



Statement of Licensing Policy (Draft)

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Introduction

1. Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council is a licensing authority under the Licensing Act 2003 (hereafter referred to as “the Act”).
2. Section 5 of the Act requires every council to formulate and publish a Statement of Licensing Policy and thereafter review the policy at least every five years and revise it where appropriate.
3. This Statement of Licensing Policy has been prepared following consultation in accordance with section 5 of the Licensing Act 2003 and relevant statutory guidance.
4. The purpose of the Statement of Licensing Policy is to set out a general approach to making licensing decisions and regulating licensable activities to promote the licensing objectives.
5. This Statement of Licensing Policy has been produced with regard to guidance issued by the Secretary of State and seeks to provide information and guidance on how the licensing authority will carry out its duties and responsibilities under the Act.
6. The licensing authority is responsible for the issuing of personal licences, premises licences and club premises certificates. In doing so, it must process and determine related applications which include variations, transfers and reviews. The licensing authority must also make provision for receiving and, where appropriate, acknowledging temporary event notices.
7. The above authorisations may permit the carrying out of one or more of the following licensable activities:
 - The sale by retail of alcohol for consumption both on and off the premises
 - The supply of alcohol by, or on behalf of, a club
 - The provision of late night refreshment
 - The provision of regulated entertainment
8. The BRDO (Better Regulation Delivery Office) Regulators’ Code has been considered in order to promote proportionate, consistent and targeted regulatory activity through the development of transparent and effective dialogue and understanding between the licensing authority and the trade.

Policy aims

9. The licensing authority has identified the following objectives to be achieved by this licensing policy:
 - To reduce alcohol related crime and disorder, the fear of crime and improve public safety
 - To reduce noise and anti-social behaviour insofar as it arises from, or is contributed to by licensed premises, regulated entertainment, or those providing or attending them
 - To contribute to sustainable development of local economies through the provision of opportunity for a diverse range of licensed premises and activities which will attract a range of customers and promote healthy attitudes towards alcohol consumption
 - To improve town centre amenity and encourage development of social inclusion through activities appropriate to the character of the neighbourhood
 - To link with other boroughwide policies aimed at the reduction of crime and disorder, and the promotion of social inclusion, healthy lifestyles and sustainability

Staff transport and welfare

10. The licensing authority recognises that staff working in licensed premises may, in some cases, finish work late at night or during unsociable hours. While the provision of transport or travel arrangements for employees is not a matter regulated by the Licensing Act 2003 and will not form part of the determination of licence applications, the authority encourages licence holders, as a matter of good practice, to consider the welfare and personal safety of their staff when working late hours. Any such measures are outside the scope of licensing control and will not be imposed as licence conditions but may support wider objectives around social responsibility and community safety.

Links to other strategies

11. The Council has already developed a number of strategies and policies in partnership with its key stakeholders, which are aimed at promoting and supporting its wider social objectives. This licensing policy has been prepared to provide synergy with other relevant policies and strategies including those related to community safety, crime prevention, planning, transport, tourism and culture.
12. In discharging its duties under the Act, the licensing authority will seek to ensure, so far as is possible having regard to the limits placed upon it by legislation, that the policy supports the strategic aims and objectives in the above strategies.
13. The Government has asked that licensing policies should include other mechanisms that are available for addressing the issue of patrons behaving badly away from licensed premises such as:
 - Planning controls
 - Positive measures to create a safe and clean town centre environment in partnership with local businesses, transport operators and the council

- Powers to designate places in which alcohol may not be consumed in public
 - Police enforcement of laws concerning disorder and anti-social behaviour, including the issue of fixed penalty notices
 - The potential prosecution of any individual who is selling alcohol to children and/or to people who are drunk
 - The confiscation of alcohol from adults and children in designated areas
 - Police powers to close down instantly any licensed premises or temporary events on the grounds of disorder, the likelihood of disorder or excessive noise emanating from the premises
 - The power of any responsible authority or any other person to seek a review of the licence or certificate in question
14. For a variety of reasons many of these mechanisms may be of limited effectiveness and value in dealing with anti-social behaviour away from licensed premises. The licensing authority will therefore consider the grant of an authorisation very carefully in the event of receiving relevant representations, particularly when the hours sought extend far into the hours of the following morning. It should be noted however that the Licensing Act 2003 is not the primary mechanism for the general control of nuisance and anti-social behaviour once individuals are away from licensed premises and therefore beyond the direct control of the licence holder or premises concerned.

