

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 Mark Perry 748HT Borough Licensing Officer 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	
The New Globe 359 Mile End Road	
Post town London	Post code (if known) E3 4QS

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

Munawar Hussain

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

16913

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) Y

- 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	<input type="text"/>
--	----------------------

Post Town	<input type="text"/>	Postcode	<input type="text"/>
------------------	----------------------	-----------------	----------------------

Daytime contact telephone number	<input type="text"/>
---	----------------------

E-mail address (optional)	<input type="text"/>
----------------------------------	----------------------

(C) DETAILS OF RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY APPLICANT

Name and address: Pc Mark Perry 748HT Licensing Officer Tower Hamlets Police Toby Club Vawdry Close E1 4UA
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 | Y |
| 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)

Tower Hamlets Police have had many dealings with the New Globe over the last 8 months. There has been a worrying amount of violence and disorder associated with the pub. Two key features of the incidents are that the incidents happen late at night, and second that many of those involved are drunk. Many of these incidents are listed below.

Tower Hamlets Police have real concerns that if this situation is not resolved then there is a real risk of more serious crime and disorder occurring.

On the 13th April 2014 at 2:03am Police were initially called to New Globe at 1:39 am by the landlady of the pub. She stated that there were three males fighting outside the pub. On arrival, there was no fight going on and no one present wished to make any allegations. All parties left the location except for landlady who was locking up.

Police were called back to the pub at 2:03am by the landlady. She stated that one of the males who had been fighting earlier had turned back up at the pub and was trying to break the door down. She described the male as wearing no top and with bleached blonde hair.

Police attended and the male with bleached blonde hair, was still present at the location and very intoxicated. He appeared very angry and was shouting at officers when they tried to speak to him.

The landlady stated that drunk male had been fighting with two other males earlier and that he had assaulted her by kneeing her in her groin. He had then turned up at the pub again once police had left the first time. However she stated that she did not want to give police a statement regarding this and just wanted the drunk male to leave the area so she could lock up and go home. She did not have any visible

injuries and declined medical help.

Officers spoke to drunk male who stated that the landlady had assaulted him by hitting him in the head. However he continued to shout at officers and walked away from them when they tried to speak to him, so it was very difficult to find out exactly what had happened. He left the area with his girlfriend and refused to speak any further to officers. He would not provide his details.

There is CCTV at the pub, however the landlady did not know how to work the CCTV system and said she would need someone to help her. She was advised to try and retrieve and save the coverage of the incident as soon as possible.

As the landlady was unwilling to provide a statement or substantiate any allegation the case was not proceeded with

On the 15th June 2014 at 00:10am police were called to a fight taking place outside the New Globe Pub to reports of males fighting. Upon police arrival the victim was present with a minor head injury. He was unwilling to make any allegation to police and refused medical assistance. The victim refused to provide police with his particulars and simply stated that he had had a fight with some Asian males. Whilst being spoken to police the victim got up and walked off, returning to the New Globe pub. Whilst outside the pub the victim then committed a racially aggravated section 5 Public Order offence and was subsequently arrested and charged with racially aggravated Sec 4 of the Public Order Act.

On Saturday 23rd August 2014 at 1:52am police were called to a report of a male stabbed in the street outside the New Globe Public House E1.

As they arrived on scene they were pointed to the victim who was lying on the

pavement on the other side of the road to the pub. The victim was conscious and was initially treated by officers until a paramedic arrived very shortly afterwards. It appeared that he had one stab wound to his stomach area, a slash wound on his right arm and a possible wound that was bleeding under the skin on his chest area.

Another male approached officers and stated that he was also a victim and that someone had tried to run him over. He was intoxicated and refused to get on the ambulance when it arrived. He had superficial cuts to his lower right shin and a very small puncture wound to his top left thigh.

It is clear that at least 2 of the suspects and several of the witnesses had been drinking in the New Globe prior to the incident. One of the witnesses said that they had been drinking in the pub until 02:00 and were "Very drunk".

The victims did not assist Police in identifying the suspects and unfortunately the investigation was closed pending new information coming to light.

On Sunday 14th September 2014 at about 11:15pm police were called to the New Globe Public House to reports of a fight. Upon arrival the victim told police that "He was tapped on the shoulder by the suspect and then the suspect punched the victim in the face. The suspect has then said "Say what again" and has then punched the victim in the face again. The suspect has then run off eastbound along Mile End Road.

On the 14th September 2014 at about 2:30am police were called to an assault. Police spoke to the victim who has been drinking inside the New Globe Public House with a group of his friends. When the victim leaves the pub he is drunk. As he walks out of the pub he is approached by a group of Asian males who he alleges intimidate him and invade his personal space. This leads to the victim lashing out and striking at least one of the males.

An altercation then follows and at some stage the victim feels a burning sensation in his leg and after a short time realises he has been stabbed with a bottle which he claims he has seen in the hands of a number of the other group. This has caused two 2 inch open wounds. The victim then makes off and rings an ambulance from the Texaco garage on Grove Road a short distance away. The victim is drunk and gives little in the way of description. The victim cannot remember what the suspects' looked like, nor could he remember why this incident happened, due to being intoxicated through alcohol. The victims friends were also spoken to however they were also under the influence of alcohol.

On the 4th October 2014 at 01:41 am police were called to a fight outside the New Globe. Upon arrival they witnessed a male on top of another male punching him. Upon seeing officers the male assaulting the other male then ran into Mile End Park where he eventually went to ground in a bush where he was found by police.

