



Mr George Smith
Design Collaborative
georgesmith@designcollaborative.com.au

10 October 2019

Dear Mr Smith

Application No.	1-6983909181
Applicant	Thalassa Holdings Pty Ltd
Application for	Packaged liquor licence
Licence name	Chambers Cellars
Trading hours	Monday to Wednesday 10:00 am – 8:00 pm Thursday to Saturday 10:00 am – 9:00 pm Sunday 10:00 am to 7:00 pm
Premises	Shop T1, 45 Barry Road Chipping Norton NSW 2170
Legislation	Sections 3, 11A, 12, 29, 30, 31, 40, 45 and 48 of the <i>Liquor Act 2007</i>

**Decision of the Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority
Application for a packaged liquor licence – Chambers Cellars, Chipping Norton**

The Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority initially considered the Application at its meeting on 12 December 2018 and, following a public meeting on 21 March 2019, decided at its meeting on 15 May 2019 to approve the Application under section 45 of the *Liquor Act 2007* subject to the following conditions:

1. Section 11A of the *Liquor Act 2007* applies to this licence. Liquor must not be sold by retail on the licensed premises for a continuous period of 6 hours between 4:00 AM and 10:00 AM during each consecutive period of 24 hours. The licensee must comply with this 6-hour closure period along with any other limits specified in the trading hours for this licence.
2. Restricted trading and NYE (std)
Retail Sales
Good Friday Not permitted
December 24th Normal trading Monday to Saturday
8:00 AM to 10:00 PM Sunday
Christmas Day Not permitted
December 31st Normal trading
3. The premises is to be operated at all times in accordance with the Plan of Management dated 20 September 2018 as may be varied from time to time after consultation with NSW Police. A copy the Plan of Management is to be kept on the premises, and made available for inspection on the request of a police officer, council officer, Liquor and Gaming NSW inspector, or any other person authorised by the Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority.
4. Closed-circuit television system
 - 1) The licensee must maintain a closed-circuit television (CCTV) system on the licensed premises ("the premises") in accordance with the following requirements:
 - (a) the system must record continuously from opening time until one hour after the premises is required to close,
 - (b) recordings must be in digital format and at a minimum of six (6) frames per second,
 - (c) any recorded image must specify the time and date of the recorded image,
 - (d) the system's cameras must cover the following areas:
 - (i) all entry and exit points on the premises, and

- (ii) all publicly accessible areas (other than toilets) within the premises.
- 2) The licensee must also:
- (a) keep all recordings made by the CCTV system for at least 30 days,
 - (b) ensure that the CCTV system is accessible at all times the system is required to operate pursuant to clause 1(a), by at least one person able to access and fully operate the system, including downloading and producing recordings of CCTV footage, and
 - (c) provide any recordings made by the system to a police officer or Liquor and Gaming NSW inspector within 24 hours of any request by the police officer or Liquor and Gaming NSW inspector to provide such recordings.
5. The licensee or its representative must join and be an active participant in the local liquor accord.

A statement of reasons for this decision is attached at the end of this letter.

Trading on a Sunday that falls on 24 December

In the case of any Sunday that falls on 24 December, the 6-hour closure period overrides the statutory provision that would otherwise allow the licence to trade from 8:00 am. In accordance with the 6-hour closure period for the current licence, the Premises must not trade earlier than 10:00 am.

If you have any questions, please contact the case manager at beatrice.pitpaiaac@liquorandgaming.nsw.gov.au.

Yours faithfully



Philip Crawford
Chairperson
For and on behalf of the Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority

Statement of reasons

Decision

1. On 18 October 2018, Thalassa Holdings Pty Ltd (“Applicant”) lodged with Liquor & Gaming NSW (“L&GNSW”), for determination by the Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority (“Authority”), an application (“Application”) for a packaged liquor licence (“Licence”) for the premises at Shop T1, 45 Barry Road, Chipping Norton (“Premises”).
2. The Authority first considered the Application at its meeting on 12 December 2018 and, following a public meeting on 21 March 2019, decided at its meeting on 15 May 2019 to grant the Licence under section 45 of the *Liquor Act 2007* (“Act”).
3. In reaching this decision, the Authority has had regard to the relevant material before it and the legislative requirements under the Act and the Liquor Regulation 2018.
4. Pursuant to section 29 of the Act, the Licence authorises liquor to be sold by retail at the Premises, in sealed containers, for consumption away from the Premises.
5. A preliminary notification of this decision was sent to the Applicant on 31 May 2019, together with the licence document for the Premises.

