



Licensing Committee

Wednesday, 15 March 2023 at 7.30 pm

Committee Room - Civic Centre

Members of the Committee

Councillors: J Wilson (Chairman), E Gill (Vice-Chairman), J Broadhead, T Burton, D Clarke, D Cotty, V Cunningham, J Furey, A King, J Olorenshaw and S Saise-Marshall

In accordance with Standing Order 29.1, any Member of the Council may attend the meeting of this Committee, but may speak only with the permission of the Chairman of the Committee, if they are not a member of this Committee.

AGENDA

- 1) Any report on the Agenda involving confidential information (as defined by section 100A(3) of the Local Government Act 1972) must be discussed in private. Any report involving exempt information (as defined by section 100I of the Local Government Act 1972), whether it appears in Part 1 or Part 2 below, may be discussed in private but only if the Committee so resolves.
- 2) The relevant 'background papers' are listed after each report in Part 1. Enquiries about any of the Agenda reports and background papers should be directed in the first instance to **Miss Clare Pinnock, Democratic Services Section, Law and Governance Business Centre, Runnymede Civic Centre, Station Road, Addlestone (Tel: Direct Line: 01932 425627). (Email: clare.pinnock@runnymede.gov.uk).**
- 3) Agendas and Minutes are available on a subscription basis. For details, please contact Democratic.Services@runnymede.gov.uk or 01932 425620. Agendas and Minutes for all the Council's Committees may also be viewed on www.runnymede.gov.uk.
- 4) In the unlikely event of an alarm sounding, members of the public should leave the building immediately, either using the staircase leading from the public gallery or following other instructions as appropriate.
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the front of the Agenda prior to the start of the meeting so that the Chairman is aware and those attending the meeting can be made aware of any filming taking place.

Filming should be limited to the formal meeting area and not extend to those in the public seating area.

The Chairman will make the final decision on all matters of dispute in regard to the use of social media audio-recording, photography and filming in the Committee meeting.

List of matters for consideration

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Part I

Matters in respect of which reports have been made available for public inspection

1. **Notification of Changes to Committee Membership**
2. **Minutes** 4 - 8

To confirm and sign as a correct record, the Minutes of the meeting held on 8 November 2022 (Appendix 'A').
3. **Apologies for Absence**
4. **Declarations of Interest**

Members are invited to declare any disclosable pecuniary interests or other registrable and non-registrable interests in items on the agenda.
5. **Martyn's Law** 9 - 17
6. **Section 182 Guidance** 18 - 20
7. **Exclusion of Press and Public**

Part II

There are no exempt or confidential items on this agenda.

Runnymede Borough Council

Licensing Committee

Tuesday, 8 November 2022 at 7.30 pm

Members of the Committee present: Councillors J Wilson (Chairman), E Gill (Vice-Chairman), T Burton, D Clarke, D Cotty, V Cunningham, A King and S Saise-Marshall.

Members of the Committee absent: Councillors J Broadhead, J Furey and J Olorenshaw.

303 Minutes

The Minutes of the meeting held on 6 June 2022 and those of the Sub-Committee held on 11 October 2022 were confirmed as a correct record. The Sub-Committee Minutes are attached at Appendix 'A.'

As discussed at the meeting on 6 June 2022, Officers would provide the Committee with a breakdown of the 33 pubwatch members showing the ratio between public houses and registered clubs.

Officers confirmed that the gov.uk payments online system was due to be replaced in March 2023. Until then customers could pay via telephone or BACS direct to the Council.

The Committee noted that a report on Pavement Licensing would now be submitted to the Regulatory Committee in mid 2023, owing to legislative delay.

304 Apologies for Absence

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors J Broadhead, J Furey and J Olorenshaw.

305 Declarations of Interest

There were no declarations of interest to record other than those already declared by Members of the Committee on their main register of interests.

306 Licensing Fees and Charges 2023-2024

The Committee was asked to approve the fees and charges under the Licensing Act 2003.

Members were disappointed that because the ability to set fees locally had not yet been through Parliament, the legislation was understood to be in draft form, the deficit now stood at approximately £25,500 for 2023/2024. The fees had remained unchanged since their introduction and had not kept up with inflation. However, the Council's costs had not increased significantly, therefore the deficit had been at this level since 2018.

RESOLVED that –

The proposed fees and charges as set out in Appendix A of the agenda be approved, to be effective from the dates within the appendix, or as soon as practical thereafter

307 Exclusion of Press and Public

There were no confidential or exempt items on the agenda.

