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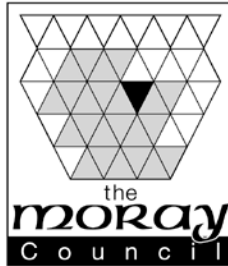
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**The Moray Licensing Board
Statement of Licensing Policy
for the Licensing (Scotland) Act 2005
Effective Period 30/11/2018 to 29/11/2021**

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This is the Statement of Licensing Policy of the Moray Licensing Board (“the Board”) issued under the Licensing (Scotland) Act 2005 (“the Act”).

The Board recognises that licensing is about regulating the sale of alcohol, the premises on which alcohol is sold, and for connected purposes within the terms of the Act.

1. Mission Statement

The Moray Licensing Board's aim is to serve the licensing needs of Moray as quickly and efficiently as possible, striking a balance between the business needs of its customers and the interests of the community as a whole in order to protect the public and further the licensing objectives.

To achieve this aim the Board will:

When deciding on policies, reach out to all parts of society and genuinely reflect their interests through the medium of the Forum;

Encourage an open and honest exchange of information in a customer - friendly setting and make decisions in a fair and reasoned manner based around agreed and published policies; and

Be fair in all matters and in this context fairness includes having regard to and an interest in equality and diversity in all forms.

2. Overriding Principle

The overriding principle will be that each matter will be judged on its own merits and each person will have the right to make representations on an application or to seek a review of a licence where such provision has been made in the Act. Applicants wishing to persuade the Board to depart from this statement of policy will need to demonstrate, by means of evidence, good reasons for so doing.

3. Introduction

3.1 The Moray Area

Moray has a population of 87,000 with three quarters of those living in or around the five main centres of Elgin, Forres, Keith, Buckie and Lossiemouth.

Traditionally there has been a reliance on fishing, farming, food, forestry, textiles and whisky. Service industries, including information services, continue to grow. The two RAF bases at Kinloss and Lossiemouth contribute greatly to local earnings and bring skilled and qualified staff in the area. Main transport links are via Inverness to the west and Aberdeen to the east, both of which have their own air connections.

3.2 The Duty to Consult On & Publish a Statement of Policy

Section 6 of the Licensing (Scotland) Act 2005 requires every Licensing Board to prepare and publish a statement of its licensing policy every three years. The policy must also be kept under review during the three year period and revised as necessary.

Before determining this policy, the Board consulted the persons listed in Appendix I. The Board has had regard to the views of all those listed and the views were given appropriate weight when the policy was determined.

3.3 The Board

The Board is made up of 9 members of the Moray Council with a quorum of 5. The Board is supported by a Clerk, Depute Clerks and administrative support staff. From time to time, the Board may also form sub-committee(s) to perform certain functions.

For details of the Board's scheme of delegation see paragraph 11 below.

3.4 Contacts

The Clerk to the Board is Alasdair McEachan however for daily enquiries the Depute Clerk is Sean Hoath:

Moray Licensing Board
Council Offices
High Street
Elgin
IV30 1BX
01343 563077
sean.hoath@moray.gov.uk

3.5 The Forum

The Moray Council has established a Local Licensing Forum ("the Forum") for the area of Moray. The Forum is representative of the community and will advise the Board on general matters of policy only. The Forum will not advise on or discuss individual cases.

Members of the Forum include (where relevant*) persons resident within the Moray area, holders of premises and personal licenses and persons having functions relating to health, education and social work. After the period of transition, 2009, the Forum will meet at least four (4) times per year and once a year with the Board.

The Board will have regard to the views of the Forum and will give reasons should it decide to depart from those views.

*The business of the Forum is not invalidated by the absence of one or more such persons.

3.6 Other Responsible Authorities

In formulating this statement of policy the Board has had regard to the views, if any, expressed by the following bodies:

- Planning and Building Standards Departments
- Environmental Services Department
- The Police
- The Fire Authority
- The NHS
- The Moray Local Licensing Forum
- The Scottish Tourist Board

3.7 Tourism

The Moray area is well known for its whisky trails and coastal scenery and as such is a popular tourist destination. Tourism contributes greatly to the local economy and is welcomed.

Accordingly, the Board will welcome measures in operating plans that actively seek to promote tourism and stimulate the local economy.

3.8 Transport

Main transport links are via Inverness to the west and Aberdeen to the east, both of which have their own air connections.

Guidance requires this policy statement to identify any arrangement between the LSO and the Police for reporting views/concerns to the local Transport Committee. There are currently no such arrangements.

4. Objectives

4.1 Licensing Objectives

The Board will seek to promote the following 5 licensing objectives set out in the Act within this statement of policy and its decision making processes:

- Preventing crime and disorder
- Securing public safety
- Preventing public nuisance
- Protecting and improving public health
- Protecting children from harm

4.2 Measures to Promote the Objectives

Set out below are general measures that the Board has decided will help to promote the five licensing objectives. The Board has found it helpful to ask other public bodies for sector specific guidance to include with this statement. Where such additional guidance has been made available, it can be found in the Appendices.

It should be noted that Licensing law is not the primary mechanism for the control of nuisance and antisocial behaviour by individuals once they are no longer on the licensed premises and beyond the direct control of the individual, club or business holding the licence, certificate or authorisation concerned.

5. General Communication

5.1 Communication

In general communication will be accepted by letter sent by post or document exchange (to the addresses above), by facsimile (to the number above) or by electronic mail addressed to licensing@moray.gov.uk

All communication should be addressed to the Clerk to the Moray Licensing Board.

