



Statutory Licensing Sub-Committee

Date Monday 23 November 2020
Time 9.30 am
Venue Remote Meeting - This meeting is being held
remotely via Microsoft Teams

Business

Part A

1. Apologies for Absence
2. Substitute Members
3. Declarations of Interest (if any)
4. Application for the Grant of a Premises Licence - SRJ
Convenience Limited, Former Methodist Church, Dunelm Road,
Thornley (Pages 3 - 62)
5. Such other business as, in the opinion of the Chairman of the
meeting, is of sufficient urgency to warrant consideration

Helen Lynch

Head of Legal and Democratic Services

County Hall
Durham
13 November 2020

To: **The Members of the Statutory Licensing Sub-Committee**

Councillors D Bell, J Blakey, L Brown, K Liddell and L Marshall

Contact: Jill Errington

Tel: 03000 269703

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Statutory Licensing Sub-Committee

23 November 2020

**Application for the grant of a Premises
Licence**

Ordinary Decision



**Report of Alan Patrickson Corporate Director of Neighborhood's
and Climate Change**

**Councillor Brian Stephens, Cabinet Portfolio Holder for
Neighborhood's and Climate Change**

Electoral division(s) affected: Thornley

Purpose of the Report

- 1 The Sub-Committee is asked to consider and determine the application for the grant of a premises licence for SRJ Convenience Limited, Former Methodist Church, Dunelm Road, Thornley, Co Durham DH6 3HY.
- 2 A plan showing the location of the premises is attached at Appendix 2.

Executive summary

- 3 The application is for the grant of a premises licence in respect of SRJ Convenience Limited, Former Methodist Church, Dunelm Road, Thornley, Co Durham, DH6 3HY.

The application requested the following activities:

Supply of alcohol (off the premises) - Monday to Sunday, 7am to 11pm

Proposed opening times - Monday to Sunday, 7am to 11pm

Following the end of the 28-day consultation period, the agent acting on behalf of the applicant amended the hours for the supply of alcohol on a Sunday and Bank Holiday to 9am to 4pm which is in line with the current planning permission. In addition, four additional conditions for the promotion of the licensing objectives were offered. This information was circulated to the other persons who submitted a representation in an attempt to alleviate their concerns. Members will be updated with any responses received at the hearing.

- 4 During the 28-day consultation period, the Licensing Authority received responses from Durham Constabulary, County Durham and Darlington Fire and Rescue Service and Durham County Council's Environmental Health Department, who all had no comments to make to the application.

- 5 Six representations in opposition to the application were received by other persons. However, one letter of representation was withdrawn, leaving Mr & Mrs Brandling, Mr McCoy, Mrs Kelly, Mr Fisher and Thornley Parish Council. (other persons) remaining.

Recommendation(s)

- 6 The Sub-Committee is asked to determine the application with a view to promoting the licensing objectives.
- 7 The Sub-Committee is recommended to give appropriate weight to:
- (a) The steps that are appropriate to promote the licensing objectives;
 - (b) The representation (including supporting information) presented by all parties;
 - (c) The Durham County Council Statement of Licensing Policy. The relevant parts of the policy are attached at Appendix 6;
 - (d) The Guidance issued to local authorities under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003 (as amended April 2018). The relevant parts of the guidance are attached at Appendix 7.

Background

- 8 Background information – The application form was submitted by SRJ Convenience Ltd.

Type of Application: Grant of a premises licence	Date received: 7 th October 2020	Consultation ended: 4 th November 2020
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Details of the application

- 9 An application for the grant of a premises licence was received by the Licensing Authority on 7th October 2020. A copy of the application is attached and the subsequent amendments at Appendix 3.
- 10 The application is deemed by the Licensing Authority to be correctly served and advertised in accordance with the Licensing Act regulations.
- 11 The activities requested are as follows:

Licensable Activities	Days & Hours
Supply of Alcohol (off the premises)	Monday to Sunday 7am to 11pm. <i>Times on a Sunday and Bank Holiday amended to 9am to 4pm</i>
Hours open to the public	Monday to Sunday 7am to 11pm.

- 12 The applicant has proposed conditions and the steps that they intend to take in order to promote the four licensing objectives, which are outlined within the application form.

The Representations

- 13 The Licensing Authority received six letters of representation during the consultation period, however one was withdrawn, which left five remaining, Mr & Mrs Brandling, Mr McCoy, Mrs Kelly and Mr Fisher and Thornley Parish Council. (other persons).
- 14 The Licensing Authority deemed the representations as relevant, relating to all four licensing objectives. These are:
- The Prevention of Crime and Disorder
 - Public Safety
 - The Prevention of Public Nuisance
 - Protection of Children from Harm

Copies of the representations are attached at Appendix 4.

- 15 Responses were received from the following Responsible Authorities:
- Durham Constabulary, County Durham & Darlington Fire and Rescue Service and Durham Council County Environmental Health all had no comments to make. See Appendix 5.

The Parties

- 16 The Parties to the hearing will be:
- Mr Robert Botkai – Winkworth Sherwood (Agent acting on behalf of the applicant)
- Mr & Mrs Brandling (other persons)
- Mr McCoy (other person)
- Mrs Kelly (other person)
- Mr Fisher (other person)
- Thornley Parish Council (other persons)

Options

- 17 There are a number of options open to the Sub-Committee:
- (a) Grant the licence subject to conditions that are consistent with the operating schedule accompanying the application and the mandatory conditions set out in the Licensing Act 2003;

- (b) Grant the licence subject to modified conditions to that of the operating schedule where the committee considers it appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives and the mandatory conditions set out in the Licensing Act 2003;
- (c) To exclude from the scope of the licence any of the licensable activities to which the application relates;
- (d) To refuse to specify a person on the licence as the Designated Premises Supervisor;
- (e) To reject the application.

Main implications

Legal Implications

- 18 The Committee should be aware of a number of stated cases which have appeared before the Administrative Court and are binding on the Licensing Authority.

See Appendix 1.

Consultation

- 19 The premises licence application was subject to a 28-day consultation.

See Appendix 1

Conclusion

- 20 The Sub-Committee is asked to determine the application for the grant of a premises licence in light of the representations received.

Background papers

Durham County Council's Statement of Licensing Policy

Guidance issued under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003 (as amended April 2018)

Other useful documents

None

Contact: Helen Johnson

Tel: 03000 265101

Appendix 1: Implications

Legal Implications

The case of Daniel Thwaites Plc v Wirral Borough Magistrates' Court (Case No: CO/5533/2006) at the High Court of Justice Queen's Bench Division Administrative Court on 6 May 2008, [2008] EWHC 838 (Admin), 2008 WL 1968943, Before the Honourable Mrs Justice Black.

