

<b>Title:</b> <b>Relaxation of licensing hours for the Queen's Diamond Jubilee</b> <b>Lead department or agency:</b> Home Office <b>Other departments or agencies:</b> None	<b>Impact Assessment (IA)</b>
	<b>IA No:</b> HO
	<b>Date:</b> 28/09/2011
	<b>Stage:</b> Consultation
	<b>Source of intervention:</b> Domestic
	<b>Type of measure:</b> Secondary legislation
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## Summary: Intervention and Options

### What is the problem under consideration? Why is government intervention necessary?

The government has announced its plans for a special four-day Jubilee weekend to allow communities the time to come together to celebrate and commemorate the events of the last 60 years. This has involved putting back the late May Bank Holiday to Monday, 4 June and adding an additional Jubilee Bank Holiday on Tuesday, 5 June 2012. The Home Secretary has powers in section 172 of the Licensing Act 2003 to make an order relaxing opening hours for licensed premises to mark an occasion of 'exceptional international, national, or local significance'. The government want to mark the Jubilee as national celebration. This will mean that Licensing Authorities and police will receive fewer numbers of Temporary Event Notices (TENs) as licensed premises would no longer require them. Without the licensing order the increase in TENs could lead to licensing authorities needing to recruit extra staff to deal with the increased numbers.

### What are the policy objectives and the intended effects?

Need for public celebration to mark the Queen's Diamond Jubilee and the effect will be that local people will have an increased opportunity to celebrate in their local pubs in England and Wales.

Another intended effect is that businesses will save £21.00 as licence holders would not have to use a TEN or apply for a variation to their licence under the Licensing Act 2003. Licensing Authorities and the police will have fewer TENs to respond to.

### What policy options have been considered, including any alternatives to regulation? Please justify preferred option (further details in Evidence Base)

Option 1 is to do nothing and not extend licensing hours.

Option 2 is to extend the opening hours from 11pm on Friday 1st June to 1am on Saturday 2<sup>nd</sup> June and from 11pm on Saturday 2nd June to 1am on Sunday 3<sup>rd</sup> June 2012.

Option 2 is the preferred option because it will remove the burden on licensed premises of the need for a TEN and local licensing authorities and the police would not receive a higher number of TENs.

This is a one off temporary event, and as such the assessment of the potential impacts of the options is proportionately detailed.

**Will the policy be reviewed?** It will not be reviewed. **If applicable, set review date:** Month/Year

**What is the basis for this review?** Please select. **If applicable, set sunset clause date:** Month/Year

**Are there arrangements in place that will allow a systematic collection of monitoring information for future policy review?**

No

**SELECT SIGNATORY Sign-off** For consultation stage Impact Assessments:

*I have read the Impact Assessment and I am satisfied that, given the available evidence, it represents a reasonable view of the likely costs, benefits and impact of the leading options.*

Signed by the responsible Minister:

Lord Henley

Date: 10<sup>th</sup> January 2012

# Summary: Analysis and Evidence

# Policy Option 2

## Description:

Extending the opening hours from 11pm on Friday 1st June to 1am on Saturday 2nd June and from 11pm on Saturday 2nd June to 1am on Sunday 3rd June 2012.

Price Base Year 2011	PV Base Year 2011	Time Period Years 10	Net Benefit (Present Value (PV)) (£m)		
			Low: Optional	High: Optional	Best Estimate: 360K

COSTS (£m)	Total Transition (Constant Price)	Years	Average Annual (excl. Transition) (Constant Price)	Total Cost (Present Value)
Low	Optional	1	0	Optional
High	Optional		0	Optional
Best Estimate	D/K		0	D/K

### Description and scale of key monetised costs by 'main affected groups'

N/A

### Other key non-monetised costs by 'main affected groups'

The police would not have to respond to an increased number of TEN notifications. Currently if the police object to a TEN on crime and disorder grounds, they must give notice of objection to the licensing authority within two working days of receiving the TEN.

There could be a cost to police overtime depending on how forces chose to reprioritise their staff.

