



Meeting of the

**EXTRAORDINARY
LICENSING SUB
COMMITTEE**

Tuesday, 7 September 2010 at 2.00 p.m.

A G E N D A

VENUE

**The Council Chamber, Town Hall, Mulberry Place, 5 Clove Crescent,
London, E14 2BG**

Members:	Ward Represented
Chair: Councillor Peter Golds	Blackwall & Cubitt Town;
Councillor Rajib Ahmed	East India & Lansbury;
Councillor Aminur Khan	Whitechapel;

If you require any further information relating to this meeting, would like to request a large print, Braille or audio version of this document, or would like to discuss access arrangements or any other special requirements, please contact:

Simmi Yesmin, Democratic Services,

Tel: 020 7364 4120, E-mail: simmi.yesmin@towerhamlets.gov.uk

LONDON BOROUGH OF TOWER HAMLETS

LICENSING SUB COMMITTEE

Tuesday, 7 September 2010

2.00 p.m.

1. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

To receive any apologies for absence.

2. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST (Pages 1 - 2)

To note any declarations of interest made by Members, including those restricting Members from voting on the questions detailed in Section 106 of the Local Government Finance Act, 1992. See attached note from the Chief Executive.

		PAGE NUMBER	WARD(S) AFFECTED
3. RULES OF PROCEDURE		3 - 14	
	To note the rules of procedure which are attached for information.		
4. ITEMS FOR CONSIDERATION			
4 .1	Application to Review the Premises Licence for Teviot Food & Wine, 173-175 Teviot Street, E14 6PY (LSC 23/011)	15 - 64	East India & Lansbury;
4 .2	Application to Review the Premises Licence for: Fairprice Cash & Carry, 524 Roman Road, E3 5ES (LSC 24/011)	65 - 120	Bow East;
4 .3	Application to Review the Premises Licence for Parnell Mini Market, 117a Parnell Road, E3 2RT (LSC 25/011)	121 - 180	Bow East;
4 .4	Application to Review the Premises Licence for: Montana & Co, 101 Burdett Road, E3 4JN (LSC 26/011)	181 - 234	Mile End East;

Agenda Item 2

DECLARATIONS OF INTERESTS - NOTE FROM THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

This note is guidance only. Members should consult the Council's Code of Conduct for further details. Note: Only Members can decide if they have an interest therefore they must make their own decision. If in doubt as to the nature of an interest it is advisable to seek advice **prior** to attending at a meeting.

Declaration of interests for Members

Where Members have a personal interest in any business of the authority as described in paragraph 4 of the Council's Code of Conduct (contained in part 5 of the Council's Constitution) then s/he must disclose this personal interest as in accordance with paragraph 5 of the Code. Members must disclose the existence and nature of the interest at the start of the meeting and certainly no later than the commencement of the item or where the interest becomes apparent.

You have a **personal interest** in any business of your authority where it relates to or is likely to affect:

- (a) An interest that you must **register**
- (b) An interest that is not on the register, but where the well-being or financial position of you, members of your family, or people with whom you have a close association, is likely to be affected by the business of your authority more than it would affect the majority of inhabitants of the ward affected by the decision.

Where a personal interest is declared a Member may stay and take part in the debate and decision on that item.

What constitutes a prejudicial interest? - Please refer to paragraph 6 of the adopted Code of Conduct.

Your personal interest will also be a prejudicial interest in a matter if (a), (b) and either (c) or (d) below apply:-

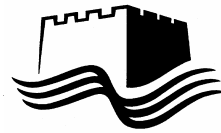
- (a) A member of the public, who knows the relevant facts, would reasonably think that your personal interests are so significant that it is likely to prejudice your judgment of the public interests; AND
- (b) The matter does not fall within one of the exempt categories of decision listed in paragraph 6.2 of the Code; AND EITHER
- (c) The matter affects your financial position or the financial interest of a body with which you are associated; or
- (d) The matter relates to the determination of a licensing or regulatory application

The key points to remember if you have a prejudicial interest in a matter being discussed at a meeting:-

- i. You must declare that you have a prejudicial interest, and the nature of that interest, as soon as that interest becomes apparent to you; and
- ii. You must leave the room for the duration of consideration and decision on the item and not seek to influence the debate or decision unless (iv) below applies; and

- iii. You must not seek to improperly influence a decision in which you have a prejudicial interest.
- iv. If Members of the public are allowed to speak or make representations at the meeting, give evidence or answer questions about the matter, by statutory right or otherwise (e.g. planning or licensing committees), you can declare your prejudicial interest but make representations. However, you must immediately leave the room once you have finished your representations and answered questions (if any). You cannot remain in the meeting or in the public gallery during the debate or decision on the matter.

TOWER HAMLETS



LICENSING COMMITTEE

**RULES OF PROCEDURE
GOVERNING APPLICATIONS FOR
PREMISES LICENCES
AND OTHER PERMISSIONS
UNDER THE LICENSING ACT 2003**

1. Interpretation

- 1.1 These Procedures describe the way in which hearings will be conducted under the Licensing Act 2003, as set out in the Licensing Act 2003 (Hearings) Regulations 2005 (as amended). The Procedures take into account the Licensing Act (Premises Licences and Club Premises Certificates) Regulations 2005. The Procedures also include the time limits within which a hearing must commence (see Appendix A) and will be used by the Licensing Committee and Licensing Sub-Committee when conducting hearings.
- 1.2 The Hearings Regulations provide (Regulation 21) that a Licensing Authority shall, subject to the provisions of those Regulations, determine for itself the procedure to be followed at a hearing.
- 1.3 These Procedures, therefore, set out the way in which Licensing Sub-Committee Meetings will be conducted under the Licensing Act 2003, following the requirements of the Hearings Regulations. Wherever appropriate they have included the procedures followed successfully when determining licence applications under previous legislation.
- 1.4 Proceedings will not be rendered void only as the result of failure to comply with any provision of the Hearings Regulations (Regulation 31).

2. Composition of Sub-Committee

- 2.1 The Sub-Committee will consist of no less than three members and no business shall be transacted unless at least three members of the Licensing Committee are present and able to form a properly constituted Licensing Sub-Committee. In such cases the Chair shall have a second or casting vote. The Councillor for the ward in which the applicant's premises are situated, or where either the applicant or the objector resides, shall not normally form part of the Sub-Committee for that item on the agenda.

3. Timescales

- 3.1 Most hearings must take place within 20 working days from the last date for representations to be made with the following exceptions:

Within 10 working days from the last date for the police to object to:

- conversion of an existing licence;
- conversion of an existing club certificate;
- an application for a personal licence by an existing justices licence holder;
- and

Within 10 working days from the date the Licensing Authority receives the notice for a review of the premises licence following a closure order.

Within 7 working days from the last date for the police to object to:

- a temporary event notice.

Within 5 working days from the last date for the police to object to:

- an interim authority notice (Note: the police must give notice of their objection within 48 hours of being given a copy of the notice).

Note: Where a hearing is likely to take longer than one day, the Authority must arrange for the hearing to take place on consecutive days.

3.2 **Timescale for notice of hearings to be given**

In most cases, the Authority shall give notice of a hearing no later than 10 working days before the first day on which the hearing is to be held. The following are exceptions to that rule:

At least five working days notice must be given to the parties of the date of a hearing for determination of:

- conversion of an existing licence
- conversion of an existing club certificate
- application for a personal licence by the holder of a justices licence
- review of a premises licence following a closure order

At least two days notice must be given to the parties to a hearing for determination of:

- police objection to an interim authority notice
- police objection to a temporary event notice

3.3 **Persons who must be notified of a hearing**

The persons who must be notified of a hearing are set out below as a summary:

- any applicant for any licence or certificate or a temporary event notice.
- any person who has made relevant representations about an application for a licence or for review of a licence (note for any representations deemed frivolous, vexatious or repetitious under Section 18(7)(c) or similar sections of the Licensing Act 2003 the objector must be notified of the Authority's decision as soon as possible and in any event before any hearing).
- Any police officer who has given notice of objection to:
 - a person specified as a Designated Premises Supervisor
 - an interim authority

- transfer of a premises licence
 - a temporary event notice
 - a personal licence
- Any holder of a premises licence or club premises certificate where:
- application is made for review

Note: Anyone given notice of a hearing is a party and that is how that expression is used in these Rules of Procedure.

3.4 Information to be provided in a notice of hearing

The information that must be included in a notice of hearing includes:

- The procedure to be followed at the hearing;
- The right of the party to attend and to be assisted or represented by any person whether legally qualified or not;
- The ability to give further information in support of their application where the Authority has sought clarification;
- The right to question any other party if given permission by the Authority;
- The right to address the Authority;
- Notice of any particular points on which the Authority will want clarification at the hearing;
- The consequences if a party does not attend or is not represented at the hearing;
- For certain hearings particular documents must accompany the notice which is sent to parties informing them of the hearing. Reference must be made to Schedule 3 of the Hearings Regulations for this purpose.

3.5 Failure of Parties to Attend the Hearing

If a party has informed the Authority that they will not be attending or be represented at the hearing, it may proceed in their absence.

If a party does not give notice that they will not be attending but fails to attend and is not represented, the Authority may either:

- a) adjourn the hearing if it considers it to be necessary in the public interest or
- b) hold the hearing in the party's absence

If the Authority holds the hearing in the absence of a party, it will consider at the hearing the application, representation or notice given by the party.

If the Authority adjourns the hearing to a specified date it must forthwith the parties of the date, time and place to which the hearing has been adjourned.

Note: Transition hearings cannot be adjourned to a date beyond the date that which causes an application to be deemed as determined by default.

4. Procedure at the Hearing

4.1 The usual order of proceedings will be as set out below. The Sub-Committee will allow the parties an equal maximum time period in which to give further information in support of their application, representation or response. Where the Authority has given notice that it will seek clarification on that point at the hearing or where permission has been given to call any further persons to give supporting evidence, the Sub-Committee may allow the parties to question any other party and to address the Licensing Sub-Committee. The Sub-Committee will seek, in all cases, to avoid repetition of points (whether included in written material or otherwise), irrelevancy, or any abuse of the procedure.

At the beginning of the hearing the procedure to be followed will be explained to the parties. The hearing will, so far as is possible, take the form of a discussion, led by the Sub-Committee. Cross-examination will not be permitted unless the Sub-Committee considers it necessary.

- i) The Chair will begin by explaining how the proceedings will be conducted, and indicate any time limits that may apply to the parties to the application.
- ii) The report will be briefly introduced by an Officer of the Licensing Section summarising the application.
- iii) The Sub-Committee will then consider any requests by a party for any other person to be heard at the hearing in accordance with the Regulations. Permission will not be unreasonably withheld provided proper notice has been given.
- iv) A summary of the nature and extent of the application by the applicant or their representative. This should be brief, avoid repetition of material already available to the Committee in the Officer's report or otherwise, and include any reasons why an exception should be made to the Council's Licensing Policy, where appropriate. The submission may be followed by the evidence of any person who has been given permission by the Committee to give supporting evidence on behalf of the applicant.
- v) A summary of the reasons for making representations about the application by any interested party. This should be brief and avoid any repetition of information already made available to the Committee either in the Officer's report or otherwise. That will be followed by the evidence of any person who has been given permission by the Panel to give supporting evidence on behalf of the objectors.
- vi) A summary of the reasons for making representations by or on behalf of any Responsible Authority. This should be brief and avoid any repetition of information already made available to the Licensing Sub-Committee

either in the Officer's report or otherwise. That will be followed by the evidence of any person who has been given permission by the Panel to give supporting evidence on behalf of the Responsible Authority.

- vii) Members of the Sub-Committee may ask any questions of any party or other person appearing at the hearing.

4.2 The following requirements of the Hearing Regulations will also be followed by the Licensing Sub-Committee:

- a) The Sub-Committee will be guided by legal principles in determining whether evidence is relevant and fairly admissible. In particular, hearsay evidence may be admitted before the Sub-Committee but consideration will always be given to the degree of weight, if any, to be attached to such evidence in all the relevant circumstances.
- b) The Sub-Committee may impose a time limit on the oral representations to be made by any party. In considering whether to do so, and in considering the length of any such time limit, the Sub-Committee will take into account the importance of ensuring that all parties receive a fair hearing, and the importance of ensuring that all applications are determined expeditiously and without undue delay.
- c) In considering the time limits referred to in (b) above, regard must be had to the requirement to allow each party an equal amount of time.

4.3 When considering any representations or notice made by a party, the Authority may take into account documentary or other information produced by a party in support of their application, representation or notice, either:

- a) before the hearing, or
- b) with the consent of all other parties, by the Sub-Committee at the hearing

The Authority will disregard any information given by a party, or any other person appearing at the hearing, which is not relevant to:

- a) their application, representation or notice; and
- b) the promotion of the licensing objectives or the crime prevention objective where notice has been given by the police.

4.4 All hearings shall take place in public save that:

- a) The Licensing Sub-Committee may exclude the public from all or part of a hearing where it considers that, on balance, it is in the public interest to do so.
- b) The parties and any person representing them may be excluded in the same way as another member of the public

c) The Licensing Sub-Committee may require any person attending the hearing who in their opinion is behaving in a disruptive manner to leave the hearing and may:

- refuse to permit the person to return; or
- allow them to return only on such conditions as the authority may specify.

4.5 Any person so excluded may, before the end of the hearing, submit to the Authority in writing, any information which, they would have been entitled to give orally had they not been required to leave. Where there are a number of items on the agenda, the adjournment of that item for a short period, whilst another item is heard, may allow this process to be carried out effectively.

5. Determination of Application – Time Limits

5.1 The Licensing Sub-Committee must make its determination at the conclusion of the hearing where the application is for:

- a) Conversion or variation of an existing licence during transition
- b) Conversion or variation of an existing club certificate during transition
- c) A review of a premises licence following a closure order
- d) A personal licence by the holder of a justices licence
- e) A counter notice following police objection to a temporary event notice

5.2 In any other case the Authority must make its determination within the period of five working days, beginning with the day, or the last day, on which the hearing was held.

5.3 Where a hearing has been dispensed with because all of the parties have agreed that a hearing is unnecessary (and the Authority has agreed, giving notice to the parties in writing), then the Authority must make its determination within 10 working days beginning with the day the authority gives such notices to the parties. The Team Leader (Licensing) shall be authorised to make the determination on behalf of the Authority.

6. Record of Proceedings

6.1 The Authority must arrange for a record to be taken of the hearing in a permanent and intelligible form and for that record to be kept for six years from the date of determination. Where an appeal is brought against a determination by the Authority, the record must be kept for six years from the date of disposal of the appeal.

7. Irregularities

7.1 Proceedings will not be rendered void only as the result of failure to comply with any provision of the Hearings Regulations

7.2 Clerical mistakes in any document recording a determination of the Authority, or errors arising in such a document as the result of an accidental slip or omission, may be corrected by the Authority.

8. Notices

8.1 In accordance with the Regulations, any notices must be given in writing. Such a notice may be sent electronically, providing:

- a) it can be accessed by the recipient in a legible form;
- b) it is capable of being reproduced as a document for future reference;
- c) the recipient has agreed in advance to receive it in such form;
- d) a copy is sent in documentary form forthwith to the recipient.

9. Appeals

9.1 Either those who have made an application or those who have made representations on an application may appeal to the Magistrates Court.

Note: An appeal must be commenced within twenty one days beginning with the day on which the appellant was notified by the Licensing Authority of their decision.

APPENDIX A

Application Type	Period of Time within which Hearing to be Held (after reps have closed)	Notice Period of Hearing	Notice Sent To	Attendee Reply Form Back In
Section 18 (3)(a) (determination of application for premises licence)	20 working days	10 working days	Applicant; People who have made representations	5 working days
Section 35(3)(a) (determination of application to vary premises licence).	20 working days	10 working days	Applicant; People who have made representations	5 working days
Section 39(3)(a) (determination of application to vary premises licence to specify individual as premises supervisor).	20 working days	10 working days	Applicant (premises holder); Chief Officer of Police who has given notice; The proposed premises supervisor	5 working days
Section 44(5)(a) (determination of application for transfer of premises licence).	20 working days	10 working days	Applicant; Chief Officer of Police who has given Notice; The present holder of the premises licence	5 working days
Section 52(2) (determination of application for review of premises licence).	20 working days	10 working days	The holder of the premises licence of where application applies; People who have made representations; Applicant	5 working days
Section 120(7)(a) (determination of application for grant of personal licence).	20 working days	10 working days	Applicant; Chief Officer of Police who has given Notice	5 working days
Section 121(6)(a) (determination of application for the renewal of personal licence).	20 working days	10 working days	Applicant; Chief Officer of Police who has given Notice	5 working days
Section 124(4)(a) (convictions coming to light after grant or renewal of personal licence).	20 working days	10 working days	The holder of the licence; Chief Officer of Police who has given Notice	5 working days
Paragraph 26(3)(a) of Schedule 8 (determination of application by holder of a justices' licence for	10 working days	5 working days	Applicant; Chief Officer of Police who has given Notice	2 working days

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grant of personal licence).				
Section 31(3)(a) (determination of application for a provisional statement).	20 working days	10 working days	Applicant; People who have made representations	5 working days
Section 48(3)(a) (cancellation of interim authority notice following police objection).	5 working days	2 working days	The person who has given Notice; Chief Officer of Police who has given Notice	1 working day
Section 72(3)(a) (determination of application for club premises certificate).	20 working days	10 working days	Applicant (club); People who have made representations	5 working days
Section 85(3) (determination of application to vary club premises certificate).	20 working days	10 working days	Applicant (club); People who have made representations	5 working days
Section 88(2) (determination of application for review of club premises certificate).	20 working days	10 working days	Club that holds club premises certificate; People who have made representations; Applicant	5 working days
Section 105(2)(a) (counter notice following police objection to temporary event notice)	7 working days	2 working days	The premises user; Chief Officer who has given Notice	1 working day
Section 167(5)(a) (review of premises licence following closure order).	10 working days	5 working days	The holder of the premises licence; People who have made representations	2 working days
Paragraph 4(3)(a) of Schedule 8 (determination of application for conversion of existing licence).	10 working days	5 working days	Applicant; Chief Officer of Police who has given Notice	2 working days
Paragraph 16(3)(a) of Schedule 8 (determination of application for conversion of existing club certificate).	10 working days	5 working days	Applicant (club) Chief Officer who has given Notice	2 working days

APPENDIX B

Regulation 8

Action Following receipt of notice of hearing	
1.	A party shall give to the authority within the period of time provided for in the following provisions of this regulation a notice stating:
(a)	whether he intends to attend or be represented at the hearing;
(b)	whether he considers a hearing to be unnecessary.
2.	In a case where a party wishes any other person (other than the person he intends to represent him at the hearing) to appear at the hearing, the notice referred to in paragraph (1) shall contain a request for permission for such other person to appear at the hearing accompanied by details of the name of that person and a brief description of the point or points on which that person may be able to assist the authority in relation to the application, representations or notice of the party making the request.
3.	In the case of a hearing under:
(a)	section 48(3)(a) (cancellation of interim authority notice following police objection), or
(b)	section 105(2)(a) (counter notice following police objection to temporary event notice),
	the party shall give the notice no later than one working day before the day or the first day on which the hearing is to be held.
4.	In the case of a hearing under:
(a)	section 167(5)(a) (review of premises licence following closure order),
(b)	paragraph 4(3)(a) of Schedule 8 (determination of application for conversion of existing licence),
(c)	paragraph 16(3)(a) of Schedule 8 (determination of application for conversion of existing club certificate), or
(d)	paragraph 26(3)(a) of Schedule 8 (determination of application by holder of justices' licence for grant of personal licence),
	the party shall give the notice no later than two working days before the day or the first day on which the hearing is to be held.
5.	In any other case, the party shall give the notice no later than five working days before the day or the first day on which the hearing is to be held.

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Agenda Item 4.1

Committee: Licensing Sub-Committee	Date: 7 th September 2010	Classification: UNRESTRICTED	Report No. LSC 23/011	Agenda Item No.
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Report of: Colin Perrins Head of Trading Standards and Environmental Health (Commercial) Originating Officer: Nick Kemp - Licensing Officer	Title: Licensing Act 2003 Application to Review the Premises Licence for : Teviot Food & Wine, 173-175 Teviot Street, E14 6PY. Ward affected: East India & Lansbury
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1.0 Summary

Name and
Address of premises: **Teviot Food & Wine
173 -175 Teviot Street
London
E14 6PY**

Licence under review: **Licensing Act 2003**
 ▪ **Sale by retail of alcohol**

Representations: **Metropolitan Police**

2.0 Recommendations

2.1 That the Licensing Committee considers the application for review and then adjudicates accordingly.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT 2000 (Section 97) LIST OF "BACKGROUND PAPERS" USED IN THE DRAFTING OF THIS REPORT

Brief description of "background paper"	Tick if copy supplied for register	If not supplied, name and telephone number of holder
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Guidance Issued under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003Tower Hamlets Licensing PolicyFile		020 7364 7446

3.0 Review Application

This is an application for a review of the premises licence for Teviot Food & Wine, 173 -175 Teviot Street, London, E14 6PY. The review was triggered by Metropolitan Police.

3.1 A copy of the review application is attached in **Appendix 1**.

4.0 The Premises

4.1 The premises licence was issued on 7th September 2006. A copy of the current licence is contained in **Appendix 2**.

4.2 Maps showing the premises, surrounding area and vicinity of local residents are included in **Appendix 3**.

5.0 Representations

5.1 This hearing is required by the Licensing Act 2003, because a review has been triggered by the Metropolitan Police:

5.2 This Service respectfully refers the Licensing sub-committee to the Guidance issued under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003 by the Secretary for State for Culture, Media and Sport. In particular the Service requests that you consider paragraphs 11.23 to 11.28, Reviews arising in connection with crime, making reference to paragraph 11.26. Paragraph 11.26 states that there is certain criminal activity that may arise in connection with licensed premises, which the Secretary of State considers should be treated particularly seriously. These are the use of the licensed premises for, amongst other things, the sale of smuggled tobacco. In paragraph 11.27 the guidance advises that revocation of the licence should seriously be considered, even at first instance.

5.3 Only representations that relate to the following licensing objectives are relevant:

- the prevention of crime and disorder
- public safety
- the prevention of public nuisance
- the protection of children from harm

5.4 In the view of the responsible authorities it is necessary to achieve the licensing objectives of **prevention of crime & disorder**.

6.0 Review Explained

6.1 The Licensing Act 2003 was described by the Government at the time as "light touch" but as Baroness Blackstone stated in the Lords at the time of the second reading (26 Nov 2002) "Local residents and businesses

authority has to satisfy itself of certain matters in relation to the Licensing Act 2003. The Licensing Services Manager Ms Jacqueline Randall is the delegated officer who deals with this on behalf of the licensing authority. All the matters stated in 5.0 were considered before any representations were accepted for inclusion in this report.

- 6.9 The Licensing Act 2003 requires that the Licensing Authority satisfies itself that it should reject the grounds for a review because:
- The ground is not relevant to one or more of the licensing objectives
 - In the case of an application by a local resident that the application is frivolous, vexatious or repetitious.

7.0 Review Advertisement

- 7.1 The review was advertised by a blue poster, next to the premises, by the Licensing Section. This was periodically monitored by the Section to ensure it was on continuous display, and replaced as necessary. It was also advertised at Mulberry Place, 5 Clove Crescent, London E14 2BG.
- 7.2 The party that triggers the review must notify the licence holder and responsible authorities. The review documents were sent to the licence holders.
- 7.3 The procedure for a review can be summarised as follows:
- A review is triggered by a responsible authority or interested party
 - Consultation is conducted for 28 full days
 - Other responsible authorities or interested parties may join in the review
 - Members conduct a hearing
 - Members make a determination
 - All the parties to the review have the right of appeal to the magistrates court (i.e. the licence holder, the person who triggered the review and those who have made a representation).

8.0 Licensing Officer Comments

- 8.1 The Governments advice in relation to reviews is contained in **Appendix 4**. Members must consider all the evidence and then decide from the following alternatives:
- Take no further action as they do not consider it proportionate to do so
 - Impose conditions (including altering existing permissions) that relate to problems which they consider have been identified and which are necessary and proportionate to ensure that the licensing objectives are met

11.0 Appendices

Appendix 1	Copy of the review application
Appendix 2	Current Premises Licence
Appendix 3	Maps of the premises and surrounding area
Appendix 4	Guidance issued under Section 182 by the Department for Sport, Culture and Media Affairs for reviews.
Appendix 5	Guidance Issued by the Department for Culture Media and Sport under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003 concerning Crime and Disorder
Appendix 6	London Borough of Tower Hamlets Licensing Policy in relation to the prevention of Crime and Disorder

Appendix 1



LICENSING ACT 2003

This form should be completed and forwarded to:

London Borough of Tower Hamlets,
Licensing Section, Mulberry Place (AH), PO BOX 55739, 5 Clove Crescent, London E14 1BY

Application for the review of a premises licence or club premises certificate
under the Licensing Act 2003

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Before completing this form please read the guidance notes at the end of the form.
If you are completing this form by hand please write legibly in block capitals. In all cases ensure that your answers are inside the boxes and written in black ink. Use additional sheets if necessary.
You may wish to keep a copy of the completed form for your records.

I PC 124HT Andy Jackson on behalf of the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police (Insert name of applicant) apply for the review of a premises licence under section 51 / apply for the review of a club premises certificate under section 87 of the Licensing Act 2003 for the premises described in Part 1 below (delete as applicable)

Part 1 - Premises or club premises details

Postal address of premises or club premises, or if none, Ordnance Survey map reference or description Teviot Food and Wine 173 - 175 Teviot Street.		LBTH TRADING STANDARDS 07 JUL 2010 LICENSING
Post town London	Post code (if known) E14 6PY	

Name of premises licence holder or club holding club premises certificate (if known)

Number of premises licence or club premises certificate (if known)

Part 2 - Applicant details

Please tick yes

I am

- 1) an interested party (please complete (A) or (B) below)
- a) a person living in the vicinity of the premises
 - b) a body representing persons living in the vicinity of the premises
 - c) a person involved in business in the vicinity of the premises
 - d) a body representing persons involved in business in the vicinity of the premises
- 2) a responsible authority (please complete (C) below)
- 3) a member of the club to which this application relates (please complete (A) below)

(A) DETAILS OF INDIVIDUAL APPLICANT (fill in as applicable)

Mr Mrs Miss Ms Other title
(for example, Rev)

Surname

First names

Please tick yes

I am 18 years old or over

Current postal address if different from premises address

Post Town

Postcode

Daytime contact telephone number

E-mail address (optional)

(B) DETAILS OF OTHER APPLICANT

Mr Mrs Miss Ms Other title
(for example, Rev)

Surname	First names
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

I am 18 years old or over

Please tick yes

Current postal address if different from premises address

Post Town

Postcode

Daytime contact telephone number

E-mail address (optional)

(C) DETAILS OF RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY APPLICANT

Name and address	
PC124HT Andy Jackson Licensing Officer Bethnal Green Police Station 12 Victoria Park Square London E2 9NZ	
Telephone number (if any)	<input type="text"/>
E-mail (optional)	<input type="text"/>

This application to review relates to the following licensing objective(s)

Please tick one or more boxes

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1) the prevention of crime and disorder | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2) public safety | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3) the prevention of public nuisance | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4) the protection of children from harm | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Please provide as much information as possible to support the application (please read guidance note 2)
This review is applied for under the crime and disorder
licensing objective.

