



# South Tyneside Council

## **The Licensing Act 2003**

### **Guidance for Applicants**

South Tyneside comprises the former Boroughs of South Shields, Jarrow, Hebburn and parts of Cleadon, Whitburn and Boldon. The principle shopping and entertainment centre is based in South Shields, which enjoys a very buoyant nightlife, particularly at weekends. The Borough is home to around 155,000 people who may be joined by thousands of workers and holidaymakers during the day and revellers by night.

Throughout the Borough there are secondary shopping centres and there are public houses, restaurants and take away premises many of which are in, or on the fringe of, residential areas. There is clearly a tension between those wishing to enjoy these leisure and hospitality venues and those simply wishing to enjoy a good nights sleep.

#### **Background**

**The Licensing Act 2003** repealed most of the existing legislation relating to liquor, entertainment and night cafe licensing and replaced it with a totally new licensing regime. In respect of liquor licensing responsibility is transferred from the Magistrates Court (Licensing Justices) to local authorities.

This means that the Council is the Licensing Authority and is able to grant or reject applications for the sale of liquor, the provision of entertainment or late night refreshment. Conditions can be attached to licences designed to ensure public safety, protect children from harm, prevent crime and disorder and prevent public nuisance. For example to prevent residents being disturbed the Licensing Authority could restrict licensed hours in appropriate cases where relevant representations are made. However, the ability of licensing authorities to take decisions is to a certain extent limited either by provisions in the Act and Regulations made under the Act or to a lesser extent by guidance from the Secretary of State for the Department of Culture, Media and Sport.

In respect of the guidance the Licensing Authority must have regard to it. The Licensing Authority may, if it considers it appropriate, deviate from the guidance but would need good, justifiable reasons to do so.

The Licensing Authority has prepared a Policy Statement as required by the Act that has taken full account of the current guidance.

The Licensing Authority has also taken into account the provisions of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. This requires licensing authorities to have regard to the likely effect of the exercise of their functions on crime and disorder in their area and to do all they can to prevent such crime and disorder.

Account has also been taken of the Governments Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy

## **Scope of Act**

The Act is concerned with the sale of alcohol, the provision of certain entertainment and late night refreshment.

Activities that require a licence under the Licensing Act 2003 include:

- Retail sale of alcohol for consumption both on and off the premises
- Supply of hot food or drink from a premise between 23.00 and 05.00 hours
- Supply of alcohol or provision of regulated entertainment to club members
- Provision of entertainment listed below (known as regulated entertainment) to the public or club members or with a view to profit:
  - Film exhibitions
  - Performances of a play
  - Indoor sporting events
  - A boxing or wrestling entertainment
  - Live music performances
  - Playing of recorded music
  - Dance performances
  - Provision of facilities for making music
  - Provision of dancing facilities

The Act covers the licensing of individuals for the retail sale of alcohol (personal licences), the licensing of premises for the retail sale of alcohol, the provision of regulated entertainment or late night refreshment (premises licences), the supply of alcohol or the provision of regulated entertainment to certain clubs (club premises certificates) and the permitting of certain licensable activities on a temporary basis (temporary event notices).

## **Licensing Objectives**

In carrying out its licensing functions the Licensing Authority will promote the licensing objectives set out in the Act. These are:

- the prevention of crime and disorder;
- public safety;
- the prevention of public nuisance; and
- the protection of children from harm.

To achieve these objectives the Licensing Authority will use its full range of powers and engage all relevant responsibilities including its planning controls, transport controls, crime and disorder policies and powers. The Licensing Authority will enter appropriate partnership arrangements, working closely with the police, the fire authority, other local authority officers, local businesses, community representatives and local people in meeting these objectives.

## **Personal Licences**

The Council recognises that it has very little discretion regarding the granting of these licences. In general provided an applicant is aged 18 years or over, has a licensing qualification accredited by the Secretary of State and does not have certain serious criminal convictions the application must be granted.

If an applicant has a relevant conviction the police may oppose the application. If objection is lodged a hearing must be held.

The Secretary of State has recommended that at that hearing the Licensing Authority must consider carefully whether there are exceptional and compelling circumstances to justify the grant of the licence. The Authority will consider the seriousness and relevance of the conviction(s), the period that has elapsed since the offence(s) were committed and any mitigating circumstances. The Licensing Authority will only grant the application if it is satisfied that in doing so there will be no risk to the community and the interests of the crime prevention objective will be upheld.

## **Premises Licences and Club Premises Certificates**

The Licensing Authority will expect individual applicants to address the licensing objectives in their operating schedule, (which the Act requires them to prepare). It will expect the operating schedule to have regard to the nature of the area where the premises are situated, the type of premises concerned, which licensable activities are to be provided and when, operational procedures and the needs of the local community. In this respect the Licensing Authority will expect the plan to demonstrate how it is intended that the premises will be “good neighbours” both to residents and to other venues and businesses.

In particular it will expect the applicant to propose practical steps to prevent disturbance to local residents. In relation to noise from within the building the Licensing Authority will expect the applicant to have carried out sound tests to ascertain whether there is sound leakage. This noise could relate not only to music but also from air handling equipment or patrons. If there is sound leakage the Licensing Authority will expect this to have been addressed in practical ways for example:

- Keeping doors and windows closed and providing adequate mechanical ventilation
- Reducing sound levels and installing a sound limiting device
- Installing soundproofing measures to the structure and fabric to contain sound and vibration

Applicants are encouraged to seek a report from an independent noise consultant if amplified music is to be provided.

The Licensing Authority will expect popular venues, which attract queues, to establish a system to avoid disturbance to residents. This can sometimes be achieved by simply ensuring that the direction of the queue is away from residential accommodation.

However, excessive noise and/or disorder require more rigorous action. It is important that queues formed later in the evening are supervised to keep noise to a minimum. This action

can also help prevent drug dealers from passing on drugs during the queuing process but the prime objective is to prevent noise and disturbance. Door supervisors will generally carry out this role, but they must be given clear instructions as to their duties and responsibilities. Where necessary they should be adequately supervised.