BENEFITS (£m)	Total Transition (Constant Price)	Years	Average Annual (excl. Transition) (Constant Price)	Total Benefit (Present Value)
Low	240k	1	0	
High	480k		0	
Best Estimate	360k		0	360k

### Description and scale of key monetised benefits by 'main affected groups'

If we assume that 5%-10% of the 132,000 potential beneficiaries (6,600 -13,200 premises) will benefit from the additional hours. There is potential saving of £0.24m-0.48m to licence holders in not having to issue a TEN. There will be some additional financial benefits to other businesses in the late night economy, such as those providing food and transport.

### Other key non-monetised benefits by 'main affected groups'

No temporary event notices for licensed premises which will reduce the number that both the police licensing authorities will be required to deal with.

In the absence of a licensing order there might be an increased number of TENs for licensing authorities to respond to.

### Key assumptions/sensitivities/risks

Discount rate (%) 3.5

This is a consultation stage impact assessment. We will ask respondents to provide any further evidence from their experiences of the Royal Wedding in April 2011.  
 If we assume that 5%-10% of the 132,000 licensed premises (6,600 -13,200 premises) will benefit from the additional hours there could be a saving of £0.24m-0.48m to licence holders in not having to issue a TEN.  
 Assume that the police will shift patrols from the usual closing time to the later closing time. We will ask them in the consultation of their experience over the Royal Wedding weekend.  
 The calculation of the direct impact on business is described in Section E – 'Direct Impact on Business'

Direct impact on business (Equivalent Annual) £m):			In scope of OIOO?	Measure qualifies as
Costs: £0	Benefits: £43.3k	Net: £43.3k	No	NA

## Enforcement, Implementation and Wider Impacts

What is the geographic coverage of the policy/option?	England and Wales				
From what date will the policy be implemented?	01/06/2011				
Which organisation(s) will enforce the policy?	Licensing Authorities and the police				
What is the annual change in enforcement cost (£m)?	0				
Does enforcement comply with Hampton principles?	Yes				
Does implementation go beyond minimum EU requirements?	N/A				
What is the CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent change in greenhouse gas emissions? (Million tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent)	Traded: N/A		Non-traded: N/A		
Does the proposal have an impact on competition?	No				
What proportion (%) of Total PV costs/benefits is directly attributable to primary legislation, if applicable?	Costs:		Benefits:		
Distribution of annual cost (%) by organisation size (excl. Transition) (Constant Price)	Micro	< 20	Small	Medium	Large
Are any of these organisations exempt?	No	No	No	No	No

## Specific Impact Tests: Checklist

Set out in the table below where information on any SITs undertaken as part of the analysis of the policy options can be found in the evidence base. For guidance on how to complete each test, double-click on the link for the guidance provided by the relevant department.

Please note this checklist is not intended to list each and every statutory consideration that departments should take into account when deciding which policy option to follow. It is the responsibility of departments to make sure that their duties are complied with.

Does your policy option/proposal have an impact on...?	Impact	Page ref within IA
<b>Statutory equality duties</b> <sup>1</sup> <a href="#">Statutory Equality Duties Impact Test guidance</a>	No	
<b>Economic impacts</b>		
Competition <a href="#">Competition Assessment Impact Test guidance</a>	No	
Small firms <a href="#">Small Firms Impact Test guidance</a>	No	
<b>Environmental impacts</b>		
Greenhouse gas assessment <a href="#">Greenhouse Gas Assessment Impact Test guidance</a>	No	
Wider environmental issues <a href="#">Wider Environmental Issues Impact Test guidance</a>	No	
<b>Social impacts</b>		
Health and well-being <a href="#">Health and Well-being Impact Test guidance</a>	No	
Human rights <a href="#">Human Rights Impact Test guidance</a>	No	
Justice system <a href="#">Justice Impact Test guidance</a>	No	
Rural proofing <a href="#">Rural Proofing Impact Test guidance</a>	No	
<b>Sustainable development</b> <a href="#">Sustainable Development Impact Test guidance</a>	No	

<sup>1</sup> Public bodies including Whitehall departments are required to consider the impact of their policies and measures on race, disability and gender. It is intended to extend this consideration requirement under the Equality Act 2010 to cover age, sexual orientation, religion or belief and gender reassignment from April 2011 (to Great Britain only). The Toolkit provides advice on statutory equality duties for public authorities with a remit in Northern Ireland.

