

## Legislation and Policy Considerations

1. The following provisions of Schedule 3 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 (as amended) apply to this application:
  - Paragraph 10 (Grant, renewal and transfer of licences for sex establishments) relates to the process which the applicant must have followed for the application to be considered valid.
  - Paragraph 12 (Refusal of licences) relates to the grounds under which an application shall not be granted and also describes the powers by which the licensing authority has a discretion to refuse the licence.
  - Paragraph 13 (Power to prescribe standard conditions).
  
2. The following provisions of the Home Office Guidance apply to this application:
  - Paragraphs 3.23 – 3.24 (Objections) explain who can object and how this is done and that the applicant must be made aware of the general grounds for the objection before the application is determined.
  - Paragraphs 3.25 – 3.26 (Hearings) explain that the applicant must be given the opportunity to appear and be heard in front of the sub-committee considering the application. Schedule 3 does not make any explicit provision for objectors to be heard, this is left to the discretion of the appropriate authority.
  - Paragraphs 3.27 – 3.31 (Grounds for refusal).
  - Paragraphs 3.32 – 3.38 (Relevant locality) define the meaning of “relevant locality” and the powers of the appropriate authority to decide the maximum number of premises allowed in a particular locality.
  - Paragraphs 3.39 – 3.42 (Licence conditions) explain that once the decision is made to grant, the appropriate authority can attach conditions specific to the individual premises and/or standard conditions for the particular type of establishment. These conditions should not duplicate conditions placed on a premises licence issued under the Licensing Act 2003 and should be appropriate to the activities authorised by the licence.
  - Paragraphs 4.19 – 4.21 (European Convention on Human Rights) explain whilst applications from existing operators can be refused on one or more grounds set out in paragraph 12 of schedule 3 of the 1982 Act, account must be taken of rights existing operators may have under Article 1 of Protocol 1 to the European Convention

which protects the peaceful enjoyment of their possessions (including licences) and article 10 (freedom of expression).

4. City of York Council's Policy for the Licensing of Sex Establishments Licensing Policy and the Standard Conditions for Sexual Entertainment Venues applies to this application.
5. The Committee is reminded of their duty under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to consider the crime and disorder implications of their decisions and the authority's responsibility to co-operate in the reduction of crime and disorder in the city.
6. The Committee is reminded that the Human Rights Act 1998 guarantees the right to a fair hearing for all parties in the determination of their civil rights. The Act also provides for the protection of property, which may include licences in existence, and the protection of private and family life.
7. The Committee is reminded that it must comply with the Council's Public Sector Equality Duty (as required to do so under s.149 of the Equality Act 2010), and have due regard to the potential impact on gender equality.

## **NOTE FOR MEMBERS**

Extracts from Home Office Guidance for England and Wales relating to Sexual Entertainment Venues.

3.23 When considering an application for the grant, renewal or transfer of a licence the appropriate authority should have regard to any observations submitted to it by the chief officer of police and any objections that they have received from anyone else within 28 days of the application. Any person can object to an application but the objection should be relevant to the grounds set out in paragraph 12 of Schedule 3 for refusing a licence. Objections should not be based on moral grounds/values and local authorities should not consider objections that are not relevant to the grounds set out in paragraph 12. Objectors must give notice of their objection in writing, stating the general terms of the objection.

3.24 Where the appropriate authority receives notice of any objection the authority shall, before considering the application, give notice in writing of the general terms of the objection to the applicant, However, the appropriate authority shall not without the consent of the person making the objection reveal their name or address to the applicant.

### **Hearings**

3.25 Under paragraph 10(19) of Schedule 3, before refusing an application, all applicants should be given the opportunity to appear before and be heard by the local authority committee or sub-committee that is responsible for determining the application.

3.26 Schedule 3 does not make explicit provision for objectors to be heard, but this does not mean that such hearings cannot take place. Rather, case law on this matter states that while local authorities are under no obligation to offer an oral hearing to objectors, they may do so at their discretion. Although a local authority is under a duty to consider any objections made within 28 days of the application, it has discretion to hear later objections provided the applicant is given the opportunity to deal with those objections.

### **Refusal of a Licence**

3.27 Paragraph 12 of Schedule 3 sets out the grounds for refusing an application for the grant, renewal or transfer of a licence.

A licence must not be granted:

- a) to a person under the age of 18;

- b) to a person who is for the time being disqualified due to the person having had a previous licence revoked in the area of the appropriate authority within the last 12 months;
- c) to a person, other than a body corporate, who is not resident in an EEA State or was not so resident throughout the period of six months immediately preceding the date when the application was made; or
- d) to a body corporate which is not incorporated in an EEA State; or
- e) to a person who has, within a period of 12 months immediately preceding the date when the application was made, been refused the grant or renewal of a licence for the premises, vehicle, vessel or stall in respect of which the application is made, unless the refusal has been reversed on appeal.