Police attempted to pull the male out from under the bush and suspect punched the officer in the side of the head and then in the jaw, kicked him in the leg, before then trying to drag him by his jaw. The officer continued to try and restrain the suspect until other units arrived on scene and the suspect was then arrested.

Once at the van the suspect was still struggling with officers and while being put into the caged area he head butted another officer and kicked out at another officer causing bruising and swelling to his right hand

.
Officers managed to subdue the suspect and get him into the van. Whilst this was happening a group of friends and the suspects girlfriend around the officers. She saw that her boyfriend had been arrested and then tried to get to the rear of the van. A police officer was stood between her and the van and the suspects girlfriend then punched the officer in the top of her head and fought with her before eventually

being restrained by the officer and other officers.

Whilst waiting in the van cage outside of custody the male suspect has targeted an Afro-Carrabin male Police Officer racially. The Pc approached the van cage and asked the male to calm down to which the suspect has then replied "You black cunt! How's that?" When he was challenged on the comment he then said "Why don't you have a banana you monkey". The suspect was challenged again by officers and further arrested for S4(a) Public Order Act. Both suspects were charged with Assault on Police, and the male was also charged with Racially Aggravated Sec 4 of the Public Order Act and Section 4 of the Public Order Act.

On the 29th November 2014 at 01:10 Police were called to the Globe Public house where it was reported that there was a large fight in progress. Police arrived on scene at 01:16am. On arrival there were a lot of people outside the pub, some of which had injuries.

After checking for injuries officers entered the pub where there were several people inside walking around. On entering the pub it was established that there were two men in the pub who had injuries to their faces. One (victim 1) had been hit in the mouth and had suffered a deep cut and loss of teeth. A second male (victim 2) had a deep cut above his eye after he was hit with a bottle.

Victim 2 was very agitated and confused and had to be restrained by one of his friends. Victim 1 was walking around and after speaking with the officers sat down in order to get first aid as his cut above his eye was quite severe.

Apparently both men had been drinking and had said they entered the pub at approximately 11:00pm, Victim 2 refused to make an allegation or explanation to officers of what had happened.

The other male stated that he had seen his friend (Victim 2) get assaulted with a bottle and had stepped in to assist him. He described the suspect as a white male with blonde or ginger hair. Victim 2 has no idea why this assault had happened.

Both victims were heavily intoxicated.

The barmaid, states that a verbal argument took place to the left of the bar, between a male and a female. She got the security guard to eject an individual. That individual upon being ejected lashed out and tried to hit at random people. This individual then started to kick another male in the head.

A suspect has been arrested and charged with Public Order Offences and Possession of Class A drugs.

Given the serious nature and number of assaults and disorder that has taken place at the venue, Tower Hamlets Police ask that the following conditions be added to the license.

1. The premises shall install and maintain a comprehensive CCTV system. All entry and exit points will be covered enabling frontal identification of every person entering in any light condition. The CCTV system shall continually record whilst the premises is open for licensable activities and during all times when customers remain on the premises. All recordings shall be stored for a minimum period of 31 days with date and time stamping. Recordings shall be made available immediately upon the request of Police or authorised officer throughout the preceding 31 day period.
2. A staff member from the premises who is conversant with the operation of the CCTV system shall be on the premises at all times when the premises is open to the public. The staff member shall be able to download the images and present them immediately on request with the absolute minimum of delay when requested.

4. The CCTV Camera system and coverage thereof must cover both internal and external to the premises.

5. No drinks to be taken outside the pub.

6. A Incident Reporting and Refusals book to be kept and maintained, this will record all incidents at the premises including, people refused service, customers ejected, property reported lost or stolen, property found, any incidents of violence or disorder.

7. A minimum of two SIA security staff shall be employed on a Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights from 7:00pm until the premises has closed.

Tower Hamlets Police also ask that the hours of the premises are reduced to framework hours. Most of the offenses take place after 11:00pm and police believe that the extended periods of time customers can consume alcohol is a key factor in the incidents of crime and disorder. Tower Hamlets Police therefore ask the hours that the premises can be open and carry out licensable activities be reduced to the following:

Licensable Activities

Monday to Thursday 06:00 to 23:00.

Friday and Saturday 06:00 to 23:30.

Sunday 06:00 to 22:30.

Hours open to the public

Monday to Thursday 06:00 to 23:30.

Friday and Saturday 06:00 to 00:00.

Sunday 06:00 to 23:00.

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

Please tick ? yes
N

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

No

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 Y

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

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 (please read guidance note 4). **If signing on behalf of the applicant please state in what capacity.**

Signature [REDACTED] *748 HT Police Licensing Officer*
Date *13/1/2015*
Capacity

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

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

Statement of **Pc Karl Turton** URN:

--	--	--	--

Age if under 18 **Over 18** (if over 18 insert 'over 18') Occupation: **Police Staff P219719**.....

This statement (consisting of:**2**.... pages 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 anything in it which I know to be false, or do not believe to be true.

Signature: Date: 02.12.14.....

Tick if witness evidence is visually recorded (supply witness details on rear)

On Sunday the Officers from the Central licensing team on were on duty in plain clothes and conducted an operation Equinox licensing visit to the new globe public house, 359 Mile end road, E3 4QS. The visit was prompted by the venue experiencing serious disorder within the previous 24 hrs resulting in a number of patrons being assaulted as recorded in crime report **4230786/14** for Affray.

