

**Report to:** Licensing and Enforcement Sub Committee

**Date of Meeting** 6 May 2026

**Heading/Title:** Application for the grant of a Premises Licence under the Licensing Act 2003.

**Cabinet Member(s):** John Loundon

**Director/Assistant Director:** Matthew Blythe

**Author and Directorate:** Phillippa Norsworthy, Housing & Health

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**Key decision No**

**If a Key Decision has it appeared on Forward Plan**

**Document classification:** Part A Public Document

**Exemption applied:** None

## **1. Background**

- 1.1 This report summarises an application for the grant of a new time limited premises licence to be considered by the sub-committee.
  
- 1.2 An application for a time limited premises licence has been received from Dunkeswell Raceway Ltd for a one-day event known as RevFest on Saturday 29 August 2026. The application and accompanying plans can be found at **APPENDIX A** and **APPENDIX B**. The applicant has applied for the following licensable activities and timings.

Provision of live music (outdoors) 11:00 to 00:00.

Provision of recorded music (in and outdoors) 09:00 to 00:00.

Performances of dance (in and outdoors) 12:00 to 00:00.

Entertainment of a similar description to the above (outdoors) 12:00 to 00:00.

Late night refreshment (in and outdoors) 23:00 to 00:00.

Supply of alcohol (ON sales) 10:00 to 00:00.

Hours open to the public 08:00 to 00:00.

The specified Designated Premises Supervisor (DPS) is named as Peter Jeanes. Mr Jeanes holds a personal licence with Somerset Council.

- 1.3 The application was advertised by way of statutory public notices displayed at the premises for 28 consecutive days and in the local newspaper. The last date for representations to be received in respect of this application was 14 April 2026.

### **Statutory Bodies' Response**

- 1.4 Devon & Cornwall Police – Representation Received. The Police have reached an agreed position with applicant. Further details regarding this agreement can be found at **APPENDIX C**.

Devon & Somerset Fire & Rescue Service – No representations.

Area Child protection committee and Local Safeguarding Children's Board – No representations.

Devon Trading Standards – No representations.

East Devon District Council, Environmental Health Service – Representation received.

East Devon District Council, Planning & Countryside Service – No representations.

Primary Care Trust – No representations.

Home Office – No representations.

### **Representations and Responses to Notices of Hearing**

- 1.5 The Police raised a representation based upon all four of the licensing objectives. During the application consultation process the Police reached an 'agreed position' with the applicant. The applicant has agreed to additional conditions being imposed on the premises licence, should the licence be granted. Please see **APPENDIX C**. A total of nine representations has been received. Full details of the representations received can be found at **APPENDIX D**. Notices of hearing were issued to all interested parties on 16 April and at the time of writing this report two responses to the Notices of Hearing have been received. These can be found at **APPENDIX E**. The last date for responses to the Notices of Hearing to be returned is 26 April 2026.

East Devon District Council's Environmental Health Officer raised a representation based upon the licensing objective of the prevention of public nuisance and recommended additional conditions to be imposed on the licence. In addition, the Environmental Health Officer requested the applicant provide an Event Management Plan (EMP) and a Noise Management Plan (NMP) should the licence be granted. This can be found at **APPENDIX F**. The applicant has provided an approved NMP and a working draft of an EMP to be shared with the Safety Advisory Group (SAG). On this basis the Environmental Health Officer withdrew their representation.

## **Proposed Operating Schedule and Mediation.**

1.6 The conditions offered by the applicant on the operating schedule as part of the application can be found at **APPENDIX G**. During the consultation period the applicant was made aware that representations had been received. The applicant in response to an early representation provided a response to offer mediation. This dialogue can be found at **APPENDIX H**. More representations followed and the applicant was contacted by the licensing authority to enquire as to whether the applicant wished to submit a general response to all persons making a representation. The applicant on knowing further representations had been received confirmed that they would not be submitting a general response as they felt that it was unlikely the representations would be withdrawn but they would be attending the hearing.

## **Relevant Licensing Policy Considerations.**

1.7 Section 3.1.1 of the Policy states: 'The Licensing Authority has a duty under the Act to carry out its licensing functions with a view to promoting the four licensing objectives.'

These are:-

- The prevention of crime and disorder
- Public safety
- The prevention of public nuisance
- The protection of children from harm

Section 3.1.2 of the policy states: These objectives are the only matters to be taken into account in determining the application and any conditions attached must be appropriate in achieving the licensing objectives.

