

Licensing Act 2003

Code of Good Practice for Licensed Premises

Introduction

The Licensing Act 2003 (the Act) focuses on the promotion of four statutory licensing objectives which must be addressed when licensing functions are undertaken. The four licensing objectives are:

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

Aim of the code

The aim of this code is to provide applicants and licensees with guidance on good practice for the promotion of the four licensing objectives which are paramount considerations at all times. The code is consistent with the Home Office guidance issued under Section 182 of the Act and with the Council's Statement of Licensing Policy. It outlines what the Licensing Authority and its responsible authority partners expect in practical terms from applicants when completing their operating schedules and from licensees when operating their premises under the terms of a premises licence.

Applicants and licensees are expected to make a proactive commitment to preventing problems from occurring at licensed premises through the adoption of this code.

Risks associated with licensed premises

Risks associated with licensed premises can vary dependent on the premises type and characteristics, the design, layout and general environment, the location, the policies in place and the events being held there.

This code identifies many of the possible risks associated with the sale of alcohol and the provision of entertainment or late night refreshment and sets out good practice measures to mitigate those risks. It provides a key mechanism for the promotion of the licensing objectives, for well-run premises and a responsible approach to the provision of alcohol, entertainment and late night refreshment. (For larger outdoor / indoor events, guidance can be found in a number of government departments documents including HSE Event guide, Guide to Safety at Sports Grounds and Managing Crowds Safely. Further details can be found on www.hse.gov.uk/event-safety . The authority also has a Safety Advisory Group whose aim is to promote, encourage and help organisers to stage safe and successful events.).

It is recognised that not every risk will be relevant to every premises and it is unlikely that any one premises will need to address all of the measures. Indeed, some premises may only need to introduce one or two measures or in many cases the premises already have in place a number of good practices to promote the Licensing Objectives.

This code cannot anticipate every possible risk, problem or circumstance that may arise from licensed premises, neither does it restrict an applicant or licence holder from promoting the licensing objectives through alternative means.

How will the code be used?

Applicants and licensees

A proactive and preventative approach is a key aspect of good management at licensed premises. The licensing authority therefore expects applicants to have regard to this code when completing their operating schedule. The Licensing authority expects licensees to have regard to this code when considering additional operational measures.

The licensing authority and responsible authorities

The Code is not a statutory document but it will be taken into consideration and be used by the Licensing Authority and responsible authorities as follows:

- when offering advice to applicants either at the design and planning stage including pre-application stage;
- when responding to licence applications where the licensing objectives have not been adequately addressed in the operating schedule;
- as a first point of dealing with licensed premises encountering problems, to raise standards to promote the licensing objectives in those premises and avoid further problems; and
- for the review of licences where there is evidence that licensees have not promoted the licensing objectives.

Dealing with problem premises

Problems or concerns with licensed premises will be identified and flagged up at an early stage and advice will be offered to licensees with a view to improving standards at their premises and to prevent or minimise subsequent problems.

Where problems have been identified, the licensing authority and responsible authorities will agree appropriate measures from the code with the licence holder to be implemented at the premises. We call this an "Action Plan". The aim of the code is to avoid the need for enforcement action, such as prosecution or review, but it will not replace enforcement action where it is necessary.

General – all four licensing objectives

This Code provides guidance on good practice for the general promotion of all four licensing objectives at licensed premises. It is intended to help those applying for new licences or variations to existing licences in completing their operating schedules. It is also designed to guide licensees on the general promotion of the licensing objectives after a licence has been granted.

Licensees and their staff have responsibility for the effective and safe management of their premises and the promotion of the four licensing objectives. Training is the key to giving licence holders, premises managers and staff the knowledge and skills to deal with and manage risks associated with licensed premises. Training should be provided to all staff and should be about both preventing and managing problems occurring at premises. Training should be regularly updated.

Risk	Good Practice measure
Lack of knowledge or understanding of the Licensing Act 2003	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.