Officers arrived at approx 01.30hrs in an unmarked police vehicle and observed approx 2 sia door staff standing in the door way of the pub closest to Whitman road they were talking amongst themselves and a number of patrons were seen to wander in and out of the venue unchallenged. The details of the inspection were recorded on the form 695 filled out during the visit by officers, this includes the door staff details and controlling company and is exhibited as KPT/1.

Officers approached the door staff who initially refused us entry and as a result officers produced their warrant cards and informed the sia door staff that they were going to conduct a licensing visit and wished to speak with the DPS/manager. The sia staff stepped aside and directed officers to the bar where two female bar staff were tending the bar. A male known to me as Terry Beyer was further identified as the manager in charge of the venue as the DPS was hardly ever there due to him running the hotel next door.

I have previous knowledge of Mr. Terry Beyer from when he was the DPS of a number of other licensed premises in Newham and Redbridge.

Officer explained the reasons for the visit and asked Mr. Beyer for his personal license and the premises license. Mr. Beyer passed officers his personal license but could not find the venues complete premises license and could only hand officer parts of an incomplete unendorsed copy.

Signature: Signature witnessed by:

Continuation of Statement of **Pc Karl Turton**

When asked about the license conditions and operating times from the license Mr. Beyer was vague and unconvincing with his answers and appeared not to know what the sia door staff actually did. Mr. Beyer stated to police that he was on duty the night of the disorder and that he has barred the suspect who returned to the pub after the police had left.

I was aware that the venue was beginning to empty on our arrival and customers were having their drinks decanted from the venues glassware in to plastic enabling them to leave the pub and continue to drink in the street. On arrival there were approx 15-20 customers a number dancing and others drinking in smaller groups. Within 5 minutes of us entering the venue it was completely empty of customers and staff closing up for the night. Officers asked to view the CCTV footage from the incident and Mr. Beyer stated that he had already spoken to CID officers and that a member of staff where meeting them on Sunday morning to download the full incident for them.

I thanked Mr. Beyer for the venue co operation and asked him if he could at least play the footage for officers. He explained that he didn't know how to use the system but a female member of staff was able to assist.

The footage officers viewed was of a good quality from a number of different cameras as appeared to start at approx 01.14hrs with a small argument between what appeared to be younger males. At some point two older males were seen in the footage and the staff stated that these males were the victims in the incident. Mr. Beyer informed officers that he didn't know how these older males managed to get in as they were local street drinkers and should have been barred by the door staff. It was apparent from the following 10 minutes of drunken fighting that the venue had lost complete control of the incident, with two sia door men attempting to eject drunken patrons only to find them re entering the bar behind them and continuing to fight. At one point nearly all the patrons in the venue were engaged in disorder with staff and sia door team not managing the situation at all. I explained that officers were concerned with what they had seen and that the local team and local authority would be equally shocked at the footage. The venues male and female toilets were subject to drug residue swabbing and we are currently awaiting the results.

Officers left the venue at approx 02.45hrs

I was aware that the venue had very few conditions other the mandatory ones on the venues premises license and that the venue by operating in this way was undermining the four licensing objectives. On returning to my office I made a number of phone calls and wrote emails informing my supervisors and local borough colleges of finding from the visit.

Signature: Signature witnessed by:

Appendix 2

**(The New Globe)
359 Mile End Road
London
E3 4QS**

Licensable Activities authorised by the licence

The sale by retail of alcohol
The provision of regulated entertainment

See the attached licence for the licence conditions

Signed by

John McCrohan 
Trading Standards and Licensing Manager

Date: 18th November 2005



Part A - Format of premises licence

Premises licence number

16913

Part 1 - Premises details

Postal address of premises, or if none, ordnance survey map reference or description
(The New Globe)
359 Mile End Road

Post town

London

Post code

E3 4QS

Telephone number

██████████

Where the licence is time limited the dates

Not applicable

Licensable activities authorised by the licence

The sale by retail of alcohol

The provision of regulated entertainment

The times the licence authorises the carrying out of licensable activities

Alcohol

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

In this condition, permitted hours means:

- a. On weekdays, other than Christmas Day, Good Friday or New Year's Eve, 10 a.m. to 11 p.m.
- b. On Sundays, other than Christmas Day or New Year's Eve, 12 noon to 10.30 p.m.
- c. On Good Friday, 12 noon to 10.30 p.m.
- d. On Christmas Day, 12 noon to 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.
- e. On New Year's Eve, except on a Sunday, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.
- f. On New Year's Eve on a Sunday, 12 noon to 10.30 p.m.
- g. 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).

❖ Special Hours Certificate

Ground Floor only

Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday until 01:00 hrs the following day

Thursday, Friday and Saturday until 02:00 hrs the following day

“ Subject to the following paragraphs, the permitted hours on weekdays shall extend as above for Special Hours, except that—

- (a) the permitted hours shall end at midnight . . . on any day on which music and dancing is not provided after midnight; and
- (b) on any day that music and dancing end between midnight and two o'clock, the permitted hours shall end when the music and dancing end.

In relation to the morning on which summer time begins, paragraph (1) of this condition shall have effect—

- (a) with the substitution of references to three o'clock in the morning for references to two o'clock in the morning

Except on Sundays immediately before bank holidays, the permitted hours on Sundays shall extend until thirty minutes past midnight in the morning following, except that—

- (a) the permitted hours shall end at midnight on any Sunday on which music and dancing is not provided after midnight;
- (b) where music and dancing end between midnight on any Sunday and thirty minutes past midnight, the permitted hours on that Sunday shall end when the music and dancing end.

