

Licensing Panel (Licensing Act 2003 Functions)

Date: **15 October 2021**

Time: **10.00am**

Venue **Virtual**

Members: **Councillors:** Deane, Henry and Simson

Contact: **Lesley Campbell**
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AGENDA

1 TO APPOINT A CHAIR FOR THE MEETING

WELCOME & INTRODUCTIONS

2 PROCEDURAL BUSINESS

(a) **Declaration of Substitutes:** Where Councillors are unable to attend a meeting, a substitute Member from the Licensing Committee may attend, speak and vote in their place for that meeting.

(b) **Declarations of Interest:**

- (a) Disclosable pecuniary interests;
- (b) Any other interests required to be registered under the local code;
- (c) Any other general interest as a result of which a decision on the matter might reasonably be regarded as affecting you or a partner more than a majority of other people or businesses in the ward/s affected by the decision.

In each case, you need to declare

- (i) the item on the agenda the interest relates to;
- (ii) the nature of the interest; and
- (iii) whether it is a disclosable pecuniary interest or some other interest.

If unsure, Members should seek advice from the committee lawyer or administrator preferably before the meeting.

(c) **Exclusion of Press and Public:** To consider whether, in view of the nature of the business to be transacted, or the nature of the proceedings, the press and public should be excluded from the meeting when any of the following items are under consideration.

NOTE: Any item appearing in Part Two of the Agenda states in its heading the category under which the information disclosed in the report is exempt from disclosure and therefore not available to the public.

A list and description of the exempt categories is available for public inspection at Brighton and Hove Town Halls.

3 VERO GUSTO LICENSING PANEL (LICENSING ACT 2003 FUNCTIONS)

7 - 50

Report of the Executive Director Housing, Neighbourhoods & Communities (copy attached)

Contact Officer: Kerrie Denton
Ward Affected: Queen's Park

Date of Publication - Thursday, 7 October 2021

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For further details and general enquiries about this meeting contact Thomas Bald, (01273 291065, email penny.jennings@brighton-hove.gov.uk) or email democratic.services@brighton-hove.gov.uk

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Licensing Panel (Licensing Act 2003 Functions)

Brighton & Hove City Council

Item 3

Subject:	Application for a Variation of a Premises Licence under the Licensing Act 2003		
Premises:	Vero Gusto 2 St James' Street Brighton BN2 1RE		
Applicant:	Mr Ishag Salama		
Date of Meeting:	15 October 2021		
Report of:	Executive Director of Housing, Neighbourhoods & Communities		
Contact Officer:	Name:	Jo Osborne	Tel: (01273) 292100
	Email:	Jo.Osborne@brighton-hove.gov.uk	
Ward(s) affected:	Queen's Park		

FOR GENERAL RELEASE

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT AND POLICY CONTEXT

- 1.1 To determine an application for a Variation of a Premises Licence under the Licensing Act 2003 for Vero Gusto, 2 St James' Street, Brighton, BN2 1RE.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 2.1 That the Panel determine an application for a Variation of a Premises Licence under the Licensing Act 2003 for Vero Gusto.

3. CONTEXT/BACKGROUND INFORMATION & CONSULTATION

- 3.1 The application is for a Variation of a Premises Licence under the Licensing Act 2003. The application proposes to extend the current alcohol licence at the Premises, to be able to serve alcohol at the rear of the bakery, in the Izzy Shisha Garden. There is an existing premises licence in place that allows the sale by retail of alcohol on the premises, within the café area only. The location of the Shisha Garden is at the rear of the premises, with access for the public only being via an alleyway two buildings away up St James's Street. Appendix E shows this clearly on the map. Staff working on the premises can access the Shisha Garden via the rear of the premises, an exit/entry for staff only.
- 3.2 The application also proposes to update the plans attached to the current premises licence, to reflect the layout of the bakery and Shisha Garden as it is currently used.

3.3 Part M (operating schedule) of the application is detailed at Appendix A and the revised plan is attached at Appendix B

3.4 Summary table of existing and proposed activities

	Existing	Proposed
Supply of Alcohol	<p>Monday to Saturday 10:00 to 00:00</p> <p>Sunday 12:00 to 23:30</p> <p>Christmas Day 12:00 to 23:30</p> <p>Good Friday 12:00 to 23:30</p> <p>New Year's Eve 10:00 (12:00 if on a Sunday) to 00:00</p> <p>New Year's Day 00:00 to 00:00 (23:30 if on a Sunday)</p> <p>On the premises only</p> <p>Existing plan does not include the outside Shisha Garden attached to the premises</p>	<p>Same hours as existing licence for indoor café area.</p> <p>For outside Shisha Garden, shown on new plan -</p> <p>Monday to Saturday 10:00 to 22:00</p> <p>Sunday 12:00 to 22:00</p> <p>On the premises only</p>
Hours premises are open to public	<p>There are no opening hours stipulated on the existing licence.</p>	<p>The applicant requests to keep existing opening times for the café the same but to have the following opening hours for customers in the Shisha Garden -</p> <p>Monday to Saturday 10:00 to 22:00</p> <p>Sunday 12:00 to 22:00</p>

3.5 Existing licence attached at Appendix C. This includes the existing plan.

3.6 The premises falls within the Cumulative Impact Area ("The Area") (see paragraphs 3.1 – 3.1.10).

Representations received

- 3.7 Details of the representations made are notified to applicants on receipt by the Licensing Authority using a pro-forma. A summary appears below:
- 3.8 One representation was received. This representation was from Sussex Police who have concerns relating to Prevention of Crime and Disorder, and Prevention of Public Nuisance.
- 3.9 Full details of the representation can be found attached in Appendix D.
- 3.10 A map detailing the location of the premises is attached in Appendix E.

4. COMMENTARY ON THE LICENSING POLICY

- 4.1 The following extracts from Brighton & Hove City Council Statement of Licensing Policy are considered relevant to this application and **are numbered as they appear in the policy**:

1 Introduction

1.1 This Statement of Licensing Policy has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Licensing Act 2003 (the Act) and having regard to Guidance issued by the Home Office under Section 182 of the act. This policy takes effect from the 4th February 2021. The licensing authority is Brighton & Hove City Council. The purpose of this statement is to promote the licensing objectives and set out a general approach to making licensing decisions. The discretion of the licensing authority in relation to applications under the act is only engaged if 'relevant representations' are made by other persons or responsible authorities. This policy will inform the approach to be taken when deciding applications and imposing conditions when relevant representations are received. It is also intended as a guide for applicants as to what to include in their operating schedules, always recognising that if no representations are received, the application must be granted. The licensing authority must carry out its functions with a view to promoting the licensing objectives and this policy is framed around those objectives. Each application will be given individual consideration on its merit. The scope of this policy covers the following:

- Retail sales of alcohol.
- The supply of alcohol by or on behalf of a club, or to the order of, a member of the club.
- The provision of regulated entertainment.
- The provision of late night refreshment.

1.2 The licensing objectives are:

- (a) the prevention of crime and disorder.
- (b) public safety.
- (c) the prevention of public nuisance; and
- (d) the protection of children from harm.

1.3 Scope

1.3.1 Licensing is about regulating licensable activities on licensed premises, by qualifying clubs and at temporary events. Any conditions attached to various authorisations will be focused on matters which are within the control of individual licensees and others with relevant authorisations, i.e. the premises and its vicinity. Each application will be given individual consideration on its merit. Nothing in this policy shall undermine the right of any individual to apply under the terms of the act for a variety of permissions and to have any such application considered on its individual merits. Similarly, nothing in this policy shall override the right of any person to make representations on an application or seek a review of a licence or certificate where provision has been made for them to do so in the act.

