

REPRESENTATIONS FROM 'OTHER PERSONS'

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
BRANDON, Durham, Co Durham
DH7 8UG

Telephone:
25 July 2016

Licensing Office
Annand House
Meadowfield, Durham

Dear Sirs

Objection of Licensing Application – Mr D Tindale, 2 Roman Road, Brandon,

My partner and I live at [REDACTED] Brandon at the top of a cul-de-sac of 10 bungalows. Our neighbours are elderly, some disabled, some use mobility scooters. My partner and I are 83 and 68 years of age.

No 2 Roman Road is to the side of our bungalow on a public footpath. The front of the property has no access by road. The vehicle access is on Winchester Drive. We share two fenced borders to the rear of the properties.

Mr Tindale's and our driveway/garage are next to each other with a pathway inbetween - (see enclosed map). This pathway is the access point to Mr Tindale's house for all alcohol deliveries and collections by couriers etc.

Prevention of Public Nuisance

To the front of our bungalow the bedroom window is three meters from the access point/path.

To the rear of our bungalow our kitchen window is also three meters away.

To the rear of our bungalow Mr Tindale's entrance into his house is 2 ½ meters from our fence. *The pathway to the side of his house is 1 meter from our garden fence.*

We can see no solution to the nuisance and noise of visiting delivery/collection vans and people, because we are so close in proximity to 2 Roman Road.

Whether we are sleeping in our beds, sitting in our garden or working in the kitchen there will be no escape from the disturbance and noise caused.

09 AUG 2016

We thought four years ago that we had moved to a quiet RESIDENTIAL area, not an area that was used for COMMERCIAL practice.

Public nuisance will also be caused because this is a small cul-de-sac with a small turning area. Lorries and vans have difficulty in getting out. The lamppost was knocked down recently in such an incident.

Prevention of Crime and Disorder

The storage of alcohol at 2 Roman Road is to be in the second bedroom. This will involve a 31 meter walk down the access pathway, through the back of the house to the front of the house, and then up the stairs - not very practical. Our concern is that Mr Tindale will store his alcohol in his garage which is not alarmed. The garage is next to ours and I am concerned about break in.

In a conversation with Mr Tindale he stated to me that should he receive local orders he would deliver them himself.

General Issues

All properties in this area were built by Yuill Builders in the mid 1970's and are subject to a covenant which I enclose dated 1978.

The Third Schedule, paragraph 3 states:

Not to use the Property for any purpose other than a single private dwellinghouse and not to carry on any trade business or profession upon the property or any part thereof nor to store rubbish or cause or permit rubbish to be accumulated upon the property or any part thereof and no act or thing shall be done or suffered thereon which shall be a nuisance or annoyance to the owners or occupiers of any adjacent property.

We have two other alcohol outlets - The Morley Wood Public House, five minutes walk away on Winchester Drive and also Sainsbury small supermarket on Grove Road also five minutes walk away. Opening hours are the pub 12noon till 11 pm and Sainsbury 6am until 11pm seven days a week.

Yours faithfully



Durham County Council
P.O. Box 617
Durham
DH1 9HZ


Brandon
Durham
DH7 8UG

09/08/2016

Dear Sir

Application for grant of a Premises Licence to permit licensed activities at a residential house known as DAVID OF DURHAM WINE, 2 ROMAN ROAD, BRANDON DURHAM. DHY 8UF.

With reference to the above, I wish to make representation against the grant of a licence at the above premises. My reasons are as follows:

My first point is quite simply that a covenant is in existence and written into the deeds of every house on this estate, which states that the house cannot be used "for any purpose other than a single private dwelling house and not to carry on any trade business or profession upon the property or any part thereof".

This brings me onto my second point which is that this is a residential house in a residential area surrounded by other residential houses. It is not an area for commercial use. This area is made up of dwelling houses and the roads and footpaths which lead to the houses are for residential purposes and have been designed for that purpose.
The area has not been designed for commercial use.

I wish to explain to the Licensing Authority that the applicant does not have direct roadside access to his house (2 Roman Road). Outside of the applicants front door is a public footpath which does NOT have a road/highway running parallel to it for delivery access to his house. The only other point of access that the applicant has is by unloading the delivery vehicle outside of his garage.

The applicant's garage which is positioned in between No's 7 and 8 Winchester Drive, Brandon is in a small hammer head cul-de-sac/turning circle. He can walk to this along a footpath through his garden from the rear door of his house.

The small cul-de-sac/turning circle is used by residents to enter and egress their own driveways and by visitors, nurses, home helps etc. If any person parks in this area we cannot access or egress our driveways and any other persons cannot turn their vehicles around in the turning circle.

As I have already stated the whole area is designed for residential use and not commercial use. Therefore any commercial deliveries to or indeed collections from the applicant's garage area would have an immediate effect on the safety of the community, the home owners access to and from their own homes and it would cause an unnecessary obstruction to other road users. I notice that the applicant fails to mention any of this in the application, probably because it would have a direct affect on 'Public Safety' and 'The Prevention Of Public Nuisance'.

