

Appendix 170

Lavine Miller-Johnson

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: 04 August 2020 11:30
To: Licensing
Subject: E1 / Site 5 license application

Good morning,

I have recently been made aware that the license for Site 5 is currently under review. I feel as though this venue is majorly important for the local area and is supporting jobs, the music scene and peoples mental wellbeing through a time of severe hardship. I am a huge fan of the work they have done in such a short space of time and for this venue to not be granted a license would not only mean that it's employees would lose out, but that E1 itself is in danger. E1 is a fantastic night club that draws sell out crowds, week in week out, nurturing electronic music talent and providing thousands of people with a much needed boost to their lives with clubbing nights that are safe, exciting and a real testimony to the industry. The music scene is such a huge part of British culture it would be a travesty for E1 to shut down due to the loss of income that Site 5 is providing.

Please – I hope you consider their application carefully and approve it. London needs venues like Site 5, or people will struggle to feel normal in these difficult times.

Thank you

Robert Clutterbuck
Assistant Manager

RSM UK Audit LLP
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

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Appendix 171

Lavine Miller-Johnson

From: Piero Maludrottu [REDACTED]
Sent: 04 August 2020 10:25
To: Licensing
Subject: Support E1 License

Dear licensing,

As a local resident to Studio spaces, address [REDACTED], I would like to support the application as it bring so much positive vibe to the area, E1 has always run a safe operation and it's so nice to have a safe place to go eat and drink.

Kind Regards Piero Maludrottu

Sent from my iPhone

Appendix 172

Lavine Miller-Johnson

From: Kathy Driver on behalf of Licensing
Sent: 13 July 2020 14:41
To: Lavine Miller-Johnson
Subject: FW: Vary Premises License Application - Studio Spaces

From: Will Paterson [mailto: [REDACTED]]
Sent: 13 July 2020 13:59
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: Licensing; [REDACTED]; [REDACTED]
Subject: Re: Vary Premises License Application - Studio Spaces

Glad to hear it!

On Mon, 13 Jul 2020 at 13:42, <[REDACTED]> wrote:

Thanks guys,

Had the weekend off so very good thanks!!

Thanks for agreeing conditions.

Kind Regards

Mark



PC Mark Perry
Central East Licensing Unit
Metropolitan Police Service (MPS)

[REDACTED], Email [REDACTED]

A: Licensing Office, 2nd Floor Stoke Newington Police Station

From: Yuval Hen [REDACTED]
Sent: 13 July 2020 12:27
To: Perry Mark J - CE-CU [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: Re: Vary Premises License Application - Studio Spaces

Hi Mark,

Hope you had a good weekend.

Thank you, I agree to condition,

Kind regards,

Yuval

Sent from my iPhone

On 13 Jul 2020, at 11:46, [REDACTED] wrote:

Hi all,

Below are the conditions I would like for the outside area, please let me know if they are acceptable.

1. The premises shall install and maintain a comprehensive CCTV system as per the minimum requirements of the Tower Hamlets Police Licensing Team. 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. Viewing of recordings shall be made available immediately upon the request of Police or authorised officer throughout the entire 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 are open. This staff member must be able to provide a Police or authorised council officer copies of recent CCTV images or data with the absolute minimum of delay when requested.
3. There shall be a personal licence holder on duty on the premises at all times when the premises are authorised to sell alcohol.
4. A minimum of 1 SIA licensed door supervisors per 100 customers shall be on duty at the premises at all times whilst it is open for business
5. An incident log shall be kept at the premises, and be available on request to the Police or an authorised officer. It must be completed within 24 hours of any incident and will record the following:
 - a) all crimes reported to the venue;
 - b) all ejections of patrons;
 - c) any complaints received concerning crime and disorder
 - d) any incidents of disorder;
 - e) all seizures of drugs or offensive weapons;
 - f) any faults in the CCTV system, searching equipment or scanning equipment;
 - g) any refusal of the sale of alcohol;
 - h) any visit by a relevant authority or emergency service.
6. In the event that a serious assault is committed on the premises (or appears to have been committed) the management will immediately ensure that:
 - a) the police (and, where appropriate, the London Ambulance Service) are called without delay;
 - b) all measures that are reasonably practicable are taken to apprehend any suspects pending the arrival of the police;

- c) the crime scene is preserved so as to enable a full forensic investigation to be carried out by the police; and
- d) such other measures are taken (as appropriate) to fully protect the safety of all persons present on the premises.