## Evidence Base (for summary sheets) – Notes

Use this space to set out the relevant references, evidence, analysis and detailed narrative from which you have generated your policy options or proposal. Please fill in **References** section.

### References

Include the links to relevant legislation and publications, such as public impact assessments of earlier stages (e.g. Consultation, Final, Enactment) and those of the matching IN or OUTs measures.

No.	Legislation or publication
1	<a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2003/17/contents">Licensing Act 2003 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2003/17/contents</a>
2	
3	
4	

+ Add another row

### Evidence Base

Ensure that the information in this section provides clear evidence of the information provided in the summary pages of this form (recommended maximum of 30 pages). Complete the **Annual profile of monetised costs and benefits** (transition and recurring) below over the life of the preferred policy (use the spreadsheet attached if the period is longer than 10 years).

The spreadsheet also contains an emission changes table that you will need to fill in if your measure has an impact on greenhouse gas emissions.

#### Annual profile of monetised costs and benefits\* - (£m) constant prices

	Y <sub>0</sub>	Y <sub>1</sub>	Y <sub>2</sub>	Y <sub>3</sub>	Y <sub>4</sub>	Y <sub>5</sub>	Y <sub>6</sub>	Y <sub>7</sub>	Y <sub>8</sub>	Y <sub>9</sub>
<b>Transition costs</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Annual recurring cost</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total annual costs</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Transition benefits</b>	0.36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Annual recurring benefits</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total annual benefits</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

\* For non-monetised benefits please see summary pages and main evidence base section



Microsoft Office  
Excel Worksheet

# Evidence Base (for summary sheets)

## A. Strategic Overview

### A.1 Background

The government has announced its plans for a special four-day Jubilee weekend to allow communities the time to come together to celebrate and commemorate the events of the last 60 years. This has involved putting back the late May Bank Holiday to Monday, 4 June and adding an additional Jubilee Bank Holiday on Tuesday, 5 June.

The Queen's Diamond Jubilee is a celebration of national importance. The relaxation of licensing hours by virtue of the order will allow people to take part in these celebrations in their local pubs to 1am on Saturday 2<sup>nd</sup> June and Sunday 3<sup>rd</sup> June 2012 without the need for the licensed premises having to use a Temporary Event Notices (TEN). A TEN currently costs £21.00 and a premises user must submit a TEN at least 10 working days before the event begins.

The Home Office does not hold official figures on closing times (apart from 24 hour licences), but a survey commissioned as part of the 2008 Culture, Media and Sport Select Committee into the Licensing Act 2003 by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport showed that 56% of all premises in the survey still closed at 11pm. In April 2010, there were around 150,000 licences and club premises certificates with authorisation for on sales of alcohol or regulated entertainment<sup>1</sup>. Unofficial figures suggest that around 67% of those selling alcohol for consumption on the premises close before 12am, and 88% are closed by 1am<sup>2</sup>.

The Home Secretary has powers in section 172 of the Licensing Act 2003 to make an order relaxing opening hours for licensed premises to mark an occasion of 'exceptional international, national, or local significance'. A 'licensing hours order' overrides existing opening hours in licensed premises (i.e. any premises with a premises licence or club premises certificate) and can be used for a period of up to four days. An order may apply to all licensed premises in England and Wales or apply only to premises in one or more specified areas. A licensing hours order was recently used for the Royal Wedding in April 2011 and this has been the only use of the power to make a licensing hours order in the 2003 Act since it came into force in 2005.

Licence holders already have the option of using a temporary event notice (TEN) under the Licensing Act 2003 to extend their opening hours at a cost of £21.00, or applying for a variation to their licence. A TEN is subject to certain limitations and may not go ahead if there are valid objections from the police. Any relaxation of licensing hours would mean that licence holders would not have to use a TEN. Currently if the police object to a TEN on crime and disorder grounds, they must give notice of objection to the licensing authority within two working days of receiving the TEN. The police have told us that two working days gives them limited time to consider a TEN and form a view about the likely impact of the proposed event on crime and disorder. Police forces response to the licensing order will vary from force to force.