In Section 18 of the application, the applicant states that he will be compliant and undertake steps to train staff in the following areas.

"No selling of alcohol to underage people". How will he police this? How will he check that these people are legally of age to purchase alcohol when he would be taking orders 'on-line'? How many staff will he have? How will he monitor their activity? How will he train them?

"Prevention of crime and disorder". How will the applicant guarantee that there will be no crime or disorder? He fails to mention this, again.

He further states, "No alcohol is to be sold for consumption at the premises and customers are not invited to visit the premises at any time". He further states that "All off-sales are made through the company website and fulfilled by postal services".

So, what happens when the house party 200 meters away from the applicants home runs out of alcohol and the party goers decide to visit him in order to restock their wine?

The applicant also states that "Deliveries of goods necessary for the operation of the business will be carried out at such a time or in such a manner as to not disturb the surrounding residential area, prevent nuisance and disturbance to nearby residents".

How can the applicant make this statement when it will be impossible to keep to it?

Drivers of lorries have a delivery schedule and somewhere on that schedule would be the applicants order. He will not be able to state the time of day at which he would prefer the delivery to arrive.

Plus, I refer to my paragraph on page one of this letter regarding deliveries and the small cul de sac area in which this would occur.

Once again this is covered under the Licensing Act 2003 under "Prevention of public nuisance" and "Maintaining public safety".

The Licensing Act 2003 also covers "The Prevention Of Crime And Disorder".

My own opinion is that a business such as this which stores alcohol on 'residential' property would be a magnet for criminals. Plus, these crimes would be recorded and subsequently our residential homes would be devalued.

This is a residential area, many of the residents are retired and some are disabled.

We moved to the area for peace and quiet, for relaxation and to help one another when it is needed.

We do not need a business such as this within our residential area. There are units of all sizes available on local industrial estates for businesses plus there are start-up grants and government help available for those who need it.

I would therefore ask the licensing panel to reject this application on the above grounds.

Yours sincerely





Brandon
Durham
Co Durham
DH7 8UG

9 August 2016

Licensing Office
Meadowfield
Durham

Dear Sirs

Licensing application 2 Roman Road Brandon
Prevention of public nuisance

I am registered disabled, unable to walk any distance and am on oxygen most of the time.

However, I do manage to use a mobility scooter to get me and my dog Meg out for her walk at least three times a day.

I am unable to turn left out of my driveway onto the footpath because of cars always parked half on half off the road blocking my way so I turn right which is towards the rear entry point of 2 Roman Road which according to the blue notice will be the delivery point and collection point for the alcohol.

Having read the blue notice about Mr Tindale's licensing application I am concerned that my exit will be blocked here also. This is a residential not a commercial area. There are no traffic restrictions here we have no yellow lines etc – does this mean that I could be further restricted with commercial traffic.

Please can we remain RESIDENTIAL and not COMMERCIAL.

Yours faithfully





BRANDON
Durham
Co Durham
DH7 8UG

Licensing Office
Annand House
Meadowfield, Durham

30 July 2016

Dear Sirs

Objection of Licensing Application – 2 Roman Road, Brandon, Durham

We the undersigned wish to object about the proposal by Mr Tindale who is applying for a license to sell alcohol from his personal address. On his advertising card, with his internet addresses, he expresses "David of Durham Wine for Sale, parties , Events, street food, festivals, private events" available 24 hours per day.

This is a residential area not a commercial area.

We are aware that the bungalow we live in was built by Yuill the builders in the mid to late 1970's and the property has a covenant stating that our bungalow is to be used as a single private dwellinghouse and not to be used to carry on any trade business or profession. This covenant will I believe also apply to Mr Tindale at 2 Roman Road.

This area is designed for residential use not commercial use. We live in a small cul-de-sac with serious parking problems. Deliveries from lorries and vans would obstruct the access to the driveways of 5, 6, 7 and 8 Winchester Drive therefore causing a public nuisance which is contrary to the Licensing Act of 2003. Evidence of this being that we recently had a council lamp post knocked down with a van trying to turn.

Yours faithfully

 

[REDACTED]
Brandon
Durham DH7 8UF
Tel

8 August 2016

Licensing Office
Annand House
John Street North
Meadowfield
Durham DH7 8RS

Dear Sirs

Objection to Licensing Application – Mr D Tindale, 2 Roman Road, Brandon

I live at number [REDACTED].

Mr Tindale's website suggests that he will be running wine-tasting parties. These are likely to take place in the evening. I am concerned that he may come home late in the evening and start transferring wine into the back bedroom. There will therefore be noise. I don't think that is acceptable in a residential property.

There is also the issue of potential burglary if people find out there is alcohol in the property.

I understand Mr Tindale is trying to make a living and I don't wish to be obstructive, but I think it would be more appropriate for him to use a storage unit for his venture.

Yours faithfully

[REDACTED]

11 AUG 2016

[REDACTED]
BRANDON
DURHAM
DH 7 8 VF
11.8.16.