Appendix

(The meeting ended at 7.39 pm.)

Chairman

Runnymede Borough Council**Licensing Sub Committee****Tuesday, 11 October 2022 at 2.00 pm**

Members of the Committee present: Councillors E Gill (Chairman), T Burton and A King.

Also Present The Premises Licence Holder and his son, Ms C Laird and Mr D Goldhill (Immigration Office), Mr R Smith, Senior Licensing Officer, Mr P Ionta, Legal Advisor and Miss C Pinnock, taking notes of the meeting.

In attendance: Councillors D Clarke and D Cotty (Observers).

1 Election of Chairman

Councillor E Gill was elected as Chairman for the meeting.

2 Notification of Changes to Committee Membership

There were no changes to the Sub-Committee membership.

3 Apologies for Absence

There were no apologies for absence. All Members present.

4 Declarations of Interest

There were no declarations of interest.

5 Procedure

The Procedure for the meeting was noted, all parties attending would be given an equal opportunity to state their case, ask questions and seek clarification of any points. It was confirmed that the Premises Licence Holder (PLH) would be assisted by his son.

6 Exclusion of Press and Public

By resolution of the Committee, the press and public were excluded from the remainder of the meeting during the consideration of the remaining matters under Section 100A (4) of the Local Government Act 1972 on the grounds that the discussion would be likely to involve the disclosure of exempt information of the description specified in paragraphs 1, 3 and 7 of Schedule 12A to Part 1 of the Act

7 Licensing Act 2003 - Review of a Premises Licence

Mr Smith set out the details of the application made by the Home Office Immigration Enforcement Service to review the Premises Licence of a restaurant in Egham, licensed to supply late night refreshment and alcohol with a meal.

The application to review the premises licence was made in respect of the Licensing objective of the Prevention of Crime and Disorder.

A warrant to search the premises had been issued on 17 June 2022, and executed on 2 July 2022. As a result, it was found that an offence under section 24 (1)(b)(i) of the

Immigration Act 1971 had occurred, to which the Immigration Officers present confirmed that the PLH had 'openly and honestly admitted'.

It was confirmed that the notices advertising the review of the premises licence had been placed at the premises and on the Council's website. The PLH had been served the required notices and copies of the review application.

Mr Smith advised that no representations had been received from any other responsible authorities or any other person.

The Sub-Committee's attention was drawn to the relevant guidance under section 182; in particular Part 11.24 to 11.28 which referred to reviews arising in connection with crime.

The Sub-Committee noted the legal implications in the report, including the steps it could take when determining the review application. These ranged from modifying the conditions of the licence to revoking it altogether.

The Officers from the Immigration Office were invited to provide any additional information to that presented in their review application and statement which was duly noted.

The PLH and his son were invited to address the Sub-Committee. Their submission included the difficulties of recruitment, the after effects of the pandemic and how it had adversely affected the business and them personally as a family.

The PLH informed the Sub-Committee that he planned to retire from the business and his son stated that he wanted to take it over on a part time basis and make improvements to ensure all relevant rules and regulations were adhered to in future. The PLH also expressed the intention to surrender his Personal Licence to the local authority which had issued it.

Both the PLH and his son appreciated the importance of running the business legally, particularly as the son had recently completed a course in preparation for applying for a Personal Licence and transferring the Premises Licence to himself. He was already in possession of an enhanced DBS certificate because of his current occupation. This also highlighted his awareness of safeguarding issues and another Licensing Objective, that being the protection of children from harm.

The Sub-Committee expressed sympathy for the PLH who had explained that as English was not his first language, he often missed things and had not hitherto fully realised his legal and moral obligations. He also implied that he sometimes felt overwhelmed by these and the business and had also experienced difficulties with his staff; they were currently very short staffed. A frank discussion had taken place instigated by his son about the future which had led to his decision to step back and look after his health and family without the burden of the business to run, and to allow his son to assume an overview of the business and take responsibility for paperwork.

The Sub-Committee asked some questions of the PLH who confirmed that some staff had been living on the premises in accommodation upstairs which the Council had instructed him to refurbish as it was not of a reasonable standard.

Mr Smith asked whether the PLH was aware of his obligations in respect of making right to work checks and he also asked where he recruited his staff from. The PLH considered he was not really aware, he tended to rely on trust that they were legal especially if they had been in the UK for some years. The PLH's son stated that potential staff responded to appeals on a chat forum for their community.

