

# Members' Licensing Code of Practice

## 1. Introduction

- 1.1 This Code of Practice applies only to hearings held by the Licensing Committee or the Licensing Sub-Committee(s) to consider licence applications or appeals under the following legislation:

Licensing Act 2003

Gambling Act 2005

Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 in relation to Sex Shops, Sex Cinemas and Sex Encounter Establishments

London Local Authorities Act 1990 in relation to Street Trading

London Local Authorities Act 1991 in relation to Special Treatments Premises

Hypnotism Act 1952

London Local Authorities Act 2007 in relation to Street Trading

Manufacture and Storage of Explosives Regulations 2005

Motor Salvage Operators Regulations 2002

Poisons Act 1972

Scrap Metal Dealers Act 1964

Vehicles (Crime) Act 2001

Safety at Sports Grounds Act 1975

- 1.2 This Code of Practice has been prepared for all Members who may attend Licensing Sub-committee meetings whether as Members of a Licensing Sub-committee, or in any other capacity, including making representations to such a Sub-committee as a Ward Member, or as an Applicant or an Interested Party. It applies at all times when Members are involving themselves in the Licensing and Gambling process and not just at meetings.
- 1.3 The aim of this Code of Practice is to ensure that in the Licensing process there are no grounds to suggest that a decision has been in any way biased, partial or ill-founded. It should be applied in accordance with the Members Code of Conduct and, should there be any apparent conflict, the requirements of the Members Code of Conduct takes priority.
- 1.4 If a Member were to behave in a way not compliant with this Licensing Code of Practice this can result in:
- Putting the Council at risk of the legality and/or maladministration of the related decision; and/or
  - The Member at risk of an allegation of breach of the Members Code of Conduct.

## 2. Licensing Decisions

- 2.1 Decisions that the Council makes about Licensing matters can be quite controversial. Any application is likely to have significant impact on the neighbourhoods where people live and therefore they are subject to close public scrutiny.
- 2.2 Licensing decisions can be appealed to the Magistrates Court, they can be challenged in the High Court and they can be the subject of a complaint to the Local Government Ombudsman. There is also a risk that Members can be named in a report made to the Group Leaders Panel for breach of this Code. Barnet's Members Code of Conduct requires Members to avoid any possibility of being influenced by their own personal interests. However, for certain types of decision like Planning and Licensing, the requirements of the Code go further than this. Members are required to act in a quasi judicial role, without reference to their political considerations and taking into account the issues which the law says are relevant to the decision.
- 2.3 When Members are making Licensing decisions, they must be:-
- a) Open-minded: a Member must not make up his/her mind until s/he has heard all the relevant evidence, which will not happen until the meeting itself. If Members indicate which way they intend to vote before that, they are disbaring themselves from taking part in the decision.
  - b) Open and Transparent: The rules about interests in the Barnet Code of Conduct apply with particular relevance to Members who are making Licensing decisions. It is very important that in relation to each matter, Members consider whether they have an interest which should be explained to the public, or which might prevent them from participating in the committee's deliberations and the decision. A Member must seek advice as soon as s/he thinks that there may be any doubt about this.
  - c) Reasonable: Another aspect of the requirement for openness is the requirement on the Council to give clear and accurate reasons for any decision that has been taken. This applies to all decisions, but the need is greatest where permission is refused, or, where an application is approved but either the application appears to be contrary to the Council's policies or an application which appears similar has recently been refused.
  - d) Impartial: Most Licensing decisions involve applying policies to particular situations. The policies have to be applied impartially without reference to the identity of the individuals concerned. Members should not favour any person, company, group or locality, nor put themselves in a position where they appear to do so. Members, who do not feel that they can be impartial in this way, should consider whether they are best suited to serve on the Licensing Committee.

- 2.4 This Code of Practice is supplementary to the Barnet Members' Code of Conduct. It is intended to show how the general principles in the Code should be applied to Licensing decisions. A breach of this Code may be a breach of the Members' Code.
- 2.5 This Code of Practice applies equally to co-opted members of Council committees as it does to elected members.

### **3 General Advice**

- 3.1 The following general advice must be considered by all Members likely to become involved in the Licensing process in any way:-
- An application relating to a premises in the vicinity where a Member, (or their close associate) lives so that s/he is affected more than the majority of inhabitants of the Ward is likely to involve a non-pecuniary interest and potentially a disclosable pecuniary interest.
  - A Member being a frequent visitor to the premises in a personal capacity is likely to involve a non-pecuniary interest and potentially a disclosable pecuniary interest.
  - A Member belonging to a lobby or campaign group that may be directly impacted by the outcome of an application is likely to have a non-pecuniary interest and potentially a disclosable pecuniary interest. (see also section 7 on fettering discretion below)
  - A Member having any doubts as to how the Licensing Code of Practice applies should seek advice from the Monitoring Officer or their representative as early as possible.
  - The Council's Member/Officer Protocols must be abided by at all times.