DEAR SIRs,

I AM WRITING TO STOP THE
LICENSE TO BE GIVEN TO
THE PERSON LIVING AT No 2.
ROMAN RD. BRANDON TO SELL
WINE ON LINE FROM HIS HOUSE
AS THIS IS GOING TO BE A
PUBLIC NUISANCE

YOURS FAITHFULLY
[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

P.S. SECURITY IS
ALSO A ISSUE.

V V

APPENDIX 4 – STATEMENT OF LICENSING POLICY

DURHAM COUNTY COUNCIL STATEMENT OF LICENSING POLICY

7.0 The Prevention of Crime and Disorder

7.1 Licensed premises, especially those offering late night / early morning entertainment, alcohol and refreshment may sometimes, if not properly managed, become a source of public nuisance, generating crime and disorder problems.

7.2 As a matter of policy, the Licensing Authority will require every holder of a premises licence, club premises certificate or temporary event notice to be responsible for minimising the impact of crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour by their patrons both on and within the immediate vicinity of their premises, including for example on the pavement, in a beer garden or in a smoking shelter.

7.3 The Licensing Authority recommends that all applicants demonstrate in their Operating Schedules that suitable and sufficient measures, ranging from the design and layout of the premises through to the daily operation of the business have been identified and will be implemented and maintained with the intention of preventing crime and disorder. Procedures to deal with drunken customers, violence and anti social behaviour in and outside premises and the provision of closed circuit 14 television in certain premises should be considered by applicants, licencees and event organisers when addressing this issue.

7.4 The Licensing Authority encourages Personal Licence holders to actively participate in established "Pubwatch" schemes, where issues relating to crime and disorder can be addressed. The Licensing Authority support involvement in "Best Bar None" initiative which enables premises to demonstrate good safe operating procedures. Such schemes have been very successful in reducing the negative impact of alcohol across a range of circumstances.

7.5 The Licensing Authority recognises and promotes effective and responsible management of all licensed and authorised premises through competent and efficient and regular instruction, recorded training, supervision of staff and the adoption of good practice, such as 'Challenge 25'. These are considered to be among the most important control measures for the achievement of all Licensing Objectives. The Licensing Authority will take a positive view of anyone who invests in appropriate training, and in particular nationally accredited qualifications tailored to the Licensing sector. Training records should be kept available for inspection by all enforcement agencies.

7.6 The application for premises licence must identify a Designated Premises Supervisor (DPS) who must also hold a Personal Licence. The DPS does not have to be present on the premises at all times when alcohol is being sold. However, the DPS and Premises Licence Holder remain responsible for the premises at all times. It is important that there is an accountable, responsible person present when alcohol is being sold or supplied to ensure, for example, that alcohol is not sold to persons who have had too much to drink, or to those under the age of 18 years.

7.7 Someone should always be present on premises or at an event during times when licensable activities are taking place who can discuss any problems or

issues arising from the licensable activities offered on the premises with officers from Licensing Authority and Police. The Licensing Authority considers it to be good practice if the DPS or Premises Licence Holder is present in the licensed area of the premises:

- ☐ Between 22:00 hours and closing time, when the premises is one that regularly opens after midnight for both regulated entertainment and the sale or supply of alcohol for consumption on the premises.
- ☐ At all times when the premises is a "vertical drinking establishment" where little or no seating is provided.
- ☐ At times where there is a substantial increase in customers i.e. for televised major sporting events etc.

7.8 The Licensing Authority will only impose a maximum number of people that can attend premises or an event where there is a clear and justifiable need in respect of that particular premises or event. Any such decision will be based on the nature and style of the operation. The Licensing Authority will consider information provided by the applicant and any other body, in particular the Council's Building Control Section, Environmental Health Section and the Durham and Darlington Fire and Rescue Service before setting a maximum number. Applicants will be expected to detail the arrangements that would be put in place e.g. provision of door staff to ensure that the permitted number of people attending the premises or event will not be exceeded.

7.9 Whenever security operatives/door supervisors are employed at licensed premises to carry out security functions they must be licensed by the Security Industry Authority (SIA). If a licensee directly employs security operatives they will need to be licensed by the SIA as a supervisor/manager.

7.10 The numbers of licensed door supervisors, both male and female, required at any premises will be dependant upon the nature of the activities licensed and the characteristics and capacity of the establishment and hours of trading.

7.11 In addition to the requirement of the Licensing Authority to promote the Licensing Objectives, the Council also has a duty under Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to do all it reasonably can do to prevent crime and disorder in its area and to consider crime and disorder in its decision making process.

7.12 Toughened/Safety Glass Policy: Licensed venues that provide the sale or supply of alcohol for consumption on the premises should consider the introduction of toughened/safety glass. This policy expectation applies to those premises that would be considered as carrying a higher risk for potential crime and disorder. In particular it is expected in premises considered to be high volume vertical drinking establishments and those premises open beyond midnight in areas where there is a high concentration of venues (but not premises in those areas that are viewed as low risk in this context).