7. All drinking vessels used in the venue shall be polycarbonate. All drinks in glass bottles are to be decanted into polycarbonate containers or polycarbonate carafes prior to being served. Customers shall not be permitted to leave their table carrying any such glass bottles or drink directly from the bottle.

8. Challenge 25 proof of age scheme shall be operated at the premises where the only acceptable forms of identification are recognised photographic identification cards, such as a driving licence, passport or proof of age card with the PASS Hologram.

Kind Regards

<image001.jpg>

PC Mark Perry

Central East Licensing Unit

Metropolitan Police Service (MPS)

T: [REDACTED]

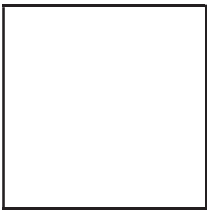
A: Licensing Office, 2nd Floor Stoke Newington Police Station

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Will Paterson
E1 Diary Manager


 110 Pennington Street, E1W 2BB

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Appendix 173

Lavine Miller-Johnson

From: Nicola Cadzow
Sent: 06 August 2020 11:37
To: Licensing; Corinne Holland
Cc: [REDACTED] 'Yuval Hen'; [REDACTED]
Subject: 129289 - Variation of premises licence at Studio Spaces Ltd Unit 2, 110 Pennington Street, London

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

Dear Licensing,

I have no objections to the variation of premise licence for Studio Spaces Unit 2 110 Pennington Street London, ref 129289 based on:

- 1) No recent history of noise complaints from the premise, nor from previous TENs for use of the external space
- 2) Agreement by the applicant to amend condition in the operating schedule for the prevention of public nuisance (see email trail) as follows: *sound system for outside use to be controlled by sound limiter and all music noise to be in audible at residential premises.*

Kind regards

Nicola Cadzow
Environmental Health Technical Officer
Environmental Protection Team
Place Directorate
London Borough of Tower Hamlets
John Onslow House
London E3 5EQ

[REDACTED]

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#BlackLivesMatter



From: Yuval Hen [REDACTED]
Sent: 06 August 2020 11:19
To: Nicola Cadzow
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: Re: 129289 - Variation of premises licence at Studio Spaces Ltd Unit 2, 110 Pennington Street, London

Hi Nicola,

Good to hear from you,
We agree to this condition.
Kind regards,
Yuval

Sent from my iPhone

On 6 Aug 2020, at 11:14, Nicola Cadzow [REDACTED] wrote:

Hi Shaun,

I am reviewing the variation of premise licence application for Studio Spaces Unit 2 110 Pennigton Street (ref 129289),

I want to clarify a point. In the operating schedule for prevention of public nuisance it says:

“Sound system for outside use to be controlled by a sound limiter and all music noise to be inaudible at residents” This appears to an unfinished condition. At residents what? Can you confirm that the condition to be amended to read..... **inaudible at residential premises.**

Await your confirmation

regards

Nicola Cadzow

Environmental Health Technical Officer
Environmental Protection Team
Place Directorate
London Borough of Tower Hamlets
John Onslow House
London E3 5EQ



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<image001.jpg>

Appendix 174

Noise while the premise is in use

General Advice

If they conclude this is a problem Members should consider whether it is possible to carry out suitable and proportionate noise control measures so that noise leakage is prevented. In addition Members may consider that only certain activities are suitable.

The hours of operation also need to be considered (see below).

If Members believe that there is a substantial problem of noise while the premises are in use and it cannot be proportionately address by licensing conditions they should refuse the application.

Licensing Policy

The policy recognises that noise nuisance can be an issue, especially if a premises is open late at night. (See Sections 9.1 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 14.10).

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 9.2 of the Licensing Policy).

The Licensing Authority will consider attaching conditions to prevent nuisance. 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 where public nuisance is being caused by noise coming from the premises and the closure of the premises is necessary to prevent that nuisance.

Guidance Issued under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003

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 (2.15).

Licence conditions should not duplicate other legislation (1.16).

Necessary and appropriate conditions should normally focus on the most sensitive periods (2.19) 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.

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.

Appendix 175

Anti-Social Behaviour from Patrons Leaving the Premises

General Advice

Members need to bear in mind that once patrons have left a premises they are no longer under direct control. Members will need to be satisfied that there is a link between the way the premises is operating and the behaviour that is complained of. An example of this would be that irresponsible drinking is being encouraged. Before deciding that any particular licensing conditions are proportionate, Members will also need to be satisfied that other legislation is not a more effective route. For example, if the problem is drinking in the street it may be that the Council should designate the area as a place where alcohol cannot be consumed in public.