If a party has made representations and wishes to withdraw the same then that party should indicate this to the Clerk of the Board in writing no later than 7 days before the hearing. If all representations are withdrawn then, in some cases, the hearing may be cancelled and the application may be considered under delegated powers. Otherwise the application may be considered as unopposed.

If an objection / representation is not withdrawn and so must be heard then if the Board decides to reject the notice of objection / 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.

Except where otherwise provided, a requirement to give a notice (or to notify) is a requirement to give notice in writing; and for that purpose, a message sent by facsimile transmission or electronic mail must be treated as a notice given in writing.

5.2 Information Sharing

As part of application processing and/or pursuant to promoting the licensing objectives information may be exchanged with and/or sought from partner organisations such as those detailed in paragraph 8.1 below.

5.3 FOI publication scheme

See section 12.2 below

5.4 Data Protection

Licensing applications contain a lot of data, some of which may be personal data or event sensitive personal data.

Personal data is anything relating to an individual who can be identified from the data or a combination of the data and other information held.

Sensitive personal data is defined by reference to a list of particular information including, amongst other things, details of past convictions for offences.

The data controller is the Moray Council.

Please see the Moray Council's website www.moray.gov.uk/licenisng for details of the licensing privacy notice.

The data controller exercises functions under the Licensing (Scotland) Act 2005, the Gambling Act 2005 and associated legislation for the purposes of regulation, the administration of justice and other functions of a public nature in the interest of the public.

5.5 Irregularities / Mistakes

The Board may disregard any irregularity resulting from a failure to comply with a procedural provision where that irregularity comes to its attention prior to it making a determination of the matter in hand.

If the Board considers that any person may have been prejudiced by any such irregularity, it must take such steps that it considers necessary to remedy the consequences of the irregularity, before reaching its determination.

The Board may correct clerical mistakes in any document recording a determination of the Board, or errors arising in such a document from an accidental slip or omission.

5.6 Translation

Please see the start of this policy for statements regarding translation services. Translations are available upon request.

6. General Considerations

6.1 Social Responsibility

The Moray Licensing Board fully supports the idea of social responsibility in relation to licensed premises. The Board therefore considers it appropriate and proportionate to include a condition on all licences as follows:

"The licence holder must have in place a duty of care policy to ensure a standard approach is taken when any patron appears to be displaying signs of excessive

intoxication. The purpose of this policy is to reduce vulnerability through intoxication, however attained.

All staff must have additional training in identifying signs of excessive intoxication and an enhanced awareness of vulnerability through intoxication. This should include use of material such as the ' Who are You ' video (whoareyou.nz) or similar.

All related training should be recorded and such records available for inspection by Police and Licensing Standards Officers."

Children in Licensed Premises

It is a licensing objective that children and young people should be protected from harm. The Act defines "a child" as a person under the age of 16. A "young person" means a person aged 16 or 17. The protection of children from harm is an important consideration for the Board and the Board will welcome measures from applicants to increase accessibility for families, where appropriate, including provision of facilities suitable for children and young persons.

In general applicants are free to choose whether to allow access for children and young persons including the terms of such access, the ages to be allowed, the times for access and the places to which access will be granted. Detailed arrangements should be made very clear in the operating plan.

The Board will generally make a site visit to inspect the premises both in respect of new premises licence applications as well as applications to vary the provisions for access for children/young persons.

The Board has decided that it will not automatically add conditions to a premises or occasional licence where children and young persons are to be allowed access.

Instead, once particular area(s) have been identified the onus will be on applicants to demonstrate to the Board that those areas are suitable for children and/or young persons. Applicants should consider doing this through the medium of the risk assessment. This again emphasises the importance of applicants completing the risk assessment document. If the pro-forma document itself is felt to be inadequate then applicants are free to supplement the same with as much information as possible.

The Board will take into account the local knowledge of members about particular premises and may call applicants to a hearing to be questioned on the suitability of access for children and young persons.

The Board will naturally be more concerned about children and young persons potentially entering a vertical drinking establishment. In traditional "bar" type premises or areas the general atmosphere is less likely to be suitable for under 18's as adults tend not to moderate their behaviour. Problem indicators would include:

- General culture of drinking and/or vertical drinking
- Absence of substantial food
- General absence of tables/chairs
- TV screens e.g. televised sport
- Pub games like pool and darts that are not separated (e.g. in another room) from the main bar area
- General adult atmosphere or areas e.g. unsuitable language and/or behaviour

In addition the Board is concerned with ensuring that wherever possible children and young persons are not required to pass through unsuitable areas in order to reach the toilets.

Of less concern will be those premises that establish a family friendly atmosphere with facilities designed to cater for families, including children and young persons. This may include areas such as:

- Areas set aside specifically for use by families or children or young persons (note such areas should be identified on the layout plan in accordance with Regulations)
- Dining areas
- Designated function halls
- Bars with more of a traditional lounge bar atmosphere e.g. tables, chairs, carpets

Whether or not designated play areas exist, where applicants detail areas to which they intend to allow access for children and young persons it would be helpful for applicants to detail the sorts of facilities that will be available in those areas.

