

COMMITTEE:	Cabinet
DATE:	6th March 2002
SUBJECT:	Review of Joint Liquor Licensing Strategy; Proposed Joint Alcohol Licensing Policy
REPORT OF:	Commercial Services Manager, Environmental Health
Ward(s):	All
Purpose:	To seek Members approval for the proposed Joint Alcohol Licensing Policy.
Contact:	Douglas Lindsay, Commercial Services Manager, Telephone 01323 415375 or internally on extension 5375.
Recommendations:	Cabinet is recommended to adopt the new Joint Alcohol Licensing Policy, drawn up in liaison with Sussex Police, as set out in Appendix 1.

1.0	<u>Introduction</u>
1.1	The first Eastbourne Borough Council and Sussex Police Joint Liquor Licensing Strategy was approved by Policy and Resources Committee on 23 rd September 1998, to be reviewed 3 yearly. It is attached as Appendix 2. The review was requested by the Town Centre Action Group.
1.2	The Strategy arose as a consequence of opposing views by Sussex Police and the Council to intoxicating liquor applications made to Eastbourne and Hailsham Licensing Court, now part of Sussex Eastern Petty Sessional Area (Sussex Eastern PSA), for two proposed large public houses. The Council supported the applications for economic development reasons, whereas Sussex Police opposed them because of alcohol-related public order concerns.

1.3	The aim of the Strategy was to reduce alcohol-related crime and disorder by providing a framework for a sustainable diversity of licensed premise types.
1.4	The Strategy identified the types of licensed premises for which intoxicating liquor licence applications would not be opposed. These are family public houses, restaurants, off-licences, café style full on licences and small character pubs.
1.5	Larger public houses with a capacity of over 200 patrons would not generally be supported by the joint signatories in the town centre. Applications for such premises outside the town centre would be viewed on individual merit.
2.0	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Proposals for Revised Eastbourne Borough Council Sussex Police Joint Alcohol Policy</u></p>
2.1	The proposed Joint Alcohol Licensing Policy, set out in Appendix 1, builds on the current Strategy for planning use class A3 (food and drink). The scope is widened to include:
2.1.1	extensions to licensed area of existing premises;
2.1.2	nightclubs and similar premises providing public entertainment
2.1.3	disturbance to residents from noise and anti-social behaviour
2.2	The proposed Policy includes new criteria for consideration when determining responses to first-time intoxicating liquor licence applications and to extensions to premises. These criteria may also be applicable to consideration of planning and entertainment licence applications, subject to the limitations of the applicable legislation.

2.3	The proposed Policy also includes a working draft of good practice guidance for adoption by licensees for their own benefit, their customers and the community as a whole.
2.4	Two alterations to the criteria require particular explanation.
2.4.1	A large premises is now defined as one with a net public floor space of more than 150m ² . This removes the arguments as to the maximum number of customers that can be accommodated in any premises which will vary, dependant on a number of factors including layout, shape of rooms, the number of seats and tables and gaming machines. Premises with a public floor space of 150m ² could accommodate up to 300 customers, although in practice, capacity is likely to be substantially lower due to the above factors. The new definition bridges the Joint Strategy definition of large premises, more than 200 customers, and the Sussex Police definition, more than 300 customers.
2.4.2	Large premises can be accommodated providing they are sufficiently geographically spread and subject to satisfying other criteria. The distance of at least 400m apart, measured by the shortest pedestrian route, reflects other national guidance that indicates 400m is a reasonable walking distance. This provides a safety net that would make it unlikely that large groups of people leaving different venues would be drawn together thus increasing the potential for public disorder.
2.5	The Policy incorporates the Sussex Police Policy Relating to Premises Licensed for the Sale and/or Consumption of Intoxicating Liquor and has been drawn up with regard to:
2.5.1	Eastbourne Borough Plan 2001 to 2011 Revised Deposit Draft, November 2001, Chapter 10 Town Centre;
2.5.2	Eastbourne Borough Council Economic Development Strategy 1998-2001, Evening Economy and Community Safety;