Members may also wish to consider whether the hours of opening relate to any problems of anti-social behaviour.

If Members believe that there is a substantial problem of anti-social behaviour and it cannot be proportionately addressed by licensing conditions they should refuse the application.

Licensing Policy

The policy recognises that other legislation or measures may be more appropriate but also states that licensing laws are “a key aspect of such control and will always be part of an overall approach to the management of the evening and night time economy” (see Section 4.1 to 4.1 of the Licensing Policy).

The Licensing Authority expects the applicant to have addressed all crime and disorder issues relating to the premises in their operating schedule and to have sought appropriate advice. (See Sections 3.2 of the Licensing Policy)

The Licensing Authority will consider attaching conditions to deter crime and disorder and these may include Conditions drawn from the Model Poll of Conditions relating to Crime and Disorder. (See Appendix 1 of the Licensing Policy). In particular Members may wish to consider (this list is not exhaustive):

- Bottle Bans
- Plastic containers
- CCTV (outside the premises)
- Restrictions on open containers for “off sales”
- Proof of Age scheme
- Crime prevention notices
- Drink promotions-aimed at stopping irresponsible promotions
- Signage

Cumulative Impact

There is a process by which the Licensing Authority can determine that an area is saturated following representations. However, the process for this involves wide consultation and cannot come from representations about a particular application. (See Section of the Licensing Policy).

Police Powers

The Licensing Act 2003, Part 8 gives a senior police officer the power to close a premises for up to 24 hours where the officer believes there is, or is likely to be disorder on or in the vicinity and closure is necessary in the interests of public.

Guidance Issued under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003

The key role of the Police is acknowledged (2.1).

Conditions attached to licences cannot seek to manage the behaviour of customers once they are beyond the direct management of the licence holder, but can relate to the immediate vicinity of the premises as they seek entry or leave (1.16).

Conditions are best targeted on deterrence and preventing crime and disorder (2.3) CCT inside out, communication, police liaison, no glasses are all relevant

There is also guidance issued around public nuisance (2.15 2.21).

The pool of conditions, adopted by the Council is recommended (see Appendix 3 of the Licensing Policy). Licence conditions should not duplicate other legislation (1.16).

Necessary and appropriate conditions should normally focus on the most sensitive periods 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 (2.18 2.21).

Licensing law is not the primary mechanism for the general control of nuisance and anti-social behaviour by individuals once they are away from the licensed premises and, therefore, beyond the direct control of the individual, club or business holding the licence, certificate or authorisation concerned (14.13).

Other Legislation

Crime and Disorder Act 1998

The Council has a duty under Section 1 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to do all it reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder.

The Act also introduced a wide range of measures designed to address anti-social behaviour committed by adults and young people. These include:

- Anti-Social Behaviour Orders
- Child Curfew Schemes
- Truancy
- Parenting Orders
- Separation Orders
- Tackling Racism

Appendix 176

Prevention of Public Nuisance

- 9.1 Licensed premises, especially those operating late at night and in the early hours of the morning, can cause a range of nuisances impacting on people living, working or sleeping in the vicinity of the premises.
- 9.2 The concerns mainly relate to noise nuisance both from the premises and customer egress, light pollution, noxious smells and disruption from parked vehicles and due regard will be taken of the impact these may have in considering a licence. The Licensing Authority will expect Operating Schedules to satisfactorily address these issues. Applicants are advised to seek advice from the Council's Environmental Health Officers before preparing their plans and Schedules.
- 9.3 The Licensing Authority, where its discretion is engaged, will consider, where appropriate, attaching conditions to licences and permissions to prevent the problems identified in Section 18 of this Policy (Special Cumulative Impact Policy for the Brick Lane and Bethnal Green Area), and these may include conditions drawn from the Model Pool of Conditions found in the Secretary of States Guidance.
- 9.4 Street furniture placing of street furniture, which includes advertising boards, on the highway can cause a public nuisance by way of obstruction, or encourage consumption of alcohol on an unlicensed area. The Licensing Authority expects applicants to have ensured that they fully comply with the Council's rules relating to authorisation of obstructions on the highway, and that the required authorisations are obtained prior to submitting a licence application. Where proportionate and appropriate, and its discretion is engaged, the Licensing Authority will impose conditions in relation to street furniture, including on private land.
- 9.5 Fly Posting The Council has experienced problems with fly posting in relation to venues that offer entertainment. Fly posting is the unauthorised posting of posters advertisements etc. Where it considers it proportionate and appropriate, and its discretion is engaged, the Licensing Authority will attach conditions relating to the control of fly posting to ensure that venues clearly prohibit all fly posting in their contract terms with others and they effectively enforce this control.

