



## Policy for the Determination of Applications for Sexual Entertainment Venues

In determining applications for sexual entertainment venue licenses the Licensing and Regulatory Committee shall treat each application on an individual basis, on its own merits, in accordance with the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 (as amended).

A decision to refuse the licence may not be made solely on moral grounds or that the establishment may cause offence.

### Grounds for Granting or Refusing the Application

A licence **must be** refused on any of the grounds listed in paragraph 12(1) of Schedule 3 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous provisions) Act 1982, that is to say:-

- to a person under the age of 18;
- to a person who is for the time being disqualified as being a licence holder whose licence has been revoked within the previous 12 months;
- to a person, other than a body corporate, who is not resident in the United Kingdom or who was not so resident throughout the period of six months immediately preceding the date when the application was made; or
- to a body corporate that was not incorporated in the United Kingdom; or
- 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.

A licence **may be** refused where any of the following matters mentioned in paragraph 12(2) and (3) of the Act applies:

- (a) The applicant is unsuitable to hold a licence by reason of having been convicted of any offence or for any other reason:
- Officers will make diligent enquiries with the applicant to establish:-
    - That the operator is honest.
    - That the operator is qualified by experience to run the type of sex establishment in question.
    - That the operator understands the general conditions.
    - That the operator is proposing a management structure which delivers compliance with the operating conditions, e.g. through managerial competence, presence, a credible management structure, enforcement of rules internally, a viable business plan and policies for welfare of performers.
    - That the operator can be relied upon to act in the best interests of performers, eg in how they are remunerated, the facilities they enjoy, how

they are protected and how and by whom their physical and psychological welfare is monitored.

- That the operator can be relied upon to protect the public, eg transparent charging, freedom from solicitation.
- That the operator can show a track record of management of compliant premises, or that s/he will employ individuals who have such a track record.

(b) That if the licence were to be granted, renewed, varied 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, variation or transfer of such a licence if he made the application himself:

- Officers will establish that there would be no third party beneficiary by asking appropriate questions in the application form and by interviewing the applicant.

(c) That the number of sexual entertainment venues in the relevant locality at the time the application is made is equal to or exceeds the number which the authority consider is appropriate for that locality:

- The number can be nil, but this decision needs to be rationally underpinned. The Council has not determined any appropriate number of sexual entertainment venues.

(d) That the grant or renewal of the licence would be inappropriate, having regard to the:

- (i) character of the relevant locality; or
- (ii) use to which any premises in the vicinity are put; or
- (iii) layout, character or condition of the premises, vehicle, vessel or stall in respect of which the application is made.

(i) The character of the relevant locality. Relevant locality is defined in relation to premises as “the locality where they are situated”. The locality cannot include for example the whole of the administrative area or an entire town. The relevant locality might cover the area of a ward, specific estates, shopping areas or areas bounded by rivers and major roads. The relevant locality will be determined on a case by case basis dependent on the situation of the proposed licensed premises.

(ii) The use to which any premises in the vicinity are put. Vicinity is not defined but is clearly an area smaller than relevant locality. It maybe considered in the same context as with the Licensing Act 2003. Regard should not only be had to the juxtaposition of uses within the vicinity but also to the times of operation or occupation of those uses. Sensitive uses will include places of worship, schools, youth clubs, community centres, women’s refuges, parks and leisure facilities. A concentration of residential property particularly included sheltered accommodation for vulnerable groups may also cause concern.

(iii) The layout, character or condition of the premises, vehicle, vessel or stall in respect of which the application is made. The premises should meet or can be made to meet the layout and structural requirements set out in the “standard conditions applicable to licences issued to sex establishments”.