2.5.3	The Justices' Clerks' Society Good Practice Guide on Licensing 1999 as adopted by Eastbourne and Hailsham Magistrates Court.
2.5.4	The Home Office alcohol-related crime web-site and recent conference papers on alcohol-related crime and disorder
3.0	<u>Consultations</u>
3.1	This Policy was prepared in consultation with Sussex Police. It has been circulated to the Crime Reduction Partnership, Town Centre Action Group, Chairman of Planning and Licensing Committee, the Clerk to the Licensing Justices, Pubwatch members, Director of Planning, Regeneration and Amenities, Director of Tourism and Leisure, Head of Planning and Head of Community and Economic Development. There have been no objections to the Policy; observations have been taken into account.
3.2	The Clerk to the Justices proposes the establishment of a Forum for the Council, Sussex Police and East Sussex Fire Brigade to consider licensing issues. This will assist with implementation of the Policy. Any other observations will be reported verbally.
4.0	<u>Human Resource and Financial Implications</u>
4.1	There are no significant implications.
5.0	<u>Community Safety</u> <u>Environmental Human</u> <u>Rights and Youth</u> <u>Issues</u>
5.1	These are addressed in the report.
6.0	<u>Anti- Poverty Issues</u>

6.1	There are none.
7.0	<u>Summary</u>
7.1	The proposed Policy builds on the current Strategy with our principal partner, Sussex Police. It incorporates the Sussex Police Intoxicating Liquor Policy, adds new criteria and aims to develop the partnership approach through liaison, sharing of information and involvement of licensees.
7.2	There is no single solution to the achievement of a reduction in alcohol-related crime and disorder in and around licensed premises. The Policy therefore allows for further measures to reduce alcohol-related crime and disorder from licensed premises.
Douglas Lindsay Commercial Services Manager	
<p>Background Papers:</p> <p>The Background Papers used in compiling this report were as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eastbourne Borough Plan 2001 to 2011 Revised Deposit Draft, November 2001, Chapter 10 Town Centre. 2. Eastbourne Borough Council Economic Development Strategy 1998-2001, Evening Economy and Community Safety. 3. The Justices' Clerks' Society Good Practice Guide on Licensing 1999 as adopted by Eastbourne and Hailsham Magistrates' Court. 4. Brighton and Hove Local Alcohol Strategy Conference of 26th October 2001 including Brighton and Hove planning policies, a national conference entitled Bottling it Up: Tackling Alcohol-Related Crime and Disorder which I attended on 19th December 2001. 5. Home Office Action Plan -Tackling Alcohol Related Crime, Disorder and Nuisance; and various documents on the Home Office alcohol-related crime web-site. 6. British Crime Survey 2000. 7. Westminster City Council Responsible Management Scheme. 8. Chief Medical Officer Annual Report 2001. <p>To inspect or obtain copies of background papers please refer to the contact officer listed above.</p>	

Eastbourne Borough Council and Sussex Police

Joint Alcohol Licensing Policy

1. Introduction

1.1 Alcohol consumption is part of our culture. The diverse range of places licensed for alcohol consumption on the premises is a significant aspect of adult social life.

1.2 The down side is that there is an indisputable link between excessive alcohol consumption and public disorder particularly late night. The British Crime Survey 2000 indicated that 19% of all violent incidents occurred in or around pubs and clubs. This rises to 31% for violent incidents where the offender is a stranger. People are drinking more and at a younger age. The alcohol content of some drinks is increasing. There is a market led trend towards mass volume vertical drinking (MVVD) whereby tables and seating are removed in public houses to provide a greater customer capacity, associated with discounted drinks and drink-as-much-as-you-like promotions. In addition the Chief Medical Officer reports that the worrying trend for teenagers to drink larger quantities of alcohol encouraged by “designer drinks,” has resulted in a rise in deaths in young people from cirrhosis of the liver.

1.3 Within the current legal framework a robust policy is needed which provides the opportunity for innovation and diversity of licensed premises whilst tackling alcohol related crime, disorder and associated problems.

2. Policy Aims

2.1 The aims of this Joint Alcohol Licensing Policy are:

2.2.1 a reduction in alcohol related crime and disorder, the fear of crime and improvement of community safety; and

2.2.2 a reduction in disturbances from noise and anti-social behaviour arising from licensed premises;

2.2.3 sustainable development of our economy through a diverse range of licensed premises which attract customers with different attitudes to alcohol consumption;

2.2.4 improving the ambience of the town centre.

2.3 The Policy links with other measures aimed at reducing alcohol-related crime and disorder, including education of young people on responsible drinking and the proposed street drinking ban.