Appendix 177

public nuisance by the Home Office under Section 12 of the Licensing Act 2003

updated April 2018

Public nuisance

- 2.15 The 2003 Act enables licensing authorities and responsible authorities, through representations, to consider what constitutes public nuisance and what is appropriate to prevent it in terms of conditions attached to specific premises licences and club premises certificates. It is therefore important that in considering the promotion of this licensing objective, licensing authorities and responsible authorities focus on the effect of the licensable activities at the specific premises on persons living and working (including those carrying on business) in the area around the premises which may be disproportionate and unreasonable. The issues will mainly concern noise nuisance, light pollution, noxious smells and litter.
- 2.16 Public nuisance is given a statutory meaning in many pieces of legislation. It is however not narrowly defined in the 2003 Act and retains its broad common law meaning. It may include in appropriate circumstances the reduction of the living and working amenity and environment of other persons living and working in the area of the licensed premises. Public nuisance may also arise as a result of the adverse effects of artificial light, dust, odour and insects or where its effect is prejudicial to health.
- 2.17 Conditions relating to noise nuisance will usually concern steps appropriate to control the levels of noise emanating from premises. This might be achieved by a simple measure such as ensuring that doors and windows are kept closed after a particular time, or persons are not permitted in garden areas of the premises after a certain time. More sophisticated measures like the installation of acoustic curtains or rubber speaker mounts to mitigate sound escape from the premises may be appropriate. However, conditions in relation to live or recorded music may not be enforceable in circumstances where the entertainment activity itself is not licensable (see chapter 16). Any conditions appropriate to promote the prevention of public nuisance should be tailored to the type, nature and characteristics of the specific premises and its licensable activities. Licensing authorities should avoid inappropriate or disproportionate measures that could deter events that are valuable to the community, such as live music. Noise limiters, for example, are expensive to purchase and install and are likely to be a considerable burden for smaller venues.
- 2.18 As with all conditions, those relating to noise nuisance may not be appropriate in certain circumstances where provisions in other legislation adequately protect those living in the area of the premises. But as stated earlier in this Guidance, the approach of licensing authorities and responsible authorities should be one of prevention and when their powers are engaged, licensing authorities should be aware of the fact that other legislation may not adequately cover concerns raised in relevant representations and additional conditions may be appropriate.

- 2.19 Where applications have given rise to representations, any appropriate conditions should normally focus on the most sensitive periods. For example, the most sensitive period for people being disturbed by unreasonably loud music is at night and into the early morning when residents in adjacent properties may be attempting to go to sleep or are sleeping. This is why there is still a need for a licence for performances of live music between 11 pm and 8 am. In certain circumstances, conditions relating to noise emanating from the premises may also be appropriate to address any disturbance anticipated as customers enter and leave.
- 2.20 Measures to control light pollution will also require careful thought. Bright lighting outside premises which is considered appropriate to prevent crime and disorder may itself give rise to light pollution for some neighbours. Applicants, licensing authorities and responsible authorities will need to balance these issues.
- 2.21 Beyond the immediate area surrounding the premises, these are matters for the personal responsibility of individuals under the law. An individual who engages in anti-social behaviour is accountable in their own right. However, it would be perfectly reasonable for a licensing authority to impose a condition, following relevant representations, that requires the licence holder or club to place signs at the exits from the building encouraging patrons to be quiet until they leave the area, or that, if they wish to smoke, to do so at designated places on the premises instead of outside, and to respect the rights of people living nearby to a peaceful night.

