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**BABERGH DISTRICT COUNCIL**  
**Licensing Authority**  
Corks Lane, Hadleigh  
IPSWICH  
Suffolk IP7 6SJ  
☎ **Tel: 01473 825719 or 826664**  
e-mail: [licensingsection@babergh.gov.uk](mailto:licensingsection@babergh.gov.uk)

## **PERSONAL ALCOHOL LICENSING UNDER THE LICENSING ACT 2003: Guidance pack for new applicants**

### **Pack contents:**

#### **1. General information**

A summary overview of Personal Licence requirements

#### **2. Contact and service details**

You only need to serve your application on the Licensing Authority. You apply to the Licensing Authority in whose area you are ordinarily resident, NOT the area in which you are working - although this may be the same.

#### **3. Information on Photographs**

Guide to help you provide an acceptable photo (including who can endorse photographs as a true likeness)

#### **4. Guidance on 'relevant' and 'foreign' offences and convictions**

Advice sheet on offences and what is a relevant or spent conviction.

#### **5. Guidance on obtaining a Criminal Records Certificate**

Advice on the various options available to obtain a Criminal Records Certificate.

#### **6. Qualification for personal licence applicants**

Information on the accredited qualification requirements including syllabus

#### **Application Forms (normally enclosed with this guidance pack)**

The relevant application forms for you to apply are available direct from the Licensing Section or via [www.culture.gov.uk](http://www.culture.gov.uk)

## **1: GENERAL INFORMATION**

- The system of personal licensing will allow the holder of a personal licence to authorise the sale of alcohol from any premises licensed to sell alcohol (for consumption ON and/or OFF the premises depending on the premises licence permissions). This document is a general introductory guide for applicants, and is not intended to provide an authoritative statement on the law.
- Further information is available via the Babergh District Council 'Statement of Licensing Policy' (available via [www.babergh.gov.uk](http://www.babergh.gov.uk) ), Part 6 of the Licensing Act 2003 and Section 4 of the national Guidance (all available via [www.culture.gov.uk](http://www.culture.gov.uk))
- The licence is in the form of two separate parts - being a durable credit card style permit and a counterpart document. The licence will state your name, address, licence details and any relevant or foreign unspent convictions. It will also include your photographic image.
- A personal licence will cost £37 and will last for 10 years (unless surrendered, forfeited, suspended, or revoked).
- If you change your name or address you must inform the Licensing Authority. You must return your licence and pay a fee of £10.50. The Licensing Authority will then issue an amended licence. If you move outside of the Babergh District you must still advise us as we are still responsible for amendments to your licence.
- If you are charged with a relevant offence you must inform the court immediately that you are a personal licence holder. If you are subsequently convicted you will have to inform the Licensing Authority and return your licence so that the offence can be endorsed on it.
- It is an offence to knowingly or recklessly make a false statement in connection with an application for a personal licence. To do so may result in prosecution and a fine of up to £5,000.
- You must notify the Licensing Authority immediately if you are convicted of any offence during the time between making your application and the grant of your licence.
- If you have been convicted of a relevant or foreign offence then the Police could object to the grant of your application on Crime Prevention grounds, in which case a hearing may be necessary to determine your application.
- See the attached information sheet about convictions that are relevant to personal licence holders.

### **Do I need a Personal Licence if I just work behind a bar or in a shop/off-licence?**

No one is required to hold a personal licence to work in a premises licensed to sell alcohol, other than the person identified as the Designated Premises Supervisor (DPS) on the premises licence. However, every sale of alcohol must be authorised by an individual who does hold a personal licence. It is an operational decision for the person who holds the premises licence as to how many of his/her staff will need to hold a personal licence to comply with this requirement. The personal licence holder authorising the supply will normally be accountable for all transactions they authorise.

If you work in a members club, supplying alcohol to members and their guests only, then a personal licence holder may not be required. This will depend on the type of licence held by the Club and you will need to ask your employer about this.



## **2: CONTACT AND SERVICE DETAILS:**

### **LICENSING AUTHORITY CONTACT DETAILS:**

Send your NEW personal licence application to the Licensing Authority:



**The Licensing Section  
Babergh District Council  
Corks Lane, Hadleigh  
IPSWICH  
Suffolk IP7 6SJ**

 e-mail: [licensingsection@babergh.gov.uk](mailto:licensingsection@babergh.gov.uk)  
 Tel: 01473 826658, 826664 or 825719

Please ensure that you provide all required documentation:

1. Fully completed, correct and signed application form
2. Fully completed, correct and signed declaration of convictions
3. Original accredited qualification certificate
4. Original Criminal records Certificate (it must have been issued within one month of your application)
5. 2 x passport style photos (one of which must be endorsed as a true likeness)
6. Fee of £37 (cheques are payable to 'Babergh District Council'.