Material considered by the Authority

6. The Authority has considered the Application, the accompanying community impact statement (“CIS”), and all submissions received in relation to the Application.
7. The Authority notes that two previous applications for the Proposed Premises, lodged in July and August 2018, were withdrawn by the Applicant due to advertising failures. The Authority considered the submissions received in respect of the withdrawn applications when considering the current Application.
8. The Authority is satisfied that procedural fairness was afforded to the Applicant and interested parties regarding this decision, as all parties required to be notified of the Application were provided with the opportunity to make submissions.
9. In accordance with its Guideline 6, the Authority has also had regard to relevant L&GNSW liquor licensing records and data published by the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (“BOCSAR”), NSW Department of Health, and Australian Bureau of Statistics (“ABS”).
10. A list of the material considered by the Authority is set out in Schedule 1.

Legislative framework

11. The Authority has considered the Application in the context of the following provisions of the Act:
 - a) Section 3: Statutory objects of the Act and relevant considerations.
 - b) Sections 11A and 12: Standard trading period for liquor licences and a mandatory 6 hour period during which liquor cannot be sold.
 - c) Sections 29-31: Specific provisions in respect of a packaged liquor licence.
 - d) Section 40: Minimum procedural requirements for a liquor licence application to be validly made.
 - e) Section 45: Criteria for granting a liquor licence.
 - f) Section 48: Requirements in respect of a CIS.
12. An extract of these sections is set out in Schedule 2.

Key findings

13. Having regard to the information before it and relevant legislative requirements, the Authority makes the following findings in relation to the Application.

Validity, procedural and trading hour requirements

14. The Authority is satisfied on the material before it that:

- a) the Application has been validly made and meets the procedural and trading period requirements under sections 11A, 12 and 40 of the Act,
- b) if the Licence were to be granted, liquor would be sold in accordance with the authorisation conferred by the Licence as required by section 29 of the Act, and
- c) sections 30 and 31 of the Act do not apply to the Application, as the Premises is not intended to operate as is contemplated by the sections.

Fit and proper person, responsible service of alcohol, and development consent

15. Pursuant to section 45 of the Act, the Authority is also satisfied that:

- a) the Applicant is a fit and proper person to carry on the business to which the proposed licence relates, given that no concerns regarding the Applicant's probity were raised upon consultation with relevant law enforcement agencies,
- b) practices would be in place from the commencement of licensed trading at the Premises to facilitate the responsible serving of alcohol, having regard to the plan of management documentation for the Premises and the conditions to be imposed on the licence, and
- c) the requisite development consent is in force, based on Complying Development Certificate No. 18/0598-01 in respect of the Premises, issued by DixGardner Group Pty Ltd on 10 October 2018.

Community impact statement

16. Pursuant to section 48 of the Act, the Authority finds that the CIS submitted with the Application was prepared in accordance with the relevant requirements. The Authority has taken into consideration the CIS and other available information in making the findings below about the social impact of the Premises on the local and broader communities.

17. For the purpose of this decision and consistent with its position in *Guideline 6*, the Authority is satisfied that the relevant "local community" is the community within the suburb of Chipping Norton, and the relevant "broader community" comprises the Local Government Area ("LGA") of Liverpool.

Positive social impacts

18. The Authority notes that the Premises is located within the largest shopping centre in Chipping Norton, Chipping Norton Market Plaza ("the Plaza"), a suburban shopping centre comprising of a Coles supermarket and 15 small retailers. The Authority further notes that the Plaza does not have a liquor store, and considers that granting the Licence will offer a measure of convenience to shoppers of the Plaza, who will be able to purchase liquor items at the same time as purchasing groceries and other retail items.

19. The Authority notes that the Applicant reduced the scope of the trading hours originally sought in response to feedback from the members of the local community and other stakeholders. The Applicant originally put the public on notice of hours extending from 10:00 am to 11:00 pm, Monday to Saturday, and 10:00 am to 10:00 pm, Sunday; later revising these hours to Monday to Wednesday, 10:00 am – 8:00 pm; Thursday to Saturday, 10:00 am – 9:00 pm; and Sunday, 10:00 am to 7:00 pm.

20. The Authority notes that the Applicant is an experienced operator of multiple packaged liquor licences located across NSW.

21. The Authority considers that there is some degree of local support for the Application, as evidenced by:

- a) the 44 written submissions endorsing the proposal;

- b) the register containing 54 signatures in support of the packaged liquor outlet; and
 - c) the two people who spoke in support of the proposal at the public meeting.
22. These local residents and the proprietor of another shop in the Plaza support the proposal on the basis of:
- a) the convenience that the liquor store would afford local residents residing in the vicinity of the Premises who wish to be able to travel to a packaged liquor facility on foot;
 - b) the convenience afforded to shoppers of the Plaza, who will be able to purchase liquor items in conjunction with other purchases made at the Plaza, thereby not having to be inconvenienced by travelling to two separate locations;
 - c) increased local choice and competition; and
 - d) the resulting benefit to other business owners within the Plaza from increased patronage.
23. In addition to the above submissions, the Authority has had regard to the submission from the Plaza's building manager, who notes that patrons of the Plaza have been requesting a bottle shop at the Plaza, which he submits is evidence that there is demand for the proposal.
24. The Authority has also had regard to the Applicant's purported benefits, which in addition to the above, include (but are not limited to):
- a) reduced vehicular traffic as patrons requiring packaged liquor can avoid multiple shopping trips to different locations;
 - b) products that are tailored to the needs of the local population;
 - c) improved community amenity;
 - d) enhanced safety and security;
 - e) consumer benefits deriving from the introduction of competition amongst liquor retailers;
 - f) provision of employment opportunities; and
 - g) contribution to local charities.
25. Having regard to the information available, the Authority is satisfied that granting the Licence would be in line with the expectations, needs and aspirations of the community, and contribute to the balanced and responsible development of the liquor industry.