In this case it was summed up that:

A licensing authority must have regard to guidance issued by the Secretary of State under section 182. Licensing authorities may depart from it if they have reason to do so but will need to give full reasons for their actions.

Furthermore the Thwaites case established that only conditions should be attached to a licence with a view to promoting the Licensing objectives and that 'real evidence' must be presented to support the reason for imposing these conditions.

This judgement is further supported in the case of The Queen on the Application of Bristol Council v Bristol Magistrates' Court, CO/6920/2008 High Court of Justice Queen's Bench Division The Administrative Court, 24 February 2009, [2009] EWHC 625 (Admin) 2009 WL648859 in which it was said:

'Licensing authorities should only impose conditions which are necessary and proportionate for the promotion for licensing objectives'.

In addition to this, it was stated that any condition attached to the licence should be an enforceable condition.

Consultation

The premises licence application was subject to a 28 day consultation in accordance with the Licensing Act 2003 and its regulations.

The Responsible Authorities were consulted on the application.

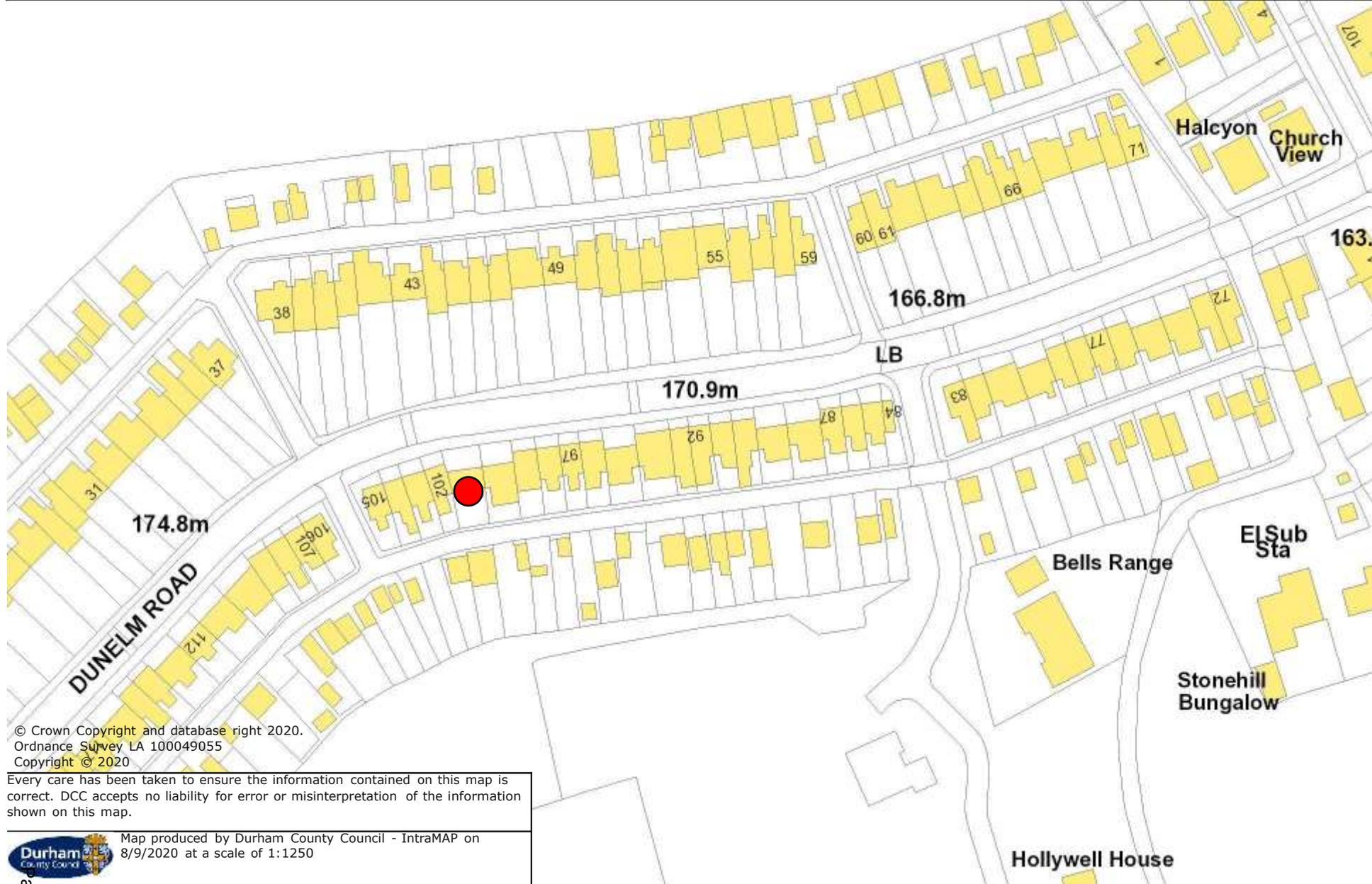
The notice of application was displayed on the premises for a period of 28 days.

Notice of the application was published in a newspaper which was circulated within the vicinity of the premises.

In addition, details of the application were available to view on the Council's website throughout the 28 day consultation period.

Appendix 2: Location Plan

Durham County Council - IntraMAP



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Ordnance Survey LA 100049055
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Every care has been taken to ensure the information contained on this map is correct. DCC accepts no liability for error or misinterpretation of the information shown on this map.



Map produced by Durham County Council - IntraMAP on 8/9/2020 at a scale of 1:1250

Appendix 3: Application Form



* required information

Section 1 of 21

You can save the form at any time and resume it later. You do not need to be logged in when you resume.

System reference This is the unique reference for this application generated by the system.

Your reference You can put what you want here to help you track applications if you make lots of them. It is passed to the authority.

Are you an agent acting on behalf of the applicant?
 Yes No Put "no" if you are applying on your own behalf or on behalf of a business you own or work for.

Applicant Details

* First name

* Family name

* E-mail

Main telephone number Include country code.

Other telephone number

Indicate here if the applicant would prefer not to be contacted by telephone

Is the applicant:
 Applying as a business or organisation, including as a sole trader A sole trader is a business owned by one person without any special legal structure. Applying as an individual means the applicant is applying so the applicant can be employed, or for some other personal reason, such as following a hobby.
 Applying as an individual

Applicant Business

Is the applicant's business registered in the UK with Companies House? Yes No Note: completing the Applicant Business section is optional in this form.

Registration number

Business name If the applicant's business is registered, use its registered name.

VAT number Put "none" if the applicant is not registered for VAT.

Legal status

Continued from previous page...