On Sundays immediately before bank holidays, other than Easter Sunday the permitted hours shall extend until 3 a.m. in the morning following except that—

- (a) the permitted hours shall end at midnight on any Sunday on which music and dancing is not provided after midnight;
- (b) where music and dancing end between midnight on any Sunday and 3 a.m. the permitted hours on that Sunday shall end when the music and dancing end.

For conditions re. “drinking up time” see

Annex 1 Mandatory Conditions

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.

(a) Music and dancing licence is in force as respect of the said premises, and (b) that the premises is structurally adapted and bona fide used for the purposes of providing for persons resorting to the premises music and dancing and substantial refreshment to which the sale of intoxicating liquor is ancillary.

Public Entertainment

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday until 01:00 hrs

Thursday, Friday and Saturday until 02:00 hrs

Sunday until 12midnight

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

On and off sales

On Sales

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

In this condition, permitted hours means:

- a. On weekdays, other than Christmas Day, Good Friday or New Year's Eve, 10 a.m. to 11 p.m.
- b. On Sundays, other than Christmas Day or New Year's Eve, 12 noon to 10.30 p.m.
- c. On Good Friday, 12 noon to 10.30 p.m.
- d. On Christmas Day, 12 noon to 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.
- e. On New Year's Eve, except on a Sunday, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.
- f. On New Year's Eve on a Sunday, 12 noon to 10.30 p.m.
- g. 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).

❖ Special Hours Certificate

Ground Floor only

Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday until 01:00 hrs the following day

Thursday, Friday and Saturday until 02:00 hrs the following day

“ Subject to the following paragraphs, the permitted hours on weekdays shall extend until two o'clock [or, if an earlier hour is specified in the special hours certificate, that hour], except that—

- (a) the permitted hours shall end at midnight . . . on any day on which music and dancing is not provided after midnight; and
- (b) on any day that music and dancing end between midnight and three o'clock the permitted hours shall end when the music and dancing end.

In relation to the morning on which summer time begins, paragraph (1) of this condition shall have effect—

- (a) with the substitution of references to three o'clock in the morning for references to two o'clock in the morning [or one hour following the hour actually specified in the certificate where the certificate currently requires closure between 1 a.m. and 2 a.m.]

Except on Sundays immediately before bank holidays, the permitted hours on Sundays shall extend until thirty minutes past midnight in the morning following [or, if an earlier hour is specified in the special hours certificate, that hour], except that—

- (a) the permitted hours shall end at midnight on any Sunday on which music and dancing is not provided after midnight;
- (b) where music and dancing end between midnight on any Sunday and thirty minutes past midnight, the permitted hours on that Sunday shall end when the music and dancing end.

On Sundays immediately before bank holidays, other than Easter Sunday the permitted hours shall extend until 3 a.m. in the morning following except that—

- (a) the permitted hours shall end at midnight on any Sunday on which music and dancing is not provided after midnight;

(b) where music and dancing end between midnight on any Sunday and 3 a.m. the permitted hours on that Sunday shall end when the music and dancing end.

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.

The above restrictions do not prohibit:

- (a) during the first twenty minutes after the above hours the consumption of the alcohol on the premises;
- (b) 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;
- (c) during the first thirty minutes after the above hours the consumption of the alcohol on the premises by persons taking meals there if the alcohol was supplied for consumption as ancillary to the meals;
- (d) consumption of the alcohol on the premises or the taking of sale or supply of alcohol to any person residing in the licensed premises;
- (e) the ordering of alcohol to be consumed off the premises, or the despatch by the vendor of the alcohol so ordered;
- (f) the sale of alcohol to a trader or club for the purposes of the trade or club;
- (g) 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;
- (h) the taking of alcohol from the premises by a person residing there; or
- (i) the supply of alcohol for consumption on the premises to any private friends of a person residing there who are bona fide entertained by him at his own expense, or the consumption of alcohol by persons so supplied; or
- (j) the supply of alcohol for consumption on the premises to persons employed there for the purposes of the business carried on by the holder of the licence, or the consumption of liquor so supplied, if the liquor is supplied at the expense of their employer or of the person carrying on or in charge of the business on the premises.

Hot food and hot drinks may be sold for up to thirty minutes after the end of normal permitted hours.

Children in Bars

No person under fourteen shall be in the bar of the licensed premises during the permitted hours unless one of the following applies:

- (1) He is the child of the holder of the premises licence.
- (2) He resides in the premises, but is not employed there.
- (3) He is in the bar solely for the purpose of passing to or from some part of the premises which is not a bar and to or from which there is no other convenient means of access or egress.

(4) The bar is in railway refreshment rooms or other premises constructed, fitted and intended to be used bona fide for any purpose to which the holding of the licence is ancillary.

In this condition "bar" includes any place exclusively or mainly used for the consumption of intoxicating liquor. But an area is not a bar when it is usual for it to be, and it is, set apart for the service of table meals and alcohol is only sold or supplied to persons as an ancillary to their table meals.

Public Entertainment

Music and dancing including entertainment of the like kind. Public Entertainment consisting of music and singing provided solely by the reproduction of recorded sound.

- Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday until 01:00 hrs
- Thursday, Friday and Saturday until 02:00 hrs
- Sunday until 12midnight

Conditions

1. This licence is issued in respect of the Ground Floor only
2. The inward opening doors giving exit into Mile End Road shall be locked back fully open fully open at all times that the premises are occupied
3. Live performances shall be restricted to the raised area in the Ground Storey only
4. The maximum number of persons to be accommodated at any one time in the ground floor bar shall not exceed 180.