Negative social impact

26. The Authority notes that Chipping Norton has a density of packaged liquor licences that is almost one-and-a-half times the NSW state average; however, that Liverpool LGA has a significantly lower density of all licence types compared to the state average.
27. The Authority further notes that only two of the five packaged liquor licences situated in Chipping Norton are unrestricted (in other words, are not restricted to online sales only). Both of the unrestricted packaged liquor licences are situated in smaller shopping villages, with the closest being situated approximately one kilometre in distance from the Plaza.
28. The Authority notes that, according to BOCSAR Crime Maps for the year to June 2018, the Premises was not located within any hotspots for incidents of alcohol-related assault, domestic assault, or non-domestic assault; or for malicious damage to property offences. The Authority notes that the Premises is, however, situated in close proximity to a low-medium density hotspot for incidents of domestic assault, in an area that is likely to be serviced by the Licence.

29. The Authority has had regard to the ABS Socio-Economic Index for Areas data as at 2016, which indicates that Chipping Norton and Liverpool LGA are relatively advantaged compared to other suburbs and LGAs in NSW, ranking in the top 20 and 30 percent respectively on the Index of Relative Socio-economic Advantage and Disadvantage.
30. The most recent HealthStats NSW data available at the time of the Authority's decision indicates that Liverpool LGA recorded a lower level of alcohol attributable deaths and hospitalisations for the periods 2013 and 2013-15 respectively, compared to the state average.
31. The Authority has had regard to the submission from Liverpool City Council ("Council"), which does not support the application on the grounds that:
- a) the LGA is sufficiently serviced by existing packaged liquor outlets;
 - b) the LGA experiences socioeconomic disadvantage which makes it more vulnerable to the potential detrimental effects arising from the granting of further liquor licences; and
 - c) the location of the proposed premises exacerbates potential risks, noting that there are "many cul-de-sacs, unused and dark lots, and multiple public parks" which could attract antisocial behaviour.
32. The Authority has had regard to the Applicant's submission in response, which claimed that:
- a) Council's submission did not give consideration to the characteristics of the Chipping Norton suburb, which the applicant submits is a relatively advantaged "...mature, stable, middle class suburb which does not experience any appreciable amount of crime of the kinds usually associated with excessive consumption of alcohol";
 - b) in Council zoning the land on which the Plaza is situated for business purposes, and granting development consent for a shopping centre, it accepted that "shops were a suitable use for that site and that among those shops there was likely to be one or more which would sell liquor"; and
 - c) BOCSAR crime mapping suggests that neither of the two existing liquor stores in Chipping Norton appear to generate anti-social behaviour in their immediate vicinities.
33. The Authority has had regard to the submissions from 94 local residents who objected to the Application, as well as the 17 redacted submissions received by the Applicant during the consultation for the CIS. The Authority notes that the actual number of submissions received is higher as some residents submitted multiple, often identical, submissions. The objectors raised concerns regarding:
- a) increased crime and antisocial behaviour;
 - b) litter and broken glass in local parks;
 - c) amenity impacts arising from traffic congestion and noise late at night;
 - d) alcohol being consumed after hours in the shopping centre's underground carpark; and
 - e) visibility of the bottle shop from the street, and the proximity to a primary school and major bus stop that is used by school children, thereby exposing children to liquor and encouraging underage drinking.
34. The Authority, noting the considerable number of public objections, held a public consultation meeting on 21 March 2019 in order to give members of the community the opportunity to share their views as to the benefits or negative impacts that are likely to arise as the result of the granting of the Application.
35. The Authority notes that there was both support and opposition in respect of the application at the public consultation meeting.