7.13 Drugs/Knives/Weapons: The Licensing Authority will expect licensees to take all reasonable steps to prevent the presence of drugs on licensed premises and to take appropriate steps to prevent drugs changing hands within the

premises in order to prevent tragedies as a result of drug misuse. The Licensing Authority will expect licensees to be familiar with the Home Office Drug Strategy booklet entitled Safer Clubbing (ISBN 1840827807) or other subsequent editions. The Licensing Authority also expects that licence holders will also take steps to prevent the presence of knives and other weapons on their premises and that a log be kept of all drug, knife and weapon incidents. Licence holders should also consider arranging training for their staff on drugs, knives and weapons and to have policies for dealing with the possession of drugs, knives and weapons and the supply of drugs.

8.0 Public Safety

8.2 Applicants are advised to seek advice on such matters from the Council's Occupational Safety and Health team, Health and safety Executive, Durham Constabulary and the Durham and Darlington Fire and Rescue Service, and incorporate any recommendations in their Operating Schedule before submitting their applications.

- ☐ First Aid
- ☐ Public security
- ☐ Event control
- ☐ Polycarbonate Glass
- ☐ Fire Safety
- ☐ Electrical safety
- ☐ Building safety
- ☐ Transport
- ☐ Drink driving issues
- ☐ Occupancy levels

9.0 Prevention of Public Nuisance

9.1 Licensed premises, especially those operating late at night and in the early hours of the morning, can cause a range of nuisances impacting on people living, working or sleeping in the vicinity of the premises.

9.2 The concerns relate, amongst other things, to litter, light pollution, noxious odours and noise nuisance resulting from music, human voices, ventilation equipment and vehicles. The Licensing Authority will expect applicants to demonstrate that suitable and sufficient measures have been identified, and will be implemented and maintained, with the intention of preventing public nuisance relevant to the individual style, location and characteristics of the premises and events.

9.3 If an external structure or area is to be used by customers, whether for consumption of alcohol or for smoking, the applicant will be expected to offer measures designed to minimise its impact on local residents in respect of both public nuisance and crime and disorder. These measures may include a restriction on hours that areas / structures will be used, appropriate signage requesting customers to consider local residents and monitoring of such areas by staff.

9.4 The placement of tables and chairs outside of licensed premises may give rise to public nuisance including noise and litter. When tables and chairs are situated on the public highway relevant consents will often be required. Enquiries for such consents should be made to the Council's Highway's Section of the Regeneration and Economic Development Department. In predominantly commercial areas such as shopping centres the Licensing Authority, the use of tables and chairs outside may be allowed however, the Council will normally expect them to be removed before the premises close, and any resulting litter/debris cleared away.

9.5 Applicants should give consideration to reducing potential noise nuisance by, for example (this list is not exhaustive):

- ☐ Assessment of likely noise levels in the premises.
- ☐ Assessment of likely noise levels if outdoor drinking is allowed.
- ☐ The sound insulation the building would provide (e.g. double glazing, double doors / lobbies to entrances, windows used for ventilation).
- ☐ The distance and direction to the nearest noise sensitive premises.
- ☐ Likely noise sources outside of the premises (e.g. emptying bottle bins, taxis, unruly customers leaving the premises).
- ☐ Dispersal of patrons – where necessary the Licensing Authority will expect a dispersal policy for patrons at the end of the evening. The policy will specify such issues as alterations to the style and volume of music played, public address announcements and use of appropriate signage at exits.
- ☐ Ways to limit noise / disorder from patrons leaving the premises.

9.6 The extent to which the above matters will need to be addressed will be dependent on the nature of the area where the premises are situated, the type of premises concerned, the licensable activities to be provided, operational procedures and the needs of the local community.

9.7 Applicants are advised to seek advice from Durham County Councils Environmental Health Team and incorporate any recommendations in their Operating Schedule before submitting their applications.

9.8 Takeaways and fast-food outlets: The Licensing Authority expects takeaways and late night refreshment premises to take reasonable steps in clearing litter from outside their premises and along the pavement in either direction as necessary, whilst the premises are open and at the end of the working day. These premises should maintain clean, dirt or grease free frontages. Such premises should also provide notices displayed advising customers of the location of bins and patrons should use the bins any provided.

10.0 Protection of Children from Harm

10.1 While the Act does not prohibit children from having free access to any licensed premises, the Licensing Authority recognises that limitations may have to be considered where it appears necessary to protect children from physical, moral or psychological harm and the effects of alcohol on parenting.

10.2 The Act makes it an offence for any child under the age of 16 who is not

accompanied by an adult from being present:

- ☐ At any time on pub premises, or other premises being used exclusively or primarily for the supply of alcohol for consumption on those premises; or
- ☐ Between the hours of midnight and 05:00 hours on restaurant premises or other premises that supply alcohol for consumption on the premises
- ☐ The Licensing Authority will judge the merits of each separate application before deciding whether to impose conditions limiting the access of children to Individual premises where it is necessary to prevent physical, moral or psychological harm.

10.3 The Licensing Authority may consider the following when dealing with a licence application where children may have limited access:

- ☐ Limitations on the hours when children may be present.
- ☐ Limitations on under 18s
- ☐ Limitations or exclusion when certain activities are taking place.
- ☐ Requirements for an accompanying adult to be present.
- ☐ Full exclusion of people under 18 from the premises when certain licensable activities are taking place (e.g. entertainment of a sexual nature).
- ☐ Limitations on the parts of premises to which children might be given access.
- ☐ Any other limitations appropriate to the application and according with the four licensing objectives.