Section 3.1.3 of the Policy states: A licence will only be granted where the Licensing Authority is satisfied that these objectives have been met.

### **Conditions**

Section 6 of the policy sets out what the Sub Committee should consider before imposing conditions on a licence.

Section 6.3 of the policy states: Generally, it is recognised that the licensing function is not to be seen as a mechanism for the general control of anti-social behaviour by individuals/groups once they are beyond the direct control of the licence holder of any premises concerned. But the Licensing Authority's discretion may be engaged if relevant representations are made and there is an evidential link between the disturbance and the licensed venue.

Section 6.7 of the policy states: Applicants are encouraged to volunteer their own conditions by way of an operating schedule. The terms of a premises licence and any conditions attached should be clear, not just clear to those having specialised knowledge of licensing, such as the licensing authority or the manager of the premises

but also to the independent bystander such as neighbours, who may have no knowledge of licensing at all. The licensing authority's experience has shown that many conditions that have been volunteered have been vague, uncertain, imprecise and unenforceable. As an aid to applicants or their representatives to ensure that the operating schedules that are offered are spelt out in clear terms the licensing authority has formulated a pool of conditions which applicants are invited to use when formulating their operating schedules. Further conditions are available in Annexe D to the Guidance issued under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003 available on the GOV.UK website.

### **Licensing Hours**

Section 10.1 of the Policy states: The licensing authority will deal with the issue of licensing hours on the individual merits of each application. When the Authority's discretion is engaged consideration will be given to the individual merits of an application but the presumption will be to grant the hours requested unless there are objections to those hours raised by Responsible Authorities or any other person on the basis of the licensing objectives. However, when issuing a licence with hours beyond midnight higher standards of control will generally need to be included in operating schedules to promote the licensing objectives especially for premises which are situated near residential areas.

Section 10.4 of the Policy states: The terminal hours will normally be approved where the applicant can show that the proposal would not adversely affect the licensing objectives unless, after hearing relevant representation the licensing authority believe it necessary, proportionate and reasonable to restrict the hours required.

### **Nuisance**

Section 16.1 of the Policy states: To promote the licensing objectives, applicants for licences for licensable activities will be required to demonstrate the measures they have in place for the prevention of public nuisance. The impact of the licensable activities on people living in the vicinity should not be disproportionate or unreasonable. The issues will mainly concern noise nuisance, light pollution, noxious smells and litter. The prevention of public nuisance can include low-level nuisance affecting a few people living locally as well as a major disturbance affecting the whole community. It may also include the prevention of the reduction of the living and working amenity and environment of interested parties.

### **Guidance issued under Section 182 Licensing Act 2003 (updated November 2025)**

- 1.8 The Guidance under Section 182 Licensing Act 2003 was updated in November 2025 as Licensing Authorities need to have regard to the local economy when making decisions. At 1.18 of the guidance, all licensing authorities should consider the need to promote growth and deliver economic benefits. The updated guidance also encourages authorities to recognise the significance of spiking and encourages conditions to be added to licences where appropriate and proportionate. Section 1.18 states: When making licensing decisions, all licensing authorities should consider the need to promote growth and deliver economic benefits.

### **Crime and Disorder**

Section 2.1 of the Guidance states: Licensing authorities should look to the police as the main source of advice on crime and disorder. They should also seek to involve the local Community Safety Partnership (CSP).

### **Public Safety**

Section 2.8 of the Guidance states: Licence holders have a responsibility to ensure the safety of those using their premises, as a part of their duties under the 2003 Act. This concerns the safety of people using the relevant premises rather than public health which is addressed in other legislation. Physical safety includes the prevention of accidents and injuries and other immediate harms that can result from alcohol consumption such as unconsciousness or alcohol poisoning. Conditions relating to public safety may also promote the crime and disorder objective as noted above. There will of course be occasions when a public safety condition could incidentally benefit a person's health more generally, but it should not be the purpose of the condition as this would be outside the licensing authority's powers (be ultra vires) under the 2003 Act. Conditions should not be imposed on a premises licence or club premises certificate which relate to cleanliness or hygiene.

