



Haverling

L O N D O N B O R O U G H

LICENSING SUB-COMMITTEE (SPARKLING FOOD & WINE)

AGENDA

2.30 pm	Wednesday 11 January 2012	Council Chamber, Town Hall, Main Road, Romford.
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Members 3: Quorum 2

COUNCILLORS:

Peter Gardner (Chairman)
Denis Breading
Linda Trew

For information about the meeting please contact:
Richard Cursons
Richard.cursons@haverling.gov.uk; 01708 432430

AGENDA ITEMS

1 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE AND ANNOUNCEMENT OF SUBSTITUTE MEMBERS

(if any) - receive

2 DECLARATION OF INTERESTS

Members are invited to declare any interest in any of the item on the agenda at this point of the meeting. Members may still declare an interest in an item at any time prior to the consideration of the matter.

3 CHAIRMAN'S ANNOUNCEMENT

The Chairman will announce details of the arrangements in case of fire or other events that might require the meeting room or building's evacuation.

4 REPORT OF THE CLERK (Pages 1 - 6)

5 REPORT OF THE LICENSING OFFICER (Pages 7 - 44)

Application for a premises licence for Sparkling Food & Wine, 4 Elm Parade, St Nicholas Avenue, Hornchurch, RM12 4RH.

**Ian Buckmaster
Committee Administration & Member Support
Manager**

**LICENSING
SUB-COMMITTEE**

REPORT

11 January 2012

Subject Heading:

Procedure for the Hearing: Licensing Act 2003

Report Author and contact details:

Richard Cursons (01708) 432430
e-mail: Richard.cursons@havering.gov.uk

Members are advised that, when considering application for a premises licence, the following options are available to them by virtue of the Licensing Act 2003, Part 3, section 35, paragraphs 3 and 4:

"Where relevant representations are made, the authority must

- (a) hold a hearing to consider them, unless the authority, the applicant and each person who has made such representations agree that a hearing is unnecessary, and
- (b) having regard to the representations, take such steps as it considers necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives.

The steps are:

- a) modify the conditions of the licence
- b) reject the whole or part of the application

and for this purpose, the conditions of the licence are modified if any of them is altered or omitted or any new condition is added."

The Sub-Committee will also wish to note that, if none of these steps is required, the application must be granted.

Assuming that the Sub-Committee is satisfied that a hearing is required, then the following procedural steps are recommended. The Licensing Act 2003 (Hearings) Regulations 2005 will govern the arrangements for the hearing of the application now under consideration. This report accords with the requirements of that Act and the Regulations, and in particular Regulations 21-25 (procedure at the hearing).

1. Membership of the Sub-Committee:

- 1.1 The Sub-Committee comprises three members of the Licensing Committee, with a quorum of two members. **Unless there are objections, in the absence of three members, the hearing shall proceed with the quorum of two.**
- 1.2 A members of the Licensing Committee will be excluded from hearing an application where he or she:
- 1.2.1 has considered an application in respect of the premises in the previous 12 months as a Member of the Regulatory Services Committee; or
 - 1.2.2 is a Ward Councillor for the Ward in which the premises, subject to the application, are located; or
 - 1.2.3 is a Ward Councillor for a Ward which is likely to be affected by the application or;
 - 1.2.4 has a personal interest in the application.

2. Roles of other participants:

- 2.1 The Legal Advisor is not a party to the hearing. The role of the Legal Advisor is to provide legal advice relating to the application and submissions.
- 2.2 The Clerk is not a party to the hearing. The role of the Clerk is to record the hearing and the decisions of the Sub-Committee, and ensure efficient administration

3. Representation validation meeting:

- 3.1 Prior to this hearing, the Sub-Committee Chairman will have met the Legal Advisor and/or Clerk to determine whether further clarification is required of any issues contained in the application or any representation.
- 3.2 During this preliminary meeting no decision will have been made or discussion held regarding the substantive merits of the application or representations.

4. Location and facilities:

- 4.1 All hearings will be heard at the Havering Town Hall unless otherwise directed.
- 4.2 Interpreters will be provided by the Council on request, provided notice is given at least five working days before the hearing.

5. Notification of attendance:

- 5.1 The Chairman will enquire of the parties who is in attendance and the parties will indicate their names (and, where relevant, whom they represent). A register will be circulated before the commencement of the hearing on which the applicant, his/her advisers and companions and all interested parties (and/or their representatives) will be asked to record their attendance.

6. Procedural matters:

- 6.1 Prior to the commencement of the hearing, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee will orally inform the parties whether their applications to have certain people attend the hearing (e.g. witnesses) have been granted or refused. Note this relates to people other than those attending on behalf of a party in the capacity as a representative of the party.
- 6.2 Prior to the commencement of the hearing the Chairman of the Sub-Committee will outline the procedure to be followed at the hearing. This will normally be as follows:

Introduction of the application:

The Licensing officer will outline:

- details of the application and relevant representations received from the parties;
- relevant legislation ;
- relevant Licensing Policy; and
- the time limit in which the Council must reach a determination.

Documentary evidence:

- Documentary or other information in support of applications, representations or notices should be provided to the Clerk of the Sub-Committee at least 7 clear working days before the hearing. If this information is produced at the hearing it will only be taken into account by the Sub-Committee if the Sub-Committee and all the parties consent to its submission. Permission to have this information included in the hearing should be requested at the beginning of the hearing before any oral submissions have been made.
- Statements made by people in support of a party's representation who are not present at the hearing, must be signed by the maker, dated and witnessed by another person. The statement must also contain the witness's full name and occupation.

Representations:

- The chairman will invite each of the parties at the hearing or their representative sequentially to address the Sub-Committee and call any person/s to whom permission has been granted to appear. Each party will be allowed a maximum period of 10 minutes in which to address the Sub-Committee and call persons on his/her behalf.
- This 10 minute period is where each party has the opportunity to orally address the Sub-Committee and clarify any points in which the Sub-Committee has sought clarification prior to the hearing. This 10 minute period should be uninterrupted unless a member of the Sub-Committee or Legal Advisor considers that the speaker is making submissions that are irrelevant, frivolous or vexatious.
- Members of the Sub-Committee may ask questions of any party, at any time during the proceedings. Time taken in dealing with a Member's question will not be taken into account in determining the length of time available to the party in question to make their representation.

The sequence in which each of the parties will be invited to address the Sub-Committee will normally be in the order of:

- the Chief Officer of Police;
- the Fire Authority;
- the Health and Safety at Work Enforcing Authority;
- the Local Planning Authority;
- the Local environmental Health Authority;
- the Local Weights and Measures Authority;
- the Authority Responsible for the Protection of Children from Harm;
- a navigation or other authority responsible for waterways; and
- any other party that has submitted representations in respect of the application, certificate, notice or other matter appearing before the Sub-Committee;
- the party that has submitted the application, certificate, notice or other matter appearing before the Sub-Committee.

At the discretion of the Sub-Committee the above order may be varied.

Cross-Examination:

Where witnesses have been permitted by the Sub-Committee to speak at the hearing on behalf of a party, permission must be sought from the Sub-Committee before another party can ask the witness questions. This process of questioning is normally referred to as cross-examination. The Sub-Committee will allow cross-examination only where it is necessary to assist it in considering the representations or application.

Relevance:

Information submitted at the hearing must be relevant to the applications, representations, or notice and the promotion of the licensing objectives. The Chairman of the Sub-Committee is entitled to exclude any information it considers to be irrelevant whether presented in written or oral form. The licensing objectives are:

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

7. Failure of parties to attend the hearing:

- 7.1 If a party, who has not given prior notice of his/her intention not to attend the hearing, is absent from the hearing the Sub-Committee may either adjourn the hearing or hold the hearing in the party's absence. Where the hearing is held in the absence of a party, the Sub-Committee will still consider the application, representation or notice submitted by that party.

8. Adjournments and extension of time:

- 8.1 The Sub-Committee may adjourn a hearing to a specified date or extend a notice period except where it must make a determination within certain time limits in the following specific applications:
- Applications for conversion of existing licences where the Sub-Committee must make a determination within 2 months of the application first being received. In default of a decision being made the application will be treated as being granted;
 - Applications for variation of existing licences where the Sub-Committee must make a determination within 2 months of the application first being received. In default of a decision being made the application will be treated as being rejected;
 - Applications for conversion of existing club certificates where the Sub-Committee must make a determination within 2 months of the application being first received. In default of a decision being made the application will be treated as being granted;
 - Applications for variation of existing club certificates where the Sub-Committee must make a determination within 2 months of the application being first received. In default of a decision being made the application will be treated as being rejected;
 - Applications made by holders of justices' licences for personal licences must be determined within 3 months of the application first being

received. In default of a decision not being made within this period the application will be treated as being granted;

- Review of premises licences following closure orders where the Sub-committee must make a determination within 28 days of receiving notice of the closure order.

9. Sub-Committee's determination of the hearing:

- 9.1 At the conclusion of the hearing the Sub-Committee will deliberate in private accompanied by the Clerk and the Legal Advisor who will be available to assist the Sub-Committee with any legal problems but will not participate in any decision making of the Sub-Committee.
- 9.2 The Sub-Committee will normally make its determination and announce its decision at the end of the hearing.
- 9.3 Where all parties have notified the Sub-Committee that a hearing is not required the Sub-Committee must make its determination within 10 working days of being given notice that the hearing is not required.