The basis of this review relates to a series of operations run jointly between Police, Trading Standards and Customs (HMRC) which have been running since November 2009. The aim of these visits was to identify which premises were selling goods which were either counterfeit or smuggled and to investigate offences under the Licensing Act 2003.

Certain off licences were identified following a review of intelligence from all 3 agencies where they had come to notice for similar offences in the past. No random visits were made.

13 premises across the Borough were identified for visits on 2 days in April 2010.

Entry to each premise was made under the Licensing Act 2003 as well as customs and trading standards legislation.

The review you will hear today concerns Teviot Food and Wine at 173 - 175 Teviot Street, E14 6PY.

The premise was visited on 21st April 2010 at 1545hrs.

On entry to the premise we found a total of 89.6 litres (128 bottles) of mixed spirits for sale which displayed a counterfeit duty stamp. These goods were seized by HMRC under Secs. 112 and 118. Customs and Excise Management Act 1979.

These spirits should have displayed a numbered Customs sticker which is either separate or incorporated in the label on the bottle. This applies to bottles over 35cl in size and where the alcohol by volume exceeds 30%. This is a system which has been in force since 1st January 2007. Bottles are checked using an ultra violet lamp and the correct stickers light up in a way that the fake one don't as they have just been printed on paper.

Further examination of the wine on sale revealed that there were 305 bottles (228.75 litres) of mixed wines. The wines were for sale at a price where the duty for the goods couldn't have been paid. These were seized under Sec 139 of CEMA 1979.

No receipts were produced for the goods seized at the time and a notice of seizure and a warning letter were issued to the

occupant Mr Amit Sangwan.

The owners were given 28 days to produce the receipts for the goods seized to prove that they were bought at a wholesaler and that the duty had been paid. That period has now expired and the receipts have not been produced.

The goods seized amounted to a total of £1287.34 of duty evaded which rises to £1512.62 when VAT is added at 17.5%.

DCMS Guidance states "certain criminal activity in connection with licensed premises, which the Sec of State considers should be treated particularly seriously", one of these activities is "for the sale of smuggled tobacco and alcohol".

The Guidance also states that police are expected to use the review procedures effectively to deter such activities and crime and that even after a first instance revocation of the licence should be seriously considered.

In this case we have requested a revocation of the licence due to the greater amount of goods that were seized in comparison to other premises where suspension was requested.

We have taken a view that when a licensed premise has a smaller amount of smuggled goods, a suspension of the licence would be sought and that we would suggest that the licensing panel be invited to decide as to the length of any suspension involved. We also felt that a premise which has 89.6 litres of spirits and 228.75 litres of wine for sale should be treated differently to a premise where both the amount of spirits and wine are in much smaller amounts. We believe that this is a proportionate response.

Of course the panel can decide that they consider suspension to be necessary to promote the licensing objective of crime and disorder. However we feel that by revoking the licence in this incidence it would send a powerful message not only to this premise but, with the correct publicity, to all off licenses on this Borough. This is important because we have now completed 3 operations of this type on this Borough and have found the majority of off licences visited selling smuggled and/or counterfeit alcohol.

Have you made an application for review relating to this premises before

Please tick ? yes

If yes please state the date of that application

Day	Month	Year

If you have made representations before relating to this premises please state what they were and when you made them

I have sent copies of this form and enclosures to the responsible authorities and the premises licence holder or club holding the club premises certificate, as appropriate Please tick yes

I understand that if I do not comply with the above requirements my application will be rejected

IT IS AN OFFENCE, LIABLE ON CONVICTION TO A FINE UP TO LEVEL 5 ON THE STANDARD SCALE UNDER SECTION 158 OF THE LICENSING ACT 2003 TO MAKE A FALSE STATEMENT IN OR IN CONNECTION WITH THIS APPLICATION

Part 3 – Signatures (please read guidance note 3)

Signature of applicant or duly authorised agent (please read guidance note 4). If signing on behalf of the applicant, please state in what capacity.

Signature

Date 7th July 2010

Capacity Police Licensing Officer

Contact name (where not previously given) and address for correspondence associated with this application (please read guidance note 5)

Post town

Post code

Telephone number (if any)

If you would prefer us to correspond with you using an e-mail address your e-mail address (optional)

WITNESS STATEMENT

ENGLAND AND WALES ONLY


(CJ Act 1967, s.9; MC Act 1980, ss.5A(3)(a) and 5B; MC Rules 1981, r.70)

Statement of: Benjamine Cooper

Age if under 18: **OVER 18** (If over 18 insert 'over 18')

Occupation: OFFICER OF H.M. Revenue & Customs

This statement (consisting of **one** page) signed by me is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.

Signature:  -----

Date: 17th June 2010

I am an Officer of H.M. Revenue & Customs based at Jubilee House, Stratford, London, E15 1AT.

On 21st April 2010, Officer Clark from H.M. Revenue & Customs and I, with Officers from Tower Hamlets Police Licensing Unit (Bethnal Green) and Trading Standards (Tower Hamlets) conducted a joint operation targeting various Off Licences within the area.

At 15:45 hours, Officers from the above mentioned agencies and I entered the premise at Teviot Food & Wine, 173-175 Teviot Street, Poplar, London, E14 6PY.

We all identified ourselves accordingly and explained the reasons for the visit (checks on UK Duty Paid stickers/stamps on both alcohol and cigarettes) to a man I now know to be Mr Amit Sangwan.

A search was conducted under Customs & Excise Management Act 1979, s.112.

Found on shelving behind the counter/shop shelving and the rear stockroom was a total of 305 bottles (228.75 litres) of mixed Italian wine. This was being sold as 2 bottles of wine for £5. When asked for documentary evidence, such as purchase invoices for the wine, none was forthcoming/available.

Also found was 128 bottles (89.6 litres) of mixed spirits at 37.5% volume. The UK Duty stamps were tested on all bottles using an Ultra Violet light. The result being that all bottles were counterfeit.


At 15:50 hours, all the above mentioned goods were seized under CEMA 1979, s.139.

Forms C156 (Notice of Seizure) and C162 (Warning letter) were issued to and signed by Mr Amit Sangwan.

At approximately 16:20 hours, all officers exited the premises.

It has been calculated that the total amount of Duty evaded equates to £514.54 for the wine and £772.8 for the mixed spirits, plus 17.5% VAT.

Date: 17th June 2010

Signature:  -----

(signature of witness)

Signature: -----

(signature witnessed by)

STATEMENT OF WITNESS: ENGLAND AND WALES ONLY

Page 1 of 1

Appendix 2



TOWER HAMLETS

Licence / Registration

Certificate Number

11286

(Brar Wine Stores)
173 - 175 Teviot Street
Poplar
London
E14 6PY

Licensable Activities authorised by the licence

The sale by retail of alcohol

See the attached licence for the licence conditions

Signed by

John Cruse 
Team Leader Licensing

Date: 7th September 2006

FOR OFFICE USE

Receipt Number	Fee Paid	Fee Req.	Date	Initial
162071	£100	Page 35	116106	MT
162100	£90			

Page 1 of 6



Part A - Format of premises licence

Premises licence number

11286

Part 1 - Premises details

Postal address of premises, or if none, ordnance survey map reference or description

(Brar Wine Stores)
173 – 175 Teviot Street
Poplar

Post town

London

Post code

E14 6PY

Telephone number

None

Where the licence is time limited the dates

Not applicable

Licensable activities authorised by the licence

The sale by retail of alcohol

The times the licence authorises the carrying out of licensable activities

Alcohol

- Monday to Sunday, from 07:00 hours to 23:00 hours

The opening hours of the premises

- Monday to Sunday, from 07:00 hours to 23:00 hours

Where the licence authorises supplies of alcohol whether these are on and/ or off supplies

Off sales

Part 2

Name, (registered) address, telephone number and email (where relevant) of holder of premises licence

Mr Baltej Singh
[Redacted]
[Redacted]

Tel: [Redacted]

Registered number of holder, for example company number, charity number (where applicable)

N/A

Name, address and telephone number of designated premises supervisor where the premises licence authorises the supply of alcohol

Mr Baltej Singh
[Redacted]
[Redacted]

Personal licence number and issuing authority of personal licence held by designated premises supervisor where the premises licence authorises for the supply of alcohol

Personal Licence: [Redacted]
Issuing Authority: [Redacted]

Annex 1 - Mandatory conditions

No supply of alcohol may be made under the premises licence-

- a) at a time where there is no designated premises supervisor in respect of the premises licence, or
- b) at a time when the designated premises supervisor does not hold a personal licence or his personal licence is suspended

Every supply of alcohol under the premises licence must be made or authorised by a person who holds a personal licence

Times

Alcohol

- Monday to Sunday, from 07:00 hours to 23:00 hours

Annex 2 - Conditions consistent with the operating Schedule

1. CCTV cameras are to be installed on the premises

Annex 3 - Conditions attached after a hearing by the licensing authority

N/A

Annex 4 - Plans

The plans are those submitted to the licensing authority on the following date:

30th May 2006



Part B - Premises licence summary

Premises licence number

11286

Premises details

Postal address of premises, or if none, ordnance survey map reference or description

(Brar Wine Stores)
173 – 175 Teviot Street
Poplar

Post town
London

Post code
E14 6PY

Telephone number
None

**Where the licence is time limited
the dates**

N/a

**Licensable activities authorised
by the licence**

The sale by retail of alcohol

The times the licence authorises the carrying out of licensable activities

Alcohol

- Monday to Sunday, from 07:00 hours to 23:00 hours

The opening hours of the premises

- Monday to Sunday, from 07:00 hours to 23:00 hours

Name, (registered) address of holder of premises licence

Mr Baltej Singh



Where the licence authorises supplies of alcohol whether these are on and / or off supplies

Off sales

Registered number of holder, for example company number, charity number (where applicable)

N/A

Name of designated premises supervisor where the premises licence authorises for the supply of alcohol

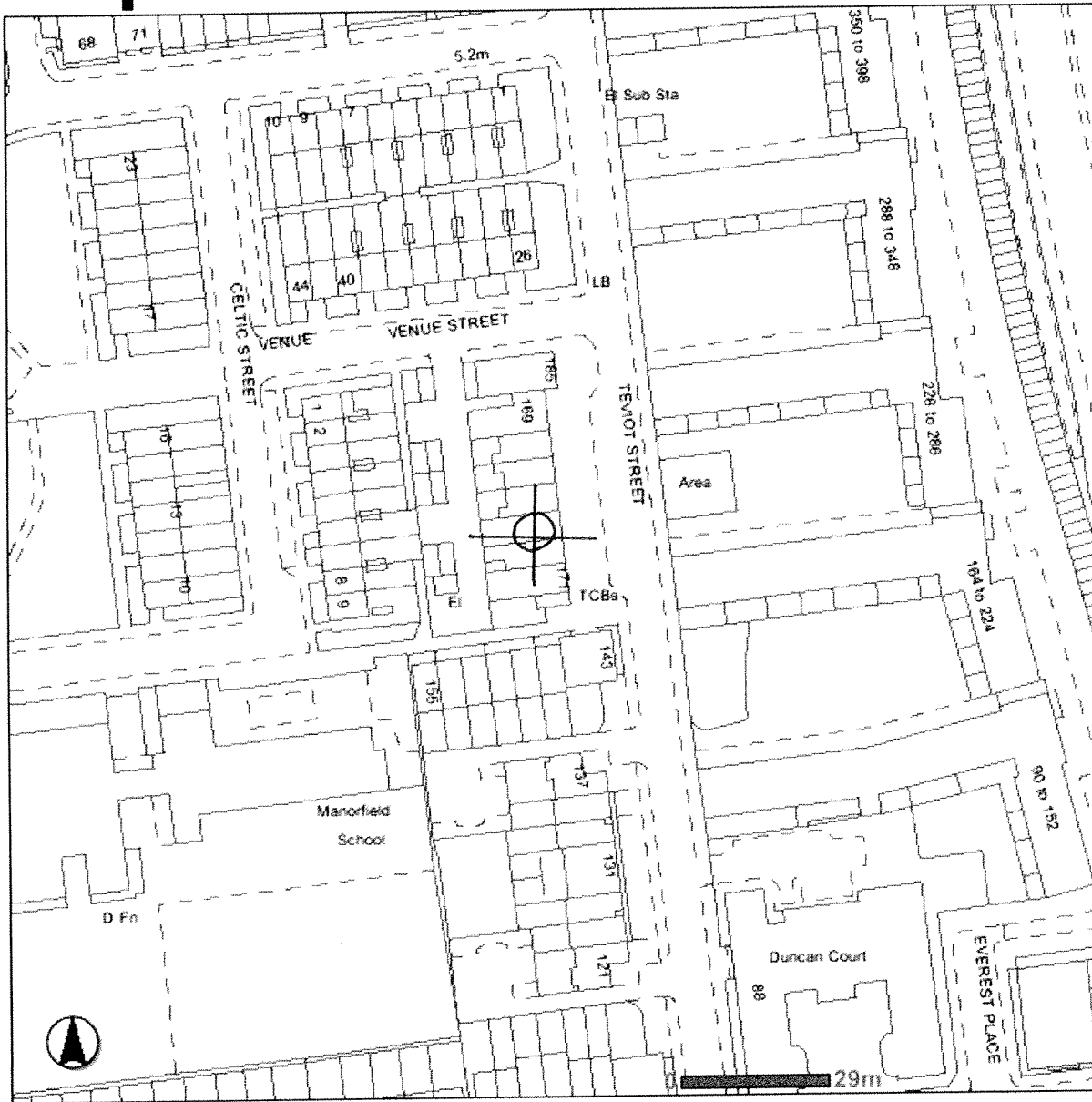
Mr Baltej Singh

State whether access to the premises by children is restricted or prohibited

No

Appendix 3

Map



Scale 1:1250

Map of:

Notes:

173-175 Teviot Street - large

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Map



Scale 1:7500

Map of:

173-175 Teviot Street - small

Notes:

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Appendix 4

Guidance Issued by the Department for Culture Media and Sport under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003

POWERS OF A LICENSING AUTHORITY ON THE DETERMINATION OF A REVIEW

11.16 The 2003 Act provides a range of powers for the licensing authority on determining a review that it may exercise where it considers them necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives.

11.17 The licensing authority may decide that no action is necessary if it finds that the review does not require it to take any steps necessary to promote the licensing objectives. In addition, there is nothing to prevent a licensing authority issuing an informal warning to the licence holder and/or to recommend improvement within a particular period of time. It is expected that licensing authorities will regard such warnings as an important mechanism for ensuring that the licensing objectives are effectively promoted and that warnings should be issued in writing to the holder of the licence. However, where responsible authorities like the police or environmental health officers have already issued warnings requiring improvement – either orally or in writing – that have failed as part of their own stepped approach to concerns, licensing authorities should not merely repeat that approach.

11.18 Where the licensing authority considers that action under its statutory powers are necessary, it may take any of the following steps:

to modify the conditions of the premises licence (which includes adding new conditions or any alteration or omission of an existing condition), for example, by reducing the hours of opening or by requiring door supervisors at particular times;

- to exclude a licensable activity from the scope of the licence, for example, to exclude the performance of live music or playing of recorded music (where it is not within the incidental live and recorded music exemption);
- to remove the designated premises supervisor, for example, because they consider that the problems are the result of poor management;
- to suspend the licence for a period not exceeding three months;
- to revoke the licence.

11.19 In deciding which of these powers to invoke, it is expected that licensing authorities should so far as possible seek to establish the cause or causes of the concerns which the representations identify. The remedial action taken should generally be directed at these causes and should always be no more than a necessary and proportionate response.

11.20 For example, licensing authorities should be alive to the possibility that the removal and replacement of the designated premises

supervisor may be sufficient to remedy a problem where the cause of the identified problem directly relates to poor management decisions made by that individual.

11.21 Equally, it may emerge that poor management is a direct reflection of poor company practice or policy and the mere removal of the designated premises supervisor may be an inadequate response to the problems presented. Indeed, where subsequent review hearings are generated by representations, it should be rare merely to remove a succession of designated premises supervisors as this would be a clear indication of deeper problems which impact upon the licensing objectives.

11.22 Licensing authorities should also note that modifications of conditions and exclusions of licensable activities may be imposed either permanently or for a temporary period of up to three months. Temporary changes or suspension of the licence for up to three months could impact on the business holding the licence financially and would only be expected to be pursued as a necessary means of promoting the licensing objectives. So, for instance, a licence could be suspended for a weekend as a means of deterring the holder from allowing the problems that gave rise to the review to happen again. However, it will always be important that any detrimental financial impact that may result from a licensing authority's decision is necessary and proportionate to the promotion of the licensing objectives.

REVIEWS ARISING IN CONNECTION WITH CRIME

11.23 A number of reviews may arise in connection with crime that is not directly connected with licensable activities. For example, reviews may arise because of drugs problems at the premises or money laundering by criminal gangs or the sale of contraband or stolen goods there or the sale of firearms. Licensing authorities do not have the power to judge the criminality or otherwise of any issue. This is a matter for the courts of law. The role of the licensing authority when determining such a review is not therefore to establish the guilt or innocence of any individual but to ensure that the crime prevention objective is promoted. Reviews are part of the regulatory process introduced by the 2003 Act and they are not part of criminal law and procedure. Some reviews will arise after the conviction in the criminal courts of certain individuals but not all. In any case, it is for the licensing authority to determine whether the problems associated with the alleged crimes are taking place on the premises and affecting the promotion of the licensing objectives. Where a review follows a conviction, it would also not be for the licensing authority to attempt to go behind any finding of the courts, which should be treated as a matter of undisputed evidence before them.

11.24 Where the licensing authority is conducting a review on the ground that the premises have been used for criminal purposes, its role is solely to determine what steps should be taken in connection with the premises

licence, for the promotion of the crime prevention objective. It is important to recognise that certain criminal activity or associated problems may be taking place or have taken place despite the best efforts of the licensee and the staff working at the premises and despite full compliance with the conditions attached to the licence. In such circumstances, the licensing authority is still empowered to take any necessary steps to remedy the problems. The licensing authority's duty is to take steps with a view to the promotion of the licensing objectives in the interests of the wider community and not those of the individual holder of the premises licence.

11.25 As explained above, it is not the role of a licensing authority to determine the guilt or innocence of individuals charged with licensing or other offences committed on licensed premises. There is therefore no reason why representations giving rise to a review of a premises licence need be delayed pending the outcome of any criminal proceedings. As stated above, at the conclusion of a review, it will be for the licensing authority to determine on the basis of the application for the review and any relevant representations made, what action needs to be taken for the promotion of the licensing objectives in respect of the licence in question, regardless of any subsequent judgment in the courts about the behaviour of individuals.

11.26 There is certain criminal activity that may arise in connection with licensed premises, which the Secretary of State considers should be treated particularly seriously. These are the use of the licensed premises:

- for the sale and distribution of Class A drugs and the laundering of the proceeds of drugs crime;
- for the sale and distribution of illegal firearms;
- for the evasion of copyright in respect of pirated or unlicensed films and music, which does considerable damage to the industries affected; for the purchase and consumption of alcohol by minors which impacts on the health, educational attainment, employment prospects and propensity for crime of young people;
- for prostitution or the sale of unlawful pornography;
- by organised groups of paedophiles to groom children;
- as the base for the organisation of criminal activity, particularly by gangs;
- for the organisation of racist activity or the promotion of racist attacks;
- for unlawful gaming and gambling; and
- for the sale of smuggled tobacco and alcohol.

11.27 It is envisaged that licensing authorities, the police and other law enforcement agencies, which are responsible authorities, will use the review procedures effectively to deter such activities and crime. Where reviews arise and the licensing authority determines that the crime prevention objective is being undermined through the premises being used to further crimes, it is expected that revocation of the licence – even in the first instance – should be seriously considered. We would

also encourage liaison with the local Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership.

11.28 It should be noted that it is unlawful to discriminate or to refuse service on grounds of race or by displaying racially discriminatory signs on the premises. Representations made about such activity from responsible authorities or interested parties would be relevant to the promotion of the crime prevention objective and justifiably give rise to a review.

Appendix 5

Guidance Issued by the Department for Culture Media and Sport under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003

Crime and Disorder Act 1998

- 1.28 All local authorities must fulfil their obligations under section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 when carrying out their functions as licensing authorities under the 2003 Act.
- 1.29 Section 17 is aimed at giving the vital work of crime and disorder reduction a focus across the wide range of local services and putting it at the heart of local decision-making. It places a duty on certain key authorities, including local authorities and police and fire and rescue authorities to do all they reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder in their area.
- 1.30 The Government believes that licensing authorities should, as a matter of good practice, involve Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRPs) in decision-making in order to ensure that statements of licensing policy include effective strategies that take full account of crime and disorder implications.

Pool Conditions

Guidance Issued by the Department for Culture Media and Sport under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003

Annex D

Conditions relating to the prevention of crime and disorder

It should be noted in particular that it is unlawful under the 2003 Act:

- knowingly to sell or supply or attempt to sell or supply alcohol to a person who is drunk
- knowingly to allow disorderly conduct on licensed premises
- for the holder of a premises licence or a designated premises supervisor knowingly to keep or to allow to be kept on licensed premises any goods that have been imported without payment of duty or which have otherwise been unlawfully imported
- to allow the presence of children under 16 who are not accompanied by an adult between midnight and 5am at any premises licensed for the sale of alcohol for consumption on the premises, and at any time in premises used exclusively or primarily for the sale and consumption of alcohol.

Conditions enforcing these arrangements are therefore unnecessary.

CORE PRINCIPLES

- 1 When applicants are preparing their operating schedules or club operating schedules, responsible authorities are considering applications and

licensing authorities are considering applications following the receipt of relevant representations, they should consider whether the measures set out below are necessary to promote the licensing objectives.

2. Any risk assessment to identify necessary measures should consider the individual circumstances of the premises (including local knowledge) and take into account a range of factors including:

- the nature and style of the venue;
- the activities being conducted there;
- the location; and
- the anticipated clientele.

Under no circumstances should licensing authorities regard these conditions as standard conditions to be automatically imposed in all cases.

1 Any individual preparing an operating schedule or club operating schedule is at liberty to volunteer any measure, such as those below, as a step they intend to take to promote the licensing objectives. When measures are incorporated into the licence or certificate as conditions, they become enforceable under the law and any breach could give rise to prosecution.

2 Licensing authorities should carefully consider conditions to ensure that they are not only necessary but realistic, practical and achievable, so that they are capable of being met. Failure to comply with any conditions attached to a licence or certificate is a criminal offence, which on conviction would be punishable by a fine of up to £20,000 or up to six months imprisonment or both. As such, it would be wholly inappropriate to impose conditions outside the control of those responsible for the running of the premises. It is also important that conditions which are imprecise or difficult to enforce should be avoided.

5. It should be borne in mind that club premises operate under codes of discipline to ensure the good order and behaviour of members and that conditions enforcing offences under the Act are unnecessary.

CONDITIONS RELATING TO THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND DISORDER

Text/Radio pagers

Text and radio pagers connecting premises licence holders, designated premises supervisors, managers of premises and clubs to the local police can provide for rapid response by the police to situations of disorder which may be endangering the customers and staff on the premises.

Pagers provide two-way communication, allowing licence holders, managers, designated premises supervisors and clubs to report incidents to the police, and the police to warn those operating a large number of other premises of potential trouble-makers or individuals suspected of criminal behaviour who are about in a particular area. Pager systems can also be used by licence holders, door supervisors, managers, designated premises supervisors and clubs to warn each other of the presence in an area of such people.

The Secretary of State recommends that text or radio pagers should be considered for public houses, bars and nightclubs operating in city and town centre leisure areas with a high density of licensed premises. These conditions may also be appropriate and necessary in other areas.

It is recommended that a condition requiring the text/radio pager links to the police should include the following requirements:

- the text/pager equipment is kept in working order at all times;
 - the pager link is activated, made available to and monitored by the designated premises supervisor or a responsible member of staff at all times that the premises are open to the public;
 - any police instructions/directions are complied with whenever given;
- and
- all instances of crime or disorder are reported via the text/radio pager link by the designated premises supervisor or a responsible member of staff to an agreed police contact point.

Door supervisors

Conditions relating to the provision of door supervisors and security teams may be valuable in:

- preventing the admission and ensuring the departure from the premises of the drunk and disorderly, without causing further disorder;
 - keeping out individuals excluded by court bans or by the licence holder;
 - searching and excluding those suspected of carrying illegal drugs, or carrying offensive weapons; and
 - maintaining orderly queuing outside venues. Where the presence of door supervisors conducting security activities is to be a condition of a licence, which means that they would have to be registered with the Security Industry Authority, conditions may also need to deal with:
 - the number of supervisors;
 - the displaying of name badges;
 - the carrying of proof of registration;
 - where, and at what times, they should be stationed on the premises;
- and
- whether at least one female supervisor should be available (for example, if female customers are to be given body searches).

Door supervisors also have a role to play in ensuring public safety (see Part 2) and the prevention of public nuisance (see Part 4).

Bottle bans

Glass bottles may be used as weapons to inflict serious harm during incidents of disorder. A condition can prevent sales of drinks in glass bottles for consumption on the premises. This should be expressed in clear terms and include the following elements:

- no bottles containing beverages of any kind, whether open or sealed, shall be given to customers on the premises whether at the bar or by staff service away from the bar;
 - no customers carrying open or sealed bottles shall be admitted to the premises at any time that the premises are open to the public (note: this needs to be carefully worded where off-sales also take place);
- In appropriate circumstances, the condition could include exceptions, for example, as follows:
 - but bottles containing wine may be sold for consumption with a table meal by customers who are seated in an area set aside from the main bar area for the consumption of food.