3. Policy Implementation

3.1 The aims will be implemented through:

3.1.1 the Sussex Police Policy Relating to Premises Licensed for the Sale and/or Consumption of Intoxicating Liquor, set out in Annex 1. When considering diversity of premises, subject to satisfying other criteria, favourable consideration will be given to applications for:

- a. Family friendly public houses that provide facilities and an environment for families with younger children, including substantial interior smoke free areas.
- b. Small character public houses.
- c. Café bars, which supply food and a full range of non-alcoholic drinks throughout the licensed hours to customers seated at tables, with no provision for patrons to stand and drink;

3.1.2 criteria for New Licences and Extensions to Premises, set out in Annex 2, to be considered in conjunction with Annex 1;

3.1.3 a Good Practice Guidance for Licensees, a working draft of which is set out in Annex 3. Licensees will be invited to sign up to the Guide. The licensing justices will be notified of any licensees who decline to sign up or fail to implement it;

3.1.4 liaison, discussion, meetings, joint visits and the sharing of information between the Council, Sussex Police and licensing justices;

3.1.5 enforcement of statutory requirements and licence conditions;

3.1.6 consultation with and provision of advice to licensees.

3.2 No significant changes are proposed to current application and liaison arrangements. Implementation will result in more detailed considerations of the issues and closer working relationships.

3.3 The alcohol licensing application process mirrors the planning application process. Applications for new, variations, renewals or transfers of alcohol licences are notified to the Clerk to the Licensing Justices, Sussex Police and the Head of Environmental Health as proper officer for the Council. Applications received by the Head of Environmental Health that include drawings are forwarded internally to Development Control and Building

Control. The Council and Sussex Police respond as appropriate to the Clerk to the Justices. The Licensing Justices take into account any representations, which may also be made by the public, when determining the applications.

3.4 Applications for planning permissions for use class A3 food and drink are notified by the Development Control Manager to the Head of Environmental Health and also to Sussex Police, where there may be alcohol licence considerations.

4. Policy Review

4.1 In view of the development of best practice aimed at reducing alcohol related crime and disorder, minor changes to the Policy to enable continued effective implementation including adoption of best practices will be agreed between Sussex Police and the Head of Environmental Health in consultation with relevant parties. Significant proposals which effect the direction of the Policy will be decided by Cabinet.

4.2 The next planned review date is February 2005.

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Annex 1

Sussex Police Policy Relating to Premises Licensed for the Sale and/or Consumption of Intoxicating Liquor

This policy supports:

- The purpose of Sussex Police:

To reduce the number of incidents which require an intervention by Sussex Police and/or from other social agencies.

- The aims of all local authority community safety strategies is:

The reduction of crime and disorder and improvement of community safety.

There is an indisputable link between drunkenness and public disorder/anti-social behaviour, and allowing the unrestricted proliferation of licensed premises will exacerbate both the above.

One of the functions of all local authorities is to consider planning applications for new licensed premises. Section 17(1) of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 requires local authorities, when exercising their functions, to consider the effect on crime and disorder in its area and to do all that it reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder. This is supported by Sussex Police, who, when considering applications for new licensed premises, or for variations of liquor licences, will take account of:

- The effect on the local community in terms of crime and the fear of crime;
- The effect on the ability to provide effective policing to the area as a whole.

Any application is likely to attract police objections if there is a belief that granting the application would adversely affect either of these. Dependent on circumstances, objections may be raised when application is made for one or more of the following:

- planning permission;
- a public entertainment licence;
- a liquor licence.

The form that any objection might take, be it to the granting of the application or to its granting with or without conditions, will be decided in individual cases. However, the following four principles will be considered in every application.

Diversity of Premises

This attempts to ensure that there is a mix of the different types of licensed premises, from café bars to night-clubs, particularly in areas where there is a high density of such premises. It will provide resilience against changing trends and attract a more diverse range of customers from different age groups and with different attitudes to alcohol consumption. It gives potential for positively changing the ambience of the town or an area of it. This in turn may have a positive effect in reducing people's fear of crime.

Geographical Spread and Concentration of Licensed Premises

Spreading the siting of large venues (those with a capacity in excess of 300 people) reduces the problems of dispersing large numbers of people leaving premises in close proximity at the same time. Taxi and bus queues can be flashpoints for public disorder and violence. A good geographical spread, coupled with increased taxi ranks and bus stops near venues, reduces waiting time and the potential for crime and disorder.

Sussex Police will not object to an application on the basis that a particular area cannot sustain more licensed premises on commercial grounds. However, objections may be raised if the concentration of licensed premises within an area reaches a point where the level of policing required begins to adversely affect the policing of any area within Sussex.