10. Power to exclude people from hearing:

- 10.1 The public are entitled to attend the hearing as spectators. However, the Sub-Committee may exclude any person from the hearing including any person assisting or representing a party where:
- it considers that the public interest would be best served by excluding the public or the individual person from the hearing; or
 - that person is behaving in a disruptive manner. This may include a party who is seeking to be heard at the hearing. In the case where a party is to be excluded, the party may submit to the Sub-Committee in writing any information which they would have been entitled to give orally had they not been required to leave the hearing.

11. Recording of proceedings:

- 11.1 A written record of the hearing will be produced and kept for 6 years from the date of the determination of the hearing.

12. Power to vary procedure:

- 12.1 The Sub-committee may depart from following any of the procedures set out in this document if it considers the departure to be necessary in order to consider an application, notice or representation.



LICENSING SUB-COMMITTEE

REPORT

11th January 2012

Subject heading:

Sparkling Food & Wine
4 Elm Parade St Nicholas Avenue
Hornchurch RM12 4RH
Premises licence application
Paul Jones, Licensing Officer
5th floor Mercury House, x 2692

Report author and contact details:

This application for a premises licence is made by Mr Mehmet Ali Coktas under section 17 of the Licensing Act 2003. The application was received by Havering's Licensing Authority on 14th November 2011.

Geographical description of the area and description of the building

This premises is a purpose built shop in a parade in Elm Park located in a mixed commercial/residential area within the boundary of St Andrews ward. Residential properties are located above the parade of shops. A map of the immediate area is attached.

Details of the application

The applicant has applied for the following:

Supply of alcohol (off sales), hours premises open to the public		
Day	Start	Finish
Monday	08:00	23:00
Tuesday	08:00	23:00
Wednesday	08:00	23:00
Thursday	08:00	23:00
Friday	08:00	23:00
Saturday	08:00	23:00
Sunday	08:00	23:00

Comments and observations on the application

The applicant acted in accordance with regulations 25 and 26 of *The Licensing Act 2003 (Premises licences and club premises certificates) Regulations 2005* relating to the advertising of the application. The required public notice was installed in the 23rd November 2011 edition of the Yellow Advertiser.

Havering's Licensing Policy determines that St Andrews ward is subject to a saturation policy with regard to premises licensed to supply alcohol. Policy 017 states:

It is the LLA's policy to refuse applications in the St Andrews ward area for pubs and bars; late night refreshment premises offering hot food and drink to take away; off licences and premises offering facilities for music and dancing other than applications to vary hours with regard to Licensing policy 012.

Summary

There was one representation against this application from a responsible authority, namely the Metropolitan Police.

Details of representations

Valid representations may only address the following licensing objectives:

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

Interested parties' representations

There were three representations from interested parties supporting this application for a variety of reasons.

Responsible authorities' representations

The Metropolitan Police make representation against this application. The Police contend that *the applicant has not satisfactorily addressed the steps he intends to take to promote the four licensing objectives particularly when addressing the prevention of crime & disorder and the protection of children from harm.*

There were no representations from any other responsible authority.

Paul Jones
Licensing Officer
London Borough of Havering

10893

**Application for a premises licence to be granted
under the Licensing Act 2003**

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Before completing this form please read the guidance notes at the end of the form.
If you are completing this form by hand please write legibly in block capitals. In all cases ensure that your answers are inside the boxes and written in black ink. Use additional sheets if necessary.

You may wish to keep a copy of the completed form for your records.

I/We Mehmet Ali Coktas
(Insert name(s) of applicant)

apply for a premises licence under section 17 of the Licensing Act 2003 for the premises described in Part 1 below (the premises) and I/we are making this application to you as the relevant licensing authority in accordance with section 12 of the Licensing Act 2003

Part 1 – Premises Details

Postal address of premises or, if none, ordnance survey map reference or description 4 Elm Parade St Nicholas Avenue			
Post town	Homchurch, Essex	Post code	RM12 4RH

Telephone number at premises (if any)	
Non-domestic rateable value of premises	£8600

Part 2 - Applicant Details

Please state whether you are applying for a premises licence as
Please tick yes

- a) an individual or individuals * please complete section (A)
- b) a person other than an individual *
 - i. as a limited company please complete section (B)
 - ii. as a partnership please complete section (B)
 - iii. as an unincorporated association or please complete section (B)
 - iv. other (for example a statutory corporation) please complete section (B)
- c) a recognised club please complete section (B)
- d) a charity please complete section (B)

- e) the proprietor of an educational establishment please complete section (B)
- f) a health service body please complete section (B)
- g) a person who is registered under Part 2 of the Care Standards Act 2000 (c14) in respect of an independent hospital please complete section (B)
- h) the chief officer of police of a police force in England and Wales please complete section (B)

* If you are applying as a person described in (a) or (b) please confirm:

Please tick yes

- I am carrying on or proposing to carry on a business which involves the use of the premises for licensable activities; or
- I am making the application pursuant to a
 - statutory function or
 - a function discharged by virtue of Her Majesty's prerogative

(A) INDIVIDUAL APPLICANTS (fill in as applicable)

Mr <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mrs <input type="checkbox"/>	Miss <input type="checkbox"/>	Ms <input type="checkbox"/>	Other Title (for example, Rev)	
Surname Coktas			First names Mehmet Ali		
I am 18 years old or over <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					Please tick yes
Current postal address if different from premises address		325 Porters Avenue			
Post Town	Dagenham, Essex		Postcode	RM9 4LX	
Daytime contact telephone number			07742 963309		
E-mail address (optional)					

SECOND INDIVIDUAL APPLICANT (if applicable)

Mr <input type="checkbox"/>	Mrs <input type="checkbox"/>	Miss <input type="checkbox"/>	Ms <input type="checkbox"/>	Other Title (for example, Rev)	
Surname			First names		
I am 18 years old or over <input type="checkbox"/>					Please tick yes

Current postal address if different from premises address			
Post Town		Postcode	
Daytime contact telephone number			
E-mail address (optional)			

(B) OTHER APPLICANTS

Please provide name and registered address of applicant in full. Where appropriate please give any registered number. In the case of a partnership or other joint venture (other than a body corporate), please give the name and address of each party concerned.

Name
Address
Registered number (where applicable)
Description of applicant (for example, partnership, company, unincorporated association etc.)
Telephone number (if any)
E-mail address (optional)

Part 3 Operating Schedule

When do you want the premises licence to start?

Day		Month		Year			
1	4	1	2	2	0	1	1

If you wish the licence to be valid only for a limited period, when do you want it to end?

Day		Month		Year			

Please give a general description of the premises (please read guidance note1)

This is a medium-sized convenience store situated on a busy road in a parade of shops. It occupies the ground floor and offers a wide range of groceries in addition to the sale of alcohol.

If 5,000 or more people are expected to attend the premises at any one time, please state the number expected to attend.

What licensable activities do you intend to carry on from the premises?

(Please see sections 1 and 14 of the Licensing Act 2003 and Schedules 1 and 2 to the Licensing Act 2003)

Provision of regulated entertainment

Please tick yes

- a) plays (if ticking yes, fill in box A)
- b) films (if ticking yes, fill in box B)
- c) indoor sporting events (if ticking yes, fill in box C)
- d) boxing or wrestling entertainment (if ticking yes, fill in box D)
- e) live music (if ticking yes, fill in box E)
- f) recorded music (if ticking yes, fill in box F)
- g) performances of dance (if ticking yes, fill in box G)
- h) anything of a similar description to that falling within (e), (f) or (g) (if ticking yes, fill in box H)

Provision of entertainment facilities:

- i) making music (if ticking yes, fill in box I)
- j) dancing (if ticking yes, fill in box J)
- k) entertainment of a similar description to that falling within (i) or (j) (if ticking yes, fill in box K)

Provision of late night refreshment (if ticking yes, fill in box L)

Supply of alcohol (if ticking yes, fill in box M)

In all cases complete boxes N, O and P

M

Supply of alcohol Standard days and timings (please read guidance note 6)			Will the supply of alcohol be for consumption (Please tick box) (please read guidance note 7)	On the premises	<input type="checkbox"/>
				Off the premises	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
				Both	<input type="checkbox"/>
Day	Start	Finish	State any seasonal variations for the supply of alcohol (please read guidance note 4)		
Mon	0800	2300			
Tue	0800	2300			
Wed	0800	2300			
Thur	0800	2300			
Fri	0800	2300			
Sat	0800	2300			
Sun	0800	2300			
			Non standard timings. Where you intend to use the premises for the supply of alcohol at different times to those listed in the column on the left, please list (please read guidance note 5)		

State the name and details of the individual whom you wish to specify on the licence as premises supervisor

Name Mr Mehmet Ali Coktas	
Address [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	
Postcode	[REDACTED]
Personal Licence number (if known) [REDACTED]	
Issuing licensing authority (if known) [REDACTED]	

N

Please highlight any adult entertainment or services, activities, other entertainment or matters ancillary to the use of the premises that may give rise to concern in respect of children (please read guidance note 8)
 There will be no activities of this nature

