

LICENSING ACT 2003 HEARING TUESDAY 24 OCTOBER 2023 @ 13:00HRS
APPLICATION FOR THE GRANT OF A PREMISES LICENCE

1. Premises:

Charles Cooper Henderson
Island of Better Boating
Mill Green
Caversham
Reading
RG4 8EX

2. Applicant:

Mr Richard Prunier

3. Background:

This is an application for the grant of a premises licence.

The Charles Cooper Henderson is a converted Watson Beach Class RNLI lifeboat (41ft in length) which was used to evacuate the troops from Dunkirk in 1940 as a Dunkirk Little Ship. The Charles Cooper Henderson was built in 1933 and served as a lifeboat until she was sold out of service in 1974. She was the longest serving RNLI motor lifeboat. Photographs of the boat can be seen at **Appendix LIC-2**

The application is for a grant of a premises licence for the sale of alcohol to small groups of no more than 12 (twelve) guests who have booked a high end private cruises along the river.

Low level volume live and recorded period music for the guests whilst sat at their tables. The live music will be provided by up market small group trios etc playing period music such as jazz, swing etc and if amplified will be to a very low level as background music.

A Location map is attached at **Appendix LIC-3**

The Licensing teams of both RBC and TVP have agreed conditions with the applicant Mr Prunier and these can be found at **Appendix LIC-4**

4. Proposed licensable activities and hours:

The application is for the grant of a premises licence for the following activities:

Sale by Retail of Alcohol (On the Premises)

Monday to Sunday from 0900hrs until 2300hrs

Hours the Premises is Open to the Public

Monday to Sunday from 0900hrs until 2300hrs

5. Temporary Event Notices

In considering any application the Licensing Authority should be aware of the possible use of Temporary Event Notices to authorise licensable activities. A premises can extend the hours or scope of their operation by the use of Temporary Event Notices. Up to 15 events per year (or 20 events in 2022 & 2023 only) can be held under this provision at a particular premises. These events may last for up to 168 hours provided less than 500 people are accommodated and provided the total number of days used for these events does not exceed 21 (or 26 in 2022 & 2023) per calendar year.

6. Date of receipt of application: 23 August 2023

7. Date of closure of period for representations: 28 September 2023

8. Representations received:

During the 28 day consultation period for the application, representations were received from:

1. RBC Environmental Protection & Nuisance Team – Attached as **Appendix LIC-5**
2. Mr Ian Dean Local Resident – Attached as **Appendix LIC-6**
3. Mr Ian Dean additional information – Attached as **Appendix LIC-6a**
4. Ms Annette Brodie Local Resident – Attached as **Appendix LIC-7**
5. Miss Phoon - Local Resident – Attached as **Appendix LIC-8**
6. Mr J R Bathe Local Resident – Attached as **Appendix LIC-9**
7. Mr & Mrs Jonathan & Julia Moody Local Residents – Attached as **Appendix LIC-10**
8. Mr Richard Standing Local Resident – Attached as **Appendix LIC-11**
9. Mr Graham Bates Local Resident – Attached as **Appendix LIC-12**
10. Mr Daniel Cameron Local Resident – Attached as **Appendix LIC-13**
11. Dr Felia Allum Local Resident – Attached as **Appendix LIC-14**
12. Mrs MP Allum Local Resident – Attached as **Appendix LIC-15**
13. Mrs Denise Holt Local Resident – Attached as **Appendix LIC-16**
14. Mr & Mrs David & Angela Neal Local Residents – Attached as **Appendix LIC-17**

9. Powers of the Authority in determining an application for the grant of a premises licence

The Licensing authority, when determining an application for the grant of a premises licence may:

- Grant the application as applied for
- Grant the application with modifications
- Refuse the application

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

In considering representations received 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

Any conditions that are placed on a premises licence should be appropriate and proportionate with a view to promoting the licensing objectives. The Licensing Authority can amend, alter, or refuse an application should it be deemed appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives.

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.

11. The Council's Licensing Policy Statement (2023):

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 business 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.