Applicants should pay particular attention to matters set out below when addressing the suitability of areas for children/young persons:

- Times for access. Suitability will be derived from a combination of information detailed in the operating plan. An essential element of this is the times as to when children/young people will be allowed access. Times will be examined in detail by the Board and times will need to be justifiable in terms of suitability. Traditionally 8:00pm (20:00) has been considered as a suitable terminal hour for younger children. However the Board recognises that changes in lifestyles and attitudes mean it is more common for families to eat later in the evening. It is noted that tourists are often accustomed to later dining hours. Therefore the Board considers 8pm to be unduly restrictive and is of the opinion that 10pm (22:00) is a suitable terminal date reflecting liberal international practice and the wish to promote family and family friendly environments and eating and drinking cultures.
- The Board recognises that certain activities like functions may justify later access. Particular attention will be paid to applications that appear to request persistent late night access for under 18's.
- Applicants should consider the suitability of children having access to gaming machines. Gambling is regulated by the Gambling Act 2005 and for gaming purposes children are considered to be all under 18's. Under that Act applicants have a duty under the Gambling Act 2005 to ensure that children do not access gaming machines above category D (as specified in the Gambling Act 2005). Licensed premises may have both Category C and Category D gaming machines and applicants should consider siting Category C machines (or possibly all machines) away from family-friendly areas, especially where no, or no satisfactory, measures in place to deny children access.
- The Board recognises that it is becoming more common for families to want to play games such as pool together. The Board is of the opinion that pool (or similar) tables may be suitable for children or young persons to access under the right circumstances/conditions. Again applicants should consider the proximity of any bar area and the potential for vertical drinking creating an unsuitable atmosphere. Applicants should also address in the risk assessment the desirability of moving tables away from such areas or at least decommissioning them at certain times.
- Dart boards or any such similar game(s) equipment are generally not suitable to be deployed and used in areas of licensed premises at times when children may have access. Where applicants wish to do so then they should address the issues in the risk assessment. The Board considers that access for young people to these facilities should be explained in the risk assessment. This will be particularly

true where young people may be taking part in darts leagues where the presence of adults in a vertical drinking atmosphere may render access unsuitable.

- Families are often welcomed into licensed premises for the purpose of dining and a dining room will generally be one of the more suitable areas for access for children and young persons. Where catering facilities are offered applicants should consider the desirability of making children's portions and/or specific food suitable for children available.

To address the above, where the Board considers that inclusion of a particular item within child-friendly areas is not consistent with the licensing objectives and where it appears necessary to the Board to promote the licensing objective of protecting children from harm, in areas and at times to which children have access to licensed premises the Board may consider adding conditions as follows:-

- Category C machines (or possible all gaming machines) should be cited away from child-friendly areas and measures should be put in place to the satisfaction of the Moray Licensing Board to ensure that children and young persons are denied access.
- Pool tables / dart boards / similar game(s) or equipment should be moved away from areas where children and/or young persons have access and/or measures should be put in place to the satisfaction of the Moray Licensing Board to ensure that children and/or young persons are denied access.
- Children's portions and/or specific food suitable for children should be made available at times when children and/or young persons are present and catering facilities are on offer.

Each case must be judged on its own merits. Therefore this list is not, and cannot, be an exhaustive one. The Board reserves the right to add further conditions in specific cases.

6.1 Baby changing

It is a mandatory condition attached to all premises licences where alcohol is sold for consumption on the premises and to which children under the age of 5 are to be admitted that there must be facilities for baby changing which are to be accessible to either gender.

There is no definition of what constitutes baby changing facilities. Usually customers would expect to have somewhere to go as a safe environment to change a baby. Many premises have facilities incorporated into a disabled toilet. Alternatively there are specially designed, portable baby changing tables / trolleys.

Members' Clubs are exempt from this premises licence condition.

6.2 Outdoor Areas

Outdoor areas will normally form part of the licensed area of the premises and should be clearly defined on the layout plan. This is essential in places that are the subject of a byelaw against drinking in public places.

Where an outdoor area is not part of the licensed area of the premises then it can only be used for the consumption of alcohol where the premises has the facility to sell alcohol for consumption off the premises and where no byelaw is in place.

The Moray Council Environmental Health section can provide advice regarding smoking shelters.

Use of pavement areas for outdoor drinking facilities is subject to permission from the Council's Roads department, which should be obtained separately. Particularly for pavement areas, applicants should give consideration to the following matters and

where appropriate some or all of these matters may be the subject of conditions on the licence:

- the outside area will be delineated for patrons in accordance with the layout plan, this may include the use of barriers
- use of the outside area for consuming food and alcohol will normally be subject to patrons being seated and therefore use will be limited by the number of seats available
- the maximum number of seats available should be stated so as to ensure that no patron strays outside of the licensed area
- patrons should not normally be allowed to take any drinks (including alcohol) or food outside the premises (which expression includes the outside area) other than off sales sold on the premises
- the licence holder will provide adequate signage in appropriate places to advise patrons of the terms of use of the outside area and particularly to warn patrons that consumption of alcohol outside of the premises (inclusive of the outside area) will be an offence if there is a byelaw against drinking in public places
- the terminal hour for the consumption of food and alcohol within the outside area shall generally be 22:00 (10:00pm) after which food and alcohol will not be allowed in the outside area
- consideration should be given as to when children and young persons will be allowed in the outside area – perhaps up to 22:00 (10:00pm)
- the tables, chairs and associated furniture/removeable items will be removed from the outside area immediately following closure of the outside area and the area will be cleared by 22:30 (10:30pm). Tables, chairs and associated furniture/removeable items will not be placed outside before 08:30 (8:30am)
- the outside area will be suitably monitored (along with the remainder of the premises) at all times it is in use whether for eating, drinking or smoking for example by the use of CCTV, and staff (including door staff whether employed or contracted for) for compliance with all conditions
- the outside area should be controlled and reasonable efforts must be made so as to minimise potential noise and/or light nuisance to neighbours and no music amplified or otherwise will be permitted in the outside area
- the premises will provide suitable receptacle(s) for patrons to dispose of rubbish, particularly that related to smoking, and will ensure that the outside area remains clean and tidy at all times

6.3 Members' Clubs

Members' Clubs that are qualifying clubs enjoy certain exemptions/privileges. Those include reduced fees, no requirement to have a premises manager etc.