O

Hours premises are open to the public Standard days and timings (please read guidance note 6)			State any seasonal variations (please read guidance note 4)
Day	Start	Finish	<u>Non standard timings. Where you intend the premises to be open to the public at different times from those listed in the column on the left, please list</u> (please read guidance note 5)
Mon	0800	2300	
Tue	0800	2300	
Wed	0800	2300	
Thur	0800	2300	
Fri	0800	2300	
Sat	0800	2300	
Sun	0800	2300	

P Describe the steps you intend to take to promote the four licensing objectives:

a) General – all four licensing objectives (b,c,d,e) (please read guidance note 9)

Please see attached schedule

b) The prevention of crime and disorder

Please see attached schedule

c) Public safety

Please see attached schedule

d) The prevention of public nuisance

Please see attached schedule

e) The protection of children from harm

Please see attached schedule


Please tick yes

- I have made or enclosed payment of the fee
- I have enclosed the plan of the premises
- I have sent copies of this application and the plan to responsible authorities and others where applicable
- I have enclosed the consent form completed by the individual I wish to be premises supervisor, if applicable
- I understand that I must now advertise my application
- I understand that if I do not comply with the above requirements my application will be rejected

IT IS AN OFFENCE, LIABLE ON CONVICTION TO A FINE UP TO LEVEL 5 ON THE STANDARD SCALE, UNDER SECTION 158 OF THE LICENSING ACT 2003 TO MAKE A FALSE STATEMENT IN OR IN CONNECTION WITH THIS APPLICATION

Part 4 – Signatures (please read guidance note 10)

Signature of applicant or applicant’s solicitor or other duly authorised agent (See guidance note 11). **If signing on behalf of the applicant please state in what capacity.**

Signature	
Date	11 th November 2011
Capacity	Duly Authorised Licensing Agent

For joint applications signature of 2nd applicant or 2nd applicant’s solicitor or other authorised agent. (please read guidance note 12). **If signing on behalf of the applicant please state in what capacity.**

Signature	
Date	
Capacity	

Contact name (where not previously given) and postal address for correspondence associated with this application (please read guidance note 13)			
Alan Aylott Alan Aylott Licensing Newlands The Close Saltwood			
Post town	Hythe, Kent	Post code	CT21 4RA
Telephone number (if any)	01303 262470		
If you would prefer us to correspond with you by e-mail your e-mail address (optional) alanaylott.licensing@sky.com			

Schedule

1. The premises licence holder shall ensure that notices shall be prominently displayed at all exits requesting patrons to respect the needs of local residents and leave the area quietly.
2. The premises licence holder shall take all reasonable steps to ensure that any persons loitering outside the premises disperse quickly and do not congregate.
3. The premises licence holder shall ensure that there is no external disposal of refuse after 2100 hours and before 0800 hours daily and, as far as possible, to ensure deliveries are within those hours with the exception of newspaper deliveries.
4. Staff shall routinely check the premises during opening hours to ensure they are clean and tidy and to ensure the frontage of the premises is swept at least once each trading day.
5. The premises licence holder shall ensure that reasonable and adequate staff training shall be carried out and properly documented in relation to, dealing with incidents and prevention of crime and disorder; sale of alcohol (to underage, persons over 18 purchasing for underage, drunks etc) prior to being allowed to sell alcohol.
6. The premises licence holder shall ensure that all training records shall be retained for 12 months and made available to police and local authority officers upon reasonable request.
7. The premises licence holder shall ensure that refresher training shall be satisfactorily completed every six months for all staff and documented as above.
8. The premises licence holder shall ensure that the premises shall install and maintain a comprehensive CCTV system.
9. The premises licence holder shall ensure that the CCTV system shall continually record whilst the premises is open for licensable activities and during all times when customers remain on the premises.
10. The premises licence holder shall ensure that all CCTV recordings shall be stored for a minimum period of 28 days with date and time stamping. Recordings shall be made available following the reasonable request of Police or authorised officer throughout the preceding 28 day period.
11. The premises licence holder shall ensure that a staff member from the premises who is conversant with the operation of the CCTV system shall be on the premises at all times when the premises are open to the public.
12. The premises licence holder shall ensure in the event of its failure, the CCTV system will be repaired as soon as practicable.
13. The premises licence holder shall ensure that an alarm system will be installed and in the event of its failure, to be repaired as soon as practicable.
14. The premises licence holder shall ensure that adequate first aid equipment and fire safety materials are available on the premises.
15. The premises licence holder shall ensure that in the absence of adequate daylight suitable and sufficient artificial lighting is provided and maintained in any area to which the public have access.
16. The premises licence holder shall ensure that an incident log shall be kept at the premises and made available on request to an authorised officer of the council or the Police, which will record the following:- any complaints received, violence by any person against another, any other criminal incidents, any visit by a relevant authority or emergency service.

17. The premises licence holder shall instruct all staff to co-operate and comply with all reasonable requests of Police officers investigating incidents of crime and disorder associated with the premises.
18. The premises licence holder shall ensure that there is no access to the premises through the 'fire exit only'.
19. The premises licence holder shall operate a 'Challenge 21', or similar, scheme at the premises whereby anyone who appears to be under the age of 21 shall be asked to provide proof of age that he or she is over 18. Proof of age shall only comprise of a passport, a photo-card driving licence or an industry approved proof of age identity card.
20. Notices shall be displayed in the premises to advise patrons and staff that a 'Challenge 21', or similar, scheme operates in the premises.
21. The premises licence holder shall ensure that any refusals of sale of age-related products are recorded in a refusals log as soon as is reasonably practicable after the sale is refused. The log should show the date and time of the event; the product(s) sought; the gender and approximate age of the customer together with a description of the customer. The log is to be perused daily or weekly by all staff and initialled to this effect.

Consent of individual to being specified as premises supervisor

I MEHMET ALI CORTAS
[full name of prospective premises supervisor]

of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

[home address of prospective premises supervisor]

hereby confirm that I give my consent to be specified as the designated premises supervisor in relation to the application for

NEW PREMISES LICENCE
[type of application]

by

MEHMET ALI CORTAS
[name of applicant]

relating to a premises licence _____
[number of existing licence, if any]

for

4 ELM PARADE
ST NICHOLAS AVENUE
HORNCHURCH
RM12 4RH

[name and address of premises to which the application relates]

and any premises licence to be granted or varied in respect of this application made by

MEHMET ALI CORTAS
[name of applicant]

concerning the supply of alcohol at

4 GLEN PARADE
ST NICHOLAS AVENUE
HORNCHURCH
RM12 4EH

[name and address of premises to which application relates]

I also confirm that I am applying for, intend to apply for or currently hold a personal licence, details of which I set out below.

Personal licence number

[REDACTED]
[insert personal licence number, if any]

Personal licence issuing authority

[REDACTED]
[insert name and address and telephone number of personal licence issuing authority, if any]

Signed

[Signature]

Name (please print)

MEHMET ALI CORTAS

Date

10 / 11



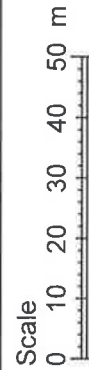
Sparkling Food & Wine

London Borough of Havering
 Town Hall, Main Road
 Romford, RM1 3BD
 Tel: 01708 434343



Map Reference: TQ5285NE
 Date: 16/11/2011

Scale @ A4
 1:1250



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**METROPOLITAN
POLICE**

Working together for a safer London

**The Licensing Authority
London Borough of Havering
Mercury House, Mercury Gardens,
Romford, Essex
RM1 3SL**

Your Reference:

Our Reference:

**Dave Leonard PC231KD
Romford Police Station
19 Main Road
Romford,
Essex
RM1 3BJ**

**Telephone: 01708 432781
Fax: 01708 432554**

**Email:
haveringpolice@met.police.uk
Dave.Leonard@met.police.uk
Date: 24th November 2011**

Dear Sir,

Re- Application For A New Premises Licence
Sparkling Wines, 4 Elm Parade, St Nicholas Avenue, Elm Park RM12 4RH

With reference to the above, the Police *wish to make representation* against the latest application received on 15th November 2011 for a new premises licence registered by Mehmet Ali Coktas.

The police make representation to this as the applicant has not satisfactorily addressed the steps he intends to take to promote the four licensing objectives particularly when addressing the prevention of crime & disorder and the protection of children from harm. This in turn is likely to lead to further public nuisance issues arising.

The local Safer Neighbourhood Teams, St Andrews, Elm Park & Hacton Wards, are regularly tasked to deal with anti-social behaviour and disorder issues caused by youths who have acquired alcohol. It must be pointed out that the current trends don't necessarily always point to irresponsible sales. There is just as much concern that they are obtaining alcohol by ulterior means, be it by theft or by proxy sales made by irresponsible adults or older looking group members.

Elm Park has a significant number of off-licensed premises in a relatively small area. This, in turn, leads to a further concern that an increase in off-licensed premises in a condensed area has the potential to encourage irresponsible drinks promotions and pricings in order to remain competitive. Having said that, Sparkling Wines, 4 Elm Parade is actually situated in St Andrews Ward, an area currently identified by the Local Authority as subject of a saturation policy based on the volume of premises currently licensed.