3 Special Policies and Initiatives

3.1 Cumulative impact

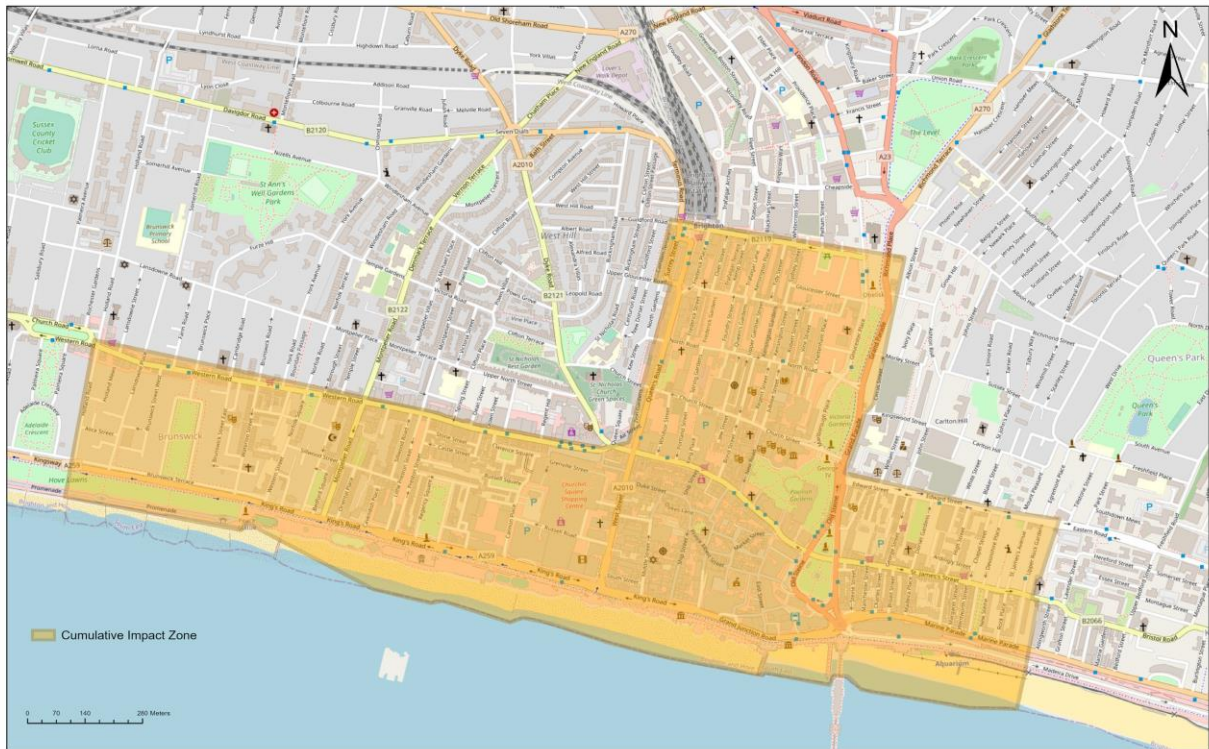
3.1.1 The licensing authority may receive representations from either a responsible authority or other persons that the premises will give rise to a negative cumulative impact on one or more of the licensing objectives. This should not, however, be confused with 'need' which relates more to the commercial demand for a particular type of premises. The issue of 'need' is therefore a matter for the market to decide and can, in some circumstances, be a matter for planning consideration; need therefore, does not form part of this licensing policy statement.

3.1.2 **Special Policy** - Cumulative Impact is defined as the potential impact upon the promotion of the licensing objectives of a significant number of licensed premises concentrated in one area.

3.1.3 The licensing authority, after careful consideration, has determined that the concentration of licensed premises in an area of the city centre is causing problems of crime and disorder and public nuisance, and that therefore an approach to 'Cumulative Impact' is necessary as part of its statement of licensing policy. The first Special Policy incorporating a Cumulative Impact Zone (CIZ) and Special Stress Areas (SSA's) was adopted in March 2008. Since that date, the licensing authority has kept the CIZ and SSA's under review. On 15 December 2011 Full Council resolved to expand the CIZ and the special stress area, covering 1.5% of the administrative area of Brighton & Hove City Council. On 20th November 2014 Licensing Committee resolved to confirm the current CIZ and SSA as defined in the current Statement of Licensing Policy. On the 29th November 2018 Licensing Committee resolved to expand the SSA into Central Hove. It is now proposed to expand the SSA into Preston Road and Beaconsfield Road. The licensing authority has published a Cumulative Impact Assessment which can be found at Appendix E.

3.1.4 This special policy will refer to a Cumulative Impact Zone ("the CIZ") in the Brighton city centre, a detailed plan of which is shown below.

Cumulative Impact Zone, January 2021



Brighton & Hove Public Health Intelligence, 2021
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3.1.5 The Cumulative Impact Zone comprises the area bounded by and including: the north side of Western Road, Brighton from its intersection with the west side of Holland Road to the junction with the west side of Dyke Road at its eastern end; from there, north-east to the junction of the north side of Air Street with the west side of Queens Road and then northward to the north-west corner of Surrey Street junction with Queens Road; thence along the north side of Trafalgar Street eastwards to its junction with York Place and continuing south-east across to Grand Parade, then south to the junction of Edward Street; along the north side of Edward Street to the east side of its junction with Egremont Place and southward along the eastern sides of Upper Rock Gardens and Lower Rock Gardens; southward to the mean water mark and following the mean water line westward to a point due south of the west boundary of Holland Road; northward to that point and along the west side of Holland Road to its northwest boundary and then diagonally across Western Road to its intersection with the west side of Holland Road.

3.1.6 The special policy will only be overridden in exceptional circumstances. The effect of this special policy is that applications for new premises licences or club premises certificates within the area, or variations which are likely to add to the existing Cumulative Impact will be refused following relevant representations. This presumption can be rebutted by the applicant if they can show that their application will have no negative Cumulative Impact.

3.1.7 This special policy also applies to all new premises licences and club premises certificates, for example pubs, restaurants and take-away establishments. Off licences also come within this policy as they can contribute to problems of street drinking, proxy purchasing, dispersal issues, preloading and excessive drinking and related disorder.

3.1.8 The presumption of refusal does not relieve responsible authorities or other persons of the need to make a relevant representation. If there are no representations, the licensing authority must grant the application in terms consistent with the operating schedule submitted.

3.1.9 Furthermore, this special policy is not absolute. Upon receipt of a relevant representation, the licensing authority will always consider the circumstances of each case and whether there are exceptional circumstances to justify departing from its special policy in the light of the individual circumstances of the case. If an application is unlikely to add to the cumulative impact of the area, it may be granted. The impact can be expected to be different for premises with different styles and characteristics. For example, while a large nightclub or high capacity public house might add to problems of cumulative impact, a small restaurant, theatre or live music venue (where alcohol is not the primary activity) may be considered exceptional circumstances. The fact that a premises will be/is exceptionally well managed with a well-qualified applicant, or that there are no residential premises nearby, will not be considered exceptional.

3.1.10 If the licensing authority decides that an application should be refused, it will still need to show that the grant of the application would undermine the promotion of one of the licensing objectives and that conditions would be ineffective in preventing the problems involved.

3.3 The Matrix Approach

The Licensing Authority will support:

3.3.1 Diversity of premises: ensures that there is a mix of the different types of licensed premises and attracts a more diverse range of customers from different age groups, different communities and with different attitudes to alcohol consumption. It gives potential for positively changing the ambience of the city or an area of it. This will have a positive effect in reducing people's fear of crime and in increasing the number of evening visitors to the city centre. The Community Safety Strategy recognises that too many single uses in a confined area and patrons turning out onto the streets at the same time may create opportunities for violent crime and public disorder and therefore supports mixed use venues encouraging a wider age balance.

3.3.2 A "matrix" approach to licensing decisions has been adopted and is set out below. It provides a framework of what the licensing authority would like to see within its area and gives an indication of the likelihood of success or otherwise to investor and businesses making applications.