National Licensing Policy Framework

15. This Authority has had regard to the National Licensing Policy Framework for the hospitality and leisure sectors, published by the Home Office and the Department for Business and Trade in November 2025. The Framework provides a non-statutory strategic steer for the operation of a modern, proportionate and enabling licensing system, alongside the Licensing Act 2003 and the Guidance issued under section 182 of that Act.
16. The Framework reaffirms the importance of the four statutory licensing objectives while recognising the wider role that hospitality, leisure and cultural businesses play in supporting economic growth, regeneration, community wellbeing and vibrant high streets. In line with the Framework, this Authority seeks to ensure that licensing is predictable, transparent and evidence-led, and that licences are granted on the terms sought except where restrictions are necessary and proportionate for the promotion of the licensing objectives.
17. When determining applications, setting conditions and reviewing licences, the Authority will take a risk-based and proportionate approach, avoiding blanket conditions and unnecessary duplication with other regulatory regimes. Responsible operators will be supported to demonstrate how they manage risks to the licensing objectives to a reasonably practicable level, and compliant, low-risk premises will generally be subject to a lighter-touch approach.

Equality and diversity

18. The council's policies and procedures will be applied fairly to all irrespective of race, religion, gender, disability, sexual orientation or age. This will apply to applicants for licences, customers and complainants.
19. The licensing authority will take a very serious view of any complaints of discrimination involving licensees.

Safeguarding

20. Everyone has a responsibility for protecting and safeguarding children and adults who may be vulnerable. In the event that a licence holder or any person working in licensed premises has concerns that a child or adult is suffering or is likely to suffer from any form of maltreatment (whether financial, physical, sexual, emotional or neglect) this should be reported in the appropriate way, as set out below.
21. If a child or vulnerable adult is in immediate danger or left alone, contact the Police or call an ambulance on 999.
22. If you are worried about a child or young person, and feel they are at risk of being abused, neglected or at risk of being harmed, please contact Redcar & Cleveland Multi-Agency Children's Hub (MACH) by telephone on 01642 130700 or by email to RedcarMACH@redcar-cleveland.gov.uk.
23. If you are worried about an adult who may be being abused, neglected, or exploited, please contact us on 01642 771500 during office hours or 01642 524552 outside of normal office hours. Alternatively, you can report your concern by email at AccessAdultsTeam@redcar-cleveland.gov.uk.

Licensable activities

24. The licensing authority is responsible for the issuing of personal licences, premises licences and club premises certificates as well as making provision for receiving temporary event notices.
25. The above authorisations may permit the carrying out of one or more of the following licensable activities:
 - The sale by retail of alcohol for consumption both on and off the premises
 - The supply of alcohol by, or on behalf of, a club
 - The provision of late night refreshment
 - The provision of regulated entertainment

The sale or supply of alcohol

26. Alcohol sales include the sale by retail of alcohol for premises licences and the supply of alcohol by or on behalf of a club to a member of the club. Alcohol may be sold for consumption on the premises, off the premises or both on and off the premises.
27. Where alcohol is supplied for consumption off the premises, including by delivery or collection, applicants should consider how issues such as underage sales, intoxication and public nuisance will be effectively managed.

Regulated entertainment

28. Regulated entertainment is entertainment provided solely or partly for members of the public, or club members and their guests, where the entertainment takes place in the presence of an audience and is provided for the purpose of entertaining that audience. Subject to exemptions, the following are classed as regulated entertainment:
 - Plays
 - Films
 - Indoor sporting events
 - Boxing and wrestling
 - Live music
 - Recorded music
 - Performances of dance
 - Entertainment of a similar description to that falling within live music, recorded music or performance of dance

29. The following entertainment activities are not licensable for the purposes of the Act:
- activities which involve participation as acts of worship in a religious context
 - activities in places of public religious worship
 - activities that involve teaching students to perform music or to dance
 - the demonstration of a product
 - Morris dancing
 - music that is incidental to some other non-licensable activity
 - an exhibition of moving pictures if it is incidental to some other activity
 - a spontaneous performance of music, singing or dancing
 - activities taking place at a garden fete that is not being promoted or held for purposes of private gain
 - films for advertisement, information, education or in museums or art galleries
 - live television or radio broadcasts
 - activities on moving vehicles (i.e. when the vehicle is not permanently or temporarily parked)
 - stand-up comedy
 - entertainment facilities (e.g. dance floors)
 - the performance of a play between the hours of 8am and 11pm in the presence of an audience of no more than 500 people
 - a performance of dance between the hours of 8am and 11pm in the presence of an audience of no more than 500 people
 - not-for-profit film exhibitions held in community premises between the hours of 8am and 11pm in the presence of an audience of no more than 500 people
 - indoor sporting events between the hours of 8am and 11pm in the presence of an audience of no more than 1,000 people
 - Greco-Roman wrestling or freestyle wrestling between the hours of 8am and 11pm in the presence of an audience of no more than 1,000 people
 - a performance of unamplified live music between the hours of 8am and 11pm
 - a performance of amplified live music between the hours of 8am and 11pm in the presence of an audience of no more than 500 people in any workplace
 - music between the hours of 8am and 11pm in the presence of an audience of no more than 500 people on premises authorised to sell alcohol for consumption on those premises
 - music between the hours of 8am and 11pm in the presence of an audience of no more than 500 people on community premises