Indeed, the Licensing Sub-Committee *refused to grant a new premises licence only last month* and it is the police contention that Mr Coktas not only needs to further address all the steps being taken to promote the four licensing objectives but he also needs to present an *exceptional* application if the Sub-Committee are to consider an alternative decision and grant a licence in an location that is subject of a saturation policy in accordance with their own Statement of Licensing Policy.

Harrow Lodge Park is nearby. This automatically lends the premises to being a potential source for young people to obtain alcohol to consume in the parks. It is imperative that robust measures are taken to ensure the responsible supply of *all* age restricted products in this vicinity. Experience has shown that the off-licensed premises that struggle to comply with promoting the four licensing objectives in Havering are often those staffed with untrained or incompetent people who have little or no knowledge or understanding of their responsibilities to the local community. An assurance by the applicant to ensure that at least one personal licence holder is working on the premises at all times that alcohol is on display for sale may allay some of the concerns raised by this application.

In its current format, the Police ask that the Licensing Committee refuse to grant a premises licence. If, following a **compelling** presentation by the applicant, the Licensing Committee are minded to grant a licence, the police would ask that consideration is given to attaching the following recommendations, taken from the guidelines set by the **London Borough of Havering 'Pool of Conditions'** (below) to ensure that a minimum standard of expectation is robustly adhered to. This may then allow the Police to support the applicant with confidence.

CD1 **All staff shall be suitably trained for their job function for the premise. The training shall be written into a programme, ongoing and under constant review, and must be available to a relevant Responsible Authority when called upon.**

We ask that a personal licence holder is on the premises at all times that alcohol is on display for sale.

Protection of Children from Harm.

Proof of Age

All operators and staff have both a duty and responsibility to ensure that only those who are of age are provided with intoxicants.

CDGPG3 Prominent clear notices shall be displayed at the point of entry to the premises and in a suitable location at any points of sale, advising customers that they may be asked to produce evidence of their age.

CDGPG11 All members of staff at the premises shall seek "credible photographic proof of age evidence" from any person who appears to be under the age of 18 years and who is seeking to purchase alcohol. Such credible evidence, which shall include a photograph of the customer, will include a passport, photographic driving licence, or Proof of Age card carrying a "PASS" logo.

CDGPG12 All occasions when persons have been refused service shall be recorded in writing and kept at the premises for six months.

CDGPG13 Prominent, clear notices shall be displayed at the premises about the supply of alcohol to minors and the relevant offences involved.

THE POLICE ARE ENCOURAGED TO SEE THAT THE APPLICANT WILL OPERATE A CHALLENGE 25 SCHEME ALTHOUGH NOTE THAT HE ALSO MAKES REFERENCE TO A CHALLENGE 21 POLICY. A STRICT ID PROTOCOL IS VERY NECESSARY IN THIS INSTANCE. A REFUSALS REGISTER SHOULD BE KEPT AND DETAILS OF PERSONS REFUSED THE SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR ENTERED IN AN INCIDENT LOG. DETAILS TO INCLUDE DATE & TIME, DESCRIPTION & APPARENT AGE OF PERSON REFUSED AND SALE REFUSED.

CCTV

The presence of a properly specified and fully operational CCTV system can make an important contribution towards public safety and the prevention of crime. It will also assist in the investigation and identification of those involved should an incident occur immediately outside or inside licensed premises. Conditions may not just require CCTV on the premises, but also specify the precise location of each camera, the requirement to maintain all equipment in working order, retain a System File and to secure recordings for an appropriate period of time.

An 'Operational Requirement' (OR) should be drawn up for each CCTV system to ensure that it is fit for purpose. Advice on how to complete an 'OR' can be found in the Home office Scientific Development Branch (HOSDB) publication 55/06 'CCTV Operational Requirements Manual'. The Havering Police Crime Prevention Office will provide individuals conducting risk assessments when preparing operating schedules with advice relevant to current standards. At the time of publication these are provided for in the HOSDB publication 09/05 'UK Police Requirements for Digital CCTV Systems.

- CD16** *A properly specified and fully operational CCTV system shall be installed or the existing system maintained to a satisfactory standard. The system will incorporate a camera covering each of the entrance doors and be capable of providing an image which is regarded as 'identification standard' of all persons entering and/or leaving the premises. All other areas of risk identified in the Operational Requirement shall have coverage appropriate to the risk.*
- CD17** *The installation or upgrading of any CCTV system shall comply with current best practice. In addition the documentation listed below shall be included in a 'System File' which is readily available for inspection by the relevant authority;
Site plan showing position of cameras and their field of view.
Code of Practice.
Performance specification e.g. storage capacity, image file size, IPS for each camera and purpose of each camera position
Operational requirement.
Incident log.
Maintenance records including weekly visual checks.*
- CD18** *To obtain a clear head and shoulders image of every person entering the premises on the CCTV system, persons entering the premises should be asked to remove headwear, unless worn as part of religious observance.*
- CD19** *The CCTV system shall incorporate a recording facility and all recordings shall be securely stored for a minimum of one calendar month. A system shall be in place to maintain the quality of the recorded image and a complete audit trail maintained. The system will comply with other essential legislation, and all signs as required will be clearly displayed. The system will be maintained & fully operational throughout the hours that the premises are open for any licensable activity.*
- CD20** *The positions of all CCTV cameras shall be clearly shown on a set of plans which should form part of the 'System File'. Any alteration to the system should only be carried out after consultation with and written approval of Havering Police and the Licensing Authority.*
- CD21** *A staff member from the premises who can operate the CCTV system shall be on the premises at all times when the premises is open to the public. This staff member shall be able to show Police recent data or footage with the absolute minimum of delay when requested.*

Observations and Recommendations

New research commissioned by *ALCOHOL CONCERN* (please see attached) shows a positive link between the density of off-licensed premises and harm from alcohol in underage drinkers.

The study *ONE ON EVERY CORNER* finds that, excluding London, on average a 2:1 relationship exists between the number off-licences per 100,000 of population and hospital admissions by underage drinkers for alcohol specific admissions such as alcohol poisoning or intoxication. For every two off-licences per 100,000 of population there was one under-18 year old per 100,000 of population being admitted to hospital due to drinking according to the analysis, meaning that on average in areas with a higher concentration of off-licences, there are higher numbers of young people going to hospital as a result of drinking.

The findings also suggest that nearly 10% of all alcohol specific hospital admissions for under-18s in England, excluding London, are directly attributable to the concentration of off-licences in a local area. Of the 19,367 children and young people admitted to hospital for alcohol specific reasons between 2006 and 2009, over 1,900 of these admissions could therefore be directly attributable to the number of off-licenses in the young persons area.

In 2009 there were over 49,000 off-licensed premises in England and Wales - an increase of more than 25% over the past 30 years. Off-licence sales are the predominant direct and indirect source of access to alcohol for young people under 18 years old. The report states that the general availability of alcohol through greater number of off-licences may increase the volume of alcohol in the home, as well as friends' access to alcohol. This also increases the number of opportunities for under-18s to 'shoulder-tap', asking someone else to buy alcohol for them outside retail outlets as well as direct underage purchase by minors. This ultimately translates into increased drinking and harms.

The report argues that Government needs to introduce measures that reduce the general availability of alcohol by controlling off licence density and warns that simply relying on better enforcement of existing regulation banning the sale of alcohol to minors may not therefore be enough protection. Although in England councils can set up 'saturation zones' in local areas to restrict new licenses, licensees can appeal. There is currently no public health objective on licensing in England, while there is in Scotland.

Alcohol Concern Chief Executive, Don Shenker said:

"It is a sobering thought that the numbers of off-licences in any one area has an impact on under-18s drinking and ending up in hospital. It is a failing of the current system that so many licences are being granted without due consideration to young people's health."

"Local licensing committees are currently operating with one arm tied behind their backs. Current licensing legislation does not give licensing committees enough power to restrict high density of licensed premises. A new health objective should be included in the Licensing Act to enable local authorities to refuse new licenses in order reduce alcohol-related harm and protect young people."

The Police respectfully request that the Licensing Sub-committee refuse this application.

Over the years I have responded to a number of applications submitted by the agent representing the applicant. I would consider this association to be good and professional in all of these instances. He has a good & well-earned reputation and always submits a presentation with a fine attention to detail. However, a professional template package being produced does not always reflect the actual reality of the application in question nor does it guarantee the capabilities of his client. Having already been ***refused a new premises licence only last month***, it is the police contention that the applicant not only needs to further address all the steps being taken to promote the licensing objectives but he needs to present an ***exceptional*** application if the Licensing Sub-Committee are to consider an alternative decision and grant a licence in an location that is subject of a saturation policy in accordance with their own Statement of Licensing Policy.

And, perhaps, this can only be resolved by presenting the application in its entirety before a Licensing Sub-Committee.

If I can be of any further assistance in this matter please do not hesitate to contact me in the Licensing Office at Mercury House on **01708 432781**.