Bottle bans may also be a relevant necessary measure to promote public safety (see Part 2).

Plastic containers and toughened glass

Glasses containing drinks may be used as weapons and in untoughened form, can cause very serious injuries. Where necessary, consideration should therefore be given to conditions requiring the use of safer alternatives which inflict less severe injuries. Location and style of the venue and the activities carried on there are particularly important in assessing whether a condition is necessary. For example, the use of glass containers on the terraces of some outdoor sports grounds may obviously be of concern, and similar concerns may also apply to indoor sports events such as boxing matches. Similarly, the use of plastic containers or toughened glass may be a necessary condition during the televising of live sporting events, such as international football matches, when there may be high states of excitement and emotion fuelled by alcohol.

The use of plastic or paper drinks containers and toughened glass may also be relevant as measures necessary to promote public safety (see Part 2).

Open containers not to be taken from the premises

Drinks purchased in licensed premises or clubs may be taken from those premises for consumption elsewhere. This is lawful where premises are licensed for the sale of alcohol for consumption off the premises. However, consideration should be given to a condition preventing customers from taking alcoholic and other drinks from the premises in open containers (eg glasses and opened bottles) for example, by requiring the use of bottle bins on the premises. This may again be necessary to prevent the use of these containers as offensive weapons in surrounding streets after individuals have left the premises.

Restrictions on taking open containers from the premises may also be relevant necessary measures to prevent public nuisance (see Part 4).

CCTV

The presence of CCTV cameras can be an important means of deterring and detecting crime at and immediately outside licensed premises. Conditions should not just consider a requirement to have CCTV on the premises, but also the precise sitting of each camera, the requirement to maintain cameras in working order, and to retain recordings for an appropriate period of time.

The police should provide individuals conducting risk assessments when preparing operating schedules with advice on the use of CCTV to prevent crime.

Restrictions on drinking areas

It may be necessary to restrict the areas where alcoholic drinks may be consumed in premises after they have been purchased from the bar. An example would be at a sports ground where the police consider it necessary to prevent the consumption of alcohol on the terracing during particular sports events. Conditions should not only specify these areas, but indicate the circumstances in which the ban would apply and times at which it should be enforced.

Restrictions on drinking areas may also be relevant necessary measures to prevent public nuisance (see Part 4).

Capacity limits

Capacity limits are most commonly made a condition of a licence on public safety grounds (see Part 2), but should also be considered for licensed premises or clubs where overcrowding may lead to disorder and violence. If such a condition is considered necessary, door supervisors may be needed to ensure that the numbers are appropriately controlled (see above).

Proof of age cards

It is unlawful for children under 18 to attempt to buy alcohol just as it is unlawful to sell or supply alcohol to them. To prevent these crimes, it may be necessary for certain licensed premises to require the production of "proof of age" before sales are made. The Secretary of State strongly supports the PASS accreditation system which aims to approve and accredit various proof of age schemes that are in existence. This ensures that such schemes maintain high standards, particularly in the area of integrity and security. While conditions may refer directly to PASS accredited proof of age cards, they should also allow for the production of other proof, such as photo-driving licences, student cards and passports.

Since many adults in England and Wales do not currently carry any proof of age, the wording of any condition will require careful thought. For example, many premises have adopted the "Challenge 21" or other similar initiatives.

Under the “Challenge 21” initiative those premises selling or supplying alcohol require sight of evidence of age from any person appearing to be under the age of 21 and who is attempting to buy alcohol. Making this a licensing condition would ensure that most minors – even those looking older – would need to produce appropriate proof of age before making a purchase.

Proof of age may also be relevant and necessary to protect children from harm (see Part 5).

Crime prevention notices

It may be necessary at some premises for notices to be displayed which warn customers of the prevalence of crime which may target them. Some premises may be reluctant to volunteer the display of such notices for commercial reasons. For example, in certain areas, a condition attached to a premises licence or club premises certificate might require the display of notices at the premises which warn customers about the need to be aware of pickpockets or bag snatchers, and to guard their property. Similarly, it may be necessary for notices to be displayed which advise customers not to leave bags unattended because of concerns about terrorism. Consideration could be given to a condition requiring a notice to display the name of a contact for customers if they wish to report concerns.

Drinks promotions

Licensing authorities should not attach standardised blanket conditions promoting fixed prices for alcoholic drinks to premises licences or club premises certificates in an area as this is likely to breach competition law. It is also likely to be unlawful for licensing authorities or police officers to promote voluntary arrangements of this kind as this can risk creating cartels.

However, conditions specifically designed to address irresponsible drinks promotions or discounting at individual premises may be permissible provided they are necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives. Licensing authorities should be aware that there may often be a very fine line between responsible and irresponsible promotions. It is therefore vital that they consider these matters objectively in the context of the licensing objectives and before pursuing any form of restrictions at all, take their own legal advice.

Signage

It may be necessary for the normal hours at which licensable activities are permitted to take place under the terms of the premises licence or club premises certificate to be displayed on or immediately outside the premises so that it is clear if breaches of these terms are taking place.

Similarly, it may be necessary for any restrictions on the admission of children to be displayed on or immediately outside the premises to deter those who might seek admission in breach of those conditions.

Large capacity venues used exclusively or primarily for the “vertical” consumption of alcohol (HVVDs)

Large capacity “vertical drinking” premises, sometimes called High Volume Vertical Drinking establishments (HVVDs), are premises which have exceptionally high capacities, used primarily or exclusively for the sale and consumption of alcohol, and little or no seating for patrons.

Where necessary and appropriate, conditions can be attached to licences for these premises which require adherence to:

- a prescribed capacity;
- an appropriate ratio of tables and chairs to customers based on the capacity; and
- the presence of security staff holding the appropriate SIA licence or exemption (see paragraphs 10.58-10.64) to control entry for the purpose of compliance with the capacity limit.

Appendix 6

Licensing Policy Adopted by the London Borough of Tower Hamlets

- 5.1 Licensed premises, especially those offering late night/early morning entertainment, alcohol and refreshment for large numbers of people, can be a source of crime and disorder problems.

- 5.4 In addition to the requirements for the Licensing Authority to promote the licensing objectives, it also has a duty under Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to do all it reasonable can to prevent crime and disorder in the Borough.

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Agenda Item 4.2

Committee: Licensing Sub-Committee	Date: 7 th September 2010	Classification: UNRESTRICTED	Report No. LSC 24/011	Agenda Item No.
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Report of: Colin Perrins Head of Trading Standards and Environmental Health (Commercial) Originating Officer: Nick Kemp - Licensing Officer	Title: Licensing Act 2003 Application to Review the Premises Licence for: Fairprice Cash & Carry, 524 Roman Road, E3 5ES. Ward affected: Bow East
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1.0 Summary

Name and
Address of premises: **Fairprice Cash & Carry**
 524 Roman Road
 London
 E3 5ES

Licence under review: **Licensing Act 2003**
 ▪ **Sale by retail of alcohol**

Representations: **Metropolitan Police**

2.0 Recommendations

2.1 That the Licensing Committee considers the application for review and then adjudicates accordingly.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT 2000 (Section 97) LIST OF "BACKGROUND PAPERS" USED IN THE DRAFTING OF THIS REPORT

Brief description of "background paper"	Tick if copy supplied for register	If not supplied, name and telephone number of holder
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Guidance Issued under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003Tower Hamlets Licensing PolicyFile		020 7364 7446

3.0 Review Application

This is an application for a review of the premises licence for: Fairprice Cash & Carry, 524 Roman Road, London, E3 5ES. The review was triggered by Metropolitan Police.

3.1 A copy of the review application is attached in **Appendix 1**.

4.0 The Premises

4.1 The premises licence was issued on 28th September 2005 . A copy of the current licence is contained in **Appendix 2**.

4.2 Maps showing the premises, surrounding area and vicinity of local residents are included in **Appendix 3**.

5.0 Representations

5.1 This hearing is required by the Licensing Act 2003, because a review has been triggered by the Metropolitan Police:

5.2 **This Service respectfully refers the Licensing sub-committee to the Guidance issued under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003 by the Secretary for State for Culture, Media and Sport. In particular the Service requests that you consider paragraphs 11.23 to 11.28, Reviews arising in connection with crime, making reference to paragraph 11.26. Paragraph 11.26 states that there is certain criminal activity that may arise in connection with licensed premises, which the Secretary of State considers should be treated particularly seriously. These are the use of the licensed premises for, amongst other things, the sale of smuggled tobacco. In paragraph 11.27 the guidance advises that revocation of the licence should seriously be considered, even at first instance.**

5.3 Only representations that relate to the following licensing objectives are relevant:

- the prevention of crime and disorder
- public safety
- the prevention of public nuisance
- the protection of children from harm

5.4 In the view of the responsible authorities it is necessary to achieve the licensing objectives of **prevention of crime & disorder**.

6.0 Review Explained

6.1 The Licensing Act 2003 was described by the Government at the time as “light touch” but as Baroness Blackstone stated in the Lords at the time

of the second reading (26 Nov 2002) “Local residents and businesses as well as expert bodies, will have the power to request that the licensing authority review existing licences where problems arise. Such a review could result in the modification of the licence, its suspension, or ultimately, revocation.”

- 6.2 The Department for Sport, Culture and Media Affairs has issued guidance under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003 in relation to reviews and that is contained in **Appendix 4**. It is available on the Government’s website, www.culture.gov.uk. It was last revised in March 2010.
- 6.3 Members are particularly asked to note the comments in relation Crime and Disorder. In particular the DCMS advice is that “The role of the licensing authority when determining such a review is not therefore to establish the guilt or innocence of any individual but to ensure that the crime prevention objective is promoted.”
- 6.4 In relation to its advice on representations the DCMS has also advised that “there is no requirement for an interested party or responsible authority to produce a recorded history of problems at a premises to support their representations.” It has also issued revised guidance about Crime and Disorder, and the pool of conditions which might be considered in relation to any identified problems. **See Appendix 5**.
- 6.5 Members should also note the Council’s Licensing Policy in relation to Crime and Disorder, the relevant parts of which are contained in **Appendix 6**. The Pool Conditions in the Policy are the same as the Government’s.
- 6.6 The DCMS has advised that in relation to reviews “It is important to recognise that the promotion of licensing objectives relies heavily on a partnership between licence holders, authorised persons, interested parties and responsible authorities in pursuit of common aims. It is therefore equally important that reviews are not used to drive a wedge between those groups in a way that would undermine the benefits of co-operation. It would be good practice for authorised persons and responsible authorities to give licence holders early warning of their concerns about problems identified at the premises concerned and of the need for improvement. It is expected that a failure to respond to such warnings would lead to a decision to request a review.”
- 6.7 The licensing authority itself cannot trigger a review; that can only be done by a responsible authority or an interested party (local resident or business).
- 6.8 An interested party or a responsible authority can trigger a review at any time, but the grounds must be relevant to the licensing objectives. The form of the application, and the advertisement of the review are the subject of regulations (The Licensing Act 2003 (Premises Licences and

Club Premises Certificate) Regulations 2005). In addition, the licensing authority has to satisfy itself of certain matters in relation to the Licensing Act 2003. The Licensing Services Manager Ms Jacqueline Randall is the delegated officer who deals with this on behalf of the licensing authority. All the matters stated in 5.0 were considered before any representations were accepted for inclusion in this report.

6.9 The Licensing Act 2003 requires that the Licensing Authority satisfies itself that it should reject the grounds for a review because:

- The ground is not relevant to one or more of the licensing objectives
- In the case of an application by a local resident that the application is frivolous, vexatious or repetitious.

7.0 Review Advertisement

7.1 The review was advertised by a blue poster, next to the premises, by the Licensing Section. This was periodically monitored by the Section to ensure it was on continuous display, and replaced as necessary. It was also advertised at Mulberry Place, 5 Clove Crescent, London E14 2BG.

7.2 The party that triggers the review must notify the licence holder and responsible authorities. The review documents were sent to the licence holders.

7.3 The procedure for a review can be summarised as follows:

- A review is triggered by a responsible authority or interested party
- Consultation is conducted for 28 full days
- Other responsible authorities or interested parties may join in the review
- Members conduct a hearing
- Members make a determination
- All the parties to the review have the right of appeal to the magistrates court (i.e. the licence holder, the person who triggered the review and those who have made a representation).

8.0 Licensing Officer Comments

8.1 The Governments advice in relation to reviews is contained in **Appendix 4**. Members must consider all the evidence and then decide from the following alternatives:

- Take no further action as they do not consider it proportionate to do so
- Impose conditions (including altering existing permissions) that relate to problems which they consider have been identified and

which are necessary and proportionate to ensure that the licensing objectives are met

- Suspend the licence for a period
- Revoke the licence completely

8.2 The licence should only be suspended or revoked if Members believe that alterations to the existing licence, including imposing new conditions does not have a reasonable prospect of ensuring that the licensing objectives are met.

8.3 Members should bear in mind that conditions may not be imposed for any purpose other than to meet the licensing objectives.

8.4 In all cases the Members should make their decision on the civil burden of proof that is “the balance of probability.”

8.5 In all cases Members should consider whether or not primary legislation is the appropriate method of regulation and should only consider licence conditions when the circumstances in their view are not already adequately covered elsewhere.

9.0 **Legal Comments**

9.1 The Council’s legal officer will give advice at the hearing.

10.0 **Finance Comments**

10.1 There are no financial implications in this report.

11.0 Appendices

Appendix 1	Copy of the review application
Appendix 2	Current Premises Licence
Appendix 3	Maps of the premises and surrounding area
Appendix 4	Guidance issued under Section 182 by the Department for Sport, Culture and Media Affairs for reviews.
Appendix 5	Guidance Issued by the Department for Culture Media and Sport under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003 concerning Crime and Disorder
Appendix 6	London Borough of Tower Hamlets Licensing Policy in relation to the prevention of Crime and Disorder

Appendix 1



This form should be completed and forwarded to:

London Borough of Tower Hamlets,
Licensing Section, Mulberry Place (AH), PO BOX 55739, 5 Clove Crescent, London E14 1BY

Application for the review of a premises licence or club premises certificate
under the Licensing Act 2003

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Before completing this form please read the guidance notes at the end of the form.
If you are completing this form by hand please write legibly in block capitals. In all cases ensure that your answers are inside the boxes and written in black ink. Use additional sheets if necessary.
You may wish to keep a copy of the completed form for your records.

I PC 124HT Andy Jackson on behalf of the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police (Insert name of applicant) apply for the review of a premises licence under section 51 / apply for the review of a club premises certificate under section 87 of the Licensing Act 2003 for the premises described in Part 1 below (delete as applicable)

Part 1 – Premises or club premises details

Postal address of premises or club premises, or if none, ordnance survey map reference or description Fairprice Cash and Carry 524 Roman Road	
Post town London	Post code (if known) E3 5ES

TR
07 JUL
LIC

Name of premises licence holder or club holding club premises certificate (if known)

Safdar Hussain

Number of premises licence or club premises certificate (if known)

9705

LBTH
TRADING STANDARDS
07 JUL 2010
LICENSING

Part 2 - Applicant details

Please tick yes

- I am
- 1) an interested party (please complete (A) or (B) below)
 - a) a person living in the vicinity of the premises
 - b) a body representing persons living in the vicinity of the premises
 - c) a person involved in business in the vicinity of the premises
 - d) a body representing persons involved in business in the vicinity of the premises
 - 2) a responsible authority (please complete (C) below)
 - 3) a member of the club to which this application relates (please complete (A) below)

(A) DETAILS OF INDIVIDUAL APPLICANT (fill in as applicable)

Mr Mrs Miss Ms Other title
(for example, Rev)

Surname

First names

Please tick yes

I am 18 years old or over

Current postal address if different from premises address

Post Town

Postcode

Daytime contact telephone number

E-mail address (optional)

(B) DETAILS OF OTHER APPLICANT

Mr Mrs Miss Ms Other title
(for example, Rev)

Surname **First names**

I am 18 years old or over Please tick yes

Current postal address if different from premises address

Post Town

Postcode

Daytime contact telephone number

E-mail address (optional)

(C) DETAILS OF RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY APPLICANT

Name and address

PC124HT Andy Jackson
Licensing Officer
Bethnal Green Police Station
12 Victoria Park Square
London E2 9NZ

Telephone number (if any)

E-mail (optional)

This application to review relates to the following licensing objective(s)

Please tick one or more boxes

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1) the prevention of crime and disorder | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2) public safety | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3) the prevention of public nuisance | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4) the protection of children from harm | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Please provide as much information as possible to support the application (please read guidance note 2)
This review is applied for under the crime and disorder
licensing objective.

The basis of this review relates to a series of operations run jointly between Police, Trading Standards and Customs (HMRC) which have been running since November 2009. The aim of these visits was to identify which premises were selling goods which were either counterfeit or smuggled and to investigate offences under the Licensing Act 2003.

Certain off licences were identified following a review of intelligence from all 3 agencies where they had come to notice for similar offences in the past. No random visits were made.

13 premises across the Borough were identified for visits on 2 days in April 2010.

Entry to each premise was made under the Licensing Act 2003 as well as customs and trading standards legislation.

The review you will hear today concerns Fairprice Cash and Carry at 524 Roman Road E3 5ES.

The premise was visited on 21st April 2010 at 1145hrs

On entry to the premise we found a total of 46.2 litres of vodka and whiskey for sale which displayed a counterfeit duty stamp. These goods were seized by HMRC under Secs. 112 and 118. Customs and Excise Management Act 1979.

These spirits should have displayed a numbered Customs sticker which is either separate or incorporated in the label on the bottle. This applies to bottles over 35cl in size and where the alcohol by volume exceeds 30%. This is a system which has been in force since 1st January 2007. The stamps are checked under ultra-violet light and fakes fail to light up in the correct way as they have just been printed on paper.

Further examination of the wine on sale revealed that there were 30 bottles (22.5 litres) of mixed wines. The wines were for sale at a price where the duty for the goods couldn't have been paid. These were seized under Sec 139 of CEMA 1979.

No receipts were produced for the goods seized at the time and a notice of seizure and a warning letter were issued to the occupant Mr Mazher Hussain.

The owners were given 28 days to produce the receipts for the goods seized to prove that they were bought at a wholesaler and that the duty had been paid. That period has now expired and the receipts have not been produced.

The goods seized amounted to a total of £449.09 of duty evaded with VAT added it comes to a total of £527.68.

DCMS Guidance states "certain criminal activity in connection with licensed premises, which the Sec of State considers should be treated particularly seriously", and one of these activities is "for the sale of smuggled tobacco and alcohol".

The Guidance also states that police are expected to use the review procedures effectively to deter such activities and crime and that even after a first instance revocation of the licence should be seriously considered.

In this case we have requested a suspension of the licence due to the lesser amount of goods that were seized in comparison to other premises where revocation was requested.

We have taken a view that when a licensed premise has a smaller amount of smuggled goods, a suspension of the licence would be sought and that we would suggest that the licensing panel be invited to decide as to the length of any suspension involved. We also felt that a premise, which has 46.2 litres of spirits and 22.5 litres of wine for sale, should be treated differently to a premise where both the amounts of spirits and wine are in the hundreds. We believe that this is a proportionate response.

Of course the panel can decide that they consider revocation to be necessary to promote the licensing objective of crime and disorder. However we feel that by suspending the licence in this incidence it would send a powerful message not only to this premise but, with the correct publicity, to all off licenses on this Borough. This is important because we have now completed 3 operations of this type on this Borough and have found the majority of off licences visited selling smuggled and/or counterfeit alcohol.

I have sent copies of this form and enclosures to the responsible authorities and the premises licence holder or club holding the club premises certificate, as appropriate Please tick yes

I understand that if I do not comply with the above requirements my application will be rejected

IT IS AN OFFENCE, LIABLE ON CONVICTION TO A FINE UP TO LEVEL 5 ON THE STANDARD SCALE UNDER SECTION 158 OF THE LICENSING ACT 2003 TO MAKE A FALSE STATEMENT IN OR IN CONNECTION WITH THIS APPLICATION

Part 3 – Signatures (please read guidance note 3)

Signature of applicant or applicant's authorised agent (please read guidance note 4). If signing on behalf of the applicant, please state the capacity.

Signature

Date 7th July 2010

Capacity Police Licensing
Officer

Contact name (where not previously given) and address for correspondence associated with this application (please read guidance note 5)	
Post town	Post code
Telephone number (if any)	
If you would prefer us to correspond with you using an e-mail address your e-mail address (optional)	

WITNESS STATEMENT

ENGLAND AND WALES ONLY

(CJ Act 1967, s.9; MC Act 1980, ss.5A(3)(a) and 5B; MC Rules 1981, r.70)

Statement of: Benjamin Cooper

Age if under 18: **OVER 18** (If over 18 insert 'over 18')

Occupation: OFFICER OF H.M. Revenue & Customs

This statement (consisting of **ONE** page) signed by me is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.

Signature: _____

Date: 17th June 2010

I am an Officer of H.M. Revenue & Customs based at Jubilee House, Stratford, London, E15 1AT.

On 21st April 2010, Officer Clark from H.M. Revenue & Customs and I, with Officers from Tower Hamlets Police Licensing Unit (Bethnal Green) and Trading Standards (Tower Hamlets) conducted a joint operation targeting various Off Licences within the area.

At 11:45 hours, Officers from the above mentioned agencies and I entered the premise at Fairprice Cash & Carry, London, E3 5ES.

We all identified ourselves accordingly and explained the reasons for the visit (checks on UK Duty Paid stickers/stamps on both alcohol and cigarettes) to a man I now know to be Mr Satder Hussain.

A search was conducted under Customs & Excise Management Act 1979, s.112.

Found on shelving behind the counter was a total of 30 bottles (22.5 litres) of mixed Italian wine. This was being sold as 2 bottles of wine for £5. When asked for documentary evidence, such as purchase invoices for the wine, none was forthcoming/available at the time.

Also found was a quantity of mixed spirits (Vodka and Whisky), giving a total of 46.2 litres. Tests on the UK Duty stamps using the Ultra Violet light resulted in all spirit bottles being counterfeit.

At 12:20 hours, all the above mentioned goods were seized under CEMA 1979, s.139.

Forms C156 (Notice of Seizure) and C162 (Warning letter) were issued to and signed by Mr Mazher Hussain.

At approximately 12:25 hours, all officers exited the premises.

It has been calculated that the total amount of Duty evaded equates to £50.61 for the wine and £398.48 for the mixed spirits, plus 17.5% VAT.

Date: 17th June 2010

Signature: _____

(signature of witness)

Signature: _____

(signature witnessed by)

STATEMENT OF WITNESS: ENGLAND AND WALES ONLY

Page 1 of 1

Fairprice Cash and Carry, 524 Roman Road, E3 5ES
Representations consequent to review request from Metropolitan Police.

Ian Moseley, Senior Trading Standards Officer
for
Local Weights and Measures Authority

I have examined the records held by the Trading Standards Service and can state that, with regard to underage sales, between August 2008 and April 2010 there were 4 test purchase attempts. Three (2 tobacco and one alcohol) were correctly refused. There was an underage sale of cigarettes on the 13th of April 2010 at which time a quantity of apparently counterfeit alcohol was also seized from the premises. This matter is still under investigation.

On the 9th of December 2007 59 packs of counterfeit packets of condoms were found during a routine visit for other purposes and a written warning was given to the business owner.

In view of the previous record of possession of counterfeit goods the authority would recommend that the panel consider all options including revocation of the licence.

In addition and separately from the issue of suspension or revocation we are aware that a number of counterfeit and non-duty paid items have been supplied to shops in the Borough and that the source of these items is often itinerant traders who do not provide sufficient details to allow products to be traced.

Not only does this represent a loss to the National Revenue from the failure to pay duty, it also introduces a health risk as the goods may be defective or contain contaminants..

Consequently the Trading Standards Service respectfully recommends **that the Licensing Sub-Committee exercises its power under Section 52 of the Licensing Act 2003 impose the following conditions.**

Restrictions on purchases of alcohol

- 1) The premises licence holder and any other persons responsible for the purchase of stock shall not purchase any goods from door-to-door sellers .

- 2) The premises licence holder shall ensure that all receipts for goods bought include the following details:
 - I. Seller's name and address
 - II. Seller's company details, if applicable
 - III. Seller's VAT details, if applicable

- 3) Copies of the documents referred to in 2) shall be retained on the premises and made available to officers on request.

Appendix 2



TOWER HAMLETS

Licence / Registration

Certificate Number

09705

(Fair Price Cash & Carry)
524 Roman Road
Bow
London
E3 5ES

Licensable Activities authorised by the licence

Retail sale of alcohol

See the attached licence for the licence conditions

Signed by

John Cruse 
Team Leader Licensing

Date: 28/09/05

M:\LICENSING\Word97\2003 Licensing Act certs & lics\2003 Issued Premises Licences\Roman Road 524.doc

FOR OFFICE USE

Receipt Number

160762

Fee Paid

190

Fee Req.

Date

3/8/05

Initial

KD

(Fair Price Cash & Carry)
524 Roman Road
Bow
London
E3 5ES

Licensable Activities authorised by the licence
Retail sale of alcohol

See the attached licence for the licence conditions

Signed by

John Cruse _____
Team Leader Licensing

Date: 28/09/05



Part A - Format of premises licence

Premises licence number

9705

Part 1 - Premises details

**Postal address of premises, or if none, ordnance survey map reference or description
(Fair Price Cash & Carry)
524 Roman Road
Bow**

Post town London	Post code E3 5ES
----------------------------	----------------------------

Telephone number
[REDACTED]

Where the licence is time limited the dates
N/A

Licensable activities authorised by the licence
The sale by retail of alcohol

The times the licence authorises the carrying out of licensable activities

Alcohol shall not be sold or supplied except during permitted hours.

In this condition, permitted hours means:

- a. On weekdays, other than Christmas Day, 8 a.m. to 11 p.m.
- b. On Sundays, other than Christmas Day, 10 a.m. to 10.30 p.m.
- c. On Christmas Day, 12 noon to 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.
- d. On Good Friday, 8 a.m. to 10.30 p.m.