36. The Authority had regard to the verbal submission from the owner of a local liquor store who claimed that the Applicant sold him the business in 2016 subject to a contractual condition that Chambers Cellars would not open a new store. The Authority notes the Applicant's response that the 3-year moratorium (which relates to a different legal entity with a different ABN) in relation to opening a competing business within 3 km of the subject liquor store expires in October 2019, and that the Applicant does not intend to breach this moratorium.
37. The Authority notes the concerns and submissions from those local residents opposing the granting of the Licence, however, overall, is not persuaded to refuse the application given that the concerns raised were general in nature and not supported by substantive evidence, including by the local crime and health data.
38. The Authority has had regard to the submission from NSW Police, which noted that "there are no known issues precluding the issue of this licence." NSW Police recommended the imposition of two licence conditions pertaining to CCTV and membership of the local liquor accord.
39. The Authority has had regard to the supporters' claims that they are not aware of any significant concerns regarding alcohol-related antisocial behaviour or amenity impacts in the local community, claiming that Chipping Norton is a quiet and safe suburb.
40. Further, the Authority has had regard to the Applicant's contention that the Plaza's centre management arranges for security personnel to close and lock the gates to the basement and rear yard car parks at 11:00 PM each evening, and that mobile security patrols visit the Plaza during the times when its tenancies are closed.
41. The Authority accepts that there may be a risk that if the Licence were to be granted, liquor sold at the Premises would, over time, contribute to an increase in alcohol-related crime, health and other social and amenity issues in the local and broader communities.
42. The Authority is nevertheless satisfied that the risk is sufficiently mitigated by the following:
 - a) the fact that objective BOCSAR data indicates that the rates of alcohol-related crime in Chipping Norton and Liverpool LGA are significantly lower than the corresponding NSW rates;
 - b) NSW Police does not object to the Application;
 - c) evidence of some level of community support for the Application;
 - d) the local community is relatively socio-economically advantaged;
 - e) Chambers Cellars' house policy aimed at preventing sales to minors, particularly, those in school uniform as well as the proposed layout of the Premises, with the sales counter situated near the entry in order to prevent shoplifting by minors; and
 - f) the fact that Chambers Cellars is an experienced operator of many packaged liquor licences, and that any risk associated with the granting of the Licence will be further mitigated by the imposition of special licence conditions, and by the Applicant's adherence to the Plan of Management and House Policy documents lodged with the Application.

Overall social impact

43. Having considered the positive and negative social impacts that are likely to flow from granting the Licence, the Authority is satisfied that the overall social impact of granting the Licence would not be detrimental to the well-being of the local and broader communities.
44. The Authority is also satisfied that the other legislative criteria for the granting of the Licence have been met.

45. Accordingly, the Authority has decided to grant the Licence under section 45 of the Act.



Philip Crawford
Chairperson

Important Information:

In accordance with section 13A of the *Gaming and Liquor Administration Act 2007* a relevant person (the Applicant or a person who was required to be notified of the prescribed Application and who made a submission to the Authority or the Secretary in respect of the prescribed Application) who is aggrieved by this decision may apply to NCAT for an administrative review under the *Administrative Decisions Review Act 1997*.

An application to NCAT must be made within 28 days of notice of this decision being published on the liquor and gaming website <https://www.liquorandgaming.nsw.gov.au/Pages/ilga/decisions-of-interest/decisions-of-interest.aspx> and be accompanied by the fee prescribed by the regulations.

For more information please contact the NCAT Registry at Level 10 John Maddison Tower, 86-90 Goulburn Street Sydney. The NCAT website is at <http://www.ncat.nsw.gov.au/>.

Schedule 1

Material considered by the Authority

Material related to the Application

1. Completed application dated 4 July 2018.
2. Copy of the public consultation site notice, police notice and local consent authority notice dated 4 July 2018.
3. Completed appointment of manager notice dated 4 July 2018.
4. Completed Category B Community Impact Statement dated 4 July 2018.
5. Correspondence between L&GNSW staff and the Applicant's representatives between 10 August 2018 and 12 April 2019 in relation to the Application.
6. Plan of Management and House Policy documents for the Premises dated 20 September 2018.
7. Google map images extracted from the Google website on 27 September 2018, showing the location and photos of the Premises in map view, earth view and street view.
8. Completed certifications of Advertising dated 27 November 2018.
9. Audio recording of the public meeting on 21 March 2019.
10. The Applicant's final submission in relation to the Application dated 12 April 2019.
11. Premises plan for the Premises.
12. ASIC business records in relation to the Applicant and Premises owner.

Development consent

13. Notice of determination issued by Liverpool City Council on 5 October 2006, approving Development Application No. 1543/06 for the Premises.
14. Complying Development Certificate No. 18/0598-01 issued by DixGardner Group Pty Ltd on 10 October 2018, approving the fitout of the Premises as a liquor store.
15. Correspondence between L&GNSW staff and the Liverpool City Council between 3 October 2018 and 4 October 2018 in relation to the development consent for the Premises.
16. Undated submission from the Applicant in relation to development consent for the Premises.