Late night refreshment

30. The provision of late night refreshment involves the supply of hot food or drink between 11pm and 5am.
31. The supply takes place when the hot food or hot drink is given to the customer and not when payment is made. For example, supply takes place when a takeaway is handed to a customer over the counter or via home delivery.
32. The supply of hot drink by a vending machine is not a licensable activity provided the public has access to and can operate the machine without any involvement of the staff. However, this exemption does not apply to hot food.
33. Supplies of hot food or hot drink from 11pm are exempt from the provisions of the 2003 Act if there is no public admission to the premises involved and they are supplies to:
 - a member of a recognised club supplied by the club
 - persons staying overnight in a hotel, guest house, lodging house, hostel, a caravan or camping site or any other premises whose main purpose is providing overnight accommodation
 - an employee supplied by a particular employer (e.g. a staff canteen)
 - a person who is engaged in a particular profession or who follows a particular vocation (e.g. a tradesman carrying out work at particular premises)
 - a guest of any of the above

Authorisations

34. Any person wishing to carry out licensable activities must first obtain the appropriate authorisation from the licensing authority. These include premises licences, personal licences, club premises certificates and temporary event notices.

Premises licences

35. A premises licence authorises the use of any premises (which includes vehicles, vessels or moveable structures or any place or a part of any premises) for licensable activities.
36. Premises licence can be issued for an indefinite period or a time-limited period but are subject to an annual fee which is payable on the anniversary of the day the licence was granted.
37. Where a premises licence authorises alcohol sales, an individual that holds a personal licence must be specified on the licence as the designated premises supervisor. This person authorises alcohol sales in accordance with the licence.
38. Where the management committee of community premises makes an application for the grant of a premises licence authorising the supply of alcohol, the application may include a request to disapply the mandatory conditions in sections 19(2) and 19(3) of the Act concerning the supervision of alcohol sales by a personal licence holder and the need for a designated premises supervisor who holds a personal licence.
39. Premises licences can be varied at any time to alter the licensable activities, including the days and times they are authorised, the plan of the premises, the conditions of the licence and the designated premises supervisors.
40. Any person who may apply for the grant of a premises licence may apply for a premises licence to be transferred to them.
41. Where a premises licence lapses due to the death, incapacity or insolvency of the licence holder, but no application for transfer has been received to reinstate the licence under section 50 of the Act, a person who has an interest in the premises may, during the initial 28-day period, give an interim authority notice to the licensing authority in respect of the licence. Where an interim authority notice is given, the premises licence is reinstated for a maximum period of three months from the day the notice was given to the licensing authority to allow for applications to transfer the licence.

Personal licences

42. A personal licence is an authorisation held by an individual which permits the sale of alcohol in conjunction with a premises licence.
43. Applicants must apply to the licensing authority for the area in which they are ordinarily resident, or, if not ordinarily resident in England or Wales, to a licensing authority of their choice.
44. Personal licences remain valid unless surrendered, suspended, revoked or declared forfeit by the courts.
45. The requirement to renew a personal licence was removed from the Licensing Act 2003 by the Deregulation Act 2015. While personal licences issued before the 2015 Act have expiry dates, these dates no longer have any effect.
46. Once granted, the licensing authority which issued the licence remains the relevant licensing authority, even though the individual may move out of the area or take employment elsewhere.

Club premises certificates

47. A club premises certificate authorises a club to carry out qualifying club activities such as the supply of alcohol and the provision of regulated entertainment.
48. In order to be a qualifying club, a club must meet the following qualifying conditions:
 - nobody can be admitted as a member without an interval of at least two days after their nomination or application for membership
 - a person who is admitted as a member other than by prior nomination or application must wait at least two days before enjoying the privileges of membership
 - the club is established and conducted in good faith as a club
 - the club has at least 25 members; and
 - no alcohol is supplied, or intended to be supplied, on the club premises except by or on behalf of the club.
49. The holder of a club premises certificate is entitled to certain benefits including:
 - the authority to supply alcohol to members and sell it to guests on the premises to which the certificate relates without the need for any member or employee to hold a personal licence
 - the authority to provide late night refreshment to members of the club without requiring additional authorisation
 - more limited rights of entry for the police and authorised persons because the premises are considered private and not generally open to the public
 - exemption from police powers of instant closure on grounds of disorder and noise nuisance (except when being used under the authority of a temporary event notice)

50. Club premises certificates can be issued for an indefinite period or a time-limited period but are subject to an annual fee which is payable on the anniversary of the day the certificate was granted.
51. Club premises certificates can be varied at any time to alter the licensable activities, including the days and times they are authorised, the plan of the premises and the conditions of the certificate.