See Mandatory conditions for drinking up time

The opening hours of the premises

There are no restrictions on the hours during which this premises is open to the public

Where the licence authorises supplies of alcohol whether these are on and/ or off supplies

Off sales only

Part 2

Name, (registered) address, telephone number and email (where relevant) of holder of premises licence

Safdar Hussain

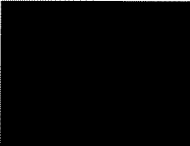


Registered number of holder, for example company number, charity number (where applicable)

N/A

Name, address and telephone number of designated premises supervisor where the premises licence authorises the supply of alcohol

Mr Safdar Hussain



Personal licence number and issuing authority of personal licence held by designated premises supervisor where the premises licence authorises for the supply of alcohol

Mr Safdar Hussain(*personal licence details to be confirmed*)

Annex 1 - Mandatory conditions

No supply of alcohol may be made under the premises licence-

- a) at a time where there is no designated premises supervisor in respect of the premises licence, or
- b) at a time when the designated premises supervisor does not hold a personal licence or his personal licence is suspended

Every supply of alcohol under the premises licence must be made or authorised by a person who holds a personal licence

Alcohol shall not be sold in an open container or be consumed in the licensed premises
Alcohol shall not be sold or supplied except during permitted hours.

In this condition, permitted hours means:

- a. On weekdays, other than Christmas Day, 8 a.m. to 11 p.m.
- b. On Sundays, other than Christmas Day, 10 a.m. to 10.30 p.m.
- c. On Christmas Day, 12 noon to 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.
- d. On Good Friday, 8 a.m. to 10.30 p.m.

The above restrictions do not prohibit:

- (a) during the first twenty minutes after the above hours, the taking of the alcohol from the premises, unless the alcohol is supplied or taken in an open vessel;
- (b) the ordering of alcohol to be consumed off the premises, or the despatch by the vendor of the alcohol so ordered;
- (c) the sale of alcohol to a trader or club for the purposes of the trade or club;
- (d) the sale or supply of alcohol to any canteen or mess, being a canteen in which the sale or supply of alcohol is carried out under the authority of the Secretary of State or an authorised mess of members of Her Majesty's naval, military or air forces;

Private Entertainment

The premises may be used for the following purpose, that is to say, dancing, music, or other entertainment of the like kind which-

- a) is not a public entertainment but
- b) is promoted for private gain

Public Entertainment

Public Entertainment consisting of music and singing provided solely by the reproduction of recorded sound

Annex 2 - Conditions consistent with the operating Schedule

None

Annex 3 - Conditions attached after a hearing by the licensing authority

None

Annex 4 - Plans

The plans are those submitted to the licensing authority on the following date:

03 AUG 2005



Part B - Premises licence summary

Premises licence number

9705

Premises details

**Postal address of premises, or if none, ordnance survey map reference or description
(Fair Price Cash & Carry)**

524 Roman Road
Bow

Post town
London

Post code
E3 5ES

Telephone number
[REDACTED]

**Where the licence is
time limited the
dates**

N/A

**Licensable activities
authorised by the
licence**

Retail sale of alcohol

The times the licence authorises the carrying out of licensable activities

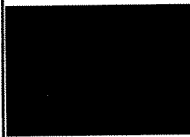
Alcohol shall not be sold or supplied except during permitted hours.
In this condition, permitted hours means:
a. On weekdays, other than Christmas Day, 8 a.m. to 11 p.m.
b. On Sundays, other than Christmas Day, 10 a.m. to 10.30 p.m.
c. On Christmas Day, 12 noon to 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.
d. On Good Friday, 8 a.m. to 10.30 p.m.
The above restrictions do not prohibit:
(a) during the first twenty minutes after the above hours, the taking of the alcohol from the premises, unless the alcohol is supplied or taken in an open vessel;
(b) the ordering of alcohol to be consumed off the premises, or the despatch by the vendor of the alcohol so ordered;
(c) the sale of alcohol to a trader or club for the purposes of the trade or club;
(d) the sale or supply of alcohol to any canteen or mess, being a canteen in which the sale or supply of alcohol is carried out under the authority of the Secretary of State or an authorised mess of members of Her Majesty's naval, military or air forces

The opening hours of the premises

These are not restricted

Name, (registered) address of holder of premises licence

Safdar Hussain



Where the licence authorises supplies of alcohol whether these are on and / or off supplies

Off sales supplies

Registered number of holder, for example company number, charity number (where applicable)

N/A

Name of designated premises supervisor where the premises licence authorises for the supply of alcohol

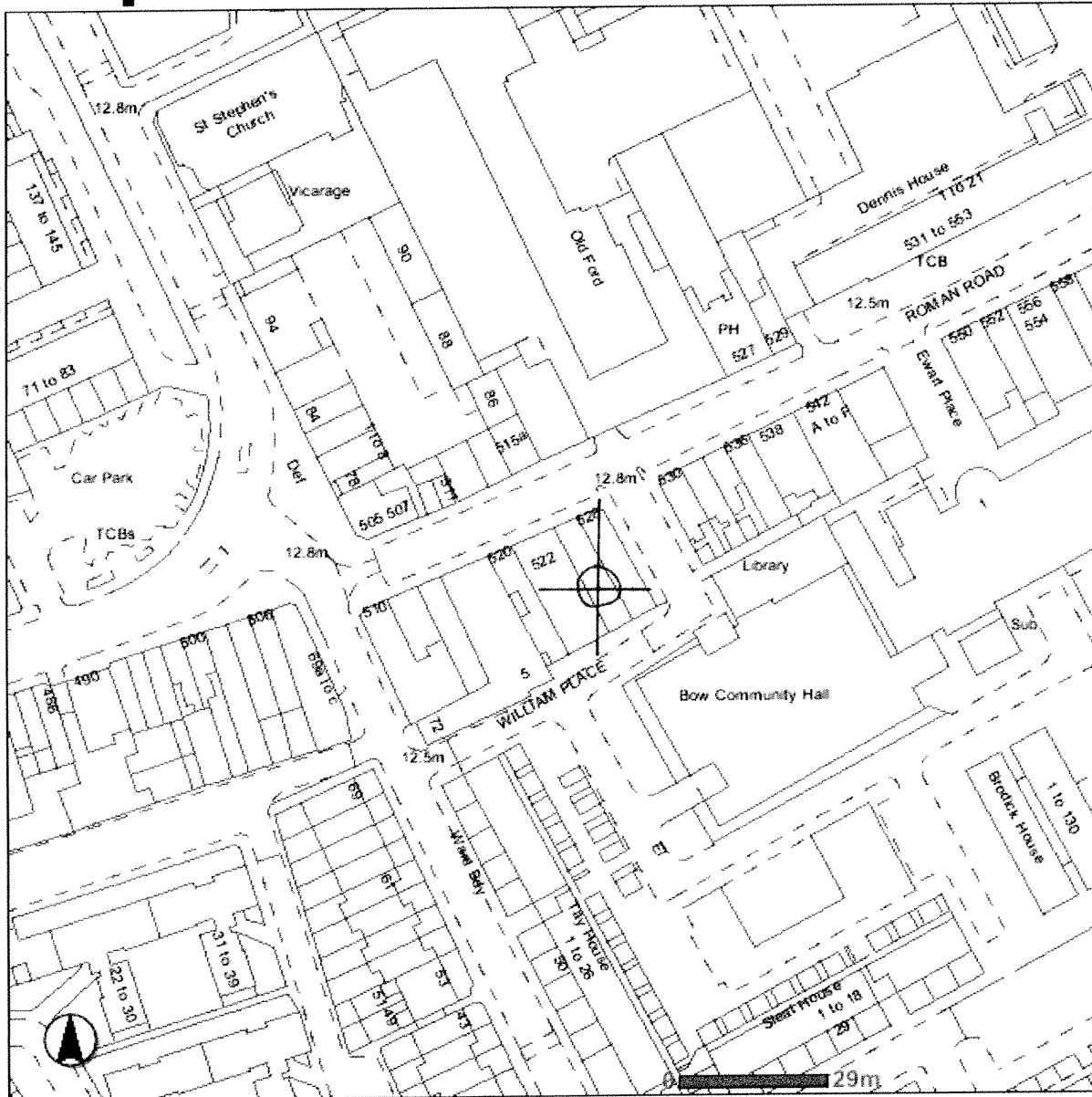
Mr Safdar Hussain

State whether access to the premises by children is restricted or prohibited

No

Appendix 3

Map



Scale 1:1250

Map of:

Notes:

524 Roman Road - large

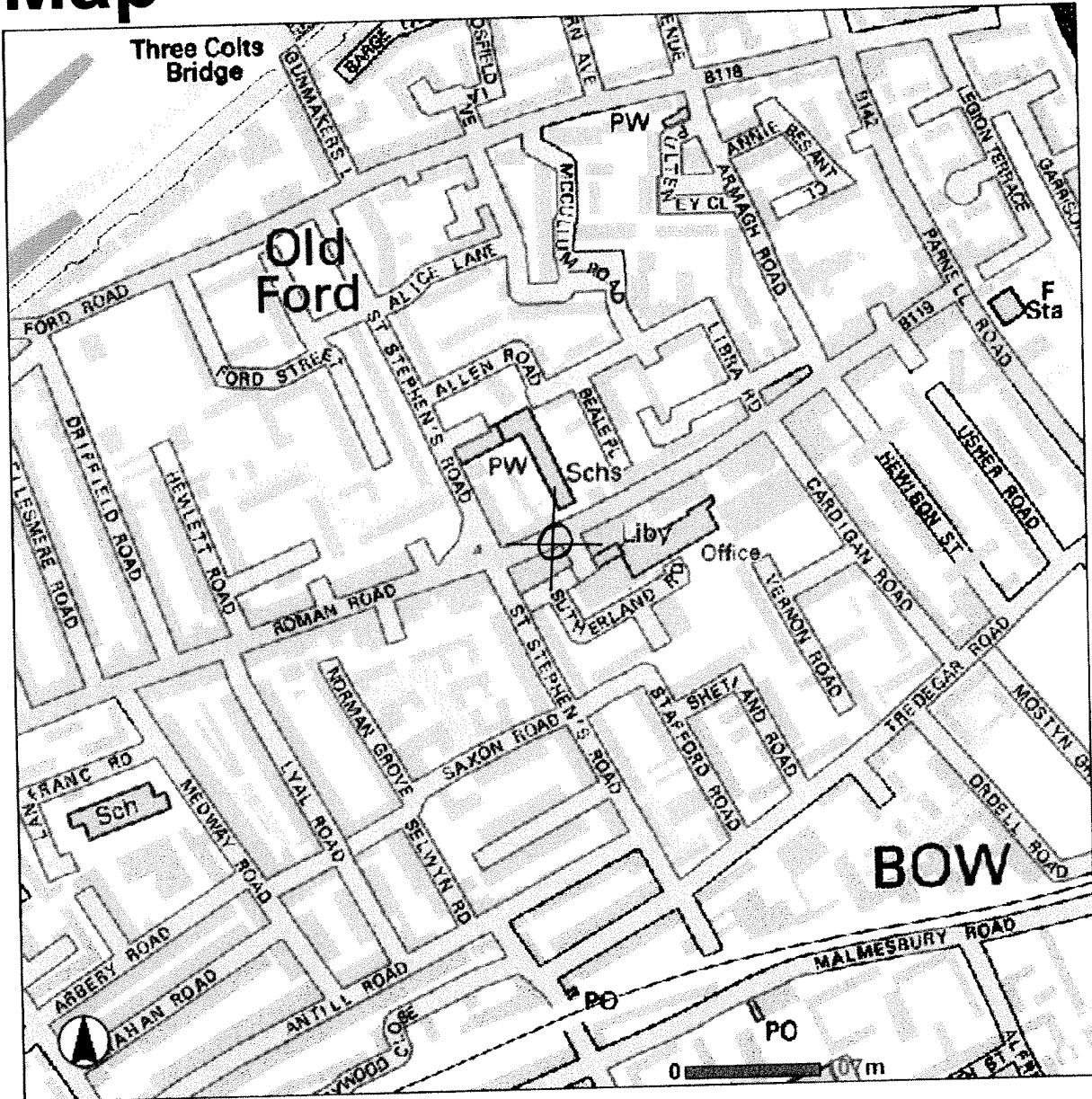
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Map



Scale 1:5000

Map of:

Notes:

524 Roman Road - small

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Appendix 4

Guidance Issued by the Department for Culture Media and Sport under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003

POWERS OF A LICENSING AUTHORITY ON THE DETERMINATION OF A REVIEW

- 11.16 The 2003 Act provides a range of powers for the licensing authority on determining a review that it may exercise where it considers them necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives.
- 11.17 The licensing authority may decide that no action is necessary if it finds that the review does not require it to take any steps necessary to promote the licensing objectives. In addition, there is nothing to prevent a licensing authority issuing an informal warning to the licence holder and/or to recommend improvement within a particular period of time. It is expected that licensing authorities will regard such warnings as an important mechanism for ensuring that the licensing objectives are effectively promoted and that warnings should be issued in writing to the holder of the licence. However, where responsible authorities like the police or environmental health officers have already issued warnings requiring improvement – either orally or in writing – that have failed as part of their own stepped approach to concerns, licensing authorities should not merely repeat that approach.
- 11.18 Where the licensing authority considers that action under its statutory powers are necessary, it may take any of the following steps:
to modify the conditions of the premises licence (which includes adding new conditions or any alteration or omission of an existing condition), for example, by reducing the hours of opening or by requiring door supervisors at particular times;
- to exclude a licensable activity from the scope of the licence, for example, to exclude the performance of live music or playing of recorded music (where it is not within the incidental live and recorded music exemption);
 - to remove the designated premises supervisor, for example, because they consider that the problems are the result of poor management;
 - to suspend the licence for a period not exceeding three months;
 - to revoke the licence.
- 11.19 In deciding which of these powers to invoke, it is expected that licensing authorities should so far as possible seek to establish the cause or causes of the concerns which the representations identify. The remedial action taken should generally be directed at these causes and should always be no more than a necessary and proportionate response.
- 11.20 For example, licensing authorities should be alive to the possibility that the removal and replacement of the designated premises

supervisor may be sufficient to remedy a problem where the cause of the identified problem directly relates to poor management decisions made by that individual.

11.21 Equally, it may emerge that poor management is a direct reflection of poor company practice or policy and the mere removal of the designated premises supervisor may be an inadequate response to the problems presented. Indeed, where subsequent review hearings are generated by representations, it should be rare merely to remove a succession of designated premises supervisors as this would be a clear indication of deeper problems which impact upon the licensing objectives.

11.22 Licensing authorities should also note that modifications of conditions and exclusions of licensable activities may be imposed either permanently or for a temporary period of up to three months. Temporary changes or suspension of the licence for up to three months could impact on the business holding the licence financially and would only be expected to be pursued as a necessary means of promoting the licensing objectives. So, for instance, a licence could be suspended for a weekend as a means of deterring the holder from allowing the problems that gave rise to the review to happen again. However, it will always be important that any detrimental financial impact that may result from a licensing authority's decision is necessary and proportionate to the promotion of the licensing objectives.

REVIEWS ARISING IN CONNECTION WITH CRIME

11.23 A number of reviews may arise in connection with crime that is not directly connected with licensable activities. For example, reviews may arise because of drugs problems at the premises or money laundering by criminal gangs or the sale of contraband or stolen goods there or the sale of firearms. Licensing authorities do not have the power to judge the criminality or otherwise of any issue. This is a matter for the courts of law. The role of the licensing authority when determining such a review is not therefore to establish the guilt or innocence of any individual but to ensure that the crime prevention objective is promoted. Reviews are part of the regulatory process introduced by the 2003 Act and they are not part of criminal law and procedure. Some reviews will arise after the conviction in the criminal courts of certain individuals but not all. In any case, it is for the licensing authority to determine whether the problems associated with the alleged crimes are taking place on the premises and affecting the promotion of the licensing objectives. Where a review follows a conviction, it would also not be for the licensing authority to attempt to go behind any finding of the courts, which should be treated as a matter of undisputed evidence before them.

11.24 Where the licensing authority is conducting a review on the ground that the premises have been used for criminal purposes, its role is solely to determine what steps should be taken in connection with the premises

licence, for the promotion of the crime prevention objective. It is important to recognise that certain criminal activity or associated problems may be taking place or have taken place despite the best efforts of the licensee and the staff working at the premises and despite full compliance with the conditions attached to the licence. In such circumstances, the licensing authority is still empowered to take any necessary steps to remedy the problems. The licensing authority's duty is to take steps with a view to the promotion of the licensing objectives in the interests of the wider community and not those of the individual holder of the premises licence.

11.25 As explained above, it is not the role of a licensing authority to determine the guilt or innocence of individuals charged with licensing or other offences committed on licensed premises. There is therefore no reason why representations giving rise to a review of a premises licence need be delayed pending the outcome of any criminal proceedings. As stated above, at the conclusion of a review, it will be for the licensing authority to determine on the basis of the application for the review and any relevant representations made, what action needs to be taken for the promotion of the licensing objectives in respect of the licence in question, regardless of any subsequent judgment in the courts about the behaviour of individuals.

11.26 There is certain criminal activity that may arise in connection with licensed premises, which the Secretary of State considers should be treated particularly seriously. These are the use of the licensed premises:

- for the sale and distribution of Class A drugs and the laundering of the proceeds of drugs crime;
- for the sale and distribution of illegal firearms;
- for the evasion of copyright in respect of pirated or unlicensed films and music, which does considerable damage to the industries affected; for the purchase and consumption of alcohol by minors which impacts on the health, educational attainment, employment prospects and propensity for crime of young people;
- for prostitution or the sale of unlawful pornography;
- by organised groups of paedophiles to groom children;
- as the base for the organisation of criminal activity, particularly by gangs;
- for the organisation of racist activity or the promotion of racist attacks;
- for unlawful gaming and gambling; and
- for the sale of smuggled tobacco and alcohol.

11.27 It is envisaged that licensing authorities, the police and other law enforcement agencies, which are responsible authorities, will use the review procedures effectively to deter such activities and crime. Where reviews arise and the licensing authority determines that the crime prevention objective is being undermined through the premises being used to further crimes, it is expected that revocation of the licence – even in the first instance – should be seriously considered. We would

also encourage liaison with the local Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership.

11.28 It should be noted that it is unlawful to discriminate or to refuse service on grounds of race or by displaying racially discriminatory signs on the premises. Representations made about such activity from responsible authorities or interested parties would be relevant to the promotion of the crime prevention objective and justifiably give rise to a review.

Appendix 5

Guidance Issued by the Department for Culture Media and Sport under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003

Crime and Disorder Act 1998

- 1.28 All local authorities must fulfil their obligations under section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 when carrying out their functions as licensing authorities under the 2003 Act.
- 1.29 Section 17 is aimed at giving the vital work of crime and disorder reduction a focus across the wide range of local services and putting it at the heart of local decision-making. It places a duty on certain key authorities, including local authorities and police and fire and rescue authorities to do all they reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder in their area.
- 1.30 The Government believes that licensing authorities should, as a matter of good practice, involve Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRPs) in decision-making in order to ensure that statements of licensing policy include effective strategies that take full account of crime and disorder implications.

Pool Conditions

Guidance Issued by the Department for Culture Media and Sport under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003

Annex D

Conditions relating to the prevention of crime and disorder

It should be noted in particular that it is unlawful under the 2003 Act:

- knowingly to sell or supply or attempt to sell or supply alcohol to a person who is drunk
 - knowingly to allow disorderly conduct on licensed premises
 - for the holder of a premises licence or a designated premises supervisor knowingly to keep or to allow to be kept on licensed premises any goods that have been imported without payment of duty or which have otherwise been unlawfully imported
 - to allow the presence of children under 16 who are not accompanied by an adult between midnight and 5am at any premises licensed for the sale of alcohol for consumption on the premises, and at any time in premises used exclusively or primarily for the sale and consumption of alcohol.
- Conditions enforcing these arrangements are therefore unnecessary.**

CORE PRINCIPLES

- 1 When applicants are preparing their operating schedules or club operating schedules, responsible authorities are considering applications and

licensing authorities are considering applications following the receipt of relevant representations, they should consider whether the measures set out below are necessary to promote the licensing objectives.

2. Any risk assessment to identify necessary measures should consider the individual circumstances of the premises (including local knowledge) and take into account a range of factors including:

- the nature and style of the venue;
- the activities being conducted there;
- the location; and
- the anticipated clientele.

Under no circumstances should licensing authorities regard these conditions as standard conditions to be automatically imposed in all cases.

1 Any individual preparing an operating schedule or club operating schedule is at liberty to volunteer any measure, such as those below, as a step they intend to take to promote the licensing objectives. When measures are incorporated into the licence or certificate as conditions, they become enforceable under the law and any breach could give rise to prosecution.

2 Licensing authorities should carefully consider conditions to ensure that they are not only necessary but realistic, practical and achievable, so that they are capable of being met. Failure to comply with any conditions attached to a licence or certificate is a criminal offence, which on conviction would be punishable by a fine of up to £20,000 or up to six months imprisonment or both. As such, it would be wholly inappropriate to impose conditions outside the control of those responsible for the running of the premises. It is also important that conditions which are imprecise or difficult to enforce should be avoided.

5. It should be borne in mind that club premises operate under codes of discipline to ensure the good order and behaviour of members and that conditions enforcing offences under the Act are unnecessary.

CONDITIONS RELATING TO THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND DISORDER

Text/Radio pagers

Text and radio pagers connecting premises licence holders, designated premises supervisors, managers of premises and clubs to the local police can provide for rapid response by the police to situations of disorder which may be endangering the customers and staff on the premises.

Pagers provide two-way communication, allowing licence holders, managers, designated premises supervisors and clubs to report incidents to the police, and the police to warn those operating a large number of other premises of potential trouble-makers or individuals suspected of criminal behaviour who are about in a particular area. Pager systems can also be used by licence holders, door supervisors, managers, designated premises supervisors and clubs to warn each other of the presence in an area of such people.

The Secretary of State recommends that text or radio pagers should be considered for public houses, bars and nightclubs operating in city and town centre leisure areas with a high density of licensed premises. These conditions may also be appropriate and necessary in other areas.

It is recommended that a condition requiring the text/radio pager links to the police should include the following requirements:

- the text/pager equipment is kept in working order at all times;
 - the pager link is activated, made available to and monitored by the designated premises supervisor or a responsible member of staff at all times that the premises are open to the public;
 - any police instructions/directions are complied with whenever given;
- and
- all instances of crime or disorder are reported via the text/radio pager link by the designated premises supervisor or a responsible member of staff to an agreed police contact point.

Door supervisors

Conditions relating to the provision of door supervisors and security teams may be valuable in:

- preventing the admission and ensuring the departure from the premises of the drunk and disorderly, without causing further disorder;
 - keeping out individuals excluded by court bans or by the licence holder;
 - searching and excluding those suspected of carrying illegal drugs, or carrying offensive weapons; and
 - maintaining orderly queuing outside venues. Where the presence of door supervisors conducting security activities is to be a condition of a licence, which means that they would have to be registered with the Security Industry Authority, conditions may also need to deal with:
 - the number of supervisors;
 - the displaying of name badges;
 - the carrying of proof of registration;
 - where, and at what times, they should be stationed on the premises;
- and
- whether at least one female supervisor should be available (for example, if female customers are to be given body searches).

Door supervisors also have a role to play in ensuring public safety (see Part 2) and the prevention of public nuisance (see Part 4).

Bottle bans

Glass bottles may be used as weapons to inflict serious harm during incidents of disorder. A condition can prevent sales of drinks in glass bottles for consumption on the premises. This should be expressed in clear terms and include the following elements:

- no bottles containing beverages of any kind, whether open or sealed, shall be given to customers on the premises whether at the bar or by staff service away from the bar;
 - no customers carrying open or sealed bottles shall be admitted to the premises at any time that the premises are open to the public (note: this needs to be carefully worded where off-sales also take place);In appropriate circumstances, the condition could include exceptions, for example, as follows:
 - but bottles containing wine may be sold for consumption with a table meal by customers who are seated in an area set aside from the main bar area for the consumption of food.

Bottle bans may also be a relevant necessary measure to promote public safety (see Part 2).

Plastic containers and toughened glass

Glasses containing drinks may be used as weapons and in untoughened form, can cause very serious injuries. Where necessary, consideration should therefore be given to conditions requiring the use of safer alternatives which inflict less severe injuries. Location and style of the venue and the activities carried on there are particularly important in assessing whether a condition is necessary. For example, the use of glass containers on the terraces of some outdoor sports grounds may obviously be of concern, and similar concerns may also apply to indoor sports events such as boxing matches. Similarly, the use of plastic containers or toughened glass may be a necessary condition during the televising of live sporting events, such as international football matches, when there may be high states of excitement and emotion fuelled by alcohol.

The use of plastic or paper drinks containers and toughened glass may also be relevant as measures necessary to promote public safety (see Part 2).

Open containers not to be taken from the premises

Drinks purchased in licensed premises or clubs may be taken from those premises for consumption elsewhere. This is lawful where premises are licensed for the sale of alcohol for consumption off the premises. However, consideration should be given to a condition preventing customers from taking alcoholic and other drinks from the premises in open containers (eg glasses and opened bottles) for example, by requiring the use of bottle bins on the premises. This may again be necessary to prevent the use of these containers as offensive weapons in surrounding streets after individuals have left the premises.

Restrictions on taking open containers from the premises may also be relevant necessary measures to prevent public nuisance (see Part 4).

CCTV

The presence of CCTV cameras can be an important means of deterring and detecting crime at and immediately outside licensed premises. Conditions should not just consider a requirement to have CCTV on the premises, but also the precise siting of each camera, the requirement to maintain cameras in working order, and to retain recordings for an appropriate period of time.

The police should provide individuals conducting risk assessments when preparing operating schedules with advice on the use of CCTV to prevent crime.

Restrictions on drinking areas

It may be necessary to restrict the areas where alcoholic drinks may be consumed in premises after they have been purchased from the bar. An example would be at a sports ground where the police consider it necessary to prevent the consumption of alcohol on the terracing during particular sports events. Conditions should not only specify these areas, but indicate the circumstances in which the ban would apply and times at which it should be enforced.

Restrictions on drinking areas may also be relevant necessary measures to prevent public nuisance (see Part 4).

Capacity limits

Capacity limits are most commonly made a condition of a licence on public safety grounds (see Part 2), but should also be considered for licensed premises or clubs where overcrowding may lead to disorder and violence. If such a condition is considered necessary, door supervisors may be needed to ensure that the numbers are appropriately controlled (see above).