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

Annex 2 - Conditions consistent with the operating Schedule

None

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:
15 Jul 2005



Part B - Premises licence summary

Premises licence number

16913

Premises details

Postal address of premises, or if none, ordnance survey map reference or description
(The New Globe)
359 Mile End Road

Post town
London

Post code
E3 4QS

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 provision of regulated entertainment

The times the licence authorises the carrying out of licensable activities

- a. On weekdays, other than Christmas Day, Good Friday or New Year's Eve, 10 a.m. to 11 p.m.
- b. On Sundays, other than Christmas Day or New Year's Eve, 12 noon to 10.30 p.m.
- c. On Good Friday, 12 noon to 10.30 p.m.
- d. On Christmas Day, 12 noon to 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.
- e. On New Year's Eve, except on a Sunday, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.
- f. On New Year's Eve on a Sunday, 12 noon to 10.30 p.m.
- g. 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).

❖ **Special Hours Certificate**

Ground Floor only

Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday until 01:00 hrs the following day

Thursday, Friday and Saturday until 02:00 hrs the following day

Public Entertainment

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday until 01:00 hrs

Thursday, Friday and Saturday until 02:00 hrs

Sunday until 12midnight

See full licence for drinking up time

The opening hours of the premises

These are not restricted

Name, (registered) address of holder of premises licence

Munawar Hussain	Ashfaq-UI Bari
██████████	██████████████████
██████	██████████████████
██████████	██████████
	██████████
██████████████████	██████████████████

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

On and off

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

N/A

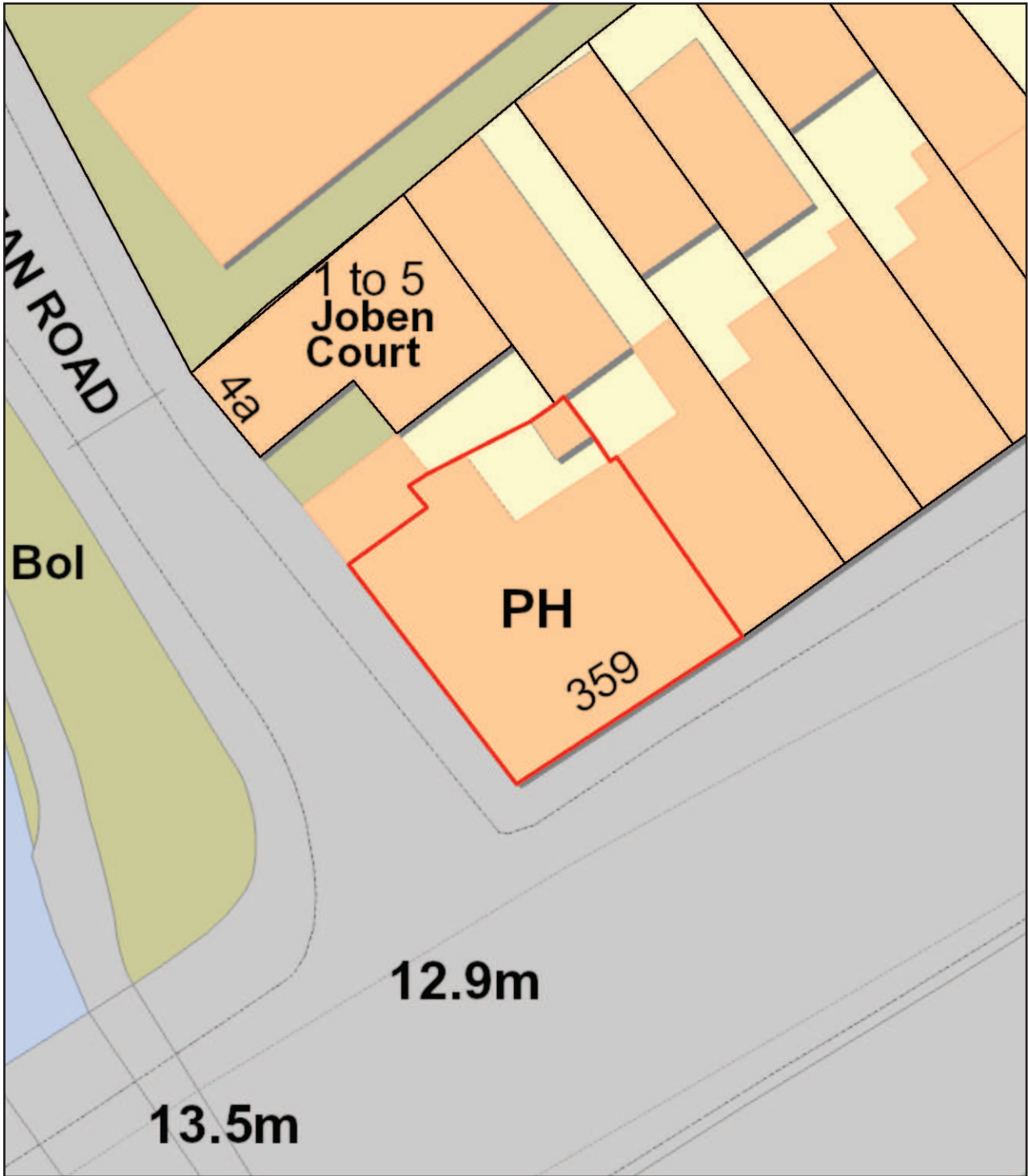
Name of designated premises supervisor where the premises licence authorises for the supply of alcohol

