



# AGENDA

---

## LICENSING SUPPLEMENTARY COMMITTEE

**Date: TUESDAY, 27 AUGUST 2019 at 7.15 pm**

**Committee Room 1  
Civic Suite  
Catford Road  
London SE6 4RU**

**Enquiries to: Clare Weaser  
Telephone: 0208 314 7369 (direct line)  
Email: clare.weaser@lewisham.gov.uk**

This meeting is an open meeting and all items on the agenda may be audio recorded and/or filmed except for items numbered 5 on the Agenda. For legal reasons, those items will be considered in private with the press and public excluded.

### **MEMBERS**

#### **Councillors:**

Councillor Eva Stamirowski (Chair)  
Councillor Colin Elliott (Vice Chair)  
Councillor Tauseef Anwar  
Councillor Juliet Campbell  
Councillor Alan Hall  
Councillor Carl Handley  
Councillor Sue Hordijkenko  
Councillor Coral Howard  
Councillor Kim Powell  
Councillor Susan Wise

**Members are summoned to attend this meeting**

**Janet Senior  
Acting Chief Executive  
Civic Suite  
Catford  
London SE6 4RU  
Date: 15 August 2019**



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

The public are welcome to attend our committee meetings, however occasionally committees may have to consider some business in private. Copies of reports can be made available in additional formats on request.

## ORDER OF BUSINESS – PART 1 AGENDA

Item No		Page No.s
1.	Minutes	1
2.	Declaration of Interest	2 - 5
3.	Sex Establishments Fee Review August 2019	6 - 11
4.	Exclusion of the Press and Public	12



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

The public are welcome to attend our Committee meetings, however, occasionally, committees may have to consider some business in private. Copies of reports can be made available in additional formats on request.

# Agenda Item 1

LICENSING SUPPLEMENTARY COMMITTEE		
<b>Report Title</b>	<b>Minutes</b>	
<b>Key Decision</b>		<b>Item No. 1</b>
<b>Ward</b>		
<b>Contributors</b>	<b>Chief Executive</b>	
<b>Class</b>	<b>Part 1</b>	<b>Date: 27 August 2019</b>

## Recommendation

That the Minutes of the meeting of the Licensing Supplementary Committee, which was open to the press and public, held on 20 June 2019 (copies circulated separately) be confirmed and signed.

# Agenda Item 2

LICENSING SUPPLEMENTARY COMMITTEE		
Report Title	DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST	
Key Decision		Item No. 2
Ward		
Contributors	Chief Executive	
Class	Part 1	Date: 27 August 2019

Members are asked to declare any personal interest they have in any item on the agenda.

## 1 Personal interests

There are three types of personal interest referred to in the Council's Member Code of Conduct :-

- (1) Disclosable pecuniary interests
- (2) Other registerable interests
- (3) Non-registerable interests

## 2 Disclosable pecuniary interests are defined by regulation as:-

- (a) Employment, trade, profession or vocation of a relevant person\* for profit or gain
- (b) Sponsorship –payment or provision of any other financial benefit (other than by the Council) within the 12 months prior to giving notice for inclusion in the register in respect of expenses incurred by you in carrying out duties as a member or towards your election expenses (including payment or financial benefit from a Trade Union).
- (c) Undischarged contracts between a relevant person\* (or a firm in which they are a partner or a body corporate in which they are a director, or in the securities of which they have a beneficial interest) and the Council for goods, services or works.
- (d) Beneficial interests in land in the borough.
- (e) Licence to occupy land in the borough for one month or more.
- (f) Corporate tenancies – any tenancy, where to the member's knowledge, the Council is landlord and the tenant is a firm in which the relevant person\* is a

partner, a body corporate in which they are a director, or in the securities of which they have a beneficial interest.

- (g) Beneficial interest in securities of a body where:-
- (a) that body to the member's knowledge has a place of business or land in the borough; and
  - (b) either
    - (i) the total nominal value of the securities exceeds £25,000 or 1/100 of the total issued share capital of that body; or
    - (ii) if the share capital of that body is of more than one class, the total nominal value of the shares of any one class in which the relevant person\* has a beneficial interest exceeds 1/100 of the total issued share capital of that class.

\*A relevant person is the member, their spouse or civil partner, or a person with whom they live as spouse or civil partner.

### **(3) Other registerable interests**

The Lewisham Member Code of Conduct requires members also to register the following interests:-

- (a) Membership or position of control or management in a body to which you were appointed or nominated by the Council
- (b) Any body exercising functions of a public nature or directed to charitable purposes, or whose principal purposes include the influence of public opinion or policy, including any political party
- (c) Any person from whom you have received a gift or hospitality with an estimated value of at least £25

### **(4) Non registerable interests**

Occasions may arise when a matter under consideration would or would be likely to affect the wellbeing of a member, their family, friend or close associate more than it would affect the wellbeing of those in the local area generally, but which is not required to be registered in the Register of Members' Interests (for example a matter concerning the closure of a school at which a Member's child attends).