Proof of age cards

It is unlawful for children under 18 to attempt to buy alcohol just as it is unlawful to sell or supply alcohol to them. To prevent these crimes, it may be necessary for certain licensed premises to require the production of "proof of age" before sales are made. The Secretary of State strongly supports the PASS accreditation system which aims to approve and accredit various proof of age schemes that are in existence. This ensures that such schemes maintain high standards, particularly in the area of integrity and security. While conditions may refer directly to PASS accredited proof of age cards, they should also allow for the production of other proof, such as photo-driving licences, student cards and passports.

Since many adults in England and Wales do not currently carry any proof of age, the wording of any condition will require careful thought. For example, many premises have adopted the "Challenge 21" or other similar initiatives.

Under the “Challenge 21” initiative those premises selling or supplying alcohol require sight of evidence of age from any person appearing to be under the age of 21 and who is attempting to buy alcohol. Making this a licensing condition would ensure that most minors – even those looking older – would need to produce appropriate proof of age before making a purchase.

Proof of age may also be relevant and necessary to protect children from harm (see Part 5).

Crime prevention notices

It may be necessary at some premises for notices to be displayed which warn customers of the prevalence of crime which may target them. Some premises may be reluctant to volunteer the display of such notices for commercial reasons. For example, in certain areas, a condition attached to a premises licence or club premises certificate might require the display of notices at the premises which warn customers about the need to be aware of pickpockets or bag snatchers, and to guard their property. Similarly, it may be necessary for notices to be displayed which advise customers not to leave bags unattended because of concerns about terrorism. Consideration could be given to a condition requiring a notice to display the name of a contact for customers if they wish to report concerns.

Drinks promotions

Licensing authorities should not attach standardised blanket conditions promoting fixed prices for alcoholic drinks to premises licences or club premises certificates in an area as this is likely to breach competition law. It is also likely to be unlawful for licensing authorities or police officers to promote voluntary arrangements of this kind as this can risk creating cartels.

However, conditions specifically designed to address irresponsible drinks promotions or discounting at individual premises may be permissible provided they are necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives. Licensing authorities should be aware that there may often be a very fine line between responsible and irresponsible promotions. It is therefore vital that they consider these matters objectively in the context of the licensing objectives and before pursuing any form of restrictions at all, take their own legal advice.

Signage

It may be necessary for the normal hours at which licensable activities are permitted to take place under the terms of the premises licence or club premises certificate to be displayed on or immediately outside the premises so that it is clear if breaches of these terms are taking place.

Similarly, it may be necessary for any restrictions on the admission of children to be displayed on or immediately outside the premises to deter those who might seek admission in breach of those conditions.

Large capacity venues used exclusively or primarily for the “vertical” consumption of alcohol (HVVDs)

Large capacity “vertical drinking” premises, sometimes called High Volume Vertical Drinking establishments (HVVDs), are premises which have exceptionally high capacities, used primarily or exclusively for the sale and consumption of alcohol, and little or no seating for patrons.

Where necessary and appropriate, conditions can be attached to licences for these premises which require adherence to:

- a prescribed capacity;
- an appropriate ratio of tables and chairs to customers based on the capacity; and
- the presence of security staff holding the appropriate SIA licence or exemption (see paragraphs 10.58-10.64) to control entry for the purpose of compliance with the capacity limit.

Appendix 6

Licensing Policy Adopted by the London Borough of Tower Hamlets

- 5.1 Licensed premises, especially those offering late night/early morning entertainment, alcohol and refreshment for large numbers of people, can be a source of crime and disorder problems.

- 5.4 In addition to the requirements for the Licensing Authority to promote the licensing objectives, it also has a duty under Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to do all it reasonable can to prevent crime and disorder in the Borough.

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Agenda Item 4.3

Committee: Licensing Sub-Committee	Date: 7 th September 2010	Classification: UNRESTRICTED	Report No. LSC 25/011	Agenda Item No.
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Report of: Colin Perrins Head of Trading Standards and Environmental Health (Commercial) Originating Officer: Nick Kemp - Licensing Officer	Title: Licensing Act 2003 Application to Review the Premises Licence for: Parnell Mini Market, 117a Parnell Road, E3 2RT. Ward affected: Bow East
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1.0 Summary

Name and
Address of premises: **Parnell Mini Market,
117a Parnell Road,
E3 2RT**

Licence under review: **Licensing Act 2003**
 ▪ **Sale by retail of alcohol**

Representations: **Metropolitan Police**

2.0 Recommendations

2.1 That the Licensing Committee considers the application for review and then adjudicates accordingly.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT 2000 (Section 97) LIST OF "BACKGROUND PAPERS" USED IN THE DRAFTING OF THIS REPORT

Brief description of "background paper"	Tick if copy supplied for register	If not supplied, name and telephone number of holder
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Guidance Issued under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003Tower Hamlets Licensing PolicyFile		020 7364 7446

3.0 Review Application

This is an application for a review of the premises licence for: Parnell Mini Market, 117a Parnell Road, E3 2RT. The review was triggered by Metropolitan Police.

3.1 A copy of the review application is attached in **Appendix 1**.

4.0 The Premises

4.1 The premises licence was issued on 5th December 2007. A copy of the current licence is contained in **Appendix 2**.

4.2 Maps showing the premises, surrounding area and vicinity of local residents are included in **Appendix 3**.

5.0 Representations

5.1 This hearing is required by the Licensing Act 2003, because a review has been triggered by the Metropolitan Police:

5.2 **This Service respectfully refers the Licensing sub-committee to the Guidance issued under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003 by the Secretary for State for Culture, Media and Sport. In particular the Service requests that you consider paragraphs 11.23 to 11.28, Reviews arising in connection with crime, making reference to paragraph 11.26. Paragraph 11.26 states that there is certain criminal activity that may arise in connection with licensed premises, which the Secretary of State considers should be treated particularly seriously. These are the use of the licensed premises for, amongst other things, the sale of smuggled tobacco. In paragraph 11.27 the guidance advises that revocation of the licence should seriously be considered, even at first instance.**

5.3 Only representations that relate to the following licensing objectives are relevant:

- the prevention of crime and disorder
- public safety
- the prevention of public nuisance
- the protection of children from harm

5.4 In the view of the responsible authorities it is necessary to achieve the licensing objectives of **prevention of crime & disorder**.

5.5 The licensing authority has received a representation from the licensee which is contained in **Appendix 4**.

6.0 Review Explained

- 6.1 The Licensing Act 2003 was described by the Government at the time as “light touch” but as Baroness Blackstone stated in the Lords at the time of the second reading (26 Nov 2002) “Local residents and businesses as well as expert bodies, will have the power to request that the licensing authority review existing licences where problems arise. Such a review could result in the modification of the licence, its suspension, or ultimately, revocation.”
- 6.2 The Department for Sport, Culture and Media Affairs has issued guidance under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003 in relation to reviews and that is contained in **Appendix 5**. It is available on the Government’s website, www.culture.gov.uk. It was last revised in March 2010.
- 6.3 Members are particularly asked to note the comments in relation Crime and Disorder. In particular the DCMS advice is that “The role of the licensing authority when determining such a review is not therefore to establish the guilt or innocence of any individual but to ensure that the crime prevention objective is promoted.”
- 6.4 In relation to its advice on representations the DCMS has also advised that “there is no requirement for an interested party or responsible authority to produce a recorded history of problems at a premises to support their representations.” It has also issued revised guidance about Crime and Disorder, and the pool of conditions which might be considered in relation to any identified problems. **See Appendix 6**.
- 6.5 Members should also note the Council’s Licensing Policy in relation to Crime and Disorder, the relevant parts of which are contained in **Appendix 7**. The Pool Conditions in the Policy are the same as the Government’s.
- 6.6 The DCMS has advised that in relation to reviews “It is important to recognise that the promotion of licensing objectives relies heavily on a partnership between licence holders, authorised persons, interested parties and responsible authorities in pursuit of common aims. It is therefore equally important that reviews are not used to drive a wedge between those groups in a way that would undermine the benefits of co-operation. It would be good practice for authorised persons and responsible authorities to give licence holders early warning of their concerns about problems identified at the premises concerned and of the need for improvement. It is expected that a failure to respond to such warnings would lead to a decision to request a review.”
- 6.7 The licensing authority itself cannot trigger a review; that can only be done by a responsible authority or an interested party (local resident or business).

6.8 An interested party or a responsible authority can trigger a review at any time, but the grounds must be relevant to the licensing objectives. The form of the application, and the advertisement of the review are the subject of regulations (The Licensing Act 2003 (Premises Licences and Club Premises Certificate) Regulations 2005). In addition, the licensing authority has to satisfy itself of certain matters in relation to the Licensing Act 2003. The Licensing Services Manager Ms Jacqueline Randall is the delegated officer who deals with this on behalf of the licensing authority. All the matters stated in 5.0 were considered before any representations were accepted for inclusion in this report.

6.9 The Licensing Act 2003 requires that the Licensing Authority satisfies itself that it should reject the grounds for a review because:

- The ground is not relevant to one or more of the licensing objectives
- In the case of an application by a local resident that the application is frivolous, vexatious or repetitious.

7.0 Review Advertisement

7.1 The review was advertised by a blue poster, next to the premises, by the Licensing Section. This was periodically monitored by the Section to ensure it was on continuous display, and replaced as necessary. It was also advertised at Mulberry Place, 5 Clove Crescent, London E14 2BG.

7.2 The party that triggers the review must notify the licence holder and responsible authorities. The review documents were sent to the licence holders.

7.3 The procedure for a review can be summarised as follows:

- A review is triggered by a responsible authority or interested party
- Consultation is conducted for 28 full days
- Other responsible authorities or interested parties may join in the review
- Members conduct a hearing
- Members make a determination
- All the parties to the review have the right of appeal to the magistrates court (i.e. the licence holder, the person who triggered the review and those who have made a representation).

8.0 Licensing Officer Comments

8.1 The Governments advice in relation to reviews is contained in **Appendix 5**. Members must consider all the evidence and then decide from the following alternatives:

- Take no further action as they do not consider it proportionate to do so

- Impose conditions (including altering existing permissions) that relate to problems which they consider have been identified and which are necessary and proportionate to ensure that the licensing objectives are met
 - Suspend the licence for a period
 - Revoke the licence completely
- 8.2 The licence should only be suspended or revoked if Members believe that alterations to the existing licence, including imposing new conditions does not have a reasonable prospect of ensuring that the licensing objectives are met.
- 8.3 Members should bear in mind that conditions may not be imposed for any purpose other than to meet the licensing objectives.
- 8.4 In all cases the Members should make their decision on the civil burden of proof that is “the balance of probability.”
- 8.5 In all cases Members should consider whether or not primary legislation is the appropriate method of regulation and should only consider licence conditions when the circumstances in their view are not already adequately covered elsewhere.

9.0 **Legal Comments**

- 9.1 The Council’s legal officer will give advice at the hearing.

10.0 **Finance Comments**

- 10.1 There are no financial implications in this report.

11.0 Appendices

Appendix 1	Copy of the review application
Appendix 2	Current Premises Licence
Appendix 3	Maps of the premises and surrounding area
Appendix 4	Representation from the licensee.
Appendix 5	Guidance issued under Section 182 by the Department for Sport, Culture and Media Affairs for reviews.
Appendix 6	Guidance Issued by the Department for Culture Media and Sport under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003 concerning Crime and Disorder
Appendix 7	London Borough of Tower Hamlets Licensing Policy in relation to the prevention of Crime and Disorder

Appendix 1



LICENSING ACT 2003

This form should be completed and forwarded to:

London Borough of Tower Hamlets,
Licensing Section, Mulberry Place (AH), PO BOX 55739, 5 Clove Crescent, London E14 1BY

Application for the review of a premises licence or club premises certificate
under the Licensing Act 2003

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Before completing this form please read the guidance notes at the end of the form.
If you are completing this form by hand please write legibly in block capitals. In all cases ensure that your answers are inside the boxes and written in black ink. Use additional sheets if necessary.
You may wish to keep a copy of the completed form for your records.

I PC 124HT Andy Jackson on behalf of the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police (*Insert name of applicant*) apply for the review of a premises licence under section 51 / apply for the review of a club premises certificate under section 87 of the Licensing Act 2003 for the premises described in Part 1 below (delete as applicable)

Part 1 – Premises or club premises details

Postal address of premises or club premises, or if none, ordnance survey map reference or description Parnell Mini Market 117a Parnell Road		LBTH TRADING STANDARDS 07 JUL 2010 LICENSING
Post town London	Post code (if known) E3 2RT	

Name of premises licence holder or club holding club premises certificate (if known)



Number of premises licence or club premises certificate (if known)

12434

Part 2 - Applicant details

- I am Please tick yes
- 1) an interested party (please complete (A) or (B) below)
 - a) a person living in the vicinity of the premises
 - b) a body representing persons living in the vicinity of the premises
 - c) a person involved in business in the vicinity of the premises
 - d) a body representing persons involved in business in the vicinity of the premises
 - 2) a responsible authority (please complete (C) below) x
 - 3) a member of the club to which this application relates (please complete (A) below)

(A) DETAILS OF INDIVIDUAL APPLICANT (fill in as applicable)

Mr Mrs Miss Ms Other title
(for example, Rev)

Surname **First names**

I am 18 years old or over Please tick yes

Current postal address if different from premises address

Post Town **Postcode**

Daytime contact telephone number

E-mail address (optional)

(B) DETAILS OF OTHER APPLICANT

Mr Mrs Miss Ms Other title
(for example, Rev)

Surname First names

I am 18 years old or over

Please tick yes

Current postal address if different from premises address

Post Town Postcode

Daytime contact telephone number

E-mail address (optional)

(C) DETAILS OF RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY APPLICANT

Name and address
PC124HT Andy Jackson
Licensing Officer
Bethnal Green Police Station
12 Victoria Park Square
London E2 9NZ

Telephone number (if any)

E-mail (optional)

This application to review relates to the following licensing objective(s)

Please tick one or more boxes

- 1) the prevention of crime and disorder
- 2) public safety
- 3) the prevention of public nuisance
- 4) the protection of children from harm

Please provide as much information as possible to support the application (please read guidance note 2)
This review is applied for under the crime and disorder licensing objective.

The basis of this review relates to a series of operations run jointly between Police, Trading Standards and Customs (HMRC) which have been running since November 2009. The aim of these visits was to identify which premises were selling goods which were either counterfeit or smuggled and to investigate offences under the Licensing Act 2003.

Certain off licences were identified following a review of intelligence from all 3 agencies where they had come to notice for similar offences in the past. No random visits were made.

13 premises across the Borough were identified for visits on 2 days in April 2010.

Entry to each premise was made under the Licensing Act 2003 as well as customs and trading standards legislation.

The review you will hear today concerns Parnell Mini Market at 117a Parnell Road E3 2RT.

The premise was visited on 21st April 2010 at 1050hrs

On entry to the premise we found a total of 103 bottles (77.25litres) of mixed wines. The wines were for sale at a price where the duty for the goods couldn't have been paid. These were seized under Sec 139 of CEMA 1979.

No receipts were produced for the goods seized at the time and a notice of seizure and a warning letter were issued to the occupant Mrs Rizwana Miah.

The owners were given 28 days to produce the receipts for the goods seized to prove that they were bought at a wholesaler and that the duty had been paid. That period has now expired and the receipts have not been produced.

The goods seized amounted to a total of £173.76 of duty evaded plus 17.5 % Vat a total of £204.16.

Guidance from the DCMS states "certain criminal activity in connection with licensed premises, which the Sec of State considers should be treated particularly seriously". One of these is "for the sale of smuggled tobacco and alcohol".

The Guidance also states that police are expected to use the review procedures effectively to deter such activities and that even after a first instance revocation of the licence should be seriously considered.

We have taken a view that when a licensed premise has a smaller amount of smuggled goods, a suspension of the licence would be sought and that we would suggest that the licensing panel be invited to decide as to the length of any suspension involved. We also felt that a premise which has 77.25 litres of wine for sale should be treated differently to a premise where both the amount of spirits and wine are in the hundreds. We believe that this is a proportionate response.

Of course the panel can decide that they consider revocation to be necessary to promote the licensing objective of crime and disorder. However we feel that by suspending the licence in this incidence it would send a powerful message not only to this premise but, with the correct publicity, to all off licenses on this Borough. This is important because we have now completed 3 operations of this type on this Borough and have found the majority of off licences visited selling smuggled and/or counterfeit alcohol.

Have you made an application for review relating to this premises before

Please tick ? yes

If yes please state the date of that application

Day		Month		Year		

If you have made representations before relating to this premises please state what they were and when you made them

I have sent copies of this form and enclosures to the responsible authorities and the premises licence holder or club holding the club premises certificate, as appropriate Please tick yes

I understand that if I do not comply with the above requirements my application will be rejected

IT IS AN OFFENCE, LIABLE ON CONVICTION TO A FINE UP TO LEVEL 5 ON THE STANDARD SCALE UNDER SECTION 158 OF THE LICENSING ACT 2003 TO MAKE A FALSE STATEMENT IN OR IN CONNECTION WITH THIS APPLICATION

Part 3 – Signatures (please read guidance note 3)

Signature of applicant  (please read guidance note 4). If signing on behalf of the club, please provide the name of the club and the name of the person signing on its behalf (please read guidance note 4).

Signature

Date 7th July 2010

Capacity Police Licensing Officer

Contact name (where not previously given) and address for correspondence associated with this application (please read guidance note 5)	
Post town	Post code
Telephone number (if any)	
If you would prefer us to correspond with you using an e-mail address your e-mail address (optional)	

WITNESS STATEMENT

ENGLAND AND WALES ONLY


(CJ Act 1967, s.9; MC Act 1980, ss.5A(3)(a) and 5B; MC Rules 1981, r.70)

Statement of: Benjamine Cooper

Age if under 18: OVER 18 (If over 18 insert 'over 18')

Occupation: OFFICER OF H.M. Revenue & Customs

This statement (consisting of **one** page) signed by me is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.

Signature: 

Date: 17th June 2010

I am an Officer of H.M. Revenue & Customs based at Jubilee House, Stratford, London, E15 1AT.

On 21st April 2010, Officer Clark from H.M. Revenue & Customs and I, with Officers from Tower Hamlets Police Licensing Unit (Bethnal Green) and Trading Standards (Tower Hamlets) conducted a joint operation targeting various Off Licences within the area.

At 10:50 hours, Officers from the above mentioned agencies and I entered the premise at Parnell Mini Market, 117a Parnell Road, London, E3 2RT.

We all identified ourselves accordingly and explained the reasons for the visit (checks on UK Duty Paid stickers/stamps on both alcohol and cigarettes) to a woman I now know to be Mrs Rizwana Miah.

A search was conducted under Customs & Excise Management Act 1979, s.112.

Found on shop shelving was a total of 103 bottles (77.25 litres) of mixed Italian wine. This was being sold as 2 bottles of wine for £5. When asked for documentary evidence, such as purchase invoices for the wine, none was forthcoming/available.


At 11:11 hours, all the above mentioned goods were seized under CEMA 1979, s.139.

Forms C156 (Notice of Seizure) and C162 (Warning letter) were issued to and signed by Mrs Rizwana Miah.

At approximately 11:40 hours, all officers exited the premises.

It has been calculated that the total amount of Duty evaded equates to £173.76, plus 17.5% VAT.

Date: 17th June 2010

Signature: 

(signature of witness)

Signature: _____

(signature witnessed by)

STATEMENT OF WITNESS: ENGLAND AND WALES ONLY

Page 1 of 1

Page 137

Parnell Minimarket 117a Parnell Road E3 2RT
Representations consequent to review request from Metropolitan Police.

Ian Moseley, Senior Trading Standards Officer
for
Local Weights and Measures Authority

I have examined the records held by the Trading Standards Service and can state that, with regard to underage sales, a test purchase attempt of tobacco at these premises was correctly refused on the 8th of April 2009, however on the 13th of April 2010 a person under the age of 18 was sold alcohol by a person employed at the premises.

As there was no record of other offences at that time, this was dealt with by means of a written warning to the licensee and DPS.

With regard to the later sale of non-duty paid alcohol the authority would concur with the Police representation with regard to the suspension of the licence for a period to be decided by the panel.

In addition and separately from the issue of suspension we are aware that a number of counterfeit and non-duty paid items have been supplied to shops in the Borough and that the source of these items is often itinerant traders who do not provide sufficient details to allow products to be traced.

Not only does this represent a loss to the National Revenue from the failure to pay duty, it also introduces a health risk as the goods may be defective or contain contaminants..

Consequently the Trading Standards Service respectfully recommends **that the Licensing Sub-Committee exercises its power under Section 52 of the Licensing Act 2003 impose the following conditions.**

Restrictions on purchases of alcohol

- 1) The premises licence holder and any other persons responsible for the purchase of stock shall not purchase any goods from door-to-door sellers .
- 2) The premises licence holder shall ensure that all receipts for goods bought include the following details:
 - I. Seller's name and address
 - II. Seller's company details, if applicable
 - III. Seller's VAT details, if applicable
- 3) Copies of the documents referred to in 2) shall be retained on the premises and made available to officers on request.

Appendix 2



TOWER HAMLETS

Licence / Registration

Certificate Number

12434

(Parnell Mini Market)
117a Parnell Road
London
E3 2RT

Licensable Activities authorised by the licence

The sale by retail of alcohol

See the attached licence for the licence conditions

Signed by

John Cruse 
Team Leader Licensing

Date: 5th December 2007

FOR OFFICE USE

712003 LicAct certs & lics\Prem Lics\Parnell Rd117a.doc
Receipt Number Fee Paid Fee Req. Date Initial

123008

190553

Page 143

3/12/07

JCC



Part A - Format of premises licence

Premises licence number

12434

Part 1 - Premises details

Postal address of premises, or if none, ordnance survey map reference or description
(Parnell Mini Market)
117a Parnell Road

Post town
London

Post code
E3 2RT

Telephone number
None

Where the licence is time limited the dates

N/A

Licensable activities authorised by the licence

The sale by retail of alcohol

The times the licence authorises the carrying out of licensable activities

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday from 08:00 hrs to 23:00 hrs

The opening hours of the premises

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday from 07:00m hrs to 23:00 hrs

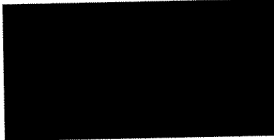
Where the licence authorises supplies of alcohol whether these are on and/ or off supplies

Off sales only

Part 2

Name, (registered) address, telephone number and email (where relevant) of holder of premises licence

Ms Rizwana Miah



Registered number of holder, for example company number, charity number (where applicable)

Not applicable

Name, address and telephone number of designated premises supervisor where the premises licence authorises the supply of alcohol

Rabiul Ferdous



Personal licence number and issuing authority of personal licence held by designated premises supervisor where the premises licence authorises for the supply of alcohol

London Borough of Enfield



Annex 1 - Mandatory conditions

No supply of alcohol may be made under the premises licence-

- a) at a time where there is no designated premises supervisor in respect of the premises licence, or
- b) at a time when the designated premises supervisor does not hold a personal licence or his personal licence is suspended

Every supply of alcohol under the premises licence must be made or authorised by a person who holds a personal licence

Annex 2 - Conditions consistent with the operating Schedule

1. CCTV shall be installed and maintained in order to be fully operational at all times. Recordings to be kept for minimum of 30 days.
2. A recognised proof of ID to be requested for any person appearing to be under the age of 21.
3. Signage to be displayed at the point of sale stating "No proof of Age – No Sale"
4. Refusal book to be maintained and kept at the premises at all times.

