

Appendix B

Full Risk Assessment Template

Guidance

This template is an aide to prospective and existing licence holders to make a full risk assessment of their premises and business in order to discharge their statutory duty to promote the licensing objectives.

Applicants are encouraged to submit an assessment with any new or variation application in order to demonstrate to the licensing authority and assist responsible authorities and other persons that the licence holder is prepared to take all reasonable steps act as a responsible operator and good neighbour.

An applicant is not required to incorporate every good Practice measure into their business, merely demonstrate that they have considered them; if a measure is not applicable, it should be marked as such. For example, a small independent convenience store is very unlikely to need SIA staff so it can be ticked as 'not applicable' (N/A).

However, if a large TOWN public house does not intend to install an appropriate CCTV system, the applicant may indicate that it is not applicable to their business but the applicant is advised to state why it is not necessary. Responsible authorities and / or other persons are entitled to disagree with the applicant's assessment and lodged an objection to the application or seek appropriate conditions.

This approach endorses the foundation of the application process in that each application is considered on its individual merits.

If conditions are offered by an applicant or sought by a responsible authority / other person, the Institute of Licensing's standard conditions should be adopted, when published, whenever possible.

If a good measure is adopted, the applicant should include this in the operating schedule, explaining exactly how it will apply to this particular premise.

Name of premise Premises reference number <i>(If there is one)</i>	
Address	
Contact Mobile telephone numbers Landline number e-mail address	
Date assessment completed	
Name and position of person who completed assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Premises licence holder / proposed premises licence holder / designated premises supervisor (DPS) • Personal licence holder • Legal representative • Licensing representative <i>(Delete as appropriate)</i>

Risk		Good practice measure for general matters	Adopted	N/A	If the measure would normally be adopted, reason(s) why N/A
Lack of knowledge or understanding of the Licensing Act 2003	G1	<p>(a) Well trained staff will contribute to well run premises and a responsible approach to the sale of alcohol, provision of entertainment and late night refreshment. Formal qualifications for your staff, either to personal licence level or to another appropriate standard recognised by bodies such as the British Institute of Innkeepers (BII) would be preferential.</p> <p>(b) All staff should be advised of licensing law in writing before they are allowed to serve alcohol.</p> <p>(c) Training should also be provided on the premises' specific policies relevant to the operation of the business.</p> <p>(d) A record should be kept of the date and name of person trained or advised and be made available for inspection by the police or licensing authority.</p>			

Risk		Good practice measure for the prevention of crime and disorder	Adopted	N/A	If the measure would normally be adopted, reason(s) why N/A
Security in and around the premises	CD1	<p>(a) An alarm or other security measure should be installed at the premises to protect it when closed or empty.</p>			

		<p>(b) Emergency exits should be alarmed when the premises are open to the public so that staff are immediately notified of unauthorised opening or tampering.</p> <p>(c) Any staff or private areas and cellars should be kept locked and secured whilst the premises are open to the public.</p>			
	CD2	<p>(a) CCTV should be installed inside and outside the premises. The cameras should cover all internal areas accessible to the public and areas immediately outside the premises. The date and time settings on the system must be correct.</p> <p>(b) The recordings should be in real time and on hard drive with the availability to copy disks for other agencies such as the police.</p> <p>(c) For analogue systems, tapes should be changed daily and used no more than 12 times.</p> <p>(d) Recordings should be kept for a minimum period of 28 days.</p> <p>(e) Staff should be trained in the maintenance and operation of such systems with a record kept of the date and name of person trained. Records should be made available for inspection by the police or licensing authority.</p> <p>(f) A trained member of staff should be on duty to operate the system whenever the premises are open.</p>			