Munawar Hussain

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

No

Appendix 3

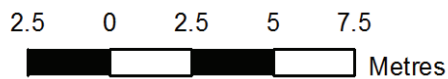


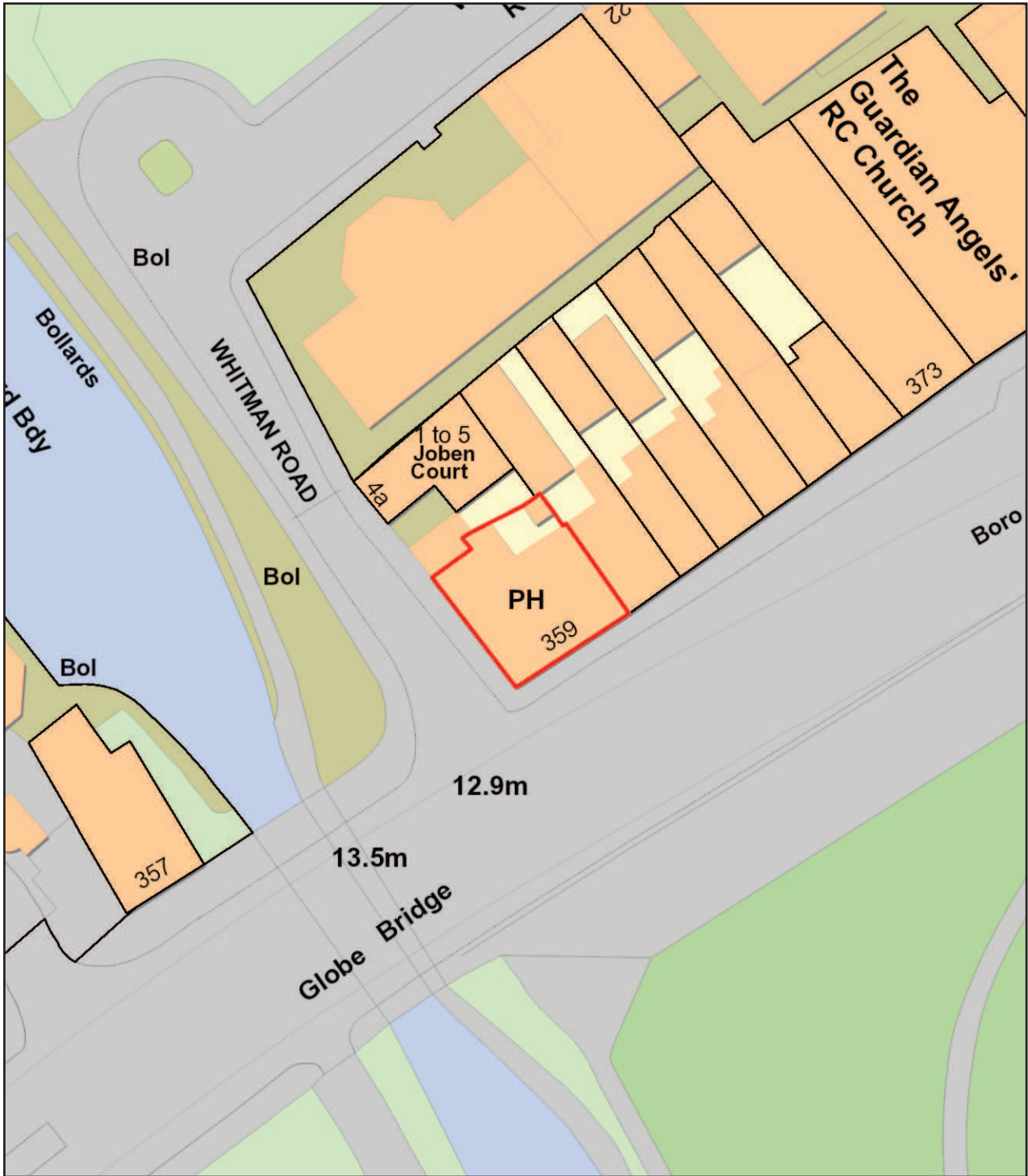
359 Mile End Road

Map 1



Scale 1:283



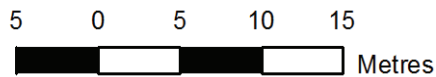


359 Mile End Road

Map 2



Scale 1:567



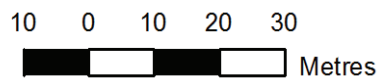


359 Mile End Road

Map 3



Scale 1:1417



Appendix 4

The New Globe
359 Mile End Road,
E3 4SQ

**Directorate of Law,
Probity and Governance
Democratic Services,
Town Hall, Mulberry, Place
5 Clove Crescent, London, E14 2BQ**

Location : The New Globe Public House, Mile End, London, E3 4QS

**Re: Application for a review of the premises licence for the " The New Globe,
359 Mile, End Road, London, E3 4QS**

Dear Sir / Madam,

I refer to the application made by Metropolitan police, and being the Premises License holder would like to make following presentation.

We are the new Lease Holders and took over the possession of the property in June 2013. The pub was closed for the renovation works and reopened, with provision of necessary equipment to prevent the of crime and disorder. Internal and External cameras were installed.

I referrer to the following incidents

13 April 2014, 2.03 am,

15th June 2014, 00:10 am

Please note that these incidents took place outside the premises, and we were no longer the lease holder of these premises. Even police has confirmed in the letter that there was no any statement form the Landlady, who was closing the Public House and why the people were fighting outside the public house for these tow incidents

23 rd August 2014 at 1:52 am

Please note that incident took place on the other side of the mile end road, In front of the park, Not New Globe Public House. It is being stated that any incident takes place any where in the street or main road, it is because of the premises.