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<sup>1</sup> DCMS National Statistics Bulletin – Alcohol, Entertainment and Late Night Refreshment Licensing, England and Wales, April 2009-March 2010. The figure for those with 'on' sales includes those with authorisation for both 'on and off' sales. The figure is approximate because, for example, not all respondents clarified whether authorisations were for on or off sales, or both; and because, although the majority of premises with authorisation for regulated entertainment will have authorisation for 'on' sales of alcohol, the precise number of premises with authorisation for regulated entertainment only cannot be derived from the Bulletin. It has been assumed that the figure is a proportion of the premises not authorised for alcohol in the equivalent to the relative salience of authorisation for regulated entertainment as against late night refreshment. (Because premises not authorised for alcohol at all must either have authorisation for one of these).

<sup>2</sup> It is not known how many of these have unused authorisation for later sales.

Any relaxation of licensing hours would mean that licence holders would not have to use a TEN in relation to those hours.

Unlicensed premises would not benefit from a licensing hours order and would still need to use TENs to put on events to sell alcohol.

This is a one off, finite event. The assessment of the following policy options are therefore proportionately detailed.

## **A.2 Groups Affected**

**All licensed premises** in England and Wales will benefit from the extended hours.

**Licensing authorities** who will have to deal with fewer notices of TENs.

**The Police** as the later opening times may introduce additional costs if they add extra officers or increase patrolling hours for the affected nights.

**The Police** will also have fewer TENs to respond to in the lead up to the affected evenings. Currently if the police object to a TEN on crime and disorder grounds, they must give notice of objection to the licensing authority within two working days of receiving the TEN.

**Local police** would lose their discretion to veto TENs applications (only for the nights in question).

**Alcohol buyers** as they will be able to drink later.

**Off trade** as people will be able to stay in their local pub later this might mean that they purchase less alcohol from shops.

**Local residents** as later closing times might lead to disturbances later in the night than usual.

## **A.3 Consultation**

### **Within government**

Department for Culture, Media and Sport, No10, Olympic and Paralympic Security Directorate,

At the request of the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills, this is a proportionately detailed Impact Assessment.

### **Public Consultation**

This Impact Assessment has been created in advance of a public consultation on forming aspects of secondary legislation. To assist with the policy development officials have spoken to the Metropolitan Police, Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO), London 2012, London Mayor, Transport for London, Visit England, London Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, Westminster Council, Visit Wales, New West End Company, London Organising Committee of the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games Ltd, British Beer & Pub Association.

## **B. Rationale**

It is anticipated that the Queen's Diamond Jubilee would cause a noticeable peak in the use of TENs by licensed premises.

The licensing order will benefit business that would otherwise have to apply for a temporary event notice (TEN) to extend their opening hours at a cost of £21.00 or apply for a variation to their licence. Variations to licences are costly (around £300.00) and are usually used for permanent changes to the licence rather than one-off occasions.

The police have told us that two days is not long enough for them to consider a TEN and form a view about the likely impact of the proposed event on crime and disorder.

Licensing Authorities tell us that before existing holidays there are noticeable peaks in the use of TENs by licensed premises. As the Queen's Diamond Jubilee is of national importance and the government has moved the late May bank holiday to form a special four-day Jubilee weekend we can expect there to be an increased use of TENs over and above the use for existing holidays. The increased use of TENs would put extra pressures on Licensing Authorities and the police at a period when both are already implementing cuts in real terms.

As a result of this proposal Licensing Authorities and the police would have fewer TENs to respond to. They will still have some to respond to as unlicensed premises would not benefit from the licensing hours order and would still need to use TENs to put on events to sell alcohol.

Licence holders are subject to annual limits on the numbers of TENs they can seek to use (for example, 12 per premises in any calendar year). So the licensing order would mean that they would not have to use one of their TENs for the Queen's Diamond Jubilee.

## **C. Objectives**

As part of the national celebration of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee to mark this occasion by extending licensing hours by 2 hours on Friday 1<sup>st</sup> June and Saturday 2<sup>nd</sup> June as these are the days when most people want to go out to socialise. This will allow celebrations to continue to a reasonable hour and the majority of pubs and other licensed premises that would normally close earlier than 1am will benefit from the public holiday without the need of having a TEN.