	CD3	External lighting provides an obvious means of crime deterrence. Care should be taken so that lighting does not impact on neighbours.			
	CD4	<p>(a) Security systems should be integrated so that the alarm, CCTV and lighting work together in an effective manner.</p> <p>(b) The alarm should be linked to a system that will notify the police if it is activated.</p>			
	CD5	<p>(a) Door staff and / or stewards should be employed at the venue supervise admissions and customers inside the venue.</p> <p>(b) Any person performing the role of a door supervisor must be licensed with the Security Industry Authority (SIA) and SIA badges must be clearly displayed whilst working.</p> <p>(c) Door staff should be easily identifiable by wearing a uniform, high visibility jackets or arm bands.</p> <p>(d) Door staff should sign into a register detailing their full SIA licence number, their name, contact details and the time and date their duty commenced and concluded.</p> <p>(e) Stewards and other staff at the premises should also be easily identifiable. Stewards must not be used for supervision of the door.</p>			

	CD6	<p>(a) Effective security policies based on risk assessments can protect your premises, staff and customers from threats, conflict or violence.</p> <p>(b) Security policies should be formulated in consultation with a police crime prevention officer.</p> <p>(c) All staff must be aware of a premises security policy with a record kept of the date and name of person trained. Records should be made available for inspection by the police or licensing authority.</p> <p>(d) Premises should be searched inside and out for suspect packages before, during and after opening hours. Staff should be trained to remain vigilant during opening hours and report any suspicious activity to the Police.</p>			
	CD7	Security reviews should be held regularly and at least every three months with minutes kept.			
	CD8	<p>(a) Daily staff briefing and debriefing will enable licensees to improve working practices in their premises.</p> <p>(b) Briefings can be informal but any problems identified and remedial action taken should be recorded with records kept in the main office.</p>			

Crime and disorder in and around the premises	CD9	<p>(a) Promoted events may attract larger than usual crowds.</p> <p>(b) Such events must have a comprehensive risk assessment undertaken by the licence holder and submitted to the Shepway District Council events team.</p> <p>(c) It is expected that promoters should have obtained the BIIAB level 2 for large scale music events for over 1500 people.</p> <p>(d) In the event that a problem should arise during a promoted event, this should be documented by the licence holder and it is expected that a written debrief will be provided to the Shepway District Council licensing officer and the police licensing officer within 48 hours of the event.</p>			
Crime including conflict, violence or aggression in and around the premises	CD10	<p>(a) Proper management of the door will depend on the size and type of venue. The number of door supervisors should be determined by a risk assessment taking into account the size of venue and the type of crowd the entertainment is likely to attract, but at the very least on a ratio of 1 door supervisor per 50 customers.</p> <p>(b) Consideration should be given to a sufficient provision of male and female door supervisors, but at least one female door supervisor should be used.</p>			
	CD11	A door admissions policy including any age restrictions, expected dress standards or the screening of hand bags should be			

		widely publicised on any promotional material or website and clearly displayed at the entrance to the premises.			
	CD12	<p>(a) Ejecting or refusing entry to persons from the premises if they do not meet your admissions standards or they are known to be violent or aggressive.</p> <p>(b) In such cases, an entry should be made in an incident or log book</p>			
	CD13	<p>(a) A policy to manage capacity should be adopted to prevent overcrowding and patrons possibly becoming aggressive through accidental jostling.</p> <p>(b) For promoted events and large venues, the use of clickers is essential to record the number of patrons inside the premises.</p> <p>(c) For other events or smaller venues, ticket sales or head counts may be appropriate.</p> <p>(d) Consideration should be given to deliberately running below capacity to afford a comfort factor to your patrons and avoid conflict, violence or aggression within the premises.</p> <p>(e) Where a premise holds a special event which is expected to attract a greater than usual number of patrons and in excess of 1000 people, the premises licence holder will be expected to notify the Shepway District Council licensing officer and the police licensing officer licensing team at least 14 days in advance of the event.</p>			

	CD14	<p>(a) Alternatives to glass drinking vessels should be considered to prevent glassware being used as an assault weapon, particularly during promoted events.</p> <p>(b) Drinking vessels made from plastic or polycarbonate would be preferential particularly in outside areas.</p> <p>(c) Where alternatives are not used, there should be a robust glass collection policy in place. This should include regular collection of glassware by staff and prevention of glassware being removed from the premises.</p>			
	CD15	<p>(a) Measures to preserve a crime scene until police arrival, following the outbreak of disorder or any other crime should be clearly documented in a policy.</p> <p>(b) Such a policy should be formulated in consultation with a police crime prevention officer.</p> <p>(c) All staff must receive training on the policy with a record kept of the date and name of person trained. Records should be made available for inspection by the police or licensing authority</p>			
	CD16	<p>(a) Staff training in conflict management should be provided to give them the knowledge and confidence to deal with difficult situations and reduce crime and disorder at the premises.</p>			