I believe that there have been many incidents which could have been took place, in late nights even after public house had been closed. I raise the question, can the Licensing Police confirm and show us their records that there was not any history

of the Incidents after the Public house closing timing (2 am) . And there was not any incident took place even in the evenings or late afternoons.

There was no any witness and case was closed , however being referred to the Public House.

There is 24 hr off license at No 369 Mile End , Shown in the following photograph



They sell the cans of the beer, and people get drink outside the street and is shown in the following photograph

Photograph showing the The ‘ cans ‘ of the beer , in the Whitman Road
In front of Children’s School Gate’



Photograph showing the ‘ Laughing Gas Bottle ‘ in front of the school gate



14 September 2014. 11: 15 pm

The fight took place; however, it was sudden incident and took place due to some argumentation in between parties involved. However these incidents take place on many public places even (like bus stops, train stations, in side the buses. etc)

14 September 2014 2:30 am

In reference to this incident it is being stated that somebody go outside from the pub house or the shop and group of people assaulted the victim. This is an act of Anti social behavior.

4 October 2014,

The fight took place in the street, and there is no any reason that it was caused by the public house. It might had happened between the people who know each other

INCIDENT ON 29Th November 2014.

It is confirmed that fight took place inside the public house between the people who know each other. They were regular visitors of the pub and fight out brook due to some argumentation between the people involved in the incident. It was difficult for the security guards to stop many people involved in the fight.

The representative contends,

That, this is undue to relate all incidents to the “ Public House. In other words it is being reflected that, Public House “ is the only factor or the generator of the crime in the area. Therefore there are many concerns which are being raised

1. Is there no history of the incidents or crimes out of hours of operation of the pub? in the close vicinity or
2. Did the fights never take place in front of the park?
3. Did fights never take place in public places like bus stops, shops, train stations, inside the trains or buses?
4. Are there no any fights in the pubs within walking distance to the Premises given in the list below?

The Half Moon
213-223 Mile End Road
London
020 7790 6810
The Palm Tree

127 Grove Road
London
020 8980 2918
The Bancroft Arms

410 Mile End Road
London
020 7790 3014
The Crown

223 Grove Road
London
020 8880 7261

The Lord Tredegar

Lichfield Road, Bow, London, E3 5AT
020 8983 0130
Map results for PUBS IN MILE END

The Morgan Arms

www.morganarmsbow.com/

The Morgan Arms is a swanky East London **pub** with fabulous food, fine wine and real ales. It is situated close to **Mile End**, Bow Road Tube Stations and Bow ...

However ,

After the incident of 29 November 2014, Several Steps have been taken by the Licensee, to prevent disorder and crime, which include the following measures

- 1- Employed two SIA Security Staff for the busy days ,ie from Thursday to Saturdays
- 2- CCTV Up gradation to the required standards of recording up to 30 days
- 3- Maintained all the refusal records and Necessary Log Books , incident record and reporting logs
- 4- Stopped the entrance into Public House after 0 0:00 , only people , which entered before 0:00 would be served
- 5- No alcohol is allowed outside

We are pleased to work with the ‘ Lice icing authority and Police’’ and take necessary steps of eliminate the crime and disorder and agree the terms and conditions 1- 6 set by the metropolitan police.

We have already employed 2 SIA staff on Thursday- Friday and Saturday from 7 pm to closing hours

However, we do not agree to reduce the hours of the operation of public house. It will reduce the revenue of the property to a substantial level to sustain the financial viability of the premises.

Please note that we have already taken some steps to reduce disorder and crime in the premises or outside the premises, and there is no such incident which has been reported after 29Th November 2014.

I will be attending sub- committee and represent my case .

Regards

M Hussain (Premises License holder)

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

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. Licensing authorities and other responsible authorities (in considering applications) and applicants for premises licences and clubs premises certificates (in preparing their operating schedules) should consider whether the measures set out below are appropriate to promote the licensing objectives.
2. Any risk assessment to identify appropriate measures should consider the individual circumstances of the premises and the nature of the local area, and take into account a range of factors including:
 - the nature, type and location of the venue;

- the activities being conducted there and the potential risk which these activities could pose to the local area;
- the location (including the locality in which the premises are situated and knowledge of any local initiatives); and
- the anticipated clientele.

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

3. 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, they become enforceable under the law and breach could give rise to prosecution.
4. Licensing authorities should carefully consider conditions to ensure that they are not only appropriate but realistic, practical and achievable, so that they are capable of being met. Failure to comply with conditions attached to a licence or certificate could give rise to a prosecution, in particular, as the provision of unauthorised licensable activities under the 2003 Act, 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 must be excluded.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

RADIO LINKS AND TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS

Two-way radio links and telephone communications connecting staff of premises and clubs to local police and other premises can enable rapid responses to situations that may endanger the customers and staff on and around licensed premises. It is recommended that radio links or telephone communications systems should be considered for licensed premises in city and town centre leisure areas with a high density of premises selling alcohol. These conditions may also be appropriate in other areas. It is recommended that a condition requiring a radio or telephone link to the police should include the following requirements:

- the equipment is kept in working order (when licensable activities are taking place);
- the 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;
- relevant police instructions/directions are complied with where possible; and
- instances of crime or disorder are reported via the radio 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 relation to:

- keeping out individuals excluded by court bans or by the licence holder;
- searching those suspected of carrying illegal drugs, or carrying offensive weapons;
- assisting in the implementing of the premises' age verification policy; and
- ensuring that queues outside premises and departure of customers from premises do not undermine the licensing objectives.