	<p>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>All staff should be advised of licensing law in writing before they are allowed to serve alcohol.</p> <p>Training should also be provided on premises specific policies relevant to the operation of the business.</p> <p>Staff should be briefed on the Licensing conditions attached to a premises licence and fully understand the terms of the licence.</p> <p>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>
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Prevention of crime and disorder

The main causes of crime and disorder in licensed premises arise from inadequate security provisions, poor design and layout, the type of event being promoted, overcrowding and customers being drunk or under the influence of drugs. This can result in theft, conflict, violence and anti-social behaviour. It is therefore recommended that applicants and licensees take a proactive approach to preventing and managing crime and disorder from their premises.

All applications for new licences and variations should address the steps proposed to prevent crime and disorder and this is best achieved through a premises risk assessment. Alcohol can be a significant contributory factor to levels of crime and disorder in an area. Good management and good practice along with adequate physical controls can make an important difference to the level of alcohol related crime at premises. Such measures should be reflected in the operating schedule.

For new premises or the refurbishment of existing premises, preventative measures should be factored in during the planning and design stage. Consideration should be given to the design and layout of the premises to minimise the potential for crime and disorder. Useful information can be found in documents such as 'Secured by Design'.

Licence holders should have clear documented policies and procedures in place which identify all crime and disorder risks associated with their premises and the measures implemented to prevent, manage and respond to those risks.

Risk	Good practice measure
<p>Security in and around the premises</p>	<p>Emergency exits should be alarmed when the premises are open to the public so that staffs are immediately notified of unauthorised opening or tampering.</p> <p>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. The recordings should be in real time and on hard drive with the availability to copy disks for other agencies such</p>

	<p>as the police. Recordings should be kept for a minimum period of 28 days. 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. A trained member of staff should be on duty to operate the system whenever the premises are open.</p> <p>External lighting provides an obvious means of crime deterrence. Care should be taken so that lighting does not impact on neighbours.</p> <p>Door staff and/or stewards should be employed at the venue to supervise admissions and customers inside the venue.</p> <p>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>Door staff should be easily identifiable by wearing a uniform, high visibility jackets or arm bands.</p> <p>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>Stewards and other staff at the premises should also be easily identifiable. Stewards must not be used for supervision of the door.</p> <p>Daily staff briefing and debriefing will enable licensees to improve working practices in their premises.</p> <p>Briefings can be informal but any problems identified and remedial action taken should be recorded with records kept in the main office.</p>
Crime including conflict, violence or aggression in and around the premises	<p>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 100 customers.</p> <p>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> <p>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.</p> <p>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. In such cases, an entry should be made in an incident or log book.</p>

	<p>Policy to manage capacity should be adopted to prevent overcrowding and patrons possibly becoming aggressive through accidental jostling.</p> <p>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>Alternatives to glass drinking vessels should be considered to prevent glassware being used as an assault weapon, particularly during promoted events or sporting events.</p> <p>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> <p>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. Training should also cover dealing with, logging and reporting incidents if they occur.</p> <p>Records 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> <p>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.</p>
<p>Drugs and weapons being brought into the premises</p>	<p>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. All staff must be briefed on the policy. A record should be kept of the date and name of person trained.</p> <p>A zero tolerance policy to the use of drugs and carrying of weapons in the premises should be adopted with a clear “no search no entry” message.</p> <p>Posters can be displayed throughout the premises to remind customers of zero tolerance policy, especially in the toilet areas of the premises.</p> <p>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. 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>Search policies should be formulated in consultation with Gwent Police, currently the police have formulated such a policy.</p> <p>Searches should always be carried out in public areas and covered by CCTV.</p> <p>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> <p>Calling the police if customers are suspected of being in possession of drugs or weapons. All staff must be made aware of this requirement.</p> <p>Seizing, retaining and documenting any drugs or weapons found with a clear audit trail and a process for surrendering them to the Police. (Currently Gwent Police has a written procedure)</p> <p>Supervising toilet areas can be effective in discouraging drug selling or use. Toilet attendant may be appropriate for promoted events or on busy nights such as Friday and Saturday.</p> <p>Security or staff should can check the toilet areas every 30 to 60 minutes or so and this should be recorded.</p> <p>Removal of flat surfaces in toilet areas can reduce the likelihood of drug misuse.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Disorder from customers queuing to enter the premises or when leaving the premises</p>	<p>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>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>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> <p>Staff training in preventing disorder should be provided to give them the knowledge and confidence to deal with difficult situations. Records 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>

<p>Customers getting drunk and dealing with drunken customers</p>	<p>Drinks promotions should be socially responsible and not encourage excessive drinking. 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> <p>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>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>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
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Public Safety

The carrying on of licensable activities in particular the provision of alcohol and some types of entertainment can increase risks to the safety of the public (including performers) attending licensed premises. It is therefore recommended that applicants and licensees take a proactive approach to protecting and managing public safety at their premises.

