
Appendix 1

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.

LETH
STANDARDS
27 OCT 2010

I John Patrick McCrohan

(Insert name of applicant)

apply for the review of a premises licence under section 51 of the Licensing Act 2003 for the premises described in Part 1 below (delete as applicable)

LICENSING

Part 1 - Premises or club premises details

Postal address of premises or, if none, ordnance survey map reference or description Monsoon) 78 Brick Lane	
Post town London	Post code (if known) E1 6RL

Name of premises licence holder or club holding club premises certificate (if known) Mr. Shams Uddin

Number of premises licence or club premises certificate (if known) 10181

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 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) a body representing persons living in the vicinity of the premises | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) a person involved in business in the vicinity of the premises | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) a body representing persons involved in business in the vicinity of the premises | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2) a responsible authority (please complete (C) below) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

3) a member of the club to which this application relates (please complete (A) below)

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

Please tick

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

Post Code

Daytime contact telephone number

E-mail address
(optional)

(B) DETAILS OF OTHER APPLICANT

Name and address

Telephone number (if any)

E-mail address (optional)

(C) DETAILS OF RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY APPLICANT

Name and address John Patrick McCrohan Trading Standards Service (Local Weights and Measures Authority) Mulberry Place (AH) PO Box 55739 5 Clove Crescent London, E14 1BY
Telephone number (if any) [REDACTED]
E-mail address (optional) john.mccrohan@towerhamlets.gov.uk

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

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

Please tick one or more boxes

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

Please state the ground(s) for review (please read guidance note 1) see attached form

Please provide as much information as possible to support the application
(please read guidance note 2)

see attached form

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

- Please tick yes
- 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
 - 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 solicitor or other duly authorised agent (See guidance note 4). If signing on behalf of the applicant please state in what capacity.

Signature

Date

27/10/10

Capacity Applicant

Contact name (where not previously given) and postal 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)	

Notes for Guidance

1. The ground(s) for review must be based on one of the licensing objectives.
2. Please list any additional information or details for example dates of problems which are included in the grounds for review if available.
3. The application form must be signed.
4. An applicant's agent (for example solicitor) may sign the form on their behalf provided that they have actual authority to do so.
5. This is the address which we shall use to correspond with you about this application.

London Borough of Tower Hamlets

Monsoon 78 Brick Lane London E1 6RL

Licence No **10181** (Licence Holder: **Shams Uddin.**)

Application for the Review of the Premises Licence under Section 51 of the
Licensing Act 2003

London Borough of Tower Hamlets – Trading Standards Service

REPRESENTATIONS

-
1. The Trading Standards Service, as the Local Weights and Measures Authority is designated a 'responsible authority' for the purposes of the Act and it is raising this Review in relation to the prevention of Crime and Disorder , licensing objective 1 and prevention of public nuisance Licensing Objective 3.
 2. A test purchase was carried out at **Monsoon, 78 Brick Lane London E1 6RL** In the evening of 8th September 2010 where the test purchasers were induced to enter the premises by a male tout who escorted them to the restaurant. The encounter with the tout was captured on a covert video camera.

3. Licensing Officers went to the premises after the test purchasers had left and were accosted by a male tout offering inducements to enter **Monsoon**.
4. The premises licence holder of **Monsoon, 78 Brick Lane London E1 6RL** is **Shams Uddin**.
5. There is a condition applied to the premises licence as follows at **Annex 2 - Conditions consistent with the operating Schedule number 3**

"The premises will not knowingly allow any person by way of payment or otherwise to solicit custom for that premises by offering inducements or other concessions"
6. Touting by the Restaurants in the Brick Lane area has been subject of concerns over crime and disorder for a number of years. In particular, there are a high number of restaurants in parts of Brick Lane to which the custom of passing Members of the public is highly sort after. This has resulted in some of the restaurants employing touts. The activities of these touts has led to a considerable number of complaints over the past few years as the methods used by the touts are causing nuisance and/or obstruction to others as well as local residents being threatened and occasionally assaulted by the touts. Further the touts make offers of inducements to customers, such as free drinks, and which are not honoured.
7. The current Council Licensing policy at paragraph 5.7 states
 - i. "...The Council has had a significant number of complaints relating to premises which are substantially or mainly

restaurants where "touting" is a problem. Touting is soliciting for custom. Consequently, in relation to such premises the Licensing Authority, where its discretion is engaged will insert a standard condition that prohibits "touting"..."