Temporary event notices

52. Temporary event notices (TENs) allow licensable activities to take place at events involving no more than 499 people at any one time.
53. Any individual, known as the premises user, aged 18 or over may give a limited number of TENs per calendar year to authorise the carrying on of licensable activities from any premises.
54. The proposed premises user may notify the licensing authority of an event and, provided certain requirements have been complied with, the activities will be authorised.
55. Where the relevant licensable activities include the supply of alcohol, all such supplies must be made by, or under the authority of, the premises user.
56. A TEN does not relieve the premises user from any requirements under planning law for appropriate planning permission where it is required.
57. A standard TEN must be given to the Licensing Authority no later than 10 working days before the day on which the event is to start.
58. A late TEN must be given to the licensing authority no later than five working days before the day on which the event is to start.
59. The following limitations are also imposed on the use of TENs:
 - the maximum number of times a premises user may give a TEN is 50 times in a calendar year for a personal licence holder and five times in a calendar year for other people
 - the number of times a premises user may give a late TEN is limited to 10 times in a calendar year for a personal licence holder and twice for other people (note: late TENs count towards the total number of permitted TENs)
 - the maximum number of times a TEN may be given for any particular premises is 15 times in a calendar year
 - the maximum duration of an event authorised by a TEN is 168 hours
 - the maximum total duration of the events authorised by TENs in relation to individual premises is 21 days in a calendar year; and
 - the minimum period between events authorised under separate TENs in relation to the same premises (not including withdrawn TENs) by the same premises user is 24 hours

60. A “day” means a period of 24 hours beginning at midnight. A “working day” means any day other than a Saturday, Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday or Bank Holiday
61. The expression “five (or ten) working days before the day on which the event begins” should be interpreted in accordance with the legal principle that fractions of a day are to be disregarded. This is necessary to ensure that time periods specified in legislation do not end up being shorter than the period specified by Parliament. The day the TEN is submitted and the first day of the event cannot therefore be used as one of the required days’ notice. Accordingly, there must be at least five (or ten) full working days prior to the first day of the event for the notice to be valid

Provisional statements

62. Where premises are being or are about to be constructed, extended or otherwise altered for the purpose of being used for one or more licensable activities, investors may be unwilling to commit funds unless they have some assurance that a Premises Licence covering the desired licensable activities would be granted for the premises when the building work is completed. In these cases, a person (aged 18 or over) may apply to the Licensing Authority for a provisional statement.
63. An application for a provisional statement must be accompanied by a schedule of works which should include particulars of the premises and the licensable activities for which the premises will be used and also plans of the work being or about to be done.

Licensing objectives

64. In carrying out its licensing functions, the Licensing Authority must have regard to this policy and the guidance issued by the Secretary of State under section 182 of the Act.
65. A licensing authority must carry out its functions under the Act with a view to promoting the licensing objectives.
66. The licensing objectives are:
 - the prevention of crime and disorder
 - public safety
 - the prevention of public nuisance; and
 - the protection of children from harm.
67. When making an application for a premises licence or a club premises certificate, applicants are required to prepare an “operating schedule” which details the proposed licensable activities and times they will be available in addition to the practical steps that will be taken to promote the licensing objectives. The following sections for each objective provide examples of control measures to assist applicants in preparing the operating schedule.
68. Each control measure included on the operating schedule is normally converted into a licence condition. Examples of these conditions are provided later in this policy so that applicants understand the effect that proposing a control measure will have on their licence.

The prevention of crime and disorder

69. The following examples of control measures are given to assist applicants in preparing their operating schedule, having regard to their particular type of premises and/or activities:
 - Provision of effective CCTV in and around premises
 - Effective and responsible management of premises
 - Implementation of written drugs policy
 - Training and supervision of staff
 - Adoption of best practice guidance
 - Acceptance of accredited means of age identification
 - Employment of licensed door supervisors and other appropriately trained staff
 - Provision of plastic or shatter resistant glasses
 - Provision of secure deposit boxes for confiscated items
 - Risk assessments associated with promotions such as “happy hours”
 - Measures to prevent the use or supply of illegal drugs
 - Installation of non-retrievable bottle bins at exits
 - Provision of suitable lighting outside premises
 - Membership of ‘Pubwatch’ and similar schemes
70. It is important that there is an accountable, responsible person present at all times when alcohol is being sold. This is to ensure that alcohol is not sold to persons who

have had too much to drink and to ensure that alcohol is only sold to persons over the age of 18 years. In terms of crime and disorder, there is a need for an identified person with whom the Licensing Authority and the police can discuss any issues arising from the licensable activities offered on the premises.

71. The Licensing Authority recognises that drug use is not something that is relevant to all licensed premises. Many venues can however be popular with drug users and suppliers. The production of a drugs policy combined with the effective professional management of a venue will assist in keeping incidents of drug abuse to a minimum.