Time Spread

Relaxing the closing of larger venues, whilst restricting the sale of alcoholic drinks to the present times will aid dispersal and help to prevent the large build-up of people that happens around traditional closing time. A high concentration of people leaving licensed premises at one time in one place provides the circumstances in which crime and disorder are likely. The extension of closing time may also help to reduce the effects of alcohol consumption.

Care, Control and Supervision of Premises

The police may support other statutory agencies in their concerns about the suitability of premises. This would include anything which could adversely affect public safety, such as building structure, fire risk or hygiene.

The police will suggest crime prevention measures in relation to, for example, the internal layout of the premises, CCTV, lighting and security staff. The police may ask for conditions which support such measures to be imposed when planning or licensing applications are granted, eg. type of licence, capacity, opening time restrictions.

The effective management and supervision of a venue is a key factor in reducing crime and disorder, both within it and outside. The police will consider the suitability of applicants, objecting to the application where appropriate. Following the grant of a licence the management and supervision of the premises, in so far as it might impact on crime and disorder, will continue to be monitored.

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Annex 2

Criteria for Consideration Applications for New Licenses or Extensions to Licensed Premises

These criteria should be considered in conjunction with Annex 1.

1. Large cafés, bars, public houses and restaurants having a capacity of 150m² or greater public floor space, i.e. excluding corridors, lobbies, toilets and stairwells will not be opposed providing they meet the following criteria:

a. The premises will not be within 400 metres of another establishment falling into the above category, measured by the shortest practical pedestrian route between the existing and proposed premises, evidence to be supplied by the applicant;

b. The premises do not or will not operate within or abutting premises containing residential accommodation, except that occupied by staff of the premises, evidence to be supplied by the applicant;

c. The use will not be likely to cause nuisance or an increase in disturbance to nearby residents by reason of noise from within the premises;

d. The use is unlikely to result in increased levels of public disorder or nuisance and disturbance to nearby residents as a result of people leaving the premises late at night and dispersing to transport and other destinations, having regard to the location of the premises in relation to other similar establishments, the customer capacity, on or off site parking facilities and public transport facilities;

e. Service to seated customers only.

1.2 Exceptions will be considered for premises that operate as a restaurant or café only and not a public house or bar, provided that closing times in relation to other similarly large venues in the vicinity are staggered to avoid large numbers of people dispersing from an area at the same time and that capacity in excess of 150m² customer floor space is restricted to people who are taking meals on the premises and seated at tables.

1.3 Cafés, bars, public houses and restaurants that have 150m² or less of customer floor space, i.e. excluding corridors, lobbies, toilets and stairwells, will not be opposed providing they meet criteria c and d above:

2. Nightclubs and similar premises that open later than normal permitted hours and have a net customer floor space of in excess of 150m², i.e. excluding corridors, lobbies, toilets and stairwells, will not be opposed providing they meet the following criteria:

a. the premises will not be within 400 metres of another establishment falling into the above category, the distance to be measured by the shortest pedestrian route between the existing and proposed premises;

b. the premises do not or will not operate within or abutting premises containing residential accommodation, except that occupied by staff of the premises;

c. the use will not be likely to cause disturbance from noise from within the premises, having regard to the location of the premises and the type of building in which it is accommodated;

d. is unlikely to result in increased levels of public disorder or nuisance and disturbance to nearby residents as a result of people leaving the premises late at night and dispersing to transport and other destinations, having regard to the location of premises in relation to similar establishments, customer capacity, on or off street parking;

e. the location is within easy walking distance of late night public transport and serviced taxi ranks.

2.1 Smaller nightclubs and similar premises will have to meet all of the above criteria except a.

2.2 The signatories will seek to ensure that nightclubs in close proximity of each other have differing closing times in order to avoid congregation of people dispersing at the same time.

2.3 Nightclubs located some distance from residential areas may be permitted longer public entertainment opening times in conjunction with licensing conditions which ensure that times for alcohol consumption are significantly more restricted.

3. Licence Conditions and Undertakings

3.1 Conditions and undertakings may be recommended to the licensing justices as appropriate to help achieve the aims of this Policy. Conditions and undertakings could include:

- a. Licensing hours
- b. Service to seated customers only
- c. Floor space restricted to people taking meals seated at tables
- d. Maximum number of customers on the premises
- e. Restriction on use of beer gardens and other external areas
- f. Door supervisors engaged to be registered with the Council
- g. Use of toughened glass or plastic drinking vessels
- h. Membership of pub/club watch and radio link.