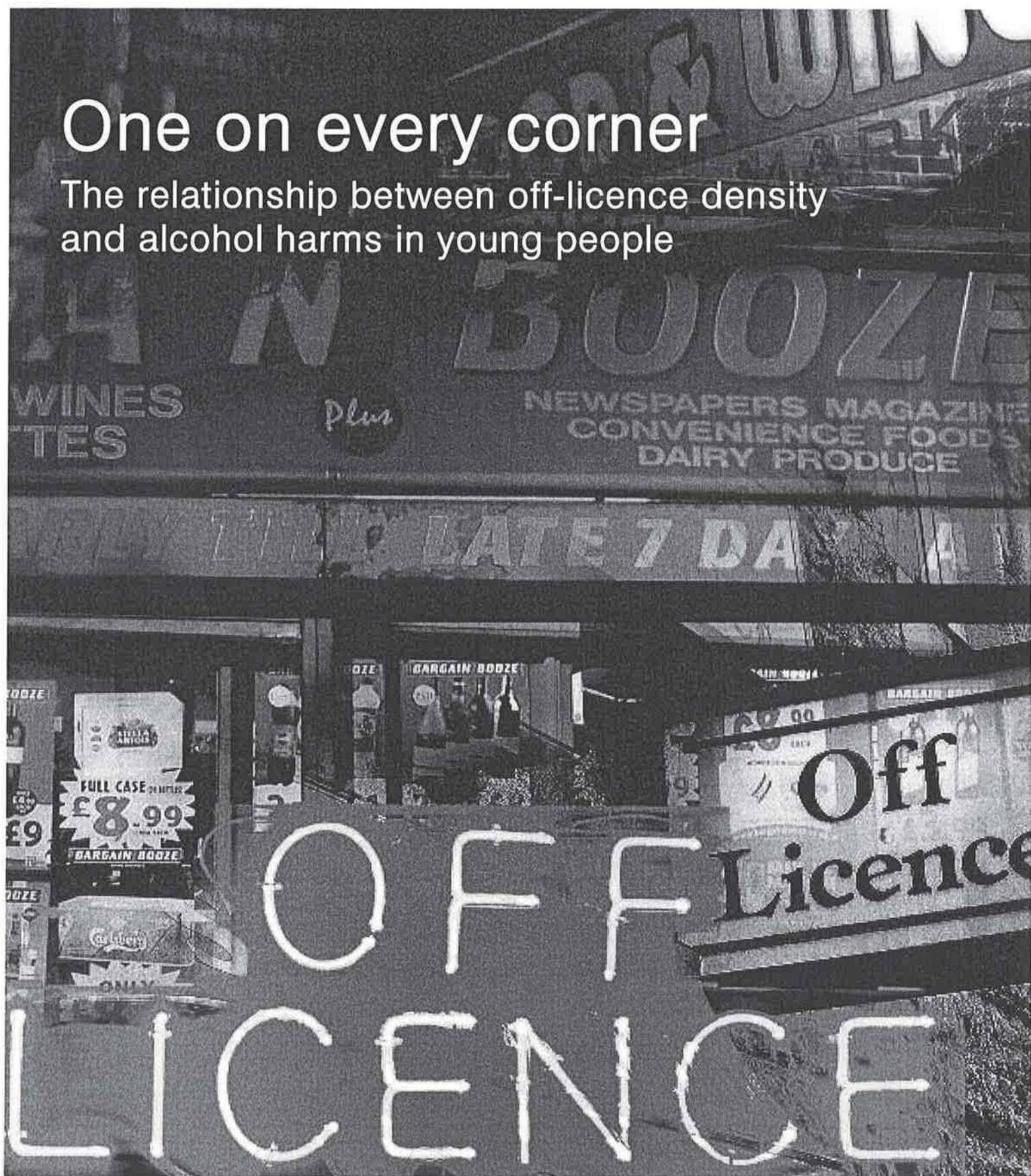
Yours sincerely,



**Dave Leonard
Licensing Officer
Havering Borough Police**

One on every corner

The relationship between off-licence density and alcohol harms in young people



COMIC RELIEF

the Tudor trust



Alcohol Concern
Making Sense of Alcohol

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The impact of alcohol availability on children and young people

England is a country that increasingly chooses to drink at home. This is due, at least in part, to the difference in price between alcohol bought from on and off-licensed premises. Over the past 30 years there has been more than a 25% increase in the number of off-licensed premises, such as convenience stores and supermarkets that sell alcohol for consumption elsewhere¹. Off-licensed sales are the predominant direct and indirect source of access to alcohol for young people under-18-years-old² and growing international evidence links off-licence density with various negative alcohol-related consequences^{3 4 5}.

Alcohol Concern's Youth Policy project commissioned Dr Nikki Coghill, Senior Research Fellow at the University of the West of England, to conduct some statistical analysis into the density of off-licensed premises and alcohol harms in young people in selected areas of England. As far as we are aware, this is the first study of its kind in this country to

focus on the links between off-licence density and harms in under-18s. The analysis uncovered a moderate but statistically significant relationship between the density of off-licensed premises and alcohol specific hospital admissions in young people under-18-years-old per 100,000 of population. Our findings suggest that the greater the availability of alcohol, the greater the risk of young people suffering alcohol harm. Therefore, the changing nature of where we buy and consume alcohol may have an impact on the risk of harms to young people. Limitations in the recording of alcohol-related conditions in hospitals and A&E departments means that the results from this study are likely to be an under-representation of the true picture of harms impacting on young people. Effective harm prevention therefore not only requires targeting education, information and support at an individual level among young people, but control of the concentration of alcohol outlets at a community level.

Our findings suggest that the greater the availability of alcohol, the greater the risk of young people suffering alcohol harm. Therefore, the changing nature of where we buy and consume alcohol may have an impact on the risk of harms to young people.

The impact of alcohol availability on children and young people

Key findings

Statistical analysis was undertaken of the alcohol specific hospital admissions data for persons under-18-years-old per 100,000 of population (a national alcohol indicator) and the density of off-licensed premises by local authority per 100,000 of population. Off-licence density was calculated using off-sales licensing data and Office of National Statistics population estimates. In England, excluding London, there was a moderate but statistically significant relationship between the number of off-licensed premises and underage alcohol specific admissions to hospital. No statistical relationship between off-licence density and harms in young people was found in data from the London boroughs resulting in their exclusion from the findings. This anomaly is likely to be because young people in London consistently consume less alcohol than the average in England and with a lower frequency⁶.

The analysis showed that nearly 10% of all alcohol specific hospital admissions in England, excluding London, are directly

attributable to off-licence density; meaning availability rather than any other external factor is the cause of one in ten of such harms. In England, excluding London, between 2006 and 2009, 19,367 children and young people under-18-years-old were admitted to hospital with alcohol specific conditions⁷. Our research indicates that over 1900 of those admissions could be directly attributable solely to the density of off-licensed premises in the young person's local area.

Further analysis using linear regression modelling found that nationally on average every two extra off-licences per 100,000 of population results in one alcohol specific hospital admission of a person under-18-years-old per 100,000 of population. In general, as the density of off-licences in an area increases, so do alcohol specific admissions in young people. There is, however, variation by region. Table 1 is a selection of areas with some of the highest and lowest levels of off-licence density.

In general, as the density of off-licences in an area increases, so do alcohol specific [hospital] admissions in young people.

Methodological qualification

This study does not set out to establish cause and effect, rather it aims to highlight, for the first time in England, the positive relationship between density of off-licensed premises and harm amongst under-18s; a cohort supposedly protected by existing alcohol licensing regulation. The study does not take into account on-trade density because evidence suggests licensed premises such as pubs are less likely avenues of alcohol access for underage drinkers than off-licensed premises⁸. The study assumes a consistent average of young people per 100,000 of population across all areas and is not adjusted for variance.

Please note this is not a complete picture; comparable density and harms data (where we were able to match licensing authority with local health authority boundaries) was only available for 214 of the 293 English authorities - excluding London - that published alcohol indicator data in the Local Alcohol Profiles for England (LAPE). Representing almost three-quarters (73%) of the total areas published for England this is a figure sufficiently robust to draw strong conclusions.

Limitations in recording alcohol harm

This relationship needs to be interpreted in light of the fact that it is based only on alcohol specific* harms, such as alcohol poisoning, and excludes conditions related to alcohol** such as head injuries or sprains resulting from alcohol-related assaults or falls, or attendances that are dealt with only at A&E. In addition, hospital admissions that are specific to alcohol consumption may not necessarily be recorded as such. They are often only recorded according to the treatment provided and not the cause of the event. Weaknesses in the recording of the causes of admission in hospital settings mean that the relationship between off-licence density and harm is likely to be stronger than our available data demonstrated. Importantly, this study did not attempt to calculate the numerous other negative consequences associated with alcohol such as crime, violence or traffic accidents.