10.4 The Licensing Authority will work closely with the Police and the Council's Trading Standards service to ensure the appropriate enforcement of the law, especially relating to the sale and supply of alcohol to children. Alcohol must not be served to persons under the age of 18, except in limited circumstances allowed by the law, and then only after verifying a person's proof of age e.g. 16 and 17 year-olds may drink beer, wine or cider with a table meal in relevant premises, where accompanied by an adult aged 18 years or over. The currently accepted verifications for proof of age are a passport, a photo card driving licence or a proof of age scheme such as Challenge 25.

10.5 The Licensing Authority is aware of young persons' vulnerability to alcohol and events which are aimed at children under the age of 18 years on licensed premises will not be supported by the licensing authority unless the applicant can demonstrate that all safeguards for children have been addressed such as the removal of alcohol advertising.

10.6 The Licensing Authority, Durham Constabulary Alcohol Harm Reduction Unit and the Local Safeguarding Children Board have produced a "good practice guide" for an event catering for under-18's and mixed events of under and over 18's. This guide is highly recommended by the Licensing Authority and should be adhered to by licence holders and event organisers.

10.7 Recorded staff training programmes, the use of a refusals register, in-store signage and limited access to alcoholic drink can all reduce the likelihood of illegal sales and proxy sales and are to be encouraged.

10.8 The Licensing Authority commends the use of the 'Portman Group' Code of Practice on the naming, packaging and the promotion of alcoholic drinks in all licensed premises.

10.9 Access to Cinemas: In the case of premises requiring an licence to show films, applicants should include in the operating schedule arrangements for restricting access only to those children who meet the required age limit, in line with any certificate granted by the British Board of Film Classification or, in specific cases, a certificate given to the film by the Local Authority.

10.10 The Act provides that it is mandatory for Licensing Authorities to include a condition in all premises licences and club certificates authorising the exhibition of film, for the admission of children to the exhibition of any film to be restricted in accordance with the recommendations given to films either by the British Board of Film Classification or by the Licensing Authority itself.

10.11 Should the Licensing Authority need to adopt its own system of film classification the information regarding such classifications will be published on the Local Authority's website.

10.12 Children and Public Entertainment: Many children go to see and / or take part in an entertainment arranged especially for them. For example, children's film shows and dance or drama school productions, and additional arrangements may be required to safeguard them while at the premises.

10.13 Where entertainment requiring a Licence is specifically presented for children, the Licensing Authority will normally expect the presence of at least one member of staff from the Licensed premises for every 50 children present to ensure their safety and protection from harm and to control their access and egress from the premises. The Council will require those caring for or supervising children to have undergone an appropriate Criminal Record check with the Disclosure and Barring Service.

10.14 With regard to this Licensing Objective, the Licensing Authority considers Durham County Council Safeguarding Children Board to be the competent authority for matters relating to the protection of children from harm. A protocol exists between Durham Local Safeguarding Children Board and Durham Constabulary. All safeguarding concerns identified as a result of premises, personal applications and all variations to licences are covered by this protocol.

10.15 Applicants are advised to seek advice from the Local Safeguarding Children Board and incorporate any recommendations in their Operating Schedule before submitting their applications

Appendix B. Framework Licensing Hours - recommended hours for the operation of licensable activities (the sale of alcohol and the provision of late night refreshment) for categories of licensed premises situated within the County of Durham.

Category of Premise	Weekdays (Sunday to Thursday)	Weekends (Friday night into Saturday morning and Saturday night into Sunday morning)	Bank Holidays
For premises licences and club premises certificates authorising the sale or supply of alcohol for consumption on or off the premises	07.00 to 00.00	07.00 to 01.00	Good Friday Plus 1 Hour For all other bank holidays, an additional hour be added to the terminal hour of the day preceding the bank holiday (i.e. if the Monday is the bank holiday, the Sunday is normal trading plus 1 hour).
For licences not including the sale or supply of alcohol	07.00 to 23.30	07.00 to 00.30	Good Friday Plus 1 Hour For all other bank holidays, an additional hour be added to the terminal hour of the day preceding the bank holiday (i.e. if the Monday is the bank holiday, the Sunday is normal trading plus 1 hour).
For licences not including the sale or supply of alcohol (community centres, village halls)	07.00 to 00.00	07.00 to 01.00	Good Friday Plus 1 Hour For all other bank holidays, an additional hour be added to the terminal hour of the day preceding the bank holiday

			(i.e. if the Monday is the bank holiday, the Sunday is normal trading plus 1 hour).
For licences authorising late night refreshment as the primary licensable activity (takeaways)	01.00	02.00	<p>Good Friday Plus 1 Hour</p> <p>For all other bank holidays, an additional hour be added to the terminal hour of the day preceding the bank holiday</p> <p>(i.e. if the Monday is the bank holiday, the Sunday is normal trading plus 1 hour).</p>

APPENDIX 5 – SECTION 182 GUIDANCE

S182 GUIDANCE – CRIME AND DISORDER

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

2.2 In the exercise of their functions, licensing authorities should seek to co-operate with the Security Industry Authority ("SIA") as far as possible and consider adding relevant conditions to licences where appropriate. The SIA also plays an important role in preventing crime and disorder by ensuring that door supervisors are properly licensed and, in partnership with police and other agencies, that security companies are not being used as fronts for serious and organised criminal activity. This may include making specific enquiries or visiting premises through intelligence led operations in conjunction with the police, local authorities and other partner agencies. Similarly, the provision of requirements for door supervision may be appropriate to ensure that people who are drunk, drug dealers or people carrying firearms do not enter the premises and ensuring that the police are kept informed.