8. The Council enacted a bye law to ban touting and there have been a number of prosecutions of individual touts in recent years.
9. Complaints are still received about touting in Brick Lane by the restaurant trade.
10. For example the Council's CCTV Manager reported that over the weekend of the 24th and 25th July the Police were called twice to the junction of Hanbury Street and Brick Lane where touts had started fighting amongst themselves.
11. The Council's Community Safety Service conducted a residents' survey. 63.6% of resident questioned said that they had been approached by a restaurant tout. 67.9% of those approached said that the tout persisted even when they declined the offer.
12. To reiterate, the test purchasers were induced to enter the restaurant and the evidence shows that the tout was acting as an agent /employee of the restaurant. Licensing Officers went to the premises after the test purchasers had left and were accosted by a male tout offering inducements to enter.

1. In order to improve the management of the premises in accordance with the Council's Licensing Policy and concerns about crime and disorder, the applicant seeks to have the two conditions below added to the premises licence to replace the condition in annex 2 number 3 — **although it does not seek to have the licence revoked, it does respectfully point out that the committee has within its gift the power to suspend the premises licence for a short period of time.**

2. Conditions:

1) No person shall be employed to solicit for custom or be permitted to solicit for custom for business for the premises in any public place within a 500 metres radius of the premises as shown edged red on the attached plan marked Appendix 1

2) Clear Signage to be placed in the restaurant windows stating that the premises supports the Council's 'No Touting' policy.

John Patrick McCrohan

Trading Standards Service Manager

London Borough of Tower Hamlets

Appendix 2

**(Monsoon)
78 Brick Lane
London
E1 6RL**

Licensable Activities authorised by the licence

The sale by retail of alcohol
The provision of late night refreshment

See the attached licence for the licence conditions

Signed by

John Cruse _____
Team Leader Licensing

Date: 05 November 2005



LICENSING ACT 2003

Part A - Format of premises licence

Premises licence number

10181

Part 1 - Premises details

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

78 Brick Lane

Post town

London

Post code

E1 6RL

Telephone number

Where the licence is time limited the dates

N/A

Licensable activities authorised by the licence

The sale by retail of alcohol
The provision of late night refreshment

The times the licence authorises the carrying out of licensable activities

The sale by retail of alcohol:

Sunday from midday until 23.00 hours

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday from midday until midnight

Thursday, Friday and Saturday from 11:00 hours until 02:00 hours the following day.

On New Year's Eve from the end of permitted hours to the start of permitted hours on the following day (or, if there are no permitted hours on the following day, midnight on 31st December).

Note: However, New Years Eve is subject to the Regulatory Reform (Special Occasion Licensing) Order 2002. Which means that while that order is in effect the premises may remain open for the twelve hours between 11pm on New Years Eve and 11am on New Years Day.

For provision of Late Night Refreshment:

Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday from 11:00 hours until midnight only

The opening hours of the premises

Sunday from midday until 23.00 hours

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday from midday until midnight

Thursday, Friday and Saturday from 11:00 hours until 02:00 hours the following day.

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

On sales only

Part 2

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

Mr. Shams Uddin
78 Brick Lane
London
E1 6RL

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. Shams Uddin



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. Shams Uddin
London Borough of Tower Hamlets 09773

Annex 1 - Mandatory conditions

1.

- (1) The responsible person shall take all reasonable steps to ensure that staff on relevant premises do not carry out, arrange or participate in any irresponsible promotions in relation to the premises.
- (2) In this paragraph, an irresponsible promotion means any one or more of the following activities, or substantially similar activities, carried on for the purpose of encouraging the sale or supply of alcohol for consumption on the premises in a manner which carries a significant risk of leading or contributing to crime and disorder, prejudice to public safety, public nuisance, or harm to children—
 - (a) games or other activities which require or encourage, or are designed to require or encourage, individuals to;
 - (i) drink a quantity of alcohol within a time limit (other than to drink alcohol sold or supplied on the premises before the cessation of the period in which the responsible person is authorised to sell or supply alcohol), or
 - (ii) drink as much alcohol as possible (whether within a time limit or otherwise);
 - (b) provision of unlimited or unspecified quantities of alcohol free or for a fixed or discounted fee to the public or to a group defined by a particular characteristic (other than any promotion or discount available to an individual in respect of alcohol for consumption at a table meal, as defined in section 159 of the Act);
 - (c) provision of free or discounted alcohol or any other thing as a prize to encourage or reward the purchase and consumption of alcohol over a period of 24 hours or less;
 - (d) provision of free or discounted alcohol in relation to the viewing on the premises of a sporting event, where that provision is dependent on;
 - (i) the outcome of a race, competition or other event or process, or
 - (ii) the likelihood of anything occurring or not occurring;
 - (e) selling or supplying alcohol in association with promotional posters or flyers on, or in the vicinity of, the premises which can reasonably be considered to condone, encourage or glamorise anti-social behaviour or to refer to the effects of drunkenness in any favourable manner.