**If an application is received incomplete or incorrect it will be rejected. It is the responsibility of the applicant to ensure that the application is made correctly and in accordance with the law.**

### **3: INFORMATION ON PHOTOGRAPHS**

Personal licence applications need to include two passport sized photographs - one of which must be signed on the back by a person as specified in the Regulations (similar to the requirements for passport photographs)

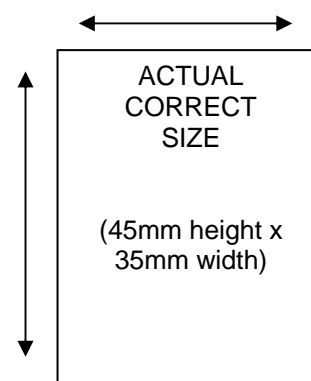
**You must ensure that your photograph is of the required standard to be accepted. If the photographs you provide with your application are unacceptable we will be unable to process the application, so it is important that you check the photographs carefully before you send them in.**

The guide below should assist you in getting this right.



#### **PHOTOGRAPHS SHOULD BE:**

- Full face uncovered
- Sized 45mm x 35mm
- Glasses may be worn where these are prescription and normally worn
- On photographic paper
- Without sunglasses
- Headgear or head coverings may be worn where this is part of the applicants religious beliefs (note: if worn this should not obscure the applicant's facial features)
- Taken against a light and plain background so that the applicant's features are distinguishable and contrast against the background
- Endorsed on the back by a suitable person (see below) – only one of the photos requires this (\*). The endorsement should state "I certify that this is a true likeness of [insert full name of applicant]" or similar and this should be signed, include the name of person signing in capitals, and date of signature.



**\* Note: Some examples of persons suitable to counter-sign photos submitted are given below, you must not get a relative to sign your photographs:**

Doctor, Accountant, Bank or Building Society official, Fire Service Officer, Solicitor, Local Government Officer, Police Officer, Religious Minister, Optician, Director or Chairman of a Limited Company, Teacher, Councillor.



#### **PHOTOGRAPHS MAY BE REJECTED WHERE:**

- Hats, bandanas or other headgear (unless this is associated with religious or ethnic beliefs) are worn
- Sunglasses are worn
- Photos do not contrast the applicant's facial features against a light background
- Photos make the applicant's facial features undistinguishable
- Photos are not on photographic paper
- Photos are of poor quality or are not of the prescribed size
- Black and white photographs are not acceptable
- Photos that are not, or are incorrectly, counter-signed will be rejected
- Photos that do not show an applicants full face will be rejected
- Photos that are not recent and/or do not show a current likeness may be rejected

#### **4: GUIDANCE ON 'RELEVANT' AND 'FOREIGN' OFFENCES AND CONVICTIONS**

The personal licence application form requires you to disclose to the Licensing Authority any convictions for a 'relevant offence' or a 'foreign offence'. You do not need to disclose details of convictions for either a relevant offence or a foreign offence if they are 'spent' for the purposes of the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974. Guidance on what constitutes a 'spent' or 'unspent' conviction can be found below.

A 'relevant offence' is one listed in Schedule 4 of the Licensing Act 2003. A copy of that schedule is attached for your assistance. A 'foreign offence' is **any** offence under the law of any place outside England and Wales. For example, if you have been convicted of any offence in Scotland, this must be disclosed.

##### **Disclosing your convictions:**

In addition to the disclosure of criminal convictions and declaration form, you are also required to attach a criminal conviction certificate, or a criminal record certificate or the results of a subject access search of the Police National Computer (PNC) by the National Identification Service.

##### **I have disclosed a conviction - what happens now?**

The Licensing Authority is required to notify the Chief Officer of Police for the area.

##### **How long do the police have to object to the grant of my personal licence?**

**14 days** from the date on which they receive notice of your convictions from the Licensing Authority.

If no objection notice is received from the Chief Officer of Police within that time limit, then the Licensing Authority will grant and issue the personal licence.

If an objection notice is received and, unless all parties agree that the objection notice should be withdrawn, the Licensing Authority will hold a hearing to determine whether the licence should be granted. At the hearing, the application can only be rejected if it is determined that the granting of the licence would undermine the crime prevention objective.

The Court has the power to forfeit personal licences once they have been granted.

