

# Licensing (Scotland) Act 2005

## Licensing Objectives

Section 4 sets out the licensing objectives:

- “(1) For the purposes of this Act, the licensing objectives are—
- (a) preventing crime and disorder,
  - (b) securing public safety,
  - (c) preventing public nuisance,
  - (d) protecting and improving public health, and
  - (e) protecting children and young persons from harm.”

## Applications for a Premises Licence or Provisional Premises Licence

### Section 20 Application

By section 20 any person (over 18) may apply to the appropriate Licensing Board for a premises licence in respect of any premises.

An application under subsection must—

- (a) contain a description of the subject premises, and
- (b) be accompanied by—
  - (i) an operating plan for the subject premises,
  - (ii) a “layout plan” of the subject premises, and
  - (iii) the certificates required by section 50(1).

### Notice of Application

Notice of the application has been given to—

- (a) each person having a notifiable interest in neighbouring land *i.e. neighbours within 4 metres of the boundary of the premises*
- (b) the community council within whose area the premises are situated,
- (d) the chief constable, and
- (e) the fire service
- (f) the NHS

### Objections / Representations

By section 22 any person may, by notice to the Licensing Board—

- (a) object to the application on any ground relevant to one of the grounds for refusal (detailed below)
- (b) make representations to the Board—
  - (i) in support of the application,
  - (ii) as to modifications which the person considers should be made to the operating plan accompanying the application, or
  - (iii) as to conditions which the person considers should be imposed.

A representation is not an objection to a licence being granted. It means the representer would like to see a changes or changes to the licence or conditions on the licence before it is granted.

Where a Licensing Board receives a notice of objection or representation the Board must—

- (a) give a copy of the notice to the applicant, and
- (b) have regard to the objection or representation in determining the application,

unless the Board rejects the notice as being frivolous or vexatious.

Where a Licensing Board rejects a notice of objection or representation as frivolous or vexatious, the Board may recover from the person who gave the notice any expenses incurred by the Board in considering the notice.

### **Consideration and determination of a Premises Licence Application**

Section 23(4) states that:

“(4) The Board must, in considering and determining the application, consider whether any of the grounds for refusal applies and—

- (a) if none of them applies, the Board must grant the application, or
- (b) if any of them applies, the Board must refuse the application.”

### **Possible Courses of Action**

1. Grant the licence as applied for;
2. Grant the licence with a condition(s) under s.27(6). Determine the licensing objective and how the situation can be improved and the exact terms of a condition.
3. Grant the licence with a modification to the operating plan under s.23(7) which states that  
“(7) Where the Licensing Board considers that—
  - (a) they would refuse the application as made, but
  - (b) if a modification proposed by them were made to the operating plan for the subject premises accompanying the application, they would be able to grant the application,the Board must, if the applicant accepts the proposed modification, grant the application as modified.”
4. Refuse - In section 23(5) of Act:
  - (5) The grounds for refusal are—
    - (a) that the subject premises are excluded premises,
    - (b) that the application must be refused under section 25(2) (*licence refused within the last year*), 64(2) (*licence sought for 24 hours continuous*) or 65(3) (*off sale hours outside 10am to 10pm*),
    - (ba) that the Licensing Board consider, having regard to the licensing objectives, that the applicant is not a fit and proper person to be the holder of the premises licence,

(c) that the Licensing Board considers that the granting of the application would be inconsistent with one or more of the licensing objectives,

(d) that, having regard to—

(i) the nature of the activities proposed to be carried on in the subject premises,

(ii) the location, character and condition of the premises, and

(iii) the persons likely to frequent the premises,

the Board considers that the premises are unsuitable for use for the sale of alcohol,

(e) that, the Board considers that, if the application were to be granted, there would, as a result, be overprovision of licensed premises, or licensed premises of the same or similar description as the subject premises, in the locality.

5. Defer – if for example the Board wanted to arrange a further site visit.

### **Consequences of Refusal**

Section 25 says that where a Licensing Board has refused a premises licence application the Board must refuse any subsequent premises licence application in respect of the same premises before the expiry of the period of one year beginning with the date of the earlier refusal UNLESS at the time of the earlier refusal the Board directed that this provision would not apply or the Board is satisfied that there has been a material change of circumstances.

## **Applications to Vary a Licence**

### **Section 29 Application**

By section 29(1) a premises licence holder may apply to the appropriate licensing Board for a variation of the licence. Such an application must be accompanied by

(a) the premises licence to which the application relates, or

(b) if that is not practicable, a statement of the reasons for failure to produce the licence.

### **Meaning of Variation**

Section 29(5) defines a variation as meaning any variation (which includes addition deletion or other modification) of:

(a) any of the conditions to which the licence is subject (*other than those to which the licence is subject by virtue of section 27(1) which are Schedule 3 mandatory conditions and cannot be changed*);

(b) any of the information contained in the operating plan contained in the licence;

(c) the layout plan contained in the licence; or

(d) any other information contained or referred to in the licence.

Generally a variation that involves a change to the information contained within the operating plan is not a minor variation and it requires to be determined by the Licensing Board.

Any variation that involves:

- (i) a change to the layout plan that does not affect the operating plan
- (ii) a restriction on the access for children/young persons
- (iii) a change of premises manager
- (iv) reduction in the alcohol display area or capacity
- (v) reduction in the core hours

can be considered to be a minor variation which must be granted and so is dealt with under delegated powers.

### **Notice of Application**

Notice of the application has been given to—

- (a) each person having a notifiable interest in neighbouring land *i.e. neighbours within 4 metres of the boundary of the premises*
- (b) the community council within whose area the premises are situated,
- (d) the chief constable, and
- (e) the fire service
- (f) the NHS

Section 22 applies the same as it does to a premises licence application and so any person may, by notice to the Licensing Board object to the application on any ground relevant to one of the grounds for refusal or make representations to the Board concerning the application.

### **Determination of the Variation Application**

Section 30(3) provides that the Licensing Board must hold a hearing for the purpose of considering and determining the application. The Board must consider whether any of the grounds for refusal applies and:

- (a) if none of them applies, the Board must grant the application;
- (b) if any of them applies, the Board must refuse the application;

Section 30(5) provides that the grounds for refusal are:

- (a) that the application must be refused under section 32(2) (*licence refused within the last year*), 64(2) (*licence sought for 24 hours continuous*) or 65(3) (*off sale hours outside 10am to 10pm*);
- (b) that the Licensing Board considers that the granting of the application would be inconsistent with one or more of the licensing objectives;
- (c) that, having regard to the nature of the activities carried on or proposed to be carried on in the subject premises, the location, character and condition of the premises, and the persons likely to frequent the premises,

the Board considers that the premises are unsuitable for use for the sale of alcohol in accordance with the proposed variation;

(d) that the Board considers that if the application were to be granted, there would, as a result, be overprovision of licensed premises, or licensed premises of the same or similar description as the subject premises (taking account of the variation), in the locality.

Where the Licensing Board grants the application, the Board may make a variation of the conditions to which the licence is subject.

Where the Licensing Board refuses the application the Board must specify the ground for refusal, and where relevant the Board must specify the licensing objective or objectives in question.

### **Subsequent Applications Following Refusal**

Section 32 says that where a Licensing Board has refused a premises licence variation application the Board must refuse any subsequent premises licence variation application in respect of the same premises licence, and seeking the same variation made before the expiry of the period of one year beginning with the date of the earlier refusal UNLESS at the time of the earlier refusal the Board directed that this provision would not apply or the Board is satisfied that there has been a material change of circumstances.