### **4. Members of the committee and sub-committees:**

- 4.1 The role of members of the committee and sub-committee(s) is to make decisions under the legislation listed in 1.1 above openly, impartially, with sound judgement and for justifiable reasons. This applies equally to policy decisions before the full Licensing Committee as it does with applications. Therefore, Members:
- a) Must not make a decision for party political reasons and should avoid any action that may give the perception that this is the case;
  - b) Must not encourage any member of the public (including but not limited to those speaking at the sub-committee) to communicate with them orally or in writing other than through the sub-committee's procedures;
  - c) Must make their decision only after due consideration of all the information and only after the presentation of the application at

the sub-committee ( or committee ) and thus must be present for the duration of the presentation, any oral representations, debate and other deliberations upon an item in order to be able to vote on that item;

- d) Must attend all training relevant to their role as Licensing Committee members offered by the Council;
- e) Should not meet with applicants or interested parties other than at meetings arranged through the Council. A written record should be kept of any such discussions that take place prior to the meeting of the sub-committee;
- f) Should, Members have any doubt about whether they need to declare an interest, they should seek the Monitoring Officer's advice as soon as possible and in any event, prior to the commencement of the sub-committee meeting. Noting that:
  - i. The definitions of disclosable pecuniary and non-pecuniary interests in the context of Licensing are the same as for all other areas of the Council's work, and, as provided in the Members' Code of Conduct, contained within the Council's Constitution;
  - ii. A non-pecuniary interest does not need to be declared at a meeting where the interest arises solely from a body to which the Member was appointed by the Council or another public body, unless and until the Member speaks on the item;
  - iii. A member should not if s/he has a disclosable pecuniary interest in an application sit on the sub-committee considering that application.
  - iv. A Member may sit on a sub-committee and consider an application if they have a **non pecuniary interest**, but are advised to decline to sit on the sub-committee.
  - v. A member is advised not to sit on a sub-committee when that sub-committee is considering an application in the Member's Ward, to avoid accusations of pre-determination and to reduce the risk of legal challenge and/or to reduce the possibility of decisions being taken on the basis of political judgement. This will enable Ward Members to represent their constituents at committee hearings.
  - vi. Members may sit on a sub-committee if an application is for premises in a neighbouring or other ward **only** if the premises are not in the vicinity of where the Member lives.
  - vii. As regulatory matters such as Licensing, Gambling and Sex Establishments are particularly sensitive, it is recommended that Members adopt a particularly cautious approach.

4.2 When declaring an interest at a Licensing Committee or Sub-committee meeting, taking the recommended cautious approach could

include considering that:

- a) It is often not enough for a Member to be unbiased, s/he must also be seen to be unbiased;
- b) Connections through any organisation, whether political, charitable, social or otherwise, can create an illusion of bias, even where it does not exist; thus Members who have connections with applicants, need to be transparent and quick to reveal them;
- c) It may be prudent to be on one's guard against accusations of bias, particularly in the case of applicants and/or agents who might previously have made mischievous or inappropriate applications;
- d) Ultimately, the decision as to whether or not to declare an interest must be the Member's own.

4.3 Equally, other Members should not automatically impute bias merely because an applicant and a Member know one another.

## **5. Members with a pecuniary Interest**

5.1 A Member may wish to exercise a right to speak on his/her own behalf or on behalf of a close associate. Such a Member:

- a) Is personally affected by an application and has a disclosable pecuniary interest. S/he may make written representations to the sub-committee and may attend the meeting to make representations, answer questions and give evidence, in the same way that the public are allowed to attend the meeting for the same purpose. Unlike the public, such Members must withdraw from the committee room immediately afterwards.
- b) May appoint someone to represent him/her if s/he prefers and are advised that this is often the simplest and therefore the preferable way to proceed;
- c) Must conform to the usual deadlines for interested parties;
- d) Must not seek or accept, or appear to seek, preferential treatment.

5.2 A Member considering becoming involved in any way with a matter falling within the remit of the Licensing Committee, relating to a close associate should always consider, given the potential for perception of bias, whether their involvement is necessary.

## **6. Ward Members**

6.1 A Member may wish to exercise a right to speak on behalf of another party, most likely in the role of Ward representative.