Applicant's position in the business

Home country

The country where the applicant's headquarters are.

Registered Address

Address registered with Companies House.

Building number or name

Street

City or town

County or administrative area

Postcode

Country

Agent Details

* First name

* Family name

* E-mail

Main telephone number

Include country code.

Other telephone number

Indicate here if you would prefer not to be contacted by telephone

Are you:

An agent that is a business or organisation, including a sole trader

A sole trader is a business owned by one person without any special legal structure.

A private individual acting as an agent

Agent Business

Is your business registered in the UK with Companies House? Yes No

Note: completing the Applicant Business section is optional in this form.

Registration number

Business name

If your business is registered, use its registered name.

VAT number

Put "none" if you are not registered for VAT.

Legal status

Continued from previous page...

Your position in the business

Home country

The country where the headquarters of your business is located.

Agent Registered Address

Address registered with Companies House.

Building number or name

Street

District

City or town

County or administrative area

Postcode

Country

Section 2 of 21

PREMISES DETAILS

I/we, as named in section 1, apply for a premises licence under section 17 of the Licensing Act 2003 for the premises described in section 2 below (the premises) and I/we are making this application to you as the relevant licensing authority in accordance with section 12 of the Licensing Act 2003.

Premises Address

Are you able to provide a postal address, OS map reference or description of the premises?

- Address OS map reference Description

Postal Address Of Premises

Building number or

Street

District

City or town

County or administrative area

Postcode

Country

Further Details

Telephone number

Non-domestic rateable value of premises (£)

Section 3 of 21**APPLICATION DETAILS**

In what capacity are you applying for the premises licence?

- An individual or individuals
- A limited company / limited liability partnership
- A partnership (other than limited liability)
- An unincorporated association
- Other (for example a statutory corporation)
- A recognised club
- A charity
- The proprietor of an educational establishment
- A health service body
- A person who is registered under part 2 of the Care Standards Act 2000 (c14) in respect of an independent hospital in Wales
- A person who is registered under Chapter 2 of Part 1 of the Health and Social Care Act 2008 in respect of the carrying on of a regulated activity (within the meaning of that Part) in an independent hospital in England
- The chief officer of police of a police force in England and Wales

Confirm The Following

- I am carrying on or proposing to carry on a business which involves the use of the premises for licensable activities
- I am making the application pursuant to a statutory function
- I am making the application pursuant to a function discharged by virtue of Her Majesty's prerogative

Section 4 of 21**NON INDIVIDUAL APPLICANTS**

Provide name and registered address of applicant in full. Where appropriate give any registered number. In the case of a partnership or other joint venture (other than a body corporate), give the name and address of each party concerned.

Non Individual Applicant's Name

Name

Details

Registered number (where applicable)

Description of applicant (for example partnership, company, unincorporated association etc)

Continued from previous page...

If 5,000 or more people are expected to attend the premises at any one time, state the number expected to attend

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PROVISION OF PLAYS

[See guidance on regulated entertainment](#)

Will you be providing plays?

- Yes No

Section 7 of 21

PROVISION OF FILMS

[See guidance on regulated entertainment](#)

Will you be providing films?

- Yes No

Section 8 of 21

PROVISION OF INDOOR SPORTING EVENTS

[See guidance on regulated entertainment](#)

Will you be providing indoor sporting events?

- Yes No

Section 9 of 21

PROVISION OF BOXING OR WRESTLING ENTERTAINMENTS

[See guidance on regulated entertainment](#)

Will you be providing boxing or wrestling entertainments?

- Yes No

Section 10 of 21

PROVISION OF LIVE MUSIC

[See guidance on regulated entertainment](#)

Will you be providing live music?

- Yes No

Section 11 of 21

PROVISION OF RECORDED MUSIC

[See guidance on regulated entertainment](#)

Will you be providing recorded music?

- Yes No

Section 12 of 21

PROVISION OF PERFORMANCES OF DANCE

[See guidance on regulated entertainment](#)

Will you be providing performances of dance?

Continued from previous page...

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PROVISION OF ANYTHING OF A SIMILAR DESCRIPTION TO LIVE MUSIC, RECORDED MUSIC OR PERFORMANCES OF DANCE

[See guidance on regulated entertainment](#)

Will you be providing anything similar to live music, recorded music or performances of dance?

- Yes No

Section 14 of 21

LATE NIGHT REFRESHMENT

Will you be providing late night refreshment?

- Yes No

Section 15 of 21

SUPPLY OF ALCOHOL

Will you be selling or supplying alcohol?

- Yes No

Standard Days And Timings

MONDAY

Start

End

Start

End

Give timings in 24 hour clock.
(e.g., 16:00) and only give details for the days
of the week when you intend the premises
to be used for the activity.

TUESDAY

Start

End

Start

End

WEDNESDAY

Start

End

Start

End

THURSDAY

Start

End

Start

End

FRIDAY

Start

End

Start

End

SATURDAY

Start

End

Start

End

Continued from previous page...

SUNDAY

Start 07:00
[]

End 23:00
[]

Start
[]

End
[]

Will the sale of alcohol be for consumption:

If the sale of alcohol is for consumption on the premises select on, if the sale of alcohol is for consumption away from the premises select off. If the sale of alcohol is for consumption on the premises and away from the premises select both.

- On the premises
- Off the premises
- Both

State any seasonal variations

For example (but not exclusively) where the activity will occur on additional days during the summer months.

[]

Non-standard timings. Where the premises will be used for the supply of alcohol at different times from those listed in the column on the left, list below

For example (but not exclusively), where you wish the activity to go on longer on a particular day e.g. Christmas Eve.

[]

State the name and details of the individual whom you wish to specify on the licence as premises supervisor

Name

First name Arul
[]

Family name Palaniappan
[]

Date of birth
[] [] []
dd mm yyyy

Continued from previous page...

Enter the contact's address

Building number or name	<input type="text"/>
Street	<input type="text"/>
District	<input type="text"/>
City or town	<input type="text"/>
County or administrative area	<input type="text"/>
Postcode	<input type="text"/>
Country	<input type="text"/>
Personal Licence number (if known)	<input type="text"/>
Issuing licensing authority (if known)	<input type="text"/>

PROPOSED DESIGNATED PREMISES SUPERVISOR CONSENT

How will the consent form of the proposed designated premises supervisor be supplied to the authority?

- Electronically, by the proposed designated premises supervisor
- As an attachment to this application

Reference number for consent ask form (if known)

If the consent form is already submitted, the proposed designated premises supervisor for its 'system reference' or 'your reference'.