In terms of patrons leaving the premises particularly late at night or early in the morning the Licensing Authority will expect the applicant to have included in the operating schedule practical steps such as:

- Erecting prominent notices at the exits to premises asking customers to leave quietly and not to slam car doors
- At appropriate times making announcements in the premises to the same effect.
- Instructing door staff to ask customers leaving the premises to leave the area quietly
- Reducing the volume of music towards the end of the evening and where appropriate playing quieter, more soothing music as the evening winds down.
- Giving free lollipops to customers as they leave.
- Availability of licensed taxis or mini-cabs to take patrons from the premises
- In appropriate cases door supervisors or a manager patrolling nearby streets to assess for themselves whether there is a problem and how best to deal with it
- Banning from the premises people who regularly leave in a noisy fashion.
- Increasing outside lighting levels
- Where there is a private forecourt, preventing patrons from using it for eating and drinking etc after 11 p.m.

## **Safety**

Public safety is a vital licensing objective protecting the health, safety and even the lives of patrons. It is the wish of the Licensing Authority that anyone visiting a licensed venue in South Tyneside can do so in complete safety, the premises having been constructed with safety in mind, well maintained and well managed.

The Licensing Authority will expect the premises to be constructed to the highest possible standards of safety. It will expect the applicant to have addressed the requirements of Health and Safety and Fire Safety legislation.

The Licensing Authority will also expect the operating schedule to detail how the premises will be properly managed and maintained to ensure public safety at all times. The Licensing Authority also expects the applicant to have carried out risk assessments of the impact of noise on both staff and customers as well as addressing the safe capacity of the premises and measures to prevent overcrowding.

In order to satisfy itself that premises are safe the Licensing Authority may receive reports from its own Officers, the Fire Licensing Authority and the Police initially and at intervals during the tenure of the licence. Applicants and Licensees are expected to co-operate with Officers wishing to inspect their premises. In particular this applies to the Council's Environmental Health Inspectors (Including Pollution Control Officers), Trading Standards

Officers and Building Control Inspectors as well as Officers authorised under the provisions of the Licensing Act 2003.

### **Crime and Disorder**

It is important that the applicant be able to demonstrate to the Licensing Authority the practical steps that will be taken to further this objective. The Licensing Authority will therefore expect the applicant to indicate in the operating schedule the steps proposed to prevent crime and disorder for example:

- Use of CCTV both within and outside the premises
- Metal detection and search facilities
- Procedures for risk assessing promotions and events such as “happy hours” for the potential to cause crime and disorder, and plans for minimising such risks
- Measures to prevent the use or supply of illegal drugs
- Employment of licensed door supervisors and other appropriately trained staff
- Participation in an appropriate Watch Scheme or other body designed to ensure effective liaison with the local community

### **Determination of applications**

Whilst ensuring that all applications are considered on their own merits the Licensing Authority will have regard to its Policy, any guidance given under the provisions of the Act and supporting regulations to ensure the promotion of the licensing objectives in considering all applications. The Licensing Authority may therefore, where relevant representations are received, attach conditions to licences and permissions to address the impact of licensable activities upon members of the public living, working, visiting or otherwise engaged in activity in the vicinity of the premises.

The Licensing Authority requires applications to be complete and to comply with the requirements of the 2003 Act before they are registered as being received. The Licensing Authority will therefore return to the applicant any application that it considers to be incomplete or that fails to comply with the requirements of the 2003 Act, including any requirement to advertise or failure to provide a complete copy to a Responsible Licensing Authority.

### **Conditions**

The applicant must suggest clear and precise licence conditions in the operating schedule in order to explain and satisfy the responsible authorities as to the steps it is intended it will take to promote the licensing objectives.

The steps to be taken by each applicant in the promotion of the licensing objectives will need to be both realistic and within the management of the premises. To this extent any conditions must therefore be tailored to the individual needs of the applicant.

The Secretary of State recommends that there should be openness, transparency and reasonableness in the preparation of all conditions. If the applicant is uncertain of the steps and conditions which the responsible authorities may consider are appropriate to satisfy the

licensing objectives, in any respect, they should approach the relevant authority direct or a co-ordinated approach may be able to be arranged through this Authority.

### **Pool Conditions**

The Authority has drafted a set of model conditions (attached) in order to assist applicants to understand the type of steps the Authority considers to be appropriate to demonstrate the licensing objectives are being met. Applicants should feel free to select any they consider appropriate and include them within their own operating schedule. The Authority may also draw on these model conditions where considered necessary in the event of any representations allowing them to do so.

### **Location of Premises, Licensing hours and the prevention of nuisance**

The view of the Government is that longer licensing hours should be encouraged in the interests of avoiding a concentration of disturbance associated with large numbers of people leaving premises at closing time and ensuring that nuisance is minimised to local residents. The Government believe that shops and public houses should generally be permitted to sell alcohol during the hours they intend to open. Entertainment providers should be encouraged to provide a range of entertainment during their operating hours and to promote live music, dancing and theatre for the wider cultural benefit of the community.

The Licensing Authority understands the view of the Government but considers it is self evident that the risk of disturbance to local residents is greater when licensable activities continue late at night and into the early hours of the morning. For example the risk of residents sleep being disturbed by patrons leaving licensed premises is obviously greater at 2 a.m. than at 11 p.m.

It is therefore important to strike a fair balance between the benefits to a community of a licensed venue and the risk of disturbance to local residents. Consequently in certain sensitive areas the Licensing Authority expects applicants to have regard to this when making their applications.

### **Location and impact of activity**

In all cases, the granting of a licence will depend on the impact of an activity, particularly on local residents. It is necessary to consider, amongst other things, the level of impact that could arise from noise and vibration, litter, parking, people coming and going, crowds and queuing; and whether any impact is particularly unacceptable late at night.

The Licensing Authority will normally not look to restrict opening hours in respect of premises:

- a) in predominantly commercial areas; and
- b) where there is a high level of accessibility to public transport services; and
- c) where there is an appropriate amount of car parking, readily accessible to the premises and in places where vehicular movement will not cause demonstrable adverse impact to local residents; and

- d) the operating schedule agreed with Licensing Authority's officers indicates that the applicant is taking appropriate steps to comply with the licensing objective of preventing public nuisance; and
- e) the licensed activities would not be likely to cause adverse impact especially on local residents, and that, if there is a potential to cause adverse impact, appropriate measures will be put in place to prevent it; and
- f) there will not be any increase in the cumulative adverse impact from these or similar activities, on an adjacent residential area

Careful consideration will be given to applications in predominantly residential areas with each application being determined on its own merits. However the Licensing Authority is of the opinion that late night and early morning operation is not generally acceptable particularly where amplified entertainment is proposed. The Authority believe that standards of operation will have to be particularly high to satisfy the licensing objectives in such areas. Applicants should note that operating hours do not have to be the same for all activities.