Matrix approach for licensing decisions in a Statement of Licensing Policy (times relates to licensable activities)

	Cumulative Impact Area	Special Stress Area	Other Areas
Restaurant	Yes (midnight)	Yes (midnight)	Yes (midnight)
Café	Yes (10 pm)	Yes (10 pm)	Yes (10 pm)
Late Night Takeaways	No	Yes (midnight)	Yes (midnight)
Night Club	No	No	No
Pub	No	Yes (11pm)	Yes (midnight)
Non-alcohol lead (e.g. Theatre)	Yes (favourable)	Yes (favourable)	Yes (favourable)
Off-licence	No	No	Yes (Up to 11pm but if in densely residential area may be earlier – see note 7 below)
Members Club (club premises certificate)	Yes (<100 capacity) (11pm)	Yes (<100 capacity) (11pm)	Yes

Notes on matrix

Subject to the following notes, the policy, as represented in the matrix, will be strictly adhered to:

- 1) Each application will be considered on individual merit
- 2) Applications within the CIZ are subject to the special policy on cumulative impact at para 3.1, and those within the special stress area to the special stress policy considerations at para 3.2.
- 3) Departure from the matrix policy is expected only in exceptional circumstances
- 4) Exceptional circumstances will not include quality of management or size of venue except where explicitly stated in policy matrix.
- 5) Exceptional circumstances may include: consultation with and meeting requirements of responsible authorities, an appropriate corporate social responsibility policy, community contribution to offset impact (such as financial contribution to infrastructure), community support, alcohol sale ancillary to business activity (demonstrable to responsible authorities and licensing authority, for instance by licence condition allowing authorised officers access to sales accounts).
- 6) The following licensing activities are encouraged and valued by the licensing authority: outdoor regulated entertainment, community based street parties,

members clubs, traditional pubs outside the city centre and non-alcohol led licensable activities, particularly within city centre.

7) Other Areas; consideration will be given to the nature of the area and location in relation to any application. In a residential area for example the concerns of local residents will be relevant when considering applications for off-licences, pubs or cafes, especially if there is evidence of anti-social behaviour, street drinking or underage drinking. Earlier closing times may be appropriate. Regard will be had to the Public Health Framework for assessing alcohol licensing on our website www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/licensingact.

8) In an area where there are already several existing off-licences or where the premises is situated within a parade with another off licence and where representations are received about negative cumulative impact on the licensing objectives of a further premises, the application may be refused on these grounds or restrictions placed on the terminal hour to reflect opening hours of other shops.

9) Outdoor events will be supported where arranged through the council's event planning process. Generally, regulated entertainment in the open air including tents and marquees should have a maximum closure hour of 2300. Earlier hours may be imposed in sensitive open spaces or near residential areas. The licensing authority will have regard to Noise Council guidance.

10) Non-alcohol led category does not include "alcohol in shared workplaces". It is recommended that sale of alcohol in shared workspaces should have a terminal hour of no later than 10pm. For further advice and guidance on "alcohol in shared workplaces" please see paragraph 3.3.4-3.3.6.

3.6 Street drinking

3.6.1 The Licensing Authority will have regard to areas highlighted by Sussex Police that are at risk from alcohol related anti-social behaviour. The nature of these areas can be fluid/seasonal and so updated maps and data will be produced regularly to ensure the information is current. These hot spot areas are considered high risk for street drinkers and the Licensing Authority will have regard to prevention of crime and disorder by virtue of street drinking and anti-social behaviour when considering applications in this area.

4 Prevention of Crime and Disorder

The following details and measures are intended to address the need for the prevention of crime and disorder which may be associated with licensed premises and certificated club premises. Conditions attached to licences and certificates will, as far as possible, reflect local crime reduction strategies.

4.1.1 The licensing authority acknowledges that training and good management play a key part in preventing alcohol and drug related crime. The authority expects that all licensees of on-licensed premises attend training programmes which will raise their awareness of the issues relating to drugs and violence in licensed premises, and that suitable training be extended to all bar staff and door supervisors so that drug dealers and users will be deterred from using licensed premises for illegal

purposes and that incidents of violence in licensed premises will be reduced. Licensees are also encouraged to attend training programmes to help identify children at risk and issues of basic child protection. It is the duty of the designated premises supervisor (DPS) to train staff on induction concerning conditions on their premises licence.

- 4.1.2 It is expected that the DPS will spend a significant amount of time on the premises. When not on the premises it will be essential that the DPS is contactable, particularly should problems arise with the premises and that staff are authorised by the DPS.
- 4.1.3 The location of violent attacks, anti-social behaviour and hate crime or related incidents may be used to justify closing times.
- 4.1.4 Measures put in place should support the intentions of Operation Marble (police operational order), which aims to prevent incidents of crime and disorder within the night time economy, at weekends. Operation Marble operates with a view to minimising the risk to the public of being a victim of public place violent crime; to reduce incidents of violent crime and public disorder within the city centre; to deal positively with offences and offenders; to secure and preserve evidence which will assist in the prosecution of offenders and to support the night time economy and the responsibly run businesses within it.

4.2 Sussex Police

4.2.1 Sussex Police have a specific Operation relating to the night time economy called Operation Marble (detailed in 3.4.1) and work closely with partners to ensure a safe and vibrant city centre. There continues to be an increasing demand for resources further into the early hours of the morning with the highest concentration of crimes occurring between 21:00 and 06:00 on a Friday into a Saturday and between 20:00 and 06:00 on a Saturday night into a Sunday. The data set used shows that up to 80% of arrests made in the timeframe 20:00 – 06:00 on these days were affected by alcohol. For full details of these statistics see the Cumulative Impact Assessment at Appendix E.

4.2.2 The dealing and use of drugs remains an issue across the city and Sussex Police welcome proactive policies from licensed premises. A drug safe and seizure recording initiative is in place of which further details can be obtained by contacting Brighton & Hove Police Licensing (brighton.licensing@sussex.pnn.police.uk). This initiative encourages licensed premises with Door Supervisors to search and seize drugs from persons attempting to enter their premises and ensures that once drugs are removed from persons, they can be safely collected and destroyed by Sussex Police.

4.2.4 Sussex Police have continuing concerns that, despite staff training in age-restricted sales, under age individuals are still being served alcohol both on and off the premises in some of the city's licensed premises. As such, regular intelligence-led 'test-purchase' operations are conducted to highlight premises where sales are taking place and ensure appropriate enforcement action is taken to prevent further sales. The introduction of identification scanning machines at premises throughout the city has proved successful in mitigating some risk, but operators must maintain

vigilance regarding the fraudulent use of genuine IDs. Sussex Police continue to work alongside the Business Crime Reduction Partnership to tackle the problem of those who use false or another's identification to enter licensed premises and purchase alcohol.

4.2.5 Sussex Police work closely with venues and other organisations within the city to protect vulnerable people from becoming victims of crime. As well as work to prevent under age sales, vulnerability training is offered to identify persons who may have been made vulnerable through alcohol or drugs. Sussex Police also support initiatives such as (but not limited to) safe spaces, mobile teams of volunteers actively checking people's well-being and the Beach Patrol.

4.2.6 Public Space Protection Orders have proved an effective tool for Sussex Police in targeting enforcement action in problem areas of the city. It 'allows Police Officers and Police Community Support Officers to remove alcohol from any person in a public place if that person is involved in anti-social behaviour (ASB) or the officer believes that by having alcohol in their possession there is an increased risk of ASB. It is an offence to refuse to hand over alcohol when required to do so.' They have been particularly effective in the day time economy where members of the street community are causing ASB issues for members of the public and local businesses, especially during the summer months where there is a large influx of visitors to Brighton & Hove.

4.2.7 Policing the night time economy continues to provide a challenge and in the climate of limited resources and newly emerging problems, Sussex Police support maintaining the council's Special Policy which defines cumulative impact and special stress and will continue to take enforcement action where appropriate if the actions of a Premises Licence Holder, Designated Premises Supervisor, Door Supervisors or Staff have fallen below the high standard expected across the city. Sussex Police also recognise and support businesses which are aware of their social responsibilities and as such, actively contribute towards keeping Brighton & Hove a safe and enjoyable city.

4.3 Care, control and supervision of premises

4.3.1 The Licensing authority supports the Business Crime Reduction Partnership and other approved schemes. Where appropriate, premises licence holders should be members of the BCRP for the deterrence to violent crime that such membership provides. The BCRP NightSafe radio scheme is normally expected as an operational requirement for city centre bars, clubs and pubs and is an example of good practice in achieving the aim of reducing crime and disorder and improving public safety. Well managed pub-watch schemes provide information exchange between the premises licence holders and responsible authorities that reduce and deter violent crime and disorder. The council will support a responsible licensing scheme.