2.3 Conditions should be targeted on deterrence and preventing crime and disorder. For example, where there is good reason to suppose that disorder may take place, the presence of closed-circuit television (CCTV) cameras both inside and immediately outside the premises can actively deter disorder, nuisance, anti-social behaviour and crime generally. Some licence holders may wish to have cameras on their premises for the prevention of crime directed against the business itself, its staff, or its customers. But any condition may require a broader approach, and it may be appropriate to ensure that the precise location of cameras is set out on plans to ensure that certain areas are properly covered and there is no subsequent dispute over the terms of the condition.

2.4 The inclusion of radio links and ring-round phone systems should be considered an appropriate condition for public houses, bars and nightclubs operating in city and town centre leisure areas with a high density of licensed premises. These systems allow managers of licensed premises to communicate instantly with the police and facilitate a rapid response to any disorder which may be endangering the customers and staff on the premises.

2.5 Conditions relating to the management competency of designated premises supervisors should not normally be attached to premises licences. It will normally be the responsibility of the premises licence holder as an employer, and not the licensing authority, to ensure that the managers appointed at the premises are competent and appropriately trained. The designated premises supervisor is the key person who will usually be responsible for the day to day management of the premises by the premises licence holder, including the prevention of disorder. A condition of this kind may only be justified as appropriate in rare circumstances where it can be demonstrated that, in the circumstances associated with particular premises, poor management competency could give rise to issues of crime and disorder and public safety.

S182 GUIDANCE – PUBLIC SAFETY

2.6 Licence holders have a responsibility to ensure the safety of those using their premises, as a part of their duties under the 2003 Act. This concerns the safety of people using the relevant premises rather than public health which is addressed in other legislation.

Physical safety includes the prevention of accidents and injuries and other immediate harms that can result from alcohol consumption such as unconsciousness or alcohol poisoning. Conditions relating to public safety may also promote the crime and disorder objective as noted above. There will of course be occasions when a public safety condition could incidentally benefit a person's health more generally, but it should not be the purpose of the condition as this would be outside the licensing authority's powers (be ultra vires) under the 2003 Act. Conditions should not be imposed on a premises licence or club premises certificate which relate to cleanliness or hygiene.

2.7 A number of matters should be considered in relation to public safety. These may include:

- Fire safety;
- Ensuring appropriate access for emergency services such as ambulances;
- Good communication with local authorities and emergency services, for example communications networks with the police and signing up for local incident alerts (see paragraph 2.4 above);
- Ensuring the presence of trained first aiders on the premises and appropriate first aid kits;
- Ensuring the safety of people when leaving the premises (for example, through the provision of information on late-night transportation);
- Ensuring appropriate and frequent waste disposal, particularly of glass bottles;
- Ensuring appropriate limits on the maximum capacity of the premises (see paragraphs 2.11-2.12, and Chapter 10; and
- Considering the use of CCTV in and around the premises (as noted in paragraph 2.3 above, this may also assist with promoting the crime and disorder objective).

2.8 The measures that are appropriate to promote public safety will vary between premises and the matters listed above may not apply in all cases. As set out in Chapter 8 (8.33-8.41), applicants should consider when making their application which steps it is appropriate to take to promote the public safety objective and demonstrate how they achieve that.

Ensuring safe departure of those using the premises

2.9 Licence holders should make provision to ensure that premises users safely leave their premises. Measures that may assist include:

- Providing information on the premises of local taxi companies who can provide safe transportation home; and
- Ensuring adequate lighting outside the premises, particularly on paths leading to and from the premises and in car parks.

Maintenance and repair

2.10 Where there is a requirement in other legislation for premises open to the public or for employers to possess certificates attesting to the safety or satisfactory nature of certain equipment or fixtures on the premises, it would be inappropriate for

a licensing condition to require possession of such a certificate. However, it would be permissible to require as a condition of a licence or certificate, if appropriate, checks on this equipment to be conducted at specified intervals and for evidence of these checks to be retained by the premises licence holder or club provided this does not duplicate or gold-plate a requirement in other legislation. Similarly, it would be permissible for licensing authorities, if they receive relevant representations from responsible authorities or any other persons, to attach conditions which require equipment of particular standards to be maintained on the premises. Responsible authorities – such as health and safety authorities – should therefore make their expectations clear in this respect to enable prospective licence holders or clubs to prepare effective operating schedules and club operating schedules.