Section 16 of 21

ADULT ENTERTAINMENT

Highlight any adult entertainment or services, activities, or other entertainment or matters ancillary to the use of the premises that may give rise to concern in respect of children

Give information about anything intended to occur at the premises or ancillary to the use of the premises which may give rise to concern in respect of children, regardless of whether you intend children to have access to the premises, for example (but not exclusively) nudity or semi-nudity, films for restricted age groups etc gambling machines etc.

The premises will sell other age restricted goods.

Section 17 of 21

HOURS PREMISES ARE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

Standard Days And Timings

MONDAY

Start

End

Start

End

Give timings in 24 hour clock. (e.g., 16:00) and only give details for the days of the week when you intend the premises to be used for the activity. Page 19

Continued from previous page...

TUESDAY

Start

End

Start

End

WEDNESDAY

Start

End

Start

End

THURSDAY

Start

End

Start

End

FRIDAY

Start

End

Start

End

SATURDAY

Start

End

Start

End

SUNDAY

Start

End

Start

End

State any seasonal variations

For example (but not exclusively) where the activity will occur on additional days during the summer months.

Non standard timings. Where you intend to use the premises to be open to the members and guests at different times from those listed in the column on the left, list below

For example (but not exclusively), where you wish the activity to go on longer on a particular day e.g. Christmas Eve.

Section 18 of 21

LICENSING OBJECTIVES

Describe the steps you intend to take to promote the four licensing objectives:

a) General – all four licensing objectives (b,c,d,e)

Continued from previous page...

List here steps you will take to promote all four licensing objectives together.

b) The prevention of crime and disorder

1. A CCTV system will be installed, or the existing system maintained, such system to be fit for the purpose and to be to the reasonable satisfaction of the police.
2. The CCTV system shall be capable of producing immediate copies on site. Copies of recordings will either be recorded on good quality video tape or digitally on to CD/DVD or other equivalent medium. Images shall be provided to the police or to an authorised officer of the licensing authority within 24 hours of request.
3. Any recording will be retained and stored in a suitable and secure manner for a minimum of 31 days and shall be made available, subject to compliance with Data Protection legislation, to the police for inspection on request.
4. The precise positions of the camera may be agreed, subject to compliance with Data Protection legislation, with the police from time to time.
5. The system will display, on any recording, the correct time and date of the recording.
6. The CCTV system will be maintained and fully operational throughout the hours that the premises are open for any licensable activity.
7. An incident book/register shall be maintained to record:
 - all incidents of crime and disorder occurring at the premises
 - details of occasions when the police are called to the premises

This book/register shall be available for inspection by a police officer or other authorised officer on request.

The book/register shall be retained at the premises or at the officers of the licence holder for a minimum period of 12 months.

8. There shall be no self-service of spirits except for spirit mixtures.

c) Public safety

The premises licence holder will at all times maintain adequate levels of staff. Such staff levels will be disclosed, on request, to the licensing authority and police.

d) The prevention of public nuisance

Adequate waste receptacles for use by customers shall be provided in and immediately outside the premises.

e) The protection of children from harm

1. The premises licence holder will ensure that an age verification policy will apply to the premises whereby all cashiers will be trained to ask any customer attempting to purchase alcohol, who appears to be under the age of 25 years (or older if the

Continued from previous page...

licence holder so elects) to produce, before being sold alcohol, identification being a passport or photocard driving licence bearing a holographic mark or other form of identification that complies with any mandatory condition that may apply to this licence.

2. All staff engaged or to be engaged in the sale of alcohol on the premises shall receive the following training in age restricted sales:

- Induction training which must be completed and documented prior to the sale of alcohol by the staff member.
- Refresher/reinforcement training at intervals of no more than 6 months.

Training records will be available for inspection by a police officer or other authorised officer on request.

Training records will be retained at the premises or at the officers of the licence holder for a minimum period of 12 months.

3. All cashiers shall be trained to record refusals of sales of alcohol in a refusals book/register. The book/register will contain:

- details of the time and date the refusal was made;
- the identity of the staff member refusing the sale;
- details of the alcohol the person attempted to purchase.

This book/register shall be available for inspection by a police officer or other authorised officer on request.

The book/register shall be retained at the premises or at the officers of the licence holder for a minimum period of 12 months.

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NOTES ON DEMONSTRATING ENTITLEMENT TO WORK IN THE UK

Continued from previous page...

Dance: no licence is required for performances between 08.00 and 23.00 on any day, provided that the audience does not exceed 500. However, a performance which amounts to adult entertainment remains licensable.

Cross activity exemptions: no licence is required between 08.00 and 23.00 on any day, with no limit on audience size for:

- o any entertainment taking place on the premises of the local authority where the entertainment is provided by or on behalf of the local authority;
- o any entertainment taking place on the hospital premises of the health care provider where the entertainment is provided by or on behalf of the health care provider;
- o any entertainment taking place on the premises of the school where the entertainment is provided by or on behalf of the school proprietor; and
- o any entertainment (excluding films and a boxing or wrestling entertainment) taking place at a travelling circus, provided that (a) it takes place within a moveable structure that accommodates the audience, and (b) that the travelling circus has not been located on the same site for more than 28 consecutive days.

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PAYMENT DETAILS

This fee must be paid to the authority. If you complete the application online, you must pay it by debit or credit card.

Premises Licence Fees are determined by the non-domestic rateable value of the premises.

To find out a premises non domestic rateable value go to the Valuation Office Agency site at http://www.voa.gov.uk/business_rates/index.htm

Premises licence fees can be calculated by visiting the Department for Culture Media and Sport website at http://www.culture.gov.uk/what_we_do/alcohol_and_entertainment/3193.aspx

There is an exemption from the payment of fees in relation to the provision of regulated entertainment at church halls, chapel halls or premises of a similar nature, village halls, parish or community halls, or other premises of a similar nature. The costs associated with these licences will be met by central Government. If, however, the licence also authorises the use of the premises for the supply of alcohol or the provision of late night refreshment, a fee will be required.

Schools and sixth form colleges are exempt from the fees associated with the authorisation of regulated entertainment where the entertainment is provided by and at the school or college and for the purposes of the school or college.

If you operate a large event you are subject to ADDITIONAL fees based upon the number in attendance at any one time.

Details of these additional fees can be found on the website http://www.culture.gov.uk/what_we_do/alcohol_and_entertainment/4040.aspx

* Fee amount (£)

DECLARATION

[Applicable to individual applicants only, including those in a partnership which is not a limited liability partnership]. I understand I am not entitled to be issued with a licence if I do not have the entitlement to live and work in the UK (or if I am subject to a condition preventing me from doing work relating to the carrying on of a licensable activity) and that my licence will become invalid if I cease to be entitled to live and work in the UK (please read guidance note 15). The DPS named in this application form is entitled to work in the UK (and is not subject to conditions preventing him or her from doing work relating to a licensable activity) and I have seen a copy of his or her proof of entitlement to work, if appropriate (please see note 15)

Ticking this box indicates you have read and understood the above declaration

This section should be completed by the applicant, unless you answered "Yes" to the question "Are you an agent acting on behalf of the applicant?"