Submissions from local residents

17. Submissions from 93 local residents dated between 27 July 2018 and 4 November 2018 (with some residents submitting multiple submissions), *opposing the application*;
18. 17 redacted submissions received by the Applicant during the consultation for the Community Impact Statement, *opposing the application*;
19. 41 submissions received following the public meeting on 21 March 2019, *in support of the application*;
20. 2 submissions received following the public meeting on 21 March 2019, *opposing the application*;
21. 3 submissions (one of which is from the proprietor of a shop in the Plaza) provided by the Applicant under cover of an email dated 12 April 2019, *in support of the application*; and
22. a register of support containing 54 signatures, as provided by the Applicant under cover of an email dated 12 April 2019.

Stakeholder submissions

23. Submission from Liverpool City Council on 10 August 2018 in relation to the Application.
24. Submission from the Department of Family & Community Services on 24 August 2018 in relation to the Application.
25. Submission from L&GNSW Compliance on 18 October 2018 in relation to the Application.
26. Submission from NSW Police on 3 December 2018 in relation to the Application.
27. Submission from the building manager for Chipping Norton Market Plaza on 11 March 2019 in relation to the Application.

Density data

28. L&GNSW liquor licensing records as at 25 September 2018 setting out the number and density (in terms of licences per 100,000 persons of the population) of all types of liquor licences in Chipping Norton, Liverpool LGA and NSW. The density of packaged liquor licences is 34.20 in NSW, 22.02 in Liverpool LGA, and 55.55 in Chipping Norton.
29. L&GNSW liquor licensing records as at 25 September 2018 listing all packaged liquor licences and in Chipping Norton.

SEIFA

30. ABS SEIFA data based on the 2016 Census indicating that, on the Index of Relative Socio-economic Advantage and Disadvantage for NSW on a scale of 1 to 10, with the 10th decile being the most advantaged and 1st decile the most disadvantaged, Chipping Norton ranked in the 8th decile and Liverpool LGA ranked in the 7th decile.

Health data

31. HealthStats NSW data showing that the Liverpool LGA recorded:
 - a. a smoothed standardised mortality ratio of 96.40 compared to the state benchmark of 100 in the period 2012-13, and
 - b. a smoothed standardised separation ratio of 85.00 compared to the state benchmark of 100 in the period 2013-15.

Crime data

32. NSW crime statistics published by BOCSAR indicating that:
 - a. for the year to June 2017, the rates of:
 - i. alcohol-related domestic assault in Liverpool LGA and Chipping Norton were 81.0 and 21.5 respectively, compared to the NSW average of 114.7,
 - ii. alcohol-related non-domestic assault in Liverpool LGA and Chipping Norton were 56.5 and 0.0 respectively, compared to the NSW average of 133.0,
 - iii. malicious damage to property in Liverpool LGA and Chipping Norton were 646.9 and 247.8 respectively, compared to the NSW average of 806.0,
 - iv. alcohol-related offensive conduct in Liverpool LGA and Chipping Norton were 6.6 and 0.0 respectively, compared to the NSW average of 45.3,
 - b. for the year to June 2018, the rates of:
 - i. alcohol-related domestic assault in Liverpool LGA and Chipping Norton were 70.2 and 21.5 respectively, compared to the NSW average of 114.0,
 - ii. alcohol-related non-domestic assault in Liverpool LGA and Chipping Norton were 52.3 and 10.8 respectively, compared to the NSW average of 127.3,
 - iii. malicious damage to property in Liverpool LGA and Chipping Norton were 624.8 and 290.9 respectively, compared to the NSW average of 768.4, and
 - iv. alcohol-related offensive conduct in Liverpool LGA and Chipping Norton were 5.2 and 0.0 respectively, compared to the NSW average of 40.3.
33. NSW Recorded Crime Statistics 2017 outlining offences by day of week and time of day, and the number and proportion of selected offences flagged as alcohol related by NSW Police in Liverpool LGA compared to NSW.
34. NSW Recorded Crime Statistics 2017 outlining offences by day of week and time of day in Liverpool LGA compared to NSW.
35. BOCSAR crime hotspot maps for the year to June 2018, indicating the location of the Premises relative to hotspots for alcohol related assault, domestic assault, non-domestic assault, and malicious damage to property.

Schedule 2 – Relevant extracts from the *Liquor Act 2007*

3 Objects of Act

- (1) The objects of this Act are as follows:
 - (a) to regulate and control the sale, supply and consumption of liquor in a way that is consistent with the expectations, needs and aspirations of the community,
 - (b) to facilitate the balanced development, in the public interest, of the liquor industry, through a flexible and practical regulatory system with minimal formality and technicality,
 - (c) to contribute to the responsible development of related industries such as the live music, entertainment, tourism and hospitality industries.
- (2) In order to secure the objects of this Act, each person who exercises functions under this Act (including a licensee) is required to have due regard to the following:
 - (a) the need to minimise harm associated with misuse and abuse of liquor (including harm arising from violence and other anti-social behaviour),
 - (b) the need to encourage responsible attitudes and practices towards the promotion, sale, supply, service and consumption of liquor,
 - (c) the need to ensure that the sale, supply and consumption of liquor contributes to, and does not detract from, the amenity of community life.