### **Consideration of the impact of licensed activities**

The Licensing Authority has certain responsibilities under the Crime and disorder Act 1988 to do all it can to prevent crime and disorder. The Licensing Authority believes that its responsibilities under this Act and those placed upon it under the Licensing Act 2003, with respect to the promotion of the licensing objectives, particularly the prevention of crime and disorder and the prevention of public nuisance, impose upon it a high standard to ensure it prevents anti-social behaviour by patrons leaving any licensed premises.

In taking its decisions the Licensing Authority accepts the difficulty a licence holder has in preventing anti-social behaviour by individuals once they are beyond the direct control of that licence holder. However, it will also take into account that the licensing objectives will not be achieved if patrons from licensed premises regularly engage in anti-social activities to the detriment of nearby residents or businesses.

The aim of the Licensing Authority is, therefore, to achieve a balanced approach.

When considering whether any licensed activity should be permitted, the Licensing Authority will assess the likelihood of it causing unacceptable adverse impact, particularly on local residents, having regard to the following factors amongst other relevant matters:

- a) the type of use, the number of customers likely to attend the premises and the type of customers at the time of the application;
- b) the proposed hours of operation;
- c) the level of public transport accessibility for customers either arriving or leaving the premises and the likely means of public or private transport that will be used by the customers;
- d) the means of access to the premises, which should have customer entrances and exits on the principal pedestrian routes;

- e) the level of likely car parking demand on surrounding residential streets, its effect on residential parking and the movement of priority traffic.
- f) the cumulative impact of licensed premises in an area;
- g) the scope for mitigating any impact;
- h) how often the activity occurs.

and, in considering any application in respect of premises which are already licensed or where licensable activities have been provided in the past, the Licensing Authority will take into account any evidence:

- i) of past demonstrable adverse impact from the activity especially on local residents; or
- j) that the activity has caused a demonstrably unacceptable level of car parking in surrounding residential streets
- k) that, if adverse impact has been caused, appropriate measures have been agreed and put into effect by the applicant to mitigate the adverse impact. If, however, such measures have not been put into effect or there has been insufficient time to assess them a limited licence may be granted.

### **Outside Seating Areas**

Where the applicant proposes to provide outdoor seating, tables or other facilities (whether covered or not) the Licensing Authority expects that measures concerning disturbance, noise, time limits and management controls be addressed in their operating schedules.

### **Saturation and Cumulative effect**

In determining an application the Licensing Authority will take into account, in the interests of public safety and the avoidance of nuisance, the cumulative effect that the existence of a saturation of premises in one area may have. A saturation of licensed premises can attract customers to the area that has an impact on the surrounding area beyond the control of individual licence holders.

Where the cumulative effect of many licensed premises within an area gives rise to problems of public disorder and nuisance in the surrounding area the Licensing Authority may consider it not appropriate for any further licensed premises to be established in that area in the interests of public safety and the avoidance of nuisance.

### **Staggered Closing Times**

One of the aims of the new licensing regime is to prevent the mass exodus of patrons at 11 p.m. and/or 2a.m. Fixed licensing hours have been abolished in favour of hours tailored to individual premises.



However the same cumulative effect referred to above may arise where the closing time of a number of licensed premises coincide. In areas containing a number of licensed premises the Licensing Authority may encourage licensees to stagger their closing times.

### **Sex Related Activities**

Where the activities proposed under the licence include those of a sex related nature (e.g. topless waitresses, striptease, table dancing) the Licensing Authority will take into account the increased risk to the licensing objectives. The term “striptease” should be taken to refer to any entertainment or service involving exposure of private parts or the sexual stimulation of patrons.

Where such licences are sought the Licensing Authority will expect applicants to offer conditions designed to ensure that children are not admitted to and cannot witness these activities and to prevent crime and disorder problems. For example:

The area proposed for striptease shall:

- (a) be in a position where the performance cannot be seen from the street;
- (b) be in a designated area of the *premises* with performers segregated from the audience;
- (c) be in a position where the performers will have direct access to the dressing room without passing through or in close proximity to the audience.

Whilst striptease entertainment is taking place the Licensing Authority considers that no person under the age of 18 should be on the licensed premises and a clear notice should be displayed at each entrance to the premises in a prominent position, so that it can be easily read by persons entering the premises, in the following terms:

NO PERSON UNDER 18 WILL BE ADMITTED

### **Capacity**

The Licensing Authority expects applicants to address the question of the safe occupancy limit of their premises when completing their operating schedule. In most cases the Licensing Authority will agree maximum capacities with applicants based on their risk assessments and the opinion of Responsible Authorities.

### **Other Controls**

The Government has asked that licensing authorities consider other mechanisms that are available for addressing issues of customers behaving badly away from licensed premises such as:

- planning controls
- positive measures to create a safe and clean town centre environment in partnerships with local businesses, transport operators and other departments of the Council.

- powers of local authorities to designate parts of the local Licensing Authority area as places where alcohol may not be consumed publicly
- police enforcement of the normal law concerning disorder and anti-social behaviour, including the issue of fixed penalty notices.
- the prosecution of any personal licence holder or member of staff at such premises who is selling alcohol to people who are drunk.
- the confiscation of alcohol from adults and children in designated areas.
- Police powers to close down instantly for up to 24 hours 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 the police, other responsible authorities or a local resident or business to seek a review (possible revocation) of the licence or certificate in question.

Whilst the Licensing Authority recognises the Governments views it considers that many of these mechanisms will be of limited effectiveness and value in dealing with anti-social behaviour away from the premises. For this reason the Licensing Authority will consider very carefully applications for the grant of a licence particularly when the hours sought extend into the early hours of the morning.

### **Protection of Children**

The protection of children from harm is an important licence objective. However the Licensing Authority will not normally impose conditions requiring or prohibiting the admission of children to any premises believing this should remain a matter of discretion for the licence holder and has taken account of the view of DCMS that the use of licensed premises by children should be encouraged. However, where necessary conditions designed to protect children may be imposed.