For a club to qualify, its constitution must contain a whole list of matters as set out in the Clubs Regulations. In turn the club must comply with its constitution. It is also an essential element of any Members' Club/Voluntary Organisation that it is established and run otherwise than for financial gain. A club must not be conducted for the purpose of making a profit.

Clubs will be asked to provide a copy of their constitution with any application. Clubs should also keep the Board advised of changes to the constitution.

If all the required provisions are not in the constitution, then it does not prevent the club being a club or even holding a licence. It will mean, however, that all the exemptions like reduced fees will be lost. Similarly, if the provisions are in the constitution but are not being complied with then again it will mean the loss of all privileges or even the loss of the licence itself if the Moray Licensing Board decides to hold a review hearing.

Two key requirements for a qualifying club mean that anyone who is to be supplied with alcohol on the premises must be:

- a member or genuine guest of a member or a member of another qualifying club;
AND
- for guests properly signed in.

There is no obligation to sign in persons who are not supplied with alcohol but in practical terms it would seem easier just to sign everyone in. Otherwise clubs will need to be very sure that such persons will not be supplied with alcohol. It is also the case that where a non member is to be supplied with alcohol then:

- he/she must be on the premises at the invitation of a member and must be accompanied by that member; AND
- he/she must be signed in.

There is no definite answer to the question of how many people can be signed in? The answer may be stated in the club's constitution. If not then the natural limit will be the number of people that the member can reasonably accompany. It would not generally be acceptable, for example, for members to sign a blank visitors' book and leave anyone and everyone to simply sign their name underneath. If a member is inviting a guest then the member should really know everyone who is there at his/her invitation.

Another privilege enjoyed by clubs is the ability to apply for an occasional licence, even where a premise licence is currently in force. This is a very important entitlement because the normal members and guests and signing in rules are suspended when an occasional licence is in force. This means that a club can admit members of the public in general and can supply them with alcohol without having to sign them in, by obtaining an occasional licence for that particular occasion/event.

By virtue of it being a very generous provision, clubs are limited in the number of occasional licences that can be obtained. So the entitlement must be used but must also be used wisely. The limit is:

- not more than 4 occasional licenses each having effect for a period of 4 days or more; and
- not more than 12 occasional licences each having effect for a period of less than 4 days

provided that, in any period of 12 months, the total number of days does not exceed 56.

6.4 Hours

The overriding principle is that each application will be considered on its individual merits.

The Board expects that customers be given adequate notice about opening hours in general and advanced warning of last orders and time. This may be in the form of signage as well as announcements. In terms of the adequacy of an advanced warning, what is adequate will vary with circumstances but applicants may consider 30 minutes as reasonable in this regard.

To assist applicants the Board has given the following general indications with regard to opening hours:

6.4.1 General Operating Hours

Licensed hours must be detailed in the operating plan of every premises.

The Board will generally consider applications for up to 15 hours in any 24 hour period as being reasonable. Any application for licensed hours for more than 15 hours will be the subject of additional scrutiny and applicants may be expected to justify their requests.

The Board does not wish to unnecessarily inhibit the development of a thriving and safe evening and night-time local economy, which is important for investment, employment, and tourism.

6.4.2 Off Sale Hours

The Board must refuse an application for off sales that would result in alcohol being sold before 10.00 a.m., after 10.00 p.m. or both on any day.

However, this does not automatically mean that applicants requesting an off-sales licence for the whole of the time from 10.00 a.m. to 10.00 p.m. will automatically be granted the same. The Board will still have regard to the licensing objectives.

6.4.3 24 Hour Opening

The Board observes the presumption against routine 24 hour opening of licensed premises. The Licensing Board must refuse the application unless they are satisfied that there are exceptional circumstances for justification.

In this context limited exceptional circumstances will only be justified by a specific event of very high local, national or international importance.

6.4.4 Early and Late opening Hours

6.4.4.1 Early Opening

Early opening will be considered as any premises that wish to open before 11:00 a.m. Where such an application is made the Board is of the opinion that it would be more consistent with the licensing objectives for the operational emphasis to be on food or tourism as opposed to vertical drinking establishments. The Board will expect applicants to demonstrate measures that promote the licensing objectives. The Board further considers that it would be difficult for any application to justify the sale of alcohol prior to 9:00 a.m. unless there are exceptional circumstances.

6.4.4.2 Late Opening

The national position is that late opening will be considered as any premises that wish to remain open after 1:00 a.m. Such premises will be subject to mandatory late opening conditions and the Board may attach further conditions. The later a premises wishes to open, the more the Board will expect applicants to demonstrate measures that promote the licensing objectives and justify the request for late hours. The Board further considers that it would be difficult for any application to justify the sale of alcohol after 3:00 a.m. unless there are exceptional circumstances.