### **(5) Declaration and Impact of interest on member's participation**

- (a) Where a member has any registerable interest in a matter and they are present at a meeting at which that matter is to be discussed, they must declare the nature of the interest at the earliest opportunity and in any

event before the matter is considered. The declaration will be recorded in the minutes of the meeting. If the matter is a disclosable pecuniary interest the member must take no part in consideration of the matter and withdraw from the room before it is considered. They must not seek improperly to influence the decision in any way. **Failure to declare such an interest which has not already been entered in the Register of Members' Interests, or participation where such an interest exists, is liable to prosecution and on conviction carries a fine of up to £5000**

- (b) Where a member has a registerable interest which falls short of a disclosable pecuniary interest they must still declare the nature of the interest to the meeting at the earliest opportunity and in any event before the matter is considered, but they may stay in the room, participate in consideration of the matter and vote on it unless paragraph (c) below applies.
- (c) Where a member has a registerable interest which falls short of a disclosable pecuniary interest, the member must consider whether a reasonable member of the public in possession of the facts would think that their interest is so significant that it would be likely to impair the member's judgement of the public interest. If so, the member must withdraw and take no part in consideration of the matter nor seek to influence the outcome improperly.
- (d) If a non-registerable interest arises which affects the wellbeing of a member, their, family, friend or close associate more than it would affect those in the local area generally, then the provisions relating to the declarations of interest and withdrawal apply as if it were a registerable interest.
- (e) Decisions relating to declarations of interests are for the member's personal judgement, though in cases of doubt they may wish to seek the advice of the Monitoring Officer.

## **(6) Sensitive information**

There are special provisions relating to sensitive interests. These are interests the disclosure of which would be likely to expose the member to risk of violence or intimidation where the Monitoring Officer has agreed that such interest need not be registered. Members with such an interest are referred to the Code and advised to seek advice from the Monitoring Officer in advance.

## **(7) Exempt categories**

There are exemptions to these provisions allowing members to participate in decisions notwithstanding interests that would otherwise prevent them doing so. These include:-

- (a) Housing – holding a tenancy or lease with the Council unless the matter relates to your particular tenancy or lease; (subject to arrears exception)
- (b) School meals, school transport and travelling expenses; if you are a parent or guardian of a child in full time education, or a school governor unless the matter relates particularly to the school your child attends or of which you are a governor;
- (c) Statutory sick pay; if you are in receipt
- (d) Allowances, payment or indemnity for members
- (e) Ceremonial honours for members
- (f) Setting Council Tax or precept (subject to arrears exception)

# Agenda Item 3

LICENSING SUPPLEMENTARY COMMITTEE		
<b>Report Title</b>	Sex Establishment Fees Licence Fees	
<b>Key Decision</b>		Item No. 3
<b>Contributors</b>	Customer Services – Licensing Services Head of Law	
<b>Class</b>	Part 1	Date: 27 August 2019

## 1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 To inform the Committee of the review of fees for Sex Establishments Licences under Schedule 3 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982.

## 2. Recommendations

To agree that following a further review of fees, a new fee structure be set to enable the authority to take a fee for the transfer and variation of a licence which will be charged on a cost recovery basis.

## 2 Background & Policy Context

- 2.1 The Council adopted legislation on 10 November 1982 under Schedule 3 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 relating to the Control of Sex Establishments. This schedule gives powers to local authorities to regulate certain kinds of sex establishments within its borough including sexual entertainment venues. Following the councils adoption of this legislation, no sex establishment venue can operate without a licence obtained from the local authority. Any such licence will contain conditions that will dictate how the licence is operated.
- 2.2 Lewisham currently has one licenced premises under this legislation, the Private Shop, on 318 Lewisham Road SE13. They have been licenced since 2002.
- 2.3 The European Union Services Directive 2006 / 123/EC was given effect in UK law via the Provision of Services Regulations 2009 (SI2009/2999). This directive and the regulations contain provisions about the fees which may be charged under relevant licensing regimes within the scope of the Directive. In particular it states that licensing authorities must not set fees that are dissuasive, and any fees must be reasonable and proportionate to the cost of the licensing process and the issuing of the licence.
- 2.4 Further, a case involving Westminster City Council vs Hemmings provided further clarification on the type of costs which may be taken into account when setting fees and when they may be payable. Pending further guidance from the European Supreme Court of Justice, the Judgement of the Supreme Court of Justice established that a licensing regime may operate on the basis that the applicant must pay:
  - i) on making the application, the costs of the application process, and
  - ii) on the application being successful, a further fee to cover the costs of the running and enforcement of the licensing regime.