* Full name

* Capacity

Continued from previous page...

* Date

31	/	07	/	2020
dd		mm		yyyy

Add another signatory

Once you're finished you need to do the following:

1. Save this form to your computer by clicking file/save as...

2. Go back to <https://www.gov.uk/apply-for-a-licence/premises-licence/county-durham/apply-1> to upload this file and continue with your application.

Don't forget to make sure you have all your supporting documentation to hand.

IT IS AN OFFENCE LIABLE TO SUMMARY CONVICTION TO A FINE OF ANY AMOUNT UNDER SECTION 158 OF THE LICENSING ACT 2003, TO MAKE A FALSE STATEMENT IN OR IN CONNECTION WITH THIS APPLICATION

IT IS AN OFFENCE UNDER SECTION 24B OF THE IMMIGRATION ACT 1971 FOR A PERSON TO WORK WHEN THEY KNOW, OR HAVE REASONABLE CAUSE TO BELIEVE, THAT THEY ARE DISQUALIFIED FROM DOING SO BY REASON OF THEIR IMMIGRATION STATUS. THOSE WHO EMPLOY AN ADULT WITHOUT LEAVE OR WHO IS SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS AS TO EMPLOYMENT WILL BE LIABLE TO A CIVIL PENALTY UNDER SECTION 15 OF THE IMMIGRATION, ASYLUM AND NATIONALITY ACT 2006 AND PURSUANT TO SECTION 21 OF THE SAME ACT, WILL BE COMMITTING AN OFFENCE WHERE THEY DO SO IN THE KNOWLEDGE, OR WITH REASONABLE CAUSE TO BELIEVE, THAT THE EMPLOYEE IS DISQUALIFIED

OFFICE USE ONLY

Applicant reference number	AGS/40904/1
Fee paid	
Payment provider reference	
ELMS Payment Reference	
Payment status	
Payment authorisation code	
Payment authorisation date	
Date and time submitted	
Approval deadline	
Error message	
Is Digitally signed	<input type="checkbox"/>

[1](#) [2](#) [3](#) [4](#) [5](#) [6](#) [7](#) [8](#) [9](#) [10](#) [11](#) [12](#) [13](#) [14](#) [15](#) [16](#) [17](#) [18](#) [19](#) [20](#) [21](#) Next >

AMENDMENT FROM APPLICANT – SRJ CONVENIENCE LTD

From: Robert Botkai
Sat 07/11/2020 15:22
SJR Convenience Limited Thornley – Premises Licence Application

Dear Karen

After considering the representations our client wishes to offer the following conditions in addition to those already in the operating schedule.

1. All sales tills shall prompt the cashier making a sale of alcohol to verify that the customer is aged 18 or over.
2. Notices shall be prominently displayed at all exits requesting patrons to respect the needs of local residents and businesses and leave the area quietly.
3. There shall be no sale of single cans of beer, lager or cider from the premises.
4. There will be no sales/supplies of beer, lager or cider with an ABV over 6%. This restriction shall not apply in respect of the specialist branded, premium priced products – for example craft ales, local or microbrewery specialist products, boxed gifts or national celebratory/commemorative beer, lager or cider.

Amend the Sale of alcohol on Sundays and Bank Holidays to 09:00 hrs until 16:00 hrs in line with planning permission.

Kind regards

Robert

Appendix 4: Representations

Mr & Mrs Brandling
Dunelm Road
Thornley
Durham
DH63HA

To whom it may concern,

We write in relation to the alcohol licence for SRJ Convenience Limited.

We are objecting to the licence as we don't feel there is a need to be selling alcohol until 23:00hrs, this is going to bring unnecessary anti-social behaviour to the neighbourhood.

There are already concerns from all local residents and believe the sale of alcohol up to 23:00hrs would encourage youngsters to hang around the store and cause issues in the surrounding areas.

There is a bus stop right outside the property and we all have concerns that this will start to be used as an open urinal as there are no plans for this to be removed.

Please consider the local residents in this decision being made.

Kind regards

S Brandling

Thu 03/09/2020 18:54

Good afternoon,

We are writing to you further in regards to SRJ convince store 101 Dunelm Road Thornley

We object to the alcohol licence running up to 23:00hrs.

Local residents are concerned not only about having a store being open until 23:00, but also the store being able to sell alcohol until this hr.

We believe the sale of alcohol would definitely lead to an increased risk of anti social behaviour and the possibility of an increase in criminal damage.

We are led to believe the pricing of the alcohol in other stores in this chain is considerably cheap and this will encourage under age drinking.

I don't believe any store needs to sell alcohol until such an hour.

Also with the store being open until 23:00 hours if there are youths hanging around this is a concern for the safety and well-being for all local residents.

My husband works a lot of night shift and this is a massive concern for me personally and believe the crime rate will increase and i will become very nervous about being home alone on an evening if the store attracts groups of youths.

Kind regards

Mr & Mrs Brandling

Ellerby Meads
Thornton
Co / Durham
DH6 3FB

18/8/2020

To whom it may concern.

I write to you to object to the proposed Application for S&S Convenience Ltd to sell Alcohol below off the premises at the shop that is being developed from a chapel into a shop on the following points in Thornton.

- Selling Alcohol between the hours of 7am and 11pm will increase anti social behaviour in a quiet village.
- Increase traffic and the risk of accidents at a busy junction where a bus stop is. Who really wants alcohol at 7am!
- Noise levels from people accessing the shop will impact on the residents who have lived here for many years.
- Increase the risk of Alcohol being more ~~and~~ available to young people and therefore increase anti social behaviour.
- Easier access to alcohol will increase the risk of ~~and~~ Drunken behaviour and therefore increase the demand on police and ambulance service.
- Making alcohol more available especially with promotions is against the governments approach to a healthier lifestyle.
- Easier access to alcohol and promoting the culture is against the public health agenda.

Many thanks for considering these objections.

Additional information provided by Mr McCoy in relation to SRJ Convenience Ltd

Dear Karen

I intend to contribute to the hearing on Monday but I will be at work as a nurse so may not be able to due to work commitments.

Please could the following points be taken in to consideration when the application of the shop owner be taken into account.

I object to the application of the selling of alcohol on the following points.