		<p>(b) Training should also cover dealing with, logging and reporting incidents if they occur.</p> <p>(c) A record should be kept of the date and name of person trained. Records should be made available for inspection by the police or licensing authority.</p>			
	CD17	Sharing of information with others in the industry. Regular meetings, the use of local radio networks or membership of a local pub / club watch scheme will enable information to be passed on about trouble makers and common problems in the area.			
Drugs and weapons being brought into the premises	CD18	<p>(a) A zero tolerance policy to the use of drugs, including 'legal highs' and carrying of weapons in the premises should be adopted with a clear "<i>No search No entry</i>" message.</p> <p>(b) Posters can be displayed throughout the premises to remind customers of zero tolerance policy.</p>			
	CD19	<p>(a) Effective search policies will minimise the opportunity for drugs and weapons to be brought into licensed premises and lead to drug and weapon seizure if attempts are made.</p> <p>(b) The use of search arches and wands may be appropriate in some cases.</p> <p>(c) Search policies should be formulated in consultation with the police licensing officer.</p>			

		<p>(d) Search policies must be advertised widely on tickets, promotional leaflets and on websites and prominently in the premises entrance and queuing area.</p> <p>(e) Searches should always be carried out in public areas and covered by CCTV.</p> <p>(f) All staff must be trained on search policies with a record kept of the date and name of person trained. Records should be made available for inspection by the police or licensing authority.</p>			
	CD20	Calling the police if customers are suspected of being in possession of drugs or weapons. All staff must be made aware of this requirement.			
	CD21	<p>(a) Seizing, retaining and documenting any drugs or weapons found with a clear audit trail and a process for surrendering them to the police.</p> <p>(b) A search policy should clearly set out procedures that must be followed by staff should they find drugs or weapons during a search including circumstances when the police should be called; the use of tamper proof bags and safe storage of seized items in a lockable box; details that need to be recorded and how / when seized items should be surrendered to the police.</p>			
	CD22	(a) Supervising toilet areas can be effective in discouraging drug selling or use.			

		<p>(b) A toilet attendant may be appropriate for promoted events or on busy nights such as Friday and Saturday.</p> <p>(c) Regular toilet checks such as swabbing should be considered and where conducted, these should be documented with date, time and finding recorded.</p> <p>(d) Removal of flat surfaces in toilet areas can reduce the likelihood of drug misuse.</p>			
	CD23	Drug awareness training should be provided for all staff. A record should be kept of the date and name of person trained. Records should be made available for inspection by the police or licensing authority.			
Theft from premises or lost property	CD24	Bag hooks (Chelsea clips) should be provided to prevent bag snatching.			
	CD25	Clear signage should be displayed throughout the premises about crime prevention and to warn customers of the potential for pickpockets and bag / laptop snatchers.			
	CD26	Property patrols, managed cloakrooms and toilet attendants can be employed to prevent theft from patrons or the premises.			
	CD27	Premises layout and lighting should be considered. Secluded or dimly lit parts of the premises should be avoided as they can encourage crime.			

	CD28	Mirrors used throughout the premise can aid supervision and act as deterrents to thieves.			
	CD29	A lost and found policy should be in place in relation to lost / found property at the premises. The policy should include procedures regarding the logging and disposal of property and in particular any valuable property. Passports and any other ID found should be handed in to any police station.			
	CD30	<p>(a) Carefully positioning alcohol in retail premises can reduce theft from the premises. Alcohol is a key target for shop thieves so it is best not to place alcoholic beverages within the first few metres near the door as this allows thieves to 'grab and run'.</p> <p>(b) It may be helpful for alcohol display areas to be covered by CCTV if possible.</p>			
	CD31	Security tagging any items considered a specific target for theft, particularly alcoholic drinks over a certain price level will deter thieves.			
Disorder from customers queuing to enter the premises or when leaving the premises	CD32	<p>(a) Reduce the potential for excessive queue lines with a well managed and efficient door policy. Long queuing times can cause people to become agitated or aggressive. Searches should therefore be conducted as quickly and effectively as possible.</p> <p>(b) Door staff will be required to refuse entry to premises to customers who do wait outside premises in a quiet and orderly fashion.</p>			