Annex 3 - Conditions attached after a hearing by the licensing authority

Not applicable

Annex 4 - Plans

The plans are those submitted to the licensing authority on the following date:

3rd October 2007



Licensing Act 2003

Part B - Premises licence summary

Premises licence number

12434

Premises details

Postal address of premises, or if none, ordnance survey map reference or description
(Parnell Mini Market)
117a Parnell Road

Post town
London

Post code
E3 2RT

Telephone number
None

Where the licence is time limited the dates

N/A

Licensable activities authorised by the licence

The sale by retail of alcohol

The times the licence authorises the carrying out of licensable activities

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday from 08:00 hrs to 23:00 hrs

The opening hours of the premises

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday from 07:00m hrs to 23:00 hrs

Name, (registered) address of holder of premises licence

Ms Rizwana Miah


Where the licence authorises supplies of alcohol whether these are on and / or off supplies

Off sales only

Registered number of holder, for example company number, charity number (where applicable)

Not applicable

Name of designated premises supervisor where the premises licence authorises for the supply of alcohol

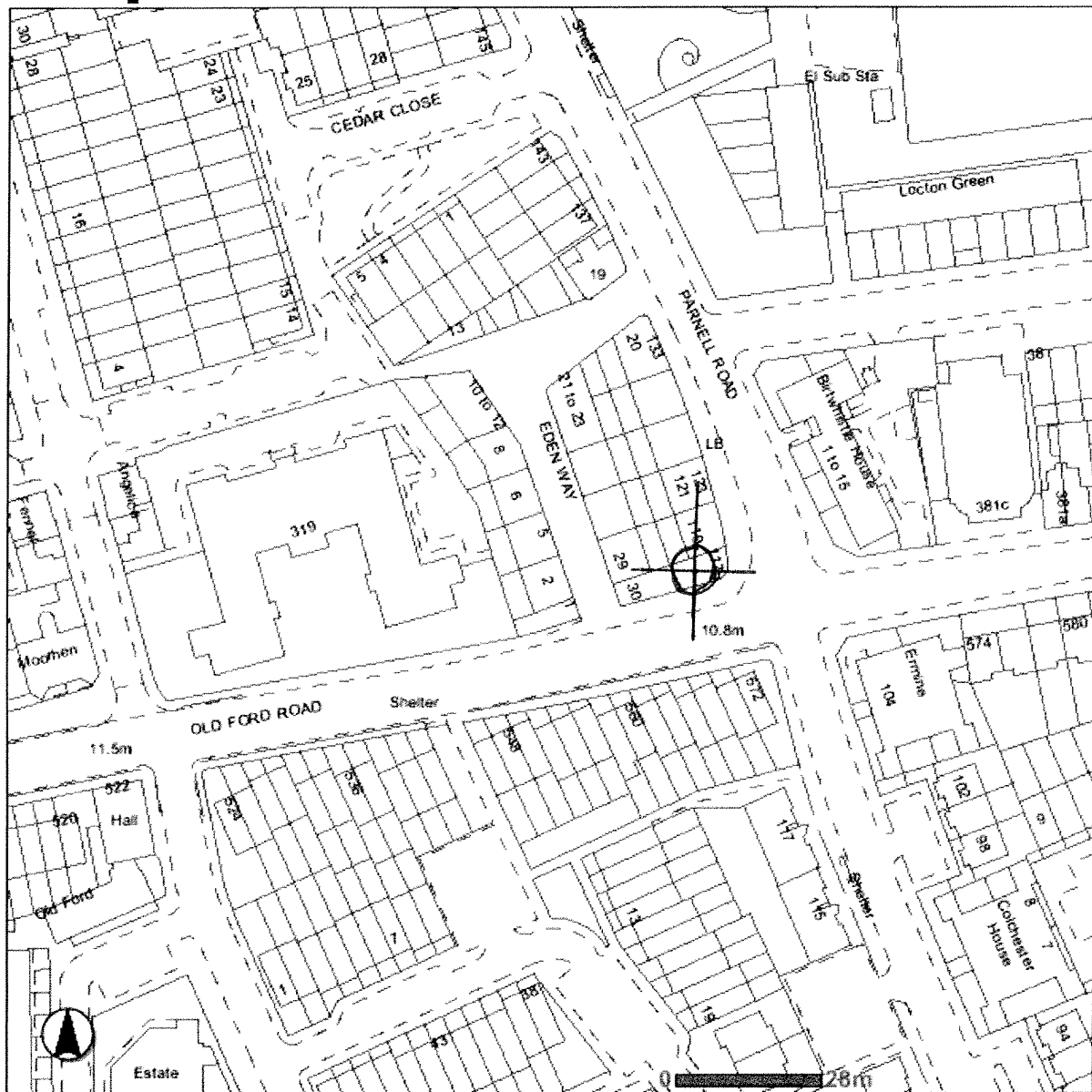
Rabiul Ferdous

State whether access to the premises by children is restricted or prohibited

No restrictions

Appendix 3

Map



Scale 1:1228

Map of:

Notes:

117a Parnell Road - large

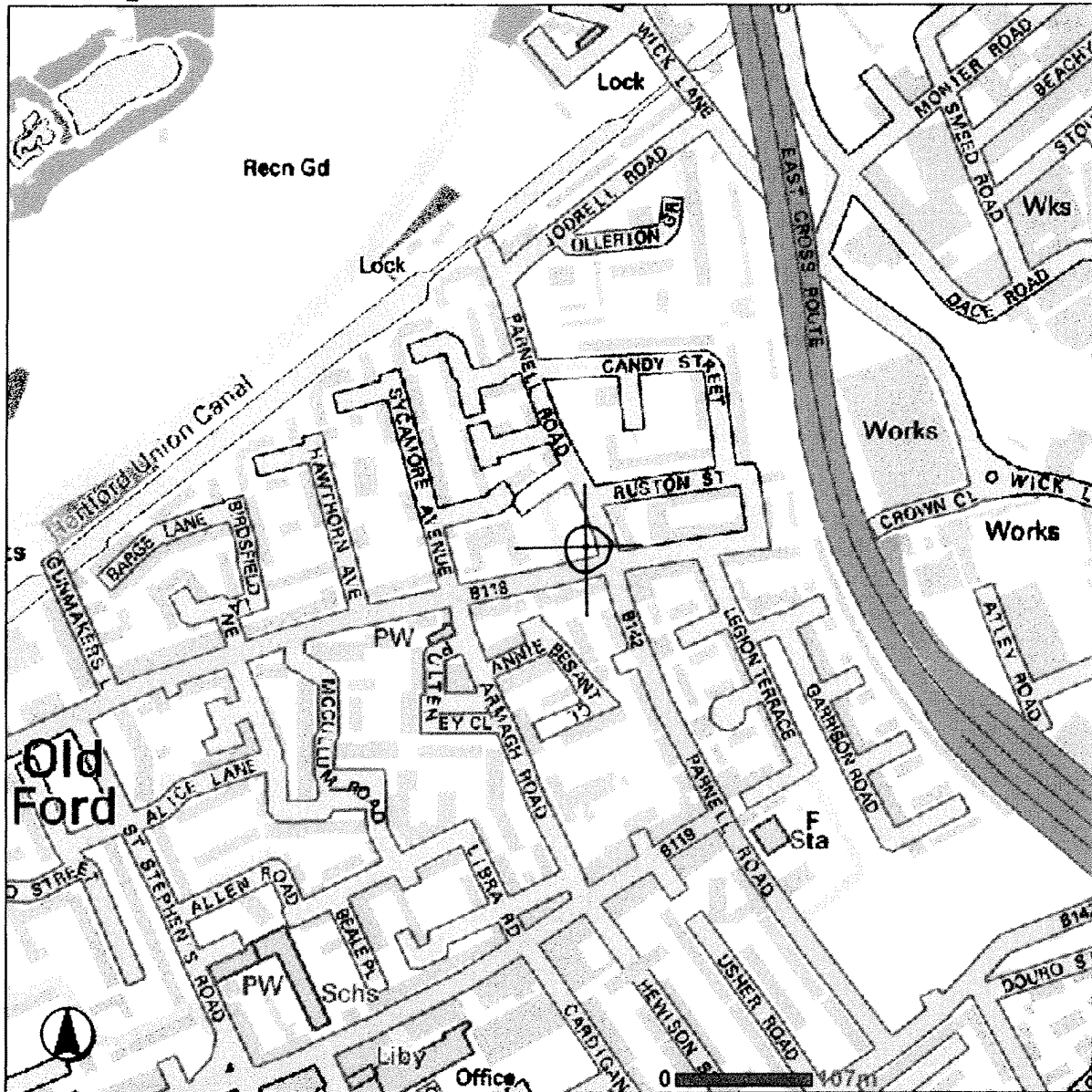
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Supplied by London Borough of Tower Hamlets

Licence Number: LA100019288

Map



Scale 1:5000

Map of:

Notes:

117a Parnell Road - small

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Supplied by London Borough of Tower Hamlets

Licence Number: LA100019288

Appendix 4

*

Date: 31st July 2010

London Borough of Tower Hamlets – Licensing Section
Mulberry Place (AH)
PO Box 55739
5 Clove Crescent
London
E14 1BY

Dear Sir/Madam

Re: Application for the review of a premises licence no. 12434
(S51 of the Licensing Act 2003) by PC Jackson
Premises: Parnell Mini Market, 117a Parnell Road, London E3 2RT

I Rizwana Miah of [REDACTED] holder of the above licence wish to make the following comments:

- (1) The information contained in the review application is correct. However, I would urge the Licensing Committee not to suspend my licence as suggested by the applicant.
- (2) I have been holding the above licence since 5th December 2007 and it is for the first time that the responsible police officer has caused to formally complaint or applied for a review of my licence for a breach of the licensing rules.
 - (a) I never purchased, stocked or sold any smuggled or counterfeit goods before. I genuinely but mistakenly believed that the goods found in my premises on the 21st April 2010 by the customs officers were not smuggled or counterfeit.

- (b) The seller came to my shop with a van and asked me if I were interested in buying some goods that he bought from warehouse clearance at a reasonably cheap price. I asked him if he had the receipt to show that these were genuine and he said he had. I then agreed to buy 103 bottles of wines from him. I then asked him for the receipt but he went to his van to get it. He then told me that he would bring it back next day, his receipt book ran out. Unfortunately the seller never returned with the receipt.
- (c) I then displayed the wines in my shop believing them to be genuinely supplied. The custom officers seized them and I have abandoned my claim over them. HM Revenues and Customs have since given me a warning and decided not to take any action against me after accepting my explanation regarding the purchase of the goods.
- (d) I had a visit from the customs officers approximately 2 months before their above mentioned visit (21.4.10) when they searched my premises but found nothing improper.
- (3) I am advised that under the DCMS guidelines the sale of smuggled alcohol falls into a category of criminal activity which should be treated seriously. I am also advised that police should use the review procedure to deter such activity. I would however, request the Licensing committee to treat me leniently for the following:
- (a) I have no criminal record and have never been involved in any criminal activities.
- (b) The amounts of goods seized were very small which was purchased by an honest but mistaken belief that they were genuine. I fully and sincerely apologise for this.
- (c) My business is very small and I earn my living wholly from the same. If my licence is suspended it would bring detrimental effect on my business. My turn over will drop by 60-70% without selling alcohol.

- (d) I have substantial liabilities such as rent, business rates, bills and business debt which I discharge from the business profit. If I were to stop selling alcohol for a short period even, my business would seriously be affected and may even be wound up.

My current liabilities are as follows:

Rent – £1060 per month

Business rates - £83.00 per month

Gas, Electricity and telephone bills - £300 per month

Employee wages - £563.00 per month

Loan Repayment to Barclays Bank - £548.00 per month

I shall not be able to pay these without running my business.
I shall also have to dismiss my employees.

- (4) I am willing to give an undertaking to the Licensing committee not to ever buy any goods (such as above) in an improper manner.
- (5) I am also willing to undertake to comply with all other requirements of my licence. I am also willing to assist the Police or Customs officials by providing information if I am approached again by any seller of smuggled or counterfeit goods.
- (6) I am also willing to pay a small financial penalty in lieu of any suspension of my licence. I strongly believe that any suspension would be disproportionate under the circumstances outlined above.
- (7) I would also urge the committee to take the current economic climate into account and the problems faced by the small businesses generally.

I am presently managing my business in a break even situation but this would go down substantially with any suspension of my licence.

- (8) I would respectfully refer the committee to the DCMS guidelines paragraph 11.22 which states that ' Temporary changes or suspension of the licence for up to three months could impact on the business holding the licence financially and would only be expected to be pursued as a necessary means of promoting the licensing objectives.' It also says, 'it will always be important that any detrimental financial impact that may result from a licensing authority's decision is necessary and proportionate to the promotion of the licensing objectives.

I respectfully submit that any period of suspension of my licence under the circumstances would be disproportionate to the promotion of the licensing objectives. I would therefore request you not suspend my licence as proposed by the police officer.

Yours faithfully



Rizwana Miah

Appendix 5

Guidance Issued by the Department for Culture Media and Sport under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003

POWERS OF A LICENSING AUTHORITY ON THE DETERMINATION OF A REVIEW

- 11.16 The 2003 Act provides a range of powers for the licensing authority on determining a review that it may exercise where it considers them necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives.
- 11.17 The licensing authority may decide that no action is necessary if it finds that the review does not require it to take any steps necessary to promote the licensing objectives. In addition, there is nothing to prevent a licensing authority issuing an informal warning to the licence holder and/or to recommend improvement within a particular period of time. It is expected that licensing authorities will regard such warnings as an important mechanism for ensuring that the licensing objectives are effectively promoted and that warnings should be issued in writing to the holder of the licence. However, where responsible authorities like the police or environmental health officers have already issued warnings requiring improvement – either orally or in writing – that have failed as part of their own stepped approach to concerns, licensing authorities should not merely repeat that approach.
- 11.18 Where the licensing authority considers that action under its statutory powers are necessary, it may take any of the following steps:
to modify the conditions of the premises licence (which includes adding new conditions or any alteration or omission of an existing condition), for example, by reducing the hours of opening or by requiring door supervisors at particular times;
- to exclude a licensable activity from the scope of the licence, for example, to exclude the performance of live music or playing of recorded music (where it is not within the incidental live and recorded music exemption);
 - to remove the designated premises supervisor, for example, because they consider that the problems are the result of poor management;
 - to suspend the licence for a period not exceeding three months;
 - to revoke the licence.
- 11.19 In deciding which of these powers to invoke, it is expected that licensing authorities should so far as possible seek to establish the cause or causes of the concerns which the representations identify. The remedial action taken should generally be directed at these causes and should always be no more than a necessary and proportionate response.
- 11.20 For example, licensing authorities should be alive to the possibility that the removal and replacement of the designated premises

supervisor may be sufficient to remedy a problem where the cause of the identified problem directly relates to poor management decisions made by that individual.

- 11.21 Equally, it may emerge that poor management is a direct reflection of poor company practice or policy and the mere removal of the designated premises supervisor may be an inadequate response to the problems presented. Indeed, where subsequent review hearings are generated by representations, it should be rare merely to remove a succession of designated premises supervisors as this would be a clear indication of deeper problems which impact upon the licensing objectives.
- 11.22 Licensing authorities should also note that modifications of conditions and exclusions of licensable activities may be imposed either permanently or for a temporary period of up to three months. Temporary changes or suspension of the licence for up to three months could impact on the business holding the licence financially and would only be expected to be pursued as a necessary means of promoting the licensing objectives. So, for instance, a licence could be suspended for a weekend as a means of deterring the holder from allowing the problems that gave rise to the review to happen again. However, it will always be important that any detrimental financial impact that may result from a licensing authority's decision is necessary and proportionate to the promotion of the licensing objectives.

REVIEWS ARISING IN CONNECTION WITH CRIME

- 11.23 A number of reviews may arise in connection with crime that is not directly connected with licensable activities. For example, reviews may arise because of drugs problems at the premises or money laundering by criminal gangs or the sale of contraband or stolen goods there or the sale of firearms. Licensing authorities do not have the power to judge the criminality or otherwise of any issue. This is a matter for the courts of law. The role of the licensing authority when determining such a review is not therefore to establish the guilt or innocence of any individual but to ensure that the crime prevention objective is promoted. Reviews are part of the regulatory process introduced by the 2003 Act and they are not part of criminal law and procedure. Some reviews will arise after the conviction in the criminal courts of certain individuals but not all. In any case, it is for the licensing authority to determine whether the problems associated with the alleged crimes are taking place on the premises and affecting the promotion of the licensing objectives. Where a review follows a conviction, it would also not be for the licensing authority to attempt to go behind any finding of the courts, which should be treated as a matter of undisputed evidence before them.
- 11.24 Where the licensing authority is conducting a review on the ground that the premises have been used for criminal purposes, its role is solely to determine what steps should be taken in connection with the premises

licence, for the promotion of the crime prevention objective. It is important to recognise that certain criminal activity or associated problems may be taking place or have taken place despite the best efforts of the licensee and the staff working at the premises and despite full compliance with the conditions attached to the licence. In such circumstances, the licensing authority is still empowered to take any necessary steps to remedy the problems. The licensing authority's duty is to take steps with a view to the promotion of the licensing objectives in the interests of the wider community and not those of the individual holder of the premises licence.

11.25 As explained above, it is not the role of a licensing authority to determine the guilt or innocence of individuals charged with licensing or other offences committed on licensed premises. There is therefore no reason why representations giving rise to a review of a premises licence need be delayed pending the outcome of any criminal proceedings. As stated above, at the conclusion of a review, it will be for the licensing authority to determine on the basis of the application for the review and any relevant representations made, what action needs to be taken for the promotion of the licensing objectives in respect of the licence in question, regardless of any subsequent judgment in the courts about the behaviour of individuals.

11.26 There is certain criminal activity that may arise in connection with licensed premises, which the Secretary of State considers should be treated particularly seriously. These are the use of the licensed premises:

- for the sale and distribution of Class A drugs and the laundering of the proceeds of drugs crime;
- for the sale and distribution of illegal firearms;
- for the evasion of copyright in respect of pirated or unlicensed films and music, which does considerable damage to the industries affected; for the purchase and consumption of alcohol by minors which impacts on the health, educational attainment, employment prospects and propensity for crime of young people;
- for prostitution or the sale of unlawful pornography;
- by organised groups of paedophiles to groom children;
- as the base for the organisation of criminal activity, particularly by gangs;
- for the organisation of racist activity or the promotion of racist attacks;
- for unlawful gaming and gambling; and
- for the sale of smuggled tobacco and alcohol.

11.27 It is envisaged that licensing authorities, the police and other law enforcement agencies, which are responsible authorities, will use the review procedures effectively to deter such activities and crime. Where reviews arise and the licensing authority determines that the crime prevention objective is being undermined through the premises being used to further crimes, it is expected that revocation of the licence – even in the first instance – should be seriously considered. We would

also encourage liaison with the local Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership.

11.28 It should be noted that it is unlawful to discriminate or to refuse service on grounds of race or by displaying racially discriminatory signs on the premises. Representations made about such activity from responsible authorities or interested parties would be relevant to the promotion of the crime prevention objective and justifiably give rise to a review.

Appendix 6

Guidance Issued by the Department for Culture Media and Sport under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003

Crime and Disorder Act 1998

- 1.28 All local authorities must fulfil their obligations under section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 when carrying out their functions as licensing authorities under the 2003 Act.
- 1.29 Section 17 is aimed at giving the vital work of crime and disorder reduction a focus across the wide range of local services and putting it at the heart of local decision-making. It places a duty on certain key authorities, including local authorities and police and fire and rescue authorities to do all they reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder in their area.
- 1.30 The Government believes that licensing authorities should, as a matter of good practice, involve Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRPs) in decision-making in order to ensure that statements of licensing policy include effective strategies that take full account of crime and disorder implications.

Pool Conditions

Guidance Issued by the Department for Culture Media and Sport under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003

Annex D

Conditions relating to the prevention of crime and disorder

It should be noted in particular that it is unlawful under the 2003 Act:

- knowingly to sell or supply or attempt to sell or supply alcohol to a person who is drunk
- knowingly to allow disorderly conduct on licensed premises
- for the holder of a premises licence or a designated premises supervisor knowingly to keep or to allow to be kept on licensed premises any goods that have been imported without payment of duty or which have otherwise been unlawfully imported
- to allow the presence of children under 16 who are not accompanied by an adult between midnight and 5am at any premises licensed for the sale of alcohol for consumption on the premises, and at any time in premises used exclusively or primarily for the sale and consumption of alcohol.

Conditions enforcing these arrangements are therefore unnecessary.

CORE PRINCIPLES

- 1 When applicants are preparing their operating schedules or club operating schedules, responsible authorities are considering applications and

licensing authorities are considering applications following the receipt of relevant representations, they should consider whether the measures set out below are necessary to promote the licensing objectives.

2. Any risk assessment to identify necessary measures should consider the individual circumstances of the premises (including local knowledge) and take into account a range of factors including:

- the nature and style of the venue;
- the activities being conducted there;
- the location; and
- the anticipated clientele.

Under no circumstances should licensing authorities regard these conditions as standard conditions to be automatically imposed in all cases.

1 Any individual preparing an operating schedule or club operating schedule is at liberty to volunteer any measure, such as those below, as a step they intend to take to promote the licensing objectives. When measures are incorporated into the licence or certificate as conditions, they become enforceable under the law and any breach could give rise to prosecution.

2 Licensing authorities should carefully consider conditions to ensure that they are not only necessary but realistic, practical and achievable, so that they are capable of being met. Failure to comply with any conditions attached to a licence or certificate is a criminal offence, which on conviction would be punishable by a fine of up to £20,000 or up to six months imprisonment or both. As such, it would be wholly inappropriate to impose conditions outside the control of those responsible for the running of the premises. It is also important that conditions which are imprecise or difficult to enforce should be avoided.

5. It should be borne in mind that club premises operate under codes of discipline to ensure the good order and behaviour of members and that conditions enforcing offences under the Act are unnecessary.

CONDITIONS RELATING TO THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND DISORDER

Text/Radio pagers

Text and radio pagers connecting premises licence holders, designated premises supervisors, managers of premises and clubs to the local police can provide for rapid response by the police to situations of disorder which may be endangering the customers and staff on the premises.

Pagers provide two-way communication, allowing licence holders, managers, designated premises supervisors and clubs to report incidents to the police, and the police to warn those operating a large number of other premises of potential trouble-makers or individuals suspected of criminal behaviour who are about in a particular area. Pager systems can also be used by licence holders, door supervisors, managers, designated premises supervisors and clubs to warn each other of the presence in an area of such people.

The Secretary of State recommends that text or radio pagers should be considered for public houses, bars and nightclubs operating in city and town centre leisure areas with a high density of licensed premises. These conditions may also be appropriate and necessary in other areas.

It is recommended that a condition requiring the text/radio pager links to the police should include the following requirements:

- the text/pager equipment is kept in working order at all times;
 - the pager link is activated, made available to and monitored by the designated premises supervisor or a responsible member of staff at all times that the premises are open to the public;
 - any police instructions/directions are complied with whenever given;
- and
- all instances of crime or disorder are reported via the text/radio pager link by the designated premises supervisor or a responsible member of staff to an agreed police contact point.

Door supervisors

Conditions relating to the provision of door supervisors and security teams may be valuable in:

- preventing the admission and ensuring the departure from the premises of the drunk and disorderly, without causing further disorder;
 - keeping out individuals excluded by court bans or by the licence holder;
 - searching and excluding those suspected of carrying illegal drugs, or carrying offensive weapons; and
 - maintaining orderly queuing outside venues. Where the presence of door supervisors conducting security activities is to be a condition of a licence, which means that they would have to be registered with the Security Industry Authority, conditions may also need to deal with:
 - the number of supervisors;
 - the displaying of name badges;
 - the carrying of proof of registration;
 - where, and at what times, they should be stationed on the premises;
- and
- whether at least one female supervisor should be available (for example, if female customers are to be given body searches).

Door supervisors also have a role to play in ensuring public safety (see Part 2) and the prevention of public nuisance (see Part 4).

Bottle bans

Glass bottles may be used as weapons to inflict serious harm during incidents of disorder. A condition can prevent sales of drinks in glass bottles for consumption on the premises. This should be expressed in clear terms and include the following elements:

- no bottles containing beverages of any kind, whether open or sealed, shall be given to customers on the premises whether at the bar or by staff service away from the bar;
 - no customers carrying open or sealed bottles shall be admitted to the premises at any time that the premises are open to the public (note: this needs to be carefully worded where off-sales also take place);
- In appropriate circumstances, the condition could include exceptions, for example, as follows:
 - but bottles containing wine may be sold for consumption with a table meal by customers who are seated in an area set aside from the main bar area for the consumption of food.

Bottle bans may also be a relevant necessary measure to promote public safety (see Part 2).

Plastic containers and toughened glass

Glasses containing drinks may be used as weapons and in untoughened form, can cause very serious injuries. Where necessary, consideration should therefore be given to conditions requiring the use of safer alternatives which inflict less severe injuries. Location and style of the venue and the activities carried on there are particularly important in assessing whether a condition is necessary. For example, the use of glass containers on the terraces of some outdoor sports grounds may obviously be of concern, and similar concerns may also apply to indoor sports events such as boxing matches. Similarly, the use of plastic containers or toughened glass may be a necessary condition during the televising of live sporting events, such as international football matches, when there may be high states of excitement and emotion fuelled by alcohol.

The use of plastic or paper drinks containers and toughened glass may also be relevant as measures necessary to promote public safety (see Part 2).

Open containers not to be taken from the premises

Drinks purchased in licensed premises or clubs may be taken from those premises for consumption elsewhere. This is lawful where premises are licensed for the sale of alcohol for consumption off the premises. However, consideration should be given to a condition preventing customers from taking alcoholic and other drinks from the premises in open containers (eg glasses and opened bottles) for example, by requiring the use of bottle bins on the premises. This may again be necessary to prevent the use of these containers as offensive weapons in surrounding streets after individuals have left the premises.

Restrictions on taking open containers from the premises may also be relevant necessary measures to prevent public nuisance (see Part 4).

CCTV

The presence of CCTV cameras can be an important means of deterring and detecting crime at and immediately outside licensed premises. Conditions should not just consider a requirement to have CCTV on the premises, but also the precise siting of each camera, the requirement to maintain cameras in working order, and to retain recordings for an appropriate period of time.

The police should provide individuals conducting risk assessments when preparing operating schedules with advice on the use of CCTV to prevent crime.

Restrictions on drinking areas

It may be necessary to restrict the areas where alcoholic drinks may be consumed in premises after they have been purchased from the bar. An example would be at a sports ground where the police consider it necessary to prevent the consumption of alcohol on the terracing during particular sports events. Conditions should not only specify these areas, but indicate the circumstances in which the ban would apply and times at which it should be enforced.

Restrictions on drinking areas may also be relevant necessary measures to prevent public nuisance (see Part 4).

Capacity limits

Capacity limits are most commonly made a condition of a licence on public safety grounds (see Part 2), but should also be considered for licensed premises or clubs where overcrowding may lead to disorder and violence. If such a condition is considered necessary, door supervisors may be needed to ensure that the numbers are appropriately controlled (see above).

Proof of age cards

It is unlawful for children under 18 to attempt to buy alcohol just as it is unlawful to sell or supply alcohol to them. To prevent these crimes, it may be necessary for certain licensed premises to require the production of "proof of age" before sales are made. The Secretary of State strongly supports the PASS accreditation system which aims to approve and accredit various proof of age schemes that are in existence. This ensures that such schemes maintain high standards, particularly in the area of integrity and security. While conditions may refer directly to PASS accredited proof of age cards, they should also allow for the production of other proof, such as photo-driving licences, student cards and passports.

Since many adults in England and Wales do not currently carry any proof of age, the wording of any condition will require careful thought. For example, many premises have adopted the "Challenge 21" or other similar initiatives.

Under the “Challenge 21” initiative those premises selling or supplying alcohol require sight of evidence of age from any person appearing to be under the age of 21 and who is attempting to buy alcohol. Making this a licensing condition would ensure that most minors – even those looking older – would need to produce appropriate proof of age before making a purchase.

Proof of age may also be relevant and necessary to protect children from harm (see Part 5).

Crime prevention notices

It may be necessary at some premises for notices to be displayed which warn customers of the prevalence of crime which may target them. Some premises may be reluctant to volunteer the display of such notices for commercial reasons. For example, in certain areas, a condition attached to a premises licence or club premises certificate might require the display of notices at the premises which warn customers about the need to be aware of pickpockets or bag snatchers, and to guard their property. Similarly, it may be necessary for notices to be displayed which advise customers not to leave bags unattended because of concerns about terrorism. Consideration could be given to a condition requiring a notice to display the name of a contact for customers if they wish to report concerns.

Drinks promotions

Licensing authorities should not attach standardised blanket conditions promoting fixed prices for alcoholic drinks to premises licences or club premises certificates in an area as this is likely to breach competition law. It is also likely to be unlawful for licensing authorities or police officers to promote voluntary arrangements of this kind as this can risk creating cartels.