The Immigration Officers confirmed some more detail around their visit to the premises and what had occurred, including the provision of some payslips.

Mr Smith confirmed that if the personal licence held by the PLH was surrendered there would be no need for a hearing, should he be convicted of a relevant offence, and that if subsequently the PLH's son applied for a personal licence this would be a separate matter to that being discussed at the meeting.

When invited by the Chairman, the applicants and PLH confirmed they did not have anything to add by way of a closing statement.

Mr Ionta stated that it was the panel's intention to reach a decision today, all parties were welcome to remain while the Sub-Committee retired to determine the application. A full decision letter would be issued, hopefully within 5 working days of the decision being conveyed verbally to those present.

The meeting adjourned at 14:47 and reconvened at 15:15.

The Chairman confirmed that they had considered all that was before them and that had been said at the meeting and had concluded that the Premises Licence held by the restaurant should be revoked with immediate effect.

This meant that the offer of late night refreshment and alcohol was no longer allowed until such time as a fresh application was made. Mr Ionta explained that the premises was not being closed and they could still operate up to 23:00 hours. When asked, Mr Smith confirmed that whilst alcohol could not be supplied, diners were allowed to 'bring their own', it was only licensable activity that had been revoked.

When asked to clarify, Mr Smith also confirmed that should the PLH's son apply for a premises licence it would be considered on its merits, but that the previous history of the premises could be taken into account. If objections were received in respect of the premises licence application it was likely that a Hearing would take place. If the PLH was subsequently convicted of a relevant offence, his personal licence, if not surrendered at that time, would also be the subject of a Hearing by the issuing authority.

The Chairman thanked all those attending the meeting.

RESOLVED that –

The premises licence held by the restaurant which was the subject of the Hearing under the Licensing Act 2003, be revoked with immediate effect.

(The meeting ended at 3.30 pm.)

Chairman

Martyn's Law (Environmental Services, Robert Smith)

Synopsis of report:

This is an information only report to update Members on the proposed introduction of the Protect Duty known as 'Martyn's Law' later in 2023

Recommendation(s):

None. This report is for information

1. Context and background of report

- 1.1 On Monday 19 December, the Government announced details for the Protect Duty, now to be known as 'Martyn's Law' in tribute of Martyn Hett, who was killed alongside 21 others in the Manchester Arena terrorist attack in 2017.
- 1.2 There have been 14 terror attacks in the UK since 2017, the terrorist threat we currently face is continually evolving. As such, it remains difficult to predict which locations could be targeted by terrorists with attempts being harder to spot and harder to stop.
- 1.3 The aim is to improve security and ensure robust, proportionate, and consistent measures at public places to make sure we can better prepare and improve public security, in light of possible future attacks.
- 1.4 It is not yet known how much this will become entwined with the Licensing Act 2003 and whether meeting the requirements of Martyn's Law will be a deciding factor in the granting of licences. In the meantime, it is important that members are aware of this new law as it will affect many events, not just licensed premises, in particular it will add to the Council's responsibilities.

2. Report

- 2.1 Martyn's Law's aim is to reduce the risk to the public from terrorism by the protection of public venues.
- 2.2 It will place a requirement on those responsible for certain locations to consider the threat from terrorism and implement appropriate and proportionate mitigation measures.
- 2.3 The legislation will ensure parties are prepared, ready to respond and know what to do in the event of an attack. Better protection will be delivered through enhanced security systems, staff training, and clearer processes.
- 2.4 Draft legislation is expected in spring 2023 but implementation will depend on Parliamentary time.
- 2.5 The Home Office Martyn's Law factsheet is attached at Appendix 'A'.

3. Policy framework implications

3.1 The introduction of Martyn's Law will have wide ranging implications for the public and private sector. Many events and venues will fall under the scope of this legislation, it is expected that wider publicity and information will be available as enactment draws closer.

3.2 It is not yet known how much this will become entwined with the Licensing Act 2003 and whether meeting the requirements of Martyn's Law will be a deciding factor in the granting of licences.