	CD33	<p>(a) A customer dispersal policy can minimise the potential for disorder from customers leaving the premises. A policy should clearly set out measures to avoid a mass exit at the end of the evening such as a gradual change in music style and increasing lighting levels.</p> <p>(b) Sufficient staff should be available at the end of the evening to manage a controlled shut down of the premises and maintain good order as customers leave.</p>			
	CD34	<p>(a) Staff training in preventing disorder should be provided to give them the knowledge and confidence to deal with difficult situations.</p> <p>(b) A record should be kept of the date and name of person trained. Records should be made available for inspection by the police or licensing authority</p>			
Customers getting drunk and dealing with drunken customers	CD35	<p>(a) Drinks promotions should be socially responsible and not encourage excessive drinking.</p> <p>(b) A documented policy on responsible drinks promotions should be in place at the premises and should adhere to industry codes such as those recommended by the British Beer and Pub Association (BBPA) and The Portman Group. This is in addition to adherence with the mandatory licensing condition regarding irresponsible promotions.</p>			

		(c) Any drinks promotion should market the availability of soft drinks.			
	CD36	<p>(a) Staff training on the effects of alcohol and how to spot early signs of customers becoming drunk should be provided to give them the knowledge and confidence to deal with drunken patrons.</p> <p>(b) Staff should be aware of their responsibilities under the Licensing Act 2003 and be able to recognise appropriate 'cut off' points for serving drunken customers, so as to reduce the likelihood of fights or aggressive behaviour.</p> <p>(c) When staff are collecting glasses, they can interact with customers and assess the levels of drunkenness. Any concerns should be reported back to a manager.</p> <p>(d) A record should be kept of the date and name of person trained. Records should be made available for inspection by the police or licensing authority.</p>			
	CD37	A duty of care policy regarding persons suffering adversely from the effects of drink should be in place at the premises. The policy should clearly express that every effort will be made by staff to prevent patrons from deteriorating to an uncontrolled intoxicated extent. All staff must be briefed on the policy.			

	CD38	Drink-aware posters can be displayed in the premises to remind customers of the unit content in alcoholic drinks and the safe alcohol consumption limits.			
Consumption of alcohol on the street and street drinkers	CD39	Restrict the sale of strong beer and cider above 5.5% ABV and the sale of single cans or bottles of beer and cider. Such sales can contribute to anti social behaviour and disorder through the consumption of alcohol on the street and in open spaces by street drinkers or persons who are already drunk.			
Sale of alcohol outside permitted hours	CD40	Lockable shutters can be fitted on display units for alcohol in retail premises, which can be closed and locked at the end of permitted hours.			
Tackling sexual harassment and discrimination	CD41	Staff and SIA operatives training in a zero tolerance policy to sexual harassment and discrimination to deal with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) unwelcome sexual gestures and sexual innuendos confidence to deal with drunken patrons. (b) groping, pinching or smacking someone's body without consent (c) exposing sexual organs to someone (d) entering the opposite sexes toilet 			

		derogatory comments or gestures based on someone's age, gender, race orientation or ability.			
Reporting criminal offences	CD42	Premises licence holders are requested to report all criminal allegations to the police , eg theft, drug possession, fraudulent documentation. It is then a matter for the police as to what is the appropriate action to take.			