3. Licensing and integration with other legislation

3.1 Many other pieces of legislation impact directly or indirectly on the licensing regime. The Licensing Authority must have regard to the following when it discharges its responsibilities under the Licensing Act 2003 and in relation to the promotion of the four licensing objectives:

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 is 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.

5. Licensing Applications

Grant and Full Variations

5.6 During the 28 day consultation period, the authority will scrutinise the application along with all of the other Responsible Authorities to judge whether it undermines the promotion of the licensing objectives. The application will be made available to any

person who requests to see it. As per Section 18 (6) of the Licensing Act 2003, it will consider the likely effect of granting any licence on the promotion of the licensing objectives. The authority will expect all applicants to have taken cognisance of the Secretary of State's Guidance; local strategies and initiatives; this policy and any other known local issues before submitting their application and that these matters are addressed within the operating schedule of the application.

5.7 Whilst many applications will be resolved without the need for a committee hearing, any matters or representations that are not resolved will trigger a hearing before the properly constituted Licensing Applications Committee for determination.

6. Licensing Conditions

General Approach

6.1 Conditions shall be appropriate and proportionate for the promotion of the licensing objectives and shall be unambiguous and clear in their stated aims. Conditions will also be tailored to the type, location and characteristics of the particular premises and the relevant licensable activities. Any condition imposed by the Authority shall also aim to avoid duplication of other legislation unless there is a requirement to impose such a condition in order to promote the licensing objectives (for example, a capacity limit for public safety reasons). This shall apply to all relevant applications (grant/variation of a premises licence or club premises certificate)

6.2 The operating schedule within an application should contain an assessment from the proposed licence holder of what they believe are appropriate and proportionate measures to enable them to carry out their proposed licensable activities. This assessment should be arrived at by taking cognisance of this policy and the Secretary of State's guidance which outlines the matters that an applicant should take into account such as issues in the locality and why their proposed measures are suitable for their proposed operation.

6.5 Any conditions imposed upon a premises licence or club premises certificate will be tailored to that type of premises and the style of operation. Consideration will also be given to the locality of the premises; issues in the locality; the issues set out in the Guidance and any policy, initiative or other matter the licensing authority wishes to take into account in order to promote the four licensing objectives.

7. Licensing Hours

General Approach

7.2 When an application receives representations, the authority may consider reducing the opening hours and times for licensable activities if it considers it appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives.

Licensed Premises in Residential Areas

7.6 When dealing with applications and issuing licences, the authority is likely to impose stricter conditions on premises operating in residential areas if it considers it appropriate and proportionate to do so. This will apply to all premises types.

7.7 Generally, any licensed premises looking to open past 11pm (2300hrs) in a residential area will need to demonstrate clearly in their operating schedule that public nuisance will not result from later operation. As part of the operating schedule, applicants

should read the Secretary of State's Guidance, this policy and any other relevant document and ensure that robust measures are included in any application.

7.12 The licensing authority will seek the input of the Council's Environmental Protection and Nuisance team when looking at measures that may be appropriate for the prevention of public nuisance. This will include taking cognisance of any representations that are submitted as part of the application process or any enforcement action they have taken under their own legislation – such as noise abatement notices.

8. Children in Licensed Premises

8.6 The Authority will expect all licence holders or premises that wish to allow children on to their premises to ensure that access is restricted where appropriate. This would include, ensuring that all children are accompanied and that they do not have access to or sight of alcohol. Examples of when access could be restricted or denied to the premises altogether could be:

where adult entertainment is provided.

where there have been convictions of members of staff or the current management for serving alcohol to minors or there is strong anecdotal evidence of alcohol being sold to minors.

where there is a known association at the premises for drug taking or drug dealing.

where there is a strong element of gambling on the premises – particularly large stake games involving significant sums of money.

where the supply of alcohol for consumption on the premises is the exclusive or primary use of the services provided at the premises.

10. Administration, Exercise and Delegation of Functions

10.1 The powers of the Licensing Authority under the Licensing Act 2003 may be carried out by the Licensing Committee; by a Sub Committee or by one or more officers acting under delegated authority. The Licensing Committee will consist of between 10-15 members and the committee may establish one or more sub-committees consisting of two or three members.