### **Public Nuisance**

Section 2.21 of the Guidance states: The 2003 Act enables licensing authorities and responsible authorities, through representations, to consider what constitutes public nuisance and what is appropriate to prevent it in terms of conditions attached to specific premises licences and club premises certificates. It is therefore important that in considering the promotion of this licensing objective, licensing authorities and responsible authorities focus on the effect of the licensable activities at the specific premises on persons living and working (including those carrying on business) in the area around the premises which may be disproportionate and unreasonable. The issues will mainly concern noise nuisance, light pollution, noxious smells and litter.

### **Protection of Children from Harm**

Section 2.28 of the Guidance states: The protection of children from harm includes the protection of children from moral, psychological and physical harm. This includes not only protecting children from the harms associated directly with alcohol consumption but also wider harms such as exposure to strong language and sexual expletives (for example, in the context of exposure to certain films or adult entertainment). Licensing authorities must also consider the need to protect children from sexual exploitation when undertaking licensing functions.

### **Representations**

Section 9.4 of the Guidance states: A representation is "relevant" if it relates to the likely effect of the grant of the licence on the promotion of at least one of the licensing objectives. For example, a representation from a local businessperson about the commercial damage caused by competition from new licensed premises would not be relevant. On the other hand, a representation by a businessperson that nuisance caused by new premises would deter customers from entering the local area, and the steps proposed by the applicant to prevent that nuisance were inadequate, would be relevant. In other words, representations should relate to the impact of licensable activities carried on from premises on the objectives.

There is no requirement for a responsible authority or other person to produce a recorded history of problems at premises to support their representations, and in fact this would not be possible for new premises.

Section 9.9 of the Guidance states: It is recommended that, in borderline cases, the benefit of the doubt about any aspect of a representation should be given to the person making that representation. The subsequent hearing would then provide an opportunity for the person or body making the representation to amplify and clarify it.

### **The Role of Responsible Authorities**

Section 9.12 of the Guidance states: Each responsible authority will be an expert in their respective field, and in some cases it is likely that a particular responsible authority will be the licensing authority's main source of advice in relation to a particular licensing objective. For example, the police have a key role in managing the night-time economy and should have good working relationships with those operating in their local area. The police should usually therefore be the licensing authority's main source of advice on matters relating to the promotion of the crime and disorder licensing objective.

### **Imposing conditions**

Section 10.8 of the Guidance states: The licensing authority may not impose any conditions unless its discretion has been exercised following receipt of relevant representations and it is satisfied as a result of a hearing (unless all parties agree a hearing is not necessary) that it is appropriate to impose conditions to promote one or more of the four licensing objectives.

Section 10.9 of the Guidance states: It is possible that in some cases no additional conditions will be appropriate to promote the licensing objectives.

### **Proportionality**

Section 10.10 of the Guidance states: The 2003 Act requires that licensing conditions should be tailored to the size, type, location and characteristics and activities taking place at the premises concerned. Conditions should be determined on a case-by-case basis and standardised conditions which ignore these individual aspects should be avoided.

### **Hours of Trading**

Section 10.13 of the Guidance states: The Government acknowledges that different licensing strategies may be appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives in different areas. The 2003 Act gives the licensing authority power to make decisions about the hours during which premises can conduct licensable activities as part of the implementation of its licensing policy statement. Licensing authorities are best placed to make decisions about appropriate opening hours in their areas based on their local knowledge and in consultation with responsible authorities. However, licensing authorities must always consider each application and must not impose predetermined licensed opening hours, without giving individual consideration to the merits of each application.

### **Observations**

Following the implementation of the first set of regulations under the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act on 25 April 2012 a new provision relating to the 'test' that Licensing Committees should consider when deciding on licensing applications was introduced. The evidential level for Licensing Committees has been lowered so that the test now is that their decisions need only be 'appropriate' and no longer 'necessary'.

