise and Delegation of Functions

10.5 The Licensing Authority has two roles within the Licensing Act 2003. The

second of these is the role as a responsible authority. This means that the authority can make representations and apply for licences to be reviewed if it is of the belief that a premises or licence holder is likely to or already is undermining the licensing objectives. When exercising its role as a Responsible Authority there will be a clear separation of work between the officer acting as the Licensing Authority and the officer acting as the Responsible Authority.

10.6 When considering whether to exercise its role as a Responsible Authority, officers shall ensure that cognisance is taken of the Authority's Licensing policy; the Secretary of State's Guidance; information it has obtained during enforcement visits or joint working with other Responsible Authorities or any other relevant information available to it.

10.7 Decisions as to whether representations are irrelevant, frivolous, or vexatious will be made by officers. All representations must relate to one or more of the four licensing objectives. They will be determined objectively; not based on any political judgements and will take cognisance of the Secretary of State's Guidance which states that in borderline cases the benefit of the doubt should be given to the person making the representation.

10.8 Where an officer of the Authority determines that a representation is frivolous or vexatious, then the person who made that representation will be given a written reason as to why that is the case.

10.9 Only in exceptional circumstances will the Authority remove personal details from representations and then only on the grounds of the potential for fear or intimidation being inflicted on the person making that representation. The Authority will also adhere to its obligations under the Data Protection Act and may redact personal contact details such as phone numbers, email addresses and house numbers.

Relevant Case law for consideration

(R) on the application of Hope and Glory Public House v Westminster City Council (2011) EWCA Civ31

East Lindsey District Council v Abu Hanif (2016)