

Guidance for Interested parties: Making Representations

This leaflet describes the process for making representations to Oxford City Council licensing Authority about applications for new premises licences or certificates; variations to existing premises licences or certificates; or provisional statements. This leaflet also contains information about the hearing process. Unless stated otherwise, references to 'licences' in this text also apply to club premises certificates.

What to look out for

When applicants want to apply for a new licence, or vary their existing one (for example to put on additional activities or extend their hours), they must advertise the application by:

Placing a notice at or on the premises

- On A4 (or larger), pale blue paper
- Printed legibly in black ink or typed in a font of at least 16
- Placed **prominently** at or on the premises where it can be **conveniently** read from the **exterior** of the premises.
- Placed every 50 meters on the external perimeter of the premises abutting any highway (where applicable)

Placing a notice in a newspaper

- Newspaper circulation must be in the vicinity of the premises (or if there isn't a local paper, in a local newsletter or circular).
- Advertisement of this notice is required at least once in the 10 days following the application being given to the licensing authority.

Public Access Register

Full application details can also be viewed in the licensing authority's "public access register". Using the register, applicants will be able to check all opening hours; licensable activities and any steps the applicant has volunteered to take to promote the four licensing objectives. These are set out in the applicant's "operating schedule".

The four licensing objectives are:

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

If interested parties are concerned that granting a licence in the terms it has been applied for is likely to have an effect on the promotion of one or more of the four licensing objectives, Interested Parties and Responsible Authorities have 28 consecutive days starting on the day after the day which the application was given to the licensing authority, to make a representation. Details of how to do this are set out below.

Licensing Policy

Before making representations, interested parties may wish to look at Oxford City Councils Licensing Policy Statement. Details of the statement can be found on our website.

Operating Schedule

When considering the steps that an applicant has volunteered to promote the licensing objectives, it is important to remember that applicants should already be adhering to legislation in other areas, and they may feel there is nothing additional they need to do to promote the licensing objectives. Some applicants may therefore simply say something like "nothing beyond existing Health and Safety/Fire Safety etc. requirements" or if they are applying to vary a licence "nothing beyond the steps we are currently taking, which are already conditions of the licence".

For more information about the four licensing objectives and local authorities statements of licensing policy, talk to your local authority's licensing department, or visit the DCMS website:

www.culture.gov.uk/alcohol_and_entertainment/licensing_act_2003/licensing_objectives

Making representations

Representations should be made in writing to Oxford City Council licensing authority. The licensing authorities may also accept representations by email, If the email representations are accepted the interested party must also send the licensing authority a hard copy.

All representations must be about the likely effect of granting the licence or certificate on the promotion of at least one of the four licensing objectives. It would also be wise, therefore, to explicitly link any representation to one or more of the objectives.

It will also assist if the representations are specific to the premises and evidence based. Interested parties may, therefore wish to talk to Thames Valley Police beforehand, or document problems themselves by, for example, keeping a diary or photographic evidence of any incidents. Licensing authorities will need to be satisfied that there is an evidential and casual link between the representations made, and the effect on the licensing objectives.

In addition, the licensing authority can only consider representations that are not "vexatious" or "frivolous".

What does frivolous or vexations representations mean?

"Frivolous" or "vexatious" will bear their ordinary meaning. Whether representations are frivolous or vexatious will be for the licensing authority to determine. For example, the licensing authority might find the representations were vexatious if they arise because of disputes between rival businesses or they might be frivolous representations if they plainly lacked seriousness"

Interested parties cannot make representations anonymously, even if somebody else (e.g. a local MP or councillor) is making the representation on their behalf. This is because, for example, the licensing authority needs to be satisfied that the person making the representation lives in the vicinity of the premises, and is not being vexatious. It is also important that an applicant is able to respond to a representation, for example, if they believe that it isn't a "relevant" representation. If interested parties are concerned about possible intimidation, they could consider asking police, or another appropriate responsible authority to make a representation on their behalf.