The Board will continue to support local Schemes such as Pub Watch, Safer City Centre Initiatives and Door Safe Schemes. The Board recognises that Voluntary Schemes amongst licensees can reduce public disorder and nuisance offences taking place within local communities. Where appropriate, the Board will encourage membership of such Schemes.

6.4.5 Curfew

Certain late opening premises have traditionally been subject to a curfew in Moray. The curfew is designed to prevent customers intending to drink past 1:30 a.m. from drifting between premises and/or remaining on the streets to possibly be the source of antisocial behaviour, public nuisance or public disturbance. It also staggers leaving

times for certain premises thus reducing the overall numbers of people on the streets at any one time.

The Board considers that the curfew is no longer an effective and proportionate means of promoting licensing objectives and such a condition should not automatically be attached to any premises licence. The Board may consider such a condition (in accordance with wording below) to be appropriate in response to a particular application or set of circumstances, however it will no longer be automatically added to licences.

It is understood that applicants can take their own view on the use of curfews in respect of their own premises and set curfews as they consider appropriate.

This is a sample of the curfew condition:

Curfew

The premises will be subject to a curfew at any time when the premises will be open after 01:30 (1.30am), including seasonal variations. A curfew will apply at 00:30 (12.30am) such that the premises must deny entry to patrons (except residents) after 00:30, including re-entry to those patrons (except residents) that leave the licensed area of the premises for any reason after 00:30.

6.4.6 Seasonal Hours

This section should include details of all hours in respect of regular/special events that can be anticipated.

Christmas and New Year are obviously special occasions but given that they occur every year on the same dates allowance should be made for opening hours within operating plans.

The Board issues Christmas and New Year guideline hours and applicants that include reference to those guideline hours within their operating plan will be allowed to trade to those hours if they wish.

Licensing hours required outside of those detailed in the operating plan would have to be the subject of an extended hours application.

6.4.7 Drinking Up

Drinking up time is 15 minutes under normal circumstances and 30 minutes where alcohol was sold for consumption with a meal.

Premises should consider a winding down policy and measures within such a policy to promote the licensing objectives through effective dispersal of patrons.

6.4.8 General Extension of Hours

On occasions of national, local or possibly international significance the Board has the authority to apply a general extension of licensing hours.

The Board will notify those affected of the granting of any general extension of hours. Such grants will always be posted on the Licensing Section of the Moray Council's website. In addition, in respect of either sector or local specific grants, the Board will notify premises individually. The Board may also publish details in local newspapers as it sees fit.

6.4.9 Duty to Trade

The information provided in operating plans will enable the Board and the Licensing Standards Officer to determine if a breach of the operating plan and/or the licence conditions has occurred. Where this is the case the Licensing Standards Officer or the Board may initiate a review of the licence.

Applicants should note that the Act allows anyone to apply to the Board for a review of the licence on any of the grounds set out in section 36 of the Act.

Applicants should not, for example, grossly overestimate their trading hours “just in case” they may be required.

The Board recognises that there may be circumstances that would reasonably cause a temporary reduction in the trading hours given in the operating plan. Such circumstance will not ordinarily be considered a breach of the operating plan.

The Board also recognises the need for businesses, especially in a rural environment, to remain economically viable when faced with a lack of demand. Licensed premises may wish to close early owing to a lack of customers and, therefore, not trade for their full complement of licensed trading hours. In this regard there is not considered to be a duty to trade and this will not ordinarily be treated as a breach of the operating plan.

However, in considering such issues, the Board will give particular attention to whether these “un-used” hours are preventing new entrants into the market. If so, it may be appropriate to review and/or amend the operating plan of the premises concerned.

6.4.10 **BST**

Section 66 of the Licensing (Scotland) Act 2005 states that the beginning or, as the case may be, ending of British Summer Time is to be disregarded for the purpose of determining the time at which that period of licensed hours ends and, accordingly, the period ends at the time it would have ended had British Summer Time not begun or ended.

Traditionally the time for changes to the clock is 1:00 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time.

Start of BST

On such date as is prescribed as the date in the Spring when the clocks go forward to mark the change over to British Summertime at 1:00 a.m. GMT clocks go forward to 2:00 a.m. BST.

Licensees who enjoy licensing hours beyond 1:00 a.m. GMT will be judged by reference to the number of hours after midnight when their operating plan authorises them to be open rather than by the actual time shown on the clock. This will mean that licensees who enjoy hours until 3:00 a.m. will have 3 hours beyond midnight. The clocks will move forward at 1:00 a.m. to 2:00 a.m. At that point the terminal hour will be when the clock shows 4:00 a.m. (assuming immediate alteration of the clock).

End of BST

On such date as prescribed as the date in the Autumn when the clocks go back to mark the changeover from BST back to GMT at 2:00 a.m. BST clocks go back to 1:00 a.m. GMT.

Licensees who enjoy licensing hours beyond 1:00 a.m. will similarly close according to the number of hours after midnight which they are authorised by the Licensing Board to be open rather than the actual time shown on the clock. Therefore premises licensed until 3:00 a.m. will close 3 hours after midnight, when the clock should again show 3:00 a.m. (assuming immediate alteration of the clock).

Any Licensee who enjoys hours up until 1.00 a.m. is unaffected by the change of clocks. The Board does not accept that those licensed until 1.00 a.m. gain an additional hour on the changeover to British Wintertime.

