

**Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council
Licensing Act 2003 Statement of Licensing
Policy**

2025 - 2030

Contents

1 Introduction	4
1.1 Purpose	4
1.2 Consultation	4
1.3 Licensable Activities	5
2 Fundamental Principles	9
2.1 Background	9
2.2 The Licensing Objectives and Responsible Authorities	10
2.3 Balance	12
2.4 Relevancy	12
3 Cumulative Impact	13
4 Licensing Hours	17
5 Promotion of the Licensing Objectives	18
6 The Prevention of Crime and Disorder	19
7 Public Safety	22
8 The Prevention of Public Nuisance	24
9 The Protection of Children from Harm	27
9.1 General	27
9.2 Children and Cinemas	28
9.3 Children and Public Entertainment	28
9.4 Proof of Age Cards	28
9.5 Staffing Levels	29
9.6 Staff Training	29
10 Public Health Considerations	30
10.1 National Context	30
10.2 Local Context	30
11 Special Events in the Open Air or in Temporary Structures	32
12 Integrating strategies	33
12.1 Public Health	33

12.2 Safer Rotherham Partnership	33
12.3 Planning	33
12.4 Culture and Tourism	34
12.5 Building Control	35
12.6 Promotion of Equality	36
12.7 Disabled Access	37
12.8 Transport	37
12.9 Environmental Best Practice	37
12.10 Women's Safety	39
13 Duplication	40
14 Standardised Conditions	41
14.1 Model Conditions	41
14.2 Mandatory Conditions	41
15 Entitlement to Work in the UK	43
16 Personal Licences	44
17 Temporary Event Notices (TENs)	45
18 Enforcement	46
19 Live Music, Dancing, Theatre, Circuses and Street Arts	47
20 Wholesale of alcohol	48
21 Delegation of Functions	49
22 Period of Validity & Review	50
Appendices	
Appendix A Model conditions	
Appendix B Mandatory conditions	
Appendix C Right to work documentation	
Appendix D Guidance notes for applicants	
Appendix E Useful contacts	
Appendix F Licensing Objectives Policies	
Appendix G Operational Considerations	
Appendix H Core Hours Policy	

1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose

1.1.1 This Statement of Licensing Policy explains how the licensing authority will carry out its role under the Licensing Act 2003, during the next five years. During this period the licensing authority will keep the policy under review and may make revisions to the document following consultation with the bodies outlined below.

1.1.2 It will also:

- be used as a guide by members of the Licensing Authority in their decision making;
- inform applicants about how applications will be viewed and how a licensed premises is likely to be able to operate within the area of the Licensing Authority, albeit that each application will be examined and considered on an individual basis;
- inform residents and businesses about how applications will be viewed and how their needs will be addressed;
- Be used to support decisions made by the Licensing Authority when these decisions are challenged in a court of law.

1.1.3 This Policy is normally in place for five years but will be kept under review during that five year period.

1.2 Consultation

1.2.1 In developing this Statement, the Licensing Authority has consulted in accordance with section 5 of the Licensing Act 2003. This has included direct consultation with the following:

- South Yorkshire Police,
- South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service,
- The authority's Director of Public Health,
- Local responsible authorities identified under the Licensing Act 2003
- Persons/ bodies representative of local premises licence holders,
- Persons/ bodies representative of local club premise certificate holders,
- Persons/ bodies representative of local personal licence holders,
- Persons/ bodies representative of local business and residents,
- Local Town and Parish Councils,
- Local Ward Councillors,
- Local Members of Parliament,
- Members of the general public.

The views and any comments made by the above individuals / organisation have been considered and taken into account in the development of this policy.

1.3 Licensable Activities

1.3.1 The licensable activities are:

- the sale of alcohol by retail;
- the supply of alcohol by or on behalf of a club, or to the order of, a member of the club;
- the provision of late night refreshment, limited to hot food or hot drink, between 23:00 – 05:00;
- the provision of regulated entertainment.

1.3.2 Regulated entertainment requires a licence when it is performed in front of an audience and includes the following:

- a performance of a play;
- an exhibition of a film;
- an indoor sporting event;
- a boxing or wrestling entertainment (indoors and outdoors);
- a performance of live music (not incidental music, i.e. a piano in a restaurant);
- any playing of recorded music;
- A performance of dance and similar types of musical or dance related entertainment.

1.3.3 There are a number of exemptions listed in Schedule 2 to the Act namely:

- Film exhibitions solely for the purpose of demonstrating any product, advertising goods or services or providing information, education or instruction or forming part of an exhibit for any museum or art gallery.
- Live or recorded music which is incidental to some other activity which is not a licensable activity.
- Receipt and playing of live television programmes.
- Entertainment or entertainment facilities for the purpose of or incidental to religious meetings or services, or at a place of public religious worship.
- Entertainment or entertainment facilities at a garden fete or similar which is not promoted with a view to private gain.
- Morris dancing or similar or live unamplified music which is an integral part of such a performance.
- Entertainment or entertainment facilities on board a vehicle which is moving.
- Hot food or drinks which contain alcohol, or are supplied free of charge, or are supplied by a registered charity or person authorised by a registered charity or supplied on a moving vehicle.
- Hot drinks supplied by a vending machine.

1.3.4 As a result of deregulatory changes that have amended the 2003 Act, no licence is required for the following activities:

- Plays: no licence is required for performances between 08.00 and 23.00 on any day, provided that the audience does not exceed 500.
- Dance: no licence is required for performances between 08.00 and 23.00 on any day, provided that the audience does not exceed 500
- Films: no licence is required for 'not-for-profit' film exhibition held in community premises between 08.00 and 23.00 on any day provided that the audience does not exceed 500 and the organiser (a) gets consent to the screening from a person who is responsible for the premises; and (b) ensures that each such screening abides by age classification ratings.
- Indoor sporting events: no licence is required for an event between 08.00 and 23.00 on any day, provided that those present do not exceed 1000.
- Boxing or wrestling entertainment: no licence is required for a contest, exhibition or display of Greco-Roman wrestling, or freestyle wrestling between 08.00 and 23.00 on any day, provided that the audience does not exceed 1000.
- Live music: no licence permission is required for:
 - A performance of unamplified live music between 08.00 and 23.00 on any day, on any premises.
 - a performance of amplified live music between 08.00 and 23.00 on any day on premises authorised to sell alcohol for consumption on those premises, provided that the audience does not exceed 500.
 - A performance of amplified live music between 08.00 and 23.00 on any day, in a workplace that does not have a licence, provided that the audience does not exceed 500.
 - a performance of amplified live music between 08.00 and 23.00 on any day, in a church hall, village hall, community hall, or other similar community premises, that is not licensed by a premises licence to sell alcohol, provided that (a) the audience does not exceed 500, and (b) the organiser gets consent for the performance from a person who is responsible for the premises.
 - a performance of amplified live music between 08.00 and 23.00 on any day, at the non-residential premises of (i) a local authority, or (ii) a school, or (iii) a hospital, provided that (a) the audience does not exceed 500, and (b) the organiser gets consent for the performance on the relevant premises from: (i) the local authority concerned, or (ii) the school or (iii) the health care provider for the hospital.

- Recorded Music: no licence permission is required for:
 - any playing of recorded music between 08.00 and 23.00 on any day on premises authorised to sell alcohol for consumption on those premises, provided that the audience does not exceed 500.
 - any playing of recorded music between 08.00 and 23.00 on any day, in a church hall, village hall, community hall, or other similar community premises, that is not licensed by a premises licence to sell alcohol, provided that (a) the audience does not exceed 500, and (b) the organiser gets consent for the performance from a person who is responsible for the premises.
 - any playing of recorded music between 08.00 and 23.00 on any day, at the non- residential premises of (i) a local authority, or (ii) a school, or (iii) a hospital, provided that (a) the audience does not exceed 500, and (b) the organiser gets consent for the performance on the relevant premises from: (i) the local authority concerned, or (ii) the school proprietor or (iii) the health care provider for the hospital.

- Cross activity exemptions: no licence is required between 08.00 and 23.00 on any day, with no limit on audience size for:
 - Any entertainment taking place on the premises of the local authority where the entertainment is provided by or on behalf of the local authority;
 - Any entertainment taking place on the hospital premises of the health care provider where the entertainment is provided by or on behalf of the health care provider;
 - Any entertainment taking place on the premises of the school where the entertainment is provided by or on behalf of the school proprietor; and
 - Any entertainment (excluding films and a boxing or wrestling entertainment) taking place at a travelling circus, provided that (a) it takes place within a moveable structure that accommodates the audience, and (b) that the travelling circus has not been located on the same site for more than 28 consecutive days.

1.3.5 Where de-regulated activities take place on licensed premises, any licence conditions relating to 'live' music or entertainment will be suspended but it is possible to impose new, or reinstate existing, conditions following a review of a premises licence or club premises certificate.

1.3.6 When considering whether an activity constitutes 'the provision of Regulated Entertainment', each case will be treated on its own merits.

- 1.3.7 There will inevitably be a degree of judgement as to whether a performance is live music or not, so organisers of events are encouraged to contact the Licensing Authority to discuss whether a licence will be required.
- 1.3.8 It is a criminal offence under section 136 of the 2003 Act to carry on any of the licensable activities listed above other than in accordance with a licence or other authorisation under the 2003 Act. If an unauthorised activity takes place then the Police and local authorities have powers to take action.

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2. Fundamental Principles

2.1. Background

- This Statement of Licensing Policy is the key document relied upon when delivering the requirements of the Licensing Act 2003. However, all decisions relating to licences will be made on the merits of the individual case, having regard to this policy, including any Cumulative Impact Assessment in place, as part of the decision making process.
- All applications for new premises licences or variations need to be supported by an operating schedule. The schedule must specify (amongst other things) the steps which the applicant proposes to promote each of the licensing objectives. Each of the licensing objectives is of equal importance; therefore it is important that the applicant gives each of the four objectives the upmost consideration.
- Where appropriate, copies of the application paperwork must be provided to the agencies identified as responsible authorities under the Licensing Act 2003. Details of these agencies can be found in Appendix E to this policy.
- Any Responsible Authority, or other person, is entitled to make a representation to the Licensing Authority in relation to applications for licences. Any representation made by these persons must be 'relevant', meaning that the representation must relate to at least one of the licensing objectives and must not be considered frivolous, vexatious or repetitive.
- It is for the Licensing Authority to determine whether a representation, other than those made by a Responsible Authority, is relevant. The Authority's discretion will be engaged in making this decision as to whether the representation is intending to cause annoyance without reasonable cause or displays a lack of sincerity. Representations can be made in support of, or opposition to, an application and may be made by an individual, body or business that has grounds to do so.
- Where there are relevant representations against a licence being issued, then a hearing before a licensing sub-committee will follow. After the hearing, the sub-committee must, having regard to the representations, take such steps as it considers necessary to promote the licensing objectives. These may include refusing the application or adding to or modifying conditions proposed in the operating schedule.
- In exercising its discretion, the licensing sub-committee will have regard to (amongst other things) this licensing policy. Therefore, in drawing up their operating schedule, applicants would be well advised to read this policy carefully. Where an operating schedule complies with this policy, it is generally less likely that an interested party or responsible authority will make representations about it. Therefore, compliance with this policy is likely

to assist the applicant to avoid delay and expense of a contested hearing, and the risk of a refusal or the addition of unwanted licence conditions.

- This is not to say that an application which complies with the policy will necessarily be granted or that an application which does not comply with it will necessarily be refused. Where there have been relevant representations, the licensing authority will always consider the merits of the case, and interfere with the operating schedule only when, and to the extent, necessary to promote the licensing objectives. Nor will blanket or standard conditions be applied without regard to the merits of the individual case. For example, the licensing authority can only interfere with an operating schedule which does not comply with this policy, and where the steps proposed are not sufficient to meet the licensing objectives in the individual circumstances of the case.
- In addition to this general policy, the Licensing Authority has developed a series of specific Licensing Objective Policies. These policies will apply to all applications and applicants must be able to demonstrate that they will promote the four licensing objectives.
- The relevant considerations and criteria that the Licensing Authority will take into account are listed within these policies. Each application will be considered on its own merits having regard to this policy and the Secretary of State's Guidance (which may be issued from time to time).
- The Licensing Objective Policies are attached as Appendix F. Operational considerations are attached as Appendix G.
- If a relevant representation is received, the Licensing Authority will apply the principles outlined in Appendix F and Appendix G. These appendices will also be applied to any other appropriate application made under the Act (such as an application to vary or review a licence).

2.2. The Licensing Objectives and Responsible Authorities

- Where the licensing authority has discretion to deal with an application for a new licence, variation, transfer or review it will do so on the individual merits of the case and by reference to the four licensing objectives which are:
 - the prevention of crime and disorder;
 - public safety;
 - the prevention of public nuisance and
 - the protection of children from harm.
- Where relevant representations have been made the licensing authority may have no alternative but to refuse an application or to attach further conditions unless adequate proposals for addressing these issues are included in the

operating schedule. The licensing authority will, as far as possible, assist applicants on how best to adequately address these matters (if this is possible) or advise where further advice and information can be obtained. The licensing authority wishes to encourage applicants to submit fully completed applications in order to reduce unnecessary delays and costs associated with returning application forms or the attendance at hearings.

- Various factors need to be considered when addressing licensing objectives and the weight attached to each objective will vary depending on the circumstances. Relevant factors will include the size, facilities, design or state of repair (where this may impact in public safety) of the proposed premises; the type and frequency of entertainment to be provided; the location of the premises and its proximity to such places as offices, schools, religious establishments and residential property; and access to public transport or off street parking (where this may be an issue), although this is not an exhaustive list. Applicants will only be expected to address issues that are in their direct control but encouraged to co-operate with official agencies in establishing precautions for minimising any disturbance etc. caused by patrons away from licensed premises.
- In most cases, where the responsible authorities and interested parties do not raise any representations about the application made to the licensing authority, the licensing authority will grant the licence or certificate subject only to conditions that are consistent with the operating schedule or club operating schedule and any mandatory conditions prescribed by the Act.
- The 2003 Act does not require responsible authorities to make representations about applications for the grant of premises licences or to take any other steps in respect of different licensing processes. However, the licensing authority is able to act in its capacity as a responsible authority when it considers it appropriate to make a representation. Such circumstances may include occasions where other responsible authorities have failed to take action and the licensing authority is aware of relevant grounds to make a representation.
- Each responsible authority has equal standing under the 2003 Act and may act independently without waiting for representations from any other responsible authority.
- Although not specifically identified as responsible authorities under the Licensing Act 2003, the licensing authority will circulate certain applications to local Town and Parish Councils and invite their comments where appropriate. Such applications will include applications for the grant or variation of licences for premises situated within the in the Town / Parish Council area. Furthermore, a weekly update will be sent to all Town and Parish Councils within the borough listing all active applications.

- The licensing authority has produced a series of guidance notes that are designed to assist applicants in relation to the licensing objectives. The guidance notes are attached to this policy as Appendix D.

2.3. **Balance**

- The licensing authority will also seek to achieve a balance between leisure / entertainment and the needs of residents and other businesses for an acceptable environment and quality of life.
- This Policy will not undermine the right of any individual to apply for a variety of permissions and to have any such application considered on its individual merits. Nor will it override the right of any person to make representations on an application or seek a review of a licence or where provision has been made for them to do so in the Licensing Act 2003.

2.4. **Relevancy**

- Licensing is about the control of premises and places being used for licensable activities and the vicinity of those premises and places. The terms and conditions attached to various permissions are focused on relevant matters that are within the control of the holders of those permissions. This means those matters occurring at, and in the immediate vicinity of, the premises, and the direct impact they have on nearby residents and businesses.
- Licensing law is not a mechanism for the general control of anti-social behaviour by individuals once they are beyond the direct control of the individual, club or business holding the licence, certificate or permission concerned.

3. Cumulative Impact

- 3.1. In support of the Statement of Licensing Policy, the Council is able to identify areas within the Borough where the further granting of licences or variations to licences could impact on the Council's obligations in respect of the Licensing Objectives. This would be through a 'Cumulative Impact Policy'.
- 3.2. This policy can outline Cumulative Impact Zones, where a Cumulative Impact Assessment has taken place, and where the evidence from that assessment shows that the cumulative impact of the licensed premises is having a negative impact one or more of the licensing objectives. A Cumulative Impact Assessment can:

"... limit the number or type of licence applications granted in areas where the number of licensed premises is causing problems. Such problems typically include crime and disorder or public nuisance caused by large numbers of drinkers being concentrated in one area."

- 3.3. The concept of Cumulative Impact has been described in the guidance to Licensing Authorities since the commencement of the Licensing Act 2003. However, the Policing and Crime Act 2017 gave Cumulative Impact Assessments a statutory position within Section 5A of the Licensing Act 2003.
- 3.4. In some areas where the number, type or density of licensed premises is high, serious problems of nuisance and disorder may occur directly outside, or within the vicinity of those premises. These problems generally occur as a result of alcohol, with a large number of people under the influence of alcohol being concentrated in a small area.
- 3.5. A large concentration of vulnerable people may also attract criminal activities such as drug-dealing, pick pocketing and robbery. Local services cannot always meet the demand posed by the concentration of users, such as street cleaning and public transport. This can lead to issues such as littering, public nuisance, street fouling, traffic congestion and parking issues.
- 3.6. Although these problems are more likely to occur in town centres, they may also occur in other urban centres or suburbs, for example smaller high streets with a high concentration of licensed premises.
- 3.7. There are a number of mechanisms for addressing concerns about the behaviour of those individuals within and around licensed premises which are able to work alongside the licensing policy:
- Planning control and enforcement
 - Licence or pub watch
 - Business Improvement Districts
 - Community Protection Orders
 - The use of CCTV

- Public Space Protection Orders
- Police tasking concerning disorder and anti-social behaviour in specific areas
- Prosecution for the offence of selling alcohol to a person who is drunk
- Late Night Levy
- Early Morning Restriction Orders
- Other licensing conditions

Cumulative Impact Assessments

- 3.8. A Cumulative Impact Assessment may be published by a licensing authority to limit the number or type of licensed premises granted in a specific area where there is evidence to show that the density of licensed premises is having a cumulative impact and undermining the licensing objectives.
- 3.9. Legislation states that a formal consultation process must take place with the following groups:
- The Chief Officer of Police for the area
 - The Fire and Rescue Authority for the area
 - The local authority's Director of Public Health
 - Representatives of local premises licence holders
 - Representatives of local club premises licence holders
 - Representatives of businesses and residents in its area.
- 3.10. When consulting on a cumulative impact assessment, the persons listed above must be provided with the following information:
- The reasons why the licensing authority is publishing a Cumulative Impact Assessment;
 - a general indication of the part or parts of its area which it is considering describing in the assessment;
 - whether it considers that the assessment will relate to all premises licence and club premises certificate applications and variation applications, or only to those of a particular kind described.
- 3.11. The Council must review any Cumulative Impact Assessment every three years, as required by legislation. The Council is able to review areas more frequently if it considers this necessary.

Cumulative Impact Zones

- 3.12. A Cumulative Impact Assessment has shown that the density of licenced premises granted in the following areas are having a cumulative impact and causing problems in the area which are undermining the licence objectives.

Wickersley

- 3.13. The Council have assessed statistics from the police, ambulance service, environmental health and public health for an area designated in Wickersley, which has determined that the zone is suffering from the cumulative impact of on-licensed, and on and off licensed premises.
- 3.14. The evidence contained within the Cumulative Impact Assessment can be found within the Council's Cumulative Impact Policy, alongside a map showing the exact location of the Cumulative Impact Zone.
- 3.15. In this area, there are problems surrounding anti-social behaviour, low-level crime, public nuisance including noise and ambulance related alcohol call outs in a mainly residential area. These problems are being suffered by the people living within this area.
- 3.16. It would be inconsistent with the Council's duty to promote the licensing objectives to grant new applications, or variations to existing licences, for any premises which seeks to apply for or vary an on-premises licence, or on and off premises licence.

Applications within a Cumulative Impact Zone

- 3.17. Publishing a cumulative impact assessment sets a strong statement of intent about the approach that will be taken when considering applications for the grant and variation of premises licences or club premises certificates in the area described. The Council will have regard to the assessment when determining or revising the Statement of Licensing Policy, as well as when making determinations alongside the Section 182 guidance.
- 3.18. Any cumulative impact assessment does not change the fundamental principles by which licensing decisions are determined and the Council reserves the right to grant an application where it is appropriate and demonstrates through the operating schedule that the applicant would not add to the cumulative impact of the area in which they are applying.
- 3.19. However, the Council would expect an applicant to consider the potential cumulative impact of their licence on local issues when setting out the steps that will be taken to promote the licensing objectives. An applicant must be able to demonstrate to the Council and other responsible authorities that granting a new or varied licence will not add to the cumulative impact already being experienced within the area.
- 3.20. This policy does not create a ban on the grant of licences within the assessed zone and the Council can only consider cumulative impact to refuse an application if one or more relevant representations are made. Where no relevant representation is received, the Council must grant the licence, as stated in the Licensing Act 2003.