Risk		Good practice measure for public safety	Adopted	N/A	If the measure would normally be adopted, reason(s) why N/A
General safety of staff and customers	PS1	<p>(a) A full risk assessment is encouraged taking into account public safety should be carried out at the premises to identify potential hazards posed to staff or customers and setting out precautions to manage the hazards. A risk assessment should be regularly reviewed at least every 12 months.</p> <p>(b) All staff should be made aware of the risk assessment and precautionary measures therein.</p> <p>(c) A copy of the risk assessment should be kept at the premises and made available for inspection.</p>			

	PS2	First aid boxes should be available at the premises and maintained with sufficient in-date stock.			
	PS3	<p>(a) A recognised qualification in first aid should be held by at least one member of staff who should be on duty at all times the premises licence is in use.</p> <p>(b) Other staff should be trained to a basic first aid standard with records kept of the date and name of person trained.</p>			
	PS4	A first aid room or quiet room should be made available to anyone requiring medical attention.			
	PS5	Temperature levels and humidity in venues should be controlled for the comfort and safety of customers. An environment that is too hot or too cold can make customers irritable. Premises should be adequately heated and ventilated to avoid this. This can be achieved through use of air conditioning systems or natural ventilation in non-residential areas. Before installation, please check with the Council's planning department for advice as to whether this is permissible.			
Overcrowding	PS6	A documented capacity should be set for the premises overall and for individual rooms within the premises. Capacity can be determined by a risk assessment in consultation with the fire safety authority. The risk assessment should consider factors such as floor space, numbers of toilets, potential queuing time and available fire exits.			

	PS7	<p>(a) A policy to manage the capacity should be adopted to prevent overcrowding and localised overcrowding.</p> <p>(b) The use of electronic clocking systems, clickers, ticket sales or head counts may be appropriate.</p> <p>(c) Consideration should be given to deliberately running below capacity to afford a comfort factor to your patrons.</p>			
Accumulation and disposal of glasses / drinking vessels	PS8	<p>(a) A glass collection policy should include provisions for regular collection of glassware by staff and the prevention of glassware from being taken into external areas. Glassware should not be allowed to accumulate or cause obstruction.</p> <p>(b) Perimeter checks should be made outside the premises for any glasses or bottles.</p> <p>(c) All staff must be made aware of the glass collection policy and their responsibility for the task.</p>			
	PS9	Spillages and broken glass should be cleaned up immediately to prevent floors from becoming slippery and unsafe.			
	PS10	Bottle bins should be secure at all times and away from public areas.			
Accident or other emergency	PS11	(a) A written policy to deal with all types of accidents and emergency incidents should be in place at the premises.			

incident on the premises		<p>(b) The policy should be based on risk assessments and include matters such as emergency management, contingency planning and evacuation procedures in the event of fire, bomb threats or suspect packages and when to contact emergency services.</p> <p>(c) Evacuation responsibilities and roles should be clearly communicated to staff, routes and exits should be well defined and evacuation plans exercised regularly.</p> <p>(d) A copy of the fire risk assessment should be kept at the premises and made available for inspection by the fire authority and licensing authority.</p>			
	PS12	A fire detection system should be in place at the premises and should be fully functional at all times. The system should be tested regularly with records kept and made available for inspection.			
	PS13	<p>(a) Means of escape in case of any emergency must be clearly visible, unobstructed and well maintained including areas outside exits leading to a place of ultimate safety such as the street.</p> <p>(b) Checks should be carried out before opening each day to ensure that exits are unlocked and unobstructed.</p>			
	PS14	Equipment should be checked and maintained regularly with a record kept of the date and findings of the checks.			

	PS15	<p>(a) Staff training in fire safety and any premises safety policy should be provided for all staff to give them the knowledge and confidence to deal with emergency situations, including location of equipment, utilities, services and layout of premises. Training should include how to use fire extinguishers.</p> <p>(b) Records should be kept of the date and name of person trained and made available for inspection.</p>			
	PS16	An accident book should be kept in order to record all accidents or incidents and made available for inspection.			
Drug use or drink spiking	PS17	<p>(a) A zero tolerance policy to the use of drugs in the premises should be adopted.</p> <p>(b) Posters can be displayed throughout the premises to remind customers of the zero tolerance policy.</p>			
	PS18	Refusing entry to anyone who appears to be showing signs of drug use and contacting the emergency services in appropriate circumstances. In such cases, an entry should be made in an incident log book.			
	PS19	<p>(a) A duty of care policy regarding persons suffering adversely from the effects of drugs should be in place at the premises. The policy should include drug awareness training for all staff so that they can recognise the effects of controlled drugs and provide medical attention where necessary.</p>			