6.5 Byelaws

The Moray Council has introduced bye-laws prohibiting the consumption of alcohol in designated public places. These bye-laws in terms of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 currently apply to Elgin, Forres, Buckie, Keith and Lossiemouth.

The effect of the bye-laws is that any person who consumes alcoholic liquor in a designated public place shall be guilty of an offence. Licensed premises and Registered Clubs are exempt from the bye-laws. The bye-laws also state that they shall not have effect on 31 December from 6:00 p.m. until the end of that day and on 1 January until 6:00 a.m.

As licensed premises are exempt from any byelaw it is in the interests of applicants to take care to clearly mark on layout plans where external areas are to be counted as part of the licensed premises, for the purpose of outdoor drinking. Applicants within areas affected by a bye-law should also take all reasonable steps to exercise control over the outside area, notify customers of the existence of the bye-law and the obligation not to consume alcohol in public.

6.6 Underage Drinking

The Board strongly supports the use of the Access Moray Young Persons Card, which bears the Proof of Age Standards Scheme logo (PASS logo) available free to all young people under 26. To protect children and young persons and avoid crime the Board strongly urges licence holders and their staff to require the production of valid identification cards on a “no ID – no sale” basis.

Licensees are therefore strongly urged to practice due diligence to avoid underage sales. Due diligence will include:

- complying with the requirement to have an identification/challenge policy, i.e. to require ID if a customer appears under 25. This should also include clear signage to leave customers in no doubt as to the policy;
- training staff in the policy;
- ensuring that staff and customers comply with the policy; and
- keeping records regarding compliance including refusals.

This list is only illustrative and is not exhaustive.

6.7 Irresponsible Promotions

Protecting and improving public health is a licensing objective and the Board will view actions that encourage binge drinking as a serious matter.

Measures to tackle irresponsible drinks promotions will be welcomed.

The Board will require clear evidence linking the sale of alcohol to an inducement to the consumer to immediately drink to excess before a promotion will be considered as possibly irresponsible.

Initially complaints should be dealt with at a local level by the Licensing Standards Officer, who will mediate between the licensee and the Board to agree whether or not any promotion breached the mandatory licence conditions. In most cases it is hoped that these cases can be resolved in discussion between the LSO and the licensee without any sanctions being applied by the Board.

However, where the Board feels that further action is appropriate, it may instigate a review hearing to determine what action, if any, needed to be taken against the licensee concerned.

6.8 Overprovision

Section 7 of the Licensing (Scotland) Act 2005 requires each Licensing Board to include in its policy statement: a statement as to the extent to which the Board considers there to be an overprovision of:-

- (a) licensed premises, or
- (b) licensed premises of a particular description, in any locality within the Board's area.

The Moray Licensing Board has undertaken a recent assessment of overprovision and a copy of that assessment is included at Appendix II. The Board has also considered the report of Alcohol Focus Scotland, April 2018 "Alcohol Outlet Availability and Harm in Moray"

For reasons given within the assessment it has not been possible to identify any locality within Moray where data supports a robust and compelling argument that the prevalence of licensed premises has reached, or is close to reaching, saturation point.

Therefore there is no presumption against the granting of new licences within any locality within Moray. Nevertheless, the Moray Licensing Board recognises that each application for a premises licence is still to be judged on its own merits.

7. Licensing Standards Officer (LSO)

The LSO for the Moray area can be contacted at The Moray Council, PO Box 6760 , Elgin IV30 9BX or via licStandardsOfficers@moray.gov.uk
The LSO cannot provide legal advice on particular issues and advice should be sought from a solicitor.

The Board will work with the Police, LSO, Fire Authority, and other Council departments for the targeting of agreed problem and high-risk premises. Lower risk premises which are well managed and well maintained will be subject to less regular inspections.

8. Other Regulation

The Moray Licensing Board will not be used as an enforcement agency for other regulatory regimes.

Accordingly the Board will avoid, so far as possible, duplicating the roles of other regulatory regimes. Licensing law is not the primary mechanism for the general control of nuisance and antisocial behaviour by individuals once they are no longer on the Licensed Premises and beyond the direct control of the licence holder. The Board encourages applicants to consult with other relevant bodies when preparing their operating plans and any risk assessment.

Responsibility lies with applicants to comply with other regulatory regimes provided for by other Acts and Regulations. Applicants should make themselves aware of the requirements of other regimes and enforcement bodies and comply with the same. Complainants that come to the Moray Licensing Board regarding matters that could

more properly be dealt with by other enforcement bodies will automatically be directed to the appropriate person(s).

Applicants should also be mindful of the duty of Social Responsibility described above.

The Board has a duty to promote the licensing objectives and, in this regard, will view certain matters as particularly serious and as having an impact on the regulation of the sale of alcohol, the premises on which alcohol is sold and connected purposes within the terms of the Licensing (Scotland) Act 2005. Examples of particularly serious matters are included at Appendix III.

8.1 Partners

8.1.1 Police

The Board has asked the Police as a responsible authority to prepare a note on possible scenarios relating to licensed premises for door stewards to consider, for example search and seizure procedures.

The Moray Council and the police also operate in partnership in respect of local CCTV. Guidance on the specification and use of CCTV appears on the Licensing Board's website pages and is subject to updating from time to time.

Both of these documents have been produced on the Moray Council website and should be referred to by applicants.