11A Special licence condition—6-hour closure period for licensed premises

- (1) This section applies in relation to:
 - (a) any licence granted on or after 30 October 2008, and
 - (b) any licence in force before that date, but only if an extended trading authorisation granted on or after that date is in force in relation to the licensed premises concerned.
- (2) A licence to which this section applies is subject to the condition that liquor must not be sold by retail on the licensed premises for a continuous period of 6 hours (as determined in accordance with this section) during each consecutive period of 24 hours (the 6-hour closure period).
- (3) Except as provided by subsection (4), the 6-hour closure period for any particular licensed premises is the period that is approved for the time being by the Authority.
- (4) In the case of a licence:
 - (a) granted on or after 30 October 2008 but before the date on which this section (as inserted by the Liquor Legislation Amendment Act 2008) commenced, or
 - (b) granted by the Local Court (as provided by clause 25 of Schedule 1) at any time after the date on which this section commenced,the 6-hour closure period for the licensed premises is, subject to subsection (5), the period from 4 am to 10 am.
- (5) The Authority may at any time, on application by the licensee or by the Secretary or the Commissioner of Police, or on its own initiative, approve of licensed premises having a different 6-hour closure period than:
 - (a) the period as last approved by the Authority, or
 - (b) the period specified in subsection (4).
- (6) Any such application by the licensee must be accompanied by the fee prescribed by the regulations.
- (7) To avoid doubt, during the 6-hour closure period for any licensed premises:
 - (a) the licensed premises are not authorised to stay open for the retail sale of liquor on the premises, and
 - (b) the licensee is not authorised to sell liquor by retail for consumption away from the licensed premises.
- (8) This section has effect despite any other provision of this Act (in particular, those provisions relating to the standard trading period for licensed premises).
- (9) This section does not, however, apply to the sale or supply of liquor to a resident of licensed premises if the liquor is sold or supplied for consumption in the room in which the resident is residing or staying.
- (10) The regulations may also create exceptions to this section.

12 Standard trading period for certain licensed premises

- (1) For the purposes of this Act, the standard trading period means:
 - (a) for any day of the week other than a Sunday:
 - (i) the period from 5 am to midnight, or
 - (ii) if the regulations prescribe a shorter period—the period as so prescribed, and
 - (b) for a Sunday:
 - (i) the period from 10 am to 10 pm, or
 - (ii) if the regulations prescribe a shorter period—the period as so prescribed.
- (1A) Despite subsection (1), the standard trading period for a small bar is the period from noon to midnight on any day of the week.

Note. Small bars are subject to the 6-hour closure period under section 11A.

- (1B) Despite subsection (1) (a), the standard trading period for premises to which this subsection applies ends at 10 pm.
- (1C) Subsection (1B) applies to the following premises or part of premises:
- (a) if the primary purpose of the business carried on on licensed premises to which a packaged liquor licence relates is the sale or supply of liquor for consumption away from the licensed premises—the licensed premises,
 - (b) if the primary purpose of the business carried on on licensed premises to which a packaged liquor licence relates is not the sale or supply of liquor for consumption away from the licensed premises—the part of the premises that is a liquor sales area (within the meaning of section 30) of the licensed premises,
 - (c) if a hotel licence, club licence, on-premises licence or producer/wholesaler licence authorises the licensee to sell liquor for consumption away from the licensed premises—any part of the licensed premises to the extent that it is used for that purpose.
- (2) Any regulation that prescribes a shorter period for the purposes of subsection (1) may:
- (a) apply to a specified class of licensed premises, and
 - (b) apply in relation to a specified day or days, and
 - (c) in the case of licensed premises on which liquor may be sold or supplied for consumption on the premises as well as for consumption away from the premises—specify different periods for the sale or supply of liquor for consumption on the premises and for the sale or supply of liquor for consumption away from the premises.
- (3) Without limiting subsection (2) (a), a class of licensed premises may be specified by reference to licensed premises that are located in a particular area (however described).

29 Authorisation conferred by packaged liquor licence

(1) Retail sales

A packaged liquor licence authorises the licensee to sell liquor by retail in sealed containers on the licensed premises, for consumption away from the licensed premises only:

- (a) during the standard trading period or such other period as may be authorised by an extended trading authorisation, or
- (b) in the case of any Sunday that falls on 24 December—from 8 am (or such earlier time as may be authorised by an extended trading authorisation) to 10 pm on that day.

(2) No retail trading on restricted trading days

Despite subsection (1), a packaged liquor licence does not authorise the licensee to sell liquor by retail on a restricted trading day.

(3) Selling liquor by wholesale or to employees

A packaged liquor licence also authorises the licensee:

- (a) to sell liquor by wholesale, at any time on the licensed premises, to persons authorised to sell liquor (whether by wholesale or by retail), and
- (b) to sell or supply liquor, at any time on the licensed premises, to the employees of the licensee or of a related corporation of the licensee.