		(b) All staff must be briefed on the policy. A record should be kept of the date and name of person trained.			
	PS20	<p>(a) Prevent the possibility of drink spiking by offering various anti-drink spiking products to customers.</p> <p>(b) If a customer suspects that their drink has been spiked, you should report it to the police immediately. A process for this should be clearly set out in your duty of care policy.</p>			
	PS21	A 'chill out' area should be provided. This should be cooler and quieter than rest of venue.			
Smoking on the premises	PS22	Staff should be aware of their responsibilities regarding smoke-free legislation and for monitoring compliance.			
Safety of customers when leaving the premises	PS23	Discourage drink driving by promoting schemes such as designated driver, with notices clearly displayed throughout the premises.			
	PS24	<p>(a) Display information to customers with regards to safe options for travelling home. Information should include access to licensed taxi cabs or licensed private hire vehicles, the location of taxi ranks and public transport facilities including night bus options.</p> <p>(b) Provide a free taxi phone service and a safe waiting area for customers inside the premises.</p>			

	PS25	<p>(a) A 'chill out' period at the end of an evening can allow a slow dispersal from the premises allowing door staff to gain a handle on problem individuals, preventing arguing over taxis or congregation at takeaways and clashes with groups from other venues.</p> <p>(b) Provision of food and non alcoholic drinks during a chill out period can be effective in allowing customers to sober up before leaving the premises.</p>			
	PS26	<p>(a) Increased lighting inside the premises should be considered towards the end of an evening to affect the alertness of customers before they leave the premises.</p> <p>(b) Increased external lighting particularly in car parks under the direct control of the licence holder will provide added safety for customers as they leave the premises. Care should be taken so that lighting does not impact on neighbours, particularly in and close to established residential areas.</p>			

Risk		Good practice measures for the prevention of public nuisance	Adopted	N/A	If the measure would normally be adopted, reason(s) why N/A
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Music, singing and speech noise breakout from the premises	PN1	<p>(a) A noise management policy should be in place that sets out sound attenuation measures to prevent or control music, singing and speech noise breakout from the premises.</p> <p>(b) The policy should be based on the findings of an acoustic consultant's assessment.</p> <p>(c) All staff should be trained on the content of the policy to ensure a commitment to good noise management. A record should be kept of the date and name of person trained and made available for inspection by the licensing authority or environmental health responsible authority.</p> <p>(d) DJs, event promoters or other entertainment providers should be made aware of the policy in advance of any performance.</p>			
	PN2	<p>(a) Windows and doors should be kept closed whilst the premises licence is in use to prevent noise breakout. Ventilation should be provided by mechanical means.</p> <p>(b) Windows should be sound insulated.</p> <p>(c) Emergency exits should be sealed acoustic doors.</p> <p>(d) A lobbied area should be provided at the entrance and exit to the premises.</p> <p>(e) Doors should be fitted with self closing devices.</p>			

	PN3	<p>(a) A sound limiting device should be installed, set and sealed at a level approved by an acoustic consultant.</p> <p>(b) The sound limiting device should be used at all times that relevant regulated entertainment is taking place, including all externally promoted events.</p> <p>(c) Only the premises licence holder or a nominated deputy and the designated premises supervisor should have access to the sound limiting device.</p>			
	PN4	<p>(a) Locate entertainment facilities such as DJ booth, stage and loud speakers away from doors and windows.</p> <p>(b) Rubber speaker mounts can be used to minimise structure borne noise.</p>			
	PN5	<p>(a) Methods for monitoring noise should be included in a noise policy. Methods could range from simple perimeter checks and listening tests by the licence holder / staff to a detailed measurement taken by a qualified consultant using sound measuring equipment.</p> <p>(b) Noise monitoring should actively be carried out on a regular basis and in particular when a new form of entertainment is introduced at the premises, when alterations are made to the premises or when a complaint is made directly to the venue.</p>			