3.21. Therefore, a cumulative impact assessment does not reduce the onus placed on responsible authorities, local residents or residents' groups in making representations where they consider this necessary in order to uphold and promote the licensing objectives. This policy gives a basis of information which can be used when making a representation; a representation can be made just on the fact that an assessment has been published. Any person making a representation must be able to demonstrate that the representation withstands the scrutiny which it will be subjected to at a Licensing Committee, or sub-committee meeting.

3.22. The obligation to demonstrate that the application is suitable for the area is placed onto the applicant. An applicant must suitably evidence that their proposal will not add to the cumulative impact within the area. To assist this process, the Council recommends early consultation with responsible authorities. This can be achieved separately with each responsible authority, or through the Council's Licensing service.

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4. Licensing Hours

- 4.1. In making decisions that relate to the hours for which a premise is licensed, consideration will be given to the licensing objectives of the prevention of crime and disorder and the prevention of public nuisance.
- 4.2. It is recognised that longer licensing hours are important to help to ensure that concentrations of customers leaving licensed premises simultaneously are avoided. In turn this will reduce the potential for disorder at fast food outlets, taxi ranks and other sources of transport.
- 4.3. In making decisions in respect of licensing hours, consideration will be given to representations made by residents and businesses in the vicinity of the premises, their representatives, and the police as well as the applicant. This may lead to the imposition of stricter conditions on noise controls in areas having more sensitive residential accommodation such as residential care homes or sheltered housing schemes.
- 4.4. The Licensing Authority has set core hours which it believes are appropriate for certain premises uses. The Core Hours Policy provides the core hours for each premises use and can be found attached to this policy as Appendix H.

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5. Promotion of the Licensing Objectives

- 5.1. The Licensing Authority is required to carry out its functions so as to promote the licensing objectives. This includes its role in:
- Granting or refusing applications for licences;
 - Reviewing licences;
 - Imposing conditions;
 - Deciding how to integrate with other strategies of the council.
- 5.2. Licence applications should be accompanied by an operating schedule that includes the steps that the licensee proposes to take to promote the licensing objectives. The Licensing Authority expects that the process of developing the operating schedule will include a thorough risk assessment with regard to the licensing objectives, which will assist in identifying those steps.
- 5.3. Applicants for licences are urged to discuss their proposals with the responsible authorities prior to submitting an application. This will enable them to seek advice on the production of their operating schedule and may avoid the need for a hearing in response to representations made by the authorities. The relevant authorities are:
- Prevention of Crime and Disorder – South Yorkshire Police, RMBC Trading Standards, Home Office Immigration Enforcement (on behalf of the Secretary of State).
 - Public Safety – South Yorkshire Police, South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue, the Council's Environmental Health Officers with responsibility for Health & Safety
 - Public Nuisance – the Council's Environmental Health Officers with responsibility for Pollution Control
 - Protection of Children from Harm – Children's Safeguarding Board, South Yorkshire Police, Trading Standards, and Public Health.
- 5.4. Further information is provided in the following sections of this policy on a variety of steps to promote the licensing objectives that the Licensing Authority will support. However, the Licensing Authority will not impose them indiscriminately. It is for the applicant to decide which of these are appropriate for inclusion in the operating schedule for the premises, based on the exact circumstances involved. The Licensing Authority will however take this policy into account when undertaking its functions under the 2003 Act.
- 5.5. **The Council's Licensing Objective Policies can be found at Appendix F to this policy.**

6. The Prevention of Crime and Disorder

- 6.1. The licensing authority will have regard to the likely effect of the exercise of its licensing function, and do all it can to prevent crime and disorder throughout the borough. In so doing the licensing authority will have regard to the likely impact of licensing and related crime and disorder in the borough when considering the location, operation and management of all proposed licence applications, reviews and variations, when its discretion has been engaged.
- 6.2. An applicant will be expected to demonstrate in their Operating Schedule how they intend to promote the prevention of crime and disorder. The licensing authority will only expect applicants to take such action or precautions that are in their control, but would normally expect applicants to have taken appropriate advice from the Police before making their application. All applicants are therefore advised to seek advice and guidance from South Yorkshire Police and look to the Police as the main source of advice in relation to Crime and Disorder when addressing these issues. Applicants are also advised to take account of local planning and transport policies, tourism, neighbourhood working, cultural implications and crime prevention strategies. Details of where these policies can be viewed can be found in the Guidance to Applicants.
- 6.3. Crime prevention measures will where appropriate include suitable training of all bar staff and security personnel to prevent the use and supply of drugs and other illegal substances within the licensed premises and to ensure that incidents of crime and disorder in the premises are reduced to a minimum.
- 6.4. Applicants for personal licences will be expected to have both knowledge of the relevant licensing law and also the practical implications of how this relates to their responsibilities.
- 6.5. Applicants for premises licences will be expected to be fully aware of their legal responsibilities for ensuring adequate supervision and management of licensed activities at all times. They will also be expected to consider issues relating to 'designing out' potential problems. These may, where appropriate, include provision of appropriate lighting outside the premises, installation of CCTV cameras, non-shatter glass on windows etc.
- 6.6. All door staff working whether under contract for a security company or employed 'in-house' will be required to be registered under the Private Security Industry Act 2001 and regulated by the Security Industry Authority. Door staff are defined as those responsible for security, protection, screening the suitability of persons entering the premises or conflict management in places such as pubs, clubs and other licensed premises open to the public. Further information can be found at <http://www.the-sia.org.uk>.

- 6.7. Applicants are also expected to address the issue of how to anticipate and minimise any potential disorder that might be caused in the vicinity of their premises. Issues concerning liaison with local bus, taxi and private hire companies should be considered both as a means of preventing public nuisance and crime and disorder on departure and also as a way of promoting the safety of their own staff. The licensing authority will primarily focus on the direct impact of the activities taking place at the licensed premises on members of the public living, working or engaged in normal activity in the area concerned when addressing the prevention of crime and disorder in their application. The licensing authority acknowledges that licensing law is not the primary mechanism for general control of nuisance and anti-social behaviour by individuals once they are away from licensed premises and, therefore, beyond the direct control of the individual, club or business holding the licence, certificate or authorisation concerned, although it is a key aspect of such control.
- 6.8. The licensing authority expects that under normal circumstances the person responsible for any premises where alcohol is available for sale or supply and consumption on those premises will be a member of an appropriate licence watch or similar scheme which is approved by the licensing authority and South Yorkshire Police (where such a scheme exists). A full list of current schemes can be obtained from the Licensing or Police Authority on request. Such schemes are designed to discourage troublemakers from pubs and clubs throughout the borough by information sharing and are a useful body to represent licensees.
- 6.9. The licensing authority expects applicants to state within their Operating Schedule the occasions on which they determine the need to use toughened glass or polycarbonate glasses in their premises to limit sale and supply of bottled drinks to diners at tables. Examples of where the Licensing authority may encourage these measures can be found in Appendix A - Model Conditions.
- 6.10. The licensing authority expects applicants to provide secure storage for used/discarded drinks bottles to prevent their use as offensive weapons.
- 6.11. The licensing authority expects a risk assessment to be carried out in relation to dance floors to ensure a safe environment. The risk assessment should normally consider adequate supervision of dancers, a safe location for the DJ or band and use of special effects and lighting.
- 6.12. To further assist in the promotion of the crime prevention objective, further conditions may be attached to a premises licence. Such conditions will normally arise out of the applicant's operating schedule and/or be drawn from the licensing authority's model pool of conditions as may be appropriate for the particular premises.
- 6.13. A significant part of Rotherham town centre is the subject of a Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO). This is an area where there is a power for the

Police to request someone to refrain from drinking to address nuisance or annoyance. Failure to comply with this request is a criminal offence. To support this, the Licensing Authority considers it appropriate for Rotherham town centre premises to adopt a policy of prohibiting open containers of alcohol being taken from the premises. This approach will also prevent the use of these containers as offensive weapons.

- 6.14. The Licensing Authority will support an approach to the marketing of alcohol and the management of licensed premises that promotes the responsible consumption of alcohol. Irresponsible promotions are against the law and the Policy imposes a mandatory condition that staff must not carry out, arrange or participate in any irresponsible promotions.
- 6.15. Determining whether a drinks promotion is irresponsible or not will require a subjective judgement. The sale of alcohol to persons who are already drunk is an offence under the Act. The incidence of drunken people present at premises may provide an indication that the marketing and sale of alcohol at the premises is not being approached in a responsible way.
- 6.16. There are a wide range of other steps which may be appropriate in particular circumstances including:
- Prohibiting the sale of alcohol in bottles for consumption on the premises, to prevent their use as weapons
 - Requiring drinking vessels to be plastic or toughened glass
 - Requiring the provision of retail radios to connect premises supervisors in town centres to the police
 - Appropriate measures to prevent overcrowding in parts of the premises
 - The provision of staff to control admission and to control customers inside the premises.
 - The adoption of an age determination policy such as Challenge 25 to prevent underage sales
- 6.17. The Council also recommend licence holders put in place measures to reduce gender-based violence, intimidation and harassment for all staff and customers. This may include 'Ask for Angela' and/or specific training for staff.

7. Public Safety

- 7.1. The licensing authority recognises that different types of premises will present differing issues of public safety. For example, the safety considerations of public houses, nightclubs, restaurants, hotels (with entertainment), theatres and cinemas will raise issues peculiar to them. However, there are also many common themes. The licensing authority will work with South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue and other agencies to secure consistency and a standardised method of carrying out risk assessments which may be used where appropriate.
- 7.2. However, the prime responsibility for securing the safety and wellbeing of their customers and staff is placed on those providing entertainment, refreshment or events. Operating schedules are therefore expected to identify both the risks and precautions that will need to be taken to minimise or eliminate these. Guidance notes to assist applicants can be found in the appendices to this Policy.
- 7.3. Any conditions the licensing authority may need to attach to licences to address safety issues will seek to secure the most cost effective solution without prejudicing public safety, taking account of the nature of the premises and the scale or type of entertainment to be provided.
- 7.4. The licensing authority recognises that there are five key areas to address in ensuring the environment for a dance event is safe:
- Prevention of overcrowding
 - Air conditioning and ventilation
 - Availability of drinking water
 - Further measures to combat overheating
 - Overall safety
- 7.5. Applicants who intend to promote dance events are expected to give details of how they intend to address each of the following areas:
- Prevention of overcrowding
 - Air conditioning and ventilation
 - Availability of drinking water
 - Further measures to combat overheating
 - Overall safety
- 7.6. Further information and advice on dance events can be obtained from the publication "Safer Nightlife". This guide can be viewed at:
http://newip.safernightlife.org/pdfs/digital_library/uk_safer_nightlife_guideline.pdf

- 7.7. Applicants are also expected to address positively the need to secure reasonable access and safety for people with disabilities who wish to visit their premises. In this regard licensees are reminded of their obligations under equalities legislation.
- 7.8. Specific types of adjustments licensees should consider in order to comply with their obligations under equalities legislation, depending on the type of premises concerned include:
- Making adjustments to the premises such as improving access routes and ensuring that they are free of clutter or redecorating part of their premises to provide better to contrast to someone with a visual impairment;
 - Providing appropriate or additional training for staff who may come into contact with customers to help them provide services for people with different types of disabilities;
 - Acquiring or using modified equipment, for example a telephone with text display for use by deaf customers; and
 - Making service literature and instructions more accessible for example providing a Braille version for blind customers and ensuring service, reception and payment points are designed to facilitate ease of use by all;
 - Accessible sanitary provisions
- 7.9. Where relevant representations have been received, the licensing authority may require evidence that items in respect of the building structure included have been considered by a suitably qualified person. In order to avoid relevant representations, applicants may consider the provision of relevant safety certificates such as Electrical Safety Certificates, Gas Certificates, Fire Safety Certification, appropriate Risk Assessments and/or policy documentation including safe capacities appropriate for the type of premise and its usage.
- 7.10. The licensing authority encourages adequate numbers of appropriately trained first aid staff to be on the premises. Where first aiders are employed they must be qualified to a standard recognised by a voluntary service organisation such as St John Ambulance, if they are to treat members of the public. Arrangements must be in place for ongoing first aid training and adequate medical supplies to be available.
- 7.11. Where its discretion is engaged the licensing authority may attach conditions to licences to promote the Public Safety Objective. These conditions will be based on the applicant's operating schedule and/or drawn from the model pool of conditions relating to this objective.

8. The Prevention of Public Nuisance

- 8.1. The licensing authority will have regard to the likely effect of the exercise of its licensing function, and all it can do to prevent public nuisance.
- 8.2. The licensing authority accepts that different people may have differing levels of tolerance to the unavoidable ordinary activity involved in the provision of entertainment or refreshment. The licensing authority also acknowledges the role that a vibrant and varied entertainment scene can have in promoting tourism, leisure opportunities, and on the local economy.
- 8.3. The licensing authority will however, look carefully at the impact of licensed premises and events with regards to potential noise and disturbance to nearby local residents or businesses. It is also recognised that the later the entertainment takes place, the greater will be the need to take steps to ensure that activities do not cause unreasonable disturbance.
- 8.4. Applicants are therefore expected to consider such factors as noise insulation, noise attenuation measures, the positioning of amplification equipment etc. Advice on such issues can be obtained from the licensing authority's Community Protection Officers. The licensing authority considers that prevention is better than the cure and it may be possible to design measures for minimising disturbance and therefore reduce complaints about noise pollution.
- 8.5. Applicants will also be expected to address the issue of encouraging orderly conduct of customers leaving their premises. Properly trained door and other staff can assist in this and may be required by a condition of a licence. Appropriate announcements or reminder notices may also be of assistance. The establishment of good working relationships with transport operators can also often assist in encouraging clientele to leave their premises in an orderly manner.
- 8.6. The licensing authority strongly recommends that operators establish good communication links with the Police to ensure that where difficult situations develop inside premises and are likely to cause disturbances outside, that preventative action can be taken before the problem arises.
- 8.7. Where its discretion is engaged the licensing authority will seek to balance the rights of local residents and others with those wishing to provide entertainment or other activities. Conditions will be attached and, where necessary, tailored to address public nuisance issues that may arise in particular premises.
- 8.8. In determining licence applications where relevant representations have been received, the licensing authority will consider the adequacy of measures proposed to deal with the potential for undue disturbance, public nuisance and / or anti-social behaviour having regard to all the circumstances of the application (including the combinations of licensable

activities). The licensing authority will particularly consider the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the applicant to prevent noise and vibration escaping both from the premises and from external sources under the control of the licensee. Such noise sources may include:

- Amplified and non-amplified levels;
- Singing and speech;
- Disposal to waste and bottle bins;
- Plant and machinery;
- Food preparation, the cleaning of premises and equipment;

8.9. Measures to combat such noise / vibration sources may include the installation / adoption of soundproofing, air conditioning, to allow windows to be kept closed, sound limitation devices, cooling down periods with reduced music levels at the end of the night and adopting hours of operation appropriate to the activities in question and the location.

8.10. The licensing authority will expect applicants and licence holders to have due regard to the following:

- The use of gardens, play areas, car parks, access roads, other open-air areas and temporary structures.
- The steps taken or proposed to be taken by the applicant to prevent disturbance by customers arriving or leaving the premises, including the consideration of the cumulative effect of this might have in areas with other licensed premises nearby. This will be of greater importance between 11 pm and 7 am than at other times of the day.
- The steps taken or proposed by the applicant to prevent queuing (either by pedestrian or vehicles). If some queuing is inevitable then they should be formed away from neighbouring premises or be otherwise managed to prevent disturbance or obstruction, for example, making provision for queuing inside the premises;
- The steps taken or proposed by the applicant to ensure staff leave the premises quietly;
- The arrangements made or proposed for parking by patrons and the effect of parking by patrons on local residents including the slamming of vehicle doors, vehicle horns, vehicle stereos, noise from engines idling, and vehicle exhaust fumes;
- The arrangements for liaising with providers of public transport during the proposed hours of opening (including taxis and private hire vehicle operators);
- Whether the licensed taxi or private hire vehicles serving patrons are likely to disturb local residents and the measures proposed by the applicant to prevent disturbance from this source;
- The installation of any special measures where licensed premises are or are proposed to be located near sensitive premises such as nursing homes, hospitals, hospices or places of worship;

- The suitability of delivery and collection areas and the times, frequency and method of operation, to the extent that these facilities are in the control of the licensee;
- The location of external lighting (including security lighting that is installed inappropriately) and the siting and operation of internal or external illuminated displays or illuminated advertising;
- Whether the premises would lead to increased refuse storage or disposal problems, including additional litter (e.g. fly posters, illegal placards, food waste and food packaging, cans, bottles, advertising 'flyers') in the vicinity of the premises and the measures proposed by the applicant to control this;
- The steps taken to prevent the release of odours passing to neighbouring premises.

8.11. Where the considerations apply to late-night refreshment premises, they shall only be taken to apply to their operation between the hours of 11 pm and 5 am when a premises licence would be required.

8.12. Applicants are advised to seek guidance from a suitably competent noise consultant.

8.13. Where its discretion is engaged the licensing authority may attach conditions to licences to prevent public nuisance. These conditions will be based on the applicant's operating schedule and drawn from the model pool of conditions relating to this objective.

9. The Protection of Children from Harm

9.1. General

- The Licensing Authority will carry out its responsibilities so as to promote the licensing objective of protection of children from harm. In doing so it will take into account representations made by the Children's Safeguarding Board on each application.
- The Authority is committed to preventing and tackling all forms of Child Exploitation, including Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) and Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE). Rotherham's Children Safeguarding Board can give support, advice and training for premise operators and staff. Operators are encouraged to engage with the Safeguarding Board to include appropriate conditions and provide the necessary training to staff, covering how to deal with child protection, or perceived problems relating to children in or around the premises.
- It is recommended that licence holders are always aware of potential Child Exploitation and report this if they see something that does not look correct. This can be done through making contact with the police, or the Authority's Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH). Further information on Child Exploitation awareness is available from both the Police and Licensing Authority's Licensing Services.
- Licences will be sought from a wide variety of premises including theatres, cinemas, restaurants, concert halls, cafes, late night takeaways, pubs, bars and nightclubs. It is not possible for a licensing policy to anticipate every situation where children are at risk. The Licensing Authority will not therefore impose general conditions that apply to all premises, but will consider how the licensing objectives can be best promoted in each particular case.
- The Authority have regard to the ambition for Rotherham to be a child-friendly borough, creating a great place to grow up in; where children, young people and their families have fun and enjoy living, learning and working. The licensing policy is just one tool which can be used to influence this and can ensure that all licensed activities within the borough sufficiently take the needs of young people into account.
- The Licensing Authority will not seek to limit the access of children to licensed premises unless it is necessary to protect children from harm.
- The following areas would give rise to particular concern in respect of children:
 - Where entertainment or services of an adult or sexual nature are commonly provided;

- Where there have been convictions of members of the current staff at the premises for serving alcohol to minors or with a reputation for underage drinking.
 - Where there has been an association with drug taking or dealing.
 - Where there is a strong element of gambling on the premises (but not, for example, the simple presence of a small number of cash prize gaming machines or of bingo).
- Conditions will not be imposed that require the admission of children. This will remain a matter for the discretion of the licensee.
 - The range of options available to limit the access of children to licensed premises that may be imposed by the Licensing Authority include:
 - Limitations on the hours where children may be present;
 - Age limitations (below 18);
 - Limitations or exclusions when certain activities are taking place;
 - Limitations on the parts of premises to which children might be given access;
 - Requirements for an accompanying adult;
 - In exceptional cases, exclusion of people under the age of 18 from the premises when any licensable activities are taking place.

9.2. **Children and Cinemas**

- Licensees will be expected to prevent children from viewing films that are unsuitable because of the age classification of the film that has been imposed by the British Board of Film Classification or other film classification board approved by the licensing authority. Children will not be permitted to view un-certificated films.

9.3. **Children and Public Entertainment**

- The Licensing Authority will expect that where a significant number of unaccompanied children will be present during a public entertainment event, the licensee will ensure that an adequate number of adult staff are present to control the access, egress and safety in and around the premises. The licensee should take into account the number of children to be present, the type of entertainment, the age of the children, the characteristics of the premises and any other relevant factor.