2.5 In January 2019, the Licensing Authority reviewed its sex establishment fee of £15,400 and agreed at licensing committee a new fee structure for the application of a sex establishment licence which is as follows:  
Part A £2527 and Part B £1223, a total of £3750.

3.6 It was also agreed in January 2019 at committee that the licenses issued would continue to be on a 1 year basis and had to be renewed at the end of the 12 month period.

### 3 Fee Setting

4.1 In line with relevant guidance the licensing authority is undertaking a review of its fees and has identified that a fee for the renewal, transfer and variation of a sex establishment is required. Additionally a fee for a duplicate licence is required to enable the authority to charge for work done around this process.

4.2 The table below outlines the proposed fee structure for the sex establishment licensing scheme:

Application Type	Part A Fee	Part B Fee	Total Fee (part A and B)
New	2527	1223	3750
Renewal	2527	1223	3750
Variation	758	122	880
Transfer	400	0	400
Duplicate Licence	24	0	24

4.3 LGA guidance 'Open for Business' states that the following activity costs can be included when calculating the fee on a cost recovery basis:

- **Administration** – this could cover basic office administration to process the licence application, such as resources, photocopying, postage or the cost of handling fees through the accounts department. This could also include the costs of specialist licensing software to maintain an effective database, and printing licences.
- **Initial visit/s** – this could cover the average cost of officer time if a premises visit is required as part of the authorisation process. Councils will need to consider whether the officer time includes travel. It would also be normal to include 'on-costs' in this calculation. Councils will need to consider whether 'on costs' include travel costs and management time.
- **Third party costs** – some licensing processes will require third party input from experts, such as veterinary attendance during licensing inspections at animal related premises.
- **Liaison with interested parties** – engaging with responsible authorities and other stakeholders will incur a cost in both time and resources.
- **Management costs** – councils may want to consider charging an average management fee where it is a standard process for the application to be reviewed by a management board or licensing committee. However, some councils will include management charges within the 'on-costs' attached to officer time referenced below.
- **Local democracy costs** – councils may want to recover any necessary expenditure in arranging committee meetings or hearings to consider applications.
- **On costs** – including any recharges for payroll, accommodation, including heating and lighting, and supplies and services connected with the licensing functions.

Finance teams should be able to provide a standardised cost for this within each council.

- **Development, determination and production of licensing policies** – the cost of consultation and publishing policies can be fully recovered.
- **Web material** – the EU Services Directive requires that applications, and the associated guidance, can be made online and councils should effectively budget for this work.
- **Advice and guidance** – this includes advice in person, production of leaflets or promotional tools, and online advice.
- **Setting and reviewing fees** – this includes the cost of time associated with the review, as well as the cost of taking it to a committee for approval<sup>1</sup>.

4.4 The proposed fee structure was calculated taking in to account the above list of activities and officer time to deliver these activities.

## 5 Financial Implications

5.1 The sex establishment licence lasts for 12 months, therefore the renewal fee will be charged annually at the end of the 12 month period should the premises wish to renew.

5.2 The fees collected are for cost recovery of processing the application and enforcing the licensing regime only, there will be no income generation from this charge.

5.3 In setting additional fees for variation and transfer the council can charge the premises licence holder with an appropriate fee for the work done around these processes. If no fee is in place then no income can be generated to cover the work the council would by law still be required to undertake.

5.4 A review of these fees will take place on an annual basis to ensure that where possible the fee is reflective of all the costs undertaken by the council to run the licensing regime around sex establishment licensing.

## 7. Equalities Impact

7.1 When making decisions public bodies are required to have ‘due regard’ (i.e. consideration) to the need to:

- i. eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment, victimisation;
- ii. advance equality of opportunity; and
- iii. foster good relations.

7.2 Additionally, the potential equality impact on the following protected characteristics should be considered:

- age,
- disability,
- gender reassignment,
- pregnancy and maternity,
- race,
- religion or belief,
- sex,

---

<sup>1</sup> LGA Open for Business, p9

[https://www.local.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/5%2013%20%20OpenForBusiness\\_02\\_web.pdf](https://www.local.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/5%2013%20%20OpenForBusiness_02_web.pdf)

- sexual orientation,
- marriage and civil partnership (only in respect of eliminating unlawful discrimination).

7.3 Following an assessment it is suggested that there is little or no potential for discrimination or adverse impact on the protected characteristics.

## **8. Crime and Disorder Implications**

8.1 Crime and disorder and nuisance issues may arise around licensed premises or can be caused by unlicensed activity. The fees have been calculated to include necessary enforcement visits to ensure compliance by the licensee in line with licence granted and related conditions.

