

# GWENT POLICE

## LIQUOR LICENSING POLICY



STAFF ARE REMINDED THAT THIS SUMMARY IS STRICTLY AN OVERVIEW OF THE KEY ELEMENTS OF THE DOCUMENT AND FOR A MORE COMPREHENSIVE EXPLANATION THE WHOLE OF THIS DOCUMENT SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE LICENSING PROCEDURE WHICH CAN BE FOUND ON THE INTRANET FRONT PAGE, UNDER QUICK LINK, POLICIES.

The aims of this **policy** are to prevent and reduce crime and disorder; reduce alcohol misuse, ensure public safety, prevent public nuisance, and ensure the protection of children from harm.

These shall be achieved by a combination of enforcement and heightening awareness to Trade and public alike, through partnership and multi-agency links.

All of the above are ongoing aims not only in the Licensing context but generally.

The 5 Local Authorities are the new Licensing authority and will employ a system of licensing through the provision of authorisations through personal licences, premises licences, club premises certificates and temporary event notices.

**Appendix A** to this **policy** sets out explanatory notes to the Licensing Act 2003.

The **Licensing Procedure** at section 1.2 provides the detailed instructions to be adopted. Section 1.2.7 of this procedure gives advice on visits to premises and enforcement. **Appendix C** provides a list of offences.

**PRINTED VERSIONS SHOULD NOT BE RELIED UPON. THE MOST UP TO DATE VERSION CAN BE FOUND ON THE INTRANET POLICIES SITE.**

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## **1.0 Policy Identification Page**

This policy has been drafted in accordance with the principles of Human Rights Legislation. This policy will be disclosed to the public.

**Policy Title: Licensing Policy**

**Reference: 515/1 a [issue 3](#)**

**Historical Reference: [issue 2 May 2005](#), Licensing Policy March 1998 issue 1, previously Visits to Licensed premises, Registered Clubs and Betting Offices, Standing Order 515 dated 1/93**

**Ownership: Citizen Focus and Partnership**

**Portfolio/Business Area Owner: ACPO Operational Policing**

**Written By: Force Licensing Officer**

**Department Responsible: Community Safety**

**Procedure Lead: Head of Community Safety**

**Links to other Policies: [Licensing Procedure](#), [Security Industry Authority Policy/Procedure](#), [Door Supervisors Procedure](#), [Data Protection Policy](#), [Information Security Policy](#), [Health and Safety Policy](#), [NIM](#).**

**Policy Implementation Date: St and CG 25th May 2005. Policy reviewed and approved OPG 21<sup>st</sup> August 2007.**

**Policy Review Date:**

## 2.0 Policy Statement & Intentions

### 2.1 Principle & Scope of Policy:

The Licensing Act 2003 sets out to modernise and integrate the alcohol, public entertainment, theatre, cinema, night cafe, and late night refreshment house licensing schemes in England and Wales.

The Act also seeks to reduce the burden of unnecessary regulation, with provision for additional opportunities for licensable activities matched by additional measures enabling the police and licensing authorities to act promptly to maintain public order and safety.

The responsibility for alcohol and entertainment licensing policy has been transferred from the Home Office to the Department for Culture, Media and Sport.

The Act provides for a unified system of regulation of the activities of the sale and supply of alcohol, the provision of regulated entertainment, and the provision of late night refreshment. In the Act, these activities are referred to collectively as "the licensable activities".

The purpose of the system of licensing for licensable activities is to promote four fundamental objectives ("the licensing objectives"). These objectives will form part of the Gwent Police Strategic plan and are: -

- a) the prevention of crime and disorder;
- b) public safety;
- c) the prevention of public nuisance; and
- d) the protection of children from harm.

The 5 Local Authorities will employ a system of licensing through the provision of authorisations through personal licences, premises licences, club premises certificates and temporary event notices.

Personal licences authorise individuals to sell or supply alcohol, or authorise the sale or supply of alcohol, for consumption on or off premises for which a premises licence is in force for the carrying on of that activity. To qualify for a personal licence an individual must be aged 18 or over, possess a recognised qualification and be in a position to show the licensing authority that he has not been convicted of certain offences ("relevant offences" and "foreign offences").