4. **Timetable for Implementation**

4.1 Draft legislation is expected in spring 2023 but implementation will depend on Parliamentary time.

(For information)

Background papers

Home Office Protect UK

[Protect Duty Update – Martyn's Law to ensure stronger protections against terrorism in publicplaces | ProtectUK](#)

[Protect Duty Update – Martyn’s Law to ensure stronger protections against terrorism in public places | ProtectUK](#)

Martyn’s Law Factsheet

Posted by: [Home Office news team](#), Posted on: 19 December 2022 - Categories: [Fact sheet](#)

On Monday 19 December, the Government announced details for the Protect Duty, now to be known as ‘Martyn’s Law’ in tribute of Martyn Hett, who was killed alongside 21 others in the Manchester Arena terrorist attack in 2017.

Why do we need Martyn’s Law?

There have been 14 terror attacks in the UK since 2017. These tragic attacks have caused deaths and casualties amongst people going about their everyday lives.

The terrorist threat we currently face is multifaceted, diverse, and continually evolving. As such, it remains difficult to predict which locations could be targeted by terrorists with attempts being harder to spot and harder to stop.

We need to improve security and ensure robust, proportionate, and consistent measures at public places to make sure we can better prepare and improve public security, in light of possible future attacks.

We are aware through engagement with industry that, without legal compulsion, counter terrorism security efforts often fall behind legally required activities. The prioritisation, consideration and application of security processes and measures is currently inconsistent.

What will Martyn’s Law do?

Martyn’s Law will keep people safe, enhancing our national security and reducing the risk to the public from terrorism by the protection of public venues.

It will place a requirement on those responsible for certain locations to consider the threat from terrorism and implement appropriate and proportionate mitigation measures.

The legislation will ensure parties are prepared, ready to respond and know what to do in the event of an attack. Better protection will be delivered through enhanced security systems, staff training, and clearer processes.

Who will be in scope?

Premises will fall within the scope of the Duty where “qualifying activities” take place. This will include locations for purposes such as entertainment and leisure, retail, food and drink, museums and galleries, sports grounds, public areas of local and central Government buildings (e.g., town halls), visitor attractions, temporary events, Places of Worship, health, and education.

It is proposed that the Duty will apply to eligible locations which are either: a building (including collections of buildings used for the same purposes, e.g., a campus); or location/event (including a temporary event) that has a defined boundary, allowing capacity to be known. Eligible locations whose maximum occupancy meets the above specified thresholds will be then drawn into the relevant tier.

Therefore, premises will be drawn into the scope of the Duty if they meet the following three tests:

- That the premises is an eligible one – i.e., building or event with a defined boundary.
- That a qualifying activity takes place at the location; and
- That the maximum occupancy of the premises meets a specified threshold – either 100+ or 800+

How will it work?

The Bill will impose a duty on the owners and operators of certain locations to increase their preparedness for and protection from a terrorist attack by requiring them to take proportionate steps, depending on the size and nature of the activities that take place there.

Proportionality is a fundamental consideration for this legislation. It will therefore establish a tiered model, linked to the activity that takes place at a location and its capacity:

- **A standard tier** will drive good preparedness outcomes. Duty holders will be required to undertake simple yet effective activities to improve protective security and preparedness. This will apply to qualifying locations with a maximum capacity of over 100. This could include larger retail stores, bars, or restaurants.
- **An enhanced tier** will see additional requirements placed on high-capacity locations in recognition of the potential catastrophic consequences of a successful attack. This will apply to locations with a capacity of over 800 people at any time. This could include live music venues, theatres, and department stores.

Who will it apply to?

Premises will fall within the scope of Martyn's Law where "qualifying activities" take place. This will include locations for purposes such as entertainment and leisure, retail, food and drink, museums and galleries, sports grounds, public areas of local and central Government buildings (e.g., town halls), visitor attractions, temporary events, Places of Worship, health and education.

Eligible locations whose maximum occupancy meets the above specified thresholds will be then drawn into the relevant tier.

There will be some limited exclusions and exemptions from the Duty. This includes locations where transport security regulations already apply; and those that are vacant over a reasonable period or are permanently closed. Those with a large floor space and low occupancy in practice (e.g., warehouses and storage facilities) as well as offices and private residential locations, will not be in scope.

What will the standard tier be asked to do?

Standard Duty holders will need to undertake easy and simple activities to meet their obligations. This will include completion of free training, awareness raising and cascading of information to staff and completion of a preparedness plan.