(3A) An extended trading authorisation must not authorise the sale after 10 pm on any day of liquor for consumption away from the licensed premises.

(4) Tastings

A packaged liquor licence also authorises the licensee to sell or supply liquor, on the licensed premises and during the trading hours permitted by subsection (1), otherwise than in sealed containers to customers and intending customers for consumption while on the licensed premises, but only for the purposes of tasting.

30 Liquor sales area required if bottle shop is part of another business activity

- (1) If the primary purpose of the business carried out on the premises to which a packaged liquor licence relates is not the sale of liquor for consumption away from the licensed premises, liquor may only be sold under the licence in an area of the licensed premises (**the liquor sales area**) that is adequately separated from those parts of the premises in which other activities are carried out.
- (2) The principal activity carried out in any such liquor sales area must be the sale or supply of liquor for consumption away from the licensed premises.

31 Restrictions on granting packaged liquor licences

- (1) A packaged liquor licence must not be granted for premises that comprise a general store unless the Authority is satisfied that:
 - (a) in the neighbourhood of the premises concerned, no other take-away liquor service is reasonably available to the public, and
 - (b) the grant of the licence would not encourage drink-driving or other liquor-related harm.
- (2) A packaged liquor licence must not be granted for premises comprising a service station or take-away food shop.
- (3) In this section:

general store means a convenience store, mixed business shop, corner shop or milk bar that has a retail floor area of not more than 240 square metres and that is used primarily for the retail sale of groceries or associated small items.

service station means premises that are used primarily for the fuelling of motor vehicles involving the sale by retail of petrol, oil or other petroleum products.

take-away food shop means premises that are used primarily for the preparation and sale of food for immediate consumption away from the premises (whether or not food is also consumed on the premises).

40 Licence applications

- (1) Licence applications are to be made to the Authority.
- (2) An application for a licence may be made by:
 - (a) an individual, or
 - (b) a corporation, or
 - (c) in the case of a club licence—a club (or a person on behalf of a club) that meets the requirements specified in section 10 (1) of the Registered Clubs Act 1976.
- (3) An application for a licence may not be made by:
 - (a) an individual who is under the age of 18 years, or
 - (b) a person who is disqualified from holding a licence or who holds a suspended licence, or
 - (c) an individual who is a controlled member of a declared organisation within the meaning of the Crimes (Criminal Organisations Control) Act 2012.

Note. Controlled members are prohibited from applying for licences—see section 27 of the Crimes (Criminal Organisations Control) Act 2012.

- (4) An application for a licence must:
 - (a) be in the form and manner approved by the Authority, and
 - (b) be accompanied by the fee prescribed by the regulations and such information and particulars as may be prescribed by the regulations, and
 - (c) be advertised in accordance with the regulations, and
 - (d) comply with such other requirements as may be approved by the Authority or prescribed by the regulations.

Note. See also section 48 which requires a community impact statement to be provided with certain licence applications.

- (5) If, before an application for a licence is determined by the Authority, a change occurs in the information provided in, or in connection with, the application (including any information provided in accordance with this subsection), the applicant must immediately notify the Authority of the particulars of the change.

45 Decision of Authority in relation to licence applications

- (1) The Authority may, after considering an application for a licence and any submissions received by the Authority in relation to the application, grant the licence or refuse to grant the licence. The Authority may determine the application whether or not the Secretary has provided a report in relation to the application.
- (2) The Authority may, in such circumstances as the Authority considers appropriate, treat an application for a licence as having been withdrawn.
- (3) The Authority must not grant a licence unless the Authority is satisfied that:
 - (a) the applicant is a fit and proper person to carry on the business or activity to which the proposed licence relates, and
 - (b) practices will be in place at the licensed premises as soon as the licence is granted that ensure, as far as reasonably practicable, that liquor is sold, supplied or served responsibly on the premises and that all reasonable steps are taken to prevent intoxication on the premises, and that those practices will remain in place, and
 - (c) if development consent is required under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (or approval under Part 3A or Part 5.1 of that Act is required) to use the premises for the purposes of the business or activity to which the proposed licence relates—that development consent or approval is in force.

Note. Section 48 also requires the Authority to be satisfied of certain other matters before granting a hotel, club or packaged liquor licence.