**Section 19 – Mandatory conditions relating to the supply of alcohol for consumption ON the premises.**

1.9

1. (a) There shall be no sale or supply of alcohol when there is no designated premises supervisor in respect of this premises licence or at a time when the said premises supervisor does not hold a personal licence or when his/her licence is suspended.
- (b) Every supply of alcohol under the premises licence must be made or authorised by a person who holds a personal licence.
2. (1) The responsible person must ensure that staff on relevant premises do not carry out, arrange or participate in any irresponsible promotions in relation to the premises.
- (2) In this paragraph, an irresponsible promotion means any one or more of the following activities, or substantially similar activities, carried on for the purpose of encouraging the sale or supply of alcohol for consumption on the premises—
  - (a) games or other activities which require or encourage, or are designed to require or encourage, individuals to—
    - (i) drink a quantity of alcohol within a time limit (other than to drink alcohol sold or supplied on the premises before the cessation of the period in which the responsible person is authorised to sell or supply alcohol), or
    - (ii) drink as much alcohol as possible (whether within a time limit or otherwise);
  - (b) provision of unlimited or unspecified quantities of alcohol free or for a fixed or discounted fee to the public or to a group defined by a particular characteristic in a manner which carries a significant risk of undermining a licensing objective;
  - (c) provision of free or discounted alcohol or any other thing as a prize to encourage or reward the purchase and consumption of alcohol over a period of 24 hours or less in a manner which carries a significant risk of undermining a licensing objective;
  - (d) selling or supplying alcohol in association with promotional posters or flyers on, or in the vicinity of, the premises which can reasonably be considered to condone, encourage or glamorise anti-social behaviour or to refer to the effects of drunkenness in any favourable manner;
  - (e) dispensing alcohol directly by one person into the mouth of another (other than where that other person is unable to drink without assistance by reason of disability).
3. The responsible person must ensure that free potable water is provided on request to customers where it is reasonably available.
4. (1) The premises licence holder or club premises certificate holder must ensure that an age verification policy is adopted in respect of the premises in relation to the sale or supply of alcohol.

- (2) The designated premises supervisor in relation to the premises licence must ensure that the supply of alcohol at the premises is carried on in accordance with the age verification policy.
  - (3) The policy must require individuals who appear to the responsible person to be under 18 years of age (or such older age as may be specified in the policy) to produce on request, before being served alcohol, identification bearing their photograph, date of birth and either—
    - (a) a holographic mark, or
    - (b) an ultraviolet feature.
5. The responsible person must ensure that—
- (a) where any of the following alcoholic drinks is sold or supplied for consumption on the premises (other than alcoholic drinks sold or supplied having been made up in advance ready for sale or supply in a securely closed container) it is available to customers in the following measures—
    - (i) beer or cider: ½ pint;
    - (ii) gin, rum, vodka or whisky: 25 ml or 35 ml; and
    - (iii) still wine in a glass: 125 ml;
  - (b) these measures are displayed in a menu, price list or other printed material which is available to customers on the premises; and
  - (c) where a customer does not in relation to a sale of alcohol specify the quantity of alcohol to be sold, the customer is made aware that these measures are available.”
6. (1) A relevant person shall ensure that no alcohol is sold or supplied for consumption on or off the premises for a price which is less than the permitted price.
- (2) For the purposes of the condition set out in paragraph 7(1) —
- (a) “duty” is to be construed in accordance with the Alcoholic Liquor Duties Act 1979;
  - (b) “permitted price” is the price found by applying the formula —

$$P = D + (D \times V)$$

where—

- (i) P is the permitted price,
  - (ii) D is the amount of duty chargeable in relation to the alcohol as if the duty were charged on the date of the sale or supply of the alcohol, and
  - (iii) V is the rate of value added tax chargeable in relation to the alcohol as if the value added tax were charged on the date of the sale or supply of the alcohol;
- (c) “relevant person” means, in relation to premises in respect of which there is in force a premises licence—
- (i) the holder of the premises licence,
  - (ii) the designated premises supervisor (if any) in respect of such a licence, or
  - (iii) the personal licence holder who makes or authorises a supply of alcohol under such a licence;
- (d) “relevant person” means, in relation to premises in respect of which there is in force a club premises certificate, any member or officer of the club present on the premises in a capacity which enables the member or officer to prevent the supply in question; and
- (e) “value added tax” means value added tax charged in accordance with

the Value Added Tax Act 1994.

- (3) Where the permitted price given by Paragraph (b) of paragraph 2 would (apart from this paragraph) not be a whole number of pennies, the price given by that sub-paragraph shall be taken to be the price actually given by that sub-paragraph rounded up to the nearest penny.
  - (4)
    - (1) Sub-paragraph (2) applies where the permitted price given by Paragraph (b) of paragraph 2 on a day (“the first day”) would be different from the permitted price on the next day (“the second day”) as a result of a change to the rate of duty or value added tax.
    - (2) The permitted price which would apply on the first day applies to sales or supplies of alcohol which take place before the expiry of the period of 14 days beginning on the second day.
7. Any person used to carry out a security activity as required under any condition of this licence/certificate must be licensed or authorised to do so by the Security Industry Authority.