Appendix 178

Crime and Disorder

- .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 and to store prescribed information.
- .2 When addressing crime and disorder the applicant should initially identify any particular issues (having regard to their particular type of premises and or activities) which are likely to adversely affect the promotion of the crime and disorder licensing objective. Such steps as are required to deal with these identified issues should be included within the applications operating schedule. Where the Metropolitan Police, acting as a responsible authority, makes recommendations in respect of an application relating to the licensing objectives the Licensing Authority would expect the applicant to incorporate these into their operating schedule.
- .3 Applicants are recommended to seek advice from Council Officers and the Police as well as taking into account, as appropriate, local planning and transport policies, with tourism, cultural and crime prevention strategies, when preparing their plans and Schedules.
- .4 In addition to the requirements for the Licensing Authority to promote the licensing objectives, it also has duties under Section 1 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to do all it reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder in the Borough and to share prescribed information.
- .5 The Licensing Authority, if its discretion is engaged, will consider attaching Conditions to licences and permissions to deter and prevent crime and disorder both inside and immediately outside the premises and these may include Conditions drawn from the Model Pool of Conditions relating to Crime and Disorder given in the Secretary of State's Guidance.
- .6 The Licensing Authority, if its discretion is engaged, will attach conditions to licences, as appropriate where the conditions reflect local crime prevention strategies, for example the provision of closed circuit television cameras.

outing This is soliciting for custom. There has been a historic problem with Touting in the borough, mainly in relation to restaurants, and as such in 2006 the Council introduced a byelaw under Section 235 of the Local Government Act 19 2 for the good rule and government of the London Borough of Tower Hamlets and for the prevention and suppression of nuisances.

As a result, in relation to premises where there is intelligence that touting is, or has been carried out, the Licensing Authority, where its discretion is engaged will insert a standard condition that prohibits touting' as follows:-

- 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 meters radius of the premises as shown edged red on the attached plan.(marked as Appendix -)
- 2) Clear Signage to be placed in the restaurant windows stating that the premises supports the Council's No Touting' policy.

.8 responsible drinking The Licensing Authority expects alcohol to be promoted in a responsible way in the Borough. This should incorporate relevant industry standards, such as the Portman Group Code of Practice. Where appropriate and proportionate, if its discretion is engaged, the Licensing Authority will apply conditions to ensure responsible drinking. The Licensing Authority also recognises the positive contribution to best practice that Pubwatch and other similar schemes can make in promoting the licensing objectives and is committed to working with them.

Model Pool Conditions can be found in the Secretary of State's Guidance.

.9 Criminal Activity - There is certain criminal activity that may arise in connection with licensed premises which the Licensing Authority will treat particularly seriously. These are the use of the licensed premises:

- for the sale and distribution of drugs controlled under the Misuse of Drugs Act 19 1 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 illegal 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 employing a person who is disqualified from that work by reason of their immigration status in the
- for unlawful gambling and
- for the sale or storage of smuggled tobacco and alcohol.

The Secretary State's Guidance states that it is envisaged that licensing authorities, the police, the Home Office (Immigration Enforcement) 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 this 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.

- .10 In particular the Licensing Authority is mindful of the Secretary of State's Guidance " reviews arising in connection with crime".
- .11 From 1 April 201 , businesses which sell alcohol (for example, retailers of alcohol and trade buyers) will need to ensure that the wholesalers that they buy alcohol from have been approved by HM C under the Alcohol Wholesaler Registration Scheme (AWRS). They will need to check their wholesalers unique registration Number (RN) against the HM C online database which will be available from April 201 . This is an ongoing obligation and if a business is found to have bought alcohol from an unapproved wholesaler, they may be liable to a penalty or could even face criminal prosecution and their alcohol stock may be seized. Any trader who buys alcohol from a wholesaler for onward sale to the general public (known as a trade buyer) does not need to register unless they sell alcohol to other businesses. Examples of trade buyers would be pubs, clubs, restaurants, cafes, retailers and hotels. However, they will need to check that the wholesaler they purchase alcohol from is registered with HM C. Further information may be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/the-alcohol-wholesaler-registration-scheme-awrs>.

Smuggle goods

- .12 The Licensing Authority will exercise its discretion to add a standard condition as follows:-
- 1) The premises licence holder and any other persons responsible for the purchase of stock shall not purchase any goods from door-to-door sellers other than from established traders who provide full receipts at the time of delivery to provide traceability.
 - 2) The premises licence holder shall ensure that all receipts for goods bought include the following details:
 - i. Seller's name and address
 - ii. Seller's company details, if applicable
 - iii. Seller's VAT details, if applicable
 - iv. Vehicle registration detail, if applicable
 - 3) Legible copies of the documents referred to in 2) shall be retained on the premises and made available to officers on request.
 - 4) The trader shall obtain and use a detection device to verify that duty stamps are valid.
 - 5) Where the trader becomes aware that any alcohol may be not duty paid they shall inform the Police of this immediately.