However, conditions specifically designed to address irresponsible drinks promotions or discounting at individual premises may be permissible provided they are necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives. Licensing authorities should be aware that there may often be a very fine line between responsible and irresponsible promotions. It is therefore vital that they consider these matters objectively in the context of the licensing objectives and before pursuing any form of restrictions at all, take their own legal advice.

Signage

It may be necessary for the normal hours at which licensable activities are permitted to take place under the terms of the premises licence or club premises certificate to be displayed on or immediately outside the premises so that it is clear if breaches of these terms are taking place.

Similarly, it may be necessary for any restrictions on the admission of children to be displayed on or immediately outside the premises to deter those who might seek admission in breach of those conditions.

Large capacity venues used exclusively or primarily for the “vertical” consumption of alcohol (HVVDs)

Large capacity “vertical drinking” premises, sometimes called High Volume Vertical Drinking establishments (HVVDs), are premises which have exceptionally high capacities, used primarily or exclusively for the sale and consumption of alcohol, and little or no seating for patrons.

Where necessary and appropriate, conditions can be attached to licences for these premises which require adherence to:

- a prescribed capacity;
- an appropriate ratio of tables and chairs to customers based on the capacity; and
- the presence of security staff holding the appropriate SIA licence or exemption (see paragraphs 10.58-10.64) to control entry for the purpose of compliance with the capacity limit.

Appendix 7

Licensing Policy Adopted by the London Borough of Tower Hamlets

- 5.1 Licensed premises, especially those offering late night/early morning entertainment, alcohol and refreshment for large numbers of people, can be a source of crime and disorder problems.

- 5.4 In addition to the requirements for the Licensing Authority to promote the licensing objectives, it also has a duty under Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to do all it reasonable can to prevent crime and disorder in the Borough.

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Agenda Item 4.4

Committee: Licensing Sub-Committee	Date: 7 th September 2010	Classification: UNRESTRICTED	Report No. LSC 26/011	Agenda Item No.
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Report of: Colin Perrins Head of Trading Standards and Environmental Health (Commercial) Originating Officer: Nick Kemp - Licensing Officer	Title: Licensing Act 2003 Application to Review the Premises Licence for: Montana & Co, 101 Burdett Road, E3 4JN. Ward affected: Mile End East
---	---

1.0 Summary

Name and
Address of premises: **Montana & Co**
 101 Burdett Road
 London
 E3 4JN

Licence under review: **Licensing Act 2003**
 ▪ **Sale by retail of alcohol**

Representations: **Metropolitan Police**

2.0 Recommendations

2.1 That the Licensing Committee considers the application for review and then adjudicates accordingly.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT 2000 (Section 97) LIST OF "BACKGROUND PAPERS" USED IN THE DRAFTING OF THIS REPORT

Brief description of "background paper"	Tick if copy supplied for register	If not supplied, name and telephone number of holder
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Guidance Issued under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003Tower Hamlets Licensing PolicyFile		020 7364 7446

3.0 Review Application

This is an application for a review of the premises licence for: Montana & Co, 101 Burdett Road, London, E3 4JN. The review was triggered by Metropolitan Police.

3.1 A copy of the review application is attached in **Appendix 1**.

4.0 The Premises

4.1 The premises licence was issued on 27th September 2005. A copy of the current licence is contained in **Appendix 2**.

4.2 Maps showing the premises, surrounding area and vicinity of local residents are included in **Appendix 3**.

5.0 Representations

5.1 This hearing is required by the Licensing Act 2003, because a review has been triggered by the Metropolitan Police:

5.2 **This Service respectfully refers the Licensing sub-committee to the Guidance issued under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003 by the Secretary for State for Culture, Media and Sport. In particular the Service requests that you consider paragraphs 11.23 to 11.28, Reviews arising in connection with crime, making reference to paragraph 11.26. Paragraph 11.26 states that there is certain criminal activity that may arise in connection with licensed premises, which the Secretary of State considers should be treated particularly seriously. These are the use of the licensed premises for, amongst other things, the sale of smuggled tobacco. In paragraph 11.27 the guidance advises that revocation of the licence should seriously be considered, even at first instance.**

5.3 Only representations that relate to the following licensing objectives are relevant:

- the prevention of crime and disorder
- public safety
- the prevention of public nuisance
- the protection of children from harm

5.4 In the view of the responsible authorities it is necessary to achieve the licensing objectives of **prevention of crime & disorder**.

6.0 Review Explained

6.1 The Licensing Act 2003 was described by the Government at the time as “light touch” but as Baroness Blackstone stated in the Lords at the time

of the second reading (26 Nov 2002) “Local residents and businesses as well as expert bodies, will have the power to request that the licensing authority review existing licences where problems arise. Such a review could result in the modification of the licence, its suspension, or ultimately, revocation.”

- 6.2 The Department for Sport, Culture and Media Affairs has issued guidance under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003 in relation to reviews and that is contained in **Appendix 4**. It is available on the Government’s website, www.culture.gov.uk. It was last revised in March 2010.
- 6.3 Members are particularly asked to note the comments in relation Crime and Disorder. In particular the DCMS advice is that “The role of the licensing authority when determining such a review is not therefore to establish the guilt or innocence of any individual but to ensure that the crime prevention objective is promoted.”
- 6.4 In relation to its advice on representations the DCMS has also advised that “there is no requirement for an interested party or responsible authority to produce a recorded history of problems at a premises to support their representations.” It has also issued revised guidance about Crime and Disorder, and the pool of conditions which might be considered in relation to any identified problems. **See Appendix 5**.
- 6.5 Members should also note the Council’s Licensing Policy in relation to Crime and Disorder, the relevant parts of which are contained in **Appendix 6**. The Pool Conditions in the Policy are the same as the Government’s.
- 6.6 The DCMS has advised that in relation to reviews “It is important to recognise that the promotion of licensing objectives relies heavily on a partnership between licence holders, authorised persons, interested parties and responsible authorities in pursuit of common aims. It is therefore equally important that reviews are not used to drive a wedge between those groups in a way that would undermine the benefits of co-operation. It would be good practice for authorised persons and responsible authorities to give licence holders early warning of their concerns about problems identified at the premises concerned and of the need for improvement. It is expected that a failure to respond to such warnings would lead to a decision to request a review.”
- 6.7 The licensing authority itself cannot trigger a review; that can only be done by a responsible authority or an interested party (local resident or business).
- 6.8 An interested party or a responsible authority can trigger a review at any time, but the grounds must be relevant to the licensing objectives. The form of the application, and the advertisement of the review are the subject of regulations (The Licensing Act 2003 (Premises Licences and

Club Premises Certificate) Regulations 2005). In addition, the licensing authority has to satisfy itself of certain matters in relation to the Licensing Act 2003. The Licensing Services Manager Ms Jacqueline Randall is the delegated officer who deals with this on behalf of the licensing authority. All the matters stated in 5.0 were considered before any representations were accepted for inclusion in this report.

6.9 The Licensing Act 2003 requires that the Licensing Authority satisfies itself that it should reject the grounds for a review because:

- The ground is not relevant to one or more of the licensing objectives
- In the case of an application by a local resident that the application is frivolous, vexatious or repetitious.

7.0 Review Advertisement

7.1 The review was advertised by a blue poster, next to the premises, by the Licensing Section. This was periodically monitored by the Section to ensure it was on continuous display, and replaced as necessary. It was also advertised at Mulberry Place, 5 Clove Crescent, London E14 2BG.

7.2 The party that triggers the review must notify the licence holder and responsible authorities. The review documents were sent to the licence holders.

7.3 The procedure for a review can be summarised as follows:

- A review is triggered by a responsible authority or interested party
- Consultation is conducted for 28 full days
- Other responsible authorities or interested parties may join in the review
- Members conduct a hearing
- Members make a determination
- All the parties to the review have the right of appeal to the magistrates court (i.e. the licence holder, the person who triggered the review and those who have made a representation).

8.0 Licensing Officer Comments

8.1 The Governments advice in relation to reviews is contained in **Appendix 4**. Members must consider all the evidence and then decide from the following alternatives:

- Take no further action as they do not consider it proportionate to do so
- Impose conditions (including altering existing permissions) that relate to problems which they consider have been identified and

which are necessary and proportionate to ensure that the licensing objectives are met

- Suspend the licence for a period
- Revoke the licence completely

8.2 The licence should only be suspended or revoked if Members believe that alterations to the existing licence, including imposing new conditions does not have a reasonable prospect of ensuring that the licensing objectives are met.

8.3 Members should bear in mind that conditions may not be imposed for any purpose other than to meet the licensing objectives.

8.4 In all cases the Members should make their decision on the civil burden of proof that is “the balance of probability.”

8.5 In all cases Members should consider whether or not primary legislation is the appropriate method of regulation and should only consider licence conditions when the circumstances in their view are not already adequately covered elsewhere.

9.0 **Legal Comments**

9.1 The Council’s legal officer will give advice at the hearing.

10.0 **Finance Comments**

10.1 There are no financial implications in this report.

11.0 Appendices

Appendix 1	Copy of the review application
Appendix 2	Current Premises Licence
Appendix 3	Maps of the premises and surrounding area
Appendix 4	Guidance issued under Section 182 by the Department for Sport, Culture and Media Affairs for reviews.
Appendix 5	Guidance Issued by the Department for Culture Media and Sport under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003 concerning Crime and Disorder
Appendix 6	London Borough of Tower Hamlets Licensing Policy in relation to the prevention of Crime and Disorder

Appendix 1



LICENSING ACT 2003

This form should be completed and forwarded to:

London Borough of Tower Hamlets,
Licensing Section, Mulberry Place (AH), PO BOX 55739, 5 Clove Crescent, London E14 1BY

Application for the review of a premises licence or club premises certificate
under the Licensing Act 2003

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Before completing this form please read the guidance notes at the end of the form.
If you are completing this form by hand please write legibly in block capitals. In all cases ensure that your answers are inside the boxes and written in black ink. Use additional sheets if necessary.
You may wish to keep a copy of the completed form for your records.

I PC 124HT Andy Jackson on behalf of the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police (Insert name of applicant) apply for the review of a premises licence under section 51 / apply for the review of a club premises certificate under section 87 of the Licensing Act 2003 for the premises described in Part 1 below (delete as applicable)

Part 1 – Premises or club premises details

Postal address of premises or club premises, or if none, ordnance survey map reference or description Montana and Co 101 Burdett Road	
Post town London	Post code (if known) E3

Name of premises licence holder or club holding club premises certificate (if known)

Caner Akin

Number of premises licence or club premises certificate (if known)

9462

LBTH
TRADING STANDARDS

07 JUL 2010

LICENSING

\\KST0007NAS.aware.mps\Home\folders\FS409\p178779\My Documents\Review forms Montana and Co

Part 2 - Applicant details

- I am Please tick yes
- 1) an interested party (please complete (A) or (B) below)
 - a) a person living in the vicinity of the premises
 - b) a body representing persons living in the vicinity of the premises
 - c) a person involved in business in the vicinity of the premises
 - d) a body representing persons involved in business in the vicinity of the premises
 - 2) a responsible authority (please complete (C) below) x
 - 3) a member of the club to which this application relates (please complete (A) below)

(A) DETAILS OF INDIVIDUAL APPLICANT (fill in as applicable)

Mr Mrs Miss Ms Other title
(for example, Rev)

Surname **First names**

I am 18 years old or over Please tick yes

Current postal address if different from premises address

Post Town **Postcode**

Daytime contact telephone number

E-mail address (optional)

(B) DETAILS OF OTHER APPLICANT

Mr Mrs Miss Ms Other title
(for example, Rev)

Surname	First names
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

I am 18 years old or over

Please tick yes

Current postal address if different from premises address

Post Town

Postcode

Daytime contact telephone number

E-mail address (optional)

(C) DETAILS OF RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY APPLICANT

Name and address	
PC124HT Andy Jackson Licensing Officer Bethnal Green Police Station 12 Victoria Park Square London E2 9NZ	
Telephone number (if any)	<input type="text"/>
E-mail (optional)	<input type="text"/>

This application to review relates to the following licensing objective(s)

Please tick one or more boxes

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1) the prevention of crime and disorder | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2) public safety | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3) the prevention of public nuisance | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4) the protection of children from harm | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Please provide as much information as possible to support the application (please read guidance note 2)
This review is applied for under the crime and disorder
licensing objective.

The basis of this review relates to a series of operations run jointly between Police, Trading Standards and Customs (HMRC) which have been running since November 2009. The aim of these visits was to identify which premises were selling goods which were either counterfeit or smuggled and to investigate offences under the Licensing Act 2003.

Certain off licences were identified following a review of intelligence from all 3 agencies where they had come to notice for similar offences in the past. No random visits were made.

13 premises across the Borough were identified for visits on 2 days in April 2010.

Entry to each premise was made under the Licensing Act 2003 as well as customs and trading standards legislation.

The review you will hear today concerns Montana and Co at 101 Burdett Road, E3.

The premise was visited on 21st April 2010 at 1515hrs

On entry to the premise we found a total of 77 bottles (57.75litres) of mixed wines. The wines were for sale at a price where the duty for the goods couldn't have been paid. These were seized under Sec 139 of CEMA 1979.

No receipts were produced for the goods seized at the time and a notice of seizure and a warning letter were issued to the occupant Mr Musa Akin.

The owners were given 28 days to produce the receipts for the goods seized to prove that they were bought at a wholesaler and that the duty had been paid. That period has now expired and the receipts have not been produced.

The goods seized amounted to a total of £129.90 of duty evaded plus 17.5 % Vat a total of £152.63.

Trading Standards officers noticed that 4 bottles of Glen's Vodka were apparently counterfeit as the batch codes corresponded with counterfeit batch numbers and these were also seized.

Guidance from the DCMS states "certain criminal activity in connection with licensed premises, which the Sec of State considers should be treated particularly seriously". One of these is "for the sale of smuggled tobacco and alcohol".

The Guidance also states that police are expected to use the review procedures effectively to deter such activities and that even after a first instance revocation of the licence should be seriously considered.

We have taken a view that when a licensed premise has a smaller amount of smuggled goods, a suspension of the licence would be sought and that we would suggest that the licensing panel be invited to decide as to the length of any suspension involved. We also felt that a premise which has 57.75 litres of wine for sale should be treated differently to a premise where both the amount of spirits and wine are in the hundreds. We believe that this is a proportionate response.

Of course the panel can decide that they consider revocation to be necessary to promote the licensing objective of crime and disorder. However we feel that by suspending the licence in this incidence it would send a powerful message not only to this premise but, with the correct publicity, to all off licenses on this Borough. This is important because we have now completed 3 operations of this type on this Borough and have found the majority of off licences visited selling smuggled and/or counterfeit alcohol.

Have you made an application for review relating to this premises before

Please tick ? yes

If yes please state the date of that application

Day		Month		Year	


If you have made representations before relating to this premises please state what they were and when you made them

I have sent copies of this form and enclosures to the responsible authorities and the premises licence holder or club holding the club premises certificate, as appropriate Please tick yes

I understand that if I do not comply with the above requirements my application will be rejected

IT IS AN OFFENCE, LIABLE ON CONVICTION TO A FINE UP TO LEVEL 5 ON THE STANDARD SCALE UNDER SECTION 158 OF THE LICENSING ACT 2003 TO MAKE A FALSE STATEMENT IN OR IN CONNECTION WITH THIS APPLICATION

Part 3 – Signatures (please read guidance note 3)

Signature of  or other duly authorised agent (please read guidance note 4). If signed by an agent please state in what capacity.

Signature

Date 7th July 2010

Capacity Police Licensing Officer

Contact name (where not previously given) and address for correspondence associated with this application (please read guidance note 5)	
Post town	Post code
Telephone number (if any)	
If you would prefer us to correspond with you using an e-mail address your e-mail address (optional)	

WITNESS STATEMENT

ENGLAND AND WALES ONLY


(CJ Act 1967, s.9; MC Act 1980, ss.5A(3)(a) and 5B; MC Rules 1981, r.70)

Statement of: Benjamine Cooper

Age if under 18: **OVER 18** (If over 18 insert 'over 18')

Occupation: OFFICER OF H.M. Revenue & Customs

This statement (consisting of ONE page) signed by me is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.

Signature:  -----

Date: 17th June 2010

I am an Officer of H.M. Revenue & Customs based at Jubilee House, Stratford, London, E15 1AT.

On 21st April 2010, Officer Clark from H.M. Revenue & Customs and I, with Officers from Tower Hamlets Police Licensing Unit (Bethnal Green) and Trading Standards (Tower Hamlets) conducted a joint operation targeting various Off Licences within the area.

At 15:15 hours, Officers from the above mentioned agencies and I entered the premise at Montana & Co, 101 Burdett Road, London, E3.

We all identified ourselves accordingly and explained the reasons for the visit (checks on UK Duty Paid stickers/stamps on both alcohol and cigarettes) to a man I now know to be Mr Musa Akin.

A search was conducted under Customs & Excise Management Act 1979, s.112.

Found on shelving behind the counter was a total of 77 bottles (57.75 litres) of mixed Italian wine. This was being sold as 2 bottles of wine for £5. When asked for documentary evidence, such as purchase invoices for the wine, none was forthcoming/available at the time.


At 15:25 hours, all the above mentioned goods were seized under CEMA 1979, s.139.

Forms C156 (Notice of Seizure) and C162 (Warning letter) were issued to and signed by Mr Musa Akin.

At approximately 15:30 hours, all officers exited the premises.

It has been calculated that the total amount of Duty evaded equates to £129.90 for the wine, plus 17.5% VAT.

Date: 17th June 2010

Signature:  -----

(signature of witness)

Signature: -----

(signature witnessed by)

STATEMENT OF WITNESS: ENGLAND AND WALES ONLY

Page 1 of 1

Witness Statement

CJ Act 1967, s.9; MC Act 1980, ss.5A(3) (a) and 5B; Criminal Procedure Rules 2005, Rule 27.1

URN:

--	--	--	--

Statement of: John Patrick McCrohan

Age if under 18 (if over insert "over 18"): Over 18

Occupation: Trading Standards Officer

This statement (consisting of Pages(s) each signed by me) is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it, anything which I know to be false, or do not believe to be true.

Name / Signature

Date:

18/6/10

Tick if witness ev

(initials on last page)

Statement

I am employed as the Trading Standards Service Manager and as such I am authorised to enforce a number of pieces of Trading Standards Legislation, including the Trade Marks Act 1994 and Consumer Protection from Unfair Trading Regulations 2008.

Visit to MONTANA, 101 BURDETT ROAD, E.3

On Wednesday 21st April 2010 at about 15.13 p.m. with Kevin Maple Trading Standards secondee, Police Officers from Tower Hamlets Borough Police Licensing and Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs(HMRC) officers I went to a small supermarket and off-licence trading as MONTANA, 101 Burdett Road, E.3.

An inspection was carried out of the premises and during that inspection, 4 of bottles of vodka bearing the GLEN's trade mark were seized under Section 93 of the TRADE MARKS ACT 1994 as I had reason to believe that the trade mark was fraudulent, in other words the goods were counterfeit. The batch codes marked on the bottles were checked against a list of counterfeit product batch numbers produced by GLEN's vodka. The bottles were placed in bag sealed with seizure seal LBTH 002376.

Receipt number 0452 issued to Mr Musa AKIN, a copy of which I produce as exhibit JMCC/MONTANA/1. Musa AKIN said he was the br [redacted] ed premises supervisor and premises licence holder and arrived during the inspecti [redacted]

Name / Si

Signature Witnessed by:

Montana & Co, 101 Burdett Road, London, E3 4JN
Representations consequent to review request from Metropolitan Police.

Ian Moseley, Senior Trading Standards Officer
for
Local Weights and Measures Authority

I have examined the records held by the Trading Standards Service and can state that, with regard to underage sales, two allegations were received in 2009 that underage sales of alcohol were taking place from the premises, but that in the period 8/4/2009 to 2/6/2010 5 test purchase attempts were made and were correctly refused each time.

On the 12th of August 2009 3 counterfeit packets of condoms were found during a routine visit for other purposes and a written warning was given to the business owner.

With regard to the later possession of non-duty paid wine and counterfeit vodka the authority would concur with the Police representation with regard to the suspension of the licence for a period to be decided by the panel.

In addition and separately from the issue of suspension we are aware that a number of counterfeit and non-duty paid items have been supplied to shops in the Borough and that the source of these items is often itinerant traders who do not provide sufficient details to allow products to be traced.

Not only does this represent a loss to the National Revenue from the failure to pay duty, it also introduces a health risk as the goods may be defective or contain contaminants..

Consequently the Trading Standards Service respectfully recommends **that the Licensing Sub-Committee exercises its power under Section 52 of the Licensing Act 2003 impose the following conditions.**

Restrictions on purchases of alcohol

- 1) The premises licence holder and any other persons responsible for the purchase of stock shall not purchase any goods from door-to-door sellers .
- 2) The premises licence holder shall ensure that all receipts for goods bought include the following details:
 - I. Seller's name and address
 - II. Seller's company details, if applicable
 - III. Seller's VAT details, if applicable
- 3) Copies of the documents referred to in 2) shall be retained on the premises and made available to officers on request.

Appendix 2



TOWER HAMLETS

Licence / Registration

Certificate Number


09647

(Montana & Co)
101 Burdett Road
Bow
London
E3 4JN

Licensable Activities authorised by the licence
Retail sale of alcohol

See the attached licence for the licence conditions

Signed by

John Cruse 
Team Leader Licensing

Date: 27/09/05

M:\LICENSING\Word97\2003 Licensing Act certs & lics\2003¹ Issued Premises Licences\101 Burdett Road.doc

FOR OFFICE USE

Receipt Number

159764

Fee Paid

190

Fee Req.

Date

4/10/05

Initial

UCD



Part A - Format of premises licence

Premises licence number

9647

Part 1 - Premises details

Postal address of premises, or if none, ordnance survey map reference or description
(Montana & Co)
101 Burdett Road
Bow
London

Post town
London

Post code
E3 4JN

Telephone number
[REDACTED]

Where the licence is time limited the dates
N/A

Licensable activities authorised by the licence
The sale by retail of alcohol

The times the licence authorises the carrying out of licensable activities

Alcohol shall not be sold or supplied except during permitted hours.

In this condition, permitted hours means:

- a. On weekdays, other than Christmas Day, 8 a.m. to 11 p.m.
- b. On Sundays, other than Christmas Day, 10 a.m. to 10.30 p.m.
- c. On Christmas Day, 12 noon to 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.
- d. On Good Friday, 8 a.m. to 10.30 p.m.

See Mandatory conditions for drinking up time

The opening hours of the premises

There are no restrictions on the hours during which this premises is open to the public

Where the licence authorises supplies of alcohol whether these are on and/ or off supplies

Off sales only

Part 2

Name, (registered) address, telephone number and email (where relevant) of holder of premises licence

Caner Akin

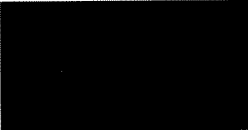


Registered number of holder, for example company number, charity number (where applicable)

N/A

Name, address and telephone number of designated premises supervisor where the premises licence authorises the supply of alcohol

Caner Akin



Personal licence number and issuing authority of personal licence held by designated premises supervisor where the premises licence authorises for the supply of alcohol

Issuing Authority: London Borough Tower Hamlets

Licence No. [REDACTED]

Annex 1 - Mandatory conditions

4.

- (1) The premises licence holder or club premises certificate holder shall ensure that an age verification policy applies to the premises in relation to the sale or supply of alcohol.
- (2) The policy must require individuals who appear to the responsible person to be under 18 years of age (or such older age as may be specified in the policy) to produce on request, before being served alcohol, identification bearing their photograph, date of birth and a holographic mark.

No supply of alcohol may be made under the premises licence-

- a) at a time where there is no designated premises supervisor in respect of the premises licence, or
- b) at a time when the designated premises supervisor does not hold a personal licence or his personal licence is suspended

Every supply of alcohol under the premises licence must be made or authorised by a person who holds a personal licence

Alcohol shall not be sold in an open container or be consumed in the licensed premises
Alcohol shall not be sold or supplied except during permitted hours.

In this condition, permitted hours means:

- a. On weekdays, other than Christmas Day, 8 a.m. to 11 p.m.
- b. On Sundays, other than Christmas Day, 10 a.m. to 10.30 p.m.
- c. On Christmas Day, 12 noon to 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.
- d. On Good Friday, 8 a.m. to 10.30 p.m.