9.4. **Proof of Age Cards**

- The Licensing Authority supports the adoption of proof of age cards as a means of preventing underage drinking. It recommends that any premises licensed to sell alcohol adopts a policy of requiring proof of age from any person where there is any doubt as to whether they are over 18. The

authority would suggest as best practice, that proof of age could be in the form of a passport or photographic driving licence.

- The Licensing Authority supports the 'Portman Group Code of Practice on the Naming, Packaging and Promotion of Alcoholic Drinks.' It will seek to ensure that premises licensed for the sale of alcohol comply with the code.

9.5. **Staffing Levels**

- Where any regulated entertainment is taking place, when that entertainment is provided wholly or mainly for children, the number of attendants to assist persons entering or leaving the premises (excluding the licensee and/or the premises supervisor) must be stated in the operating schedule and must be of a level to ensure the safety of those attending the premises. Numbers of attendants required is stated in the Guidance as 1 per area occupied by the children + 1 per exit. In addition the licensing authority would normally expect a minimum ratio of 1 attendant to 30 children or part thereof.
- The licensing authority may attach conditions to licences to protect children from harm, where its discretion has been engaged. These conditions will be based on the applicant's operating scheme and / or drawn from the model pool of conditions relating to this objective.

9.6. **Staff Training**

- The licensing authority is particularly mindful of the prevalence of Child Sexual Exploitation and the grooming of children. There are apparent links between these activities and licensed premises.
- As a result, the licensing authority would expect all staff working or present in licensed premises to be aware of the basic principles of child protection and to be able to identify and appropriately respond to any risks to children on or around licensed premises. There is an expectation that licence holders / applicants will make their staff available for appropriate training where this is required, and co-operate with any voluntary schemes promoted by the local authority to safeguard children and vulnerable adults.

10. Public Health Considerations

10.1. National Context

- The Licensing Authority recognises harms associated with public health, particularly relating to public safety and protection of children from harm.
- Harms associated with excessive alcohol consumption, obesity and poor diet can impact on individuals, families and wider society, and it is imperative to an effective Statement of Licensing Policy that public health considerations are at the core of the approach taken.
- It is essential that relevant Public Health advice, data and agendas, are considered as part of licensing applications to ensure that these are informed and relevant to the local and national picture.
- The Licensing Authority will have regard to the impacts of licensing decisions on Public Health and will actively use Public Health data when making licensing decisions, such as the Public Health Alcohol Toolkit.
- Reducing harmful drinking is one of seven priority areas for Public Health England where improvement is being sought. Alcohol misuse is the biggest risk factor for death, ill-health and disability among 15-49 year olds in the UK, and the fifth biggest risk factor across all ages. Alcohol is considered a causal factor in more than 60 medical conditions.
- Alcohol-related harm is determined by the volume of alcohol consumed and the frequency of drinking occasions. In January 2016, the Chief Medical Officer issued revised guidance on alcohol consumption which states that in order to keep a low level of risk of alcohol related harm, adults should not regularly drink in excess of 14 units of alcohol a week.

10.2. Local Context

[Section under review]

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11. Special Events in the Open Air or in Temporary Structures

- 11.1. The success of open air events, or those in temporary structures, depends on the quality, levels of safety, and consideration for the rights of people who live or work in the vicinity as well as the standard of facilities for those coming to enjoy the event.
- 11.2. It is essential that a comprehensive event management plan is developed well in advance of any planned event. General guidance on planning such events is available to organisers from the various agencies, and it may be appropriate for the event to be considered by the Rotherham Event Safety Advisory Group (RESAG). The licensing authority would expect the applicant / licence holder to fully engage with RESAG and take into account advice / guidance that is provided by the group.
- 11.3. In particular, the following issues should normally be addressed:
- A detailed risk assessment identifying all inherent risks concerned with the event and the precautions that will be put in place to address these.
 - A contingency plan to deal with any emergency situations that may arise during the event.
 - A central location for all safety and insurance certificates and other documents relevant to the promotion of the event and equipment used, so that they can be readily produced if required by an authorised officer.
 - Ticketing arrangements and estimation of maximum number of visitors to the event. Appropriate levels of trained stewards and security staff will also to be considered.
 - Detailed planning of sanitary conveniences, first aid provision, temporary structures, temporary road closures, parking arrangements and any banners or signs to be used.
 - At an early stage there should be liaison and discussion with local residents on how to minimise disturbance and disruption to them.
 - Positive proposals for ensuring the access, safety and comfort of people with disabilities who may wish to enjoy the event.
 - Arrangements for reuniting children who may have become separated from their guardians.
 - Properly trained security staff should be used who have been trained and registered in accordance with the Securities Industries Act.
 - Ensure first aid and or medical provision meet minimum requirements laid down in the HSE Guide to Health and Safety and welfare at music and similar events.
- 11.4. Applicants for premises licences are expected to state in their Operating Schedule the precise nature of all entertainment proposed to take place, and to have carried out risk assessments for each entertainment type.

12. Integrating strategies

The Licensing Authority will seek to achieve integration with the strategies set out below and will consult with the appropriate organisations to achieve this.

12.1. Public Health

- The Licensing Authority recognises the key role that Public Health delivers in respect of Licensing Objectives and in particular those relating to public safety and protection of children from harm in relation to issues relating to alcohol.
- Public Health has a critical role in providing advice and data in respect of Licensing Objectives, providing essential information upon which to ensure that considerations of harms are enshrined within the approach the Council takes to licensable activities.
- In considering decisions and the delivery of the Statement of Licensing Policy, the Licensing Authority will consider Public Health objectives, advice and data.

12.2. Safer Rotherham Partnership

- The Licensing Authority recognises its responsibility to address issues relating to crime and disorder and is committed to working together, with other partners, to make Rotherham a safe and attractive borough.
- In making decisions, the Licensing Authority will consider the objectives of the Safer Rotherham Partnership, especially relating to:
 - Reducing the opportunities for crime to occur
 - Tackling disorder and anti-social behaviour
 - Reducing the fear of crime
 - Combating the use of drugs

12.3. Planning

- Applications under the Licensing Act 2003 will be considered separately from other regimes such as planning and building control. This is in order to avoid duplication and inefficiency. Applications for premises licences for permanent commercial premises should normally be from businesses with the appropriate planning consent for the property concerned. However, applications for licences may be made to the Licensing Authority before relevant planning permission has been sought or granted by the planning authority.

- The planning and licensing regimes involve consideration of different matters. For example, licensing takes into account the four licensing objectives:
 - The prevention of crime and disorder
 - Public safety
 - The prevention of public nuisance
 - The protection of children from harm
- Whereas planning considers a range of issues such as:
 - Public nuisance
 - Loss of privacy
 - Highway safety
 - Design
 - Nature conservation
 - Adequacy of parking
 - Amenity
 - Layout and Density
 - Sustainability
- Where a planning condition restricts usage of a premise to certain hours, and if these hours differ from those permitted on a premises licence, then the premise owner must comply with the more restrictive of the two sets of hours.

12.4. **Culture and Tourism**

- The Council is working to develop and promote Rotherham as a good place to live and work, which means more jobs, a vibrant cultural sector and good quality green spaces.
- It is supporting the economic growth and the regeneration of the borough through work with partners to deliver a joined-up culture, sport and tourism offer alongside adopting both the Town Centre Masterplan and the Local Plan.
- The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) which was ratified by the UK in 1976 recognises the right of everyone to take part in cultural life and requires that active steps are taken to develop cultural activity and ensure that everyone can participate in the cultural life of the community.
- The strategy in relation to culture and tourism encompasses arts, heritage, museums, parks and green spaces, neighbourhood facilities, markets, festivals and public events, media, libraries and literature, sport, play, faith and worship, tourism, restaurants and bars and creative industries.

- This licensing policy will operate in the spirit of the Council's approach to improving the borough's culture and tourism offer and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). In doing so, it will seek to maintain a balance between regulation and supporting cultural activity. It will strive to maintain a balance between the need to 'manage' any detrimental impacts of an activity in a community with the many benefits cultural activity brings to communities, in developing personal aspiration and potential, building cohesive communities, providing opportunities for young people, contributing to economic growth and regeneration and the development of sustainable communities.
- In order to maintain this balance the Licensing Authority will:
 - monitor the impact of licensing on the provision of regulated cultural activities and entertainment, such as live music, theatre, dance and festivals
 - create a dialogue with the cultural sector about the impact of the licensing policy and work with our partners to balance different interests
 - seek to ensure that conditions attached to licences do not deter live music, festivals, theatre, sporting events etc. by imposing unnecessary restrictions
 - seek to ensure that conditions attached to licences do not deter new or small scale groups/ activities in communities by imposing conditions which will lead to a cost disproportionate to the size of the event
 - Seek to create an environment which minimises nuisance and anti-social behaviour connected to cultural activity and events but without undermining our commitment to increase access to cultural participation as a fundamental human right.

12.5. **Building Control**

- The Building Regulation process is a separate system to the licensing regime but complementary in terms of some shared objectives.
- Where a licence is applied for, or exists, and any Building Regulated work is carried out, either as a material alteration, change of use or new build to a licensed premises, the owner / licensee should ensure that before opening to the public, Building Regulations consent has been granted in full and that completion certificates have been issued.
- Two separate and distinct certificates are issued on a commercial or work place premises. The first confirms compliance with Building Regulations in general and the second confirms compliance in terms of fire precautions, including means of escape in case of fire. A copy of this second certificate is sent to the Fire Service, which triggers their responsibilities under the Work Place Regulations and enforcement of risk assessments.

12.6. Promotion of Equality

- In developing this strategy, the Licensing Authority has recognised its responsibility under the Equality Act 2010, to consider the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and to advance equality of opportunity between different groups and foster good relations between different groups.
- There is no one size fits all approach to making a venue inclusive, and each operator will need to make an assessment of its own practices and policies. However, the following are common and best practice examples that could be adopted:
 - Inclusive and transparent policies (for example admittance policies may clearly stipulate adherence to a dress code and refusal if someone presents as intoxicated; however they must not prevent admittance based on perceived attractiveness, size, or against any of the protected characteristics).
 - Robust complaints procedures that make it easy for customers who feel they have been discriminated against to raise their concerns and understand how this will be investigated or managed.
 - Accessible venue layouts that make venues welcoming.
 - Comprehensive training on equality and inclusion for all staff. It is important that any training is regularly refreshed.
- The Licensing Authority also recognises that this policy should promote equality in a wider sense and has therefore assessed the potential impact on disadvantaged groups in general.
- The following actions, which have been identified as being necessary to promote equality, and within the scope of the Act and supporting guidance, will be implemented by the Licensing Authority:
 - The Licensing Policy and associated documents will be available on the internet, and in other formats upon request.
 - The licensing objective of protecting children from harm will be promoted.
 - Support will be offered to licence applicants, licence holders and potential objectors who are socially excluded.
 - Account will be taken of the effect of specific applications on community cohesion, including the need to balance the benefits of cultural and community activities with limited local disturbance.
 - Action will be taken to endeavour to ensure the safety of vulnerable people in licensed premises.
 - Action will be taken to ensure that all applications, particularly those for disadvantaged groups, are dealt with fairly.

- The Licensing Authority is aware that there may be particular sensitivities of certain buildings, for example religious buildings, to certain licensable activities taking place in close proximity. Where this proximity has an impact on the promotion of one of the licensing objectives this is a matter for the Licensing Authority. Where the impact does not affect the promotion of the licensing objectives, there may be other control mechanisms, such as the planning system, that could be applicable.

12.7. **Disabled Access**

- The guidance supporting the Act advises that conditions relating to disabled access should not be attached to licences, as this would duplicate existing statutory requirements. The Licensing Authority therefore takes this opportunity to remind operators of premises of their duties under the Equality Act 2010.

12.8. **Transport**

- Rotherham's Transport Strategy is set out in the South Yorkshire Local Transport Plan (SYLTP).
- The SYLTP policies seek to ensure that alternatives to the use of the private car are available; these alternatives include walking, cycling and public transport (bus, rail and taxi). They are operated in conjunction with land use policies to seek to ensure that development takes place in locations where these alternatives can be best provided; the Town Centre is naturally one of these locations, particularly with regard to public transport.
- A high level of bus services is provided commercially between the hours of 7am and 7pm Monday to Saturday. Lower levels of services are provided up to 11pm and on Sundays, and the transport plan will continue to seek ways of improving the provision of bus services at these times and later at night to assist in getting people away from the Town Centre quickly, safely and efficiently.
- Licensed vehicles provide a useful role in transporting people, particularly at times when bus services are not well provided. Taxi ranks are provided where demand is identified, and include both 24 hour ranks and ones which operate only at night. The Council's Transport Strategy will continue to seek to ensure that the demand for rank provision is satisfied and that their locations are amended as demand alters, subject to competing demands for use of kerbside space.

12.9. **Environmental Best Practice**

- **It is important for premises licence holders to consider the current and future impact on our environment and the ways in which the environmental impact can be minimised.**

- Licensed premises can make up a significant part of the local economy, and they can make just as much of a contribution to creating a cleaner and greener Borough as any other part, by not only meeting their regulatory duties, but by following best practice including:

- Minimising waste and following the waste hierarchy of reduce, reuse, recycle.

Minimising waste, especially of single use, non-recyclable materials, is an important step to reducing the environmental impact of licensed premises. It can also help a business to become more efficient as well as demonstrating its commitment to its customers that it is a sustainable business. In October 2020 it became illegal, with some exceptions, to sell or supply single use plastics such as straws or drink stirrers. You can still supply and sell single-use straws and drink stirrers made from other materials or reusable alternatives.

There are other ways that licensed premises can minimise waste, such as:

- Using online menus instead of printed versions, or where menus and promotional materials are printed, ensuring they are on recycled materials and are not single use
- Allowing members of the public to refill water bottles to reduce plastic bottle waste.
- Improving recycling rates across all aspects of your business, forward facing and back office.
- Training staff on sustainability best practice.
- Reviewing options for reused and upcycled furnishings and fittings.

- Improving energy efficiency in heating, cooling and use of power.

Increasing energy efficiency across the sector will be key to achieving carbon neutrality. Many venues will also benefit financially from improving energy efficiency (e.g. 15–20% of a pub's operating costs lies in heating, and converting to LED lighting can save £2,000 per year). There are a number of ways that licensed venues can improve energy efficiency and tackle the climate emergency, including:

- Procuring energy efficient equipment including in kitchens or bar areas. Ensuring lighting is turned off when not in use and is as efficient as possible where used.
- Minimising the use of outdoor heaters and using energy efficient ones where necessary; this also helps to avoid fume emissions which cause a nuisance and contribute to air pollution.
- Closing doors during the colder months to keep heat in.

- Reducing the traffic on our roads as a result of business use e.g. freight and servicing.

We know that road transport contributes to NOx pollution in the Borough and tackling poor air quality caused by road traffic is a priority for the Council. Licensed venues increase traffic on the Borough's roads through deliveries from suppliers and providing takeaways. Both of these can also cause considerable noise nuisance for residents and are often reasons that new licences are objected to. Licensed venues can help address the environmental impact of road traffic by:

- Developing and implementing bespoke delivery and servicing plans that minimise traffic.
- Consolidating suppliers and procuring locally.
- Minimising waste and waste collections.
- Avoiding personal deliveries to venues.
- Shifting to low emission vehicles and using courier services that encourage drivers to use vehicles that are less likely to cause noise or air quality nuisances.
- Making provision to encourage sustainable transport options.

12.10. **Women's Safety**

The Council and its partners are committed to tackling violence against women and girls. We need to take practical steps together to make the Borough safer at night for women. Everyone should feel empowered to play their part in creating positive change.

Business are encouraged to promote Women's Safety and make simple commitments such as:

- Nominate a champion in your organisation who actively promotes women's safety.
- Demonstrate to staff and customers that your organisation takes women's safety at night seriously, for example through a communications campaign.
- Do what you can to ensure that customers and staff know what to do if they experience harassment when working, going out or travelling.
- Encourage reporting by victims and bystanders as part of your communications campaign.
- Train staff to ensure that all women who report are believed.
- Train staff to ensure that all reports are recorded and responded to.
- Design your public spaces and workplaces to make them safer for women at night.

Please contact the Council for further information on Women's Safety.

13. Duplication

- 13.1. The authority will avoid duplication with other regulatory regimes (e.g. the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974) insofar as attaching conditions to premises licences and club premises certificates.
- 13.2. Conditions will only be attached where they are necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives. If matters are already provided for in other legislation they cannot be considered necessary in the context of licensing law.
- 13.3. As has been referred to elsewhere in this policy, 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.
- 13.4. Nonetheless, it is a key aspect of such control and licensing law will always be part of a holistic approach to the management of the evening and night-time economy in Rotherham.

14. Standardised Conditions

14.1. The Licensing Authority will only attach to premises licences, and club premises certificates, those conditions that are tailored to the individual style and characteristics of the premises and the events concerned, and where they are necessary for the achievement of one or more of the four licensing objectives.

14.2. Model Conditions

- To aid administration a pool of model conditions is attached to this statement (but does not form part of it). The authority may draw appropriate and proportionate conditions from this pool to cover particular circumstances. This is not intended to be an exhaustive list and other specific conditions may be appropriate.
- The model conditions will be informed through consultation. There are elements of the model conditions, which are indicated, that will be entirely dependent upon the findings of the consultation.
- The pool of model conditions is attached as Appendix A to this policy.

14.3. Mandatory Conditions

- A number of conditions are mandatory and are required to be applied to licences.
- Mandatory conditions are provided by the 2003 Act, amended by the Licensing Act 2003 (Mandatory Licensing Conditions) (Amendment) Order 2014 and should be included in every Licence and/or Club Premises Certificate.
- The Mandatory Conditions are attached to this Policy at Appendix B. These need to be adhered to and complied with by the Premises Licence Holder.
- For premises with ON sales the Mandatory Conditions will include the following requirements:
 - The need for a Designated Premises Supervisor to be registered on the Licence.
 - Alcohol needs to be sold or authorised by a Personal Licence Holder.
- Mandatory Conditions also refer to:
 - Permitted price of alcohol
 - Age verification Policy
 - Irresponsible promotions

- No drinking games (encouraging people to drink too much or within specific time limits).
 - Free access to drinking water
 - Measures of alcoholic drink
 - Exhibition of films
 - Door Supervision
- For premises with OFF sales the Mandatory Conditions will include the following requirements:
- The need for a Designated Premises Supervisor to be registered on the Licence.
 - Alcohol needs to be sold or authorised by a Personal Licence Holder.
- Mandatory Conditions also refer to:
- Permitted price of alcohol
 - Age verification Policy

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15. Entitlement to work in the UK

- 15.1. Section 36 of and Schedule 4 to the Immigration Act 2016 (the 2016 Act) amended the 2003 Act and introduced immigration safeguards in respect of licensing applications made in England or Wales on or after 6 April 2017. The intention is to prevent illegal working in premises licensed for the sale of alcohol or late night refreshment.
- 15.2. The statutory prevention of crime objective in the 2003 Act includes the prevention of immigration crime and the prevention of illegal working in licensed premises. Licensing authorities should work with the Home Office (Immigration Enforcement) as well as the police, in respect of these matters.
- 15.3. The Home Secretary (in practice Home Office Immigration Enforcement) is added to the list of responsible authorities in the licensing regime, which requires Home Office (Immigration Enforcement) to receive premises licence applications (except regulated entertainment only licences), and in some limited circumstances personal licence applications, and permits Home Office (Immigration Enforcement) to make appropriate representations and objections to the grant of a licence.
- 15.4. Individuals applying for a personal licence and / or a premises licence for the sale of alcohol or late night refreshment must be entitled to work in the UK. This includes applications made by more than one individual applicant. An application made by an individual without the entitlement to work in the UK must be rejected. This applies to applications which include the sale of alcohol and the provisions of late night refreshment, but does not include applications which apply to regulated entertainment only.
- 15.5. Applicants must provide copies of Identification documents to verify their entitlement to work within the UK. The documents, which may be relied on in support of an application demonstrating an entitlement to work in the UK, are the same for the personal licence (see section 13) shown in Appendix C.
- 15.6. Individuals applying for a personal licence must be entitled to work in the UK. The Immigration Act 2016 amended the Licensing Act 2003, with effect from April 6 2017. Applications made on or after this date by someone who is not entitled to work in the UK must be rejected.
- 15.7. Licences must not be issued to people who are illegally present in the UK, who are not permitted to work, or who are permitted to work but are subject to a condition that prohibits them from doing work relating to the carrying on of a licensable activity.
- 15.8. In order to carry out this duty licensing authorities must be satisfied that an applicant has the right to work in the UK. They require applicants to submit an identification document, to show that they have permission to be in the UK and to undertake work in a licensable activity. Acceptable documents are listed in Appendix C to this policy.