If a person has been convicted of a relevant offence or foreign offence, following notification to the chief officer of police and consideration of any objections from the police, the licensing authority must grant a personal licence unless it considers that doing so would undermine the crime prevention objective. Personal licences last for ten years and are to be renewable. Therefore the Police have a duty to ensure that their objections are supported by sustainable evidence.

A premises licence authorises the holder of the licence to use the premises to

which the licence relates ("the licensed premises") for licensable activities. The premises licence details operating conditions. The purpose of these conditions is to regulate the use of the premises for licensable activities in line with the licensing objectives. A premises licence has effect until the licence is revoked or surrendered, but otherwise is not time limited unless the applicant requests a licence for a limited period. Representations may be made about an application for the grant of a premises licence; for example by local residents and businesses, the police, the fire authority and public bodies with responsibility for environmental health. The representations must concern the promotion of the licensing objectives. Once the licence has been granted the same classes of persons and bodies may seek a review of the premises licence and the conditions attaching to it. Gwent Police will consider such applications making such representations as are appropriate and in keeping with the licensing objectives.

Club premises certificates provide authorisation for qualifying clubs to use club premises for qualifying club activities. The qualifying club activities are a subset of the licensable activities. They are the supply of alcohol by or on behalf of a club to a member of the club, the sale by retail of alcohol by or on behalf of a club to a guest of a member for consumption on the premises and the provision of regulated entertainment by or on behalf of a club for its members and guests. As with premises licences, the right to make representations on the application for a club premises certificate is given to a range of persons and bodies. Gwent Police will consider such applications making such representation as are appropriate and in keeping with the licensing objectives.

In contrast to the previous law ( Licensing Act 1964), the Act does not prescribe the days or the opening hours when alcohol may be sold by retail for consumption on or off premises. Nor does it specify when other licensable activities may be carried on. Instead, the applicant for a premises licence or a club premises certificate will be able to choose the days and the hours during which they wish to be authorised to carry on licensable activities at the premises for which a licence is sought. The licence will be granted on those terms unless, following the making of representations to the licensing authority, the authority considers it necessary to reject the application or vary those terms for the purpose of promoting the licensing objectives.

Personal licences, premises licences and club premises certificates are granted by licensing authorities under the Act, which generally will be the local authority for the area in which the premises are situated or, in the case of personal licences, in which the individual applicant is normally resident.

The Act provides procedures for regulating the discharge by the licensing authority of its functions. Authorities are required to publish a policy framework document every three years. In producing the document a licensing authority is required to take account of the views of those representing the holders of licences and certificates, local residents and businesses, the police, and the fire authority. Licensing authorities are also required to take into account guidance issued by the Secretary of State. Gwent Police will consider such applications making such representation as are appropriate and in keeping with the licensing objectives.

In addition, the Act establishes new arrangements for the carrying on of licensable activities at occasional, temporary events. These arrangements replace systems of "occasional permissions" and "occasional licences". They apply in relation to events with less than 500 people attending. The new arrangements are based on a notification to the licensing authority of salient details of the event and an acknowledgement by that authority of the notification. To reflect the temporary nature of the events, these arrangements do not place organisers under the same obligations as apply in relation to those who regularly wish to undertake licensable activities on or from premises.

The Act provides for the setting of fees in relation to applications, notifications, licences and certificates. The fees will be set centrally and are intended to be set on the basis of full cost recovery. The Act requires each licensing authority to establish a register relating to the grant of licences and certificates and the giving of temporary event notices and associated matters. The Act includes a power for the Secretary of State to provide for the establishment of a central database to maintain matters a licensing authority is obliged to register.

The Act provides licensing authorities with the power, on review of a premises licence, to suspend or revoke the licence, to exclude specific licensable activities from the licence, or to modify operating conditions attaching to the licence. These powers must be exercised with a view to promoting the licensing objectives. These same powers attach to club premises certificates.

In addition, the Act confers powers on the police to close licensed premises to deal expeditiously with disorderly behaviour and excessive noise; these powers are both anticipatory and reactive.

The Licensing Act 2003 will be supported by a range of offences, inspection powers and enforcement provisions.

## **2.2 Aims of Policy**

The key strategic aims of this policy is to continue to :

- a) Prevent and reduce crime and disorder;
- b) Ensure public safety;
- c) Prevent public nuisance
- d) Ensure the protection of children from harm.
- e) Reduce alcohol misuse

These shall be achieved by a combination of enforcement and heightening awareness to Trade and public alike through partnership and multi-agency links. All of the above are ongoing aims of the Police not only in the Licensing context but generally.