2. The responsible person shall ensure that no alcohol is dispensed directly by one person into the mouth of another (other than where that other person is unable to drink without assistance by reason of a disability).
3. The responsible person shall ensure that free tap water is provided on request to customers where it is reasonably available.

Effective from 10th October 2010:

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.
5. The responsible person shall ensure that;
 - (a) where any of the following alcoholic drinks is sold or supplied for consumption on the premises (other than alcoholic drinks sold or supplied having been made up in advance ready for sale or supply in a securely closed container) it is available to customers in the following measures—
 - (i) beer or cider: ½ pint;
 - (ii) gin, rum, vodka or whisky: 25 ml or 35 ml; and
 - (iii) still wine in a glass: 125 ml; and
 - (b) customers are made aware of the availability of these measures.

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

The sale by retail of alcohol:

Sunday from midday until 23.00 hours

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday from midday until midnight

Thursday, Friday and Saturday from 11:00 hours until 02:00 hours the following day.

On New Year's Eve from the end of permitted hours to the start of permitted hours on the following day (or, if there are no permitted hours on the following day, midnight on 31st December).

Note: However, New Years Eve is subject to the Regulatory Reform (Special Occasion Licensing) Order 2002. Which means that while that order is in effect the premises may remain open for the twelve hours between 11pm on New Years Eve and 11am on New Years Day.

For provision of Late Night Refreshment:

Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday from 11:00 hours until midnight only

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

1. Children must be accompanied by an adult
2. No alcohol sales to underage persons
3. The premises will not knowingly allow any person by way of payment or otherwise to solicit custom for that premises by offering inducements or other concessions
4. CCTV to be installed and operational on the premises.

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

Annex 4 - Plans

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

5th August 2005



Licensing Act 2003

Part B - Premises licence summary

Premises licence number

10181

Premises details

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

78 Brick Lane

Post town
London

Post code
E1 6RL

Telephone number 07956639192

Where the licence is time limited the dates

N/A

Licensable activities authorised by the licence

The sale by retail of alcohol
The provision of late night refreshment

The times the licence authorises the carrying out of licensable activities

Sunday from midday until 23.00 hours
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday from midday until midnight
Thursday, Friday and Saturday from 11:00 hours until 02:00 hours the following day.
On New Year's Eve from the end of permitted hours to the start of permitted hours on the following day (or, if there are no permitted hours on the following day, midnight on 31st December).

Note: However, New Years Eve is subject to the Regulatory Reform (Special Occasion Licensing) Order 2002. Which means that while that order is in effect the premises may remain open for the twelve hours between 11pm on New Years Eve and 11am on New Years Day.

For provision of Late Night Refreshment:
Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday from 11:00 hours until midnight only

The opening hours of the premises

Sunday from midday until 23.00 hours
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday from midday until midnight
Thursday, Friday and Saturday from 11:00 hours until 02:00 hours the following day.

Name, (registered) address of holder of premises licence

Mr. Shams Uddin
78 Brick Lane
London E1 6RL

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

On sales only

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 Shams Uddin

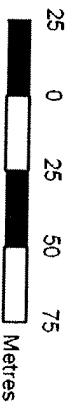
State whether access to the premises by
children is restricted or prohibited

No restrictions

Appendix 3



Scale 1:2205



78 Brick Lane

Monsoon



TOWER HAMLETS

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Appendix 4



**METROPOLITAN
POLICE**

Working together for a safer London

TERRITORIAL POLICING

Ms Randall
LBTH Licensing
Mulberry Place (AH)
5 Clove Crescent
E14

HT - Tower Hamlets Borough

Licensing Office
Bethnal Green Police Station
12 Victoria Park Square
Bethnal Green
E2 9NZ

Telephone: 0208 217 6699

Facsimile:

Email: Alan.Cruickshank@met.police.uk
www.met.police.uk

Your ref:

Our ref:

3rd Nov 2010

Dear Ms Randall

Re: Review of a premises licence
Monsoon ,68 Brick lane, E1 6RL

I write with reference to the above review which was received in this office on the 27th October 2010.