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, it may also be appropriate for conditions to stipulate:

- That a sufficient number of supervisors be available (possibly requiring both male and female supervisors);
- the displaying of name badges;
- the carrying of proof of registration; and
- where, and at what times, they should be in operation.

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

RESTRICTING ACCESS TO GLASSWARE

Traditional glassware and bottles may be used as weapons or result in accidents and can cause very serious injuries. Conditions can prevent sales of drinks in glass for consumption on the premises. This should be expressed in clear terms and can include the following elements:

- no glassware, whether open or sealed, shall be given to customers on the premises whether at the bar or by staff service away from the bar; or
- no customers carrying glassware 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 given to customers 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.

The banning of glass may also be a relevant and appropriate measure to promote public safety (see Part 2).

ALTERNATIVES TO TRADITIONAL GLASSWARE

Where appropriate, consideration should therefore be given to conditions requiring the use of safer alternatives to prevent crime and disorder, and in the interests of public safety. Location and style of the venue and the activities carried on there are particularly important in assessing whether a condition is appropriate. 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 alternatives to traditional glassware may be an appropriate condition during the showing of televised live sporting events,

such as international football matches, when there may be high states of excitement and emotion.

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 (e.g. glasses and opened bottles) for example, by requiring the use of bottle bins on the premises. This may again be appropriate to prevent the use of these containers as offensive weapons, or to prevent consumption of alcohol, in surrounding streets after individuals have left the premises. Restrictions on taking open containers from the premises may also be appropriate 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 location of each camera, the requirement to maintain cameras in working order, to retain recordings for an appropriate period of time and produce images from the system in a required format immediately to the police and local authority. The police should provide individuals conducting risk assessments as part of preparing their operating schedules with advice on the use of CCTV to prevent crime.

RESTRICTIONS ON DRINKING AREAS

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

Restrictions on drinking areas may also be relevant and appropriate 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 can also be considered for licensed premises or clubs where overcrowding may lead to disorder and violence. If such a condition is appropriate, door supervisors may be required to ensure that the numbers are appropriately controlled (see above).

PROOF OF AGE CARDS

It is unlawful for persons aged under 18 years to buy or attempt to buy alcohol just as it is unlawful to sell or supply alcohol to them. To prevent the commission of these criminal offences, the mandatory conditions require licensed premises to ensure that they have in place an age verification policy. This requires the production of age verification (which must meet defined criteria) before alcohol is served to persons who appear to staff at the premises to be under 18 (or other minimum age set by premises).

Such verification must include the individual's photograph, date of birth and a holographic mark e.g. driving licence, passport, military ID. Given the value and importance of such personal documents, and because not everyone aged 18 years or over necessarily has such documents, the Government endorses the use of ID cards which bear the PASS (Proof of Age Standards Scheme) hologram. PASS is the UK's national proof of age accreditation scheme which sets and maintains minimum criteria for proof of age card issuers to meet. The inclusion of the PASS hologram on accredited cards, together with the verification made by card issuers regarding the personal details of an applicant, gives the retailer the assurance that the holder is of relevant age to buy or be served age-restricted goods. PASS cards are available to people under the age of 18 for other purposes such as access to 15 rated films at cinema theatres so care must be taken to check that the individual is over 18 when attempting to purchase or being served alcohol.

CRIME PREVENTION NOTICES

It may be appropriate 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 voluntarily display 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 appropriate 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 licences or club premises certificates in an area. This may be unlawful under current law. It is also likely to be unlawful for licensing authorities or the police to promote generalised voluntary schemes or codes of practice in relation to price discounts on alcoholic drinks, 'happy hours' or drinks promotions. The mandatory licensing conditions (see chapter 10 of the statutory guidance) ban defined types of behaviour referred to as 'irresponsible promotions'.

SIGNAGE

It may be appropriate that the hours at which licensable activities are permitted to take place are displayed on or immediately outside the premises so that it is clear if breaches of these terms are taking place. Similarly, it may be appropriate 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 that have exceptionally high capacities, are used primarily or exclusively for the sale and consumption of alcohol, and provide little or no seating for their customers.

Where 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 Chapter 10 to control entry for the purpose of compliance with the capacity limit.

Appendix 7

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 public nuisance, including 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 appropriate 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 for the prevention of public nuisance. Licensing authorities are best placed to determine what hours are appropriate. However, the four licensing objectives should be paramount considerations at all times.

Restrictions could be appropriate 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 appropriate 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 are 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 appropriate, licensing authorities should be aware of the need to avoid 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 licence holder to take measures to ensure that music will not be audible above background level at the nearest noise sensitive location;
- require licence holder to undertake routine monitoring to ensure external levels of music are not excessive and take action where appropriate;
- noise limiters on amplification equipment used at the premises (if other measures have been unsuccessful);
- prominent, clear and legible notices to be 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; and
- the placing of refuse – such as bottles – into receptacles outside the premises to take place at times that will minimise the disturbance to nearby properties.

NOXIOUS SMELLS

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

LIGHT POLLUTION

Flashing or particularly bright lights at the 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 crime prevention objective may also be relevant as appropriate 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 8

Appendix 8

Licensing Policy Adopted by the London Borough of Tower Hamlets in relation to the Prevention of Crime and Disorder

- 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 9

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

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 (2.34)

Licence conditions should not duplicate other legislation (1.17).

Necessary and appropriate conditions should normally focus on the most sensitive periods (2.37) 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 (2.39).

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.