8.1.2 Environmental

The Board has also asked The Moray Council Environmental Services Department as a responsible authority to prepare useful information and applicants will find at Appendix V a guide to preventing noise nuisance from licensed premises.

8.2 Relationships

Matters raised in relation to any application must be on relevant grounds and must relate to the sale of alcohol. Inevitably there will be a cross over between the licensing objectives and matters relevant to other regulatory regimes e.g. noise, planning, smoking, unsafe premises, fire prevention etc. Matters under these headings all relate to the licensing objectives. However they are also covered by other legislation and other regulators.

Where it is considered that objectors or representers are merely using the licensing system to their own ends rather than addressing the licensing objectives then matters raised may be rejected as vexatious.

8.3 Extra Information for Partner Organisations

Please refer to section 10.1.1 below.

Where further information is sought then applicants are strongly advised to provide the same with their application. In the absence of information that may be required by consultees/partner organisations to meaningfully comment the application may be

delayed by objections/representations that will need to be addressed (by additional information) before the application can proceed.

9. Types of Licence & Applications

For application processes please see section 10 below.

There are several types of Licences and Applications:

9.1 Premises

The operating plan should set out clearly the applicant's proposals including the activities that would be undertaken on the premises, proposed opening hours and their policy in relation to access for children.

The Moray Licensing Board will welcome accessibility for families including children and facilities suitable to cater for children.

The Board should be able to determine with certainty the kind of operation which would be permitted in terms of the licence, and be assured that the premises will continue to operate on that basis once a licence is granted.

9.2 Personal

Every premises will require one or more personal licence holders.

The personal licence is intended to ensure that anyone managing premises is suitably capable of doing so. Whilst the Act requires every sale to be "authorised" by a personal licence holder, such authorisation can be a general one.

The Board will expect the terms of any general authorisation for the sale of alcohol to be specific, available for inspection by any Licensing Standards Officer, brought to the attention of and signed by all parties involved and enforced by the premises manager.

The Board does not consider that a personal licence holder is required to be on the premises at all times. However where a personal licence holder is not present they are not removed from all responsibility. This should be addressed in the terms of the authorisation

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2. Occasional licence

An **occasional licence** will be subject to the mandatory conditions as set out in Schedule 4 of the Licensing (Scotland) Act 2005. An occasional licence may also be subject to the following:

- The Board's condition regarding a curfew if appropriate for which see section 6.5.5 above
- The mandatory condition regarding first aid as contained in Schedule 3 to the Licensing (Scotland) Act 2005
 - The Board will take any consultee response into account when granting a licence and before making a final decision may seek agreement from the applicant as to whether the applicant agrees certain conditions. The Board may publish a list of possible conditions to which the licence may be subject from time to time.
- . NB where stewards are required applicants are advised to review the requirements for stewards to have appropriate SIA registration at

The following matters are also relevant to occasional licences:

- Occasional licenses authorise the sale of alcohol only and the issue of a licence is not to be taken as any endorsement of the event or other arrangements e.g. those related to building standards, fire safety or food hygiene. It is always up to the organisers to undertake their own risk assessments and organisers remain responsible for public safety. Licences may be issued with a disclaimer to that effect.

9.2.1 EU SD & Electronic Applications

Applications can be accepted in electronic format, paper format or a combination of the two.

10. Applications Processes

10.1 General Pre Application Matters

Info & Docs Required

Risk Assessment

The Board strongly recommends that applicants complete a risk assessment in respect of the premises and to provide a copy of this to the Board with the application and operating plan. Licensees are reminded that all activity directly connected to their premises, both inside and out, should be considered.

Adopting a risk assessment approach will mean that applicants should better understand what steps are required to complete the operating plan in a manner which enables the Board and Responsible Authorities and Interested Parties to assess how they will seek to promote the licensing objectives. A risk assessment is as individual as an operating plan and will vary according to the nature of the business.

The Board recognises that applicants best understand their business and it is for applicants to decide what is appropriate in each case.

If a risk assessment is not completed then applicants should be demonstrating how these matters have been addressed through the operating plan provided.

Applicants are particularly directed towards the section regarding children in licensed premises (at 11.2) as the risk assessment will be particularly important in this regard.

The pro-forma risk assessment can be found at Appendix VI.

10.1.1.1 Operating Plan

The operating plan for the premises should comply with regulations. Every operating plan must set out clearly the applicant's proposals including the activities that would be undertaken on the premises, proposed opening hours and their policy in relation to access for children.

Operating plans will encourage a flexible licensing regime. They must make clear to the Board how the premises are to be run, including full details of all activities to be undertaken on the premises and the times they will be undertaken. This will include seasonal variations. Operating plans must be provided with each application in a

prescribed format and should be particular to each premises and not completed in general terms.

The operating plan should include detailed information and, in turn, the information provided will enable the Board to make an informed decision and later determine if a breach of the operating plan and/or the licence conditions has occurred.

The Board recognises that it is not always possible for licence holders to predict customer demand and requirements. However a balance must be struck between vague references to potential activities and definite details of actual activities. Matters that cannot be predicted when formulating an operating plan can be the subject of an occasional license, an occasional extension or, for regular activities, a variation to the operating plan.

Where a material breach of the operating plan has occurred, the Licensing Standards Officer or the Board may initiate a review of the licence. The Act allows anyone to apply to the Board for a review of the licence.

10.1.1.2 Layout Plan

The layout plan of the premises should comply with Regulations.