It is envisaged that complete prohibitions on the admission of children will be rare but that the Licensing Authority would normally be desirous of imposing additional controls for example:

- Where there have been convictions for serving alcohol to minors or established a reputation for under-age drinking
- With a known association with drug taking or dealing
- Where there is a strong element of gambling on the premises
- Where entertainment of an adult or sexual nature is provided

Where there is provision of entertainment specifically for children (e.g. a children's disco) the Licensing Authority expects licensees to arrange for the presence of sufficient adults to control the access and egress of the children and assure their safety.

### **Films**

Where the exhibition of films is permitted the Licensing Authority will expect the age restrictions of the British Board of Film Classification (BBFC) in respect of the films to be exhibited to be complied with.

## **Drugs**

The Licensing Authority recognises that drug use by young people in a club environment is not something that is relevant to all licensed premises. However, many entertainment venues such as night clubs and dance venues can be popular both with drug misusers and suppliers.

The Licensing Authority will expect licensees of venues likely to be affected by drugs to take all reasonable steps to prevent the entry of drugs into licensed premises, to take appropriate steps to prevent drugs changing hands within the premises and to take practical measures to prevent tragedies as a result of drug misuse.

In particular the Licensing Authority will expect licensees of such venues to be familiar with the contents of Chapter 4 (drug awareness) of the BIIAB Level 2 National Certificate for Entertainment Licensees and to be following the recommendations of that handbook. The Licensing Authority will also expect licensees to be following the recommendations of the book “Safer Clubbing” issued by the London Drugs Policy Forum and endorsed by the Home Office and to adopt the Northumbria Police stop and search drugs policy.

It is hoped that licensees will follow these recommendations on a voluntary basis as failure to do so could lead to the licence being reviewed with the possibility of revocation. In appropriate cases the Licensing Authority will consider imposing the recommendations detailed in these publications by way of licence conditions where relevant representations are made.

## **Planning**

Any premises for which a licence is required should also have an authorised use under town planning legislation.

The Licensing Authority will not normally entertain an application for a licence unless the applicant can demonstrate that the premises have either an appropriate (in terms of the activity and hours sought) planning consent, or an appropriate certificate of lawful use or development. Exceptions may be made where the applicant can demonstrate compelling reasons why the application should be considered although the planning status of the premises has not been finalised.

The purpose of this is to avoid unnecessary duplication, comply with DCMS guidance and to avoid unnecessary representations from the Planning Authority who is a responsible authority for the purposes of the Licensing Act 2003. The Licensing and Planning Committees will keep each other advised of their actions to ensure that a licensing application will not be a re-run of the planning application and will not cut across decisions taken by the local Licensing Authority planning committee or following appeals against decisions taken by that committee.

## **Other Strategies**

Applicants for licences will be expected to have taken account of any local crime prevention strategies, planning and transportation policies and tourism and cultural strategies in preparing their operating schedules.

Applicants will also be expected to address the prevention and clearance of litter and other waste materials measures arising from the use of the premises.

### **Enforcement**

Where necessary, enforcement action will be taken in accordance with the principles of South Tyneside Council's Enforcement Policy.

The Licensing Authority intends to establish protocols with the local police and the Fire Licensing Authority on enforcement issues to avoid duplication and to provide for the efficient deployment of resources.

## **LICENSING ACT 2003**

### **POOL OF MODEL CONDITIONS**

Notes: -

- (i) These conditions shall be read in conjunction with the “Guidance issued by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport (2004)”.
- (ii) The conditions shall not be regarded as “standard conditions” which are to be automatically imposed in all cases. They are designed to provide a range of possible conditions which may need to be attached to Premises Licences depending upon differing situations. The wording of the conditions may need to be modified to suit a particular premises and situations.
- (iii) This is not an exhaustive or exclusive list of conditions. Additional conditions may be drafted and attached to Premises Licences to meet individual circumstances.
- (iv) Individuals preparing operating schedules are at liberty to use these conditions, or volunteer any other measures(s) to promote the Licensing objectives.
- (v) When incorporated into a Premises Licence or Club Registration Certificate, any condition becomes enforceable under the law and a breach of such a condition could give rise to prosecution.

**CONDITIONS**  
**RELATING TO THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND DISORDER**

1. The licensee, that is the person in whose name the Premises Licence is issued, shall ensure that at all times when the premises are open for any licensable activity, 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.

(Note. Staffing requirements may vary dependant upon the size and nature of the premises and the licensable activities taking place, and specified in the “operating schedule”.)

2. There shall be provided at the premises text and/or radio pager equipment to be operated in conjunction and in liaison with the Police.
3. The text and/or pager system shall be capable of sending and receiving messages to and from the local Police, and other Licensees, designated premises supervisors, door supervisors, managers and club operators, incorporated into any joint and mutually beneficial scheme operating in the area.
4. The text and/or pager system shall be maintained in good working order at all times when the premises are being used for a licensable activity.
5. The text and/or pager system shall be activated, made available to, and monitored by the designated premises supervisor or a responsible member of staff at all times when the premises are being used for a licensable activity.
6. The Licensee, designated premises supervisor or other person having responsibility for monitoring the text and/or pager system provided under the provisions of condition 3 shall comply with any instructions or directions received through the system from the Police.
7. The Licensee, designated premises supervisor or other responsible person shall use the text and/or pager system provided under the provisions of condition 3 to notify and report any incident of crime and disorder to the police as soon as practically possible, in accordance with agreed protocols.
8. The Licensee and designated premises supervisor shall ensure that: -

*(either)*

- At all times the premises are open for any licensable activity.

*(or)*

- Between ..... and ..... on ..... (days) when the premises are open for a licensable activity.

There are employed at the premises:-

*(either)*

- An appropriate number.

*(or)*

- 'X' number.

of door supervisors (as defined in the Private Security Industry Act 2001).