16. Personal Licences

- 16.1. The Licensing Authority recognises the important role that personal licence holders have to play in the promotion of the licensing objectives at premises selling alcohol. For this reason personal licence holders are required to have prescribed training and not have relevant convictions that would indicate their unsuitability.
- 16.2. The Policing and Crime Act 2017 gives licensing authorities the power to revoke or suspend personal licences, with effect from 6 April 2017.
- 16.3. When a licensing authority has granted a personal licence and becomes aware that the licence holder has been convicted of a relevant offence or foreign offence or been required to pay an immigration penalty, a licensing authority may revoke the licence or suspend it for a period of up to six months. This applies to convictions received and civil immigration penalties which a person has been required to pay at any time before or after the licence was granted, as long as the conviction was received after 6 April 2017, or the requirement to pay the civil penalty arose after 6 April 2017.
- 16.4. Every sale of alcohol at licensed premises is required to be authorised by a personal licence holder. Because of the importance of their role, the Licensing Authority considers it to be good practice for personal licence holders to have significant operational involvement in the sale of alcohol rather than to undertake a remote, periodic authorisation of other staff. In practical terms this would mean authorisation on at least a daily basis, and to be available on the premises throughout most of the day to deal with circumstances requiring their expertise and authority.
- 16.5. When applying for a personal licence, the Licensing Authority would expect applicants to produce an up to date Disclosure Barring Service certificate. All applicants would also be expected to make a clear statement as to whether or not they have been convicted outside England and Wales of a relevant offence or an equivalent foreign offence.
- 16.6. In accordance with the Secretary of State's advice the Licensing Authority will normally refuse applications where the police have issued an objection notice unless there are, in the opinion of the Licensing Authority, exceptional and compelling reasons which justify granting the application.

17. Temporary Event Notices (TENs)

- 17.1. Part 5 of the Licensing Act allows licensing activities to be carried out in specified circumstances on a temporary basis, subject to a temporary event notice being served on the Licensing Authority, with a copy to the chief officer of police and Environmental Health services for the area no less than ten working days before the event. The chief officer of police or Environmental Health services may object to the event if satisfied that that any of the four licensing objectives would be undermined.
- 17.2. "Late" TENs are intended to assist premises users who are required for reasons outside their control to, for example, change the venue for an event at short notice.
- 17.3. Late TENS can be given at any time as long as the limits specified, within guidance issued under section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003, are not exceeded. Late TENs can be given up to five working days but no earlier than nine working days before the event is due to take place and, unless electronically given to the licensing authority, must also be sent by the premises user to the police and Environmental Health Services. A late TEN given less than five days before the date of the event to which it relates will be returned as void and the activities to which it relates will not be authorised.
- 17.4. The Licensing Authority considers that it is important that the police and Environmental Health services have sufficient time to properly evaluate the likely impact of a temporary event. Where insufficient notice of the event is given this may lead to objections being made that may have been unnecessary if a fuller evaluation had been possible. Equally, if notice of an event is given too far in advance it may be difficult to evaluate because of future uncertainty.
- 17.5. The Licensing Authority would therefore suggest as best practice that a temporary event notice is served between one and two months ahead of the event taking place.

18. Enforcement

- 18.1. The Licensing Authority will carry out its responsibilities for enforcement so as to promote each of the four licensing objectives.
- 18.2. The Licensing Authority will develop and review enforcement protocols in agreement with the police.
- 18.3. Enforcement activities will be targeted in terms of risk and so as best to promote the licensing objectives. In addition account will be taken of the general enforcement policy of the licensing authority, which aims to ensure that enforcement is open, fair, reasonable and proportionate.
- 18.4. Enforcement activities will include operations designed to:
 - Ensure compliance with conditions attached to licences, operating schedules, requirements specified in the this Statement of Policy, and the requirements of the Licensing Act itself;
 - Protect public safety;
 - Prevent nuisance;
 - Prevent crime and disorder;
 - Protect children from harm;
 - Identify unlicensed activities;
 - Respond to complaints and representations from relevant individuals and responsible authorities;
 - Prevent the sale of alcohol to minors
 - Prevent the sale of alcohol to people who are drunk
 - Identify the keeping of smuggled goods
 - Prevent drug misuse

19. Live Music, Dancing, Theatre, Circuses and Street Arts

- 19.1. The Licensing Authority will ensure that when it considers applications for licences for entertainment involving live music, dancing, theatre, circuses and street arts it will act so as to promote the licensing objective of preventing public nuisance.
- 19.2. The Licensing Authority recognises that there is a need to encourage and promote a broad range of entertainment, particularly those activities identified above, because of the wider cultural benefits to communities. The potential for limited disturbance will therefore be balanced against these wider benefits.

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20. Wholesale of alcohol

- 20.1. Since 1 April 2017, businesses which sell alcohol (for example, retailers of alcohol and trade buyers) need to ensure that the UK wholesalers that they buy alcohol from have been approved by HMRC under the Alcohol Wholesaler Registration Scheme (AWRS). They will need to check their wholesalers Unique Registration Number (URN) against the HMRC online database. 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.
- 20.2. 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 HMRC. Further information may be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/the-alcohol-wholesalerregistration-scheme-awrs>

21. Delegation of Functions

- 21.1. The following matters will be determined by either the Licensing Committee or one of its sub-committees:
- Application for a personal licence where there are relevant unspent convictions;
 - The review of a premises licence or club premises certificate;
 - Decision to object when the local authority is the consultee and not the relevant authority considering the application;
 - Determination of a police objection to a temporary event notice.
- 21.2. The following matters will be determined by either the Licensing Committee or one of its sub-committees where a relevant representation has been made:
- Application for a personal licence;
 - Application for a premises licence or club premises certificate;
 - Application for a provisional statement;
 - Application for variation to a premises licence or club premises certificate;
 - Application to vary a designated premises supervisor
 - Application for transfer of a premises licence
 - Application for interim authority
 - Determination of a temporary event notice.
- 21.3. The Licensing Manager will determine all other matters.
- 21.4. Variations to premises licences or club premises certificates that could not impact adversely on the licensing objectives are subject to a simplified 'minor variations' process. There is clear guidance as to what constitutes a "minor variation" contained on the Government's website.
- 21.5. Councillors are now considered as "interested parties" and can make representations on any application as such, even if they do not live in the vicinity, or may represent persons living or working in the vicinity of the premises in question.

22. Period of Validity & Review

- 22.1. This statement of licensing policy will come into force on XXXX 2025 and be valid until XXXX 2030. The policy will then be reviewed and reissued for a period of 5 years.
- 22.2. The policy will be kept under review during the period of validity and if necessary amendments made.
- 22.3. Before a new policy is adopted or amendments made to the existing one the Licensing Authority will undertake consultation in accordance with Section 5 of the Licensing Act 2003.

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Pool of Model Conditions

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Introduction:

When deciding to grant or vary a premises licence under the Licensing Act 2003, the Licensing Authority may do so subject to conditions which it considers are appropriate in promoting the licensing objectives.

Conditions should be individual to a premise and tailored to meet the individual circumstances of the premise, area and other contextual factors. Standardised conditions often do not reflect the individual aspects of applications and should be avoided.

Conditions which are appropriate to promote the licensing objectives should emerge from the application process and form part of the operating schedule of the premise. The Pool of Model Conditions has been produced to assist applicants to consider and promote the licensing objectives, within the context of their application.

Rotherham consists of a variety of neighbourhoods and communities and the Council encourage applicants to use model conditions, or alternative measures, to ensure that the Licensing Objectives are being promoted, whilst minimising any impact that could be caused by a licensed premise. Applicants should have an understanding of the area where their application is based and should tailor their application to consider any issues that are apparent in that area; model conditions are just one way to do this.

The Pool of Model Conditions is also available to assist any Responsible Authority, and other person, who may consider making a representation to the applicant. These conditions should form a consistent approach in proposing conditions on a premises licence.

The Pool of Model Conditions is not an exhaustive list and it does not restrict applicants, responsible authorities or other persons from proposing alternative conditions. It also does not restrict any reasonable condition on a licence being imposed where it considers it appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives.

Whilst it is not a Licensing Objective, Public Health is also considered to be a key issue within Rotherham when determining licensing matters and the Council consider it good practice for Public Health to be taken into account when applications are being made. Applicants are encouraged to take into account any relevant data regarding Public Health and amend their application accordingly.

CONDITIONS RELATING TO PREVENTION OF CRIME AND DISORDER

It should be noted that certain matters are offences under the Licensing Act 2003. For example it is an offence to be party to the following:-

- Selling or supplying alcohol to a person who is drunk
- Knowingly allow disorderly conduct on licensed premises
- Being the holder of a premises licence or a designated premises supervisor to knowingly keep or to allow to be kept on licensed premises any good that have been imported without payment of duty or which have otherwise been unlawfully imported
- Sale of alcohol to under 18's
- Allowing 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 dealing with these matters are therefore not necessary and will not be attached to licences. Applicants should note that the absence of such conditions on any licence does not authorise the commission of such acts as a defence to such offences.

General

Communication between premises

Communication devices, connecting premises licence holders, designated premises supervisor's, managers of premises and clubs to local police can provide for rapid response by the police to situations of disorder which may be endangering the customers and staff on the premises.

Such devices could provide two-way communication, enabling licence holders, managers, designated premises supervisors and clubs to report incidents to the police, and enabling the police to warn those operating a large number of other premises of potential trouble makers or individuals suspected of criminal behaviour that are about in a particular area. Licence holders, door supervisors, managers, designated premises supervisors and clubs can warn each other of the presence in an area of such people where these systems are used.

Where a condition requiring the text/radio pager which links the police is attached to a licence it will include the following:-

- The text/pager equipment is kept in working order at all times;
- The pager link is activated, made available to and monitored by a designated premises supervisor or by a responsible member of staff at all times that the premises are open to the public;
- Any police instructions/directions are complied with whenever given; and

- All instances of crime and disorder are reported via the text/radio [ager link by the DPS or responsible member of staff agreed to an agreed police contact point.

In relevant circumstances conditions may be imposed requiring the use and maintenance of such systems.

Door Supervisors

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

- Preventing the admission and ensuring the departure from the premises of the drunk and disorderly, without causing further disorder;
- Keeping out excluded individuals (subject to court bans or imposed by the licence holder);
- Searching and excluding those suspected of carrying illegal drugs, or carrying offensive weapons; and
- Maintaining orderly queuing outside of venues prone to such queuing.

Where door supervisors conducting security activities are required as a condition of licence, they are required to be registered with the Security Industry Authority, and conditions will also be imposed dealing with the number of such supervisors, the displaying of name badges, the carrying of proof of registration, where and at what times door staff should be stationed on the premises, and whether at least one female supervisor should be available (for example, if female customers are to be the subject of body searches).

Door supervisors also have a role to play in ensuring public safety.

Training of licence holders, door supervisors, and other workers

The Council requires that all persons employed on licensed premises are trained and made aware of their responsibilities in relation to the Act, especially the offences under the Act, and the conditions of the licence.

The Council consider it good practice for license holders, door supervisors and other staff to take part in a variety of training sessions, which could include but is not limited to:

- Safeguarding Children
- Safeguarding Vulnerable Adults
- Crowd Safety
- Counter-terrorism

Licensed premises will be required to document any training undertaken by staff. Such records will be kept for a minimum of one year and will be made available for inspection on request by an authorised officer or the police.

Sexual Violence and Vulnerability

All premises are highly recommended to engage with South Yorkshire Police and the Council to implement the 'Ask for Angela' scheme. Appropriate training should be given to staff on the way in which this will be delivered at a premise level.

It is also recommended that licensed premises are able to provide information and signposting to local domestic abuse support services in a discrete and supportive way to those who may need this.

Single Can Sales

Single Can Sales can contribute to the harms relating to alcohol misuse, and particularly contribute to the harm caused to children and young people. Conditions may therefore be necessary to prevent sales of single cans of alcoholic drinks in areas where risk of harm is identified to be high.

Bottle bans

Bottle may be used as weapons inflicting more serious harm during incidents of disorder. Conditions may therefore be necessary to prevent sales of drinks in their bottles for consumption on the premises. However, the Council notes evidence that many women consider that drinking from bottles to be safer as it is easier for them to prevent the possible spiking of drinks with drugs in bottles the openings of which may be readily covered. These issues will therefore need to be carefully balanced when specifying such conditions.

Plastic containers and Toughened Glass

Glasses containing drinks may be used as weapons during incidents of disorder and can cause serious injuries. Consideration should therefore be given to conditions requiring either the use of plastic containers or toughened glass, that inflict less severe injuries. The location and style of the venue and the activities carried on there will be particularly considered in assessing whether such a condition is necessary. For example, the use of glass containers on the terraces of outdoor sports grounds may obviously be of concern, but similar concerns may also apply to indoor sports events such as boxing matches. Similarly, the use of such plastic containers or toughened glass during the televising of live sporting events, such as international football matches, when high states of excitement and emotion fuelled by alcohol might arise, may be a necessary condition. The use of plastic or paper drinks containers may also be relevant as measures to promote public safety.

CCTV

The presence of closed circuit television cameras can be an important means of deterring and detecting crime at and immediately outside licensed premises. Where such conditions are necessary there will also be a requirement to maintain cameras in working order, and to retain recordings for an appropriate period of time. The approval of the police will be required as to the type and positioning of the equipment to be used.

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. Where premises are licensed for the sale of alcohol for consumption off the premises that would be entirely lawful. However, consideration may be given to a condition preventing the taking of alcoholic and other drinks from the premises in open containers (e.g. glasses and opened bottles). This may be necessary to prevent the use of these containers as offensive weapons in surrounding streets after individuals have left the premises.

Restrictions on taking open containers from the premises may also be a relevant necessary measure to prevent public nuisance.

Restrictions on drinking areas

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

Restrictions on drinking areas may also be relevant necessary measures to prevent public nuisance.

Capacity limits

Although most commonly considered as a condition of a licence on public safety grounds, consideration may also be given to conditions that set capacity limits for licensed premises or clubs where it may be necessary to prevent overcrowding which can lead to disorder and violence. Where such a condition is considered necessary, consideration may also be given to appropriate door supervisors needed to ensure that the numbers are appropriately controlled.

Proof of Age Cards

It is unlawful for children under 18 to attempt to buy alcohol just as it is unlawful to sell or supply alcohol to them. To prevent such crimes, it may be necessary to require a policy to be applied at certain licensed premises requiring the production of "proof of age" before such sales are made. Such a condition may also make provision for the production of other proof, such as photo-driving licences, student cards and passports to be acceptable.

The wording of any condition requires careful thought. For example many premises have adopted the "Challenge 21" or "Challenge 25" or other similar initiatives. Under Challenge 21/Challenge 25 those premises selling or supplying alcohol require sight of evidence of age from any person appearing to be under the age of 21/25 and who is attempting to buy alcohol.

Proof of age may also be relevant and necessary to protect children from harm.

Crime prevention notices

It may be necessary at some premises for notices to be displayed that warn customers of the prevalence of crime that may target them. For example, in certain areas, a condition attached to a premises licence or club premises certificate might require the displaying of notices at the premises which warn customers about the need to be aware of pickpockets or bag snatchers, and to guard their property. Similarly, it may be necessary for notices to be displayed, which advise customers not to leave bags unattended because of concerns about terrorism. Consideration may also 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

Standard conditions will not be attached to premises licence or club premises certificates which promote fixed prices for alcoholic drinks. Conditions tailored to the individual circumstances of particular premises, which address irresponsible drinks promotions, may be considered where it is considered this is necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives.

Irresponsible promotions are addressed through mandatory licensing conditions. The licensing authority however will be objective when considering whether a promotion is responsible or irresponsible within the context of the licensing objectives.

Signage

It may be necessary for the normal hours under the terms of the premises licence or club premises certificate at which licensable activities are permitted to take place.

Similarly, it may be necessary for any restrictions on the admission of children to be displayed on or immediately outside the premises so that the consequences of breaches of these conditions would also be clear and to deter those who might seek admission in breach of those conditions.

Furthermore, signage promoting the responsible consumption of alcohol is encouraged to be added across the venue. For example, Drink Aware publicity material would be encouraged across a venue to promote responsible drinking habits.

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

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

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

- A prescribed capacity

- An appropriate ratio of tables and chairs to customers based on the capacity;
and
- The presence of security staff holding the appropriate SIA licence or exemption to control entry for the purpose of compliance with the capacity limit.

CONDITIONS RELATING TO PUBLIC SAFETY

General

The following options will be considered as measures that, if necessary, would promote public safety. It should be recognised however that special issues might arise in connection with outdoor and large-scale events.

Whether or not any risk assessment shows any of the measures to be necessary in the individual circumstances of any premises will depend on a range of factors including the nature and style of the venue, the activities being conducted there, the location of the premises and the anticipated clientele of the business involved.

Necessary conditions of the licence or certificate will also depend on local knowledge of the character and vicinity of the premises.

In addition, to considering the points made in this Annex, those preparing operating schedules or club operating schedules, and responsible authorities should consider:

- Model National and Standard Conditions for Place of Public Entertainment and Associated Guidance ISBN 1 904031 11 0 (Entertainment Technology Press – ABTT Publications)
- The Event Safety Guide – A guide to health, safety and welfare at music and similar events (HSE 1999)(“The Purple Book “) ISBN 0717624536
- Managing Crowds Safely (HSE 2000) ISBN 9780717618347
- Guide to Safety at Sports Grounds (The Stationery Office, 2008) (“The Green Guide 5th Edition”) ISBN 978 0 11 702074 0
- Safety Guidance for Street Arts, Carnival, Processions and Large Scale Performances published by the Independent Street Arts Network, copies of which may be obtained through <http://www.streetartsnetwork.org.uk/>
- Fire Safety Risk Assessment – Small and Medium Places of Assembly ISBN 978185112820-4
- Fire Safety Risk Assessment – Large Places of Assembly ISBN 978185112821-1
- The Fire Safety (Regulatory Reform) Order 2005
- The following British Standards should also be considered:
 - BS 9999 : 2008
 - BS 5839 : Part 1 : 2002 (Fire Detection/Fire Alarms)
 - BS 5266 : Part 1 : 2005 (Emergency Lighting)

Harms associated to alcohol

It is well evidenced that the excessive consumption of alcohol can have significant harms on individuals and that licensees have an important role in promoting responsible drinking. Consideration will be given to conditions which ensure that:

- Premises promote a good range of low-alcohol or alcohol-free drinks to enable customers to choose drinks with a lower alcohol volume. These should be readily available and of a similar price to alcoholic equivalents.
- The premise does not promote any reduced drink price through a promotion, to promote responsible drinking.
- A premise has a process to provide details of local alcohol support services to customers in a discrete and supportive way.

Disabled People

Consideration will also be given to conditions that ensure that:

- When disabled people are present, adequate arrangements exist to enable their safe evacuation in the event of an emergency: and
- Disabled people and all employed staff on the premises are made aware of those arrangements.

Escape routes

It may be necessary to include conditions relating to the maintenance of all escape routes and exits including external exists. These might be expressed in terms of the need to ensure that such exits are kept unobstructed, in good order with non-slippery and even surfaces, free of trip hazards and clearly identified. In restaurants and other premises where chairs and tables are provided this might also include ensuring that internal gangways are kept unobstructed.

In certain premises where existing legislation does not provide adequately for the safety of the public, consideration might also be given to conditions that ensure that:

- All exits doors are easily opened without the use of a key, card, code or similar means;
- Doors at such exits are regularly checked to ensure that they function satisfactorily and a record of the check kept;
- Any security fastenings are removed prior to the premises being open to the public;
- All fire doors are maintained effectively self-closing and shall not be held open;

- Fire resisting doors to ducts, service shafts, and cupboards shall be kept locked shut; and
- The edges of the treads of steps and stairways are maintained so as to be conspicuous.

Safety checks

In certain premises where existing legislation does not provide adequately for the safety of the public or club members and guests, consideration might also be given to conditions that ensure that:

- Safety checks are carried out before the admission of the public; and
- Details of such checks are kept in a Log Book.

Curtains, hangings, decorations and upholstery

In certain premises where existing legislation does not provide adequately for the safety of the public or club members and guests, consideration might also be given to conditions that ensure that:

- Hangings, curtains and temporary decorations are maintained in a flame-retardant condition;
- Any upholstered seating meets on a continuous basis the pass criteria for smouldering ignition source 0, flaming ignition source 1 and crib ignition source 5 when tested in accordance with section 5 of BS 5852:1990;
- Curtains, hangings and temporary decorations are arranged so as not to obstruct exits, fire safety signs or fire-fighting equipment; and
- Temporary decorations are not used without the prior written consent of the licensing authority.