Table 1: **A selection of areas with the some of the highest and lowest off-licence density and harms in young people compared with the average for England**

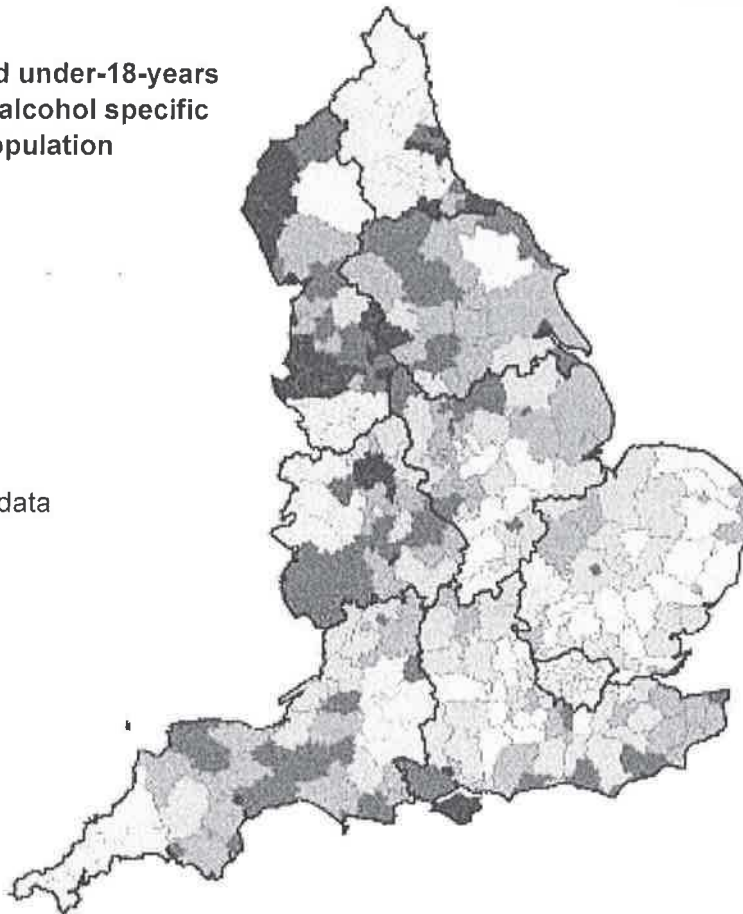
Local Authority	Off-licence density [†]	Alcohol specific under-18s hospital admissions [‡]
Salford	135.5	117.0
Lincoln	116.4	107.0
Gateshead	114.3	114.8
England average	62.9	79.4
Tunbridge Wells	48.3	48.4
Swale	35.6	57.7
Malvern Hills	26.7	82.4

[†] Per 100,000 population [2009]

[‡] Crude Rate per 100,000 population [2006/07 to 2008/09]

Map 1: Young people aged under-18-years admitted to hospital with alcohol specific conditions per 100,000 population (2006/07 to 2008/09)⁹

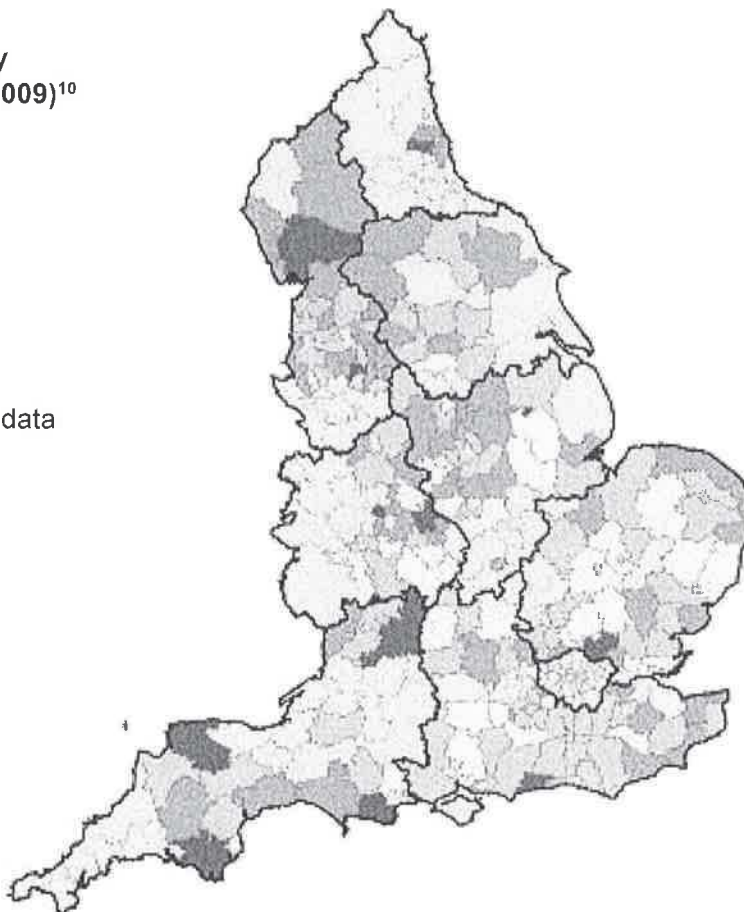
- 0 - 33.4
- 33.5 - 51.7
- 51.8 - 75.5
- 75.6 - 107.0
- 107.1 - 168.6
- Missing or excluded data



Map Boundaries: Crown Copyright

Map 2: Off-licence density per 100,000 population (2009)¹⁰

- 0 - 63.5
- 63.6 - 82.4
- 82.5 - 111.1
- 111.2 - 179.4
- 179.5 - 434.8
- Missing or excluded data



Map Boundaries: Crown Copyright

At a local level

By way of illustration, the following tables provide a more detailed breakdown of data for selected local authorities in greater Manchester with high off-licence density and high levels of alcohol harm in young people. Table 2 shows off-licence density and young people's alcohol specific admissions in Salford, Tameside and Wigan respectively compared with the national average.

Table 2: Off-licence density per 100,000 of population and alcohol specific admissions of persons under-18-years per 100,000 of population

Local Authority	Off-licence density	Alcohol specific under-18s hospital admissions
Salford	135.5	117.0
Tameside	98.0	123.4
Wigan	88.7	121.4
England average	62.9	79.4

Levels of consumption

Significant numbers of young people regularly drink in all three local authorities increasing the risk of other alcohol-related negative consequences (see Table 3).

Table 3: Frequency of alcohol consumption amongst 14 to 17 year olds (2009)¹¹

Local Authority	Drinking twice a week or more (%)	Drinking once a week (%)	Drinking 1-3 times a month (%)	Drinking less than once a month (%)	Never drink (%)
Salford	17	21	20	25	17
Tameside	19	19	23	21	18
Wigan	18	21	24	23	14

Associated risks

There are a range of associated risks related to excessive alcohol consumption. In particular there are a number of possible links between teenage conception and alcohol consumption¹². Table 4 shows that the rate of teenage conceptions in Salford, Tameside and Wigan (59, 60 and 50 per 1000 of population respectively) is well above the national average (40 per 1000).

Table 4: Rate of conceptions amongst 15 -17 year olds per 1000 of the population (2004 – 2008)¹³

Local authority	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Salford	57	61	59	62	59
Tameside	54	60	54	55	60
Wigan	51	59	53	54	50
England average	42	41	41	42	40

Growth in off-licence trade

Over recent years there has been a shift towards drinking at home that has contributed to the falling number of pub-goers. This is explained, at least in part, by the disparity in price between on and off-licensed trade; alcohol bought from off-licences now costs on average around one third of the cost of alcohol bought from pubs and other on-trade premises¹⁴. In the UK, sales from off-licensed premises now account for nearly 50% of all alcohol consumption¹⁵. Since 1992, the volume of alcoholic drinks brought into the home in the UK has increased from 527ml per person per week to 706 ml in 2008 whilst the amount of alcohol sold by the on-trade has dropped by 40 per cent between 2001 and 2008¹⁶. In England and Wales the number of off-licensed premises has risen significantly over the last 40 years¹⁷ fuelled by the expansion of supermarket premises. (See table 5). Greater numbers of off-licensed premises lead to an increasingly competitive alcohol market-place resulting in still lower prices. In these circumstances an increase in consumption, and therefore alcohol harms, would be expected¹⁸.

Greater off-licence density may increase the volume of alcohol in the home, as well as friends' and family's access to alcohol and the number of opportunities for shoulder-tapping. These ultimately translate into increased harms...

How young people access alcohol

For young people under-18, greater off-licence density does not necessarily translate into increased opportunity for the direct purchase of alcohol. Rather, greater off-licence density increases the general availability of alcohol in the home and through friends, family and from passers-by – through what is known as 'shoulder-tapping' outside alcohol retail outlets. In fact the proportion of young people who regularly bought alcohol from an off-licence has declined since 1996, from 27% to 15% in 2008. However, this is matched by an increase in the proportion who said they usually bought it from a friend or relative, from 9% in 1998 to 24% in 2008¹⁹. Stricter enforcement and implementation of laws banning the sale of alcohol to minors does not necessarily reduce the access or availability of alcohol to young people. Research shows that the most common ways for young people aged 11-15 years to access alcohol were being given it by friends (24% of those surveyed) or parents (22%); asking someone else to buy alcohol (18%); or taking alcohol from home with permission (14%). For older pupils surveyed, home was still an important source of alcohol – 36% of 15 year olds had been given alcohol by parents and 25% had taken it from home – but they were much more likely to have obtained it from friends (50%) or to have asked someone else to buy it for them (41%) than younger pupils²⁰. Greater off-licence density may increase the volume of alcohol in the home, as well as friends' and family's access to alcohol and the number of opportunities for shoulder-tapping. These ultimately translate into increased harms including alcohol specific hospital admissions. Thus rigorous enforcement of the Licensing Act which bans the sale of alcohol to minors may only have a limited impact on the general access and availability of alcohol to young people.