9. Door supervisors should be stationed in such numbers and in such positions as detailed on the attached schedule and approved plan of the premises.
10. Door Supervisors may be male or female, but where physical searching of a patron is to be undertaken, such searching must be undertaken by staff of the same sex as the patron.
11. Door supervisors shall be provided with 'two-way' radios or similar systems capable of ensuring continuous communication between each other at all times that the premises are open for a licensable activity.
12. Door supervisors shall wear clothing of the same style, type and colour, which may be appropriate to the nature of the venue, but which will ensure they are clearly distinguishable and identifiable as door supervisors having regard to the events and activities taking place at the licensed premises.
13. The Licensee shall ensure that on each day that door supervisors are engaged for duty at the premises, their details (names and licence numbers) are recorded in an appropriate book kept at the premises. In conjunction with this record book, the licensee shall also keep an incident book. This record book and incident book must be available for inspection by the Police or Authorised Officer at all times when the premises are open.
14. Glass bottles containing beverages of any kind shall not be left in the possession of any patrons after service and following the discharge of the contents into an appropriate glass or drinking vessel.
15. Glass bottles containing wine may be sold for consumption with a meal taken at a table, by customers who are seated in an area set aside exclusively for patrons taking table meals.
16. No persons carrying open or sealed glass bottles shall be admitted to the premises at any time that the premises are open for any licensable activity.
17. One pint and half pint capacity drinking glasses, and highball (tumbler) drinking glasses, in which drinks are served, shall be of strengthened glass (tempered glassware) or of a material whereby in the event of breakage, the glass will fragment with no sharp edges being left. Alternatively, drinks may be served in non-glassware drinking vessels (e.g. plastic, polystyrene, waxed paper).

*(Note. Weights and measures legislation requires the use of “stamped glasses” where “meter-measuring equipment” is not in use.)*

18. No glass drinking vessels or glass bottles shall be permitted *(in the areas described in the attached schedule and delineated on the approved plan.)*
19. No alcoholic drinks may be consumed in the (areas described in the attached Schedule) (following areas) and delineated on the approved plan.
20. No patrons shall be allowed to leave the premises whilst in the possession of any drinking vessel or open glass bottle, whether empty or containing any beverage.

*(Note. This condition shall not apply to patrons who have purchased beverages for consumption off the premises (within the curtilage of the premises licensed area or in the area covered by a Pavement Café Licence) with the express consent of the Licensee, designated premises supervisor or responsible person.)*

21. There shall be no off sales of alcoholic drinks except for consumption in an area which is covered by a “Pavement Cafe Licence”
22. No alcoholic drinks shall be sold or supplied for consumption off the premises.
23. Alcoholic drinks will be only be sold or supplied for consumption on the premises, (and there shall be no off sales)
24. There shall be no sales of alcoholic drinks for consumption off the premises on any day when a “first class” football match is being played at St. James Park/Stadium of Light.
25. There shall be no sales of alcoholic drinks for consumption off the premises on any day when an event is taking place subject to notification in writing from the Licensing Authority (in conjunction with Northumbria Police) at least seven days prior to the event.

*(Note. Examples of when such a notice may be given might be if a major outdoor event (sporting or otherwise) or a parade is scheduled to take place in an area of the local Licensing Authority, and where it is considered that alcohol off-sales in that area might give rise to or add to potential crime and disorder problems)*

26. The maximum number of persons permitted on the premises at any one time shall not exceed ..... persons
27. The number of persons permitted to assemble on the premises on the same occasion shall at no time exceed the permitted numbers specified on the Premises Licence.
28. The maximum number of persons permitted in each of the following areas at any one time shall not exceed: -

(a)



- (b)
- (c)
- etc,

but at no time shall the total number of persons on the premises as a whole exceed ..... persons.

29. The Licensee and designated premises supervisor shall ensure that there are effective management arrangement in place to enable them to know how many persons there are in the premises at all times when the premises are open for a licensable activity.
30. The maximum number of persons permitted to assemble on the licensed premises, or relevant part of the licensed premises shall be indicated by a fixed notice bearing the words “Maximum Occupancy” with letters and numbers not less than 20 mm high, conspicuously sited at each relevant part of the premises and at the reception point.
31. Seating for no less than ..... persons shall be provided in the premises at all times the premises are in operation.
32. Seating shall be provided for all customers and alcohol shall only be served to those customers who are seated at tables by way of waiter or waitress service only.
33. Except in the area identified and delineated (e.g., hatched, coloured green) on the deposited plan. Alcohol drinks shall only be sold or supplied to, and consumed by persons seated at a table, by way of waiter or waitress service, save that:-
  - (a) No more than (number) persons may stand in the area identified and delineated (e.g. coloured blue) at any one time, and
  - (b) A person may take a drink from the area marked (e.g. coloured green) and sit in the area marked (e.g. coloured blue).
34. All members of staff at the premises including Door Supervisors shall seek “credible photographic proof of age evidence” from any person who appears to be under the age of 18 years and who is seeking access to the premises or is seeking to purchase or consume alcohol on the premises. Such credible evidence, which shall include a photograph of the customer, will either be a passport, photographic driving licence, or Proof of Age card carrying a “PASS” logo.
35. A suitably worded sign of sufficient size and clarity shall be displayed at the point of entry to the premises and in a suitable location at any points of sale, advising customers that they may be asked to produce evidence of their age.
36. The Licensee shall not advertise, promote or supply alcoholic drinks in such a way that is intended or likely to encourage persons to consume alcohol to an excessive extent.
37. The Licensee shall not supply alcoholic drinks at a “reduced price” during any limited period on any day.

Reduced price means :-

- i) At no cost to the customer, or
  - ii) By the way of exchange for any ticket or voucher, or
  - iii) By inclusion of the price of an alcoholic drink in some other charge or payment for a product, goods or services such as with a 'mixer', food or an entrance/cloakroom charge, or
  - iv) A price less than that being charged either during an earlier or later period of the same day, or
  - v) In such a way whereby types, brands, and mixtures of drinks are sold either singly or in multiples, at a price for greater measures or quantities than those same drinks being sold for the same price but in smaller measures and quantities during an earlier or later period of the same day.
38. The Licensee shall not supply alcoholic drinks in such a way which will enable or which is intended to enable persons to consume unlimited quantities of alcoholic drinks on payment of a single payment or payment arrangement which is not related to the amount or number of alcoholic drinks supplied.
39. The Licensee shall not sell or supply alcoholic drinks at prices less than the "agreed minimum prices". "Agreed minimum prices" are the prices for a variety of specified products or types of drinks, agreed from time to time by all participating members of the "Pubwatch scheme", in conjunction with the Council and Northumbria Police.
40. A conspicuous notice shall be displayed on or immediately outside the premises adjacent to the entrance to the premises which gives details of times when the premises are permitted to be open for any licensable activity.
41. A conspicuous notice shall be displayed on or immediately outside the premises, or which is immediately adjacent to the premises, which gives details of any restrictions relating to the admission of children to the premises.
42. Suitably phrased, clear and conspicuous notices, shall be displayed near the entrance to the premises and in other appropriate locations such as sanitary conveniences advising patrons;
- i) of any risk of theft or possibility of other criminal activity.
- and/ or*
- ii) to exercise care with their personal possessions to prevent theft.
- and/or*
- iii) how to report any incidents of theft or other criminal activity.