Safe capacities

2.11 “Safe capacities” should only be imposed where appropriate for the promotion of public safety or the prevention of disorder on the relevant premises. For example, if a capacity has been imposed through other legislation, it would be inappropriate to reproduce it in a premises licence. Indeed, it would also be wrong to lay down conditions which conflict with other legal requirements. However, if no safe capacity has been imposed through other legislation, a responsible authority may consider it appropriate for a new capacity to be attached to the premises which would apply at any material time when the licensable activities are taking place and make representations to that effect. For example, in certain circumstances, capacity limits may be appropriate in preventing disorder, as overcrowded venues can increase the risks of crowds becoming frustrated and hostile.

2.12 The permitted capacity is a limit on the number of persons who may be on the premises at any time, following a recommendation by the relevant fire and rescue authority under the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005. For any application for a premises licence or club premises certificate for premises without an existing permitted capacity where the applicant wishes to take advantage of the special provisions set out in section 177 of the 2003 Act¹, the applicant should conduct their own risk assessment as to the appropriate capacity of the premises. They should send their recommendation to the fire and rescue authority which will consider it and decide what the “permitted capacity” of those premises should be.

2.13 Public safety may include the safety of performers appearing at any premises, but does not extend to the prevention of injury from participation in a boxing or wrestling entertainment.

S182 GUIDANCE – PUBLIC NUISANCE

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

2.15 Public nuisance is given a statutory meaning in many pieces of legislation. It is however not narrowly defined in the 2003 Act and retains its broad common law meaning. It may include in appropriate circumstances the reduction of the living and working amenity and environment of other persons living and working in the area of the licensed premises. Public nuisance may also arise as a result of the adverse effects of artificial light, dust, odour and insects or where its effect is prejudicial to health.

2.16 Conditions relating to noise nuisance will usually concern steps appropriate to control the levels of noise emanating from premises. This might be achieved by a simple measure such as ensuring that doors and windows are kept closed after a particular time, or persons are not permitted in garden areas of the premises after a certain time. More sophisticated measures like the installation of acoustic curtains or rubber speaker mounts to mitigate sound escape from the premises may be appropriate. However, conditions in relation to live or recorded music may not be enforceable in circumstances where the entertainment activity itself is not licensable (see chapter 15). Any conditions appropriate to promote the prevention of public nuisance should be tailored to the type, nature and characteristics of the specific premises and its licensable activities. Licensing authorities should avoid inappropriate or disproportionate measures that could deter events that are valuable to the community, such as live music. Noise limiters, for example, are expensive to purchase and install and are likely to be a considerable burden for smaller venues.

2.17 As with all conditions, those relating to noise nuisance may not be appropriate in certain circumstances where provisions in other legislation adequately protect those living in the area of the premises. But as stated earlier in this Guidance, the approach of licensing authorities and responsible authorities should be one of prevention and when their powers are engaged, licensing authorities should be aware of the fact that other legislation may not adequately cover concerns raised in relevant representations and additional conditions may be appropriate.

2.18 Where applications have given rise to representations, any appropriate conditions should normally focus on the most sensitive periods. For example, the most sensitive period for people being disturbed by unreasonably loud music is at night and into the early morning when residents in adjacent properties may be attempting to go to sleep or are sleeping. This is why there is still a need for a licence for performances of live music between 11 pm and 8 am. In certain circumstances, conditions relating to noise emanating from the premises may also be appropriate to address any disturbance anticipated as customers enter and leave.

2.19 Measures to control light pollution will also require careful thought. Bright lighting outside premises which is considered appropriate to prevent crime and disorder may itself give rise to light pollution for some neighbours. Applicants, licensing authorities and responsible authorities will need to balance these issues.

2.20 Beyond the immediate area surrounding the premises, these are matters for the personal responsibility of individuals under the law. An individual who engages in anti-social behaviour is accountable in their own right. However, it would be perfectly reasonable for a licensing authority to impose a condition, following relevant representations, that requires the licence holder or club to place signs at the exits from the building encouraging patrons to be quiet until they leave the area, or that, if they wish to smoke, to do so at designated places on the premises instead of outside, and to respect the rights of people living nearby to a peaceful night.

S182 GUIDANCE – PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM HARM

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

2.22 The Government believes that it is completely unacceptable to sell alcohol to children. Conditions relating to the access of children where alcohol is sold and which are appropriate to protect them from harm should be carefully considered. Moreover, conditions restricting the access of children to premises should be strongly considered in circumstances where:

- adult entertainment is provided;
- a member or members of the current management have been convicted for serving alcohol to minors or with a reputation for allowing underage drinking (other than in the context of the exemption in the 2003 Act relating to 16 and 17 year olds consuming beer, wine and cider when accompanied by an adult during a table meal);
- it is known that unaccompanied children have been allowed access;
- there is a known association with drug taking or dealing; or
- in some cases, the premises are used exclusively or primarily for the sale of alcohol for consumption on the premises.