Accommodation limits

In certain premises where existing legislation does not provide adequately for the safety of the public or club members and guests, consideration might also be given to conditions that:

- Arrangements are made to ensure that any capacity limit imposed under the premises licence or club premises certificate are not exceeded; and
- The licence holder, a club official, manager or designated premises supervisor are aware of the number of people on the premises and required to inform any authorised person on request.

Fire action notices

In certain premises where existing legislation does not provide adequately for the safety of the public or club members and guests, consideration might also be given to conditions that:

- Notices detailing the actions to be taken in the event of fire or other emergencies, including how the fire brigade should be summoned, are prominently displayed and protected from damage and deterioration.

Outbreaks of fire

In certain premises where existing legislation does not provide adequately for the safety of the public or club members and guests, consideration might also be given to conditions that:

- The fire brigade service must be called at once to any outbreak of fire, however slight, and the details recorded in a Fire Log-book.

Loss of water

In certain premises where existing legislation does not provide adequately for the safety of the public or club members and guests, consideration might also be given to conditions that:

- The local Fire Control Centre are notified as soon as possible if the water supply to any hydrant, hose reel, sprinkler, drencher or other fire extinguishing installation is cut off or restricted.

Access for emergency vehicles

In certain premises where existing legislation does not provide adequately for the safety of the public or club members and guests, consideration might also be given to conditions that:

- Access for emergency vehicles is kept clear and free from obstruction.

First Aid

In certain premises where existing legislation does not provide adequately for the safety of the public or club members and guests, consideration might also be given to conditions that:

- Adequate and appropriate supply of first aid equipment and materials is available on the premises.
- If necessary, at least one suitably trained first aider shall be on duty when the public are present; and if more than one suitably trained first aider that their respective duties are clearly defined.

Lighting

In certain premises where existing legislation does not provide adequately for the safety of the public or club members and guests, consideration might also be given to conditions that:

- In the absence of adequate daylight, the lighting in any area accessible to the public, members or guests shall be fully in operation when they are present.
- Fire safety signs are adequately illuminated.
- Emergency lighting is not to be altered without the written consent of the licensing authority
- Emergency lighting batteries are fully charged before the admission of the public, members or guests.
- In the event of the failure of normal lighting, where the emergency lighting battery has a capacity of one hour, arrangements are in place to ensure that the public, members or guests leave the premises within 20 minutes unless within that time normal lighting has been restored and the battery is being re-charged; and if the emergency lighting battery has a capacity of three hours, the appropriate period by the end of which the public should have left the premises is one hour.

Temporary electrical installations

In certain premises where existing legislation does not provide adequately for the safety of the public or club members and guests, consideration might also be given to conditions that:

- Temporary electrical wiring and distribution systems are not provided without notification to the licensing authority at least ten working days before the commencement of the work.
- Temporary electrical wiring and distribution systems shall comply with the recommendations of BS 7671 or where applicable BS 7909.
- Temporary electrical wiring and distribution systems are inspected and certified by a competent qualified person before they are put to use.

Ventilation

In certain premises where existing legislation does not provide adequately for the safety of the public or club members and guests, consideration might also be given to conditions that:

- The premises are effectively ventilated and verified as such by the licensing authority.

- Where the ventilation system is designed to maintain positive air pressure within part of the premises, that pressure is maintained whenever the public, member or guests are present in that part of the premises.
- Ventilation ducting is kept clean.
- Air filters are periodically cleaned and replaced to maintain air supply.

Indoor Sports Entertainments

In certain premises where existing legislation does not provide adequately for the safety of the public or club members and guests, consideration might also be given to conditions that:

- If necessary, an appropriately qualified medical practitioner is present throughout a sports entertainment involving boxing, wrestling, judo, karate or other sports entertainment of a similar nature.
- Where a ring is involved, it is constructed and supported to the satisfaction of the licensing authority and any material used to form the skirt around the ring is flame-retardant.
- At any wrestling or other entertainments of a similar nature members of the public do not occupy any seat within 2.5 meters of the ring.
- At water sports entertainments, staff adequately trained in rescue and life safety procedures are stationed and remain within the vicinity of the water at all material times (see also *Managing Health and Safety in Swimming Pools* issued jointly by the Health and Safety Commission and Sport England)

Conditions Relating to Theatres and Cinemas

In addition to the points made above, there are particular matters in the context of public safety and fire safety, which should be considered in connection with theatres and cinemas. The points, which follow, are examples of the types of specialised conditions that may be necessary for these premises.

Premises used for Closely Seated Audiences

Attendants

a) The number of attendants on each floor in a closely seated auditorium be required in accordance with the following formula:

Number of members of the audience present on a floor	Minimum number of attendants required to be present on that floor
1 – 100	One
101 – 250	Two
251 – 500	Three

201 – 750	Four
751 – 1000	Five
And one additional attendant for each additional 250 persons (or part thereof)	

- b) Attendants shall not be engaged in any duties that would hinder the prompt discharge of their duties in the event of an emergency or entail their absence from that floor or auditorium where they are on duty.
- c) Any attendant shall be readily identifiable to the audience (but this need not entail the wearing of a uniform).
- d) The premises shall not be used for a closely seated audience except in accordance with seating plan(s), a copy of which is available at the premises and shall be shown to any authorised person on request.
- e) No article shall be attached to the back of any seat, which would reduce the clear width of gangways or cause a tripping hazard or obstruction.
- f) A copy of any certificate relating to the design, construction and loading of any temporary seating shall be kept available at the premises and shall be shown to any authorised person on request.

Standing and Sitting in Gangways etc

- a) Sitting on floors shall not be permitted except where authorised in the premises licence or club premises certificate.
- b) Waiting or standing shall not be permitted except in areas designated in the premises licence or club premises certificate.
- c) In no circumstances shall anyone be permitted to
 - i) sit in any gangway
 - ii) stand or sit in front of any exit; or
 - iii) stand or sit on any staircase including any landings

Drinks

Except as authorised by the premises licence or club premises certificate, no drinks shall be sold to or be consumed by a closely seated audience except in plastic and paper containers.

Balcony Fronts

Clothing or other objects shall not be placed over balcony rails or upon balcony fronts.

Special effects

Any special effects or mechanical installation should be arranged and stored so as to minimise any risk to the safety of the audience, the performers and staff. Special effects include:

- Dry ice machines and cryogenic fog
- Smoke machines and fog generators
- Pyrotechnics, including fireworks
- Real flame
- Firearms
- Motor vehicles
- Strobe lighting
- Lasers (see HSE Guide Safety of lasers used for display purposes [HS(G)95] and BS EN 60825: Safety of laser products)
- Explosives and highly flammable substances

In certain circumstances, it may be necessary to require that certain special effects may only be used with the prior consent of the licensing authority.

Scenery

Any scenery should be maintained flame-retardant.

Safety Curtain

Where a safety curtain is necessary, it should be arranged so as to protect the audience from the effects of fire or smoke on stage for sufficient time to enable the safe evacuation of the auditorium.

Where a stage with a proscenium arch is not equipped with a safety curtain, any curtains provided between the stage and the auditorium should be heavyweight and be made of non combustible material or inherently or durably treated flame-retarded fabric.

Ceilings

All ceilings in those parts of the premises to which the audience are admitted should be inspected by a suitably qualified person every five years and a certificate concerning the condition of the ceilings forwarded to the licensing authority.

Seating

Where the potential audience exceeds 250 all seats in the auditorium should, except in boxes accommodating not more than 8 persons, be either securely fixed to the floor or battened together in lengths of not fewer than four or more than twelve.

Premises used for Film Exhibitions

Attendants – premises without a staff alerting system

Where the premises are not equipped with a staff alerting system the number of attendants present should be as set out in the table below:

Number of members of the audience present on the premises	Minimum number of attendants required to be on duty
1 – 250	Two
And one additional attendant for each additional 250 members of the audience present (or part thereof)	
Where there are more than 150 members of an audience in any auditorium or any floor	At least one attendant shall be present in any auditorium or on any floor

Attendants – with a staff alerting system

- a) Where premises are equipped with a staff alerting system the number of attendants present should be as set out in the table below:

Number of members of the audience present on the premises	Minimum number of attendants required to be on duty	Minimum number of staff on the premises who are available to assist in the event of an emergency
1 – 500	Two	One
501 – 1000	Three	Two
1001 – 1500	Four	Four
1501 or more	Five plus one for every 500 (or part thereof) persons over 2000 on the premises	Five plus one for every 500 (or part thereof) persons over 2000 on the premises

- b) Staff shall not be considered as being available to assist in the event of an emergency if they are:
- i) the holder of the premises licence or the manager on duty at the premises; or
 - ii) a member of staff whose normal duties or responsibilities are likely to significantly affect or delay his response in an emergency situation; or
 - iii) a member of staff whose usual location when on duty is more than 60 metres from the location to which he is required to go on being alerted to an emergency situation.
- c) Attendants shall as far as reasonably practicable be evenly distributed throughout all parts of the premises to which the public have access and keep under observation all parts of the premises to which the audience have access.
- d) The staff alerting system shall be maintained in working order.

Minimum Lighting

The level of lighting in the auditorium should be as great as possible consistent with the effective presentation of the film; and the level of illumination maintained in the auditorium during the showing of films would normally be regarded as satisfactory if it complies with the standards specified in BS CP 1007: Maintained Lighting for Cinemas.

Flammable films

No flammable films should be allowed on the premises without the consent of the licensing authority.

CONDITIONS RELATING TO THE PREVENTION OF PUBLIC NUISANCE

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

General

When applicants for premises licences or club premises certificates are preparing their operating schedules or club operating schedules and responsible authorities are considering such applications the Council, as licensing authority is considering following the receipt of relevant representations from a responsible authority or interested party, the following options may be considered as necessary, would promote the prevention of public nuisance.

Whether or not any risk assessment shows them to be necessary in the individual circumstances of any premises will depend on a range of factors including the nature and style of the venue, the activities being conducted there, the location of the premises and the anticipated clientele of the business involved.

Necessary conditions for licences and certificates will also depend on local knowledge of the character and the vicinity of the premises.

Hours

The hours during which the premises are permitted to be open to the public or to members and their guests may be restricted (other than where they are protected by the transitional provisions of the Licensing Act 2003) to less than those applied for by the imposing of conditions of a premises licence or a club premises certificate for the prevention of public nuisance. But this will be balanced by the potential impact on disorder that could result from artificially early fixed closing times.

Restrictions may be necessary on the times when certain licensable activities take place even though the premises may be open to the public at 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.

Restrictions may be necessary on the parts of premises that might be used for certain licensable activities at certain times. For example, while the provision of regulated entertainment might be permitted while the premises is open to the public or members and their guests, regulated entertainment might not be permitted in garden areas of the premises after a certain time.

Noise and vibration

In certain premises where existing legislation does not provide adequately for the prevention of public nuisance, consideration may be given to conditions that ensure that:

- Noise or vibration does not emanate from the premises so as to cause a nuisance to nearby properties. This might be achieved by a requirement to keep doors and windows at the premises closed, or to use noise limiters on amplification equipment used at the premises.
- Prominent clear and legible notices are displayed at all exits requesting the public to respect the needs of local residents and to leave the premises and the area quietly.
- The use of explosives, pyrotechnics and fireworks of a similar nature which could cause disturbance in surrounding areas being restricted or prohibited.
- The placing of refuse – such as bottles – into receptacles outside the premises takes place at times that will minimise the disturbance to nearby properties.

Noxious smells

In certain premises where existing legislation does not provide adequately for the prevention of public nuisance, consideration may be given to conditions that ensure that:

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

Light pollution

In certain premises where existing legislation does not provide adequately for the prevention of public nuisance, consideration may be given to conditions that ensure that:

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

Litter

In certain premises where existing legislation does not provide adequately for the prevention of public nuisance, consideration may be given to conditions that ensure that:

- Litter is properly controlled through a waste management strategy agreed with the licensing authority, and that conditions to prevent unlawful advertising in relation to those premises are imposed.

CONDITIONS RELATING TO THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM HARM

It should be noted that it is unlawful under the 2003 Act to permit unaccompanied children under the age of 16 to be present on premises exclusively or primarily used for the supply of alcohol for consumption on those premises under the authorisation of a premises licence, club premises certificate or a temporary event notice when open for the purposes of being used for the supply of alcohol for consumption there.

In addition, it is an offence to permit the presence of children under 16 who are not accompanied by an adult between midnight and 5am at all premises supplying alcohol for consumption on those premises under the authorisation of any premises licence, club premises certificate or temporary event notice. Conditions duplicating these provisions are therefore unnecessary.

Requirements for safeguarding measures relevant to licence holders and workers

It is strongly recommended that persons employed on licensed premises, in particular those providing facilities and or entertainment for children and youths, receive appropriate training covering the safeguarding of children and other vulnerable groups and, if appropriate, have the necessary DBS checks.

Access for children to licensed premises – in general

Restrictions on the access of children under 18 to premises where licensable activities are being carried on will be considered where it is necessary to protect children from harm.

For any premises with known associations (having been presented with evidence at a hearing) with underage drinking, drugs, significant gambling, or any activity or entertainment (whether regulated entertainment or not) of a clearly adult or sexual nature, there will be a strong presumption against permitting any access at all for children less than 18 years.

Applicants wishing to allow access for children to premises where these associations may be relevant, when preparing operating schedules or club operating schedules or variations of those schedules for the purposes of obtaining or varying a premises licence or club premises certificate should:

- Explain their reasons; and
- Outline in detail the steps that they intend to take to protect children from harm on such premises.

For any premises, not serving alcohol for consumption on the premises, but where the public are allowed on the premises after 10pm in the evening, there will be a presumption against the presence of children under the age of 12 unaccompanied by adults after that time.

Applicants wishing to allow access when preparing operating schedules or variations of those schedules or club operating schedules for the purposes of obtaining or varying a premises licence or club premises certificate should:

- Explain their reasons; and
- Outline in detail the steps that they intend to take to protect children from harm on such premises.

In any other case, subject to the premises licence holder or club's discretion, the expectation would be for unrestricted access for children of any age to premises. Where an applicant intends to exclude children totally from the premises then this should be made clear on the operating schedule.

The Portman Group Code of Practice on the Naming, Packaging and Promotion of Alcoholic Drinks

The Portman Group operates on behalf of the alcohol industry a Code of Practice on the naming, packaging and promotion of alcoholic drinks. The code seeks to ensure that drinks are packaged and promoted in a socially responsible manner and only to those who are 18 years or older. Complaints about products under the code are considered by the Independent Complaints Panel and the Panels decisions are published on the Portman Groups website, in the trade press and in annual report. If products packaging or point of sale advertising is found to be in breach of the Code the Portman Group may issue a Retailer Alert Bulletin to notify retailers of the decision and ask them not to replenish stocks of any such product until the decision has been complied with. The Code is an important mechanism in protecting children from harm because it addresses the naming, marketing and promotion of alcoholic products sold in licensed premises in a manner which may appeal to or attract minors.

Consideration may be given to attaching conditions to premises licences and club premises certificates that require compliance with the Portman Groups Retailer Alert Bulletins.

Age Restrictions – specific

Under the 2003 Act a wide variety of licensable activities could take place at various types of premises and at different times of the day and night. It may be appropriate to allow children unrestricted access at particular times and when certain activities are not taking place. However, following representations made by responsible authorities and interested parties it may be necessary to consider a range of conditions that are tailored to the particular premises and their activities where these are necessary. The following will be expected to be considered:

- The times of during when age restrictions should and should not apply. For example, the fact that adult entertainment may be presented at premises after 8pm does not mean that it would be necessary to impose age restrictions for earlier parts of the day. Any conditions imposed would clarify the position.
- Types of event or activity in respect of which no age restrictions may be needed, for example;
 - Family entertainment; or
 - Non-alcohol events for young age groups such as under 18s dances

- Similarly, types of event or activity which give rise to a more acute need for age restrictions than normal, for example;
 - During “Happy Hours” or on drinks promotion nights
 - During activities outlined above.

Age Restrictions – cinemas

The Secretary of State considers that, in addition to the mandatory condition imposed by virtue of section 20, (requiring the admission of children to films to be restricted in accordance with recommendations given either by a body designated under section 4 of the Video Recordings Act 1984 or by the licensing authority itself), conditions restricting the admission of children to film exhibitions should include:

- A condition that where the licensing authority itself is to make recommendations on the admission of children to films, the cinema or venue operator must submit any film to the authority that it intends to exhibit 28 days before it is proposed to show it. This is to allow the authority time to classify it so that the premises licence holder is able to adhere to any age restrictions then imposed.
- A condition that when films are classified, by either the film classification body as specified in the licence or the licensing authority, they should be classified in the following way;
 - U Universal – suitable for audiences aged four years and over
 - PG – Parental Guidance – some scenes may be unsuitable for young children
 - 12A – Passed only for viewing by persons aged 12 years or older or persons younger than 12 when accompanied by an adult
 - 15 – Passed only for viewing by persons aged 15 years and over
 - 18 – Passed only for viewing by persons aged 18 years and over.
- That conditions specify that immediately before each exhibition at the premises of a film passed by the British Board of Film Classification there shall be exhibited on screen for at least five seconds in such a manner as to be easily read by all persons in the auditorium a reproduction of the certificate of the Board or, as regards a trailer advertising a film, of the statement approved by the Board indicating the classification of the film.
- A condition that when a licensing authority has made a recommendation on the restriction of admission of children to a film, notices are required to be displayed both inside and outside the premises so that persons entering can readily be made aware of the classification attached to any film or trailer. Such a condition might be expressed in the following terms:

“Where a programme includes a film recommended by the licensing authority as falling into the 12, 12A, 15 or 18 category no person appearing to be under the age of 12, under 12 and unaccompanied, 15 or 18 as appropriate shall be admitted to any part of the programme; and the licence holder shall display in

a conspicuous position at each entrance to the premises a notice in the following terms –

PERSONS UNDER THE AGE OF [INSERT APPROPRIATE AGE]
CANNOT BE ADMITTED TO ANY PART OF THE PROGRAMME

Where films of different categories form part of the same programme, the notice shall refer to the oldest age restriction.

This condition does not apply to members of staff under the relevant age provided that the prior written consent of the person's parents or legal guardian has first been obtained".

Theatres

The admission of children to theatres, as with other licensed premises, is not expected to normally be restricted unless it is necessary to promote the licensing objective of the protection of children from harm. However, theatres may be the venue for a wide range of activities.

The admission of children to the performance of a play is normally expected to be at the licence holder and no condition restricting the access of children to plays should be attached. However, theatres may also present entertainment including, for example, variety shows, incorporating adult entertainment. A condition restricting the admission of children in such circumstances may be necessary. Entertainment may also be presented at theatres specifically for children (see below).

In this circumstance consideration will be given to whether a condition should be attached to premises licences, which requires the presence of a sufficient number of adult staff on the premises to ensure the wellbeing of children present on the premises during any emergency.

Entertainment especially for children

Where performances are presented especially for children in theatres, cinemas or other places of entertainment (e.g. children's disco) conditions are anticipated to be needed which require:

- An attendant to be stationed in the area(s) occupied by the children, in the vicinity of each exit, provided that on each level occupied by children the minimum number of attendants on duty should be one attendant per 50 children or part thereof.

The licensing authority will, having regard to any representations made by the responsible authorities on the issue, also consider whether or not standing should be allowed. For example, there may be reduced risk for children in the stalls than at other levels or areas in the building.

Children in performances

There are many productions each year that are one-off shows where the cast is made up almost entirely of children. They may be taking part as individuals or as part of a drama club, stage school or school group. The age of those involved may range from 5 to 18.

The Children (Performances) regulations 1968 as amended set out requirements for children performing in a show. Conditions will not duplicate those regulations. However, if it is necessary to consider imposing conditions, in addition to these requirements, for the promotion of the protection of children from harm then the matters outlined below will be considered:

- Venue – the backstage facilities should be large enough to accommodate safely the number of children taking part in any performance.
- Fire safety – all chaperones and production crew on the show should receive instruction on the fire procedures applicable to the venue prior to the arrival of the children.
- Special effects – it may be inappropriate to use certain special effects, including smoke, dry ice, rapid pulsating or flashing lights, which may trigger adverse reactions especially with regard to children.
- Care of children – theatres, concert halls and similar places are places of work and may contain a lot of potentially dangerous equipment. It is therefore important that children performing at such premises are kept under adult supervision at all times including transfer from stage to dressing room and anywhere else on the premises. It is also important that the children can be accounted for at all times in case of an evacuation or emergency.