43. All signs required under these conditions shall comply with those conditions, shall be placed in accordance with those conditions and be illuminated or positioned in well-lighted locations.
44. A CCTV system shall be designed, installed and maintained in proper working order, to the satisfaction of the Licensing Authority and in consultation with Northumbria Police. Such a system shall: -

Ensure coverage of all entrances and exits to the Licensed Premises internally and externally,

Ensure coverage of such other areas as may be required by the Licensing Authority and Northumbria Police.

Provide continuous recording facilities for each camera to a good standard of clarity. Such recordings shall be retained (on tape or otherwise) for a period of two months, and shall be supplied to the Licensing Authority or a Police Officer on request.

Be in operation at all times the premises are in use.

**CONDITIONS**  
**RELATING TO PUBLIC SAFETY**

45. When disabled people are present, adequate arrangements shall exist to enable their safe evacuation in the event of an emergency. Staff shall be aware of disabilities and react according to a pre-determined plan.
46. All escape routes and exits shall be kept unobstructed, in good order with non-slippery and even surfaces, free of trip hazards and clearly identified.
47. All exit doors whenever the premises are occupied, shall be easily openable in the case of an emergency, without the use of a key, card, code or similar means. Panic bolts shall not be secured with chains, padlocks or other locking devices when the Licensed Premises are being used for the purposes of the licence. Arrangements must be made to ensure that security-fastening devices are displayed in a prominent position under management control when the premises are open to the public.
48. All exit doors shall be regularly checked to ensure that they function satisfactorily and a record of the check kept on the premises.
49. All fire doors shall be maintained effectively self closing and shall not be held open other than by approved devices. Rising butt hinges do not constitute a self closing device for the purposes of this condition.
50. Fire resisting doors to ducts, service shafts, and cupboards shall be kept locked shut to prevent unauthorised access.
51. The edges of steps and stairs shall be conspicuous. Mats, matting, carpets and other floor coverings shall be secured to the surface they cover and shall be so maintained.
52. Safety checks shall be carried out daily before the admission of the public. These shall correspond with the risk assessment and the conditions of the licence.
53. A written record of all periodic tests, examinations, inspections, staff training and results referred to herein shall be made in the log book provided by the Council. The log book shall be kept on the premises at all times and shall be available for examination by authorised officers of the Council, Northumbria Police and by officers of the Tyne and Wear Metropolitan Fire Brigade.
54. All licensed premises shall have a means of giving warning to persons in the event of an outbreak of fire or other emergency. Where determined by the risk assessment that a mains electrical fire alarm is required, this shall be designed to and installed in accordance with British Standard 5838 Current Edition. Activation of the fire alarm shall operate an electronically linked automatic cut off switch to silence any amplified music, this device shall not infringe compliance of the system with the appropriate British Standard.
55. Fire fighting equipment shall be provided in the licensed premises in accordance with the risk assessment with staff suitably trained as necessary.

56. Curtains and drapes shall be adequately supported and shall not be hung across stairs, stairways or gangways. Curtains and drapes may be hung over doors, but shall be so hung as to draw easily and slide freely. All curtains and drapes shall be hung so that they do not come into contact with the floor, and do not conceal notices. All curtains and drapes shall either be inherently flame proof or shall be treated to be flame proof.
57. Upholstered seating shall meet on a continual basis the pass criteria for smouldering ignition source 0, flaming ignition source 1 and crib ignition source 5 when tested in accordance with section 5 of BS 5852:1990 or equivalent standard.
58. Prior advice shall be sought from the Licensing Authority before temporary decorations are used, and the risk assessment amended accordingly.
59. Notices detailing the actions to be taken in the event of fire or other emergency, including how to summon the fire brigade shall be prominently displayed and protected from damage and deterioration.
60. The Licensee must instruct all members of staff and competent attendants in the protection of the premises from fire, the use of fire fighting equipment, the action to be taken in the event of a fire and the method of summoning the Fire Brigade.
61. The responsible person where there is an outbreak of fire, however slight, shall raise the alarm, evacuate the building, and call the fire brigade. Following the incident, the responsible person shall ensure that the details are recorded in a Fire Log Book. Any remedial work necessary to restore fire precautions to their original standard shall be completed with systems fully functional prior to re-admittance of the public.
62. The responsible person shall notify the Licensing Authority as soon as possible if the water supply to any hydrant, hose-reel, sprinkler, drencher or other fire extinguishing installation is cut off or restricted.
63. Access to the premises for emergency vehicles shall be kept clear and free from obstruction.
64. Adequate and appropriate equipment and materials shall be provided for enabling first aid to be rendered to members of the public if they are injured or become ill whilst at the licensed premises.
65. At least one suitably trained first aider per 500 people shall be on duty at all times when the public are present up to the first 3,000 and then one per 1,000 for the remainder.
66. If, having regard to the nature of the premises, the number of persons visiting it and the location of the premises, it would be adequate and appropriate to do so, then instead of a person for rendering first aid there shall be a person appointed to take charge of the situation relating to an injured or ill member of the public and the first aid equipment and facilities.

67. All areas including circulation areas and exit routes shall be adequately illuminated whenever the premises are being used for the purpose of this licence. Such lighting shall be maintained in working order.
68. Fire safety signs must be illuminated in accordance with BS5266 Part 1 Current Edition.
69. Emergency lighting shall be provided in accordance with BS5266 (current edition) or an equivalent standard approved by the Licensing Authority.
70. Emergency lighting shall not be altered without prior consent of the Licensing Authority.
71. The emergency lighting system shall be checked to ensure it is operating correctly before the admission of the public, members or guests.
72. In the event of the failure of normal lighting arrangements shall be in place to ensure that the public, members or guests leave the premises immediately.
73. An investigation into any failure of the system shall be carried out to ascertain whether it is safe for persons to remain in the premises when only the emergency lighting is operating.
74. Emergency lighting installations shall comply with BS 5266 or equivalent standard.
75. Temporary electrical wiring and distribution systems shall not be provided without notification to the Licensing Authority at least ten days before commencement of the work and prior inspection by a suitable qualified electrician. Premises shall not be opened to the public until the work is deemed satisfactory by the above parties.
76. Where it is not possible to give ten days notification to the Licensing Authority of provision of temporary electrical wiring and distribution systems, the work shall be undertaken by competent, qualified persons.
77. Temporary electrical wiring and distribution systems shall comply with the recommendations of BS7671 or where applicable BS7909.
78. All temporary electrical wiring and distribution systems shall be inspected and certified by a competent person before they are put to use.
79. An appropriately qualified medical practitioner shall be present throughout a sports entertainment involving boxing, wrestling, judo, karate or similar.
80. Where a ring is constructed for the purposes of boxing, wrestling or similar sports, it must be constructed by a competent person, and inspected by a Building Control Officer of the Council (at the cost of the applicant). Any material used to form the skirt around the ring must be flame retardant.
81. At any wrestling or other entertainment of a similar nature, members of the public shall not occupy any seat within 2.5 metres of the ring.