Growing evidence

A growing body of international evidence underlines the risks associated with greater off-licence density for both young people and young adults. In the US, alcohol outlet density has been significantly linked to the initial likelihood and frequency of obtaining alcohol through various sources including retail outlets, shoulder-tapping, home or family members²¹. In New Zealand, increased off-licence density has been linked to the quantities of alcohol consumed by teenage drinkers²². Other studies indicate that greater regulation of alcohol outlet density may be a useful public health tool for reducing consumption and related harms²³. Alcohol Concern's Youth Policy project findings highlight the clear need for further culturally relevant research in England that explores the relationship between off-licence density and harm in young people and feeds into harm-reducing public health strategies.

Lacking the powers to sufficiently control licence density

Current licensing legislation obliges licensing committees to approve all new licence applications and extensions unless particular concerns about possible contravention of licensing objectives have been raised. There is no licensing objective in England and Wales to protect public health. In practice, this means that there is little licensing committees can do to circumvent a high density of licensed premises. Although local authorities can introduce saturation policies to prevent further licences being granted in high-density areas, this is not statutory and decisions to decline new licences can be overturned on appeal.

there is little licensing committees can do to circumvent a high density of licensed premises

Table 5: Off-licensed premises including supermarkets in England and Wales²⁴

	1910	1930	1950	1970	1989	2009
Number of off-licensed premises	24,438	22,166	23,532	27,910	45,507	49,074

Conclusion and recommendations

Conclusion

Demonstration of the positive relationship between off-licence density and harms in underage drinkers in England, excluding London, suggests that the current availability of alcohol shapes the risk a young person faces as they grow up. One in ten alcohol specific hospital admissions - such as alcohol poisoning - may be attributable to the density of off-licensed premises locally. Unfortunately, the narrowness of alcohol specific hospital admission codes means this is likely to be a considerable under-representation of underage harm. More accurate and consistent recording of alcohol-related conditions in hospitals and A&E departments would reveal a truer picture of the relationship between harms and off-licence density. These findings suggest that there may be consequences to the changing patterns of where we buy and consume alcohol: increasingly in the home, which is a reflection of the growth in off-licensed premises.

Relying simply on better enforcement of regulation banning the sale of alcohol to minors may not therefore be enough protection as young people access alcohol through the home, friends and family. It is likely to be the greater general availability of alcohol, attributable to local off-licence density that has a direct impact on the risks of harm that a young person faces. Clearly more research is needed to better understand this correlation, but the challenge for government is how to respond to this in policy terms to protect young people.

Recommendations

- Government should fund further research into the relationship between alcohol harm in young people and alcohol outlet density. There is a clear need for culturally relevant research findings to feed into harm-reducing public health strategies.
- A new health objective should be included in the Licensing Act to enable local authorities to reduce alcohol-related harm. Health-harms data should always feed into licensing decision-making and licensing authorities must be given the power to proactively refuse new applications/extensions on the basis of local health considerations.
- Government should develop and introduce standard systems to more effectively measure and record the levels of alcohol-related harm for all patients in both accident and emergency departments and via hospital admissions. This will allow for improved analysis of alcohol-related harm.

Footnotes and references

* A number of conditions are defined as wholly attributable to alcohol consumption. These conditions and their ICD-10 codes are as follows; Alcohol-induced pseudo-Cushing's syndrome (E24.4); Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol (F10; combines ICD 9 codes for alcoholic psychosis, alcohol dependence and alcohol abuse); Degeneration of nervous system due to alcohol (G31.2); Alcoholic polyneuropathy (G62.1); Alcoholic myopathy (G72.1); Alcoholic cardiomyopathy (I42.6); Alcoholic gastritis (K29.2); Alcoholic liver disease (K70); Chronic pancreatitis (alcohol induced) (K86.0); Ethanol/methanol poisoning (T51.0, T51.1); Toxic effect of alcohol, unspecified (T51.9); Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)

** Each alcohol-related admission is assigned an attributable fraction that represents the proportion of admissions that can be attributed to alcohol and is based on a review of the available research. These conditions and their ICD-10 codes are as follows; E24.4 Alcohol-induced pseudo-Cushing's Syndrome; I47-I48 Cardiac arrhythmias; F10 Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol; I60-I62, I69.0-I69.2 Haemorrhagic stroke; G31.2 Degeneration of nervous system due to alcohol; I63-I66, I69.3, I69.4 Ischaemic stroke; G62.1 Alcoholic polyneuropathy; I85 Oesophageal varices; G72.1 Alcoholic myopathy; K22.6 Gastro-oesophageal lacerationhaemorrhage syndrome; I42.6 Alcoholic cardiomyopathy; K73, K74 Chronic hepatitis, not elsewhere classified and Fibrosis and cirrhosis of liver; K29.2 Alcoholic gastritis; K85, K86.1 Acute and chronic pancreatitis; K70 Alcoholic liver disease; L40 excluding L40.5 Psoriasis; K86.0 Chronic pancreatitis (alcohol induced); O03 Spontaneous abortion; T51.0 Ethanol poisoning; V02-V04 (.1, .9), V06.1, V09.2, V09.3 Pedestrian traffic accidents; T51.1 Methanol poisoning § Road traffic accidents (driver/rider); T51.9 Toxic effect of alcohol, unspecified ;V90-V94 Water transport accidents; X45 Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol; V95-V97 Air/space transport accidents; C00-C14 Malignant neoplasm of lip, oral cavity and pharynx; W00-W19 Fall injuries; C15 Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus; W24-W31 Work/machine injuries; C18 Malignant neoplasm of colon; W32-W34 Firearm injuries; C20 Malignant neoplasm of rectum; W65-W74 Drowning; C22 Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts; W78-W79 Inhalation of gastric contents/Inhalation and ingestion of food causing obstruction of the respiratory tract; C32 Malignant neoplasm of larynx; X00-X09 Fire injuries; C50 Malignant neoplasm of breast; X31 Accidental excessive cold; G40-G41 Epilepsy and Status epilepticus; X60-X84, Y10-Y33 Intentional self-harm/Event of undetermined intent; I10-I15 Hypertensive diseases X85-Y09 Assault

- 1 British Beer and Pub Association (2010) *Statistical Handbook*, Brewing Publications Limited, London
- 2 Scottish Executive (2004) *Off-Sales in the Local Community*, online, available from: www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/47210/0027017.pdf [Accessed 4/5/11]
- 3 R.J. Stevenson, (1999) *The Relationship Between Alcohol Sales and Assault in New South Wales, Australia*: *Addiction*: Vol. 94 (3) pp.397-410
- 4 K. Kypri, (2008) *Alcohol Outlet Density and University Student Drinking: A National Study*: *Addiction*: Vol.103 (7) pp.1131-1138
- 5 A. Treno (2007) *The Impact of Outlet Densities on Alcohol-Related Crashes: A Spatial Panel Approach*: *Accident Analysis & Prevention*, Vol. 39 (5) pp.894-901
- 6 *London Health Observatory 2011*, online, available from: www.lho.org.uk/HIL/Lifestyle_And_Behaviour/Alcohol.aspx [Accessed 16/3/11]
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- 8 *Smoking, Drinking and Drug Use survey 2009*, online, available from: www.ic.nhs.uk/webfiles/publications/Health%20and%20Lifestyles/sdd2009/SDD_2009_Report.pdf [Accessed 27/4/11]
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One on every corner

The relationship between off-licence density
and alcohol harms in young people

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funded by Comic Relief and the Tudor Trust

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Alcohol Concern

Alcohol Concern is the national agency on alcohol misuse
campaigning for effective alcohol policy and improved services for
those people whose lives are affected by alcohol-related problems

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Alcohol Concern
Making Sense of Alcohol

The Importance of Reducing the Availability & Supply of Alcohol to under 18s: The harmful consequences of young people's drinking

The underage consumption of alcohol not only affects the young person, it also has a huge impact on their families, relationships and the rest of society. As well as the increased health risks, other societal costs include poor school attendance and educational attainment, antisocial behaviour, violence and accidents. The London Borough of Havering is committed to ensuring that the whole community is aware that it is in all of our interests to take action to reduce the availability and harm that alcohol can cause among young people who drink.

1. Underage Drinking

Findings from Crime and Justice Survey (2004), 'Underage Drinking' indicates that the majority of underage drinkers who attempted to buy alcohol from licensed premises were successful (84%) and 14% had been successful more than 11 times. Among those aged 16–17 years, the figures were even higher with nearly all successfully purchasing from a shop (96%) or pub (98%) at least once. Of those 16 and 17-year-olds who had successfully purchased alcohol, many had purchased alcohol more than 11 times in bars and clubs and from shops (66% and 39%). Moreover, young people aged 16–24 years are significantly more likely than people in other age groups to consume more than twice the recommended sensible drinking limit.