Public safety

72. The following examples of control measures are given to assist applicants in preparing their operating schedule, having regard to their particular type of premises and/or activities:

- Suitable and sufficient risk assessments
- Effective and responsible management of premises
- Employment of licensed door supervisors and other appropriately trained staff
- Adoption of relevant best practice guidance
- Provision of effective digital CCTV in and around premises
- Provision of toughened or plastic drinking vessels
- Implementation of crowd management measures
- Fully qualified first aiders

The prevention of public nuisance

73. Licensed premises have the potential to impact on the amenity of the surrounding area through noise, vibration, smells, light pollution, litter and increased activity late at night. The licensing authority must strike a fair balance between the benefits licensed premises bring to the community and the need to protect residents and businesses from public nuisance.
74. Applications will be considered on their individual merits, having regard to the nature of the area, the character of the premises and the hours sought. Particular care will be taken where premises are located in, or close to, residential areas.
75. The licensing authority recognises that longer opening hours can help avoid large numbers of people leaving premises at the same time. However, later hours are more likely to be acceptable in predominantly commercial areas where the risk of disturbance is lower, and transport links are better.
76. The following examples of control measures are provided to assist applicants in addressing the prevention of public nuisance in their operating schedules:
- Keeping doors and windows closed, where appropriate
 - Noise management plans and sound limiting devices
 - Control of outdoor areas such as beer gardens and smoking areas
 - Supervision of queues outside premises
 - Adequate lighting that does not cause nuisance to neighbouring properties

- Measures to prevent littering in the vicinity of premises
 - Display of notices asking customers to leave quietly
77. The Licensing Act 2003 is not the primary mechanism for controlling general anti-social behaviour away from licensed premises. However, where evidence shows that licensed activities are contributing to public nuisance, appropriate action may be taken, including the imposition of conditions or a review of the licence.

The protection of children from harm

78. Protecting children from harm is a key licensing objective. The licensing authority encourages applicants and licence holders to demonstrate that they have suitable and effective measures in place to safeguard children from physical, moral and psychological harm.
79. Applicants are encouraged to consider the nature of their business, the licensable activities proposed, and the times during which children may be present. In most cases, the admission of children is a matter for the discretion of the licence holder, but conditions may be imposed where necessary to protect children.
80. The following examples of control measures are given to assist applicants in promoting this objective:
- Implementing age verification policies (e.g. Challenge 25)
 - Training staff in age-restricted sales and safeguarding awareness
 - Clear policies to prevent underage sales of alcohol
 - Supervision of children on the premises, where appropriate
 - Restrictions on children's access when unsuitable activities are taking place
 - Measures to prevent exposure to inappropriate entertainment or behaviour
 - Appropriate signage relating to age restrictions
81. Where premises provide entertainment that is unsuitable for children, or where there is evidence of underage drinking, drug misuse or other risks to children, the licensing authority may impose conditions restricting or prohibiting access by children.
82. Applicants proposing events or activities specifically for children should demonstrate appropriate supervision arrangements and safeguarding measures.
83. In addition to traditional licensed premises such as pubs and clubs, the Council recognises that off-sales premises, including convenience stores and minimarts, can present distinct safeguarding risks. These may include underage access to alcohol, the potential for premises to contribute to anti-social behaviour, and, in some cases, concerns regarding the exploitation of vulnerable persons. Licence holders operating such premises are therefore expected to demonstrate robust measures to promote the licensing objectives, particularly the protection of children from harm. This includes effective age-verification procedures, appropriate staff training, good management oversight, and a clear awareness of safeguarding responsibilities, with a readiness to work in partnership with responsible authorities where concerns arise.

Decision making

84. Applications for the grant or variation of a premises licence or a club premises certificate are subject to a prescribed period (28 days) where relevant representations may be made by responsible authorities or other persons.
85. Where no representations are made, the authority must grant the licence or certificate in accordance with the application subject only to the prescribed mandatory conditions as well as such conditions as are consistent with the operating schedule accompanying the application.
86. Where relevant representations are made, the authority must hold a hearing to determine the application.
87. "Relevant representations" means representations which:
 - are about the likely effect of the grant of the licence or certificate on the promotion of the licensing objectives,
 - are made within the prescribed period,
 - have not been withdrawn,
 - in the case of representations made by a person who is not a responsible authority, are not frivolous or vexatious, and
 - are not excluded representations by virtue of section 32 of the Act (restriction on making representations following issue of provisional statement).
88. If a representation relates the person named in the application as the proposed premises supervisor, it must be made by the chief officer of police for the area in which the premises are situated and include a statement that, due to the exceptional circumstances of the case, he is satisfied that the designation of the person concerned as the premises supervisor under the premises licence would undermine the crime prevention objective.
89. Other applications or notices are subject to varying periods where relevant representations may be made by specific responsible authorities. These include temporary event notices, minor variations, transfers and applications to specify a premises supervisor.

Hearings

90. Hearings will normally be conducted by a licensing sub-committee in accordance with the Licensing Act 2003 (Hearings) Regulations. All parties will be given the opportunity to attend, make representations and respond to issues raised.