	PN6	<p>(a) A log book should be kept of any noise monitoring carried, the findings and any remedial action taken. The log should indicate whether it was routine noise monitoring or the result of a complaint.</p> <p>(b) The log book should be made available for inspection by the licensing authority or environmental health responsible authority.</p>			
	PN7	A contact telephone number should be made available to local residents and businesses which they can use to report noise disturbances to a responsible person at the venue as and when they occur. The phone line should be available at all times the licence is in use.			
Noise and nuisance from customers arriving and leaving the premises	PN8	<p>(a) Reduce the potential for excessive queue lines with a well managed and efficient door policy.</p> <p>(b) Long queues should be avoided and any queues should be directed away from residential properties.</p> <p>(c) Queues should be actively managed by door staff, especially later in the evening, to keep noise to a minimum. Rowdy behaviour from people queuing to get in should not be tolerated.</p>			

		<p>(d) Door staff should refuse entry to anyone behaving in an anti-social way.</p> <p>(e) Restrict admittance or re-admittance to the premises after 23:00.</p>			
	PN9	<p>(a) A customer dispersal policy can minimise noise disturbance to local residents from customers leaving the premises. A policy should clearly set out measures to avoid a mass exit at the end of the evening.</p> <p>(b) A gradual change in music style and reduction in volume, for example quiet or mellow music towards the end of an evening and increasing lighting levels can help to reduce the potential for rowdy behaviour.</p> <p>(c) Sufficient staff should be available at the end of the evening to manage a controlled shut down of the premises and maintain good order as customers leave.</p>			
	PN10	<p>(a) Display prominent notices close to the exit doors, requesting patrons to leave the premises and quickly and quietly.</p> <p>(b) Display notices in car parks reminding patrons that they are in a residential area and to leave quickly and quietly and not to slam doors, rev engines, sound horns or play loud music.</p>			

		(c) Make announcements at the end of an evening, requesting patrons to (i) leave the premises and area quickly and quietly (ii) to use toilet facilities before leaving.			
	PN11	<p>(a) Provide a free taxi phone service and an internal waiting area for customers to prevent noise disturbance to neighbours.</p> <p>(b) Steps should be taken to ensure that any taxi operators used and all their drivers are aware that they should arrive and depart as quietly as possible and should not sound their horns or leave engines idling unnecessarily.</p>			
Noise and nuisance from customers using external areas such as beer gardens or forecourts	PN12	Display prominent signs in external areas such as beer gardens and forecourts asking customers to keep noise to a minimum.			
	PN13	Restrict the use of external areas after 22:00 if premises are in a residential area.			
	PN14	<p>(a) Door supervisors or staff should regularly monitor and manage external areas to ensure that customers are not causing a disturbance to local residents.</p> <p>(b) For private forecourts, a physical barrier such as a rope should be used to mark the boundary of the area outside the premises where customers are allowed.</p>			

		<p>(c) Limit the number of smokers permitted outside at any one time after a certain time.</p> <p>(d) Discourage smokers from loitering outside by not permitting them to take their drinks with them and removing external furniture after a certain time.</p> <p>(e) Locate smoking areas away from residential premises.</p> <p>(f) Do not permit customers to congregate on and block the public highway to passers by.</p>			
Noise from staff and entertainment providers leaving the premises	PN15	Staff and performers who depart late at night or in the early hours of the morning when the business has ceased trading, should conduct themselves in such a manner as to avoid causing disturbance to nearby residents. This includes the loading and unloading of artists' equipment.			
Noise and disturbance caused by deliveries, collections and waste disposal	PN16	Commercial deliveries, collections and storage / disposal of waste , including beer deliveries, refuse collections and storage / disposal of waste and recyclables in external areas should be restricted to normal working hours between 08:00 and 18:00 Monday to Friday.			