The licensing order would ease the burden on Licensing Authorities.

## **D. Options**

Option 1 is to make no changes (do nothing).

Option 2 Extend licensing by 2 hours on Friday 1<sup>st</sup> June and Saturday 2<sup>nd</sup> June 2012

## **E. Appraisal (Costs and Benefits)**

This is a proportionately detailed impact assessment for the relaxation of licensing hours for the Diamond Jubilee which does not require RRC clearance and does not require a Regulatory Policy Committee opinion.

### **GENERAL ASSUMPTIONS & DATA**

All costs and benefits are calculated against Option 1 (Do Nothing).

## **OPTION 2 – Extend licensing**

### **COSTS**

If we do not relax licensing hours the majority of on-trade licensed premises will have to apply for a minor variation to their licence or will have to use a Temporary Event Notice. This will be a burden on both licensing authorities and businesses.

It is difficult to identify the likely costs to policing associated specifically with this order. The approach that forces adopt to policing the later opening times may introduce additional costs if they add extra officers or increase patrolling hours, rather than shifting them from the usual closing time to the later closing time. However, the operational response will vary from force to force and within force, depending on the perception of likely crime and disorder associated with late night opening. Even without an order, premises have the opportunity to use a TEN to open later, thus suggesting that the majority of police costs would be likely to occur anyway depending on the local assessment of possible increases in disorder. As a result of the order police will lose the power to object to TENs and may have to put extra resources at those venues in relation to which objections would have been made to a TEN. Police responses will vary from force to force and may include shifting patrols from the usual closing time to the later closing time. To understand the impact on the police of the Royal Wedding licensing hours order, we are asking them in the consultation whether or not additional resources were required for policing their local area on the nights of 29<sup>th</sup> April and 30<sup>th</sup> April 2011.

It is hard to predict what, if any, the impact of the order will have on the off trade as people will have the choice of staying in their local for longer or purchasing alcohol to drink at home.

### **BENEFITS**

Licensed premises would not have to give their licensing authority a TEN which would save them £21. Licensed premises would also benefit from increased revenue as they will be able to remain open for longer without the need for a TEN. Under the Licensing Act 2003 fees are intended to achieve “full cost recovery” and are intended to recover the full costs of licensing authorities in discharging their functions under the Act. This includes, for example, the administration of applications, any visits conducted by the local authority, and hearings or reviews that arise.

In April 2010, there were around 150,000 licences and club premises certificates with authorisation for on sales of alcohol or regulated entertainment<sup>3</sup>. Unofficial figures suggest that around 67% of those selling alcohol for consumption on the premises close before 12am, and 88% are closed by 1am<sup>4</sup>.

We do not know how many of these will wish to open longer than they ordinarily would because of the Queen’s Diamond Jubilee weekend, nor how many will open later because

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<sup>3</sup> DCMS National Statistics Bulletin – Alcohol, Entertainment and Late Night Refreshment Licensing, England and Wales, April 2009-March 2010. The figure for those with ‘on’ sales includes those with authorisation for both ‘on and off’ sales. The figure is approximate because, for example, not all respondents clarified whether authorisations were for on or off sales, or both; and because, although the majority of premises with authorisation for regulated entertainment will have authorisation for ‘on’ sales of alcohol, the precise number of premises with authorisation for regulated entertainment only cannot be derived from the Bulletin. It has been assumed that the figure is a proportion of the premises not authorised for alcohol in the equivalent to the relative salience of authorisation for regulated entertainment as against late night refreshment. (Because premises not authorised for alcohol at all must either have authorisation for one of these).

<sup>4</sup> It is not known how many of these have unused authorisation for later sales.



of the proposed licensing hours order (LHO). The 12% of premises already known to be authorised till 1am will be unaffected. This leaves 132,000 premises.

Some premises may already have authorisation for later opening, but not generally use the authorisation. Such a premises may choose to open later because of the Diamond Jubilee but would be unaffected by the LHO. We do not know how many premises have this kind of unused authorisation. In addition, some premises may seek to extend their authorisation beyond that permitted under the LHO in any case. These premises would also not benefit from the LHO.