6.2 Where Ward Members are representing a constituent in respect of Licensing matters it is advisable, to reduce the risk of legal challenge, for the Member to:

- a) Identify the person(s) whom they represent in the form of e.g. Mr X of Smith Street or Mrs Z of Jones Lane
- b) Have a written record of their constituent's concerns. This may be in the form of an email or letter from the constituent, or the Member's note of a telephone conversation or personal meeting. Should the Sub-Committee hearing result in an appeal, it may be necessary for the Member to substantiate the representations they have made, and documentary evidence will be necessary.
- c) Use their judgement and, as far as possible, adhere to the concerns of the interested parties and refrain from self-expression.

6.3 Members representing constituents wishing to speak at a hearing before a Licensing Sub-Committee or to have his/her representations considered in respect of Licensing matters must also:

- a) Comply with the deadlines for making valid representations applicable to all other interested parties; OR
- b) Advise the Chairman, Head of Governance or Governance officer appointed to the sub-committee of their wish to speak as a representative of an interested other party who has made a valid representation as soon as possible and at least 15 minutes before the commencement of the meeting of the sub-committee.
- c) Not seek, or accept, or appear to seek or accept, preferential treatment.

6.4 For Gambling Act matters related to a premises licence, Members may make representations without being asked by a resident specifically to do so although Members are reminded of the wider issues of bias, and disclosable pecuniary and non pecuniary interests.

6.5 Members may wish to represent constituents in respect of Licensing Act matters where they have an interest in the matter also. However:

- a) Those Members who have a disclosable pecuniary interest may attend the meeting to make representations, answer questions and give evidence on that other party's behalf - including in their capacity as a Ward Councillor representing their constituents - but must withdraw from the committee room completely immediately afterwards and must not take part in the discussion part of the application. However, Members in such a position are advised that it may be simplest, and therefore preferable, to instead ask someone else, for example one of his/her fellow ward Councillors, to make the representations on behalf of the other party instead.
- b) Those who have a non pecuniary interest may appear on behalf of another party, including in their capacity as a Ward Councillor representing their constituents. They may remain in the committee room for the entire hearing. However, Members in such a position are advised that it will usually be simplest and therefore preferable to instead ask someone else, for example one of his/her fellow ward Councillors, to make the representations on behalf of the other

party instead.

## **7. Avoiding fettering discretion and dealing with Lobbying**

- 7.1 Members are frequently approached by applicants and interested parties who wish either to 'lobby' Members or to ask advice. It is very important that no Member fetters his/or her discretion and therefore his/her ability to participate in decision-making by making up his/her mind, or appearing to have done so, prior to the matter's formal consideration and the hearing of the officer's presentation and the evidence and arguments from applicants and interested parties at the sub-committee.
- 7.2 If a sub-committee member is approached by any means by persons wanting to lobby them regarding a Licensing matter to be heard by that sub-committee then the Member is strongly advised to:
- a) Explain they cannot discuss the matter;
  - b) To refer the person to their Ward Member (not being on the sub-committee) and/or Licensing Officer;
  - c) Make and keep a written record of these instances in case the matter proceeds to an appeal;
  - d) Declare the circumstances of the lobbying at the meeting considering the item;
  - e) Pass any correspondence to the Monitoring Officer at the earliest opportunity and encourage the applicant to submit written information to the Licensing Officer;
  - f) Avoid giving any commitment or impression of a commitment; that they hold any particular view about the matter or how they will vote;
  - g) Where possible, provide information on the Council's general Licensing policies and procedures only.
- 7.3 Members, if they wish to be free to debate and vote on an application, should avoid organising support for or opposition to a Licensing matter to be determined by Committee and should not lobby other Members as such actions can easily be misunderstood by parties to the application and by the general public.
- 7.4 If a Member realises that s/he has fettered his/her discretion by some comment or action then this must be declared and the Member should not take part in the discussion on that item or vote. S/he may remain in the room but may prefer to withdraw.
- 7.5 An important element of the Members' Code of Conduct is the general obligation not to "use or attempt to use your position as a Member improperly to confer on or secure for yourself or any other person, an advantage or disadvantage." In terms of the Licensing process, lobbying of Members can lead to the impartiality and integrity of a Member being called into question. The acceptance of lobbying can cause public mistrust of Local Licensing Authorities. Therefore, the actions and conduct of Members should be seen to be appropriate and

above suspicion to an impartial outside observer.