3.28 A licence may be refused where:

- a) the applicant is unsuitable to hold the licence by reason of having been convicted of an offence or for any other reason;
- b) if the licence were to be granted, renewed or transferred the business to which it relates would be managed by or carried on for the benefit of a person, other than the applicant, who would be refused the grant, renewal or transfer of such a licence if he made the application himself;
- c) the number of sex establishments, or of sex establishments of a particular kind, in the relevant locality at the time the application is determined is equal to or exceeds the number which the authority consider is appropriate for that locality;
- d) that the grant or renewal of the licence would be inappropriate, having regard -
  - i. to the character of the relevant locality;
  - ii. to the use to which any premises in the vicinity are put; or
  - iii. to the layout, character or condition of the premises, vehicle, vessel or stall in respect of which the application is made.

3.29 A decision to refuse a licence must be relevant to one or more of the above grounds.

3.30 When determining a licence application, the local authority must have regard to any rights the applicant may have under Article 10 (right to freedom of expression) and Article 1, Protocol 1 (protection of property) of the European Convention on Human Rights.

3.31 The Provision of Services Regulations 2009 amended Schedule 3 to the 1982 Act to state that, if having considered an application for the grant, renewal or transfer of a licence, the appropriate authority decides to refuse it if one or more of the above grounds, it must provide the applicant with reasons for the decision in writing.

## Relevant Locality

3.32 Paragraph 12(3)(c) and 12(3)(d) of Schedule 3 allow appropriate authorities to refuse applications on grounds related to an assessment of the “relevant locality”. A licence can be refused if either, at the time the application is determined the number of sex establishments, or sex establishments of a particular kind, in the relevant locality is equal to or exceeds the number that the authority considers appropriate for that locality; or that a sex establishment would be inappropriate having regard to the character of the relevant locality, the use to which any premises in the vicinity are put or the layout, character or condition of the premises. Nil may be the appropriate number.

3.33 Schedule 3 to the 1982 Act does not define “relevant locality” further than to say that:

- (a) in relation to premises, it is the locality where they are situated; and
- (b) in relation to a vehicle, vessel or stall, any locality where it is desired to use it as a sex establishment.

3.34 Clearly, the decision regarding what constitutes the ‘relevant locality’ is a matter for the appropriate authority. However, such questions must be decided on the facts of the individual application.

3.35 Therefore, it is reasonable and potentially useful to future applicants, for a local authority to decide in advance of receiving any applications that certain areas are, or are not, appropriate locations for a sex establishment or a particular number of sex establishments. Nevertheless, all applications must be considered on their individual merits.

3.36 When considering a particular application case law has indicated that the relevant locality does not have to be a clearly pre-defined area nor are local authorities required to be able to define its precise boundaries. Therefore, while a local authority is not prevented from defining the exact area of the relevant locality, it is equally free to conclude that it simply refers to the area which surrounds the premises specified in the application and does not require further definition. Nevertheless a local authority’s view of what constitutes a locality could be open to challenge if they took a completely unreasonable view of the area covered, for example, by concluding two sex establishments 200 miles away from one another were in the same locality. Case law indicates that a relevant locality cannot be an entire local authority area or an entire town or city.

3.37 Once the appropriate authority has determined the relevant locality, it should seek to make an assessment of the ‘character’ of the relevant locality

and how many, if any, sex establishments, or sex establishments of a particular kind, it considers appropriate for that relevant locality.

3.38 Section 27 amends paragraph 12(3)(c) of Schedule 3 to allow local authorities to determine an appropriate number of sex establishments of a particular kind. In practice, this means that the appropriate authority may, for example, decide that a particular locality is suitable for a sex shop but is not suitable for a sexual entertainment venue or vice versa.

## **Licence Conditions**

3.39 Once the appropriate authority has decided to grant a licence they are able to impose terms, conditions and restrictions on that licence, either in the form of conditions specific to the individual licence under paragraph 8 of Schedule 3 or standard conditions applicable to all sex establishments, or particular types of sex establishments, prescribed by regulations made by the appropriate authority under paragraph 13 of Schedule 3.

3.40 Paragraph 13 provides examples of the matters that standard conditions may address which include but are not restricted to:

- The hours of opening and closing
- Displays and advertisements on or in sex establishments
- The visibility of the interior of a sex establishment to passers-by
- Any change of use from one kind of sex establishment to another

3.41 Where the appropriate authority decides to produce standard conditions under paragraph 13 they will apply to every licence granted, renewed or transferred by the authority unless they have been expressly excluded or varied.

3.42 Most sexual entertainment venues will require a 2003 Act licence as well as a sex establishment licence. Where this is the case, local authorities should avoid duplicating licence conditions and should ensure that conditions imposed on each licence are relevant to the activities authorised by that licence. For example, conditions relating to the sale of alcohol should only appear on a premises licence or clubs premises certificates and should not be imposed on sexual entertainment venue licence. Likewise, conditions relating the provisions of relevant entertainment should appear on the sexual entertainment venue licence and not a premises licence or club premises certificate. Local authorities should also avoid imposing conditions on either licence that are contradictory.