10.3 A Licensing Sub-Committee shall hear all applications where relevant representations have been received and applications for the review of a premises licence that may have been submitted by Responsible Authorities or any other persons.

12. Amended Guidance issued under section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003 (August 2023)

Licensing Objectives and Aims:

1.2 The legislation provides a clear focus on the promotion of 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
- 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.

Steps to promote the licensing objectives:

8.41 In completing an operating schedule, applicants are expected to have regard to the statement of licensing policy for their area. They must also be aware of the expectations of the licensing authority and the responsible authorities as to the steps that are appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives, and to demonstrate knowledge of their local area when describing the steps they propose to take to promote the licensing objectives. Licensing authorities and responsible authorities are expected to publish information about what is meant by the promotion of the licensing objectives and to ensure that applicants can readily access advice about these matters. However, applicants are also expected to undertake their own enquiries about the area in which the premises are situated to inform the content of the application.

8.42 Applicants are, in particular, expected to obtain sufficient information to enable them to demonstrate, when setting out the steps they propose to take to promote the licensing objectives, that they understand:

- the layout of the local area and physical environment including crime and disorder hotspots, proximity to residential premises and proximity to areas where children may congregate;
- any risk posed to the local area by the applicants' proposed licensable activities; and
- any local initiatives (for example, local crime reduction initiatives or voluntary schemes including local taxi-marshalling schemes, street pastors and other schemes) which may help to mitigate potential risks.

8.43 Applicants are expected to include positive proposals in their application on how they will manage any potential risks. Where specific policies apply in the area (for example, a cumulative impact assessment), applicants are also expected to demonstrate an understanding of how the policy impacts on their application; any measures they will take to mitigate the impact; and why they consider the application should be an exception to the policy.

8.44 It is expected that enquiries about the locality will assist applicants when determining the steps that are appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives. For example, premises with close proximity to residential premises should consider what effect this will have on their smoking, noise management and dispersal policies to ensure the promotion of the public nuisance objective. Applicants must consider all factors which may be relevant to the promotion of the licensing objectives, and where there are no known concerns, acknowledge this in their application.

8.45 The majority of information which applicants will require should be available in the licensing policy statement in the area. Other publicly available sources which may be of

use to applicants include:

- the Crime Mapping website;
- Neighbourhood Statistics website;
- websites or publications by local responsible authorities;
- websites or publications by local voluntary schemes and initiatives; and
- on-line mapping tools.

8.46 While applicants are not required to seek the views of responsible authorities before formally submitting their application, they may find them to be a useful source of expert advice on local issues that should be taken into consideration when making an application. Licensing authorities may wish to encourage co-operation between applicants, responsible authorities and, where relevant, local residents and businesses before applications are submitted in order to minimise the scope for disputes to arise.

8.47 Applicants are expected to provide licensing authorities with sufficient information in this section to determine the extent to which their proposed steps are appropriate to promote the licensing objectives in the local area. Applications must not be based on providing a set of standard conditions to promote the licensing objectives and applicants are expected to make it clear why the steps they are proposing are appropriate for the premises.

8.48 All parties are expected to work together in partnership to ensure that the licensing objectives are promoted collectively. Where there are no disputes, the steps that applicants propose to take to promote the licensing objectives, as set out in the operating schedule, will very often translate directly into conditions that will be attached to premises licences with the minimum of fuss.

8.49 For some premises, it is possible that no measures will be appropriate to promote one or more of the licensing objectives, for example, because they are adequately covered by other existing legislation. It is however important that all operating schedules should be precise and clear about the measures that are proposed to promote each of the licensing objectives.

The role of responsible authorities

9.12 Each responsible authority will be an expert in their respective field, and in some cases, it is likely that a particular responsible authority will be the licensing authority's main source of advice in relation to a particular licensing objective. For example, the police have a key role in managing the night-time economy and should have good working relationships with those operating in their local area⁵. The police should usually therefore be the licensing authority's main source of advice on matters relating to the promotion of the crime and disorder licensing objective. However, any responsible authority under the 2003 Act may make representations with regard to any of the licensing objectives if they have evidence to support such representations. Licensing authorities must therefore consider all relevant representations from responsible authorities carefully, even where the reason for a particular responsible authority's interest or expertise in the promotion of a particular objective may not be immediately apparent. However, it remains incumbent on all responsible authorities to ensure that their representations can withstand the scrutiny to which they would be subject at a hearing.