## **PERSONAL LICENCE: RELEVANT OFFENCES**

### **LICENSING ACT 2003: SCHEDULE 4 - Section 113**

1. An offence under this Act
2. An offence under any of the following enactments -
  - (a) Schedule 12 to the London government Act 1963 (c. 33) (public entertainment licensing);
  - (b) The Licensing Act 1964 (c. 26);
  - (c) The Private Places of Entertainment (Licensing) Act 1967 (c. 19);
  - (d) Section 13 of the Theatres Act 1968 (c. 54);
  - (e) The Late Night Refreshment Houses Act 1969 (c. 53)
  - (f) Section 6 of, or Schedule 1 to, the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 (c. 30);
  - (g) The Licensing (Occupational Permissions) Act 1983 (c. 24);
  - (h) The Cinemas Act 1985 (c. 13);
  - (i) The London Local Authorities Act 1990 (c. vii)
3. An offence under the Firearms Act 1968 (c. 27)
4. An offence under section 1 of the Trade Descriptions Act 1968 (c. 29) (false trade description of goods) in circumstances where the goods in question are or include alcohol.
5. An offence under any of the following provisions of the Theft Act 1968 (c. 60) -
  - (a) section 1 (theft)
  - (b) section 8 (robbery);
  - (c) section 9 (burglary);
  - (d) section 10 (aggravated burglary);
  - (e) section 11 (removal of articles from places open to the public);
  - (f) section 12A (aggravated vehicle-taking), in circumstances where subsection (2)(b) of that section applies and the accident caused the death of a person;
  - (g) section 13 (abstracting of electricity);
  - (h) section 15 (obtaining property by deception);
  - (i) section 15A (obtaining a money transfer by deception);
  - (j) section 16 (obtaining [pecuniary advantage by deception);
  - (k) section 17 (false accounting);
  - (l) section 19 (false statements by company directors etc);
  - (m) section 20 (suppression, etc. of documents);
  - (n) section 21 (blackmail);
  - (o) section 22 (handling stolen goods);
  - (p) section 24A (dishonestly retaining a wrongful credit);
  - (q) section 25 (going equipped for stealing etc).
6. An offence under section 7(2) of the Gaming Act 1968 (c. 65) (allowing child to take part in gaming on premises licensed for the sale of alcohol).
7. An offence under any of the following provisions of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 (c. 38) -
  - (a) section 4(2) (production of a controlled drug);
  - (b) section 4(3) (supply of a controlled drug);
  - (c) section 5(3) (possession of a controlled drug with intent to supply);
  - (d) section 8 (permitting activities to take place on premises);
8. An offence under either of the following provisions of the Theft Act 1978 (c. 31) -
  - (a) section 1 (obtaining services by deception);
  - (b) section 2 (evasion of liability by deception);
9. An offence under either of the following provisions of the Customs and Excise Management Act 1979 (c. 2) -
  - (a) section 170 (disregarding subsection (1)(a)) (fraudulent evasion of duty etc.)
  - (b) section 170B (taking preparatory steps for evasion of duty)

10. An offence under either of the following provisions of the Tobacco Products Duty Act 1979(c. 7)-
  - (a) section 8G (possession and sale of unmarked tobacco);
  - (b) section 8H (use of premises for sale of unmarked tobacco).
11. An offence under the Forgery and Counterfeiting Act 1981 (c. 45) (other than an offence under section 18 or 19 of that Act)
12. An offence under the Firearms (Amendment) Act 1988 (c. 45)
13. An offence under any of the following provisions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (c. 48) -
  - (a) section 107(1)(d)(iii) (public exhibition in the course of a business of article infringing copyright)
  - (b) section 107(3) (infringement of copyright by public performance of work etc);
  - (c) section 198 (2) (Broadcast etc. of recording of performance made without sufficient consent);
  - (d) section 297(1) (fraudulent reception of transmission);
  - (e) section 297A(1) (supply etc. of unauthorised decoder);
14. An offence under any of the following provisions of the Road Traffic Act 1988 (c. 52) -
  - (a) section 3A (causing death by careless driving while under the influence of drink or drugs);
  - (b) section 4 (driving etc. a vehicle when under the influence of drink or drugs);
  - (c) section 5 (driving etc. a vehicle with alcohol concentration above prescribed limit)
15. An offence under either of the following provisions of the Food Safety Act 1990 (c. 16) in circumstances where the food in question is or includes alcohol -
  - (a) section 14 (selling food or drink not of the nature, substance or quality demanded);
  - (b) section 15 (falsely describing or presenting food or drink)
16. An offence under section 92(1) or (2) of the Trade Marks Act 1994 (c. 26)(unauthorised use of trade mark, etc. in relation to goods) in circumstances where the goods in question are or include alcohol.
17. An offence under the Firearms (Amendment) Act 1997 (c. 5)
18. A sexual offence, within the meaning of section 161(2) of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000 (c. 6).
19. A violent offence, within the meaning of section 161(3) of that Act.
20. An offence under section 3 of the Private Security Industry Act 2001 (c. 12) (engaging in certain activities relating to security without a licence).