- 7.6 Decisions should be taken in the interests of the Borough as a whole and should not be improperly influenced by or in favour of any person, company, group or locality. The key is to demonstrate that each Member's decision was taken on relevant considerations alone.
- 7.7 No Member should accept any gifts or hospitality from an applicant or interested party in a Licensing matter. If a degree of hospitality is entirely unavoidable then the Member should ensure it is of a minimum, its acceptance is declared as soon as possible and it must be recorded in the Member's Register of Interests if its value is over £25.
- 7.8 Members of the Licensing Committee should discourage applicants or agents from approaching them, should aim to minimise social contacts with known Licensees or agents, and refrain from such contacts when an application has been submitted.
- 7.9 A Member will not have fettered his/her discretion by:
- a) Receiving or listening to viewpoints from interested parties;
  - b) Making comments to applicants, interested parties, other Members, or Officers provided the comments do not amount to pre-judging and the Member makes it clear that s/he is keeping an open mind;
  - c) Seeking information through any alternative channel other than Governance Service;
  - d) Simply being a member of a group or organisation that may make representations on a particular matter before a Sub-committee where there is no direct impact on the Member and s/he is not otherwise fettered by any actions or comments made in relation to the group's representations. However the Member should make it clear to both the group or organisation and the committee that s/he has reserved judgement on the matter prior to its consideration at committee.

## **8. Guidance on Site Visits**

- 8.1 Site visits by Licensing Sub-Committee Members are extremely rare and generally unnecessary and can put individual Members and the Licensing Authority at risk of accusations of bias.
- 8.2 Site visits are only likely to be appropriate where one would assist the sub-committee in making a more informed decision in a shorter time such as:
- Where the application to be considered by the sub-committee is factually complicated; or
  - Where a hearing is expected to last a full day or more; and
  - Where a site visit would materially reduce the time required by the sub-committee to clarify factual matters such as details of premises layout.



- 8.3 There are restrictions on the organisation and attendance at site visits, which would be organised by Licensing Officers. These include that:
- a) Licensing Officers would accompany the sub-committee members
  - b) Governance Service Officers would not be present
  - c) All Sub-committee Members must visit at the same time
  - d) The applicant would be requested to consent to allowing all interested parties to attend at the same time and if permission was not granted the visit could not proceed
  - e) No refreshments or the like should be provided although the use of lavatories is permitted
  - f) There should be no discussion as to the application, save as was strictly necessary to clarify factual queries e.g. regarding layouts.
  - g) The site visit should only be an opportunity to seek information and to observe the site
  - h) Applicants may be invited to make a factual presentation and respond to questions
- 8.4 A report of the visit would be prepared by the Licensing Officer and would form part of the full report presented to the sub-committee.

Sub-committee Members should not visit a site that is subject to an application (or one subject to any enforcement) other than as part of an official site visit.

## **9. The Ombudsman**

- 9.1 The Local Government Ombudsman (more properly known as the Commissioner for Local Administration in England) has a variety of powers.
- 9.2 In essence, however, the Ombudsman cannot challenge the decision made by any Licensing Sub-committee but can challenge the way in which that decision was made. If a Sub-committee fails to address a number of issues properly, then the Ombudsman might decide that this amounted to “maladministration.” If the Ombudsman also considers that injustice has been done, he then has a variety of powers to call for a remedy.
- 9.3 However, that does not mean that the Ombudsman has the power to overturn Licensing decisions; only the courts of law and can do that and only in strictly defined circumstances.
- 9.4 The potential for maladministration, however, concerns the Council’s Monitoring Officer as, amongst other things, this could result in an award of compensation.

## **10. Sources**

This Code follows the following statutory requirements and statutory guidance issued under them:

- The Licensing Act 2003
- The Gambling Act 2005
- Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 in relation to Sex Shops, Sex Cinemas and Sex Encounter Establishments
- London Local Authorities Act 1990 in relation to Street Trading
- London Local Authorities Act 1991 in relation to Special Treatments Premises
- Hypnotism Act 1952
- London Local Authorities Act 2007 in relation to Street Trading
- Manufacture and Storage of Explosives Regulations 2005
- Motor Salvage Operators Regulations 2002
- Poisons Act 1972
- Scrap Metal Dealers Act 1964
- Vehicles (Crime) Act 2001
- Safety at Sports Grounds Act 1975
- The Member Code of Conduct

and draws on the following guidance

- LACORS (Local Authorities Co-ordinators of Regulatory Services) guidance
- AcSES (Association of Council Secretaries and Solicitors) guidance
- DCMS Guidance New Gambling Act (Councillors) Explained
- Gambling Commission's Guidance/Codes of Practice
- London Borough of Barnet's Gambling Statement of Licensing Principles (Revised 2013)
- London Borough of Barnet's Statement of Licensing Policy (Revised January 2011)
- London Borough of Barnet's Film Classification Policy
- London Borough of Barnet's Street Trading Policy
- London Borough of Barnet's Sex Establishment Policy