### 1.10 Human Rights Act 1998

The sub-committee must also have regard to the provisions of the Human Rights Act 1998 when determining this application. The 1998 Act made the European Convention of Human Rights directly enforceable in British courts. The relevant provisions are Article 6 (right to a fair trial), Article 8 (right to respect for private and family life), Article 11 (freedom of association) and Article 1 of the First Protocol (right to peaceful enjoyment of one’s possessions). These provisions are explained below. Essentially, they require the sub-committee to identify correctly the competing interests, give each appropriate weight in the circumstances of the case, and balance them against each other in order to arrive at a fair and reasonable decision.

Under Article 6, “everyone is entitled to a fair and public hearing within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial tribunal established by law”. The procedures established by this Council for hearings under the Licensing Act 2003 are compliant with Article 6.

Under Article 8, “everyone has the right to respect for his private and family life, his home and his correspondence”. This right may not be interfered with except in accordance with the law and as may be “necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security, public safety or the economic well-being of the country, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals, or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others”. In Licensing Act cases this means that the sub-committee must have regard to the effect of its decisions on local residents and balance their interests against those of the public at large (e.g. the customers of the premises under consideration) and the people operating the business from the premises.

Under Article 11, “everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and to freedom of association with others” except where it is lawful to restrict that freedom in the interests of national security or public safety, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others”. In Licensing Act cases this means, for example, that the sub-committee is entitled to impose conditions to ensure that patrons of licensed premises

do not unreasonably disturb others living or working nearby. Again, the sub-committee should balance the competing interests.

Article 1 of the First Protocol (that is, the first amendment to the Convention) says that every natural or legal person (meaning a human being or a company) is entitled to peaceful enjoyment of his possessions, except where the law provides for restrictions on that right in the public interest. This means, for example, that it is compliant with the Convention to impose restrictions, such as those provided in the Licensing Act 2003, upon business premises where it is in the public interest to do so. On the other hand the same applies to the owners and occupiers of neighbouring premises.

### **1.11 Appeals**

If the sub-committee imposes conditions on the licence with which the applicant disagrees, or modifies the licensable activities permitted or refuses to specify a person as a designated premises supervisor, he or she may appeal within 21 days of notification of the decision to the Magistrates' Court. The applicant may also appeal if an application for a premises licence is rejected. Those making relevant representations may appeal if they believe that the licence should not have been granted, or that, when granting the licence, the licensing authority ought to have imposed different or additional conditions or excluded a licensable activity or refused to specify a person as designated premises supervisor. The magistrates' court may dismiss the appeal, or substitute its own decision, or send back the case to the licensing authority with directions as to how the case is to be dealt with. The magistrates' court may make any costs order it thinks fit.

### **8 Review Provisions**

If extended hours/licensable activities are granted, the Licensing Act contains review provisions which enable any person, bodies representing them or any of the responsible authorities to apply to this licensing authority for a review of the licence. A hearing follows which enables the sub-committee to use the normal powers at a hearing (set out above) but also to suspend the licence for a period of up to three months or to revoke it.

### **9. Police Closure**

A senior police officer may close any premises for 24 hours (this can be extended) where s/he reasonably believes there is or is likely imminently to be disorder on, or in or in the vicinity of the premises and their closure is necessary in the interests of public safety. Closure can also be affected if public nuisance is being caused by noise coming from the premises and closure of the premises is necessary to prevent that nuisance

### **10. Surveillance Camera Code of Guidance-June 2013**

Where a relevant authority has licensing functions and considers the use of surveillance camera systems as part of the conditions attached to a licence or certificate, it must in particular have regard to guiding principle one in this code. Any proposed imposition of a blanket requirement to attach surveillance camera conditions as part of the conditions attached to a licence or certificate is likely to give rise to

concerns about the proportionality of such an approach and will require an appropriately strong justification and must be kept under regular review. Applications in relation to licensed premises must take into account the circumstances surrounding that application and whether a requirement to have a surveillance camera system is appropriate in that particular case. For example, it is unlikely that a trouble-free community pub would present a pressing need such that a surveillance camera condition would be justified. In such circumstances where a licence or certificate is granted subject to surveillance camera system conditions, the consideration of all other guiding principles in this code is a matter for the licensee as the system operator.

Guiding principle one states:

Use of a surveillance camera system must always be for a specified purpose which is in pursuit of a legitimate aim and necessary to meet an identified pressing need.