4.3.2 The effective management and supervision of a venue is a key factor in reducing crime and disorder, both within it and outside. The police will consider the applicants, objecting to the application where appropriate. The police may suggest crime prevention measures in relation to, for example, the internal layout of the premises, closed-circuit television, help points, lighting and security staff. The police may ask for conditions which support such measures to be imposed when

licensing applications are granted, eg type of licence, capacity, operating hours restrictions.

4.3.3 Following the grant of a licence, the management and supervision of the premises, in so far as it might impact on crime and disorder, will continue to be monitored. Particular attention will be paid to any licensed premises where there is evidence of criminal activity or any association with racist or homophobic crime. The licensing authority will keep itself well briefed on the nature, location and type of premises where alcohol related violence and disorder are occurring so it can take full account of the facts and avoid exacerbating problems as required by the Community Safety Strategy. Where licensed premises are found to cause nuisance or be associated with disorder or unreasonable disturbance, the review process may be invoked, and powers of revocation or the imposition of conditions may be considered. Conditions may include use of closed-circuit television, licensed door supervisors and earlier closing times. Such action to restrict the operation may be taken for trial periods to allow businesses an opportunity to remedy existing disorder, nuisance or disturbance.

4.3.4 This policy recognises the use of registered Door Supervisors All Door Supervisors will be licensed by the Security Industry Authority. Mobile security units and similar systems are in use by some premises operators as a means of providing security cover at very short notice at premises which may not normally require a permanent security presence. This policy endorses the use of units following such guidance and standards in appropriate circumstances.

4.3.5 The development of codes of practice and general operating standards for security companies is encouraged for local businesses; premises operators are urged to ensure that security services, when engaged, are provided by suitably qualified businesses operating to recognised standards and who should be working towards SIA accreditation.

4.3.6 Enforcement will be achieved by the enforcement policy appended (Appendix B).

6 Prevention of Public Nuisance

The following details and measures are intended to address the need for the prevention of public nuisance which may be associated with licensed premises and certificated club premises:

6.1.1 In determining applications for new and varied licences, regard will be had to the location of premises, the type and construction of the building and the likelihood of nuisance and disturbance to the amenity of nearby residents by reason of noise from within the premises, as a result of people entering or leaving the premises or from individuals or groups of customers gathered outside (eg in order to smoke).

6.1.6 Reasonable controls are available to all premises operators to minimise the impact of noise from customers outside. The council's Environmental Health Department has issued guidance on a number of steps that can be taken in this respect which are endorsed by this policy (see 6.2 below).

6.2 Smoking Advice

6.2.1 Premises licence holders will be expected to:

- Develop a management plan on how to manage smoking on your premises and ensure that all staff are aware of the contents of this plan, and that it is effectively implemented. Noise from people smoking and talking can be intermittent, vary in character and volume and be intrusive. An effective smoking management plan will help prevent neighbours being disturbed.
- Comply with any planning conditions restricting the use of outdoor areas.
- Ensure that any structures used by smokers comply with the design criteria detailed in the Heath Act 2006 and that any structures, awnings, retractable canopies, etc. have the relevant planning permission.
- Ensure any new lighting to outdoor areas must be designed so as not to cause a light nuisance to neighbours and again have the relevant planning permission and building control consent.
- Ensure that the conditions on the premises licence are complied with. There may be conditions restricting the hours of use of gardens and outdoor areas. Having reviewed the contents of the premises licence you may find it necessary to request a variation of your licence.
- Licence tables and chairs on the Public Highway under the provisions of the Highways Act 1980. These licences may have conditions restricting the times that the area can be used.
- Ensure drinks, glasses and bottles are not taken onto the highway unless there is a tables and chairs licence permitting use. A system should be adopted to prevent theft and 'spiking' of drinks and reminding customers not to leave unattended items.
- Discourage smokers remaining in gardens and outdoor areas and determine terminal hours.
- Discourage smokers remaining outside by removing/disabling tables and chairs or prohibiting their use after a certain time. Lights and heaters will also be turned off.
- Introduce a system that after a certain time the number of smokers outside are restricted to a maximum number. Staff will be needed to manage this restriction.
- Employ staff and/or SIA registered door supervisors to manage doors and control customers and smokers entering and leaving the premises. Staff positioned on the doors can help to encourage customers not to cause a noise problem. It may be that staff are required to manage doors after a certain time, particularly during the hours when neighbouring residents are trying to sleep.
- Ensure door supervisors maintain order outside venues and protect customer safety. BCRP supports the use of Night Safe. Radio net and other pager systems and pub watch schemes can be used to provide for

rapid police response and alert other venues where customers and staff are endangered.

- Position signs to remind customers that the premises is in an area where people live. It is not always obvious in busy commercial streets with flats above. By changing the design and wording of signs customers do not forget. Signs can be located in and outside the premises and on tables.
- Use CCTV to manage outside areas.

6.2.2 Licensed premises should normally display prominent, legible signs at exits reminding customers to leave in a quiet, peaceful, orderly manner.

8 Integration of Strategies

8.1.1 The licensing authority shall secure the proper integration of this policy with local crime prevention, planning policy, transport, tourism and cultural strategies by:-

- Liaising and consulting with the Sussex Police, Community Safety Forum, Sustainability Commission representatives and following the guidance in community safety and crime and disorder strategy
- Liaising and consulting with Public and Alcohol Programme Board
- Liaising and consulting with the East Sussex Fire & Rescue Service
- Liaising and consulting with the Local Strategic Partnership, Safety Advisory Group (Emergency Planning) and Equalities and Social Justice Consultation Forum
- Liaising and consulting with the Planning authority
- Liaising and consulting with the Highways authority
- Liaising and consulting with local business and business associations. Having regard to any future documents issued relating to the Private Security Industry Act 2001, for example liaison or information sharing protocols
- Liaising and consulting with the Trading Standards Team, for example with regard to test purchasing codes of practice

8.1.2 In line with statutory requirements and the council's Inclusion Policy, the Licensing Authority shall have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, and to promote equality of opportunity and positive relations between persons of diverse backgrounds, for example communities of interest such as: lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people; disabled people; racial and ethnic groups; religious and faith groups.

8.1.3 This policy supports the aims of the tourism strategy, recognising the benefits for the tourism economy of creating a safer and more attractive city centre and improving competitiveness with other European cities. The Licensing Committee should receive any reports relevant to the needs of the local tourist economy and the cultural strategy for the area to ensure that it considers these matters.

8.1.4 The Licensing Committee should receive relevant information relating to the employment situation of the area and the need for new investment and employment where appropriate.

8.1.5 Specific conditions may be attached to premises licences to reflect local crime prevention strategies. Such conditions may include the use of closed circuit television cameras, use of the NightSafe radio system or accredited scheme, the provision and use of shatterproof drinking receptacles, drugs and weapons search policy, the use of registered door supervisors, specialised lighting requirements, hours of opening. Certificates issued to club premises shall reflect local crime prevention strategies and may include any or all of the requirements listed above.

8.1.6 The licensing authority will have regard to the need to disperse people quickly and safely from the city centre to avoid concentrations which may produce disorder and disturbance.

8.3 Enforcement

8.3.1 The Enforcement of licensing law and inspection of licensed premises is detailed in the Protocol between Sussex Police, the East Sussex Fire & Rescue Service and Brighton & Hove City Council. This protocol reflects the need for more efficient deployment of Police and Local Authority staff commonly engaged in licensing enforcement and can be found at Appendix D (Lead Agency Status) of the Statement of Licensing Policy. In addition, the Licensing Authority will have regard to its published Licensing Enforcement Policy in making enforcement decisions in accordance with Brighton & Hove City Council's Statement of Licensing Policy (Appendix B). In order to better target enforcement resources, inspections will be undertaken outside of normal office hours and the sharing of information between all enforcement agencies will be encouraged through joint meetings or similar arrangements.