All applications for new licences and variations should address the steps proposed to promote public safety and this is best achieved through a premises risk assessment.

For new premises or the refurbishment of existing premises, preventative measures should be factored in during the planning and design stage. Consideration should be given to the design and layout of the premises to achieve the highest possible standard of safety.

Licence holders should have clear documented policies and procedures in place which identify all public safety risks associated with their premises and measures implemented to prevent, manage and respond to those risks.

Risk	Good practice measure
<p>General safety of staff and customers.</p>	<p>Full risk assessment 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.</p> <p>Templates can be found on the Health and Safety Executive website and on the Communities and Local Government website. A risk</p>

	<p>assessment should be regularly reviewed at least every 12 months. All staff should be made aware of the risk assessment and precautionary measures therein. A copy of the risk assessment should be kept at the premises and made available</p> <p>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>First aid room or quiet room should be made available to anyone requiring medical attention.</p> <p>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. In larger venue where people are dancing air condition can be used to ensure people overheat.</p> <p>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. All staff must be briefed on the policy. A record should be kept of the date and name of person trained.</p>
Overcrowding	<p>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	<p>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>Perimeter checks should be made outside the premises for any glasses or bottles. All staff must be made aware of the glass collection policy and their responsibility for the task.</p> <p>Spillages and broken glass should be cleaned up immediately to prevent floors from becoming slippery and unsafe.</p> <p>The use of plastic or polycarbonate glasses are recommended where there is provision of dancing.</p>
Drug use or drink spiking	<p>A zero tolerance policy to the use of drugs in the premises should be adopted. Posters can be displayed throughout the premises to remind customers of the zero tolerance policy.</p> <p>Refusing entry to anyone who appears to be showing signs of drug use and contacting the emergency services in appropriate</p>

	<p>circumstances. In such cases, an entry should be made in an incident log book.</p> <p>Prevent the possibility of drink spiking by offering various anti drink spiking products to customers.</p> <p>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> <p>'Chill out' area should be provided. This should be cooler and quieter than rest of venue.</p> <p>First Aid Room may also be made available.</p>
<p>Safety of customers when leaving the premises</p>	<p>A 'chill out' or wind down 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>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> <p>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>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.</p> <p>Care should be taken so that lighting does not impact on neighbours, particularly in and close to established residential areas.</p>

Prevention of public nuisance

Excessive noise and nuisance from licensed premises is a major concern for persons living or working in the area. It is therefore recommended that applicants and licensees take a proactive approach to preventing and managing public nuisance from their premises.

All applications for new licences and variations should address the steps proposed to prevent public nuisance. Where entertainment or other potentially noisy activity is planned, a noise assessment should be carried out. For some premises, the assessment will need to be carried out by a suitably qualified consultant.

For new premises or the refurbishment of existing premises, preventative measures should be factored in during the planning and design stage. Consideration should be given to the structure and layout of the premises and equipment both internally and externally, to ensure that the premises are fit for purpose. Sound attenuation measures can include wall linings, acoustic curtains and acoustic treatment to mechanical ventilation or air conditioning systems. Consideration should also be given to historical noise problems at the premises with measures put in place to prevent them from recurring.

Licence holders should have clear documented policies and procedures in place which identify all public nuisance risks associated with their premises and measures implemented to prevent, manage and respond to those risks. Licence holders should also engage with local residents and businesses on a regular basis to ensure that they are being good neighbours and dealing with problems as they arise.

These good practice measures are suggested options to prevent public nuisance, they do not remove the local authorities duties under section 79 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.