### **3.0 Introduction**

#### **3.1 Origins/Background Information**

In April 2000, the Government published the White Paper "[Time for Reform: proposals for the modernisation of our licensing laws](#)". The Licensing Bill was introduced in Parliament on 14 November 2002. On 10 July 2003, the Bill received Royal Assent, becoming the Licensing Act 2003 ("the Act").

The Act establishes a single integrated scheme for licensing premises, which are used for the supply of alcohol, to provide regulated entertainment or to provide late night refreshment. Permission to carry on some or all of these licensable activities will now be contained in a single licence – the premises licence, and the Act has accordingly swept away considerable red tape at a stroke.

The Act also provides a balanced package of freedoms and safeguards. It will have an important role in the prevention of crime and disorder and public nuisance perpetrated by a minority. It will give the responsible majority more freedom and choice about how they spend their leisure time.

The Act provides certain rights of appeal to the magistrates' court for those who feel aggrieved by decisions made by licensing authorities. So a right of appeal is not only afforded to applicants where their application has been rejected, or has been granted subject to conditions, but is also afforded to those who made relevant representations in relation to an application; for example, a local resident has a right to appeal against the decision of the licensing authority to grant a premises licence if they made relevant representations as an interested party in relation to the application where he considers the application should not have been granted.

The Act marks the end of the existing outdated licensing regimes. The legislation reflects that the licensable activities it covers are to be carried on in a modern, vibrant society and deserves a more streamlined and unified licensing system.

Gwent Police will seek to ensure the aims of the Act are reconciled with its commitment to the local community to reduce crime and the fear of crime and contribute to the delivery of justice.

Gwent Police also emphasis their commitment to equal opportunities, promoting good race relations, whilst seeking to eradicate all discrimination.

### **3.2 Motivators/Driving Forces**

The motivation behind this policy is to comply with, and assist in enforcing where required the Licensing Act 2003 in partnership with Local Authorities. The key aims of the act are as follows:

- a) To reduce crime and disorder;
- b) To improve public safety
- c) To reduce public nuisance
- d) To protect Children from Harm
- b) To encourage tourism;
- c) To reduce alcohol misuse

### **3.3 The Legal Basis and Legitimate Aims Licensing Act 2003**

The Act has nine parts, as follows: -

- Part 1 - licensable activities
- Part 2 - licensing authorities
- Part 3 - premises licences
- Part 4 - clubs
- Part 5 - permitted temporary activities
- Part 6 - personal licences
- Part 7 - offences
- Part 8 - closure of premises
- Part 9 - miscellaneous and supplementary

The Act repeals and replaces the existing licensing provisions in respect of alcohol sales and supplies, public entertainment and late night refreshment, regulated principally by the following statutes:

- London Government Act 1963, Schedule 12
- Licensing Act 1964
- Greater London Council (General Powers) Act 1966, Part IV
- Private Places of Entertainment (Licensing) Act 1967
- Theatres Act 1968
- Late Night Refreshment Houses Act 1969
- Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982, Schedule 1
- Licensing (Occasional Permissions) Act 1983
- Cinemas Act 1985 and
- London Local Authorities Act 1990

## **4.0 Implications of the Policy**

### **4.1 Financial Implications/Best Value**

This policy will seek to utilise existing resources in the most efficient and effective way within the principles of best value.

### **4.2 Human Resources/Training**

Training needs will be analysed and assessed employing Nationally agreed packages of training delivered to meet local needs. Training abstractions will be planned to minimise disruption to operational policing and trainers' time maximised to ensure efficiency.

### **4.3 Strategic Plan Links**

- To reduce crime and the fear of crime
- To compliment the Policies of the five Licensing Authorities in Greater Gwent
- To compliment the Government Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy
- To Compliment and enhance the Local Policing Plan
- To Compliment The Crime and Disorder strategies of each local authority partnership

### **4.4 Partnership Links**

This policy has been developed in partnership with Local Authorities and local business interests and is mindful of the link between the Licensing Act 2003 and the Crime and Disorder Act 1998.

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 places a duty on Gwent Police, and the five Unitary Authorities to work together to reduce crime and improve the safety of communities within the Boroughs. Sustained improvements are only likely to be achieved through a concerted and co-ordinated multi-agency approach; the Partnerships are the focus for these activities, which will embrace elements of the Licensing Act 2003.