8.2 Where there are complaints of crime, disorder or nuisance issues related to either licenced or unlicensed premises, the licensing authority will investigate working with the Police Licensing officer. Where problems can be evidenced, this can result in objections to any further licence application at point of renewal, or prosecution for unlicensed activity. Other powers could also be used to address unlicensed activity, such as closure orders under the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.

## **9. Legal Implications**

9.1 Sex establishments must be licensed under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982, as amended by the Policing and Crime Act 2009.

The definition of sex establishment includes:

- sex cinemas, at which R18-certificate films can be shown
- sex shops, which are premises, vehicles or stalls used for selling, displaying or demonstrating sex articles (which may include R18-certificate videos and DVDs) or other things used in connection with sexual activity or acts of force or restraint associated therewith
- sexual entertainment venues, which are premises at which entertainment comprising live sexually stimulating performances or displays of nudity is provided in front of an audience, for the financial gain of the organiser or performers. Provision of such entertainment on no more than 11 occasions per year, with at least a calendar month between each occasion, will not require a sex establishment licence.

9.2 The Equality Act 2010 (the Act) introduced a public sector equality duty (the equality duty or the duty). It covers the following protected characteristics: age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.

9.3 In summary, the Council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to:

- eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Act.
- advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
- foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.

- 9.4 It is not an absolute requirement to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment, victimisation or other prohibited conduct, or to promote equality of opportunity or foster good relations between persons who share a protected characteristic and those who do not. It is a duty to have due regard to the need to achieve the goals listed above.
- 9.5 The weight to be attached to the duty will be dependent on the nature of the decision and the circumstances in which it is made. This is a matter for the Mayor, bearing in mind the issues of relevance and proportionality. The Mayor must understand the impact or likely impact of the decision on those with protected characteristics who are potentially affected by the decision. The extent of the duty will necessarily vary from case to case and due regard is such regard as is appropriate in all the circumstances.
- 9.6 The Equality and Human Rights Commission has issued Technical Guidance on the Public Sector Equality Duty and statutory guidance entitled “Equality Act 2010 Services, Public Functions & Associations Statutory Code of Practice”. The Council must have regard to the statutory code in so far as it relates to the duty and attention is drawn to Chapter 11 which deals particularly with the equality duty. The Technical Guidance also covers what public authorities should do to meet the duty. This includes steps that are legally required, as well as recommended actions. The guidance does not have statutory force but nonetheless regard should be had to it, as failure to do so without compelling reason would be of evidential value. The statutory code and the technical guidance can be found at: <https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/advice-and-guidance/equality-act-codes-practice>
- <https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/advice-and-guidance/equality-act-technical-guidance>
- 9.7 The Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) has previously issued five guides for public authorities in England giving advice on the equality duty:
- [The essential guide to the public sector equality duty](#)
  - [Meeting the equality duty in policy and decision-making](#)
  - [Engagement and the equality duty: A guide for public authorities](#)
  - [Objectives and the equality duty. A guide for public authorities](#)
  - [Equality Information and the Equality Duty: A Guide for Public Authorities](#)
- 9.8 The essential guide provides an overview of the equality duty requirements including the general equality duty, the specific duties and who they apply to. It covers what public authorities should do to meet the duty including steps that are legally required, as well as recommended actions. The other four documents provide more detailed guidance on key areas and advice on good practice. Further information and resources are available at: <https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/advice-and-guidance/public-sector-equality-duty-guidance#h1>

## 10. Summary

- 10.1 The Licensing arrangements for sex establishments is governed by Schedule 3 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982, which the council adopted in November 1982. The recent legislative changes and case law around how licensing authorities can set fees has required a review and restructuring of locally set fees.
- 10.2 As a result, Lewisham's Licensing Authority is proposing a new fee arrangement structured into 2 parts, a part A fee charged upon application, and part B fee charged when and if the licence is granted. Under this fee structure there will be fees charged for a new application, renewal of licence, variation of licence, transfer of licence and a duplicate licence.

### **Background**

None Reported

If there are any queries on this report please contact Lisa Hooper 0208 314 6324

# Agenda Item 4

LICENSING SUPPLEMENTARY COMMITTEE		
<b>Report Title</b>	<b>Exclusion of the Press and Public</b>	
<b>Key Decision</b>		<b>Item No. 4</b>
<b>Ward</b>		
<b>Contributors</b>	<b>Chief Executive</b>	
<b>Class</b>	<b>Part 1</b>	<b>Date 27 August 2019</b>

## Recommendation

It is recommended that under Section 100(A)(4) of the Local Government Act 1972, the press and public be excluded from the meeting for the following items of business on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in paragraphs [3, 4 and 5] of Part 1 of Schedule 12(A) of the Act, and the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information.

- 5 London Local Authorities Act 1990 as amended, - Appeal against the revocation of Street Trading Licences