The above restrictions do not prohibit:

- (a) during the first twenty minutes after the above hours, the taking of the alcohol from the premises, unless the alcohol is supplied or taken in an open vessel;
- (b) the ordering of alcohol to be consumed off the premises, or the despatch by the vendor of the alcohol so ordered;
- (c) the sale of alcohol to a trader or club for the purposes of the trade or club;
- (d) the sale or supply of alcohol to any canteen or mess, being a canteen in which the sale or supply of alcohol is carried out under the authority of the Secretary of State or an authorised mess of members of Her Majesty's naval, military or air forces;

Private Entertainment

The premises may be used for the following purpose, that is to say, dancing, music, or other entertainment of the like kind which-

- a) is not a public entertainment but
- b) is promoted for private gain

Public Entertainment

Public Entertainment consisting of music and singing provided solely by the reproduction of recorded sound

Annex 2 - Conditions consistent with the operating Schedule

None

Annex 3 - Conditions attached after a hearing by the licensing authority

None

Annex 4 - Plans

The plans are those submitted to the licensing authority on the following date:

31 MAY 2005



Licensing Act 2003

Part B - Premises licence summary

Premises licence number

9647

Premises details

**Postal address of premises, or if none, ordnance survey map reference or description
(Montana & Co)
101 Burdett Road
Bow
London**

Post town
London

Post code
E3 4JN

Telephone number

Where the licence is
time limited the
dates

N/A

Licensable activities
authorised by the
licence

Retail sale of alcohol

The times the licence authorises the carrying out of licensable activities

Alcohol shall not be sold or supplied except during permitted hours.
In this condition, permitted hours means:
a. On weekdays, other than Christmas Day, 8 a.m. to 11 p.m.
b. On Sundays, other than Christmas Day, 10 a.m. to 10.30 p.m.
c. On Christmas Day, 12 noon to 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.
d. On Good Friday, 8 a.m. to 10.30 p.m.
The above restrictions do not prohibit:
(a) during the first twenty minutes after the above hours, the taking of the alcohol from the premises, unless the alcohol is supplied or taken in an open vessel;
(b) the ordering of alcohol to be consumed off the premises, or the despatch by the vendor of the alcohol so ordered;
(c) the sale of alcohol to a trader or club for the purposes of the trade or club;
(d) the sale or supply of alcohol to any canteen or mess, being a canteen in which the sale or supply of alcohol is carried out under the authority of the Secretary of State or an authorised mess of members of Her Majesty's naval, military or air forces

The opening hours of the premises

These are not restricted

Name, (registered) address of holder of premises licence

Caner Akin



Where the licence authorises supplies of alcohol whether these are on and / or off supplies

Off sales supplies

Registered number of holder, for example company number, charity number (where applicable)

N/A

Name of designated premises supervisor where the premises licence authorises for the supply of alcohol

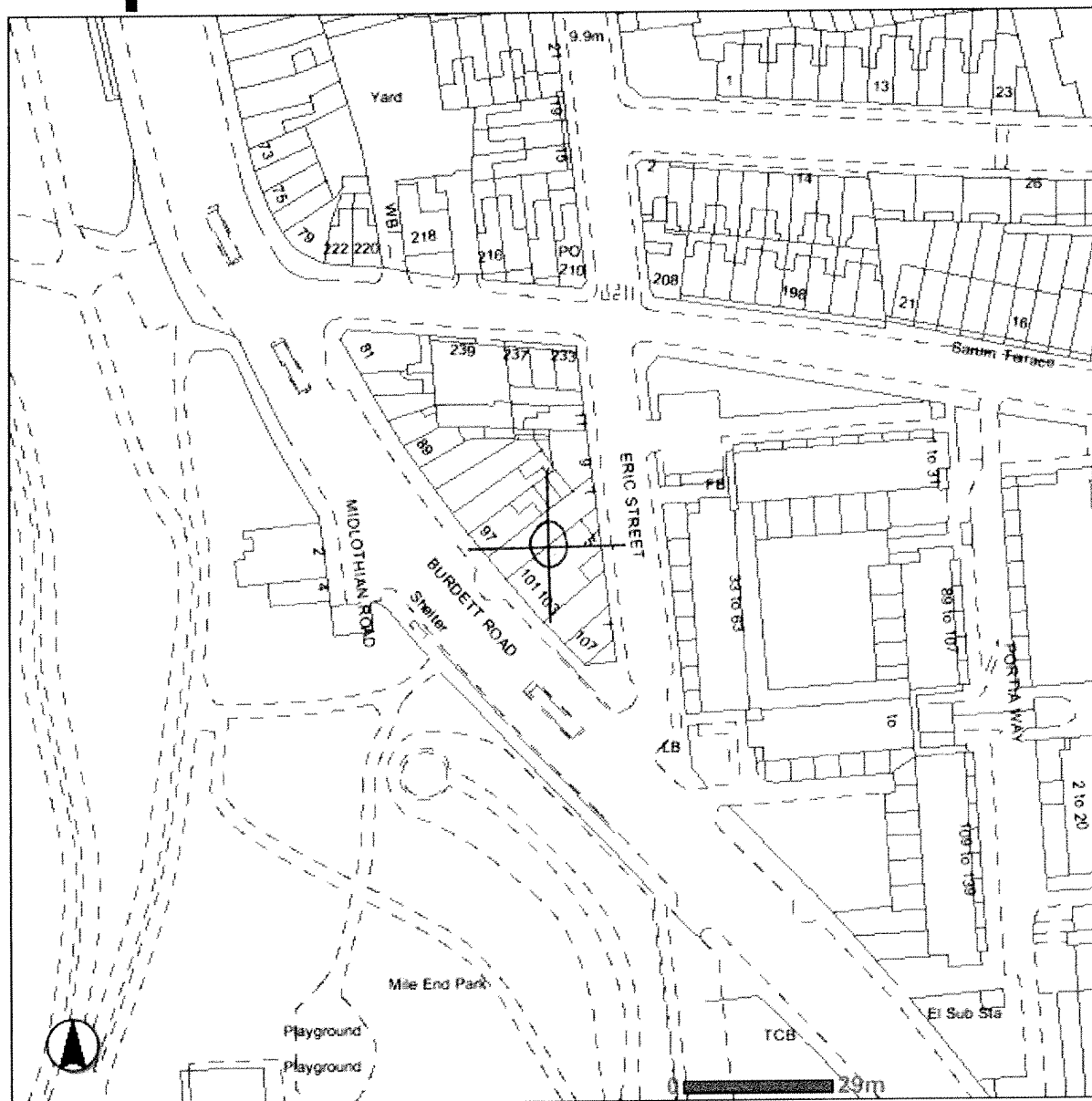
Caner Akin

State whether access to the premises by children is restricted or prohibited

No

Appendix 3

Map



Scale 1:1250

Map of:

Notes:

101 Burdett Road - large

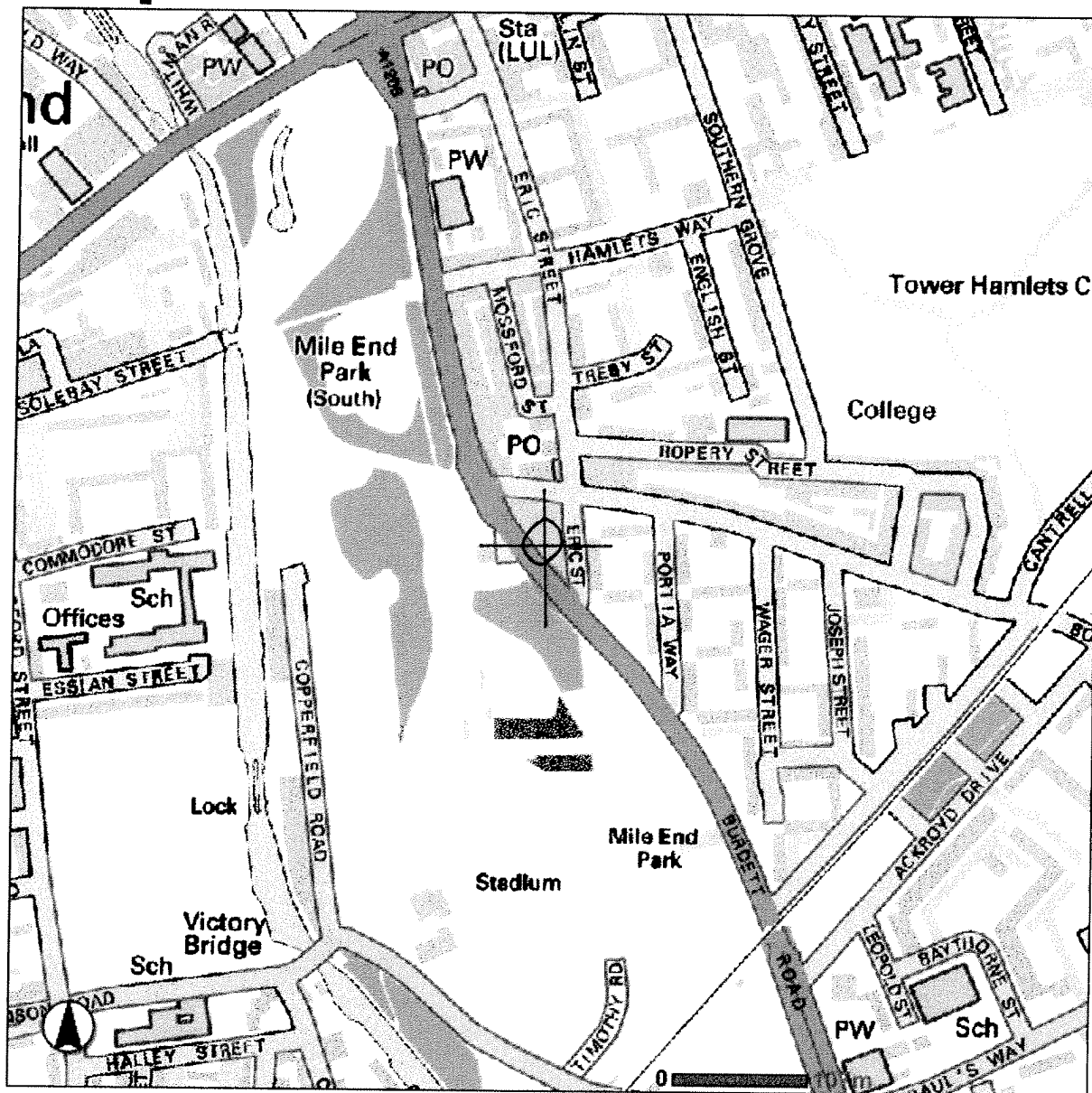
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Map



Scale 1:5000

Map of:

Notes:

101 Burdett Road - small

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Appendix 4

Guidance Issued by the Department for Culture Media and Sport under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003

POWERS OF A LICENSING AUTHORITY ON THE DETERMINATION OF A REVIEW

- 11.16 The 2003 Act provides a range of powers for the licensing authority on determining a review that it may exercise where it considers them necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives.
- 11.17 The licensing authority may decide that no action is necessary if it finds that the review does not require it to take any steps necessary to promote the licensing objectives. In addition, there is nothing to prevent a licensing authority issuing an informal warning to the licence holder and/or to recommend improvement within a particular period of time. It is expected that licensing authorities will regard such warnings as an important mechanism for ensuring that the licensing objectives are effectively promoted and that warnings should be issued in writing to the holder of the licence. However, where responsible authorities like the police or environmental health officers have already issued warnings requiring improvement – either orally or in writing – that have failed as part of their own stepped approach to concerns, licensing authorities should not merely repeat that approach.
- 11.18 Where the licensing authority considers that action under its statutory powers are necessary, it may take any of the following steps:
- to modify the conditions of the premises licence (which includes adding new conditions or any alteration or omission of an existing condition), for example, by reducing the hours of opening or by requiring door supervisors at particular times;
- to exclude a licensable activity from the scope of the licence, for example, to exclude the performance of live music or playing of recorded music (where it is not within the incidental live and recorded music exemption);
 - to remove the designated premises supervisor, for example, because they consider that the problems are the result of poor management;
 - to suspend the licence for a period not exceeding three months;
 - to revoke the licence.
- 11.19 In deciding which of these powers to invoke, it is expected that licensing authorities should so far as possible seek to establish the cause or causes of the concerns which the representations identify. The remedial action taken should generally be directed at these causes and should always be no more than a necessary and proportionate response.
- 11.20 For example, licensing authorities should be alive to the possibility that the removal and replacement of the designated premises

supervisor may be sufficient to remedy a problem where the cause of the identified problem directly relates to poor management decisions made by that individual.

11.21 Equally, it may emerge that poor management is a direct reflection of poor company practice or policy and the mere removal of the designated premises supervisor may be an inadequate response to the problems presented. Indeed, where subsequent review hearings are generated by representations, it should be rare merely to remove a succession of designated premises supervisors as this would be a clear indication of deeper problems which impact upon the licensing objectives.

11.22 Licensing authorities should also note that modifications of conditions and exclusions of licensable activities may be imposed either permanently or for a temporary period of up to three months. Temporary changes or suspension of the licence for up to three months could impact on the business holding the licence financially and would only be expected to be pursued as a necessary means of promoting the licensing objectives. So, for instance, a licence could be suspended for a weekend as a means of deterring the holder from allowing the problems that gave rise to the review to happen again. However, it will always be important that any detrimental financial impact that may result from a licensing authority's decision is necessary and proportionate to the promotion of the licensing objectives.

REVIEWS ARISING IN CONNECTION WITH CRIME

11.23 A number of reviews may arise in connection with crime that is not directly connected with licensable activities. For example, reviews may arise because of drugs problems at the premises or money laundering by criminal gangs or the sale of contraband or stolen goods there or the sale of firearms. Licensing authorities do not have the power to judge the criminality or otherwise of any issue. This is a matter for the courts of law. The role of the licensing authority when determining such a review is not therefore to establish the guilt or innocence of any individual but to ensure that the crime prevention objective is promoted. Reviews are part of the regulatory process introduced by the 2003 Act and they are not part of criminal law and procedure. Some reviews will arise after the conviction in the criminal courts of certain individuals but not all. In any case, it is for the licensing authority to determine whether the problems associated with the alleged crimes are taking place on the premises and affecting the promotion of the licensing objectives. Where a review follows a conviction, it would also not be for the licensing authority to attempt to go behind any finding of the courts, which should be treated as a matter of undisputed evidence before them.

11.24 Where the licensing authority is conducting a review on the ground that the premises have been used for criminal purposes, its role is solely to determine what steps should be taken in connection with the premises

licence, for the promotion of the crime prevention objective. It is important to recognise that certain criminal activity or associated problems may be taking place or have taken place despite the best efforts of the licensee and the staff working at the premises and despite full compliance with the conditions attached to the licence. In such circumstances, the licensing authority is still empowered to take any necessary steps to remedy the problems. The licensing authority's duty is to take steps with a view to the promotion of the licensing objectives in the interests of the wider community and not those of the individual holder of the premises licence.

11.25 As explained above, it is not the role of a licensing authority to determine the guilt or innocence of individuals charged with licensing or other offences committed on licensed premises. There is therefore no reason why representations giving rise to a review of a premises licence need be delayed pending the outcome of any criminal proceedings. As stated above, at the conclusion of a review, it will be for the licensing authority to determine on the basis of the application for the review and any relevant representations made, what action needs to be taken for the promotion of the licensing objectives in respect of the licence in question, regardless of any subsequent judgment in the courts about the behaviour of individuals.

11.26 There is certain criminal activity that may arise in connection with licensed premises, which the Secretary of State considers should be treated particularly seriously. These are the use of the licensed premises:

- for the sale and distribution of Class A drugs and the laundering of the proceeds of drugs crime;
- for the sale and distribution of illegal firearms;
- for the evasion of copyright in respect of pirated or unlicensed films and music, which does considerable damage to the industries affected; for the purchase and consumption of alcohol by minors which impacts on the health, educational attainment, employment prospects and propensity for crime of young people;
- for prostitution or the sale of unlawful pornography;
- by organised groups of paedophiles to groom children;
- as the base for the organisation of criminal activity, particularly by gangs;
- for the organisation of racist activity or the promotion of racist attacks;
- for unlawful gaming and gambling; and
- for the sale of smuggled tobacco and alcohol.

11.27 It is envisaged that licensing authorities, the police and other law enforcement agencies, which are responsible authorities, will use the review procedures effectively to deter such activities and crime. Where reviews arise and the licensing authority determines that the crime prevention objective is being undermined through the premises being used to further crimes, it is expected that revocation of the licence – even in the first instance – should be seriously considered. We would

also encourage liaison with the local Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership.

11.28 It should be noted that it is unlawful to discriminate or to refuse service on grounds of race or by displaying racially discriminatory signs on the premises. Representations made about such activity from responsible authorities or interested parties would be relevant to the promotion of the crime prevention objective and justifiably give rise to a review.

Appendix 5

Guidance Issued by the Department for Culture Media and Sport under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003

Crime and Disorder Act 1998

- 1.28 All local authorities must fulfil their obligations under section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 when carrying out their functions as licensing authorities under the 2003 Act.
- 1.29 Section 17 is aimed at giving the vital work of crime and disorder reduction a focus across the wide range of local services and putting it at the heart of local decision-making. It places a duty on certain key authorities, including local authorities and police and fire and rescue authorities to do all they reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder in their area.
- 1.30 The Government believes that licensing authorities should, as a matter of good practice, involve Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRPs) in decision-making in order to ensure that statements of licensing policy include effective strategies that take full account of crime and disorder implications.

Pool Conditions

Guidance Issued by the Department for Culture Media and Sport under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003

Annex D

Conditions relating to the prevention of crime and disorder

It should be noted in particular that it is unlawful under the 2003 Act:

- knowingly to sell or supply or attempt to sell or supply alcohol to a person who is drunk
- knowingly to allow disorderly conduct on licensed premises
- for the holder of a premises licence or a designated premises supervisor knowingly to keep or to allow to be kept on licensed premises any goods that have been imported without payment of duty or which have otherwise been unlawfully imported
- to allow the presence of children under 16 who are not accompanied by an adult between midnight and 5am at any premises licensed for the sale of alcohol for consumption on the premises, and at any time in premises used exclusively or primarily for the sale and consumption of alcohol.

Conditions enforcing these arrangements are therefore unnecessary.

CORE PRINCIPLES

- 1 When applicants are preparing their operating schedules or club operating schedules, responsible authorities are considering applications and

licensing authorities are considering applications following the receipt of relevant representations, they should consider whether the measures set out below are necessary to promote the licensing objectives.

2. Any risk assessment to identify necessary measures should consider the individual circumstances of the premises (including local knowledge) and take into account a range of factors including:

- the nature and style of the venue;
- the activities being conducted there;
- the location; and
- the anticipated clientele.

Under no circumstances should licensing authorities regard these conditions as standard conditions to be automatically imposed in all cases.

1 Any individual preparing an operating schedule or club operating schedule is at liberty to volunteer any measure, such as those below, as a step they intend to take to promote the licensing objectives. When measures are incorporated into the licence or certificate as conditions, they become enforceable under the law and any breach could give rise to prosecution.

2 Licensing authorities should carefully consider conditions to ensure that they are not only necessary but realistic, practical and achievable, so that they are capable of being met. Failure to comply with any conditions attached to a licence or certificate is a criminal offence, which on conviction would be punishable by a fine of up to £20,000 or up to six months imprisonment or both. As such, it would be wholly inappropriate to impose conditions outside the control of those responsible for the running of the premises. It is also important that conditions which are imprecise or difficult to enforce should be avoided.

5. It should be borne in mind that club premises operate under codes of discipline to ensure the good order and behaviour of members and that conditions enforcing offences under the Act are unnecessary.

CONDITIONS RELATING TO THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND DISORDER

Text/Radio pagers

Text and radio pagers connecting premises licence holders, designated premises supervisors, managers of premises and clubs to the local police can provide for rapid response by the police to situations of disorder which may be endangering the customers and staff on the premises.

Pagers provide two-way communication, allowing licence holders, managers, designated premises supervisors and clubs to report incidents to the police, and the police to warn those operating a large number of other premises of potential trouble-makers or individuals suspected of criminal behaviour who are about in a particular area. Pager systems can also be used by licence holders, door supervisors, managers, designated premises supervisors and clubs to warn each other of the presence in an area of such people.

The Secretary of State recommends that text or radio pagers should be considered for public houses, bars and nightclubs operating in city and town centre leisure areas with a high density of licensed premises. These conditions may also be appropriate and necessary in other areas.

It is recommended that a condition requiring the text/radio pager links to the police should include the following requirements:

- the text/pager equipment is kept in working order at all times;
 - the pager link is activated, made available to and monitored by the designated premises supervisor or a responsible member of staff at all times that the premises are open to the public;
 - any police instructions/directions are complied with whenever given;
- and
- all instances of crime or disorder are reported via the text/radio pager link by the designated premises supervisor or a responsible member of staff to an agreed police contact point.

Door supervisors

Conditions relating to the provision of door supervisors and security teams may be valuable in:

- preventing the admission and ensuring the departure from the premises of the drunk and disorderly, without causing further disorder;
 - keeping out individuals excluded by court bans or by the licence holder;
 - searching and excluding those suspected of carrying illegal drugs, or carrying offensive weapons; and
 - maintaining orderly queuing outside venues. Where the presence of door supervisors conducting security activities is to be a condition of a licence, which means that they would have to be registered with the Security Industry Authority, conditions may also need to deal with:
 - the number of supervisors;
 - the displaying of name badges;
 - the carrying of proof of registration;
 - where, and at what times, they should be stationed on the premises;
- and
- whether at least one female supervisor should be available (for example, if female customers are to be given body searches).

Door supervisors also have a role to play in ensuring public safety (see Part 2) and the prevention of public nuisance (see Part 4).

Bottle bans

Glass bottles may be used as weapons to inflict serious harm during incidents of disorder. A condition can prevent sales of drinks in glass bottles for consumption on the premises. This should be expressed in clear terms and include the following elements:

- no bottles containing beverages of any kind, whether open or sealed, shall be given to customers on the premises whether at the bar or by staff service away from the bar;
 - no customers carrying open or sealed bottles shall be admitted to the premises at any time that the premises are open to the public (note: this needs to be carefully worded where off-sales also take place);
- In appropriate circumstances, the condition could include exceptions, for example, as follows:
 - but bottles containing wine may be sold for consumption with a table meal by customers who are seated in an area set aside from the main bar area for the consumption of food.

Bottle bans may also be a relevant necessary measure to promote public safety (see Part 2).

Plastic containers and toughened glass

Glasses containing drinks may be used as weapons and in untoughened form, can cause very serious injuries. Where necessary, consideration should therefore be given to conditions requiring the use of safer alternatives which inflict less severe injuries. Location and style of the venue and the activities carried on there are particularly important in assessing whether a condition is necessary. For example, the use of glass containers on the terraces of some outdoor sports grounds may obviously be of concern, and similar concerns may also apply to indoor sports events such as boxing matches. Similarly, the use of plastic containers or toughened glass may be a necessary condition during the televising of live sporting events, such as international football matches, when there may be high states of excitement and emotion fuelled by alcohol.

The use of plastic or paper drinks containers and toughened glass may also be relevant as measures necessary to promote public safety (see Part 2).

Open containers not to be taken from the premises

Drinks purchased in licensed premises or clubs may be taken from those premises for consumption elsewhere. This is lawful where premises are licensed for the sale of alcohol for consumption off the premises. However, consideration should be given to a condition preventing customers from taking alcoholic and other drinks from the premises in open containers (eg glasses and opened bottles) for example, by requiring the use of bottle bins on the premises. This may again be necessary to prevent the use of these containers as offensive weapons in surrounding streets after individuals have left the premises.

Restrictions on taking open containers from the premises may also be relevant necessary measures to prevent public nuisance (see Part 4).

CCTV

The presence of CCTV cameras can be an important means of deterring and detecting crime at and immediately outside licensed premises. Conditions should not just consider a requirement to have CCTV on the premises, but also the precise siting of each camera, the requirement to maintain cameras in working order, and to retain recordings for an appropriate period of time.

The police should provide individuals conducting risk assessments when preparing operating schedules with advice on the use of CCTV to prevent crime.

Restrictions on drinking areas

It may be necessary to restrict the areas where alcoholic drinks may be consumed in premises after they have been purchased from the bar. An example would be at a sports ground where the police consider it necessary to prevent the consumption of alcohol on the terracing during particular sports events. Conditions should not only specify these areas, but indicate the circumstances in which the ban would apply and times at which it should be enforced.

Restrictions on drinking areas may also be relevant necessary measures to prevent public nuisance (see Part 4).

Capacity limits

Capacity limits are most commonly made a condition of a licence on public safety grounds (see Part 2), but should also be considered for licensed premises or clubs where overcrowding may lead to disorder and violence. If such a condition is considered necessary, door supervisors may be needed to ensure that the numbers are appropriately controlled (see above).

Proof of age cards

It is unlawful for children under 18 to attempt to buy alcohol just as it is unlawful to sell or supply alcohol to them. To prevent these crimes, it may be necessary for certain licensed premises to require the production of "proof of age" before sales are made. The Secretary of State strongly supports the PASS accreditation system which aims to approve and accredit various proof of age schemes that are in existence. This ensures that such schemes maintain high standards, particularly in the area of integrity and security. While conditions may refer directly to PASS accredited proof of age cards, they should also allow for the production of other proof, such as photo-driving licences, student cards and passports.

Since many adults in England and Wales do not currently carry any proof of age, the wording of any condition will require careful thought. For example, many premises have adopted the "Challenge 21" or other similar initiatives.

Under the "Challenge 21" initiative those premises selling or supplying alcohol require sight of evidence of age from any person appearing to be under the age of 21 and who is attempting to buy alcohol. Making this a licensing condition would ensure that most minors – even those looking older – would need to produce appropriate proof of age before making a purchase.

Proof of age may also be relevant and necessary to protect children from harm (see Part 5).

Crime prevention notices

It may be necessary at some premises for notices to be displayed which warn customers of the prevalence of crime which may target them. Some premises may be reluctant to volunteer the display of such notices for commercial reasons. For example, in certain areas, a condition attached to a premises licence or club premises certificate might require the display of notices at the premises which warn customers about the need to be aware of pickpockets or bag snatchers, and to guard their property. Similarly, it may be necessary for notices to be displayed which advise customers not to leave bags unattended because of concerns about terrorism. Consideration could be given to a condition requiring a notice to display the name of a contact for customers if they wish to report concerns.

Drinks promotions

Licensing authorities should not attach standardised blanket conditions promoting fixed prices for alcoholic drinks to premises licences or club premises certificates in an area as this is likely to breach competition law. It is also likely to be unlawful for licensing authorities or police officers to promote voluntary arrangements of this kind as this can risk creating cartels.

However, conditions specifically designed to address irresponsible drinks promotions or discounting at individual premises may be permissible provided they are necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives. Licensing authorities should be aware that there may often be a very fine line between responsible and irresponsible promotions. It is therefore vital that they consider these matters objectively in the context of the licensing objectives and before pursuing any form of restrictions at all, take their own legal advice.

Signage

It may be necessary for the normal hours at which licensable activities are permitted to take place under the terms of the premises licence or club premises certificate to be displayed on or immediately outside the premises so that it is clear if breaches of these terms are taking place.

Similarly, it may be necessary for any restrictions on the admission of children to be displayed on or immediately outside the premises to deter those who might seek admission in breach of those conditions.

Large capacity venues used exclusively or primarily for the “vertical” consumption of alcohol (HVVDs)

Large capacity “vertical drinking” premises, sometimes called High Volume Vertical Drinking establishments (HVVDs), are premises which have exceptionally high capacities, used primarily or exclusively for the sale and consumption of alcohol, and little or no seating for patrons.

Where necessary and appropriate, conditions can be attached to licences for these premises which require adherence to:

- a prescribed capacity;
- an appropriate ratio of tables and chairs to customers based on the capacity; and
- the presence of security staff holding the appropriate SIA licence or exemption (see paragraphs 10.58-10.64) to control entry for the purpose of compliance with the capacity limit.

Appendix 6

Licensing Policy Adopted by the London Borough of Tower Hamlets

- 5.1 Licensed premises, especially those offering late night/early morning entertainment, alcohol and refreshment for large numbers of people, can be a source of crime and disorder problems.

- 5.4 In addition to the requirements for the Licensing Authority to promote the licensing objectives, it also has a duty under Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to do all it reasonable can to prevent crime and disorder in the Borough.

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