Legitimate aim and necessity are considered in relation to the four licensing objectives which are set out elsewhere within this report if the Committee is considering conditioning any premises licence with the installation of a CCTV surveillance system.

## **2. Recommendations/Decision**

2.1 The Sub-Committee will now need to consider whether to grant this application as applied for or as a result of the received representations, refuse the application or grant the application in a different form.

## **3. Reasons for Recommendations/Decision**

3.1 To comply with the statutory process.

## **4. Options**

4.1 As relevant representations have been made in respect of the application; this hearing must be held. (Relevant representations are about the likely effect of the grant of the application on the promotion of the licensing objectives, by any person, bodies representing them or responsible authorities). The sub-committee must disregard any information or evidence not relevant to the licensing objectives.

4.2 The sub-committee must consider this application in accordance with Section 4 of the Licensing Act 2003, which requires that licensing functions must be carried out with a view to promoting the four licensing objectives. The licensing authority must also have regard to its own licensing policy and the Secretary of State's guidance but may depart from both if it has good reason to do so. Those reasons should be stated.

4.3 Section 18 of the Act requires the licensing authority to grant a premises licence unless it considers additional steps are needed for the promotion of the licensing objectives having regard to any relevant representations.

The steps are:

(a) to grant the licence subject to:

- (i) the conditions in the operating schedule modified to such extent as members consider necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives, and
- (ii) any condition which must under sections 19, 20 or 21 be included in the licence;
- (b) to exclude from the scope of the licence any of the licensable activities to which the application relates
- (c) to refuse to specify a person in the licence as the premises supervisor
- (d) to reject the application.

The conditions of the licence are modified if any are altered or omitted or any new condition is added. Different conditions may be applied to different parts of the premises, and to different licensable activities. The sub-committee must give its reasons for its decision to take any of these steps. Similarly, if any part of an application is rejected, the sub-committee must give its reasons.

## **5. Relevance to Council Plan/priorities**

Set out how report links to the Council Plan/priorities:

- A supported and engaged community that has the right homes in the right places, with appropriate infrastructure
- A sustainable environment that is moving towards carbon neutrality and which promotes ecological recovery.
- A vibrant and resilient economy that supports local business, provides local jobs and leads to a reduction in poverty and inequality.
- A well-managed, financially secure and continuously improving council that delivers quality services

**Indicate how the recommendations/decision contributes to the delivery of the Council Plan and its priorities**

## **6. Financial Comments/Implications**

- 6.1 The only financial implication is if an appeal is lodged against the decision made with the possibility of court costs.

## **7. Legal Comments/Implications**

- 7.1 The legal framework is set out within the report and requires no further comment.

## 8. Risk Implications

Activity/ plant/ materials etc	List significant hazards	People at risk	Assessment of Risk			Existing controls e.g.  Safety procedures	What further action  Is required to control/mitigate the risk?
			*Impact  1-4	*Likeli hood  1-4	Risk Score		
The event going ahead with no premises licence in place.	The sale of alcohol and regulated entertainment taking place without an authorisation.	Persons attending and persons working at the event.	3	1	4	A premises licence application has been made to permit the sale of alcohol and regulated entertainment.	Application to be referred to a licensing hearing, applicant has engaged with SAG and produced an EMP, NMP, TMP to ensure a safe licensed event.

\*Impact – Major = 4      Serious = 3      Significant = 2      Minor = 1

\*Likelihood – Very Likely = 4      Likely = 3      Unlikely = 2      Remote = 1

## 9. Equality Implications (Public Sector Equality Duty)

9.1 This relevance assessment aims to analyse gathered information for potential relevance to equality. If a Full Equality Impact Assessment is required ([Equality analysis impact assessment form](#)), include it as an appendix. At the minimum, the following table must be completed.