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Annex 3

Good Practice Guidance for Licensees

Working Draft – 29.01.02

1. Introduction

1.1 This guidance supports the Eastbourne Borough Council Sussex Police Joint Alcohol Policy. It applies to premises licensed for the sale of alcohol for consumption on the premises. Licensees are invited to sign up to and implement the Guidance. Non-compliance with the Guidance which is not resolved and reduces the effectiveness of this Policy may result in action against the licensee(s) including an application to revoke the licence.

2. Risk Assessments

2.1 Premises shall have risk assessments that cover all aspects of safety of staff, customers and other persons on the premises from crime and disorder on the premises

3. Training of Licensees

3.1 Licensees, supervisory and bar staff shall be adequately trained and/or experienced to ensure the safety of employees, customers and other persons on the premises to enable the aims of the Policy to be achieved. The training shall include recognition of aggressive and suspicious behaviour and dealing with difficult situations. The training should enable serving staff to effectively deal with intoxicated customers and drunkenness.

3.2 Licensees who engage door supervisors should themselves also be trained in accordance with the Door Supervisors Registration Scheme.

Note: New licensees are required to successfully complete the British Institute of Innkeeping Course of one day duration, which is primarily concerned with licensing law, as a condition of holding an intoxicating liquor licence.

4. Recording of Incidents of Crime and Disorder.

4.1 Licensees shall record and map details of incidents of crime and disorder on the premises including the date, time and location of the incident, the name(s) of the perpetrator(s) and victim(s) to identify hot spots and take action to reduce the number of such occurrences. Improvements may involve monitoring, supervision, exclusions from the premises and safer design.

5. Care of Victims of Crime or Disorder.

5.1 Licensees shall adopt adequate measures to assist customers who have been victims of crime or disorder. Such measures can include taking the victim to a private room or office; allowing free use of the telephone to contact the police, friend or cancel credit cards; recording the details; and obtaining a full description of the perpetrators.

6. Prevention of Consumption of Intoxicating Liquor by Young People

6.1 Licensees shall adopt a scheme agreed by the Crime Reduction Partnership which requires photographic proof of age of young people, to prevent consumption of alcohol by customers that are not of a legal age so to do.

7. Prevention of Overcrowding of Premises and Disorder

7.1 Licensees shall, when required, determine the maximum number of customers who may occupy the premises, in order to prevent overcrowding and consequent disorder or anti-social behaviour either on or in the vicinity of the premises. Advice shall be sought from East Sussex Fire Brigade on the maximum safe number for the premises.

Note: This is a current requirement for places that have entertainment licenses. Licensees should also determine the maximum number as part of their fire safety risk assessment.

8. Promotion of Responsible Drinking

8.1 Licensees shall encourage responsible drinking to prevent drunkenness and consequent disorder on or in the vicinity of the premises. Licensees shall not participate in schemes or promotions that encourage excessive consumption of alcohol.

9. Prevention of Injuries from Glassware

9.1 Licensees of public houses and nightclubs are encouraged to:

- serve all drinks in toughened glass or plastic drinking vessels, except drinks served in original bottles;
- replace drinks served in glass bottles with plastic bottles when available from suppliers;
- take adequate measures to prevent removal of drinking vessels including opened bottles from the premises.

Note: Service of drinks in toughened glass or plastic drinking vessels is a current requirement for late opening places licensed for public entertainment; an extension of the scheme to all pubs and clubs with public entertainment licences will be considered in 2002.

10. Door Supervision

10.1 Licensees who engaging door supervisors are encouraged to deploy only those registered with the Council.

Note: Nightclubs must already engage Council registered door supervisors. An extension of the scheme to all pubs with public entertainment licences and new large pubs is due for consideration in 2002.

11. Pub/Club Watch; Radio Link

11.1 Licensees in the town centre area shall be encouraged to join and actively support the Pub/Club Watch scheme and participate in Radio Link.

Note: It is proposed to make this a public entertainment licence requirement for town centre pubs and nightclubs holding public entertainment licences in 2002.

12. Preventing Neighbourhood Noise

12.1 Licensees shall take active steps to prevent disturbance to people in the neighbourhood from noise arising from use as licensed premises.

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Appendix 2.