8.3.2 Attention is drawn to the targeting of agreed problem and high risk premises requiring greater attention as identified in the protocol. A number of other council and government policies, strategies and guidance documents must be taken into account to complement the policy, including:

- Community Safety & Crime Reduction Strategy
- Drugs and alcohol strategies – local alcohol harm reduction strategy
- Objectives of the Security Industry Authority
- The Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003/ASBPC Act 2014
- The Health Act 2006
- The Violent Crime Reduction Act 2006
- Policing and Crime Act 2009

APPENDIX A – Licensing Best Practice Measures

Best Practice Measures to be included for consideration, in particular in SSA:
Matters that would normally be expected in operating schedules:

- the adoption of a policy (e.g. Challenge 25) with acceptable proof of ID as per existing Statement of Licensing Policy
- all off sales to be made in sealed containers for consumption away from the premises
- a smoking policy which includes an assessment of noise and litter created by premises users

- the use of plastic or polycarbonate drinking vessels and containers, especially in outside areas or after specified hours
- a policy in relation to searching customers and for drugs, weapons, seized or lost and found property
- use of a refusals book for registering attempts to buy alcohol by under-age persons or refusals to those intoxicated
- the installation of a digital CCTV system by liaison with, and to a standard approved by, Sussex Police
- policies for dispersal of customers which may include signage regarding taxi services' telephone numbers and advice to respect neighbours and minimize noise

Items to which positive consideration would be given:

- membership of Business Crime Reduction Partnership, Pubwatch, Neighbourhood Watch or similar schemes
- use of 'Night Safe' radio system or similar accredited scheme
- regular training and reminders for staff in respect of licensing legislation, policies and procedures; records of which should be properly recorded and available for inspection
- records of regular checks of all parts of the premises in relation to drug use
- systems in place to ensure details of barred clients are exchanged with other operators
- giving an agreed minimum notice of special events (screening of major sports events, birthday parties, adult entertainment, etc.) to relevant authorities and use of appropriate additional measures at such events

Recommend best practice for both on and off premises

- Staff must be aware of the risk of the problem of proxy sales and offer assistance to responsible authorities to deter offences
- Signage on premises should set out legal duties
- Voluntary restriction of high strength alcohol – operating schedules may be used to limit high ABV beers and ciders
- Staff training – in addition to personal licence holders training, staff must be adequately trained for duties
- Challenge 25 would be the norm, particularly in the off licence trade
- Signage – proxy sale – deterrence

5. FINANCIAL & OTHER IMPLICATIONS:

Financial Implications:

- 5.1 The licensing Act 2003 provides for fees to be payable to the licensing authority in respect of the discharge of their functions. The fee levels are set centrally at a level to allow licensing authorities to fully recover the costs of administration, inspection and enforcement of the regime.

Finance Officer Consulted Michael Bentley

Date: 01/10/21

Legal Implications:

5.2 The licensing authority must act to promote the four licensing objectives which are:

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

The licensing authority must have regard to its statement of licensing policy and the guidance issued by the Secretary of State in carrying out its functions.

Lawyer Consulted: Rebecca Sidell

Date: 05/10/21

Equalities Implications:

5.3 Diversity is valued and strong, safe communities are vital to future prosperity. Licensing policy aims to protect children from harm including sale and supply of alcohol to children.

Sustainability Implications:

5.4 Licensing policy aims to prevent public nuisance and develop culture of live music, dancing and theatre.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Appendices:

1. Appendix A – Part M (Operating Schedule) of the Application
2. Appendix B – Revised Plan of Premises
3. Appendix C – Part A of Premises Licence including existing plan
4. Appendix D – Representation
5. Appendix E – Map of area

Documents in Members' Rooms

Brighton & Hove City Council, Licensing Act 2003: Statement of Licensing Policy 2021.

Home Office, Revised Guidance issued under section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003, April 2018.

Public Health Framework for assessing Alcohol Licensing. Annual Report – Ward. 5th edition. Public Health Intelligence. January 2019

Background Documents

Brighton & Hove City Council, Licensing Act 2003: Statement of Licensing Policy 2021.

Appendix B - Licensing Enforcement Policy

1.0 Statement of objectives

The council as licensing authority and responsible authority is committed to the council's priorities and will inform the enforcement actions taken. Amendments to priorities will be embedded automatically.

1.1

This service policy promotes efficient and effective approaches to regulatory inspection and enforcement that improve regulatory outcomes without imposing unnecessary burdens. This is in accordance with the Regulator's Compliance Code.

1.2

In certain instances the service may conclude that a provision in the code is either not relevant or is outweighed by another provision. It will ensure that any decision to depart from the code will be properly reasoned, based on material evidence and documented.

1.3

The service pursues a positive and proactive approach towards ensuring compliance by:

- Supporting the better regulation agenda;
- Helping make prosperity and protection a reality for the city's community;
- Helping and encouraging regulated entities to understand and meet regulatory requirements more easily;
- Responding proportionately to regulatory breaches; and
- Protecting and improving public health and the environment.

1.4

This policy is based on the seven 'Hampton Principles' of:

Economic Progress: Regulators should recognise that a key element of their activity will be to allow, or even encourage, economic progress and only to intervene when there is a clear case for protection;

Risk Assessment: Regulators, and the regulatory system as a whole, should use comprehensive risk assessment to concentrate resources in the areas that need them most;

Advice and Guidance: Regulators should provide authoritative, accessible advice easily and cheaply;

Inspections and other visits: No inspection should take place without a reason;

Information requirements: Businesses should not have to give unnecessary information or give the same information twice;

Compliance and enforcement actions: The few businesses that persistently break regulations should be identified quickly and face proportionate and meaningful sanctions; and

Accountability: Regulators should be accountable for the efficiency and effectiveness of their activities, while remaining independent in the decisions they take.

1.6

The rights and freedoms given under the Human Rights Act, particularly Article 6 and 8, will be observed, as will the provisions of the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act.

2.0 Scope of the policy

2.1

This policy supports and supplements specific guidance on enforcement action contained in the Statutory Code of Practice for Regulators, Brighton & Hove City Council's Corporate Enforcement Policy, Statutory Codes of

Practice and relevant guidance documents and guidelines issued by government departments and co-ordinating bodies.

2.2

This policy relates to actions taken to educate and enforce legislation where non-compliances have been identified or have a realistic potential to occur.

2.3

The policy is limited to those enforcement activities lead by the Head of Environmental Health & Licensing.

3.0 Training

3.1

Officers undertaking enforcement duties will be suitably trained and qualified so as to ensure they are fully competent to undertake their enforcement activities.

4.0 Management systems

4.1

The service will maintain management systems to monitor the quality and nature of enforcement activities undertaken, so as to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, uniformity and consistency.

5.0 Enforcement options

5.1

The service recognises the importance of achieving and maintaining consistency in its approach to enforcement. Statutory Codes of Practice and guidance issued by government departments, other relevant enforcement agencies or professional bodies will therefore be considered and followed where appropriate.

5.2

Sanctions and penalties will be consistent, balanced, fairly implemented and relate to common standards that ensure individual's, public safety or the environment is adequately protected. The aim of sanctions and penalties are to:

- Change the behaviour of the offender;
- Eliminate any financial gain or benefit from non-compliance;
- Be responsive and consider what is appropriate for the particular offender and regulatory issue, which can include punishment and the public stigma that should be associated with a criminal conviction;
- Proportionate to the nature of the offence and the harm caused; and
- Aim to deter future non-compliance.

5.3

Criteria to be taken into account when considering the most appropriate enforcement option include:

- the potential of the offence to cause harm;
- confidence in the offender;
- consequences of non compliance;
- likely effectiveness of the various enforcement options.

5.4

Having considered all the relevant options the choices for action are:

- **Informal Warning:** All advice issued will be given in writing and specify the nature of the breach or offence, and the actions required to remedy the issue. An informal warning may be included with the advice, and may accompany higher-level actions, such as Enforcement Notices or Voluntary Surrender:
- **Licence review:** Licence review power will be used where an application for review relates to one or more of the licensing objectives.