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 requires Partners to produce a Strategy every 3 years, aimed at reducing crime and improving safety. In developing that Strategy there is a requirement to conduct an audit of crime and disorder in the area and consult widely to obtain the views of local people. Within the delivery of this Strategy Gwent Police has secured a very successful record over many years in the detection of crime and combined with a robust approach to tackling disorder.

We will work with Local Authorities to highlight measures that could be taken by

licensees to reduce the risk of crime and disorder to compliment the Government Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy. The appropriate measures will depend on the type, size and location of premises and the activities to be carried out. However, the following are examples of issues that could be considered:-

- Effective methods of communication between licensees and the Police (e.g., radio, paper, ringround, ringmaster);
- Membership of a Pubwatch or similar scheme and active participation in that scheme;
- Use of CCTV systems where appropriate;
- appropriate policies and practices relating to avoidance of underage drinking (e.g., use of ID schemes, referral logs, signage, etc);
- Appropriate drugs policies and practices;
- Glass and bottle policies and practices (e.g., calling for the introducing of toughened drinking glasses and prohibition of the taking of glasses from premises);
- Effective control of the premises and record keeping (e.g., trained and registered door staff if appropriate, incident logs, training of staff);
- Transport liaison arrangements (e.g., readily available information on access to taxis, public transport, etc).
- Support to Trading Standards Departments of local Authorities in conducting Under Age Test Purchasing as is their duty under S.169 I Licensing Act 1964 as amended by S.154 Licensing Act 2003
- The supply of relevant evidence to satisfy conditions to grant a Designated Non Drinking Area under S.13 Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001, as and when desired through local partnership consultation
- To make the relevant licensing authority aware of Police Closure Powers under S.161 of The Licensing Act 2003

We will aim to raise issues with Local Authorities where adequate measures need to be taken by licensees to reduce the risk to public safety. This may include raising concerns regarding the number of persons who can attend a premises or part of a premises or a specific entertainment at any one time. Also bringing to the attention of the Council issues such as public nuisance and noise, both from the premises and from customers entering and leaving the premises and problems caused by customers spilling out of premises because they have reached capacity or for other reasons. We will seek to play our part in raising issues such as litter problems created by a licensable use in the immediate vicinity of the premises.

We will highlight to Local Authorities when evident the following situations in respect of premises:-

- Where there have been convictions for serving alcohol to minors or with a reputation for underage drinking;
- With a known association with drug taking or dealing;
- Where there is a strong element of gambling on the premises;
- Where entertainment of an adult or sexual nature is commonly provided particularly where children have access.

- To make the relevant licensing authority aware of Police Closure Powers under S.161 of The Licensing Act 2003

Where necessary we will consider making representations that the cumulative effect of new licences is leading to an area becoming saturated with premises, making it a focal point for large groups of people to gather and circulate away from the licensed premises themselves. This might be creating exceptional problems of disorder and nuisance over and above the impact from the individual premises.

Local Authorities have duties to comply with their obligations under Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 in respect of crime and disorder and to the licensing objectives in the 2003 Act. They will consider representations based on the impact on the promotion of the licensing objectives in the Licensing Authority's area generally of the grant of the particular application before them. However, the onus will be on the objector to lay an evidentiary base for the assertion that the addition of the premises in question would produce the cumulative impact claimed. The impact can be expected to be different for premises with different styles and characteristics. Therefore Gwent Police will seek to ensure that any objections are based on sustainable evidence.

Local Authorities are to deal with licensing hour applications on their individual merits. Local Authorities may feel that longer licensing hours with regard to the sale of alcohol are important to ensure that the concentrations of customers leaving premises simultaneously are avoided. This may be seen as necessary to reduce the friction at late night fast food outlets, taxi ranks and other sources of transport which lead to disorder and disturbance. Fixed trading hours are unlikely to be set within designated areas. Stricter conditions with regard to noise control may be demanded in areas which have denser residential accommodation, but this will not limit opening hours without regard to the individual merits of any application. Shops, stores and supermarkets will generally be free to provide sales of alcohol for consumption off the premises at any times when the retail outlet is open for shopping unless there are very good reasons for restricting those hours. For example, a limitation may be appropriate following Police representations in the case of isolated shops known to be a focus of disorder and disturbance because youths gather there.