82. Any Licensee wishing to hold a 'Total Fighting' event on the licensed premises shall first apply to the Council for a variation of this licence and in the event that such application is granted, shall comply with any additional conditions that may be imposed. The term 'Total Fighting' shall include any 'full contact' martial arts involving the combined codes of judo, karate and ju-jitsu, judo, sombo and Olympic wrestling or any other mixed martial arts.
83. At water sports entertainments, staff adequately trained in rescue and life safety procedures shall be stationed and remain within the vicinity of the water at all material times.
84. No alterations shall be made to the premises which make it impossible to comply with an existing licence condition without first seeking a variation of the premises licence proposing the deletion of the condition in question. The applicant will need to propose a new operating schedule reflecting the proposed alteration to the premises and how he or she intends to take alternative steps to promote the public safety objective and amend the risk assessment accordingly.

**CONDITIONS**  
**RELATING TO PUBLIC SAFETY IN THEATRES, CINEMAS,**  
**CONCERT HALLS AND SIMILAR PLACES**

85. The number of attendants on each floor in a closely seated auditorium shall be as set out on the table below:

Number of members of the audience present on a floor	Minimum number of attendants required to be present on that floor
1 - 100	One
101 - 250	Two
251 - 500	Three
501 - 750	Four
751 - 1000	Five
And one additional attendant for each additional 250 persons (or part thereof)	

86. Attendants shall not be engaged in any duties that would hinder the prompt discharge for their duties in the event of an emergency or entail their absence from that floor or auditorium where they are on duty.
87. All attendants shall be readily identifiable to the audience (but this need not entail the wearing of a uniform).
88. The premises shall not be used for a closely seated audience except in accordance with seating plan(s), a copy of which is available at the premises and shall be shown to any authorised person on request.
89. No article shall be attached to the back of any seat which would reduce the clear width of seatways or cause a tripping hazard or obstruction.
90. A copy of any certificate relating to the design, construction and loading of any temporary seating shall be kept available at the premises and shall be shown to any authorised person on request.
91. Sitting on floors shall not be permitted except where authorised in the premises licence or club premises certificate.
92. Waiting or standing shall not be permitted except in areas designated in the premises licence or club premises certificate.
93. In no circumstances shall anyone be permitted to –
- sit in any gangway;
  - stand or sit in front of any exit; or
  - stand or sit on any staircase including any landings.



94. Except as authorised by the premises licence or club premises certificate, no drinks shall be sold to or be consumed by a closely seated audience except in plastic and paper containers.
95. Clothing or other objects shall not be placed over balcony rails or upon balcony fronts.
96. Any special effects or mechanical installation shall be arranged and stored to minimise any risk to the safety of the audience, the performers and staff.
97. Except with the prior written approval of the Council and subject to any conditions, which may be attached to such approval no special effects shall be used on the premises.

Special effects include:

- dry ice machines and cryogenic fog;
  - smoke machines and fog generators;
  - pyrotechnics, including fireworks;
  - real flame;
  - firearms;
  - motor vehicles;
  - strobe lighting;
  - lasers (see HSE Guide The Radiation Safety of lasers used for display purposes [HS(G)95] and BS EN 60825: Safety of laser products);
  - explosives and highly flammable substances.
98. In the case of any other special effects with safety implications prior notification shall be given in writing by the responsible Licensing Authority at least 10 days before the event with details as to their use to enable the Licensing Authority to consider if further inspection by the Fire Licensing Authority is necessary. It may be required that staff trained in fire prevention and extinction be present during any such performance.
  99. Any scenery shall be maintained flame-retardant.
  100. Where a safety curtain is provided, it shall be arranged to protect the audience from the effects of a fire or smoke on stage for sufficient time to enable the safe evacuation of the auditorium.
  101. Where a risk assessment requires a sprinkler or drencher all safety curtains incorporating a drencher, all smoke ventilators and sprinklers (where fitted) shall be maintained unobstructed and in good working order.
  102. Where a stage with a proscenium arch is not equipped with a safety curtain, any curtains provided between the stage and the auditorium shall be heavyweight and be made of non-combustible material or inherently or durably treated flame-retarded fabric.

103. All ceilings in those parts of the premises to which the audience are admitted shall be inspected by a suitably qualified person who will decide when a further inspection would be necessary and a certificate concerning the condition of the ceilings forwarded to the Licensing Authority.
104. Where the potential audience exceeds 250 all seats in the auditorium shall, except in boxes accommodating not more than 8 persons, be either securely fixed to the floor or battened together in lengths of not fewer than four or more than twelve.
105. Where premises used for film exhibitions are not equipped with a staff alerting system the number of attendants present shall be as set out in the table below:

<b>Number of members of the audience present on the premises</b>	<b>Minimum number of attendants required to be on duty</b>
1 – 250	2
And one additional attendant for each additional 250 members of the audience present (or part thereof)	
Where there are more than 150 members of an audience in any auditorium or on any floor	At least one attendant shall be present in any auditorium or on any floor

106. Where premises used for film exhibitions are equipped with a staff alerting system the number of attendants present shall be as set out in the table below:

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

107. Staff shall not be considered as being available to assist in the event of an emergency if they are: -
- the holder of the premises licence or the manager on duty at the premises; or
  - a member of staff whose normal duties or responsibilities are likely to significantly affect or delay his response in an emergency situation; or

- a member of staff whose usual location when on duty is more than 60 metres from the location to which he is required to go on being alerted to an emergency situation.
108. Attendants shall as far as reasonably practicable be evenly distributed throughout all parts of the premises to which the public have access and keep under observation all parts of the premises to which the audience have access.
  109. The staff alerting system shall be maintained in working order and be in operation at all times the premises are in use.
  110. The level of lighting in the auditorium shall be as great as possible consistent with the effective presentation of the film; and the level of illumination maintained in the auditorium during the showing of films would normally be regarded as satisfactory if it complies with the standards specified in BS CP 1007 (Maintained Lighting for Cinemas).
  111. No flammable films shall be allowed on the premises without the prior notification of the Licensing Authority/fire Licensing Authority.