The aim is to ensure staff are better prepared to respond quickly to evolving situations, aware of what processes they should follow, able to make rapid decisions and carry out actions that will save lives. This could be as simple as locking doors to delay attackers progress and access whilst guiding staff and customers to alternative exits. It could also enable lifesaving treatment to be administered by staff whilst awaiting the arrival of emergency services.

What will enhanced tier be asked to do?

A risk assessment and security plan, considered to a 'reasonably practicable' standard, will be required. This will allow Duty holders to assess the balance of risk reduction against the time, money and effort required to achieve a successful level of security preparedness - a recognised standard in other regulatory regimes (including Fire and Health and Safety).

What about locations run by volunteers?

Government intended for places of worship to receive bespoke treatment under the duty, in reflection of the existing range of mitigation activities delivered and funded by Government to reduce their vulnerability to terrorism and hate crime. All places of worship will be placed within the standard tier of the Duty regardless of their capacity, barring a small cohort across all faiths that charge tourists for entry and/or hire out the site for large commercial events.

Charities, community groups and social enterprises own and operate a broad range of locations (museums, national trust sites, sizeable public venues e.g., the royal opera house and national theatre). Some organisations also hire out premises to others for various purposes. As most locations owned or operated by charitable organisations, community groups and social enterprises will likely fall below the 800+ capacity threshold, Government considers the requirements to be proportionate

Will this affect accessibility?

Duty requirements will vary but would for many include changes to security systems and processes, and how staff are trained. As such, many changes the Duty will drive are likely to be 'behind the scenes' that the public would not notice. In some instances, physical security

features might however be obvious to the public but they should never compromise accessibility.

How will Martyn's Law be enforced?

An inspection capability will be established to seek to educate, advise, and ensure compliance with the Duty. Where necessary, the inspectorate will use a range of sanctions to ensure that breaches are effectively dealt with.

How will you ensure this doesn't create undue burden on businesses?

[Consultation and ongoing](#) liaison with the business community is integral to our approach. Government has carefully considered the impact on premises and locations that may be captured. This includes ensuring requirements placed on Duty holders are proportionate whilst achieving better public security, and without placing undue burden on parties responsible for public places. However, it is reasonable that many locations should take appropriate and proportionate measures to protect their staff and the public.

Is there support for this legislation?

The [Manchester Arena Inquiry Volume One Report](#) strongly recommended the introduction of a duty to improve the safety and security of public venues.

The [London Bridge and Borough Market inquests](#) also recommended the introduction of legislation which would govern the duties of public authorities regarding protective security.

Seven in ten respondents to the [Protect Duty consultation](#) agreed that those responsible for publicly accessible locations (PALs) should take appropriate and proportionate measures to protect the public from attacks. This [18-week consultation](#) This 18-week consultation closed on 2nd July 2021 and received a total of 2,755 responses from a wide range of participants across the UK.

Figen Murray and the Martyn's Law campaign team have tirelessly campaigned for the introduction of new legislation. Their efforts have helped Government raise awareness of this important issue. Collaboration continues as we engage both the public and industry

partners to debate how we can work together to improve public security.

Proposals to date have been well received by the security community and Government's commitment to this reform has been broadly welcomed in Parliament, as Members of both Houses recognise how important it is to improve safety and security for our citizens, so they can go about their lives without fear.

Will Martyn's Law apply to all of the UK?

Yes. The legislation will apply across England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, as national security is a reserved matter for the UK Government.

When will this important legislation be introduced?

The Government will introduce the Protect Duty as soon as parliamentary time allows.

When will the Protect Duty become law?

It is not possible to give a date. There will be a lead in time allowing for those captured by the Duty to prepare for commencement, and as soon as the parliamentary timetable is known this will be set out.

What are you doing to ensure public places have appropriate security before Martyn's Law is implemented?

Martyn's Law is one part of our extensive efforts across Government including those of the police and security services, to combat the threat of terrorism. There remains an extensive programme of guidance in place which has been developed by security experts, Counter Terrorism Policing, and other partners to provide stakeholders and others responsible for public places, with high quality advice. Many businesses and organisations already do excellent work to improve their security and preparedness – however the absence of legislative requirements has at times led to inconsistencies and lack of clarity on accountability. Government wants to redress this position through this reform.

How will my business be supported on Martyn's Law?

Dedicated guidance and support will be provided for Martyn's Law, to ensure that those in scope have the required information on what to do and how best to do it. As part of this approach, we will expand the support available to those responsible for delivering security in public places.