Please accept this letter as notification that the police, as a responsible authority are supporting the review initiated by LBTH Trading Standards. **The crime and disorder and the prevention of public nuisance objectives have not been maintained or promoted**

Although Brick Lane is a very busy area, there are many restaurants competing against one another. This has lead to the increased use of "curry touts" by a number of restaurants. People are accosted in the street and offered incentives to enter their own individual restaurant. This would include offering a "free drink" or a cheap set price.

As a result there has been a willingness by some touts to use violence to run off their competitors and this has resulted in some serious injuries, including a stabbing. On one occasion there was a mass brawl outside Café Reema involving two rival restaurants.

When diners eventually finish their meal, some waiters charge them the full amount and this has again resulted in fights between the customers and the restaurant staff.

Although there have been a number of convictions for touting, it does not deter some restaurants who will simply employ new touts.

However in relation to Monsoon itself, the following incidents have occurred:

A police intelligence report states that on the 12th February 2010 at about 2238, one male was seen stopping people outside the restaurant and talking to them. The officer could not hear what was being said.

On the 4th June 2010 at about 1506, the victim was standing outside the Monsoon when he was attacked by an employee of Mango restaurant. The report does not state if the victim was a Monsoon employee however curry touts are a problem in this area.. The victim did not wish to pursue matters on police arrival
██████████ 04 Jun refers

A further police intelligence report states that on the 3rd July 2010, there had been a fight between Monsoon staff and the staff on the Saffron restaurant. They had been arguing over customers and this resulted in four males with minor injuries. No one wished to make any allegations on police arrival

On the 8th July 2001 at about 0045, a female entered the restaurant to use their toilet. She had not been a customer. Her two male companions were then approached by and said it would cost £5 to use the toilet. They refused to pay and a fight ensued. Cross allegations were made and no further action was taken against all parties.

In conclusion, the Metropolitan Police Licensing Unit supports this review

Alan Cruickshank PC 189HT

Appendix 5

Guidance Issued by the Home Office 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 Home Office 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 Home Office 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 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.

Appendix 8

Guidance Issued by the Home Office under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003

Conditions relating to the prevention of public nuisance

It should be noted that provisions of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, the Noise Act 1996 and the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005 provide some protection to the general public from the effects of noise nuisance. In addition, the provisions in Part 8 of the Licensing Act 2003 enable a senior police officer to close down instantly for up to 24 hours licensed premises and premises carrying on temporary permitted activities that are causing nuisance resulting from noise emanating from the premises. These matters should be considered before deciding whether or not conditions are necessary for the prevention of public nuisance.

Hours

The hours during which the premises are permitted to be open to the public or to members and their guests can be restricted by the conditions of a premises licence or a club premises certificate for the prevention of public nuisance. But this must be balanced by the potential impact on disorder which may result from arbitrarily fixed closing times. However, there is no general presumption in favour of lengthening licensing hours and the four licensing objectives should be paramount considerations at all times.

Restrictions could be necessary on the times when certain licensable activities take place even though the premises may be open to the public as such times. For example, the playing of recorded music after a certain time might be prohibited, even though other licensable activities are permitted to continue. Or the playing of recorded music might only be permitted after a certain time where conditions have been attached to the licence or certificate to ensure that any potential nuisance is satisfactorily prevented.

Restrictions might also be necessary on the parts of premises that might be used for certain licensable activities at certain times. For example, while the provision of regulated entertainment might be permitted while the premises is open to the public or members and their guests, regulated entertainment might not be permitted in garden areas of the premises after a certain time. In premises where existing legislation does not provide adequately for the prevention of public nuisance, consideration might be given to the following conditions.