My family have lived in st bedes cres directly opposite the proposed shop for over 50 yrs. I know live directly opposite this shop in Ellerby Mews. during this time the chapel has always been used as a place of worship by the local community. We have accepted on days of large funerals that traffic in the street will be busy. However the vast majority of the time the chapel cause no disturbance to the local residents at all. Attracting customers to buy alchol in a convience store that is open long day will greatly increase footfall, traffic and noise and therefore greatly impact on our ability to enjoy quality time with our families without being constantly disturbed throughout day and into the evening.

Having a shop selling alcohol until 11 pm at night will greatly impact on our lives and cause a lot more of traffic noise with cars coming and going. This will cause disturbance to the residents. People getting in and out of cars with car doors closing and possible raised voices due to alcohol intake will cause a disturbance to residents affecting their quality of life.

The shop indicates it will be selling alcohol 7am to 11 pm 7 days a week. The shop had their application recently rejected by the council to open at these times. The shop is only allowed to open till 4 pm on sundays and bank holidays. This was at least some way of local residents having the opportunity of spending quality time with their loved ones during the weekend. Could you please raise this point at the meeting.

As mentioned previously there has been several accidents at this junction, with 2 accidents with the last few months. The police have not mentioned these in their report and I wonder how detailed their response has been. Increasing vehicles driving to this shop will again increase the risk of accidents at this junction. The photos attached demonstrate how small this junction is with a bus stop on the main road. I again bring the councils attention to the very dangerous access for delivers to be made to the store. Delivery vehicles will need to reverse from the main village road to allow access and will then reverse back onto the main road. This is contravene of the high way code.

I believe that making alcohol readily available and easier accessible to the community and younger generation will be to the detriment in both health and social well being. The public health agenda is

one of promoting health and reducing alcohol consumption, anti social behaviour and regeneration of deprived areas. As a council, you have the responsibility to the public and tax payers in our community, I implore you to refuse this application for the above reasons.

Selling alcohol in this shop will in the opinion of the local residents increase the risk of anti social behaviour and attract groups of teenagers wanting to buy alcohol to the area that is predominantly surrounded by elderly people who have lived here for many years in a quite part of the village. People bought there homes in the area due to it being quite with the chapel as part of the heritage of the village and now it will be disrespectfully refurbish into a place were alcohol will be sold in an disused chapel that was opposed to alcohol in their religious beliefs.

The increase in anti social behaviour will affect our quality of lives, lead some elderly people to live in fear. We all have the right to relax and enjoy quality time in our family homes and enjoy some relaxing time in a busy world.

Many thanks for considering my points in this application.

Mr Mccoy







15th August 2020

St Bede Crescent
Thornley
Durham
DH6 3HN

To whom it may concern

I am objecting to the granting of an alcohol licence to SRJ Convenience Limited, 101 Dunelm Road, Thornley DH6 3HY.

My reasons for objecting are as follows:

I am concerned that a licenced premises on our road would cause anti-social behaviour, with youths hanging around. As most shops in our area close at 22.00 and will decide to come here to buy alcohol. Therefore causing youths to hang around and cause problems.

Also people who have been to the local pubs can come in any state and purchase more alcohol and create anti-social behaviour and could damage property in the area. I and many other residents live in close proximity to the shop. I have lived here for over 13 years and now feel that I need to get CCTV just to feel safe in my own home.

This in turn would be a noise nuisance in a really quiet road, especially as elderly people live in the surrounding shop and it is fairly quiet here. Alcohol could/can cause anti social behaviour.

I am worried that people could purchase alcohol for minors and that this can be detrimental on minors.

I am concerned the crime level will rise due to the selling and consumption of alcohol especially after 21.00. My concern would be people who are walking distance from the local pubs can come in any state and buy more alcohol. I have no problem with alcohol being sold, but why up to 23.00?

In the view of the above, I would urge the Licensing Authority to refuse the application.

Yours faithfully

Amanda Kelly (Mrs)

From: D FISHER

Sent: 12 August 2020 14:03

To: Planning

Subject: SRJ Convenience limited. 101Dunelm Road Thornley DH63HY.Former Methodist Church.

SRJ Convenience. Have applied to sell alcohol between the hours of 0700 and 2300 daily for the consumption off the premises. As a local resident I oppose this request as I fear to do so will ultimately lead to anti,social behavior. Other businesses in the village of Thornley sell alcohol but only until the hours of 0800. To date no anti,social behavior has been reported.

Yours faithfully D Fisher.

From: Clerk - Thornley Parish Council
Sent: 07 October 2020 13:58
To: Carol Graham - Licensing Assistant (N'hoods)
Cc: Chair - Thornley Parish Council
Subject: Premises Licence Application - SRJ Convenience, Former Methodist Church, Dunelm Road, Thornley

Carol,

Re the above, would you please record that members of the Parish Council wish to object to the application to allow the sale of alcohol up to 11:00pm on the grounds that the store is located in a residential area and that if granted it may create disturbance and lead to anti-social behaviour.

Members would also point out that when the initial Planning Application for the store was considered it gave rise to numerous objections being raised by individual residents and resulted in various measures and restrictions being imposed before the permission was granted.

These original objections, which were supported by the Parish Council remain valid and should permission be granted it will be seen as a ploy by the applicant to circumvent the original planning restrictions.

It is also worth noting that the other outlet in the village with a liquor licence closes at 8:30pm and that in the past there were a number of incidents of anti-social behaviour at an outlet which has now closed down.

Regards

W.D. Moore

Parish Clerk & Responsible Finance Officer
Thornley Parish Council
Thornley Village Centre
High Street
Thornley
Co. Durham
DH6 3EL

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Appendix 5: Responsible Authorities Comments

From: Alcohol Harm Reduction Unit
Sent: 17 August 2020 10:02
To: Carol Graham - Licensing Assistant (N'hoods); AHS Licensing
Subject: FW: Licensing - new premises licence application - SRJ Convenience, 101 Dunelm Road, Thornley, Durham
Attachments: SRJ Convenience Thornley - new premises.pdf; SRJ Convenience Thornley - plan.pdf; SRJ Convenience Thornley - DPS consent.pdf

Hi

Durham Constabulary have no objections to the attached application.

Thanks

Caroline

Sgt 484 Caroline Dickenson
Alcohol Harm Reduction Sgt
Durham Constabulary

Our Values & Vision:

Positive | Fair | Courageous | Inclusive | With Integrity

Protecting Neighbourhoods, Tackling Criminals, Solving Problems



Chief Fire Officer: Stuart Errington

Fire and Rescue Service Headquarters,
Belmont Business Park, Durham, DH1 1TW

Date: 03 August 2020
This matter is being dealt with by: Daniel Thompson

Our Ref: 2E51300040
Your Ref:

Direct Di
E-mail:

Carol Graham
Email: Carol.Graham2@durham.gov.uk>

Dear Madam

Licensing Act 2003
Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005
SRJ Convenience Ltd, 101 Dunelm Road, Thornley, Durham, DH6 3HY

I acknowledge your application dated 31 July 2020 for a Premises Licence under The Licensing Act 2003 in respect of the above named premises.