<b>Scope</b> ( <i>Provide an overview, including objectives and desired outcomes</i> )	<b>Application for the grant of a premises licence.</b>
<b>Evidence gathered and engagement</b> ( <i>List stakeholders consulted and relevant processes, policies, and data sources</i> )	The application has been circulated to the list of relevant Responsible Authorities in accordance with the Licensing Act 2003 and has been advertised in accordance with the statutory process.
<b>Relevance assessment findings</b> ( <i>If relevant to equality, undertake a full EIA or If no relevance to equality, explain why with supporting information</i> )	A full EIA is required: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  If yes, this assessment has demonstrated relevance to equality with regard to: Please check relevant boxes <input type="checkbox"/> Age <input type="checkbox"/> Pregnancy and maternity <input type="checkbox"/> Disability <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual orientation <input type="checkbox"/> Race <input type="checkbox"/> Gender reassignment <input type="checkbox"/> Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Marriage or Civil Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> Religion or Belief <input type="checkbox"/> Armed Forces

	<input type="checkbox"/> Other, e.g. carers, care leavers, low income, rurality/isolation, etc.  If no, explain why: See section 1.10 of this report.
<b>Relevance ranking</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> High – Very relevant to protected characteristics <input type="checkbox"/> Medium – Somewhat relevant to protected characteristics <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low – Not relevant to protected characteristics
<b>Key findings and impacts</b>	
<b>Conclusion drawn</b> ( <i>i.e No major changes needed; EIA found no negative impact or adjust policy/process to remove identified barriers</i> )	
<b>Actions</b> ( <i>Proposed actions to mitigate negative impacts on identified groups</i> )	
<b>Signed off by</b>	

## 10. HR and Workforce Implications

10.1 There are no HR and workforce implications arising from the recommendations in the report.

## 11. Community Safety Implications (Crime and Disorder)

11.1 There are no community safety implications arising from the recommendations in the report that have not already been addressed by the applicant and the Police.

## 12. Climate Change Implications

12.1 There are no climate change implications arising from the recommendations in this report.

## 13. Health & Safety and Health & Wellbeing Implications

13.1 There are no public health, health and safety and wellbeing implications arising from the recommendations in this report that have not already been addressed by the applicant and Environmental Health.

13.2 There are no safeguarding issues arising from the recommendations in this report that have not already been addressed by the applicant or raised by the Area Child Protection and Local Safeguarding Board.

## 14. Procurement and Social Value implications

14.1 There are no procurement and social value implications arising from the recommendations in this report.

## **15. Land and Buildings (non-housing)/Asset Management Implications**

15.1 There are no land and buildings/asset management implications arising from the recommendations in this report.

## **16. Overview and Scrutiny Committees Comments/Recommendations**

16.1 N/A

## **17. Digital and Data**

17.1 There are no digital or data implications arising from the recommendations in this report.

## **18. Consultation and Engagement**

18.1 The applicant has advertised the application by way of a public notice for 28 consecutive days and in the local newspaper in accordance with the Licensing Act 2003.

## **19. Communications**

19.1 A Decision Notice will be issued within 5 working days of the Hearing and sent to all interested parties.

## **20. Next Steps**

20.1 That the sub-committee consider the application as set out in the report on 6 May 2026. A Decision Notice will be issued within 5 working days of the Hearing.

## **21. Appendices**

21.1	APPENDIX A	Application
	APPENDIX B	Plans
	APPENDIX C	Police representation, accepted conditions and agreed position.
	APPENDIX D	List of representations.
	APPENDIX E	Responses to the Notice of Hearing.
	APPENDIX F	Environmental Health representation and NMP.
	APPENDIX G	Operating Schedule.
	APPENDIX H	Response from applicant.

## **22. Background Papers**

22.1 N/A

## Proposed Report Sign Off process

Please make sure you have obtained the relevant sign off and the date completed before submitting your report to Democratic Services.

	<b>Officer Name</b>	<b>Date requested</b>	<b>Date Completed</b>
Legal & Governance	Monitoring Officer or Deputy Monitoring Officer	23/04/2026	<b>23/04/2026</b>
Finance	Section 151 Officer or Deputy S151 Officer	23/04/2026	<b>24/04/2026</b>
Communications	<a href="mailto:communications@eastdevon.gov.uk">communications@eastdevon.gov.uk</a>		If applicable
Digital and Data	<a href="mailto:digital@eastdevon.gov.uk">digital@eastdevon.gov.uk</a>		If applicable
Engagement	<a href="mailto:engagement@eastdevon.gov.uk">engagement@eastdevon.gov.uk</a>		If applicable
HR	HR Lead		If applicable
Chief Executive	Chief Executive		If applicable
Director	Relevant Director		Required
Assistant Director(s)	Relevant Assistant Director(s)	23/04/2026	<b>23/04/2026</b>
Cabinet Lead Member(s)	Relevant Lead Member (s)		Required
Executive Leadership Team	ELT	Insert date approved by ELT	Required
Strategic Leadership Team	SLT		If applicable