91. The licensing authority may, having regard to the evidence before it, decide to:
- grant the licence or certificate subject to the relevant mandatory conditions as well as such conditions as are consistent with the operating schedule modified to such extent as the authority considers appropriate
 - exclude from the licence or certificate any of the licensable activities applied for
 - refuse to specify a person in the licence as the premises supervisor
 - reject the application
92. All decisions will be made with a view to promoting the licensing objectives.

Reviews

93. At any time after the grant of a premises licence or club premises certificate, a responsible authority or any other person may apply for a review of the licence where it is considered that the licensing objectives are being undermined.
94. The authority may reject any ground for review if it is satisfied:
- that the ground is not relevant to one or more of the licensing objectives, or
 - in the case of an application made by a person other than a responsible authority, that the ground is frivolous, vexatious, or a repetition of a previous review or representation that has previously been considered by the authority
95. On review, the licensing authority may take such steps as it considers appropriate to promote the licensing objectives, including:
- modification of licence conditions
 - exclusion of licensable activities
 - removal of the designated premises supervisor
 - suspension of the licence for a period
 - revocation of the licence
96. The licensing authority recognises that reviews are a serious matter and will normally seek to resolve issues through advice and engagement before formal action, where appropriate.

Appeals

97. Any person aggrieved by a decision of the licensing authority has the right of appeal to the Magistrates' Court in accordance with the Licensing Act 2003.

Conditions

98. Licence conditions will only be imposed where they are appropriate and proportionate for the promotion of the licensing objectives. The licensing authority will not impose conditions that are unnecessary, overly burdensome or duplicated by other regulatory regimes.
99. The licensing authority will avoid imposing conditions where matters are adequately controlled through other legislation or statutory regimes, including:
 - health and safety legislation
 - fire safety legislation
 - food safety requirements
 - planning controls
 - environmental protection legislation
100. Applicants are encouraged to propose practical and relevant conditions within their operating schedules to demonstrate how the licensing objectives will be promoted.
101. Conditions must be:
 - clear and unambiguous
 - enforceable
 - relevant to the individual premises or event
 - tailored to address specific risks or concerns

Mandatory conditions

102. Certain conditions are required by the Licensing Act 2003 and will apply automatically where relevant, including mandatory conditions relating to:
 - the sale and supply of alcohol
 - age verification
 - irresponsible drinks promotions
 - provision of free drinking water
 - sale of alcohol by authorised persons
 - display of licensing summary

General considerations

103. Each application will be determined on its individual merits, in accordance with the Licensing Act 2003, this policy, and the statutory guidance issued under section 182 of the Act.

Operating schedules

104. Applicants are required to set out in their operating schedule the steps they will take to promote the licensing objectives. Operating schedules should be clear, realistic and proportionate to the nature of the premises and activities proposed.

105. Applicants are encouraged to engage with responsible authorities at an early stage when preparing their applications.

Pavement licences

106. Pavement licences are granted under the Business and Planning Act 2020 (as amended) and permit the use of part of the public highway for the placement of removable furniture, such as tables and chairs. A pavement licence is not required where the furniture is on land that is part of the premises and included on the plans submitted with the application.

107. The grant of a pavement licence does not, in itself, authorise licensable activities under the Licensing Act 2003, nor does it override the need for an appropriate premises licence or authorisation where alcohol or regulated entertainment is proposed.

108. When considering applications under the Licensing Act 2003, the licensing authority may have regard to any outdoor areas used in connection with licensed premises, including areas subject to a pavement licence, where this is relevant to the promotion of the licensing objectives.

109. Applicants are encouraged to ensure that arrangements for outdoor seating areas:

- are adequately supervised
- do not cause obstruction or public safety concerns
- prevent excessive noise, nuisance or anti-social behaviour
- support effective management of alcohol consumption

110. Where issues arise in relation to the use of outdoor areas that undermine the licensing objectives, this may be considered through appropriate enforcement action or review under the Licensing Act 2003.

Cumulative impact

111. The licensing authority recognises that a concentration of licensed premises in a particular area may, in some circumstances, result in a cumulative impact that undermines the licensing objectives.

112. Cumulative impact is the potential impact on an area which arises from a number of licensed premises operating in close proximity. This may include increased levels of

crime and disorder, public nuisance, pressure on public safety or impacts on local amenity.

113. Each application will be considered on its individual merits. The licensing authority will not refuse applications solely on the basis of the number of existing premises in an area. However, where relevant representations are received, the authority may take into account the cumulative effect of licensed premises when determining applications.
114. In considering potential cumulative impact, the licensing authority may have regard to factors including:
 - the character of the area
 - the type and number of licensed premises
 - the nature of the licensable activities proposed
 - the hours of operation
 - evidence of existing problems relating to the licensing objectives
115. At the time of publication of this policy, the licensing authority has not designated any cumulative impact assessment area within the borough.
116. Should evidence demonstrate that the licensing objectives are being undermined as a result of the cumulative impact of licensed premises in a particular area, the licensing authority may consider adopting a cumulative impact assessment as part of a future review of this policy. Any such assessment would be subject to consultation and published in accordance with the Licensing Act 2003 and statutory guidance.
117. Applicants are encouraged to consider the wider context of their application and to demonstrate, through their operating schedule, how their proposal will not add to any existing problems within the locality.