No representations will be made to the Licensing Authority subject to the responsible person for the above premises ensuring compliance with the requirements of the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005.

A suitable and sufficient fire safety risk assessment must be carried out in order to comply with the above Order.

For further guidance please refer to <https://www.gov.uk/workplace-fire-safety-your-responsibilities/fire-safety-advice-documents> which provides information about the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005.

Should you require any further information please do not hesitate to contact me on the telephone number or e-mail address shown above or visit our website www.ddfire.gov.uk and follow the link to Fire safety at work.

Yours faithfully


Daniel Thompson
Fire Safety Section



MEMO



To: Ms Carol Graham
Licensing Services

From: Mr John S Hayes
Neighbourhoods and Climate Change

Date: 3 August 2020

Re: **Licensing Application New Premises Licence Application
Dunelm Road Thornley Durham DH6 3HY**

With reference to the above licensing application received on 31 July 2020.

I have assessed the application with reference to the prevention of public nuisance licensing objective and would confirm I have no objection to raise in relation to the granting of the above premises licence.


John Scott Hayes MCIEH
Principal Public Protection Officer
Community Protection Service

Appendix 6: Statement of Licensing Policy

7.1 The Prevention of Crime and Disorder - Licensed premises, especially those offering late night / early morning entertainment, alcohol and refreshment can, if not properly managed, become a source of public nuisance, generating crime and disorder problems. **The council expects** all licensed premises to be properly managed at all times to prevent this from happening and will focus attention on standards of management practice at licensed premises when carrying out its administrative and enforcement functions.

The council encourages, and will look positively on, the provision by licensees of comprehensive and documented staff training. Documented staff training conducted in respect of:

- Preventing underage sales
- Minimising drunkenness
- Managing and resolving conflict
- Emergency procedures
- Compliance with the licence conditions
- Relevant obligations and offences under the Licensing Act, particularly those associated with the sale of alcohol
- Identification and refusal of underage sales
- Use of accredited training courses and recognised industry qualifications (e.g. BII)

The council expects 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, a marquee, in a smoking shelter etc.

The **council expects** all applicants to 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.

The council recommends that procedures to deal with drunken customers, violence and anti-social behaviour, in and outside premises, and the provision of closed-circuit television in certain premises should be considered by applicants, licencees and event organisers when addressing this issue.

The council encourages personal licence holders to actively participate in established "Pubwatch" schemes, where issues relating to crime and disorder can be addressed. **The council encourages** involvement in the "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.

The council recognises and promotes effective and responsible management of all licensed and authorised premises through competent, efficient and regular instruction, recorded training, supervision of staff and the adoption of good practice,

such as 'Challenge 25'. These are amongst the most important control measures for the achievement of all Licensing Objectives.

The council will take a positive view of anyone who invests in appropriate training, and nationally accredited qualifications tailored to the licensing sector. Training records should be kept available for inspection by relevant enforcement agencies as a matter of good practice.

It is important that qualified and competent people are present who can discuss any problems or matters of concern arising from the licensable activities at or near to the premises with officers from DCC Licensing Services and Police.

The council also 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 are 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.

Maximum occupancy: When its discretion is invoked, the council 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 premises or event. Any such decision will be based on the nature and style of the operation.

The council will consider information provided by the applicant and any other body (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.

Security: 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. The numbers of licensed door supervisors, both male and female, required at any premises will be dependent upon the nature of the activities licensed and the characteristics and capacity of the establishment as well as the hours of trading.

Toughened/Safety Glass: 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 especially to any premises associated with a higher risk for potential crime and disorder. This will be particularly

relevant for high-volume vertical drinking establishments and those premises open beyond midnight in areas where there is a high concentration of venues.

The council and several of its partners have signed a collective new pledge as part of an ongoing campaign to eradicate single use plastics. The agreement commits all signatories to significantly reduce, and work towards ultimately removing, the use of unnecessary single use plastics from their operations. If alternatives to normal glass are used, the use of suitable alternatives, including non-single use plastics, is encouraged.

Drugs/Knives/Weapons: The council 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 or consumed within the premises to prevent tragedies and harm because of drug misuse.

The council will expect licensees to be familiar with the Home Office Drug Strategy booklet entitled Safer Clubbing (ISBN 1840827807) or other subsequent editions. The council 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.

In addition to the information provided above, **Table 1 in Appendix VI** provides recommendations, suggestions and examples for how to prevent the specific crime/disorder outlined. This table is not exhaustive, and every applicant must consider the specific situation, location and circumstances associated with their premises, activities, clientele and workforce when identifying hazards, assessing risks and identifying controls.

7.2 Public Safety - The Act covers a wide range of premises that require licensing. Each of these types of premises presents a mixture of risks, with many common to most premises, and others unique to specific operations. It is essential that applicants acknowledge these risks and that premises are constructed or adapted and operated to safeguard occupants and people in the immediate vicinity who may be affected by the premises and activities taking place therein.

Applicants are advised to seek advice on such matters from the council's occupational health and safety team, Health and Safety Executive, Durham Constabulary and the Durham and Darlington Fire and Rescue Service. They should incorporate any recommendations from these responsible authorities in their Operating Schedule before submitting their applications. Matters for consideration include:

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

In addition to the information provided above, **Table 2 in Appendix VI** provides recommendations, suggestions and examples of how to prevent the specific dangers outlined. This table is not exhaustive, and every applicant must consider the specific situation, location and circumstances associated with their premises, activities, clientele and workforce when identifying hazards, assessing risks and identifying controls.

7.3 Prevention of Public Nuisance - 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 near the premises.

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 **council 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.

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 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 or appropriate signage requesting customers to consider residents and monitoring of such areas by staff.

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 authorisations will often be required from the Highways Authority. Enquiries concerning such consents should be made to the Council's Highway's Section (see Appendix III). In predominantly commercial areas, such as shopping centres, 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.

Applicants should consider 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 council 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

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.

Applicants are advised to seek advice from Durham County Council's Environmental Health team and incorporate any recommendations in their operating schedule before submitting their applications.

Takeaways and fast-food outlets - The council 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 display notices advising customers of the location of bins and patrons should be encouraged to use the bins made available.