- **Taxi licence:** Taxi licence suspension or revocation will be used to protect public safety. Other sanctions such as DSA testing will be used to protect public safety and in accordance with the taxi licensing policy (Blue book).
- **Simple Caution:** The issue of a Simple Caution by an authorised officer may be undertaken as an alternative to prosecution where it is considered unnecessary to involve the courts, and the offender's response to the problem makes repeat offending unlikely, or the offender's age or health make it appropriate. Cautions may only be issued where the offender makes a clear and reliable admission of guilt and understands the significance of acceptance.
- **Prosecution:** A prosecution is appropriate where there is a breach of a legal requirement, such that public safety, health, economic or physical well-being or the environment or environmental amenity is adversely affected. The Crown Prosecutor's Code of Evidential and Public Interests tests must be met in all cases. However, certain circumstances will normally justify prosecution to prevent the undermining of the service's enforcement responsibilities.
 - Failure to comply with an Enforcement Notice
 - Declining a Simple Caution
 - Continued, reckless, negligent or pre-meditated non-compliance.
 - Failure to pay a fixed penalty.
 - Non-cooperation, acts of obstruction or threats of physical harm or abuse.
- **Injunctions:** Injunctive action as a means of preventing an activity or course of action likely to result in significant risk to public or community safety or economic wellbeing of consumers and businesses.

5.5

If the department is considering taking enforcement action which it believes may be inconsistent with that adopted by other authorities, the matter will be referred to the appropriate local co-ordinating body.

6.0 Informal warning

6.1

Informal action may be taken when:

- the act or omission is not serious enough to warrant formal action, or
- from the individual's/enterprise's past history it can be reasonably expected that informal action will achieve compliance, or
- confidence in the individual/enterprise's management or ability to resolve the matter is high, or
- the consequences of non-compliance will not pose a significant risk to public health, public safety, animal welfare or the environment.

6.2

When an informal approach is used to secure compliance with regulations, written documentation issued will:

- contain all the information necessary to understand what is required and why;
- indicate the regulations contravened, measures which will enable compliance with legal requirements and that other means of achieving the same effect may be chosen;
- clearly differentiate between legal requirements and recommendations of good practice. Such a differentiation will also be made when verbal advice is given.

7.0 Simple cautions

7.1

A Simple Caution may be issued as an alternative to a prosecution. Cautions may be issued to:

- deal quickly and simply with less serious offences;
- divert less serious offences away from the courts;
- reduce the chances of repeat offences.

7.2

The following factors will be considered when deciding whether a caution is appropriate:-

- evidence of the suspect's guilt
- has a clear and reliable admission of the offence been made either verbally or in writing
- is it in the public interest to use a caution as the appropriate means of disposal when taking into account the public interest principles set out in the Code for Crown Prosecutors.
- the suspected offender must understand the significance of a simple caution and give an informed consent to being cautioned.

7.3

No pressure will be applied to a person to accept a Simple Caution.

7.4

The 'cautioning officer' will be the most appropriate officer from Service Director, Service Assistant Director, Head of Service Environmental Health Manager or Licensing Manager. The Cautioning Officer must not have taken an active part in investigating the case.

7.5

Should a person decline the offer of a simple caution a prosecution will be recommended.

8.0 Prosecution

8.1

The department recognises that the decision to prosecute is significant and could have far reaching consequences on the offender.

8.2

The decision to undertake a prosecution will be taken after proper consultation in accordance with the Scheme of Delegation for the council's functions. The decision to proceed with a prosecution will normally be taken following legal advice. The matters to be taken into account when deciding if the issue of proceedings is proportionate include:

- the seriousness and nature of the alleged offence;
- the role of the suspect in the commission of the offence;
- any explanation by the suspect or any agent or third party acting on their behalf;
- was the suspect in a position of trust, responsibility or authority in relation to the commission of the offence;
- is there evidence of premeditation or disregard of a legal requirement for financial reward;
- risk of harm to the public, an individual or the environment;
- relevant previous history of compliance;
- reliability of evidence and witnesses
- any mitigating or aggravating circumstances or the likelihood that the suspect will be able to establish a defence;
- suspect's willingness to prevent a recurrence of the offence;
- the need to influence future behaviour of the suspect;
- the likely penalty to be imposed; and
- a prosecution is in the public interest, there is realistic prospect of conviction and sufficient evidence to support proceedings.

8.3

All relevant evidence and information will be considered before deciding whether to instigate proceedings in order to enable a consistent, fair and objective decision to be made.

8.4

Where an act or omission is capable of constituting both a summary and either way offence, when deciding which offence to charge the following will be considered:

- the gravity of the offence;

- the adequacy or otherwise of the powers of the summary court to punish the offence;
- the record of the suspect;
- the suspect's previous response to advice or other enforcement action;
- the magnitude of the hazard;
- any circumstances causing particularly great public alarm;
- comments from the council's Solicitor's Office.

8.5

As a general rule an individual or business will be given a reasonable opportunity to comply with the law although in some circumstances prosecution may be undertaken without giving prior warning, e.g.

- the contravention is a particularly serious one;
- the integrity of the licensing framework is threatened.

9.0 Home Office and Government Advice: Problem premises on probation

9.1

The licensing authority supports the strategies of interventions and tough conditions to be assembled into packages released in 2008. The current version is appended (appendix A).

10.0 Appeals

If any person is unhappy with the action taken, or information or advice given they will be given the opportunity of discussing the matter with the relevant team manager, Head of Service or Assistant Director.

Any such appeal does not preclude any aggrieved person from making a formal complaint about the service or any officers. Any such complaint will be dealt with in accordance with corporate procedures and guidance.

Complaints that are not dealt with by the council's complaints procedure are listed in corporate policy and include:

- Complaints where the complainant or another person has commenced or intends to commence legal proceedings against the council.
- Complaints where the council has commenced or intends to commence legal proceedings against the complainant or another person relating to the matter of complaint

11.0 Shared enforcement roles

Lead agency status between Sussex Police, East Sussex Fire and Rescue Service and the council's trading standards, environmental health and licensing officers are determined between the agencies at county level. The current position is appended (appendix H).

Appendix A

M Describe any additional steps you intend to take to promote the four licensing objectives as a result of the proposed variation:

a) General – all four licensing objectives (b, c, d and e) (please read guidance note 11)

All staff will undertake training in their responsibilities in relation to the sale of alcohol, particularly with regard to drunkenness and underage persons.

b) The prevention of crime and disorder

There are sufficient competent staff on duty at the premises for the purpose of fulfilling the terms and conditions of the licence and for preventing crime and disorder.

Any incidents of a criminal nature that may occur on the premises will be reported to the Police and recorded in an incident logbook.

A comprehensive CCTV is installed for the coverage of premises and it is operated and maintained at the premises.

All Existing External lighting shall be maintained in good working order.

The external area of the premises is kept clear of litter and refuse.

c) Public safety

Appropriate fire safety procedures are in place including fire extinguishers, that are inspected annually. All staff adequately trained in their use and understand the evacuation procedures.

All emergency exits shall be kept free from obstruction at all times.

The number of people allowed in the premises where licensable activities are taking place are 20-30.

d) The prevention of public nuisance

All customers will be asked to leave quietly.

Clear and legible notices will be prominently displayed to remind customers to leave quietly and have regard to our neighbours.

e) The protection of children from harm

Persons who appear to be under the age of 25 will be asked for photographic ID such as proof of age cards, photographic driving licence or passport.

All staff will be trained for UNDERAGE SALES PREVENTION regularly.

A register of refused sales shall be kept and maintained on the premises.