Irresponsible drinks promotions

118. Irresponsible promotions are prohibited by mandatory licence conditions imposed under the Licensing Act 2003 and will be enforced accordingly.
119. The licensing authority recognises the pressures currently facing the licensed trade and supports well-managed premises operating responsibly in challenging economic conditions.
120. However, the authority is clear that drinks promotions must not undermine the licensing objectives, particularly the prevention of crime and disorder, public safety and the protection of children from harm.
121. Irresponsible drinks promotions are promotions that encourage excessive or rapid consumption of alcohol, intoxication, or behaviour likely to result in harm or nuisance.
122. Examples of promotions that are likely to be regarded as irresponsible include:
 - promotions that encourage drinking a large quantity of alcohol within a limited time

- offers that encourage customers to drink as much alcohol as possible for a fixed fee
- promotions that are targeted in a way that encourages vulnerable groups to consume alcohol irresponsibly
- drinking games or challenges organised or promoted by the premises
- promotions linked to specific outcomes, events or achievements that incentivise rapid consumption

123. There is no automatic prohibition on price discounting, happy hours or themed events. These will only be considered irresponsible where they are promoted or operated in a way that creates a significant risk to the licensing objectives.

124. Licence holders are encouraged to:

- implement responsible pricing and promotion strategies
- ensure staff are trained to recognise intoxication and refuse service where appropriate
- carry out risk assessments for promotions and events
- take steps to prevent excessive drunkenness, disorder or anti-social behaviour

125. Where there is evidence that drinks promotions are contributing to crime, disorder, public nuisance or public safety concerns, the licensing authority may take enforcement action or seek a review of the licence.

Enforcement

126. The licensing authority is committed to enforcing licensing legislation in a manner that is proportionate, consistent, transparent and targeted.
127. Enforcement action will be taken with the objective of promoting the licensing objectives and supporting responsible operators, while addressing non-compliance appropriately.
128. The licensing authority will seek to work with licence holders and other responsible authorities to resolve issues informally where possible. Formal enforcement action will be taken where it is necessary and justified.
129. Enforcement activity will be directed primarily towards premises and activities that present a higher risk to the licensing objectives.
130. Factors that may influence the level and type of enforcement action include:
 - the nature of the premises and licensable activities
 - the hours of operation
 - the history of compliance
 - complaints or intelligence received
 - evidence of crime, disorder or safeguarding concerns
 - risks to public safety or public nuisance
131. Well-managed premises with a good compliance record can normally expect fewer routine interventions.
132. Authorised officers of the council may carry out inspections and visits to licensed premises to:
 - monitor compliance with licence conditions
 - investigate complaints
 - gather evidence relating to potential breaches
 - provide advice and guidance to licence holders
133. Where non-compliance is identified, the licensing authority may consider a range of responses, depending on the circumstances, including:
 - verbal or written advice
 - warnings or improvement actions
 - review of the premises licence or club premises certificate
 - prosecution or other legal action where appropriate
134. The licensing authority will continue to work in partnership with responsible authorities, local businesses and residents to promote responsible operation of licensed premises and support the licensing objectives.

Examples of licence conditions

135. A Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) system shall be installed and maintained in good working order. The system shall include cameras covering all ingress to and egress from the premises, all external areas, and all areas where the sale or supply of alcohol takes place. The cameras shall be positioned so as to capture clear images of both the member of staff and the customer involved in each transaction.
136. The CCTV system shall be capable of recording images that are date and time stamped and of sufficient quality to enable the identification of individuals in all lighting conditions. The system shall be in operation at all times when licensable activities are taking place. It is recommended that the system operates 24 hours a day
137. CCTV images shall be retained for a minimum period of 31 days and shall be made available in a commonly used format. At all times when the premises is open, there shall be a member of staff present who is trained in the use of the system and able to download and provide CCTV footage to a Responsible Authority upon request. Footage shall be produced within 24 hours, or less where urgently required for the investigation of serious crime.
138. The premises licence holder or club premises certificate holder shall ensure that a "Challenge 25" age verification policy is adopted and operated at the premises in respect of the sale or supply of alcohol. The designated premises supervisor shall ensure that the sale or supply of alcohol is carried out in accordance with the "Challenge 25" policy.
139. The policy shall require that any person who appears to be under the age of 25 is required to produce, on request and before being served alcohol, acceptable identification bearing their photograph, date of birth and either:
 - a holographic mark; or
 - an ultraviolet (UV) feature.
140. Notices shall be prominently displayed at all points of sale and at all entrances to the premises to inform customers and remind staff that the premises operates a "Challenge 25" age verification policy.
141. All staff responsible for the sale or supply of alcohol shall receive documented training on underage sales legislation and the premises' age-verification policy before undertaking such duties. Refresher training shall be conducted at least every 12 months. A written or electronic training record shall be kept on the premises, detailing the staff member's name, date of training, and subject matter covered. Records shall be retained for a minimum of 12 months and made available for inspection upon request by an authorised officer.
142. A refusals register shall be kept at the premises and maintained up to date at all times. The register shall record details of all refusals to sell alcohol, including the date, time, type of product, reason for refusal, and the name of the member of staff refusing the sale.