**CONDITIONS**  
**RELATING TO PUBLIC NUISANCE**

112. Noise and vibration shall not be audible outside the premises.
113. The internal LAeq 15min and the Leq 15 min for the 63Hz frequency centred octave band shall not be increased within nearby residential properties (measured with windows at the dwellings either open or closed) as a result of noise emissions from the licensed premises.
114. Windows, doors and fire escapes shall remain closed during proposed entertainment events within the premises
115. Noise generated by amplified music shall be controlled by a noise limiting device set at a level determined by the Local Licensing Authority Environmental Health Officer, such level being confirmed in writing to the Licensee.
116. Noise limiting devices, once set, cannot be reset or adjusted without consultation with the Local Licensing Authority Environmental Health Officer.
117. The lobby doors at the premises shall be kept closed except for access and egress. Door staff shall supervise to ensure that the doors are maintained closed as far as possible when public entertainment is taking place.
118. The use of fireworks and pyrotechnics is restricted to the hours of ..... to .....
119. Internal and external lighting provided for the purpose of customer and staff safety and for the security of the premises shall be so positioned to not cause nuisance to neighbouring or adjoining properties.
120. Lighting associated with activities of entertainment shall be positioned so as not to cause nuisance to neighbouring or adjoining properties.
121. Lighting provided externally to promote advertising of the premises or activities associated with the premises shall be of an intensity such as not to cause nuisance to neighbouring or adjoining properties.
122. Suitable ventilation and extraction systems shall be provided to eliminate noxious odours. Such systems shall be maintained on a regular basis.
123. Premises shall enter into a waste removal agreement with a licensed waste disposal contractor and keep documented evidence of the agreement.
124. Empty bottles shall be stored in a lidded skip within the curtilage of the premises prior to collection. Operationally bottles shall be removed from the public area on a frequent basis and transferred to the skip. It is recommended that transfer to an external skip shall not be undertaken after 11.00pm to minimise noise disturbance to adjoining properties.

125. Provide clear and legible notices displayed at exits and other circulatory areas requesting patrons to leave the premises having regard to the needs of local residents, in particular emphasising the need to refrain from shouting, slamming car doors and the sounding of car horns shall also be discouraged.
126. The premise personal licence holder, designated premise supervisor and door supervisor shall monitor the activity of persons leaving the premises and remind them of their public responsibilities where necessary.

**CONDITONS**  
**RELATING TO THE PREVENTION OF HARM TO CHILDREN**

128. Children under 18 years will not be allowed access to the premises.
129. Children under 12 unaccompanied by an adult over 18 must not be admitted to the premises after 11 pm.
130. Where the Licensing Authority classifies films for the admission of children under 18 years:
- a) Any film must be submitted to the Licensing Authority at least 28 days before it is shown for classification.
  - b) The premises licence holder or club premises certificate holder must adhere to the age restriction imposed.
131. Only films that have been classified by the British Board of Film Classification as U, PG, 12A, 15 or 18 or as classified by any other body designated under section 4 of the Video Recordings Act 1984 or as otherwise classified by the Licensing Authority may be exhibited on the premises. The premises licence holder or club premises certificate holder must adhere to the age restriction in accordance with the following classification:
- “U” Universal - means films suitable for audiences aged 4 years and over
  - “PG” Parental Guidance - means films where some scenes that may be unsuitable for young children
  - “12A” - means films passed only for viewing by persons aged 12 years or older or persons under 12 years when accompanied by an adult
  - “15” - means films passed only for viewing by persons aged 15 years and over
  - “18” - means films passed only for viewing by persons aged 18 years and over
132. Immediately before the exhibition of a film there must be exhibited on screen for at least 5 seconds a representation or written statement of the film’s classification in such a manner as can be easily read by all persons attending the entertainment and also in the case of a trailer advertising any film.
133. Where a film is to be shown that has been classified as 12A, 15 or 18 the licence holder must cause a notice to be displayed, in a conspicuous position, at the entrance to the premises or room in which the film is to be shown reading:

**PERSONS UNDER THE AGE OF [insert as appropriate] CANNOT BE ADMITTED TO ANY PART OF THE PROGRAMME.**

this notice must refer to the oldest age restriction where films of different categories are included in one programme.

134. Children under the age of 18 years shall not have access to the premises (or specified part thereof) during any time when an activity, entertainment or service of an adult and/or sexual nature is provided. For the purposes of this condition entertainment of an adult or sexual nature includes but is not limited to performances involving feigned violence or horrific incidents, entertainment involving strong, foul, offensive or abusive language, nudity, striptease (sometimes referred to as exotic dancing), lap dancing, table dancing, pole dancing, feigned or actual sexual acts or fetishism, or which is likely to offend against good taste or decency or any other entertainment of a similar nature.
135. Entertainment provided wholly or mainly for unaccompanied children shall have:
- At least one attendant per 50 children or part thereof who must be on duty in the area(s) occupied by the children and stationed in the vicinity of each exit and at the head of each stairway
  - Attendants must wear distinctive clothing or suitable armbands
  - Attendants must be present throughout the entertainment and while the audience is entering and leaving the building
136. The licensee shall ensure that all staff employed to supervise children have been properly vetted (by an enhanced Criminal Records Bureau check) and have no convictions that would make them unsuitable to supervise children.
137. The Children (Performances) Regulations 1968 SI No 1728 as amended regulates the performance of children in shows. An adult must supervise a child or children at all times. There must be one supervisory adult for every 12 children. The show venue must be large enough to safely accommodate the child or children backstage. All chaperones and production crew must receive the fire instruction procedures applicable to the venue prior to the arrival of the child or children. You must consider the adverse effects of special effects upon the health and safety of any child or children.
138. Compliance with the Portman Group's Retailer Alert Bulletins is required.