- (4) The regulations may also provide mandatory or discretionary grounds for refusing the granting of a licence.
- (5) Without limiting subsection (3) (a), a person is not a fit and proper person to carry on the business or activity to which a proposed licence relates if the Authority has reasonable grounds to believe from information provided by the Commissioner of Police in relation to the person:
 - (a) that the person:
 - (i) is a member of, or
 - (ii) is a close associate of, or
 - (iii) regularly associates with one or more members of,a declared organisation within the meaning of the Crimes (Criminal Organisations Control) Act 2012, and

- (b) that the nature and circumstances of the person's relationship with the organisation or its members are such that it could reasonably be inferred that improper conduct that would further the criminal activities of the declared organisation is likely to occur if the person is granted a licence.
- (5A) Without limiting subsection (3) (a), in determining whether an applicant is a fit and proper person to carry on the business or activity to which the proposed licence relates, the Authority is to consider whether the applicant:
 - (a) is of good repute, having regard to character, honesty and integrity, and
 - (b) is competent to carry on that business or activity.
- (6) The Authority is not, under this or any other Act or law, required to give any reasons for not granting a licence because of subsection (5) to the extent that the giving of those reasons would disclose any criminal intelligence.

48 Community impact

- (1) The object of this section is to facilitate the consideration by the Authority of the impact that the granting of certain licences, authorisations or approvals will have on the local community, in particular by providing a process in which the Authority is made aware of:
 - (a) the views of the local community, and
 - (b) the results of any discussions between the applicant and the local community about the issues and concerns that the local community may have in relation to the application.
- (2) In this section:

relevant application means any of the following:

 - (a) an application for a hotel licence, club licence, small bar licence or packaged liquor licence,
 - (b) an application under section 59 for approval to remove a hotel licence, club licence, small bar licence or packaged liquor licence to other premises,
 - (c) an application for an extended trading authorisation in relation to a hotel licence, club licence, small bar licence or packaged liquor licence,
 - (d) an application for an extended trading authorisation in relation to an on-premises licence (but only if the authorisation will result in trading at any time between midnight and 5 am),
 - (e) an application for an extended trading authorisation in relation to a producer/wholesaler licence (but only if the authorisation will result in retail trading at any time between midnight and 5 am),
 - (f) any particular application (or class of application) that is required by the Authority to be accompanied by a community impact statement,
 - (g) any other application of a kind prescribed by the regulations or made in such circumstances as may be prescribed by the regulations,

but does not include any application for an extended trading authorisation in relation to a special occasion (as referred to in section 49 (5) (b) or (5A) or 49A (3) (b)).
- (3) A relevant application must be accompanied by a community impact statement.
- (3A) However, a small bar application is not required to be accompanied by a community impact statement if:
 - (a) development consent is required under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 to use the premises to which the application relates as a small bar or to sell liquor during the times to which the application relates, and
 - (b) the local police and the Secretary are, no more than 2 working days after the application for the required development consent, or any variation to that application, is made, notified by the applicant of the making of the application for development consent or of the variation to that application.
- (3B) For the purposes of subsection (3A), a **small bar application** means any of the following:
 - (a) an application for a small bar licence,
 - (b) an application for approval to remove a small bar licence to other premises,
 - (c) an application for an extended trading authorisation for a small bar,
 - (d) an application to vary an extended trading authorisation for a small bar.
- (3C) An application (other than an application under clause 39 of Schedule 1) for a small bar licence is not, despite subsection (3), required to be accompanied by a community impact statement if:
 - (a) the application relates to the same premises as the premises to which a general bar licence relates, and
 - (b) development consent has been obtained under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 to sell liquor during the times to which the application relates and those times are specified in the development consent.
- (3D) Despite subsection (3), an application for a multi-occasion extended trading authorisation (as referred to in section 49B) is not required to be accompanied by a community impact statement if:
 - (a) an extended trading authorisation of the kind referred to in section 49 (5) (a) is in force in respect of the licensed premises concerned, or
 - (b) the application is made in respect of club premises that have unrestricted trading hours in accordance with clause 94 of Schedule 2 to the Registered Clubs Act 1976.
- (4) The community impact statement must:
 - (a) be prepared in accordance with the regulations and any requirements of the Authority, and

- (b) be in the form approved by the Authority.
- (5) The Authority must not grant a licence, authorisation or approval to which a relevant application relates unless the Authority is satisfied, after having regard to:
- (a) the community impact statement provided with the application, and
 - (b) any other matter the Authority is made aware of during the application process (such as by way of reports or submissions),
- that the overall social impact of the licence, authorisation or approval being granted will not be detrimental to the well-being of the local or broader community.
- (6) The regulations may make provision for or with respect to the following:
- (a) the requirements that must be satisfied in relation to the preparation of a community impact statement (including consultation requirements),
 - (b) the matters to be addressed by a community impact statement,
 - (c) the information to be provided in a community impact statement,
 - (d) the criteria for determining the local and broader community for the purposes of a relevant application,
 - (e) any other matter relating to the preparation and content of a community impact statement.
- (7) Without limiting subsection (6), the regulations may provide that the matters to be addressed by a community impact statement are, in the case of an application for an extended trading authorisation in relation to a hotel licence, to include matters relating to gambling activities on the licensed premises during the period that the authorisation is proposed to be in force.