2.23 It is also possible that activities, such as adult entertainment, may take place at certain times on premises but not at other times. For example, premises may operate as a café bar during the day providing meals for families but also provide entertainment with a sexual content after 8.00pm. It is not possible to give an exhaustive list of what amounts to entertainment or services of an adult or sexual nature. Applicants, responsible authorities and licensing authorities will need to consider this point carefully. This would broadly include topless bar staff, striptease, lap-, table- or pole-dancing, performances involving feigned violence or horrific incidents, feigned or actual sexual acts or fetishism, or entertainment involving strong and offensive language.

2.24 Applicants must be clear in their operating schedules about the activities and times at which the events would take place to help determine when it is not appropriate for children to enter the premises. Consideration should also be given to the proximity of premises to schools and youth clubs so that applicants take appropriate steps to ensure that advertising relating to their premises, or relating to events at their premises, is not displayed at a time when children are likely to be near the premises.

2.25 Licensing authorities and responsible authorities should expect applicants, when preparing an operating schedule or club operating schedule, to set out the steps to be taken to protect children from harm when on the premises.

2.26 Conditions, where they are appropriate, should reflect the licensable activities taking place on the premises. In addition to the mandatory condition regarding age

verification, other conditions relating to the protection of children from harm can include:

- restrictions on the hours when children may be present;
- restrictions or exclusions on the presence of children under certain ages when particular specified activities are taking place;
- restrictions on the parts of the premises to which children may have access;
- age restrictions (below 18);
- restrictions or exclusions when certain activities are taking place;
- requirements for an accompanying adult (including for example, a combination of requirements which provide that children under a particular age must be accompanied by an adult); and
- full exclusion of people under 18 from the premises when any licensable activities are taking place.

2.27 Please see also Chapter 10 for details about the Licensing Act 2003 (Mandatory Licensing Conditions) Order 2010.

2.28 Licensing authorities should give considerable weight to representations about child protection matters. In addition to the responsible authority whose functions relate directly to child protection, the Director of Public Health may also have access to relevant evidence to inform such representations. These representations may include, amongst other things, the use of health data about the harms that alcohol can cause to underage drinkers. Where a responsible authority, or other person, presents evidence to the licensing authority linking specific premises with harms to children (such as ambulance data or emergency department attendances by persons under 18 years old with alcohol related illnesses or injuries) this evidence should be considered, and the licensing authority should also consider what action is appropriate to ensure this licensing objective is effectively enforced. In relation to applications for the grant of a licence in areas where evidence is presented on high levels of alcohol-related harms in persons aged under 18, it is recommended that the licensing authority considers what conditions may be appropriate to ensure that this objective is promoted effectively.

2.29 The 2003 Act provides that, where a premises licence or club premises certificate authorises the exhibition of a film, it must include a condition requiring the admission of children to films to be restricted in accordance with recommendations given either by a body designated under section 4 of the Video Recordings Act 1984 specified in the licence (the British Board of Film Classification is currently the only body which has been so designated) or by the licensing authority itself. Further details are given in Chapter 10.

2.30 Theatres may present a range of diverse activities and entertainment including, for example, variety shows incorporating adult entertainment. It is appropriate in these cases for a licensing authority to consider restricting the admission of children in such circumstances. Entertainments may also be presented at theatres specifically for children. It will be appropriate to consider whether a condition should be attached to a premises licence or club premises certificate which requires the presence of a sufficient number of adult staff on the premises to ensure the wellbeing of the children during any emergency.

Offences relating to the sale and supply of alcohol to children

2.31 Licensing authorities are expected to maintain close contact with the police, young offenders' teams and trading standards officers (who can carry out test purchases under section 154 of the 2003 Act) about the extent of unlawful sales and consumption of alcohol by minors and to be involved in the development of any strategies to control or prevent these unlawful activities and to pursue prosecutions. Licensing authorities, alongside the police, are prosecuting authorities for the purposes of these offences, except for the offences under section 147A (persistently selling alcohol to children). Where, as a matter of policy, warnings are given to retailers prior to any decision to prosecute in respect of an offence, it is important that each of the enforcement arms should be aware of the warnings each of them has given.

Table of relevant offences under the 2003 Act

Section	Offence	Prosecuting Authority
Section 145	Unaccompanied children prohibited from certain premises	Police and/or Licensing Authority
Section 146	Sale of alcohol to children	Police, Licensing Authority and/or Local Weights and Measures Authority
Section 147	Allowing the sale of alcohol to children	Police, Licensing Authority and/or Local Weights and Measures Authority
Section 147A	Persistently selling alcohol to children	Police and/or Local Weights and Measures Authority
Section 148 1	Sale of liqueur confectionery to children under 16. (This offence will be repealed by the Deregulation Act 2015 on 26 May 2015).	Police and/or Licensing Authority
Section 149	Purchase of alcohol by or on behalf of children	Police and/or Licensing Authority
Section 150	Consumption of alcohol by children	Police and/or Licensing Authority
Section 151	Delivering alcohol to children	Police and/or Licensing Authority
Section 152	Sending a child to obtain alcohol	Police and/or Licensing Authority
Section 153	Prohibition of unsupervised sales by children	Police and/or Licensing Authority