Litter and waste around the premises	PN17	<p>(a) Flyers should not be distributed outside the premises by the licence holder or any staff employed by the licence holder.</p> <p>(b) Licence holders should ensure that promoters of events at their premises do not distribute flyers outside the premises.</p>			
Litter collection	PN18	<p>(a) Procedures should be in place for the prompt collection of street litter generated by the premises for example flyers, cigarette butts or food wrappers.</p> <p>(b) Regular patrols of the area outside the premises should be undertaken by staff to clear any litter attributable to the premises.</p> <p>(c) Use wall or floor mounted cigarette bins in designated smoking areas for customers.</p>			
Disturbance from external lighting	PN19	External lighting for the premises should be turned off after the premises are closed to the public.			
Noise or odours from plant and machinery	PN20	Plant and machinery should not cause nuisance to local residents by way of noise, odours or vibration. Acoustic measures such as screening, enclosures, anti-vibration mounts, silencers or timing clocks should be used if necessary.			

Risk		Good Practice Measure for Protection of Children from Harm	Adopted	N/A	If the measure would normally be adopted, reason(s) why N/A
Children accessing licensed premises	CH1	<p>(a) A documented policy setting out measures to protect children from harm should be in place at the premises. The policy should consider all activities associated with the premises including the sale of alcohol and the provision of regulated entertainment and when children should be allowed on or restricted from the premises.</p> <p>(b) All staff including door staff and bar staff should be trained on the policy.</p>			
	CH2	<p>(a) Restrict access to children depending on the nature of the business and / or circumstances.</p> <p>(b) The admission of children can be restricted up until a specified time in the evening.</p> <p>(c) The admittance of children can only be permitted if they are accompanied by an adult.</p>			
Underage sales of alcohol	CH3	<p>(a) Operate a strict 'No ID, No Sale' policy. 'Challenge 25' scheme serves as a reminder to staff of the need to be vigilant in preventing underage sales and to customers that it is against the law for anyone under 18 to purchase alcohol.</p>			

		<p>(b) A 'Challenge 25' scheme gives staff additional support and encouragement to ask for ID from any person appearing to be under 25 years of age to prove that they are over 18.</p> <p>(c) Only accept photographic driving licences, passports or PASS (Proof of Age Standards Scheme) cards approved as means of ID. If you accept other forms of ID such as EU National ID cards, these must bear a photograph, date of birth and holographic mark.</p> <p>(d) Use till prompts to remind staff to ask for proof of age.</p> <p>(e) Prominently advertise the scheme in your premises so that customers are aware, in particular, display proof of age signs at the point of sale.</p>			
	CH4	Display posters at the premises stating that it is an offence to purchase alcohol on behalf of an underage person (proxy sales).			
	CH5	Adverts or promotions for alcohol should not appeal to young persons.			
	CH6	(a) Keep a refusals book (or refusal button on EPOS – Electronic Point of Sale) on the premises and ensure it is completed whenever a sale is refused to a person who cannot prove they are over the age of 18.			

		<p>(b) The book should contain the date and time of the incident, a description of the customer, the name of the staff member who refused the sale, and the reason the sale was refused.</p> <p>(c) The book should be made available to police and authorised council officers on request.</p> <p>(d) The book should be reviewed on a regular basis to see if any patterns emerge.</p>			
	CH7	<p>(a) Staff training in the age related sections of the Licensing Act 2003 should be provided to all door, bar and till staff. This includes the ability to competently check customers' identification where necessary.</p> <p>(b) A record should be kept of the date and name of person trained.</p>			
Access to age restricted films	CH8	<p>(a) Adequate provisions for restricting children from viewing age restricted films should be in place at the premises.</p> <p>(b) Staff should be trained to check ages at point of sale and prior to entry to a screening room to ensure that admission of children to films is in accordance with the recommendations of the British Board of Film Classifications (BBFC).</p>			

Access to age restricted gaming machines	CH9	Age restricted gaming or vending machines should have suitable signage setting out the age restrictions and should be in full view of staff for monitoring.			
Access to entertainment of an adult nature	CH10	Children under the age of 18 should be excluded from the premises or part of the premises when specified activities such as adult entertainment are taking place.			
	CH11	Adverts for entertainment of an adult nature should not be displayed externally on the premises or in any part of the premises internally where they can be seen by young persons.			