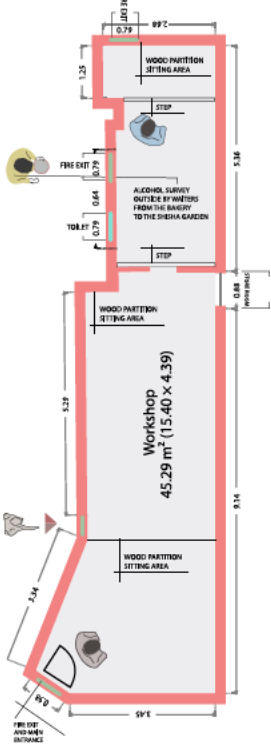
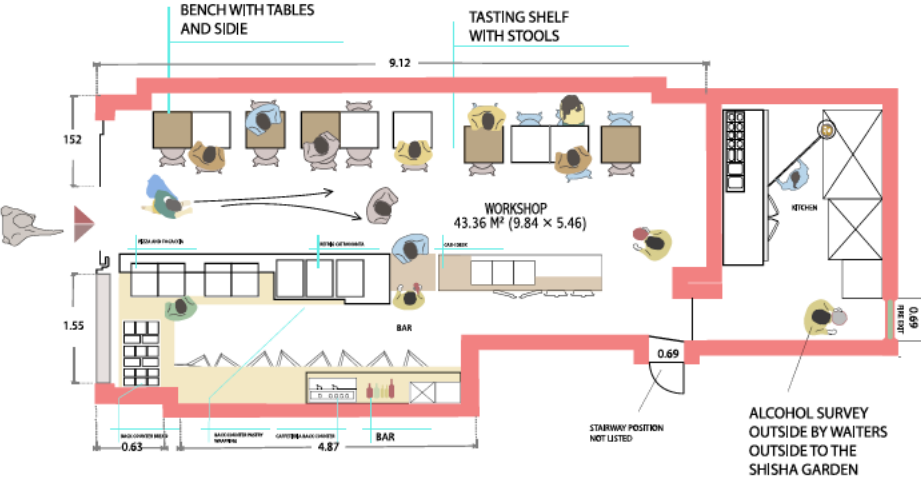
Appendix B

PROJECT 3 VERO GUSTO - ITALIAN BAKERY

2A ST JAMES'S ST, KEMPTOWN, BRIGHTON BN2 1RE
 TOTAL AREA: 43.35 m² · WORKING AREA: 0.00 m² · FLOORS: 1 · ROOMS: 1

GROUND FLOOR

TOTAL AREA: 43.35 m² · WORKING AREA: 0.00 m² · ROOMS: 1

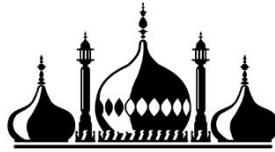


GROUND FLOOR

TOTAL AREA: 45.27 m² · WORKING AREA: 0.00 m² · FLOORS: 1 · ROOMS: 1

PROJECT 3 IZZY SHISHA GARDEN

AT JAMES'S ST, THE BRIGHTON, EAST SUSSEX, UK
 TOTAL AREA: 45.27 m² · WORKING AREA: 0.00 m² · FLOORS: 1 · ROOMS: 1



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Appendix C

Schedule 12 Part A

Regulation 33, 34

Premises Licence Brighton and Hove City Council

Premises Licence Number

1445/3/2006/01613/LAPRET

Part 1 – Premises Details

Postal address of premises, or if none, ordnance survey map reference or description, including Post Town, Post Code

Vero Gusto
2 St James's Street
Brighton
BN2 1RE

Telephone number REDACTED

Licensable activities authorised by the licence

Sale by Retail of Alcohol

Times the licence authorises the carrying out of licensable activities:

Monday - Saturday	10:00 - 00.00
Sunday	12.00 - 23.30
Christmas Day	12:00 - 23.30
Good Friday	12.00 - 23.30
New Years Eve	10.00 (12.00 if a Sunday) – 00.00



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New Years Day	00.00 - 00.00 (23.30 if a Sunday)
---------------	-----------------------------------

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

Alcohol is supplied for consumption on the Premises

Part 2

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

Mr Ishag Salama
REDACTED

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

REDACTED

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

Party Reference: REDACTED Licensing Authority: REDACTED



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Annex I - Mandatory conditions

S 19; mandatory conditions where licence authorises 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, 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
3. (1) 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.

(2) In this paragraph, an irresponsible promotion means any one or more of the following activities, or substantially similar activities, carried on for the purpose of encouraging the sale or supply of alcohol for consumption on the premises-
 - (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;



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(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 directly by one person into the mouth of another (other than where that other person is unable to drink without assistance by reason of a disability).

4. The responsible person must ensure that free potable water is provided on request to customers where it is reasonably available.
5.
 - (1) 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.
 - (2) 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.
 - (3) 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.
6. 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;



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(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.”

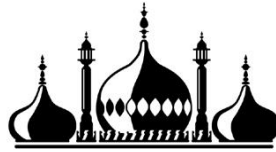
Minimum Drinks Pricing

1. 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.
2. For the purposes of the condition set out in paragraph 1 —
 - (a) “duty” is to be construed in accordance with the Alcoholic Liquor Duties Act 1979:
 - (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



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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.

3. 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.
4. (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.

Embedded Conditions:

Restaurant Licence

1. Permitted Hours

Alcohol may be sold or supplied:

- 1) On weekdays, other than Christmas Day, Good Friday or New Year’s Eve from 10am to midnight.
- 2) On Sundays, other than Christmas Day or New Year’s Eve, and on Good Friday: noon to 11:30pm
- 3) On Christmas Day: noon to 11:30pm;
- 4) On New Year’s Eve, except on a Sunday, 10 a.m. to midnight;
- 5) On New Year’s Eve on a Sunday, noon to 11.30 p.m.
- 6) On New Year’s Eve from the end of permitted hours on New Year’s Eve to the start of permitted hours on the following day.

Restrictions

The above restrictions do not prohibit during the first thirty minutes after the above hours the consumption of alcohol on the premises by persons taking meals there when the alcohol was supplied for consumption as ancillary to the meals;

Source Section 95 Licensing Act 1964



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2. Recorded Music

Premises licensed for the sale and supply of alcohol may provide, at any time, regulated entertainment by the reproduction of wireless, including television broadcast and of public entertainment by way of music and singing only which is provided solely by the reproduction of recorded sound.

Source Section 182 Licensing Act 1964

Conditions to Restaurant Licence

1. Intoxicating liquor shall not be supplied on the premises otherwise than to persons taking table meals there and for the consumption by such a person as an ancillary to his meal.
2. Suitable beverages other than intoxicating liquor (including drinking water) shall be equally available for consumption with or otherwise as an ancillary to meals served in the premises.

Annex 2 - Conditions consistent with the Operating Schedule:

For the Prevention of Crime and Disorder: None

For Public Safety: None

For the Prevention of Public Nuisance: None

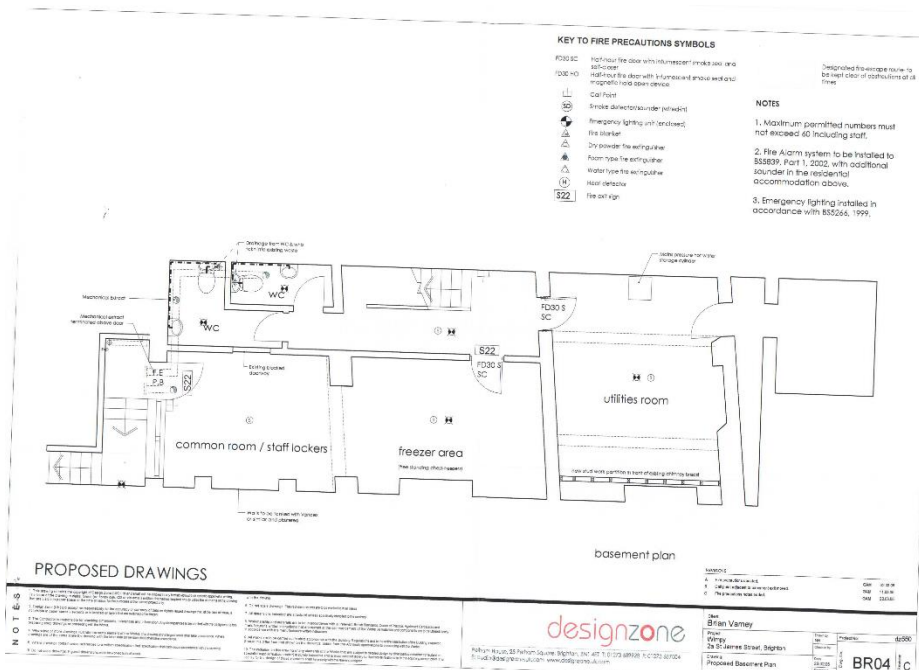
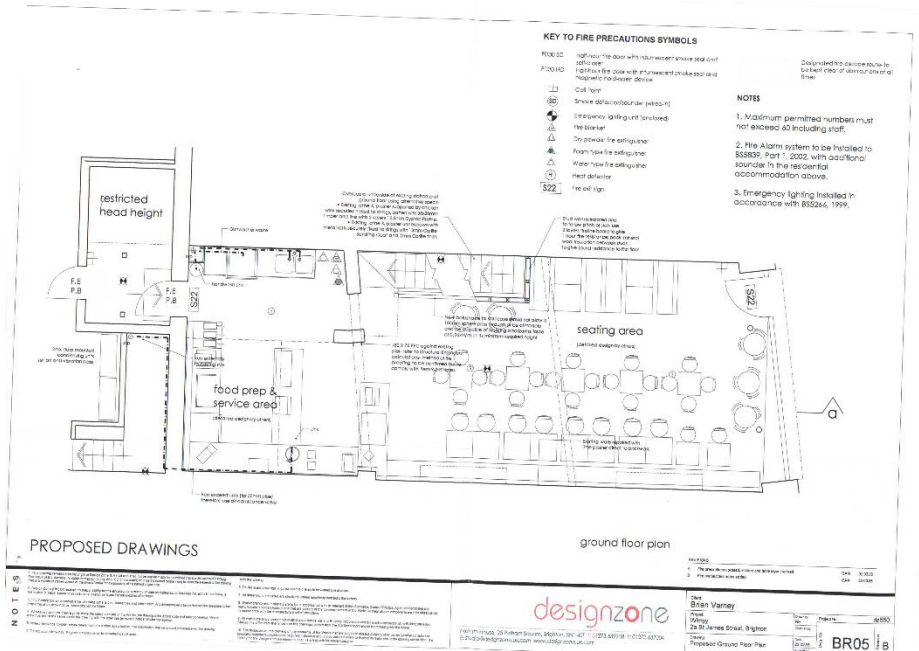
For the Protection of Children from Harm: None

Annex 3 - Conditions Attached after a hearing of a Licensing Panel – N/A



Brighton & Hove City Council

Annex 4 – Plans





Sussex Police
Serving Sussex

www.sussex.police.uk

Brighton & Hove Licensing Unit

Appendix D

Police Station
John Street
Brighton
BN2 0LA

Tel: 01273 404535 – ext. 550829

Email: brighton.licensing@sussex.pnn.police.uk

15th September 2021

The Licensing Technical Support Officers
Environmental Health, Brighton & Hove City Council
Bartholomew House, Bartholomew Square
Brighton, East Sussex
BN1 1JP

JO CON ENDS 19.09.21 VALID PCD & PPN (A)

Dear Jo Osborne,

RE: APPLICATION TO VARY THE PREMISES LICENCE FOR VERO GUSTO, 2 ST. JAMES STREET, BRIGHTON, EAST SUSSEX, BN2 1RE UNDER THE LICENSING ACT 2003. 1445/3/2021/02839/LAPREV.

I write on behalf of the Chief Officer of Police for Sussex to raise a representation against the above licence variation application on the grounds of the prevention of crime and disorder and public nuisance. We also make reference to the 2021 Brighton & Hove City Council (BHCC) Statement of Licensing Policy and the 2019 Brighton & Hove Public Health Framework for Assessing Alcohol Licensing 5th edition report.

This is an application to extend the licensable area to incorporate the rear shisha garden so that alcohol can be serviced within this area. The entrance to the shisha garden is not through the premises itself but via an alley way situated two units up from Vero Gusto.

The hours within the garden being applied for, for the on sale of alcohol are:

10:00-22:00 Monday – Saturday

12:00 – 22:00 Sunday

Sussex Police Headquarters
Malling House, Church Lane, Lewes, E. Sussex, BN7 2DZ

Telephone: 101 | 01273 470101

Email: brighton.licensing@sussex.pnn.police.uk

This area will only be open to over 18's.

Within the 2021 Brighton & Hove City Council (BHCC) Statement of Licensing Policy, the location is within the Cumulative Impact Area. This recognises that the location has a significant number of licensed premises concentrated in one area and the potential impact this has upon the licensing objectives. Applications for new or to vary a licence within this area which are likely to add to existing cumulative impact will be refused following relevant representations. This can be rebutted by the applicant if they can show that their application will have no negative cumulative impact.

Sussex Police have concerns over the granting of this application as we believe the area will be run more as a bar rather than be food led. The licence currently has conditions that mean alcohol inside the café/bakery is only permitted when it's ancillary to a table meal. Following a site inspection, we are unable to see how the premises would be able to comply with this condition and would lead to breaches further down the line.

The garden itself has a separate entrance from the main café – its two units up via an alley way. The garden area has bench style seating with knee height tables designed to hold the shisha units. The way the garden has been designed and with it having its own separate entrance and low level tables, it has no exposure to the café with its food offerings or be able to be used to have a table meal. On reviewing the premises social media, images taken since the re design of the garden, none of them show persons currently eating out there – it's just images or people smoking shisha.

With the location being hidden away from view, if this variation was granted, due to our concerns on how the garden area will operate, it would require regular checks to ensure compliance.

Sussex Police view this application as increasing alcohol availability and consumption within an area that is already saturated with premises licenses. The surrounding area is a mix of pubs as well as late night drinking venues, restaurants, cafes and off licenses. Within a stone's throw of the location, there are at least 25 premises licenses all permitting alcohol provision as well as other licensable activities.

Reviewing the Public Health Framework report for assessing alcohol licensing 2019 edition, Queens Park ward, of which this location is within, is ranked 3rd highest out of 21 wards for police recorded alcohol related incidents. Granting this variation we believe will add further to issues currently experienced within the city and so have a negative impact on the surrounding area.

The locality suffers from well publicised anti-social behavior, crime and disorder and general public nuisance. Alcohol plays a large part in many of the incidents that occur within the area. During the day we see a number of alcohol related shop lifting offenses. In the evenings incidents are often linked to persons that have consumed alcohol. These are a mix of people having committed crime while intoxicated but also affecting people that have become a victim due to their own intoxication and being seen as easy pickings by offenders.

With high numbers of people descending on the city Sussex Police operate a standalone night time operation each weekend and at other various peak times throughout the year. This involves dedicated Police resources patrolling the main night time economy area, which includes St James Street. Having a visible police presence in the area goes some way to assist in reducing criminal incidents occurring, but unfortunately does not stop them in their entirety. The majority of incidents dealt with have an element of alcohol linked to them. This is a mix of persons becoming drunk and disorderly, violent and a high number of incidents involve persons who have become a victim of crime due to their own vulnerability after consuming alcohol. Staff at venues and from emergency services are far too often also at the end of a drunk person's aggression.

Although the garden area is due to be closed by 22:00hrs, people having been drinking here are possibly going to head on to other venues within the locality to consume further alcohol so add further to the pressures that all emergency services already experience. Its close proximity to the beach brings additional risks adding extra pressure on services such as Beach Patrol.

The City has a number of initiatives that support Police and other emergency services in safeguarding the public. These include Beach Patrol, Safe Space, Good Night Owls and Street Pastors. The majority of these organisations and persons involved with them are volunteers and operate in their spare time. The fact these services exist goes some way to prove the negative impact alcohol has.

The area also has a high number of residential properties. These being above outlets and further up the alley way used as the entrance to the garden. When people consume alcohol, noise levels increase which will impact residents causing a public nuisance.

Taking in to account our comments, the Statement of Licensing policy, Public Health framework report and the location of the premises, Sussex Police are unable to support such an application and would ask for it to be heard before a licensing panel where we will be requesting for it to be refused.

Yours sincerely,



Inspector Michelle Palmer-Harris
Licensing – Brighton & Hove Division
Sussex Police

Appendix E