Eastbourne Borough Council

Sussex Police East Downs Division

Joint Liquor Licensing Strategy

Eastbourne has a variety of licensed premises and there have been conflicting arguments put forward in the past by the signatory organisations and other groups and individuals when proposals are brought forward for new licensed premises. Generally these conflicts come to light most often when a proposal arises for a development within the broadly defined town centre although these issues have been rehearsed when Planning Applications and Liquor Licence Applications have been made in peripheral areas.

Consequently this strategy is primarily aimed at the Town Centre of Eastbourne.

This strategy is not designed to cover late night opening or Public Entertainment Licensing which are seen as separate issues. This strategy is intended to assist in the process of analysis that is gone through when applications for new licensed premises are received.

This Strategy may have to be modified if the expected Government White Paper is introduced and becomes

law. There is merit however in working towards a strategy prior to the issue being laid down in statute as Eastbourne would be better placed to respond to the White Paper if we have an agreed strategy

Licensed premises are a fact of life. They are a unique part of the British culture. Continual efforts to curb or resist licensed developments would be unwise and likely to fail. The effect of such a strategy would be that Eastbourne would only get the new licensed premises that would result from very determined applicants who have the resources to take applications to expensive appeals. This effectively denies the opportunity for innovative developments that could suit the town and leaves the existing premises without effective competition. This is an unhealthy environment for trade. A better approach is to agree a strategy that serves the interests of the town and judge applications against the criteria agreed. This openness would encourage inward investment, contribute to the regeneration of the town and strengthen the case for rejection of applications that do not fit the criteria.

This Strategy has been developed by the above named organisations in order that they present a united view on future licence applications and planning applications for change of use. The starting point is the Eastbourne Borough Plan which was adopted by Eastbourne Borough Council in January 1998. The Borough Plan does not deal specifically with licensed premises although reference is made to restaurants and cafes, Class A3 (food and drink) uses. This strategy aims to build upon the recommendations of the Borough Plan.

“Family” Public Houses

Eastbourne town centre lacks licensed premises that are attractive to families with younger children. As a method of breathing life into the town centre outside normal shopping hours, the signatories would like to see developed one or more family pubs which could follow the “Beefeater” theme. In particular, separate facilities for families with children will be required and such facilities should be non-smoking.

Restaurant Licences/Off Licences

Both organisations are not opposed to the grant of new licences of these types.

Cafe Style Full On Licences

This type of premises is popular on the continent of Europe but is not often seen in mainland Britain. The concept revolves around serving alcohol with or without food only to patrons when they are seated at tables. Drinks are served by staff who collect them from a central servery but this servery cannot be accessed by patrons. The full range of alcohol and non-alcoholic drinks are served and there is no facility for patrons to stand and drink. Both signatory organisations subscribe to the principle of trying to develop such a facility(ies) in the town centre of Eastbourne subject to finding suitable private sectors partners. At this stage the signatories do not envisage limiting the size of such facilities which, for example, in Brussels can be very large. It is felt that such a facility in Eastbourne would be a positive asset to the tourism offer and should be allowed to open on to a pedestrian area with smart tables and chairs and waiter/waitress service.

Character pubs

Applications for full on licences for small (up to 100 patrons) character pubs constructed following a theme will be allowed in the town centre without objection.

Larger Pubs

So called “Super Pubs” having a capacity for over 200 patrons will not generally be supported by the signatories in the town centre. Applications for such large premises outside the town centre will be viewed on their individual merits.

Other New Applications

Applications for new licences that do not fall into the above mentioned categories will be discussed by the signatories and this document will be updated with the agreed policy reached.

Multi Agency Activity on Targeted Properties

Sussex Police and Eastbourne Borough Council have worked together to enforce the law by multi agency co-operation with great effect. Such co-operation is to be encouraged in the future and both organisations will meet on a regular basis to discuss the conditions in licensed premises in Eastbourne in order to target more effectively each organisation's resources.

Licensing Hours

Current law allows licensed premises to remain open during the day and there are no proposals to change this. The opening hours of on-licensed premises are currently:

Monday to Saturday	10am - 11pm
Sunday and Good Friday	12noon - 10.30pm
Christmas Day	12noon – 3pm, 7pm – 10.30pm

Further discussions will ensue on whether these hours need extending. It should be noted that it is anticipated that licensed premises will be allowed to remain open for 24 hours on New Year's Eve 1999.

This document was put before Eastbourne Borough Council Policy and Resources Committee on 23 September 1998. The recommendation that the Strategy be adopted was agreed.

N.M. Kinnish

September 1998

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