Many businesses and clubs will either consider that it is not worth opening for the extra time (because, for example, they feel unable to compete with others in the late night market), or feel that the transition costs are too high (for example, because late night staffing is not easily available or because they are unable to advertise the change adequately).

Also the number of times a TEN may be given for any particular premises is 12 times in a calendar year. The LHO would mean that premises would not have to use one of their TENs for the Diamond Jubilee and will instead be able to use them for other events.

Anecdotal evidence from licensing authorities suggests that existing special occasions, such as the Sundays before summer Bank Holidays and St. Patrick's Day, in particular, do cause noticeable peaks in the use of TENs by licensed premises. This demonstrates that many licence holders are aware of the option of using TENs to extend hours for special occasions, and do so when there is a business reason. However, there were 122,500 TENs in 2009-2010, and, it has been estimated, 60%-80% of these were at unlicensed venues, the vast majority of premises must choose not to extend hours on these occasions, despite the availability of a mechanism. Given that the relaxation of licensing hours for the Queen's Diamond Jubilee will be for two days and extend into the Sunday before a bank holiday, we can assume that it will be more attractive to open slightly later.

If we assume that 5%-10% of the 132,000 potential beneficiaries (6,600 -13,200 premises) will benefit from the additional hours<sup>5</sup>. This implies a saving of £0.24m-0.48m to licence holders in not having to issue a TEN. There will be some additional financial benefits to other businesses in the late night economy, such as those providing food and transport.

The order will therefore benefit those licensed premises that would otherwise have had to apply for a TEN to open later at a cost of £21.00, saving businesses an estimated total of £240k – 480k. However, the actual level of savings will depend on the numbers of premises taking advantage of the longer hours through this order. The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Bill Impact Assessment estimated the average half-day turnover for on-trade premises to be £412<sup>6</sup> then 2 hours of business will amount to a £138 turnover without the need of a TEN to extend their licensing hours. Those premises that would have used a TEN for the Queen's Diamond Jubilee would benefit turnover minus TENs fee whilst those business who wouldn't have used a TEN would benefit more from the extended hours.

The LHO will also save licensing authorities the cost of processing a TEN. As this is a proportionate IA we have not gone into detail

Licensing authorities would not have to process what could be an increased number of TEN notifications which would possible be higher than normal as licensed premises would

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<sup>5</sup> As described, there will also be a significant number that would be open anyway, or will wish to extend their hours more than the LHO will allow.

<sup>6</sup> P.20, <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/about-us/legislation/police-reform-bill/ia-alcohol-measures-bill?view=Binary>

want to hold events to celebrate the Queen's Diamond Jubilee. Whilst business pay £21.00 for the TEN the actual costs may vary from licensing authority to licensing authority. The Royal Borough of Kensington & Chelsea informed us that their actual cost to process a TEN is £39:48 for a non-contested TEN. A contested TEN costs a significant additional amount more with the Committee hearing etc.

Unlicensed premises would not benefit from a licensing hours order and would still need to use TENs to put on events to sell alcohol so the licensing authority might still have to process some.

Police will also benefit as they will not be asked to comment on as many TEN notifications or make the decision whether they should or should not go ahead. Currently if the police object to a TEN on crime and disorder grounds, they must give notice of objection to the licensing authority within two working days of receiving the TEN. The police have told us that two days is not long enough for them to consider a TEN and form a view about the likely impact of the proposed event on crime and disorder.

Unlicensed premises would not benefit from a licensing hours order and would still need to use TENs to put on events to sell alcohol so the police might still have to respond to some.

Our best estimate is that this policy proposal will save businesses £360k as well as providing them with the opportunity to increase sales and revenue. There are no monetarized costs.

### **Direct Impact on Business**

The monetised benefit to business estimated above is approximately £360k occurring in the first period. Therefore the Present Value of the benefit to business = £360k.

In accordance with the IA template, this has been considered over ten years at a discount rate of 3.5%. Thus the Annuity Rate = 8.3.

Annual Equivalent Benefit = Present Value of benefit / Annuity Rate = £43.3k

The above assessment estimated £0 cost to business, implying an annual equivalent cost of £0.