Mandatory Conditions

Mandatory Conditions applicable to all Premises Licences & Club Premises Certificates under the Licensing Act 2003

Supply of Alcohol

1. No supply of alcohol may be made under the premises licence:
 - (a) at a time when there is no designated premises supervisor in respect of the premises licence, or
 - (b) at a time when the designated premises supervisor does not hold a personal licence or his personal licence is suspended.
2. Every supply of alcohol under the premises licence must be made or authorised by a person who holds a personal licence.

Exhibition of Films

3. Where a premises licence authorises the exhibition of films, the licence must include a condition requiring the admission of children to the exhibition of any film to be restricted in accordance with this section.
4. Where the film classification body is specified in the licence, unless subsection (3)(b) applies, admission of children must be restricted in accordance with any recommendation made by that body.
5. Where-
 - (a) The film classification body is not specified in the licence, or
 - (b) The relevant licensing authority has notified the holder of the licence that this subsection applies to the film in question, admission of children must be restricted in accordance with any recommendation made by that licensing authority.
6. In this section “Children” - means persons aged under 18; and “Film classification body” means the person or persons designated as the authority under section 4 of the Video Recordings Act 1984 (c.39) (authority to determine suitability of video works for classification).

Door Supervision

7. Where a premises licence includes a condition that at specified times one or more individuals must be at the premises to carry out a security activity, that licence must include a condition that each such individual must:
 - (a) Be authorised to carry out that activity by a licence granted under the Private Security Industry Act 2001;
 - (b) Be entitled to carry out activity by virtue of section 4 of the Act.

8. But nothing in subsection (1) requires such a condition to be imposed:

(a) In respect of premises within paragraph 8(3)(a) of Schedule 2 to the

Private Security Industry Act 2001 (c.12) (premises with premises licences authorising plays or films); or

(b) In respect of premises in relation to:

(i) Any occasion mentioned in paragraph 8(3)(b) or (c) of that Schedule (premises being used exclusively by club with club premises certificate, under a temporary event notice authorising plays or films or under a gaming licence), or

(ii) Any occasion within paragraph 8(3)(d) of that Schedule (occasions prescribed by regulations under that Act).

9. For the purposes of this section:

(a) "Security activity" means an activity to which paragraph 2(1)(a) of that Schedule applies, and which is licensable conduct for the purposes of that Act.

(b) Paragraph 8(5) of that Schedule (interpretation of references to an occasion) applies as it applies in relation to paragraph 8 of that Schedule.

Age Verification

10. The premises licence holder or club premises certificate holder must ensure that an age verification policy is adopted in respect of the premises in relation to the sale or supply of alcohol.

11. The designated premises supervisor in relation to the premises licence must ensure that the supply of alcohol at the premises is carried on in accordance with the age verification policy.

12. The policy must require individuals who appear to the responsible person to be under 18 years of age (or such older age as may be specified in the policy) to produce on request, before being served alcohol, identification bearing their photograph, date of birth and either:

(a) a holographic mark, or

(b) an ultraviolet feature.

Permitted Price

13. A relevant person shall ensure that no alcohol is sold or supplied for consumption on or off the premises for a price which is less than the permitted price.

14. For the purpose of this condition set out in paragraph 1:

(a) "duty" is to be construed in accordance with the Alcoholic Liquor Duties Act 1979(a);

(b) "permitted price" is the price found by applying the formula

$$P = D + (D \times V)$$

Where:

(i) P is the permitted price,

(ii) D is the amount of duty chargeable in relation to the alcohol as if the duty were charged on the date of the sale or supply of the alcohol, and

(iii) V is the rate of value added tax chargeable in relation to the alcohol as if the value added tax were charged on the date of the sale or supply of the alcohol;

(c) "relevant person" means, in relation to premises in respect of which there is in force a premises licence -

(i) the holder of the premises licence,

(ii) the designated premises supervisor (if any) in respect of such a licence, or

(iii) the personal licence holder who makes or authorises a supply of alcohol under such a licence;

(d) "relevant person" means, in relation to premises in respect of which there is in force a club premises certificate, any member or officer of the club present on the premises in a capacity which enables the member or officer to prevent the supply in question; and

(e) "value added tax" means value added tax charged in accordance with the Value Added Tax Act 1994(b).

15. Where the permitted price given by Paragraph (b) of paragraph 2 would (apart from this paragraph) not be a whole number of pennies, the price given by that sub-paragraph shall be taken to be the price actually given by that sub-paragraph rounded up to the nearest penny.

16. (1) Sub-paragraph (2) applies where the permitted price given by Paragraph (b) of paragraph 2 on a day (“the first day”) would be different from the permitted price on the next day (“the second day”) as a result of a change to the rate of duty or value added tax.

(2) The permitted price which would apply on the first day applies to sales or supplies of alcohol which take place before the expiry of the period of 14 days beginning on the second day.

Irresponsible Drink Promotions (applicable to ‘on’ & ‘off’ sales)

17. The responsible person must ensure that staff on relevant premises do not carry out, arrange or participate in any irresponsible promotions in relation to the premises.

18. In this paragraph, an irresponsible promotion means any one or more of the following activities, or substantially similar activities, carried on for the purpose of encouraging the sale or supply of alcohol for consumption on the premises:

- (a) games or other activities which require or encourage, or are designed to require or encourage, individuals to:
 - (i) drink a quantity of alcohol within a time limit (other than to drink alcohol sold or supplied on the premises before the cessation of the period in which the responsible person is authorised to sell or supply alcohol), or
 - (ii) drink as much alcohol as possible (whether within a time limit or otherwise).
- (b) provision of unlimited or unspecified quantities of alcohol free or for a fixed or discounted fee to the public or to a group defined by a particular characteristic in a manner which carries a significant risk of undermining a licensing objective;
- (c) provision of free or discounted alcohol or any other thing as a prize to encourage or reward the purchase and consumption of alcohol over a period of 24 hours or less in a manner which carries a significant risk of undermining a licensing objective;
- (d) selling or supplying alcohol in association with promotional posters or flyers on, or in the vicinity of, the premises which can reasonably be considered to condone, encourage or glamorise anti-social behaviour or to refer to the effects of drunkenness in any favourable manner;
- (e) dispensing alcohol directly by one person into the mouth of another (other than where that other person is unable to drink without assistance by reason of disability).

19. The responsible person must ensure that free potable water is provided on request to customers where it is reasonably available.

Alcoholic Drink Measures

20. The responsible person must ensure that:

- (a) where any of the following alcoholic drinks is sold or supplied for consumption on the premises (other than alcoholic drinks sold or supplied having been made up in advance ready for sale or supply in a securely closed container) it is available to customers in the following measures—
 - (i) beer or cider: ½ pint;
 - (ii) gin, rum, vodka or whisky: 25 ml or 35 ml; and
 - (iii) still wine in a glass: 125 ml;
- (b) these measures are displayed in a menu, price list or other printed material which is available to customers on the premises; and
- (c) where a customer does not in relation to a sale of alcohol specify the quantity of alcohol to be sold, the customer is made aware that these measures are available.”

**Immigration Act 2016: Entitlement
to Work Identification
Documentation**

Immigration Act 2016- Entitlement to Work Identification Documentation

Applicants may be asked to demonstrate that they have the right to work in the UK and are not subject to a condition preventing them from doing work relating to the carrying on of a licensable activity. They can do this by providing with their application, copies or scanned copies of the documents listed below (which do not need to be certified). The documents that demonstrate an entitlement to work in the licensing regime are based on existing prescribed document lists for checks undertaken by employers. They are set out in the following regulations: The Immigration (Restrictions on Employment) Order 2007 and the Immigration (Restrictions on Employment) (Codes of Practice and Amendment) Order 2014.

- An expired or current passport showing the holder, or a person named in the passport as the child of the holder, is a British citizen or a citizen of the UK and Colonies having the right of abode in the UK. See note below about which sections of the passport must be provided.
- An expired or current passport or national identity card showing the holder, or a person named in the passport as the child of the holder, is a national of an European Economic Area country or Switzerland.
- A Registration Certificate or document certifying permanent residence issued by the Home Office to a national of a European Economic Area country or Switzerland.
- A Permanent Residence Card issued by the Home Office to the family member of a national of a European Economic Area country or Switzerland.
- A current Biometric Immigration Document (Biometric Residence Permit) issued by the Home Office to the holder indicating that the person named is allowed to stay indefinitely in the UK, or has no time limit on their stay in the UK.
- A current passport endorsed to show that the holder is exempt from immigration control, is allowed to stay indefinitely in the UK, has the right of abode in the UK, or has no time limit on their stay in the UK.
- A current Immigration Status Document issued by the Home Office to the holder with an endorsement indicating that the named person is allowed to stay indefinitely in the UK or has no time limit on their stay in the UK, when produced in combination with an official document giving the person's permanent National Insurance number and their name issued by a Government agency or a previous employer.
- A full birth or adoption certificate issued in the UK which includes the name(s) of at least one of the holder's parents or adoptive parents, when produced in combination with an official document giving the person's permanent National Insurance number and their name issued by a Government agency or a previous employer.

- A birth or adoption certificate issued in the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man or Ireland, when produced in combination with an official document giving the person's permanent National Insurance number and their name issued by a Government agency or a previous employer.
- A certificate of registration or naturalisation as a British citizen, when produced in combination with an official document giving the person's permanent National Insurance number and their name issued by a Government agency or a previous employer.
- A current passport endorsed to show that the holder is allowed to stay in the UK and is currently allowed to work and is not subject to a condition preventing the holder from doing work relating to the carrying on of a licensable activity.
- A current Biometric Immigration Document (Biometric Residence Permit) issued by the Home Office to the holder which indicates that the named person can currently stay in the UK and is allowed to work relating to the carrying on of a licensable activity.
- A current Residence Card issued by the Home Office to a person who is not a national of an European Economic Area state or Switzerland but who is a family member of such a national or who has derivative rights of residence.
- A current Immigration Status Document containing a photograph issued by the Home Office to the holder with an endorsement indicating that the named person may stay in the UK, and is allowed to work and is not subject to a condition preventing the holder from doing work relating to the carrying on of a licensable activity, when produced in combination with an official document giving the person's permanent National Insurance number and their name issued by a Government agency or a previous employer.
- A Certificate of Application, less than 6 months old, issued by the Home Office under regulation 17(3) or 18A(2) of the Immigration (European Economic Area) Regulations 2006, to a person who is not a national of an European Economic Area state or Switzerland but who is a family member of such a national or who has derivative rights of residence.
- Reasonable evidence that the person has an outstanding application to vary their permission to be in the UK with the Home Office, such as the Home Office acknowledgement letter or proof of postage evidence, or reasonable evidence that the person has an appeal or administrative review pending on an immigration decision, such as an appeal or administrative review reference number.

- Reasonable evidence that a person who is not a national of an European Economic Area state or Switzerland but who is a family member of such a national or who has derivative rights of residence in exercising treaty rights in the UK including:
 - evidence of the applicant’s own identity – such as a passport,
 - evidence of their relationship with the European Economic Area family member – e.g. a marriage certificate, civil partnership certificate or birth certificate, and
 - evidence that the European Economic Area national has a right of permanent residence in the UK or is one of the following if they have been in the UK for more than 3 months:
 - a) working e.g. employment contract, wage slips, letter from the employer,
 - b) self-employed e.g. contracts, invoices, or audited accounts with a bank,
 - c) studying e.g. letter from the school, college or university and evidence of sufficient funds, or
 - d) self-sufficient e.g. bank statements.

Family members of European Economic Area nationals who are studying or financially independent must also provide evidence that the European Economic Area national and any family members hold comprehensive sickness insurance in the UK. This can include a private medical insurance policy, an EHIC card or an S1, S2 or S3 form.

Original documents must not be sent to licensing authorities.

If the document copied is a passport, a copy of the following pages should be provided:-

- any page containing the holder’s personal details including nationality;
- any page containing the holder’s photograph;
- any page containing the holder’s signature;
- any page containing the date of expiry; and
- any page containing information indicating the holder has permission to enter or remain in the UK and is permitted to work.

If the document is not a passport, a copy of the whole document should be provided.

GUIDANCE FOR APPLICANTS

Guidance notes on when a licence is needed and how to make an application are available from the Licensing Office on request.

PUBLIC SAFETY GUIDANCE NOTE

Applicants are required to satisfy the Council that appropriate measures have been taken to ensure the safety of the public whilst on the premises. Details of the steps taken to achieve this objective must be contained within the operating schedule submitted with the application for a premises licence.

Public safety issues to be considered in drawing up operating schedules will vary according to the types of activities to be held on the premises but will generally include the following matters:

- Fire safety issues including:
- Means of escape in case of fire
- Travel distances
- Alarms
- Detection capabilities
- Emergency lighting
- Fire suppressing systems
- First aid/fire fighting equipment
- Enclosure of escape routes
- Fire doors
- Exit signage
- Facilities for disabled evacuation
- Layouts for temporary seating
- Access and facilities for fire fighting
- Fire resisting enclosures to high risk rooms
- Operation of fire safety systems within the premises
- Surface spread of flames ratings to walls and ceilings
- Fire retardant treatments for drapes, furnishings and decorations etc
- General fire precautions

Management arrangements including:

- Personal emergency and evacuation plans and disabled evacuation
- Evacuation procedures
- Entry/egress control
- Staff training
- Equipment testing and records
- General housekeeping
- Incident logs
- Checking availability of exit routes and final exit doors prior to occupation of the building

General structural safety including:

- Stability of external and internal walls
- Condition of floors, roof members, beams, mezzanine floors, stairs, lintels, ceilings and any other structural elements.

Fire resistance of the same

Safety of fixed appliances:

- Guarding to fires in public places

- Boiler flues and combustion air

Safety of stairs, ramps etc:

- Guarding to stairs, landings, ramps and changes in level
- Robustness of guarding to areas subject to crowd loading
- Condition of stairs and ramps
- Headroom to stairs, ramps and escape routes
- Steepness of stairs – rise and going of treads
- Clear indication of floor surfaces
- General condition of floor surfaces (e.g. trip hazards, non slip surfaces)
- Provision of safety glazing in critical locations

Access and facilities for disabled people, elderly/infirm, parents with children:

- Provision of reasonable access
- Provision of reasonable facilities
- Adequate signage, lighting contrasts
- Provision of communication

Certification by a suitably qualified person may be required in respect of any of the above items.

HEALTH AND SAFETY GUIDANCE

Licensing Applications

Applicants are required by law to protect the health and safety of their employees and anyone on their premises. The following information has been produced to help you to fulfil your duties. Leaflets providing further detailed guidance are enclosed. A list of useful further reference guides is provided overleaf.

- As an employer or self-employed person you are responsible for carrying out a risk assessment. This involves identifying any hazards in your workplace that may affect anyone (e.g. members of the public, visitors and employees) and taking suitable precautions to prevent them causing harm. The enclosed leaflet gives guidance on the five steps to carrying out a suitable risk assessment.

Where you have five or more employees, you are required to record the findings of your risk assessment.

You must consider all hazards in your risk assessment, including those affecting public safety. The following are examples of issues that should be considered as part of your risk assessment if they are applicable to your premises/work activities:

- Adequate guarding to stairs, landings, ramps and changes in level
- The provision of handrails to staircases
- Non-slip coverings to floors, stairs and ramps
- Floor coverings, stairs, external grounds and ramps in good condition
- Adequate headroom to stairs, ramps and escape routes
- Steepness of stairs
- Clear indication in changes in floor level and changes in floor coverings
- Provision of safety glazing where appropriate
- Safety and maintenance of electrical installations and appliances
- Guarding to fires in public places
- First aid and accidents

FACT: Slips and trips are one of the most common causes of injuries in work places and you must do all you can to prevent them (see enclosed leaflet).

- If you will be holding events at your premises, a risk assessment must be carried out for each event. The Health and Safety Executive produces a guidance document on Event Safety (see references).
- If you have five employees or more you are required by law to produce a written health and safety policy statement. The organisation and arrangements for carrying out the policy should be included in the statement and it must be brought to the attention of all employees. A guidance leaflet is enclosed.

Useful Free Information leaflets

An introduction to Health and Safety (INDG259)

Take a fresh look at Health and Safety (INDG385)

1 Steps to Risk Assessment (INDG163)

Managing Health and Safety – 5 Steps to Success (INDG275)

Starting your business – Guidance on preparing Health and Safety Policy Document for small firms (INDG324)

Electrical Safety and You (INDG231)

Electrical Safety for Entertainers (INDG247)

Gas Appliances – Get them checked – Keep them safe (INDG238)

Preventing Slips and Trips at Work (INDG225(rev1))

Getting to grips with manual handling (INDG143(rev2))

Other Useful Guidance: The following publications can be obtained from HSE Books, PO Box 1999, Sudbury, Suffolk, CO10 2WA (Tel: 01787 881165).

The Event Safety Guide (HSG95) ISBN: 0 7176 2453 60

Working Together on Firework Displays (HSG123) ISBN: 0 7176 2478 1

Giving your own Firework Display (HSG124) ISBN: 0 7176 0836 0

Managing Crowds Safely (HSG154) ISBN: 0 7176 1834 X

Electrical Safety at Places of Entertainment (GS50) ISBN: 0 7176 1387 9

The Radiation Safety of Lasers used for Display Purposes (HSG95) ISBN: 0 7176 0691 0

Essentials of Health and Safety at Work ISBN: 0 7176 0716 X

Guidance on writing a Health and Safety Policy for the Licensed Trade is available from Federation of Licensed Victuallers Associations, Brighthouse, 01484 710534

GUIDANCE NOTE FOR APPLICANTS IN RELATION TO NOISE FROM LICENSED PREMISES

These notes should be read in conjunction with Rotherham Council's Licensing Policy.

What is noise? Noise is, quite simply, unwanted sound. What is music to one person may be noise to another. Music and sound being played and generated in your premises may be enjoyed by your customers but is unlikely to be enjoyed by your neighbours.

Why do I need to be concerned about noise? Because the prevention of public nuisance is one of the objectives of the Licensing Policy and the minimisation of noise transmission from any licensed premises is fundamental to this objective.

Do I need the services of a Noise Consultant? Under normal circumstances no, however where noise control has been a problem in the past or is likely to be, and the solution to the problem is not easily resolved, you may require expert help and advice. Officers for the Community Protection Team will be able to undertake a comprehensive assessment of the problem. In situations where substantial changes or new build is being undertaken, it is recommended that a consultant be employed at the design stage.

The following issues should be considered when making an application for a licence.

The type of structure in which the entertainment is performed. If, for example, amplified music from either a live band or recorded music played by a DJ or karaoke is proposed, then it will be more intrusive to neighbours if residential properties or other noise sensitive properties, are attached or in close proximity. Sound is transmitted both through the air and via the structure of buildings, so if buildings are attached to your premise then noise may be transmitted by both these paths. If you occupy a public house in a row of terraced properties and wish to play amplified music it is highly likely your neighbours will be affected by the noise and consideration will have to be given to reducing the noise level, location of the speakers, and restriction of the hours of entertainment. Whereas if you occupy a public house which is detached and has no properties in the immediate vicinity you may not have to impose as many restrictions.

Doors and windows. Open doors and windows can be a particular problem in warmer weather when they are opened for ventilation. Windows may have to be kept closed when entertainment is taking place and an alternative form of ventilation such as air conditioning may have to be considered. Alarms may be fitted to windows to warn of customers opening windows. Secondary glazing may have to be installed, particularly if windows face noise sensitive property. Premises which have conservatories can be problematic where amplified music is played and consideration may have to be given to the provision of patio doors to the access to reduce noise emission. External doors may have to be provided with a lobby and a second set of doors to minimise noise emissions.

Extractor fan outlets and air bricks. Any holes in the fabric of the building can transmit noise and consideration needs to be given to the location of ventilation ducts and air grates in relation to noise sensitive properties. Silencers may have to be fitted to the outlets of ventilation ducts and acoustic louvers may have to be fitted to air grates.

Location and orientation of speakers. Speakers should be located away from party walls and orientated away from neighbouring properties. Where noise is transmitted to the structure, the speakers could be placed on a foam mat, or if they are suspended, hanging the speakers on spring hangers.

Level of the music. Music being played too loud is the most common reason for complaint with regard to entertainment. If the music is reduced to a level, which cannot be heard in

adjacent premises, then it will not be a problem. Sound limiting devices can be installed in premises to prevent the sound level within premises to prevent the sound level within premises exceeding a pre-determined level.