Where applicants wish to depart from the prescribed scale then plans that are line drawings will be accepted on a scale of 1:50.

Only 3 additional layout plans are required for licence applications.

Applicants are requested to pay particular attention in plans to area(s) where alcohol will be sold, seating arrangements and area(s) suitable for children, beer gardens, outdoor seating areas and smoking areas.

Where the premises cover more than one floor then there should be a layout plan for each floor.

The Board expects plans as far as possible to be of good quality. Inadequate and/or illegible plans may be rejected. Plans will be accepted in paper or electronic format.

For ease of distribution and security applicants are requested to note that wherever possible electronic format should be **.pdf**. Other types of specialist application, like **.cad**, or general applications prone to manual alteration should not be used as they may hinder processing and delay issue of any licence.

In addition electronic format files should be under 4 megabytes in size. This is owing to physical limitations of the current computer systems that support the Board's functions. Applicants are warned that file sizes over this limit may not be delivered at all and may not, therefore, be processed.

10.1.2 Guidance

Guidance is available on the Moray Licensing Board's web pages (at www.moray.gov.uk/licensing) or upon request (see contact section 3.4 above).

10.1.3 Forms and Fees

Forms and details of fees are also available on the Moray Licensing Board's web pages (at www.moray.gov.uk/licensing) or upon request (see contact section 3.4 above).

10.2 General Processing Application

10.2.1 Timescales

Attached at Appendix XI is a list of application types and their respective processing target dates.

The Moray Licensing Board aims to process all applications within the target dates and in many cases processing times will be significantly shorter than those quoted.

Tacit consent will not apply to the types of applications listed as it is a criminal offence to sell alcohol without the correct licence in place.

10.2.2 Hearings

The Moray Licensing Board has produced a standard set of hearing procedures that are set out in full in Appendix IX.

The Moray Licensing Board will always endeavour to ensure that the rules of natural justice are observed.

Hearings will generally be conducted in public although The Moray Licensing Board may deliberate in private.

In exceptional circumstances, for example to protect a particular commercial interest, a party may request that a hearing be conducted in private. Consideration will be given to this having regard to the interests of natural justice, fairness and potential prejudice to other parties.

In general a hearing will take the form of a discussion led by The Moray Licensing Board and in particular the Convenor. The Moray Licensing Board wishes to create, as far as possible, a less formal and more relaxed atmosphere so as not to intimidate parties.

Each party will have the opportunity to address the Board and present evidence.

10.2.3 Conditions

The Board when considering any premises licence whose operating plan states that they wish to operate after 1:00 a.m. may find it appropriate to supplement the mandatory late opening conditions with other conditions. Sample additional conditions can be found in Appendix VII.

10.3 General Post Application

are subject to the disclaimer at section above. Personal licences will be issued with a credit card style badge as evidence that the holder has a personal licence. The badge does not take the place of the paper licence. It is merely issued for convenience so that the holder can carry evidence of the licence without having to carry the licence at all times. The police and the LSO have agreed to accept the badge as evidence that a licence is in place but they may still require production of the paper licence itself. Where first aid is required as part of a mandatory or discretionary condition on any licence, the Moray Licensing Board has decided that the training standard set by the Health and Safety Executive for either the Basic First

Aid at Work (FAW) or the newer Emergency First Aid at Work (EFAW) certificate will be adopted as suitable for the purpose of the mandatory condition.

The standard adopted is equivalent to emergency first aid being a 6 hour one day course designed to meet the needs of persons appointed to be first aiders in the work place which covers those aspects of first aid required to meet emergency situations such as bleeding, breathing and resuscitation.

The HSE runs an accreditation scheme for first aid training providers and currently publishes a list of training organisations approved by the HSE to deliver First Aid at Work courses.

HSE first aid certificates expire after 3 years and towards the end of that period the certificate holder needs to undergo a refresher first aid course in order to renew the certificate. This will be a requirement of continuing to hold a valid certificate.

11. Scheme of Delegation

Attached at Appendix VIII is a copy of the Board's scheme of delegation.

12. Other Board Policies

12.1 Gambling 5.9

Attention is drawn to the Board's Statement Of Licensing Policy under the Gambling Act 2005 which can be accessed by following this link:

<http://www.moray.gov.uk/downloads/file101295.pdf>

12.2 Equalities

The Board has equality schemes in respect of race, disability and gender. The schemes can be found on the Moray Council's website at the following link:

www.moray.gov.uk/licensing

13. Complaints Procedure

The LSO will investigate complaints against licensed premises in relation to matters relating to the licensing objectives for which the licensing Board has responsibility. In the first instance, complainers are encouraged to raise the complaint directly with the licensee or business concerned to seek a resolution.

The Moray Licensing Board will expect all complaints to go through the mediation process before being referred to the Board.

Where a matter is not resolved by mediation, the Board will give each party the chance to make written submissions and comments on the other party's submissions before making a decision based on the facts. The Board may also choose to hold a hearing and will give the parties reasonable notice if they do so. If a hearing is to take place, procedures regarding the conduct of hearings can be found in Appendix IX.

The Board will consider the activities listed in Appendix III to be particularly serious matters when considering enforcement of the licensing objectives.

A full copy of the Complaints Procedure is also included at Appendix X.

The Board has adopted a freedom of information scheme under section 23 of the Freedom of Information (Scotland) Act 2002. A copy of this scheme can be accessed on the Moray Council website – www.moray.gov.uk/licensing

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