Things you want to consider when making representations

- ❖ If no relevant representations are made, the licence or variation must be granted which is subject to mandatory conditions.
- ❖ It may be helpful to get the backing of other people living, or businesses operating in the vicinity of the premises, or other "responsible authorities", such as the police or environmental health.
- ❖ If you are thinking of raising a petition, it is important to ensure that the licensing authority can determine whether all the signatories are within the vicinity of the premises. So, including their addresses and indicating clearly what representation (s) they are all making is helpful. It would also help if a spokesperson could volunteer to receive details about the hearings etc. from the licensing authority and may be willing to speak on behalf of the petitioners at the hearing.
- ❖ If you want to ask another person, such as an MP or local Councillor to represent you, it is advisable to make such a request in writing so that the individual can demonstrate he or she was asked. It will be a matter for the MP or local Councillor to decide whether they should agree to your request. They are not obliged to do so, however, most elected representatives are happy to help residents with this sort of issue, and there is no requirement for them to live in the vicinity of the premises in question for them to be able to make representations on behalf of residents that do. Councillors who are part of the licensing committee hearing the application will not be able to enter into discussions with you about the application, outside of the formal hearing, so it is suggested that you do not approach them to try to.
- ❖ Consider how you would like the situation to be rectified.

What happened after a representation has been made?

If the licensing authority considers that the representations are relevant (i.e. are from an interested party and are not frivolous or vexatious) it must hold a hearing to consider representations this is unless all parties can come to an agreement beforehand, and agree that a hearing is unnecessary. For example, the licensing authority may offer to try and resolve matters via a negotiated outside formal hearing, you will need to decide if this is appropriate for you.

The licensing authority will write to you to inform you of the date and time of the hearing and will explain the format of the hearing.

If an applicant withdraws their application after a hearing date has been arranged, the licensing authority will let them know that the hearing has been cancelled. Interested parties should be aware that if they make representations about an

application that is later withdrawn and the applicant makes a new, amended application, their representations will not automatically be taken forward. Any amended application would need to be re-advertised as set out above. Interested parties will then have the opportunity to decide whether to make representations about the new application.

Licensing Committee Hearings

Interested parties that make representations are required to give notice to the licensing authority at least 5 working days before the start of the hearing, stating;

- Whether they will attend the hearing in person
- Whether they will be represented by someone else (e.g. councillor/MP/lawyer)
- Whether they think that a hearing is unnecessary (if, for example they have come to an agreement before the formal hearing)
- If they want another person to appear at the hearing (not to represent them), a request for permission for the person to attend, and details of their name and how they may be able to assist the authority in relation to the application.

Interested parties must let the licensing authority know as soon as possible (by a notice no later than 24 hours before that start of a hearing, or orally at the hearing) if they wish to withdraw their application.

Hearings will generally be held in public, unless the licensing authority decides it is in the public interest to hold all, or part of the hearing in private. The licensing authority shall ensure that minutes are taken of the hearing.

Hearings will normally take the form of a discussion and will be led by the licensing authority, which will consist of 3 local authority elected councillors (this is the licensing sub-committee drawn from a full licensing committee of 15 councillors). The licensing authority explains the procedure to be followed. The licensing committee considers evidence produced in a report before the hearing and can consider evidence produced by a party at the hearing, but only if all parties agree. Further evidence can also be produced if this examination of one party by another during the hearing is not allowed, unless the licensing authority thinks it necessary. The licensing committee will disregard any information it considers to be irrelevant.

NB – A hearing can still go ahead in the absence of any party (e.g. – applicant or interested party)

Hearing decisions

As a result of the hearing, the licensing committee must then decide how to proceed in order to promote the licensing objectives. It may:

- ❖ Decide to grant or vary the licence in the same terms as it was applied for
- ❖ Decide that it is necessary to refuse to issue or vary the licence
- ❖ Decide to grant or vary the licence, but to modify the conditions
- ❖ Exclude from the scope of the licence a licensable activity
- ❖ In the case of a premises licence, refuse to specify a person as the premises supervisor.

The licensing committee must give notice of its decision with 5 working days (if it does not give a decision at the hearing) and include information on the right of a party to appeal against the decision.