Olympic Properties

- .13 Premises where Police intelligence shows that football supporters congregate within the borough should consider in their application form the following conditions:
- 1) On Match days for premises licensed for the supply of alcohol for consumption on the premises:
 - a) Drinks shall only be supplied in polypropylene or similar plastic and all bottled drinks shall be poured into such drinking vessels before being handed to the customer. These should be made of recyclable materials.
 - b) Registered door staff shall be employed to control the entry and exits to the premises and to manage any licensed outside area(s).

Appendix 179

licence issued by the Home Office under Section 12 of the Licensing Act 200

updated April 2018

Crime Inspector

- 2.1 Licensing authorities should look to the police as the main source of advice on crime and disorder. They should also seek to involve the local Community Safety Partnership (CSP).
- 2.2 In the exercise of their functions, licensing authorities should seek to cooperate with the Security Industry Authority (“SIA”) as far as possible and consider adding relevant conditions to licences where appropriate. The SIA also plays an important role in preventing crime and disorder by ensuring that door supervisors are properly licensed and, in partnership with police and other agencies, that security companies are not being used as fronts for serious and organised criminal activity. This may include making specific enquiries or visiting premises through intelligence led operations in conjunction with the police, local authorities and other partner agencies. Similarly, the provision of requirements for door supervision may be appropriate to ensure that people who are drunk, drug dealers or people carrying firearms do not enter the premises and ensuring that the police are kept informed.
- 2.3 Conditions should be targeted on deterrence and preventing crime and disorder including the prevention of illegal working in licensed premises (see paragraph 10.10). For example, where there is good reason to suppose that disorder may take place, the presence of closed-circuit television (CCTV) cameras both inside and immediately outside the premises can actively deter disorder, nuisance, anti-social behaviour and crime generally. Some licence holders may wish to have cameras on their premises for the prevention of crime directed against the business itself, its staff, or its customers. But any condition may require a broader approach, and it may be appropriate to ensure that the precise location of cameras is set out on plans to ensure that certain areas are properly covered and there is no subsequent dispute over the terms of the condition.
- 2.4 The inclusion of radio links and ring-round phone systems should be considered an appropriate condition for public houses, bars and nightclubs operating in city and town centre leisure areas with a high density of licensed premises. These systems allow managers of licensed premises to communicate instantly with the police and facilitate a rapid response to any disorder which may be endangering the customers and staff on the premises.

- 2.5 Conditions relating to the management competency of designated premises supervisors should not normally be attached to premises licences. It will normally be the responsibility of the premises licence holder as an employer, and not the licensing authority, to ensure that the managers appointed at the premises are competent and appropriately trained. The designated premises supervisor is the key person who will usually be responsible for the day to day management of the premises by the premises licence holder, including the prevention of disorder. A condition of this kind may only be justified as appropriate in rare circumstances where it can be demonstrated that, in the circumstances associated with particular premises, poor management competency could give rise to issues of crime and disorder and public safety.
- 2.6 The prevention of crime includes the prevention of immigration crime including the prevention of illegal working in licensed premises. Licensing authorities should work with Home Office Immigration Enforcement, as well as the police, in respect of these matters. Licence conditions that are considered appropriate for the prevention of illegal working in licensed premises might include requiring a premises licence holder to undertake right to work checks on all staff employed at the licensed premises or requiring that a copy of any document checked as part of a right to work check are retained at the licensed premises.

Appendix 180

Licensing Policy relating to hours of trading
All applications have to be considered on their own merits.

The Council has however adopted a set of framework hours as follows:

- Monday to Thursday, from 06:00 hrs to 23:30 hrs
- Friday and Saturday, from 06:00 hrs to 00:00 hrs (midnight)
- Sunday, from 06:00 hrs to 22:30 hrs

(see 14.8 of the Licensing Policy)

In considering the applicability of framework hours to any particular application regard should be had to the following

- Location
- Proposed hours of regulated activities, and the proposed hours the premises are open to the public
- The adequacy of the applicant's proposals to deal with issues of crime and disorder and public nuisance
- Previous history
- Access to public transport
- Proximity to other licensed premises, and their hours

(See 14.9 of the licensing policy)

Subject to any representations to the contrary in individual cases the following premises are not generally considered to contribute to late night anti-social behaviour and will therefore generally have greater freedom

- Theatres
- Cinemas
- Premises with club premises certificates