Risk	Good Practice measure
<p>Entertainment and patrons' noise</p>	<p>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>The policy should be based on the findings of an acoustic consultant's assessment.</p> <p>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>DJs, event promoters or other entertainment providers should be made aware of the policy in advance of any performance.</p> <p>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. Windows should be sound insulated. Emergency exits should be sealed acoustic doors. A lobbied area should be provided at the entrance and exit to the premises. Doors should be fitted with self-closing devices.</p> <p>Sound limiting device should be installed, set and sealed at a level approved by an acoustic consultant. The sound limiting device should be used at all times that relevant regulated entertainment is taking place, including all externally promoted events. Only the premises licence holder or a nominated deputy and the designated premises supervisor should have access to the sound limiting device.</p> <p>Locate entertainment facilities such as DJ booth, stage and loud speakers away from doors and windows. Rubber speaker mounts can be used to minimise structure borne noise.</p> <p>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>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>

	<p>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>The log book should be made available for inspection by the licensing authority or environmental health responsible authority.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Noise when entering/leaving</p>	<p>Reduce the potential for excessive queue lines with a well-managed and efficient door policy.</p> <p>Long queues should be avoided and any queues should be directed away from residential properties.</p> <p>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. Door staff should refuse entry to anyone behaving in an anti-social way. Restrict admittance or re-admittance to the premises.</p> <p>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>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>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> <p>Display prominent notices close to the exit doors, requesting patrons to leave the premises and quickly and quietly.</p> <p>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> <p>Make announcements at the end of an evening, requesting patrons to leave the premises and area quickly and quietly.</p> <p>Provide a free taxi phone service and an internal waiting area for customers to prevent noise disturbance to neighbours.</p>

	<p>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>
<p>Noise in external areas such as beer gardens or smoking areas</p>	<p>Display prominent signs in external areas such as beer gardens and forecourts asking customers to keep noise to a minimum.</p> <p>Restrict the use of external areas after 11pm if premises are in a residential area.</p> <p>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>Limit the number of smokers permitted outside at any one time after a certain time.</p> <p>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>Locate smoking areas away from residential premises.</p> <p>Do not permit customers to congregate on and block the public highway to passers-by.</p>
<p>Noise and disturbance caused by deliveries, collections and waste disposal</p>	<p>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 8am and 6pm Monday to Friday.</p>
<p>Litter and waste around the premises</p>	<p>Flyers should not be distributed outside the premises by the licence holder or any staff employed by the licence holder.</p> <p>If flyers are distributed they should be littered picked at the end of trading.</p> <p>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>Regular patrols of the area outside the premises should be undertaken by staff to clear any litter attributable to the premises.</p> <p>Use wall or floor mounted cigarette bins in designated smoking areas for customers.</p>

Protection of children from harm

The carrying on of licensable activities in particular the provision of alcohol and some types of entertainment can increase risks of harm to children attending licensed premises. It is therefore

recommended that applicants and licensees take a proactive approach to protecting and managing the well-being of children at their premises.

All applications for new licences and variations should address the steps proposed to protect children from harm and this is best achieved through a premises risk assessment.

Licence holders should have clear documented policies and procedures in place which identify all age restricted risks at their premises and measures implemented to prevent, manage and respond to those risks.

Risk	Good Practice measure
Children accessing licensed premises	<p>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. All staff including door staff and bar staff should be trained on the policy.</p> <p>Restrict access to children depending on the nature of the business and / or circumstances. The admission of children can be restricted up until a specified time in the evening.</p> <p>The admittance of children can only be permitted if they are accompanied by an adult</p>
Underage sales of alcohol	<p>Operate a strict ‘No ID – No Sale’ policy. ‘Challenge 21’ 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>‘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>Only accept photographic driving licences, passports or PASS (Proof of Age Standards Scheme) cards approved as means of ID. Use till prompts to remind staff to ask for proof of age.</p> <p>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> <p>Display posters at the premises stating that it is an offence to purchase alcohol on behalf of an underage person (proxy sales).</p> <p>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> <p>The book should contain the date and time of the incident, a description of the customer, the name of the staff member who</p>

	<p>refused the sale, and the reason the sale was refused.</p> <p>The book should be made available to Police and authorised Council officers on request and should be reviewed on a regular basis to see if any patterns emerge.</p> <p>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>A record should be kept of the date and name of person trained.</p>
Access to age restricted films	<p>Adequate provisions for restricting children from viewing age restricted films should be in place at the premises. 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>