Restricting the hours of entertainment. There may be some events, which give rise to noise levels which can be heard in adjacent properties. These are likely to be the one off events, held infrequently and in outdoor locations, such as pop concerts. In these circumstances, as well as reducing the noise level to an acceptable level, restricting the hours of entertainment will be necessary.

Outdoor sources of noise. The hours of use of outdoor children's play areas, garden areas, balcony areas which are adjacent noise sensitive properties, may have to be restricted in the evening, to prevent undue disturbance. Use of such areas after 21.00 is not recommended.

Useful documents

Good Practice Guide on Control of Noise from Pubs and Clubs – Institute of Acoustics 2003.

Code of Practice on Environmental Noise at Concerts – Noise Council 1995.

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM HARM

Example Risk Factors and Potential Control Measures Table

Risk Factors		Potential Control Measures
1.	Any entertainment or services (regulated or otherwise) that are/include that of an adult or sexual nature.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People under 18 not admitted or taking part in the entertainment/services (including staff if under 18). • Action to be taken if a person under 18 is discovered on the premises, which help ensure their protection from harm. • Measures for ensuring non-admission such as door supervision, age checks (including staff). • Sufficient screening of the relevant entertainment/services from view of those under 18 (including staff) e.g. smoked windows, doors closed. • Clear signage that entertainment/services are occurring which are not suitable for under 18s. • Specify type of entertainment that will be provided (e.g. Lap Dancing Clubs)
2.	Entertainment or services include strong and offensive language.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People under 18 not admitted (including staff). • People under 18 not within hearing distance. Soundproofing may be required. • Measure for ensuring non-admission such as door supervision, age checks (including staff). • Clear signage that entertainment/services are occurring which are not suitable for under 18s.
3.	Convictions for underage sales of alcohol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People under 18 not admitted (including staff). • Evidence of suitable staff training and age identification scheme in place and followed. • Signs provided informing customers that sales will not be made to under 18s and that age identification may be required.
4.	Known reputation for underage drinking.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People under 18 not admitted (including staff). • Evidence of suitable staff training and age identification scheme in place and followed. • Signs provided informing customers that sales will not be made to under 18s and that age identification may be

		required.
5.	Known association with drug taking or dealing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People under 18 not admitted (including staff). • Evidence of measures taken to prevent drug taking and dealing.
6.	Strong element of gambling on the premises.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People under 18 not admitted (including staff). • Measures to screen the gambling activity off from children.
7.	Children and performances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitability and number of supervisors including care of children as they move from stage to dressing room etc. and to ensure that all children can be accounted for in case of an evacuation or emergency. • Suitability of the venue, for example, to ensure it can accommodate safely the numbers of children intended. • Fire safety, for example, that all chaperones and crew receive instruction on the fire procedures applicable to the venue prior to the arrival of the children. • Special effects, as some may be inappropriate and may trigger adverse reactions in children, particularly e.g. flashing lights, dry ice, smoke, etc. • Note: See The Children (Performances) Regulations 1968 as amended, but do not duplicate provisions.
8.	Entertainment aimed at children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitability and number of supervisors (see Statutory Guidance Annex F and also Appendix D of this document). • Measures to ensure that seating/standing arrangements for children are suitable.
9.	Concerns regarding admitting children to films that have been classified as beyond suitability for children's age.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff training and age identification procedures. • Signage to explain that children will not be admitted to film showings which are not suitable for their age group, and that adults should not purchase tickets on children's behalf in this respect (see Appendix D of this document).
10.	Previous known concerns about danger to children at the premises.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures to counter these specific dangers. • State whether there have been any previous concerns about danger to

		<p>children on your premises and specify these concerns.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What action have you taken to counteract them.
11.	Child-orientated premises located close to adult-orientated premises.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of any risks and control measures in place.
12.	History of lack of suitability of age-identification procedures used on the premises.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People under 18 not admitted. • Evidence of suitable staff training and age identification scheme in place and followed. • Signs provided informing customers that sales will not be made to under 18s and that age identification may be required.
13.	Potential concerns regarding proposed staff customer and/or staff: children ratios.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measure to address these concerns
14.	Potential concerns regarding qualifications of staff employed to look after children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requirement for Criminal Records Bureau (CRB) checks for staff employed to look after children. • Evidence of suitable training/experience.
15.	Risk of children visiting the premises unaccompanied.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of training and procedures to deal with such situations where they are deemed to be of potential harm to children.
16.	Living accommodation for children on the premises.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of potential risks and control measures in place.
17.	Likelihood of premises attracting extremes of age groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of potential risks and control measures in place.
18.	Close proximity of premises to 'child sensitive' properties.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of potential risks and control measures in place.
19.	Lack of appropriate welfare facilities for children on premises (e.g. First Aid, toilets)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welfare facilities provided.
Risk Factors		Potential Control Measures
20.	There is a risk of physical, moral or psychological harm to children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of potential risks and control measures in place.
21.	Children under 18 employed on premises where there is evidence of binge/underage drinking, drug dealing/taking, significant gambling or entertainment/services of an adult/sexual nature provided.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restriction of that employment • Persons under 18 not admitted.
22.	Concerns regarding child abuse on premises.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff are familiar with reporting concerns to line manager who in turn should (if appropriate) contact The Children's Social Care Access Team on 01709 823987.

APPENDIX E – Useful Contacts

Licensing Act 2003 Statement of Licensing Policy 2025-2030

USEFUL CONTACTS

General Contact for Licensing matters and address for all applications:

Rotherham MBC – Licensing Service
Community Safety and Street Scene
Riverside House
Main Street
Rotherham
S60 1AE

Email: licensing@rotherham.gov.uk

Website: www.rotherham.gov.uk

Responsible Authorities

Please ensure you send a full & complete copy of all your forms and documents, including any premises licence already held, to all the Responsible Authorities when you make any type of application.

If you fail to submit a correct application to the Responsible Authority they may consider the application to be incorrectly served and the application may not be accepted. In this case the process including the payment of all fees may need to be re-started.

South Yorkshire Police

Police Licensing Department
Force Headquarters
Carbrook House
5, Carbrook Hall Road
Sheffield
S9 2EH

Telephone : 0114 252 3948 or 0114 252 3617

Fax: 0114 252 3688

Email: rotherham_licensing@southyorks.pnn.police.uk

South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue

Business Fire Safety
Barnsley Fire Station
Broadway
Barnsley
S70 6RA

Email: Tfs.cs@syfire.gov.uk

Health and Safety

The Principal Officer for Food Health and Safety
Rotherham MBC Neighbourhood Standards
Floor 3 Wing A
Riverside House
Main Street
Rotherham
S61 1AE
Email: food.health&safety@rotherham.gov.uk

Planning

The Principal Planning Officer
Rotherham MBC Planning
Riverside House
Main Street
Rotherham
S60 1AE
Email: DevelopmentControl@rotherham.gov.uk

Environmental Health

Community Protection
Rotherham MBC
Riverside House
Floor 2 Wing B
Main Street
Rotherham
S60 1AE

Email: Env.Health@rotherham.gov.uk

Child Protection

The Operations Manager
Rotherham Safeguarding Children Board
Rotherham MBC Child Protection Unit
2nd Floor Wing A
Riverside House
Main Street
Rotherham
S61 1AE

Email: childprotection@rotherham.gov.uk

Weights and Measures

Trading Standards Team
Rotherham MBC Neighbourhood Standards
Floor 2 Wing A
Riverside House
Main Street
Rotherham
S60 1AE
Email: trading.standards@rotherham.gov.uk

Rotherham Public Health

Director of Public Health
Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council
Riverside House
Main Street
Rotherham
South Yorkshire
S60 1AE
Telephone: 01709 255840
Fax: 01709 255795

Email: publichealthadmin@rotherham.gov.uk

Home Office

Alcohol Licensing Team
Lunar House
40 Wellesley Road
Croydon
CR9 2BY

Email: alcohol@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk

Licensing Objective Policies

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Policy with regard to the Prevention of Crime and Disorder

The Licensing Authority will not grant applications that do not promote the prevention of crime and disorder licensing objective. When considering the extent to which applicants have demonstrated that they will promote the crime and disorder objective, the Licensing Authority will take into account the factors set out below:

1. Whether the premises make or will make a contribution to levels of crime and disorder, and whether the Operating Schedule is based on an adequate risk assessment, undertaken by the applicant, which takes account of all the relevant considerations below to reduce the likelihood of crime and disorder occurring as a result of the grant of the application.
2. The levels of crime and disorder in and around the venue; the proposals contained in the operating schedule; the level of compliance to conditions on existing licences. This provides an illustrative but not exhaustive list of considerations, not all of which will be applicable to all premises.
3. Whether the layout, lighting and fittings of the premises have been designed so as to minimise conflict and opportunities for crime and disorder.
4. Whether the Operating Schedule includes appropriate management measures to prevent crime and disorder.
5. Whether the Operating Schedules for pubs and bars or for the provision of facilities for music and dancing have taken into account the possibility of crowding the areas set aside for drinking while standing..
6. Whether the premises has a sufficient CCTV system in place that will adequately support the recording of incidents and assist in the identification and prosecution of offenders.
7. Whether the Applicant has undertaken a terrorism threat risk assessment that ensures that any security-related vulnerabilities have been identified, and reasonable, and proportionate steps (in keeping with the size and nature of the operation), have been taken to reduce the risk from a terrorist attack.
8. Whether the applicant has provided an ACT security plan, including an outline of the proactive steps taken.

Policy with regard to Public Safety

The Licensing Authority will not grant applications that do not promote the public safety licensing objective. When considering the extent to which applicants have demonstrated that they will promote the public safety licensing objective, the Licensing Authority will take into account the factors set out below:

1. Whether appropriate and satisfactory general and technical risk assessments, management procedures and certificates have been made available to the relevant responsible authority and to the Licensing Authority that show the relevant considerations have been fully considered to demonstrate that the public will be safe within and in the vicinity of the premises.
2. Whether the premises already has a specified maximum capacity of people that can attend or be present and, if not, whether a risk assessment has been undertaken as to the maximum number of people who can be present in various parts of the premises so that it can be operated safely, and they can be evacuated safely in the event of an emergency.
3. Whether there are procedures proposed to record and limit the number of people on the premises with opportunities for “pass outs” and readmission.
4. Whether patrons can arrive at and depart from the premises safely.
5. Whether there may be overcrowding in particular parts of the premises.
6. Whether music and dance venues and performance venues will use equipment or special effects that may affect public safety (e.g. moving equipment, vehicles, pyrotechnics, strobe lights, smoke machines).
7. Whether due account has been given to:
 - Prevention of overcrowding.
 - Air conditioning and ventilation.
 - Availability of drinking water.
 - Affordable cloakrooms.
 - Further measures to combat dancers and others overheating.
 - Overall safety.
8. Whether there are defined responsibilities and procedures for medical and other emergencies and for calling the emergency services, e.g. terrorist threat or incident, fire, serious medical (e.g. heart attack) or trauma.
9. The levels of compliance with conditions on existing licences relating to public safety.

Policy with regard to the Public Nuisance Licensing Objective

The Licensing Authority will not grant applications that do not promote the public nuisance licensing objective. When considering the extent to which applicants have demonstrated that they will promote the public nuisance licensing objective, the Licensing Authority will take into account the factors set out below:

1. The potential for nuisance associated with the style, characteristics and activities of the business to be carried out at the premises and the potential steps which would be taken to reduce the risk of nuisance occurring.
2. This will particularly apply in areas of residential accommodation and where there is residential accommodation in proximity of the premises.
3. Whether Operating Schedules contain adequate measures to prevent noise and vibration, whether airborne or structure borne, generated from within the premises, outside it, or from an open site, that may cause disturbance to people in the vicinity. Regard will be had to disturbance of people whether at home, at work, staying in, or visiting the vicinity. However, stricter conditions will be imposed on premises licences in areas that have denser residential accommodation or have residential accommodation close to them. See Appendix 11.
4. Applicants will be expected to have included measures in their Operating Schedules that make adequate provision to limit noise and vibration, eating, drinking and smoking outside their premises and other environmental impacts by:
 - Restricting the generation of noise within the premises and from activities associated with the premises in the vicinity, or from an open-air site.
 - Limiting the escape of noise from the premises or open-air site.
 - Restrict noise emissions to below levels that could affect people in the vicinity going about their business, at work and when at home both while relaxing and while sleeping.
 - Minimising and controlling noise from customers arriving at the premises, or open-air site outside it and departing from it including noise and other nuisance caused by customers' transportation and how dispersal is managed.
 - Minimising and controlling noise from staff, contractors and suppliers and their activities.
 - Minimising and controlling noise from vehicles associated with and providing services to the premises or open-air site and their customers (including delivery companies).
 - Identifying whether people standing or sitting outside premises are likely to cause obstruction or other nuisance.
 - Identifying whether the premises are under or near to residential accommodation.

- Limiting the hours of the sale of alcohol in open containers or food for consumption outside the premises.
- Introducing measures to make sure that customers move away from outside premises when such sales cease.
- Implementing measures to collect drinking vessels and crockery, cutlery and litter.
- Limiting the extent and location of areas proposed to be set aside for the consumption of food, alcoholic drink and for smoking.
- Identify the measures proposed for the management of people leaving the premises to smoke and for their readmission; including managing readmissions in relation to any queuing for admission and to measures to ensure that security procedures apply equally to admissions and readmissions.
- Identifying whether there is a need for door supervisors to prevent or to control customers congregating in outdoor areas to smoke, consume food or drink (whether supplied from the premises or not), between certain hours or at all times. In addition, there may be particular issues of crime and disorder with regard to outside activities.
- Identify whether queuing is likely, and the steps proposed to prevent queuing or, if some queuing is inevitable, to divert queues away from residential properties and entrances of neighbouring premises, and to manage the queue to prevent disturbance or obstruction.
- Identify whether there are adequate measures to prevent:
 - Litter, smells, fumes, dust, tobacco or other smoke, or other emissions.
 - Street fouling.
 - Light pollution.
- Arising from the proposed licensable activity that may cause disturbance to people in the vicinity.
- Identify whether the proposed licensable activities will be likely to cause nuisance by congesting the pavement or the roadway, and so impeding reasonable access (including the access required to provide essential services such as refuse collection and street cleaning).
- Whether other measures to prevent nuisance such as the use of CCTV or the employment of registered door supervisors are appropriate.
- Whether the proposals would lead to the need for increased refuse storage or waste collection.
- Whether measures would be undertaken to prevent nuisance caused by the storage, handling and collection of refuse and recyclable materials.
- Whether the sale of take-away food is proposed, and the measures planned to prevent littering in the vicinity and to clear up any litter that occurs.

- Whether late night premises are likely to generate litter. Premises may need to make provision for patrols to clear up litter, taking into consideration the hours of street sweeping.

5. The measures proposed in the Operating Schedule should have regard to the impact of noise on the local area, and provide mitigating measures to reduce this impact.

Note: Both planning permission and an appropriate licence / permit may be required for providing seating for the use of customers on the public highway.

Policy with regard to the Protection of Children from Harm Licensing Objective

The Licensing Authority will not grant applications that do not promote the protection of children from harm licensing objective. When considering the extent to which applicants have demonstrated that they will promote the protection of children from harm licensing objective, the Licensing Authority will take into account the factors set out below:

1. Whether there are appropriate measures in place to protect children from harm.
2. Whether there are effective measures to check the age of young people who appear under 18 to ensure that:
 - Alcohol is not sold to a person under the age of 18.
 - Access is not permitted to a person under 18 years of age to a premises, a performance of entertainment or an exhibition of a film intended for adults only.
 - Those under 16, if permitted to enter the premises are accompanied by an adult.
3. Whether the supply of alcohol for consumption on the premises is the exclusive or primary purpose of the services provided at the premises.
4. Whether accompanied children under 16 on the premises of which the primary purpose is supply of alcohol for consumption on the premises, are taking a table meal or are being entertained by a live performance.
5. The hour to which accompanied children under 16 are proposed to be on the premises where the exclusive or primary purpose of the services provided at the premises is the supply of alcohol for consumption on the premises.
6. Whether due regard is paid to industry codes of good practice on the labelling and display of alcoholic drinks.
7. Whether there are adequate procedures for identifying unaccompanied or lost children and ensuring that they are kept safe and adequately supervised until they can be handed over to a responsible adult.
8. The likelihood of children being attracted to the premises; e.g. by the nature of activities or facilities provided whether or not these are licensed.
9. Whether there is evidence of heavy, binge or underage drinking, use of drugs or other intoxicating substances on the premises.

10. Whether the premises commonly provide entertainment or services of an adult or sexual nature.
11. Whether there is a strong element of gambling on the premises (but not, for example, the presence of a small number of cash prize gaming machines).
12. Whether films are to be shown and the measures to restrict children from viewing age restricted films classified according to the recommendations of the British Board of Film Classification or the council itself.
13. If performances or activities are likely to attract children, the number of adults required for the supervision of children.
14. Where play facilities are provided, if an adequate risk assessment has been made and appropriate measures taken.
15. The measures to be taken to ensure that those supervising or having significant contact with children have been appropriately vetted to ensure that they pose no risk to children.
16. Proposals for the provision or arrangement for safe transport for children.

Safeguarding of children applies to all staff (paid or unpaid) involved in the operation and management of licensed premises and is a key part to protecting children from harm. The Licensing Authority will expect applicants to demonstrate that they will have systems and processes in place to adequately safeguard children as set out within the minimum criteria below.

The applicant should ensure that their staff have a basic awareness of child protection issues. This includes:

- Being alert to the possibility of child abuse and neglect, i.e. the definition, prevalence, identifying features in a child or adult, legal parameters and social consequences.
- Having enough knowledge to recognise an abusive or potentially abusive event or set of circumstances.
- Knowing who in the organisation to raise your concerns with.
- Being competent in taking the appropriate immediate or emergency action.
- Knowing how to make a referral to the Council's Children Services Department and/or the Police.
- The licensee can demonstrate that they understand their responsibilities for ensuring that they and their staff are familiar with, and competent with Safeguarding Children.

In operating and managing a licensed premises the applicant should designate either themselves or a senior staff member to have the following responsibilities in relation to safeguarding children for the licensed premises:

- Ensure safeguarding children training is provided for all staff.
- Monitor and record whether all staff have received the minimum (initial and refresher) safeguarding children training.
- Ensure all staff have read and know where to find this policy and the Government Guidance: "What To Do If You're Worried A Child is Being Abused".
- Provide advice and support to staff when they have a concern about safeguarding a child.
- Have a system in place to record all concerns raised by staff.
- Be the contact person for the council's Children's Services Department and the Police in relation to all incidents or concerns related to the safeguarding of children on or linked to the premises.
- Ensure all staff are made aware that if the person who they suspect may be harming children is senior to them in the licensed premises staff hierarchy they can contact the council's Children's Services Department and the Police directly.

Operational Considerations

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General operational considerations

Where relevant representations have been made, we will particularly consider the following:

Pre-opening

Ensure customers are provided with key information and the venue is safe to open to the public e.g.:

- Use of tickets, website and social media, and customer contact information to promote key messages.
- How the venue is safe and secure to admit members of the public.

Arrival

Ensure safe and orderly entry arrangements for the venue. Relevant steps may include:

- Days/times and functions of SIA- registered door supervisors (see provision of door supervisors)
- Queuing arrangements to prevent obstruction or disturbance, e.g. direction/ boundary, use of apps to minimise queuing, use of barriers, staffing arrangements
- Search requirements, including CCTV coverage of search area, detection devices (to detect weapons and drugs, e.g. knife arch, search wands), and how seized items will be managed
- Refusing admission (for underage/ drunk/disorderly/suspected or known drug dealer), including non-discriminatory practices
- Use of a radio system and joint security/street operation with neighbouring premises, including use of schemes for identifying known offenders
- Capacity control through use of manual clickers or other technology
- Restrictions on children's presence and/ or measures to prevent them from harm, considering the licensable activities carried out.

Physical security measures in place

Deter and detect criminal activity and ensure the safety of patrons and staff:

- Martyn's Law measures
- CCTV: coverage, image quality, provision of recordings to enforcement agencies
- Required staffing, e.g. toilet attendants, proactive monitoring by staff/glass collectors

- Lighting
- Use of polycarbonate alternatives to glassware
- Measures to protect against thefts (eg. through use of Chelsea hooks, free cloakrooms, messaging, hotspot analysis of incidents, deployment of security in key locations, signage, CCTV coverage).

Door supervisors

Security staff provision is assessed by reference to ratio and functions of door supervisors with consideration given to industry standards in terms of ratio of doorstaff.