The Local Authority have a duty to secure the proper integration of its licensing function with local crime prevention, planning, transport, tourism and cultural strategies. Conditions attached to Premises Licences and Club Premises Certificates should, if appropriate, reflect local crime prevention strategies. For example, the provision of closed circuit television cameras in certain premises. Gwent Police will seek to work in close co-operation with Local Authorities and other Licensing Enforcement Officers so that those bodies may have regard to the need to disperse people from town and city centres swiftly and safely to avoid concentrations which produce disorder and disturbance.

In addition to Local Authority partnerships we seek to have open channels of communication with the Licensing Trade and to foster a spirit of co-operation that shall hopefully avoid direct legislative confrontation through enforcement.

A key concept underscoring the 2003 Act is for conditions to be attached to licences and certificates which are tailored to the individual style and characteristics of the premises and events concerned. This is essential to avoid the imposition of disproportionate and overly burdensome conditions on premises where there is no need for such conditions. Standardised conditions are therefore to be avoided by Local Authorities and conditions will only be attached where they can be shown to be necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives in any individual case.

### **LIVE MUSIC, DANCING AND THEATRE:**

In considering applications, proper account should be taken by the Local Authority of the need to encourage and promote live music, dancing and theatre for the wider cultural benefit of communities generally. However the potential for limited disturbance in neighbourhoods should always be carefully balanced with these wider benefits, particularly for children. In determining what conditions should be attached to licences and certificates as a matter of necessity for the promotion of the licensing objectives, the Council should be aware of the need to avoid measures which deter live music, dancing and theatre by imposing indirect costs of a substantial nature.

### **ENFORCEMENT:**

Gwent Police will seek to establish and maintain a partnership approach with Local Authorities on enforcement issues.

This should provide for a more efficient deployment of Police Officers who are commonly engaged in enforcing licensing law and the inspection of licensed premises. The aim should be to provide for the targeting of agreed problem and high-risk premises, which require greater attention, while providing a lighter touch in respect of low risk premises, which, are well run. The 2003 Act does not require inspections to take place save at the discretion of those charged with this role. The principle of risk assessment and targeting should prevail and inspections should not be undertaken routinely but when and if they are judged necessary.

Enforcement is dealt with to a greater extent in the Liquor Licensing Procedure document published with this policy.

Enforcement Protocols have been established with each of the Five Licensing Authorities within the Gwent Police area.

### **Functions under the Licensing Act should be dealt with as follows:-**

Matter to be Dealt with: Full Committee: Officers:

- Application for Personal Licence. If a representation made. If no representation made.
- Application for Personal Licence with unspent convictions. All cases.

- Application for Premises Licence/Club Premises Certificate. If a representation made. If no representation made.
- Application for provisional statement. If a representation made. If no representation made.
- Application to vary Premises Licence/Club Premises Certificate. If a representation made. If no representation made.
- Application to vary designated Personal Licence holder. If a Police representation. All other cases.
- Request to be removed as designated Personal Licence holder. All cases.
- Application for transfer of Premises Licence. If a Police representation. All other cases.
- Applications for Interim Authorities. If a Police representation. All other cases.
- Application to review Premises Licence/Club Premises Certificate. All cases.
- Decision on whether a complaint is irrelevant, frivolous, vexatious, etc. All cases.
- Decision to object when Local Authority is a consultee and not the lead Authority. All cases.

#### **4.5 Diversity**

In the application of this policy consideration must be given to the possible social impact of this policy on the community. A social impact assessment is a requirement to ensure all issues are considered. This is also a requirement of the Gwent Police Race Equality Scheme. Social impact assessments must be undertaken before and after the application of this policy.

Under the Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000 Gwent Police is required to undertake proactive work to meet the General Duty of :

- Eliminating unlawful racial discrimination;
- Promoting equality of opportunity;
- Promoting good relations between people of different ethnic groups.

The General Duty is outlined in Section 71 (1) of the Act, and must be met **in its entirety**.

Monitoring must be undertaken to ensure that there is no adverse impact either positive or negative upon any one particular social group or individual. The results of monitoring must be analysed and be available for publication, and appropriate changes made. All individuals using this procedure must be aware of the potential impact that this procedure has on the individuals to whom it is applied. The following strands of diversity and their corresponding pieces of legislation must be considered when answering these questions.