Net annual equivalent benefit = £43.3k.

## **F. Risks**

### **OPTION 1 – Do nothing**

The police and licensing authorities would not be able to cope with the number of TENs. Anecdotal evidence suggests that existing special occasions cause noticeable peaks in the use of TENs by licensed premises.

### **OPTION 2 – Extend licensing**

That relaxation of the licensing hours gives rise to an increase in anti social behaviour and the police are unable to respond adequately.

It has been assumed in the analysis that 5%-10% of the 132,000 potential beneficiaries (6,600 -13,200 premises) will benefit from the additional hours. Due to a lack of available data, the true proportion of beneficiaries could be higher or lower than estimated.

## **G. Enforcement**

We do not expect that this proposed policy will require any significant increase in enforcement activity or impose any additional costs on licensing authorities. The later opening times may introduce additional costs if they add extra officers or increase patrolling hours, rather than shifting them from the usual closing time to the later closing time. However, the operational response will vary from force to force and within force, depending on the perception of likely crime and disorder associated with late night opening.

Local police will no longer be able to object to a TEN which may mean venues that would not normally be granted a TEN would be able to open longer and require more policing.

## H. Summary and Recommendations

The table below outlines the costs and benefits of the proposed changes.

<b>Table H.1 Costs and Benefits</b>		
<b>Option</b>	<b>Costs</b>	<b>Benefits</b>
<b>2</b>	D/K	£360k (one-off benefit as this is a temporary intervention)
	Cost to the police in staffing	Benefits to licensing authorities and alcohol industry
Source:		

Our preferred option is option 2. It is a way of celebrating the Queen's Diamond Jubilee bringing benefits for both licensing authorities and the alcohol industry.

## I. Implementation

The government plans to implement these changes on the common commencement date of April 6<sup>th</sup> 2012.

## J. Monitoring and Evaluation

As this is a temporary change of licensing hours to mark the Queen's Diamond Jubilee we will not monitor, evaluate or review. However, we will gather feedback from licensing authorities and the police.

## K. Feedback

The Home Office will gather feedback from licensing authorities and the police.

## L. Specific Impact Tests

# Annexes

Annex 1 should be used to set out the Post Implementation Review Plan as detailed below. Further annexes may be added where the Specific Impact Tests yield information relevant to an overall understanding of policy options.

## Annex 1: Post Implementation Review (PIR) Plan

A PIR should be undertaken, usually three to five years after implementation of the policy, but exceptionally a longer period may be more appropriate. If the policy is subject to a sunset clause, the review should be carried out sufficiently early that any renewal or amendment to legislation can be enacted before the expiry date. A PIR should examine the extent to which the implemented regulations have achieved their objectives, assess their costs and benefits and identify whether they are having any unintended consequences. Please set out the PIR Plan as detailed below. If there is no plan to do a PIR please provide reasons below.

<p><b>Basis of the review:</b> [The basis of the review could be statutory (forming part of the legislation), i.e. a sunset clause or a duty to review, or there could be a political commitment to review (PIR)];</p>
<p><b>Review objective:</b> [Is it intended as a proportionate check that regulation is operating as expected to tackle the problem of concern?; or as a wider exploration of the policy approach taken?; or as a link from policy objective to outcome?]</p>
<p><b>Review approach and rationale:</b> [e.g. describe here the review approach (in-depth evaluation, scope review of monitoring data, scan of stakeholder views, etc.) and the rationale that made choosing such an approach]</p>
<p><b>Baseline:</b> [The current (baseline) position against which the change introduced by the legislation can be measured]</p>
<p><b>Success criteria:</b> [Criteria showing achievement of the policy objectives as set out in the final impact assessment; criteria for modifying or replacing the policy if it does not achieve its objectives]</p>
<p><b>Monitoring information arrangements:</b> [Provide further details of the planned/existing arrangements in place that will allow a systematic collection of monitoring information for future policy review]</p>
<p><b>Reasons for not planning a review:</b> [If there is no plan to do a PIR please provide reasons here] As this is a temporary change of licensing hours to mark the Queen’s Diamond Jubilee we will not review. However, we will gather feedback from licensing authorities and the police.</p>