143. The refusals register shall be retained at the premises for a minimum period of two years and shall be made available for inspection Responsible Authorities upon request.
144. The refusals register shall be reviewed at on a monthly basis and be signed and dated by the designated premises supervisor to confirm it has been reviewed.
145. An incident log shall be kept at the premises and maintained up to date at all times. The log shall record all incidents where staff have dealt with persons who are unruly, drunk, abusive, aggressive, or who have committed a criminal act, as well as any incidents where the police have been called.
146. Each entry shall include the date and time of the incident, a brief description of the incident, and details of whether the police were called or attended. The incident log shall be retained at the premises for a minimum period of two years and shall be made available for inspection by Responsible Authorities upon request.
147. The incident log shall be reviewed on a monthly basis and shall be signed and dated by the designated premises supervisor to confirm that the review has taken place.
148. Children under the age of 18 shall be permitted to remain on the premises until (X) hours when accompanied by a responsible parent or legal guardian.
149. Children under the age of 18 shall be permitted to remain on the premises until (X) hours when accompanied by a responsible parent or legal guardian and where they are attending a pre-booked private function.
150. A minimum of (X) SIA licensed door supervisors shall be on duty at the premises from (X) until (X).
151. A register of all SIA-registered door supervisors employed at the premises shall be maintained and kept up to date. A separate record shall be completed for each event and shall be retained at the premises for a minimum period of two years.
152. The SIA register shall include the following details for each door supervisor:
 - Full name, date of birth and home address,
 - Security Industry Authority (SIA) licence number,
 - The date and times at which the door supervisor commenced and finished duty,
 - Details of any breaks taken while on duty, and
 - A signature by the door supervisor, or the responsible person, confirming the accuracy of each entry.
153. The SIA register shall be made available for inspection by Responsible Authorities upon request.
154. All pint and half-pint drinking receptacles used or supplied at the premises shall be made of toughened glass, polycarbonate, or plastic
155. Notices shall be prominently displayed at all exits requesting patrons to respect the needs of local residents and businesses and leave the area quietly.

156. All tills shall automatically prompt staff to ask for age verification identification when presented with an alcohol sale.
157. No super-strength beer, lagers, ciders or spirit mixtures of 6.5% ABV (alcohol by volume) or above shall be sold at the premises.
158. No single cans or bottles of beer or cider or spirit mixtures shall be sold at the premises.

Contacting the licensing team

159. The licensing team can be contacted in the following ways:

- Email: LicensingAdmin@redcar-cleveland.gov.uk
- Telephone: 01287 612377
- Post: Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council, Seafield House, Kirkleatham Street, Redcar, TS10 1RT

160. Any dissatisfaction with the actions of an officer of the council will be dealt with under the council's complaints procedure, copies of which are available from offices of the council, by accessing the council's website (www.redcar-cleveland.gov.uk) or by telephoning Redcar & Cleveland Borough Council on 01642 774774.

Appendix 1 Consultation bodies for licensing matters

This Appendix sets out the bodies consulted by the Licensing Authority in accordance with the Licensing Act 2003 and associated regulations.

Statutory Responsible Authorities

The Licensing Authority will consult the following responsible authorities, as prescribed by the Licensing Act 2003, in respect of licence applications, variations, reviews, and policy matters:

- The Chief Officer of Police (Cleveland Police)
- The Fire and Rescue Authority (Cleveland Fire Authority)
- The Licensing Authority (Redcar & Cleveland Borough Council)
- The Environmental Health Authority (public nuisance)
- The Health and Safety Authority
- The Local Planning Authority
- The Trading Standards Authority (protection of children from harm)
- The Safeguarding Children Partnership (South Tees Safeguarding Children Partnership)
- The Director of Public Health
- Home Office (Immigration)

Other persons and bodies (discretionary)

In preparing and reviewing its Statement of Licensing Policy, the Licensing Authority may also engage with other persons, bodies, or organisations where it considers this appropriate for local engagement or transparency. These may include:

- Town and Parish Councils
- Ward Councillors
- Community Safety Partnership
- Local residents and businesses
- Trade and sector representative bodies

Review of Consultees

The Licensing Authority will keep its consultation arrangements under review to ensure that consultees remain appropriate, current, and relevant.