- How they will be provide a visible presence, e.g. through wearing Hi-Viz jackets / vests / armbands
 - Provision of suitable PPE for door supervisors
- Periods they will be employed (days/ times) so as to ensure the start time is appropriate to capture the likely arrival of the majority of customers at peak times, and they remain on duty until the premises have closed and the customers have dispersed from the premises
- Any required ratio of male/female door supervisors. We recommend that at least one male and one female door supervisor is employed where the venue has a policy of searching customers;
- Where they will be located (any particular locations of the venue)
- Requirements for use of bodycams . We would generally expect door supervisors to be equipped with bodycams at venues where there is a higher risk of violent incidents and/or ejections or refusals of entry, particularly if operating during the late-night economy
- Requirement to ensure door supervisors are briefed on their responsibilities and aware of company policies and procedures (including capacity limits and emergency procedures) before starting duty
- Maintenance of a register to ensure all identities of door supervisors can be verified, their SIA (Security Industry Authority) registrations are active, and the correct licence type is used, i.e.. door supervisor
- Security briefings to exchange information and intelligence at the start and end of duty
- Specifying the use of SIA-approved Contractor Scheme companies.

Martyn's Law

To promote the adoption of Martyn's Law in licensed premises to ensure licensed premises are adequately prepared for and equipped to respond in the event of a terrorist incident.

The licensing authority will signpost applicants and licence holders to appropriate counter terrorism training that are intended for licensed premises for venue operators, Designated Premises Supervisors, and those in managerial positions. We strongly encourage licensed premises to incorporate the freely accessible ACT e-learning as part of wider staff training packages.

The licensing authority also expects that:

- Steps taken to ensure all people employed at the premises whose job includes being alert to the terrorist threat are aware of:
 - the current terrorist threat level
 - what that level means in relation to the possibility of an attack.
- Risk assessments for public entertainment venues include consideration of the risk of a terrorist attack and the different types of attack.
- All persons responsible for security are briefed at every event about the current threat level and risk of terrorist attack.
- All public-facing staff must be clear about what to do if the public report suspicious activity or unusual behaviour to them. All suspicious behaviour by customers or members of the public close to the venue must be noted and be reported promptly so that investigations can be made, and action taken, if appropriate.
- Where hostile reconnaissance is suspected it needs to be properly recorded and reported back to the police. If unnecessary reports are made, the remedy should be to train staff better to recognise suspicious behaviour, rather than criticise them for making the report. Suspicious behaviour should only be ignored when an innocent explanation has been verified. Briefings to security staff need to include details of the suspected hostile reconnaissance – this is so staff know what has happened and know what to look out for.
- The venue has robust procedures and relevant training in place and staff are knowledgeable of those procedures to be taken and the necessity of following them in the event of a terrorist incident, such as firearms or weapons attack, including:
 - Evacuation/Invacuation/Lockdown
 - RUN/HIDE/TELL principles
 - How customers will be safeguarded.
- Applying the 4Cs protocol when dealing with suspicious items.
- Staff are knowledgeable of the HOT principle for identifying suspicious packages.
- Staff understand how to identify suspicious behaviour.
- Staff are knowledgeable of the ETHANE principle for reporting incidents, including suspicious activity.

- First aid kits and any medical equipment are appropriately provided, fully stocked, staff are aware of where they are kept, and staff are suitably trained.
- Measures to alert staff and visitors of any immediate threat or incident.
- Rehearsal requirements for emergency procedures (no less than six months).
- Provision of PACT (Public Access Trauma) kits in strategic locations on the premises.

Customer behaviour management

- The strategies in place for managing customer behaviour, such as managing intoxication, and their effectiveness in reducing the risk of violence and other security or safety incidents, as well as having a clear policy for dealing with unruly patrons.
- Steps to ensure effective management at the premises to monitor when it is open for licensable activities.
- The number of staff available to supervise customers both ordinarily and in emergencies

Crowd control

Venues should have a clear policy for managing large crowds, such as during concerts or sporting events. This may include implementing a capacity limit, managing entry and exit points, and having staff members trained in crowd control techniques.

Spiking and vulnerability

- Physical and other measures to prevent the spiking of drinks at the premises, i.e. where drugs or alcohol are added to someone's drink without them knowing
- WAVE (Welfare and Vulnerability Engagement) and active bystander training for staff
- How the venue will encourage an active bystander approach
- Having designated, trained welfare staff
- Mobile phone-charging facilities for customers
- Providing a safe space for welfare or first aid while getting further help
- Arrangements to ensure the safe transport home of vulnerable customers, or requesting medical assistance when needed
- Provision and use of treatment and recuperation rooms.

Drugs

How drugs misuse will be deterred and responsibly managed at the venue, eg.

- How illegal drugs (including nitrous oxide) will be prevented from being brought into the premises, what action the venue will take should anyone be caught with drugs on the premises, and how the drugs will be disposed of
- The use of effective risk assessment based on audience and event profile
- The use of toilet attendants or regular documented toilet checks
- Drug swabbing in WCs
- Searches of the premises
- Training of staff in drug awareness to identify and prevent the supply and use of both illegal drugs and new psychoactive substances
- Physical measures to deter drug use on the premises
- Medical provision and welfare arrangements for dealing with drug use
- Harm-reduction measures in place
- Signage and welfare information in the venue.

Promoting women's safety

- Steps that premises licence holder may take to promote the safety of women include:
 - Appoint a Champion: appointing a named contact for this work, who will champion and drive forward any action taken
 - Communicate: positive, public/staff-facing communications campaign, both online and in your space(s)
 - Support your staff: create routes for reporting unacceptable behaviour while at work and supporting cultural change
 - Support the public: create routes for reporting unacceptable behaviour while using your service or space at night
 - Training and responding: staff training on the issue, including what to say and do, what not to say and do, and any relevant policies
 - Training: recording: staff training on information-sharing and appropriate recording of details
 - Designing for safety: audit your spaces and adapt them to promote a safer environment and reduce risk of crime
- Respect messaging (including in WCs)
- Radio schemes
- How the venue will encourage an active bystander approach
- Operate and test the Ask for Angela campaign
- WAVE and active bystander training for staff

- Specifying if communal toilets are provided. (Note: The starting point will be to refuse the provision of communal toilet areas in any NTE or late-night economy venue. Any application intending to provide communal facilities will be expected to demonstrate a clear plan for how such facilities will be safeguarded.)

Supply of alcohol

The measures employed to comply with legal requirements and promote responsible alcohol consumption:

- Comprehensive Alcohol Management Plan
- Server training requirements consistent with policy expectations
- Promote free availability of water through clear signage at bars
- Provision of smaller measures, ie. 25ml spirit measures
- Designated driver scheme
- Displaying relevant information and posters throughout the premises that state staff have a duty to prevent the sale of alcohol to customers who are drunk
- Limits on the alcoholic strength by volume inside different beverage categories, e.g. beers, lagers, ciders, wines
- Restrictions on products that encourage rapid down-in-one drinking or large quantities for self-service
- Providing multiple personal licence holders on the premises
- Avoiding promotion or sale of alcoholic drinks that are more likely to appeal to underage drinkers or that encourage excessive consumption
- Use of polycarbonate or plastic glasses either as routine practice or during particular times of high risk
- How age restrictions are enforced on the premises, for example through:
 - Operation of Challenge 25 policy
 - Details of what forms of ID are acceptable
 - The use of electronic till prompts
 - The maintenance of refusal logs
 - Staff training
 - Use of mystery shopping.
- Steps to preventing proxy sales occurring, for example through:
 - Regular checks around and/or outside the premises for underage persons encouraging adults to purchase alcohol for them
 - Use of CCTV, particularly in external areas

- Displaying prominent notices in the premises explaining the law in relation to purchasing alcohol on behalf of persons under 18 and the penalties involved.

Where there is an issue with street drinking:

- Banning high-strength beer, wine and cider; large bottles of white cider; single cans and bottles
- No end-of-aisle promotions, displays near the door or out of sight of the counter, or anywhere except behind the counter
- Prohibiting sales to known street drinkers or other persons, when notified to the premises by the police or local authority
- Avoidance of external promotions of alcohol, including window displays and A-boards
- Signage promoting any local Public Space Protection and staff reinforcing the 'No Street Drinking' warning at point of sales
- Keeping alcohol products in areas where staff can effectively monitor to guard against the risks of shoplifting, and to deter attempts by underage persons to purchase, e.g. use of spotter screens.

Where alcohol deliveries are carried out:

- Implement age-verification procedures at both the point-of-sale and delivery stages, with a Challenge 25 policy implemented at the point of delivery.
- Make clear to customers that receipt of orders that have alcohol must be by an adult.
- Ensure that delivery staff have been given proper training in procedures relating to requesting and identifying proof of age and implement these procedures as standard.
- Include the name of the business and website on any promotional material, e.g. flyers/business cards, and ensure messaging is consistent with the responsible sale of alcohol. Additionally, any website URL or telephone number to be used for orders is expected to be given to the licensing authority.
- Not supply any new psychoactive substances (NPS), such as nitrous oxide.
- Refuse deliveries in situations experiencing alcohol-related nuisance or disorder, and ensure that alcohol is not given to persons who appear drunk. The delivery of alcohol to problematic house parties causing local nuisance and disorder has been a problem in some areas of the Borough.

Incident planning and response

Ensuring effective response plans and staff are equipped to respond to serious incidents and emergencies such as fire, medical incidents, or violent incidents:

- Staff (including door staff) knowledgeable of emergency procedures, location of emergency exits, evacuation procedures, incident-reporting
- First aid and medical provision for the public – training, staffing, equipment
- Crime-scene preservation training and procedures
- Water safety training and equipment. Where the premises are close to any waterways, we will expect appropriate water safety measures to be provided in the operating schedule relating to the provision of safety equipment, risk assessments, and training
- Provision of PAcT kits and their location(s) at the venue
- Public liability insurance
- Fire Safety Compliance: Where applicable, the premises must comply with The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005. When a licence is in force in relation to that premises, there is also a duty to record the significant findings of the fire risk assessment that you must have in place and, where relevant, to record any persons, especially at risk. In particular, the fire risk assessment should consider the following, in the event of a fire:
 - Adequacy of the means of raising the alarm
 - Occupancy number to ensure safe escape
 - Adequacy of the means of escape.

(We encourage a copy of this being submitted to the fire authority when making any application for a new licence or variation affecting the premises layout.)

Entertainment-specific requirements

Ensure that public entertainments are provided safely

- Boxing and wrestling: contest rules, medical arrangements, security and stewarding arrangements
- Special effects: requirement for risk assessments to be provided to Environmental Health at least 14 days in advance
- Restrictions on the use of bottle sparklers/ice fountains if they intend to hold promoted 'club' events aimed at, or likely to attract, persons under 18. The licensing authority expects robust safeguarding and security measures to be in place, supported by documented risk assessments to address potential risks associated with such an activity.
- Include arrangements for restricting children from viewing age-restricted films classified according to the recommendations of the British Board of Film Classification or the licensing authority itself (exhibition of films).

- Address whether any performance may include sensitive or controversial themes, and how child performers will be safeguarded for any performances involving children.
- For any exhibition of wrestling or boxing: details of any sanctioning body, the rules that will apply, risk assessment to include the risk of conflict between rival groups of supporters, and the provisions in place to ensure fighter safety and medical welfare.
- Where entertainment or services of an adult or sexual nature are to be provided, the following need to be specified: the nature of
- the entertainment, the location of the premises in relation to their proximity to sensitive uses, how the exclusion
- of under-18s from the premises will be managed, and how the provision of 'relevant entertainment' (if any) is in line with the Council's Policy and Standard Conditions for sex establishments. Kink events and activities – promoters will be expected to work closely with Health Protection Teams in relation to licensed premises which may operate regular / pop up sex on premises events as well as licensed SEVs as well as adhere to industry code of practice to ensure appropriate safeguards are in place.

Other safety arrangements

- Prior notification to the emergency services of special events
- Temporary electrical installations;
- Required safety checks (before, during and after regulated entertainment);
- Facilities for disabled people, particularly in an emergency

Limiting noise and other nuisances

Ensure that sound systems and other noise- generating equipment are professionally installed and maintained, and how potential noise nuisances will be controlled:

- Steps taken or proposed to be taken to prevent noise and vibration from escaping from the premises, including music noise, and voices (Note: Any new venues must be soundproofed so established residences in the area are not disturbed by the noise)
- Controls or restrictions on amplified sound
- Monitoring and managing ambient noise from outside areas
- Noise assessments, particularly in relation to outdoor and rooftop terraces and the risk of noise travel, as well as the impact on any increase on the existing soundscape and the risk of nuisance arising.
- Preventing nuisance from the positioning and operating of plant machinery, such as kitchen extract systems, as well as preventing nuisance from odours

- Avoiding light pollution
- Steps to prevent nuisance associated with deliveries, such as the use of electric delivery vehicles.

Litter

To ensure the venue and perimeter is kept tidy and free from litter:

- Providing adequate waste bins
- Staff to clean the surrounding area as required during operation and at the close of business
- Use of branded wrappers, so far as is reasonably practicable
- No use of avoidable single-use plastics
- Limited packaging, which should be the most environmentally-friendly option.
- Commercial refuse arrangements, which should not be put out no earlier than two hours before scheduled collection time
- Preventing the risk of additional litter (including flyposters, smoking materials or illegal placards) in the vicinity of the premises.

Control of smoking / vaping and external areas

To ensure these areas will be effectively operated and managed to avoid causing nuisance and obstructions, such as:

- Customer numbers permitted in such areas
- Hours
- Location and how it will be delineated
- Supervision arrangements, including any CCTV coverage, preventing begging, clearing litter
- Restrictions of use of glassware
- Preventing illegal parking and obstruction of emergency and other vehicles
- Management of such areas in tandem with any (smoke-free) pavement licence
- Smoking area locations not under residential windows and balconies or in front of residential doorways.

Departure

To ensure the orderly exit and dispersal of customers from the premises, minimise the potential for crime and disturbance as customers leave the premises, and ensure the safe transportation of staff:

- Willingness to stagger hours with nearby competing venues to avoid patrons competing for limited transport options late at night
- Whether there are safe transport home policies for all workers consistent with the Get Me Home Safely campaign
- Having a policy in place to prevent drunk driving, such as providing taxi services for patrons who are too intoxicated to drive
- Displaying details of local taxi services, mini-cabs and public transport
- Regular collection of empty glasses and bottles, particularly just after closing
- Displaying notices near the exit:
 - that leaving with glasses and bottles is not allowed
 - requesting customers to leave quietly
- The role of door supervisors (or other staff) in managing persons leaving through:
 - encouraging customers to finish their drinks and make their way to the exit
 - drawing the attention of departing customers to any notices in the foyer asking them to leave quietly, and to be considerate by ensuring that bottles and glasses are taken from customers as they leave
 - actively encouraging customers not to congregate outside the premises
 - directing customers to the nearest taxi ranks, or other transportation away from the area
 - preventing street urination in proximity of the venue.

Post-operation

- Cleansing arrangements for the immediate perimeter of the venue (sweeping/wet washing)
- Times of emptying bottles into refuse containers to avoid disturbing local residents and businesses
- How commercial waste is properly presented for collection
- Engagement with local residents and businesses, such as providing dedicated phone lines for reporting issues, and holding periodic meetings to discuss any issues.

Engagement with local authorities and neighbours

We recognise that it is unrealistic to expect that crimes and incidents will not happen in licensed premises, particularly where alcohol is a factor. However, we want to encourage reporting of incidents and raising any issues of local concern by operators, so that we can work in partnership with them to resolve matters. We want to encourage and support responsible businesses to operate better, not put them out of business.

We also encourage licensed premises to be good neighbours, which can be achieved by engaging effectively with neighbouring residents and businesses, providing dedicated phone lines, and committing to periodic meetings.

Staff training and procedures

- Specified training requirements for staff commensurate to their role and responsibilities.
- Specified frequency for reviewing and updating policies and procedures to ensure they remain effective and up to date.

Core Hours Policy

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Applications within the core hours set out below in this policy will generally be granted for the relevant premises uses, subject to not being contrary to other policies in the Statement of Licensing Policy and/or where relevant representations have been made .

Applications which request hours which fall outside of the core hours set out in this Policy will be considered on their own merits, subject to other relevant policies, and with particular regard to the following:

1. The demonstration of compliance in the requirements of the Licensing Objectives Policy associated with the likelihood of the effect of the grant of a licence for later or earlier hours on crime and disorder, public safety, public nuisance and the protection of children from harm.
2. Whether there is residential accommodation in the proximity of the premises that would likely be adversely affected by premises being open or carrying out operations at the hours proposed.
3. The proposed hours of the licensable activities and when customers will be permitted to remain on the premises.
4. The proposed hours when any music, including incidental music, will be played.
5. The hours when customers will be allowed to take food or drink outside the premises or be within open areas which form part of the premises.
6. The existing hours of licensable activities and the past operation of the premises (if any) and hours of licensable premises in the vicinity.
7. Whether customers and staff have adequate access to public transport when arriving at and leaving the premises, especially at night.
8. The capacity of the premises.
9. The type of use, recognising that some venues are more likely to impact the licensing objectives than others; for example, pubs and bars are higher risk than theatres, cinemas and other cultural and sporting venues due to the nature of the operation.
10. The Licensing Authority will take into account the active measures proposed for a 'winding down' period including arrangements for people to be collected from the premises to travel home safely.
11. Conditions on hours may be attached that require that the supply of alcohol for consumption on the premises ceases a suitable period of time before customers are required to leave the premises.

12. The council, acting as the Licensing Authority, may reduce hours if, after review, it is necessary to impose conditions specifying shorter hours in order to promote the licensing objectives.

13. Specific days for non-standard hours should be identified and justified as part of the application to allow responsible authorities and interested parties to evaluate the impact that these licensable activities may have, and to plan accordingly. The consideration of applications for later hours for Bank Holiday Mondays will take into account that later hours are generally granted for preceding Sundays and that the next day is a working day. Non-specific days are expected to be covered by Temporary Event Notices or variation applications.

The Core Hours for applications for each premises use type as defined within this policy are:

Casinos

Up to 24 hours a day whilst casino gaming is permitted by a premises licence under the Gambling Act 2005.

Cinemas, Cultural Venues and Live Sporting Premises

Monday to Sunday: 9am to Midnight.

Delivery Centres

Monday to Saturday: 8am to 11pm. Sunday: 9am to 10.30pm.

Hotels

Monday to Thursday: 9am to 11.30pm. Friday and Saturday: 9am to Midnight.

Sunday: 9am to 10.30pm.

Sundays immediately prior to a bank holiday: 9am to Midnight. For the sale of alcohol to guests for consumption in hotel/guest rooms only: Anytime up to 24 hours.

Outdoor Spaces

Monday to Thursday: 9am to 11.30pm. Friday and Saturday: 9am to Midnight.

Sunday: 9am to 10.30pm.

Sundays immediately prior to a bank holiday: 9am to Midnight.

Pubs and bars, Fast Food and Music and Dance venues

Monday to Thursday: 10am to 11.30pm. Friday and Saturday: 10am to Midnight.

Sunday: Midday to 10.30pm.

Sundays immediately prior to a bank holiday: Midday to Midnight.

Qualifying Clubs

Monday to Thursday 9am to 11.30pm Friday and Saturday 9am to Midnight Sunday:

9am to 10.30pm

Sunday immediately prior to a bank holiday: 9am to Midnight.

Restaurants

Monday to Thursday: 9am to 11.30pm. Friday and Saturday: 9am to Midnight.

Sunday: 9am to 10.30pm.

Sundays immediately prior to a bank holiday: 9am to Midnight.

Sexual Entertainment Venues and Sex Cinemas

Monday to Thursday: 9am to 11.30pm. Friday and Saturday: 9am to Midnight.

Sunday: 9am to 10.30pm.

Sundays immediately prior to a bank holiday: 9am to Midnight.

Shops (all licensable activities that are provided as ancillary to the primary use of the premises as a shop except the off sale of alcohol)

Monday to Thursday: 9am to 11.30pm.

Friday and Saturday: 9am to Midnight. Sunday: 9am to 10.30pm.

Sundays immediately prior to a bank holiday: 9am to Midnight.

Shops (off-sales of alcohol where it forms either the ancillary or primary use of the premises)

Monday to Saturday: 8am to 11pm. Sunday: 9am to 10.30pm.

Core hours are when customers are permitted to be on the premises and therefore the maximum opening hours permitted will be to the same start and terminal hours for each of the days where licensable activity is permitted.

Note: The core hours are for all licensable activities but if an application includes late night refreshment then the starting time for that licensable activity will be 11pm.