2. Crime and antisocial behaviour

Underage drinking and drinking by young adults is perceived as a real problem by the public. Over half of those who reported witnessing drunken or rowdy behaviour said it was due to young people drinking in the streets and other public places. This public concern and anxiety is reinforced by the facts. Drinking among young people under the age of 18, especially frequent drinking, is associated with criminal and disorderly behaviour. Nearly half of all 10–17-year-olds who drink once a week or more admitted to some sort of criminal or disorderly behaviour: around two-fifths reported getting into an argument and about a fifth stated they had got into a fight during or after drinking. In addition, of the offences reported by young people under the age of 18, 37% were committed by those who drank once a week or more.

3. Education & Relationships

There are strong links between high levels of youth alcohol consumption and other risk-taking behaviours such as unprotected sex, illegal drug misuse, truancy and exclusion. For example, among 14–15-year olds, those who have drunk in the last month are more likely to engage in sexual activity. Moreover, young people are the group least likely to use a contraceptive or a condom or access sexual health advice thus putting them at higher risk of sexually transmitted infections or becoming pregnant (the UK has the highest rates of infections and under-18 conceptions in Europe). Furthermore, alcohol consumption can also have adverse effects on school performance, with drinking being seen to be both a result and a cause of school failure, truancy and exclusion.

4. Illness, Injuries & Hospital Admissions

Among young people who drink, those who report frequent binge drinking and frequent drinking are most likely to report injuries whilst under the influence of alcohol. Only a small proportion of those young people who drink alcohol are admitted to hospital, but the number of hospital admissions related to alcohol consumption has been increasing among young people in England in recent years. Deaths from liver cirrhosis have risen in the 25–34 age group and this is thought to be a consequence of increased drinking starting at an earlier age. People who go on to become dependent on alcohol in later life often start drinking before the age of 14.

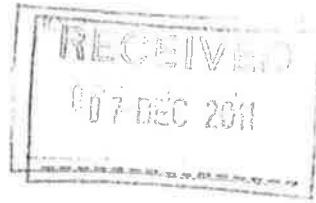
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Daren Mulley, DAAT, 25.04.08

DAVID BRANDON
134 EYHURST AVENUE,
ELM PARK,
HORNCHURCH,
ESSEX.
RM12 4 NW.



Ref: Licence application.

To whom it may concern.

Dear Madam / Sir I have been resident in Elm Park for 32 years and have witnessed businesses come and go, small businesses need support not just of MPs, Bankers and local people but support and help from local councils, please accept this letter as my support of Mr Mehmet A Coktas of Sparkling Food & Wines, 4 Elm Parade shops, St Nicholas Avenue, Elm Park, Hornchurch, RM12 4RH, in his application for a licence to sell alcohol.

I hope you also will support and help.

A successful application will allow Mr Coktas the ability to compete fairly with other shop keepers in the area, and more importantly during this recession provide local residents a more competitive choice from a shop closer to there home.

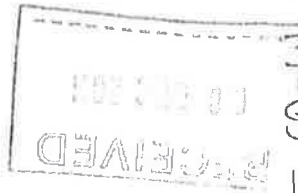
A refusal on the grounds of "Saturation" would be unfair as Tesco were granted a licence, after which an Off Licence shop closed down making one less licence holder in the area, leaving an opportunity for another business.

Yours sincerely:

Dave Brandon.

Ps I have no links with Mr Mehmet A Coktas, his business interest or family.

Licensing Team,
Housing & Health,
Mercory House,
Mercory Gardens
Romford
RM1 3SL



MRS AYESHA NAEEM - REHMAN
3A ELM PARADE FLATS
ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE
HORNCHURCH
ESSEX
RM12 4QG

7th December 2011

Re: PJJ/010833

RE:- SPARKLING FOOD and wine

Dear Sir/Madam,

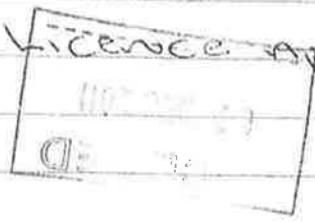
I write with regard to the application for a licence to sell Alcohol at the above named.

I have met and spoken with the proprietor, who has assured me that there will be no concerns of noise, health and safety etc. And the selling of liquor and cigarettes to underage minors. I therefore support the application to sell wines, Alcohol etc.

Yours Sincerely

Mrs A. Naeem-Rehman

REF Licence Application



Mr S. Clarkson
Flowerworlds

5 Elm Parade

Elm Park

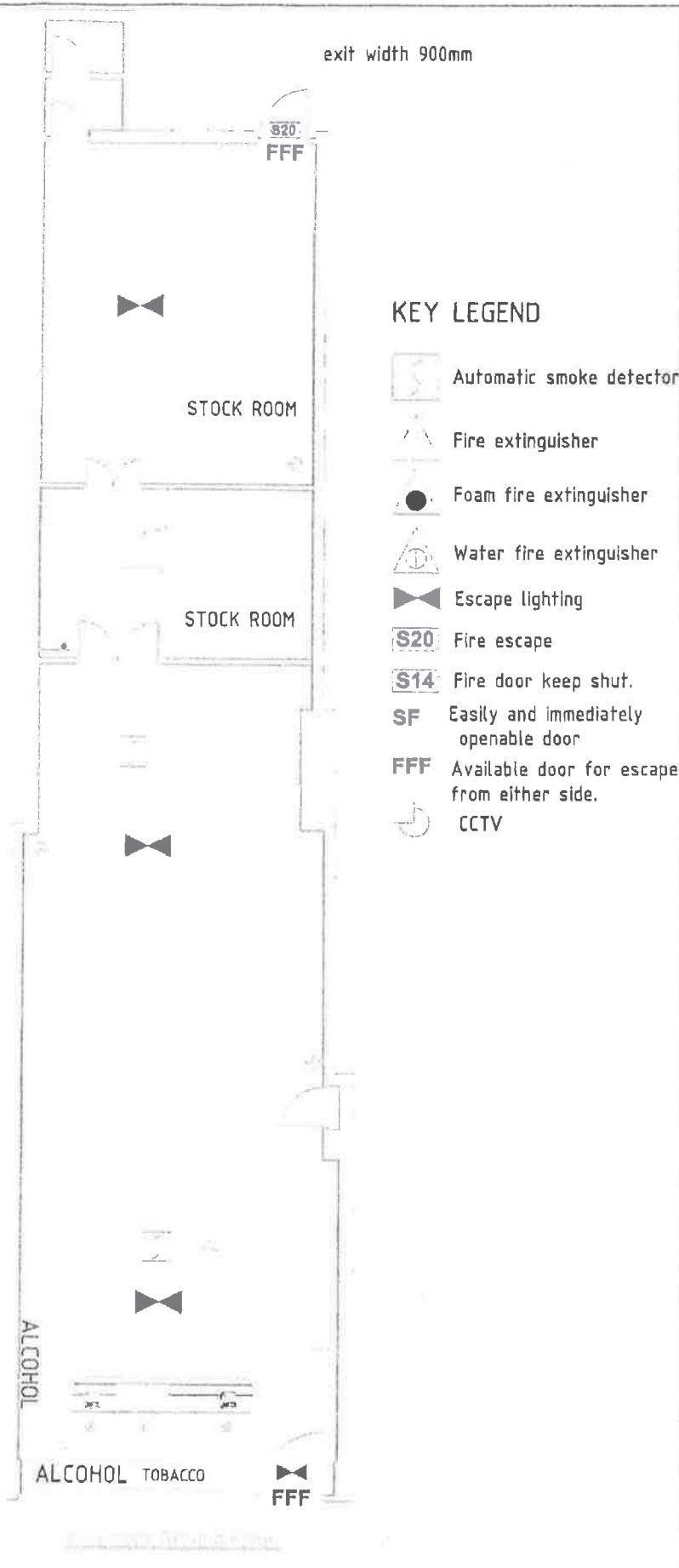
Essex RM11 4RH

To







whom it may concern.

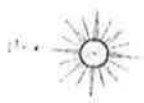
I have traded in Elm Park for the past 17 years and have seen many shops come & go. Since Mr Mehmet Ali Coktas took over no. 4 Elm Parade now called Sparkling wine I have found him to be a intelligent, responsible and very approachable neighbour his enthusiasm towards his shop and making it part of the community is there for everyone to see, I feel there would be no increase in crime or drink related disorder with the sale of alcohol at his premises as he is very aware of children under age drinking culture and would not want or approve of selling to anyone under the legal age, just so he could earn more profits. I'm aware of the outlets selling alcohol in Elm Park but feel after the recent closure of the off licence opposite Tesco's there is room for Sparkling wine to trade without any future problems yours sincerely

Mr S. Clarkson



KEY LEGEND

-  Automatic smoke detector
-  Fire extinguisher
-  Foam fire extinguisher
-  Water fire extinguisher
-  Escape lighting
- S20** Fire escape
- S14** Fire door keep shut.
- SF** Easily and immediately openable door
- FFF** Available door for escape from either side.
-  CCTV



ALL DIMENSIONS TO BE VERIFIED ON SITE

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Job Title
 Mr. Mehmet Ali Coktas
 4 Elm Parade
 St Nicholas Avenue
 Elm Park, Hornchurch
 ESSEX
 RM12 4RH

Drawing Title
 Existing Ground Floor Plan Scale: 1/100
 Proposed Ground Floor Plan Scale: 1/100

Revision
 Aug. 2011

Scales
 1/100

Drawing Number
 11/0233/01