Hearings

9.38 In determining the application with a view to promoting the licensing objectives in the overall interests of the local community, the licensing authority must give appropriate weight to:

- the steps that are appropriate to promote the licensing objectives;
- the representations (including supporting information) presented by all the parties;
- this Guidance;
- its own statement of licensing policy.

9.39 The licensing authority should give its decision within five working days of the conclusion of the hearing (or immediately in certain specified cases) and provide reasons to support it. This will be important if there is an appeal by any of the parties. Notification of a decision must be accompanied by information on the right of the party to appeal. After considering all the relevant issues, the licensing authority may grant the application subject to such conditions that are consistent with the operating schedule. Any conditions imposed must be appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives; there is no power for the licensing authority to attach a condition that is merely aspirational. For example, conditions may not be attached which relate solely to the health of customers rather than their direct physical safety. Any conditions added to the licence must be those imposed at the hearing or those agreed when a hearing has not been necessary.

9.40 Alternatively, the licensing authority may refuse the application on the grounds that this is appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives. It may also refuse to specify a designated premises supervisor and/or only allow certain requested licensable activities. In the interests of transparency, the licensing authority should publish hearings procedures in full on its website to ensure that those involved have the most current information.

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.

13. The Licensing Act 2003

The Licensing Act 2003 under Section 18 (6) also states that any relevant representation should be considered in the context of:

(a) the likely effect of the grant of the premises licence on the promotion of the licensing objectives.

Therefore, in the context of the grant of a licence, it is reasonable for the Licensing Authority to base its decision on an application on what the likely effects of granting a licence would have on the promotion of the licensing objectives.

14. Relevant Case law for consideration:

(R) on the application of Hope and Glory Public House v Westminster City Council (2011) EWCA Civ31 illustrates that licensed premises, and the activities that take place in those premises, exist in a dynamic environment and should not be looked at entirely in isolation and confirms that this can include the impact that licensable activities have on a range of factors such as crime, the quality of life for residents and visitors to the area, and demand for licensed premises.

East Lindsey District Council v Abu Hanif (t/a Zara's Restaurant) (2016) this underpins the principles widely acknowledged within the Licensing Act 2003 that the licensing objectives are prospective, and that the prevention of crime and disorder requires a prospective consideration of what is warranted in the public interest, having regard to the twin considerations of prevention and deterrence.

15. Appendices

- Appendix LIC-1: Premises Licence Application Form**
- Appendix LIC-2: Photographs of the Charles Cooper Henderson**
- Appendix LIC-3: Location Plan**
- Appendix LIC-4: Agreed Conditions**
- Appendix LIC-5: Representation - RBC Environmental Protection & Nuisance Team**
- Appendix LIC-6: Mr Ian Dean - Representation – Local resident**
- Appendix LIC-6a: Mr Ian Dean - Additional Information from local resident (LIC-6)**
- Appendix LIC-7: Ms Annette Brodie – Local resident**
- Appendix LIC-8: Miss Phoon - Representation – Local resident**
- Appendix LIC-9: Mr J R Bathe Representation – Local resident**
- Appendix LIC-10: Representation – Mr & Mrs Jonathan & Julia Moody, Local residents**
- Appendix LIC-11: Representation – Mr Richard Standing - Local resident**
- Appendix LIC-12: Representation – Mr Graham Bates - Local resident**
- Appendix LIC-13: Representation – Mr Daniel Cameron - Local resident**
- Appendix LIC-14: Representation – Dr Felia Allum - Local resident**
- Appendix LIC-15: Representation – Mrs MP Allum - Local resident**
- Appendix LIC-16: Representation – Mrs Denise Holt - Local resident**
- Appendix LIC-17: Representation – Mr & Mrs David & Angela Neal - Local residents**
- Appendix LIC-18: Email sent by Mark Groves to all persons making a representation**