Noise and vibration

In determining which conditions are necessary and appropriate, licensing authorities should be aware of the need to avoid unnecessary or disproportionate measures that could deter the holding of events that are valuable to the community, such as live music. Noise limiters, for example, are very expensive to purchase and install and are likely to be a considerable burden for smaller venues. The following conditions may be considered:

- Noise or vibration does not emanate from the premises so as to cause a nuisance to nearby properties. This might be achieved by one or more of the following conditions:
 - a simple requirement to keep doors and windows at the premises closed;
 - limiting live music to a particular area of the building;
 - moving the location and direction of speakers away from external walls or walls that abut private premises;
 - installation of acoustic curtains;
 - fitting of rubber seals to doorways;
 - installation of rubber speaker mounts;
 - requiring the licensee to take measure to ensure that music will not be audible above background level at the nearest noise sensitive location;
 - require licensee to undertake routine monitoring to ensure external levels of music are not excessive and take appropriate action where necessary;
 - noise limiters on amplification equipment used at the premises (if other measures have been unsuccessful).

Prominent, clear and legible notices are displayed at all exits requesting the public to respect the needs of local residents and to leave the premises and the area quietly.

The use of explosives, pyrotechnics and fireworks of a similar nature which could cause disturbance in surrounding areas are restricted.

The placing of refuse – such as bottles – into receptacles outside the premises takes place at times that will minimise the disturbance to nearby properties.

Noxious smells

Noxious smells from licensed premises are not permitted so as to cause a nuisance to nearby properties and the premises are properly vented.

Light pollution

Flashing or particularly bright lights on or outside licensed premises do not cause a nuisance to nearby properties. Any such condition needs to be balanced against the benefits to the prevention of crime and disorder of bright lighting in certain places.

Other measures

Other measures previously mentioned in relation to the Prevention of Crime and Disorder may also be relevant as necessary to prevent public nuisance. These might include the provision of door supervisors, open containers not to be taken from the premises, and restrictions on drinking areas (see Part 1 for further detail).

Appendix 9

London Borough of Tower Hamlets Policy in relation to the Prevention of Public Nuisance.

Licensing Policy

The policy recognises that noise nuisance can be an issue, especially if a premises is open late at night. **(See Sections 8.1 of the Licensing Policy).**

While all applications will be considered on their merits, consideration will be given to imposing stricter conditions in respect of noise control where premises are situated close to local residents. **(See Section 12.11).**

The Licensing Authority expects the applicant to have addressed all nuisance issues relating to the premises in their operating schedule and to have sought appropriate advice from the Council's Environmental Health Officers. **(See Section 8.2 of the Licensing Policy).**

The Licensing Authority will consider attaching conditions to prevent nuisance and these may include Conditions drawn from the Model Poll of Conditions relating to Crime and Disorder. **(See Appendix 2 Annex D of the Licensing Policy).** In particular Members may wish to consider (this list is not exhaustive):

- hours of opening (this needs to be balanced against potential disorder caused by artificially early closing times)
- Whether certain parts should close earlier than the rest (for example a "beer garden", or restricted in their use)
- Whether or not certain activities should have to close at an early hour, for example live music
- Conditions controlling noise or vibration (for example, noise limiters, keeping doors and windows closed).
- Prominent clear and legible notices at all exits requesting the public to respect the needs of local residents and leave the premises and area quietly
- Conditions controlling the use of explosives, pyrotechnics and fireworks
- Conditions controlling the placing of refuse
- Conditions controlling noxious smells
- Conditions controlling lighting (this needs to be balanced against potential crime prevention benefits)

Police Powers

Part 8 of the Licensing Act 2003 enables a senior police officer to close down a premises for up to 24 hrs. A premises causing a nuisance resulting from noise emanating from the premises.

Guidance Issued under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003

The Licensing Policy has adopted the recommended Pool of Conditions as permitted (13.20 and Annex D).

The prevention of public nuisance could include low-level nuisance, perhaps affecting a few people living locally as well as major disturbance affecting the whole community (2.33).

Licence conditions should not duplicate other legislation (1.16).

Necessary and appropriate conditions should normally focus on the most sensitive periods (2.36) and may address disturbance as customers enter or leave the premises but it is essential that conditions are focused on measures within the direct control of the licence holder (2.38).

Other Legislation

The Environmental Protection Act 1990, Part 111 gives Environmental Health Officers the power to deal with statutory nuisances.

The Anti-social Behaviour Act 2003, Sections 40 and 41 give Environmental Health Officers the power of closure up to 24 hours in certain circumstances.