- Welsh Language Act 1993
- Race – Race Relations Act 1976
- Race Relations Amendment Act 2000
- Disability - Disability Discrimination Act 1995
- Gender – Sexual Discrimination and Equal Pay Act 1971
- Age – Article 13 Treaty of Amsterdam (2006)
- Sexual Orientation – Article 13 Treaty of Amsterdam (2003)
- Religion – Article 13 Treaty of Amsterdam (2004)

- Employment Equality (Sexual Orientation) Regulations 2003
- Employment Equality (Religion or Belief) Regulations 2003
- Employment Equality (Age) Regulations 2006

#### **4.6 Consultation**

Local Authorities,  
Magistrates Court,  
Crown Prosecution Service,  
Police Authority,  
IAG,  
Voluntary Agencies and  
Community Safety partnerships.  
Police Authority  
ACPO  
Divisional Departmental Heads  
Staff Associations  
Gwent Police Women's Association  
Gwent Black Police Officers Association  
Gwent Police Disability Group  
Welfare Officer  
Freedom of Information Officer  
Information Security  
Data Protection

#### **5.0 Human Rights Consideration Certification**

##### **5.1 Auditing for potential interference and discrimination**

Q1. The following articles of the Human Rights Act 1998 may be engaged.

Article 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14

Q2. Where individual rights are engaged what is the potential to discriminate against the parties involved?

" In the application of this policy the Force will not discriminate against any persons regardless of sex, race, colour, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, association with national minority, property, birth or other status as defined under article 14 of the European Convention on Human Rights ".

##### **5.2 Key Human Rights Principles**

Q1. What is the legal basis for your policy?

See section 3.3

Q2. Does the policy provide details of what could be considered as a legitimate aim for the potential interference with an individual's rights, through the exercising of this policy? Restrictions on the rights protected in articles 8 - 11 in the Human Rights Act will be compatible with the convention only if they are aimed at protecting one of the interests listed in articles 8(2), 9(2), 10(2) and 11(2) respectively. The interest protected are broadly the same and generally include:

1. National Security
2. Public Safety
3. The protection of health or morals
4. The prevention of disorder or crime; and
5. The protection of the rights of others.

**Any restrictions relating to human rights will be in accordance with the above principles.**

### **5.3 Rights, Publication, Audit and Inspection**

Q1. What right to make representation and appeal process are available?

Persons who wish to make representations regarding the operation of this policy will have recourse to both civil and criminal law. There is also the right to use both formal, informal and organisational complaints procedures in respect to the operation of this policy.

Q2. How is the policy made available to the public?

This policy will be published on the Force Internet Publication Scheme in accordance with our commitments under the Freedom of Information Act 2000.

Q3. What review and audit process is in place or is proposed?

This policy has been drafted in accordance with the principles and rights contained within the Human Rights Act 1998. It will be reviewed and continuously assessed in the light of any relevant changes and developments in the application of the Act.

Q4. What external independent scrutiny is recommended?

HMI/Authorised Auditors

### **5.4 Certification of Compliance**

Consideration has been given to the compatibility of this policy and related procedures with the Human Rights Act; with particular reference to the legal basis of its precepts: the legitimacy of its aims; the justification and proportionality of the actions intended by it; that it is the least intrusive and damaging option necessary to achieve the aims; and that it defines the need to document the relevant decision making process's and outcomes of actions.

## **5.5 Legal Vetting**

**There are no issues in this policy under ECHR which cannot be resolved?**

**This policy has been legally vetted.**

## **6.0 Promotion and Distribution**

This policy will be published on the Force Intranet and Internet sites. A copy of the policy will also be published on Force General Orders. All Divisional and Departmental Heads will have responsibility for promoting this policy and ensuring the effective implementation of the aims of the policy in line with their responsibilities.

## **7.0 Monitoring / Review**

### **7.1 Monitoring**

This policy will be monitored and reviewed in partnership with Local Authorities. Gwent Police will aim to deliver a positive response to its obligations under the Licensing Act in its service delivery to the local community.

Meaningful comparisons and analysis of public satisfaction and social impact assessment in respect to local policing will be undertaken with the requirement for the results and subsequent action to be decided upon at the relevant strategic committee.

*The principles of the Race Relations Amendment Act must be adhered to in that any recognisable adverse impact should be identified and appropriate action taken.*