A new online platform has been developed by the National Counter Terrorism Security Office (NaCTSO), Home Office and Pool Reinsurance to support all those seeking to enhance their protective security. ProtectUK is a central, consolidated hub for trusted guidance, advice, learning and engagement with experts in security and Counter Terrorism. It will serve as the 'go to' resource for free, 24/7 access the latest information on protective security and will be regularly updated with new engaging content and increased functionality.

Section 182 Guidance (Environmental Services, Robert Smith)

Synopsis of report:

This is an information only report to update Members on the revised Section 182 Guidance for The Licensing Act 2003.

Recommendation(s):

None. This report is for information

1. Context and background of report

- 1.1 Section 182 Guidance (the 'Guidance') for The Licensing Act 2003 is routinely updated every few years, this latest update was published on 22 December 2022; the previous update was in April 2018.
- 1.2 This 'Guidance' is provided to licensing authorities in relation to the carrying out of their functions under the 2003 Act. It also provides information to magistrates' courts hearing appeals against licensing decisions and has been made widely available for the benefit of those who run licensed premises, their legal advisers and the general public. It is a key medium for promoting best practice, ensuring consistent application of licensing powers across England and Wales and for promoting fairness, equal treatment and proportionality.

2. Report

- 2.1 The key changes to the 'Guidance' are set out below:
 - i) Entitlement to work in the UK for personal license holders. Changes from paragraphs 4.8 through to 4.49 (was 4.19) Criminal Record. Clarifying post Brexit right to work arrangements and how the Licensing authority check the individual has a right to work in the UK by using a weblink.
 - ii) Persons operating an alcohol delivery service. It is now suggested that they may consider contacting their licensing authority for its view on whether this form of alcohol sale is permitted, where previously it said they should contact their licensing authority.
 - iii) Paragraphs 4.82 - 4.84 are new and clarify the circumstances when a closure notice may be served and when an application may be made to a court to close the premises.
 - iv) Paragraph 6.11 now has an additional sentence to clarify that Home Office Immigration Enforcement is not a responsible authority in relation to club premises certificates.
 - v) Paragraph 7.15 updating the TENS statutory limits. An increase in the number of TENS applied for by a premise increases from 15 to 20 and

the maximum total duration of the events increases from 21 days per calendar year to 26 days in the 2022 to 2023 calendar years. There is some speculation that this increase may become permanent from 2024.

- vi) Change 6 – Paragraph 7.34 clarifying that there is no right to appeal if a late TENs application has an objection from the police or Environmental Health. In this case the event is invalid and cannot go ahead.
- vii) Paragraph 8.76 stating that full variations should not be used to vary substantially the premises to which the license relates. If there is a substantial change to the premises there should be a new license rather than use a variation.
- viii) Paragraph 10.5 a change in wording to clarify that conditions should be interpreted in accordance with the applicant’s intentions and should be appropriate and proportionate for the promotion of the licensing objectives. This is important as an applicant’s conditions will often be unenforceable and ambiguous.
- ix) Paragraph 14.66 has been added to bring licensing more in line with planning and refers to the agent of change. This means that someone responsible for a change in a vicinity, for example a developer, is also responsible for the impact of that change. This principle, which exists to a degree in planning policy already, is relevant to existing pubs, bars and other venues that host and play music but find themselves subject to complaints by residents who have moved into residential developments that were built since the licensed premises was established.
- x) Removal of Annexe A – documents that demonstrate entitlement to work in the UK. This has now been covered in change (i) by using embedded links to government websites.

3. Policy framework implications

- 3.1 No changes to our existing Statement of Licensing Policy are required.

4. Legal implications

- 4.1 Licensing Authorities must “have regard to” guidance issued by the Secretary of State under Section 182. To this effect, the guidance is binding on all Licensing Authorities. To depart from the guidance could give rise to an appeal or judicial review, and therefore any reasons for departure need to be given clearly.

5. Equality implications

- 5.1 None Identified.

6. Environmental/Sustainability/Biodiversity implications

- 6.1 None identified.

7. **Other implications (where applicable)**

7.1 None identified.

(For information)

Background papers

Section 182 Guidance Licensing Act 2003

[Revised guidance issued under section 182 of Licensing Act 2003 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/section-182-guidance-licensing-act-2003)

Runnymede Statement of Licensing Policy

<https://www.runnymede.gov.uk/downloads/file/886/statement-of-licensing-policy-2021-to-2026>