Important note: The council considers that it will be inappropriate to grant a premises licence permitting the sale of alcohol at premises which are principally used for selling hot food for consumption off the premises (“takeaway” premises).

Takeaway premises are often open late at night and in the early hours of the morning. They can be associated with disorder as people under the influence of alcohol may congregate outside takeaways after leaving or in some cases having been ejected from late-night licensed premises.

Takeaways operate within the night time economy but without the same framework around them, e.g. pubwatch, use of security staff etc. In addition, alcohol sold from takeaways could readily be consumed in public spaces and may not be subject to the same controls associated with other types of licensed premises.

From a health perspective, obesity levels are rising nationally and locally; without action the health of the population will continue to suffer. Responsible licensees can support the ‘Working toward a healthy weight in County Durham’ goals and the council would see the following steps as a contribution to reducing health harms and health inequalities:

- Menu to display calories per portion information for all food offers.
- Menu to offer at least one clear and stated, 'healthy option' and to be priced competitively.
- Menu to display recommended daily calorie limits for adults (For women the recommended limit is 2,000 calories a day for men it's 2,500).
- Menu to offer smaller / half portions.
- Salt and pepper available upon request rather than always on the table

In addition to the information provided above, **Table 3 in Appendix IV** provides recommendations, suggestions and examples of how to prevent the specific nuisance type outlined. This table is not exhaustive, and every applicant must consider the specific situation, location and circumstances associated with their premises, activities, clientele and workforce when identifying hazards, assessing risks and identifying controls.

7.4 Protection of Children from Harm - 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). The Secretary of State's Guidance to the Licensing Act 2003 also makes clear that the authority must also consider the need to protect children from sexual exploitation when undertaking licensing functions.

While the Act does not prohibit children from having free access to any licensed premises, the council 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. 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.

The council will 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. **The council will also expect** any licence holder who wishes to hold events for children to provide it, and the Police, with a detailed risk assessment of that event including how the event will be managed, staffing levels for the event and how any child will be prevented from being exposed to any harm.

The council will give considerable weight to representations about child protection matters particularly from the Local Safeguarding Children's Board who act as the responsible authority under the Act for matters relating to child protection. 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 council, 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 will be considered. The council will 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, the council will also consider what conditions may be appropriate to ensure that this objective is promoted effectively.

The council 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.

The council will expect all licence holders or premises, that wish to allow children on to their premises, to ensure that access is restricted where appropriate. This could include ensuring that all children are accompanied and that they do not have access to, or sight of, alcohol. **The council will 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 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.

The council recommends that retailers of alcohol ensure that their staff are properly trained in all aspects of responsible retailing, including the sale of alcohol and age restricted sales. The Council fully endorses and promotes knowledge of and adherence to Challenge 25 within the retail business sector.

Further advice and information on age restricted sales and training can be found by contacting Durham County Council's Trading Standards service at trading.standards@durham.gov.uk

The council 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. We know alcohol is harmful to the health of children and young people whose minds and bodies are still developing.

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.

The council is aware of a young person's 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 council unless the applicant can demonstrate that all safeguards for children have been addressed (such as the removal of alcohol advertising).

The council, Durham Constabulary 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 council and should be adhered to by licence holders and event organisers. The guide is reproduced in Appendix I.

Recorded staff training programs, 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 encouraged by the council.

Access to Cinemas: The 2003 Act requires that any premises showing films must ensure that children are not able to view age restricted films (as classified by the British Board of Film Classification). **The council will expect** any licence holder or applicant who intends to show films to outline suitably robust measures on how they will protect children from exposure to this potential harm. The authority may impose suitable conditions if it believes it is required for the promotion of the four licensing objectives.

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 council itself.

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

Children and Public Entertainment: Many children go to see and/or take part in 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. Where many children are likely to be present on any licensed premises, for example a children's pantomime, disco/rave or similar event, the authority expects all children to be supervised by an appropriate number of adults and to ensure that the venues put measures in place to prevent any child being exposed to harm.

Where entertainment requiring a licence is specifically presented for children, the council 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.

Venue operators may also apply their own admissions policy to their premises. If a venue has carried out a risk assessment that deems it appropriate to exclude children or young persons from their premises, then that is a matter for them.

The council will expect all venue operators to risk assess their venues accordingly against the nature of the licensable activities they intend to carry out. This could include, for example, allowing accompanied children into a premise up until a certain time and then excluding them for the rest of the time the premises are open.

Regarding this licensing objective, the council 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 because of premises, personal applications and all variations to licences are covered by this protocol.

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

The council strongly recommends that events, involving persons under the age of 18 years and persons over 18 years, do not take place unless there are sufficient and robust control measures in place. Experience has shown that mixed age events are extremely difficult to control and manage and they have led to persons under the age of 18 being exposed to alcohol and entertainment late into the night.

It is the council's view that mixed age events should not take place within the late-night economy, particularly at venues that are alcohol and entertainment-led and which are operating late at night. It is the council's view that these mixed aged events can have an adverse impact on a young persons wellbeing as well exposing them to unacceptable levels of harms associated with the night time economy.

In addition to the information above, **Table 4 in Appendix VI** provides recommendations, suggestions and examples of how to protect children from each of the dangers outlined. This table is not exhaustive, and every applicant must consider the specific situation, location and circumstances associated with their premises, activities, cliental and workforce when identifying hazards, assessing risks and identifying controls.

Appendix 7: Section 182 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 including the prevention of illegal working in licensed premises (see paragraph 10.10). 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.

- 2.6 The prevention of crime includes the prevention of immigration crime including the prevention of illegal working in licensed premises. Licensing authorities should work with Home Office Immigration Enforcement, as well as the police, in respect of these matters. Licence conditions that are considered appropriate for the prevention of illegal working in licensed premises might include requiring a premises licence holder to undertake right to work checks on all staff employed at the licensed premises or requiring that a copy of any document checked as part of a right to work check are retained at the licensed premises.

Public safety

- 2.7 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.
- 2.8 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 2.12-2.13, 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).

2.9 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 (8.38-8.46), 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

2.10 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

2.11 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

2.12 “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.

- 2.13 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.
- 2.14 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.

Public nuisance

- 2.15 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.
- 2.16 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.

- 2.17 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 16). 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.
- 2.18 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.
- 2.19 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.
- 2.20 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.
- 2.21 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.

Protection of children from harm

- 2.22 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.
- 2.23 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.
- 2.24 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.
- 2.25 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.

- 2.26 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.
- 2.27 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.
- 2.28 Please see also Chapter 10 for details about the Licensing Act 2003 (Mandatory Licensing Conditions) Order 2010.
- 2.29 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.
- 2.30 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.

2.31 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

2.32 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 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