## WHAT IS AN 'UNSPENT' CRIMINAL CONVICTION?

An 'unspent' conviction is one that a person must admit to when asked to disclose their criminal history. Convictions that have become 'spent' need not be revealed. This is to help people who have been convicted of less serious criminal offences and have since lived on the right side of the law. The principle of 'spent' and 'unspent' convictions was introduced by the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974, but now applies to all convictions - including those passed before 1 July 1975, when the Act came into force.

### **What would count as an 'unspent' conviction?**

If you've ever been convicted of an offence for which a sentence of more than 2 and a half years was imposed (regardless of the amount of time you actually spent in prison) this conviction can never become 'spent'. It is an 'unspent' conviction which you must disclose when asked about your criminal convictions (such as when applying for a job).

### **Is this the only time a conviction is 'unspent'?**

No. If you were given a sentence of 2 and a half years or less, your conviction may still be unspent. Whether or not depends on the length of time that has elapsed since the date of your conviction. This time is called the '**rehabilitation period**' - and it differs according to the type of sentence passed.

### **What is the rehabilitation period for my sentence?**

The following table shows a range of rehabilitation periods for different sentences imposed. Until such time has passed from the date of your conviction, your conviction will remain 'unspent' and you will have to declare it to a potential employer.

<b>TYPE OF SENTENCE IMPOSED ON ADULTS AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER AT THE TIME</b>	<b>NUMBER OF YEARS FROM DATE OF CONVICTION BEFORE CONVICTION BECOMES 'SPENT'</b>
Imprisonment or detention in a young offender institution (previously known as youth custody) between 6 months and 2 and a half years	<b>10 years</b>
Imprisonment or detention in a young offender institution (previously known as youth custody) of 6 months or less	<b>7 years</b>
A fine or any other sentence for which a different rehabilitation period is not provided (eg. a compensation or community service order, or a probation order received on or after 3 February 1995)	<b>5 years</b>
An absolute discharge	<b>6 months</b>

Except an absolute discharge, all of the periods above are **halved** if the person convicted was **under 18** at the time. If you were under 18 and received a probation order on or after 3 February 1995, the rehabilitation period is 2 and a half years or until the order expires - whichever is longer.

If you received a sentence in the past that was a sentence that could only be imposed on young people (i.e. persons under 18 years of age) you should contact your local Licensing Authority or legal advisor for further advice.

## What about people in the Armed Services?

Rehabilitation periods for imprisonment in the services are the same as in civilian life. For specific service offences, the periods are as follows:

TYPE OF SENTENCE IMPOSED ON MEN OR WOMEN IN THE ARMED SERVICES	NUMBER OF YEARS FROM DATE OF CONVICTION BEFORE CONVICTION BECOMES 'SPENT'
A sentence of cashiering, discharge with ignominy or dismissal with disgrace from Her Majesty's service	<b>10 years</b>
A sentence of dismissal from Her Majesty's service	<b>7 years</b>
A custodial order under the relevant Schedules and sections of the Army, Air Force and Naval Discipline Acts – where the maximum period of detention specified in the order is more than 6 months	<b>7 years</b>
A sentence of detention in respect of a conviction in service disciplinary proceedings	<b>5 years</b>
A custodial order under the relevant Schedules and sections of the Army, Air Force and Naval Discipline Acts - where the maximum period of detention specified in the order is 6 months or less	<b>3 years</b>

These periods are **halved** if the offender was **under 18** at the time.

## What if I have been convicted again, after the original offence?

It depends. Later convictions only affect the rehabilitation periods of earlier convictions if they are imposed before the first conviction is completely 'spent'.

If it is one of the less serious offences, which can be tried **only** in a magistrates' court (some more serious offences can be tried both by a Crown court and by magistrates) the first conviction becomes spent at the time originally fixed. The rehabilitation period for the second offence will then run for its normal length.

However, if the later conviction is for an offence which **could** be tried in a Crown Court (for example, stealing) then neither conviction will become spent until the rehabilitation periods for both offences are over.

If, however, the second conviction is so serious that it incurs a prison sentence of more than 2 and a half years, then **neither** the second nor the first conviction will ever become spent.

## 5. GUIDANCE ON OBTAINING A CRIMINAL RECORDS CERTIFICATE

You will need to provide a criminal record certificate or search as part of your application for a new personal licence. Licensing Act 2003 regulations give applicants three options on how to provide this (although the first is currently unavailable in England and Wales). The three options are:

	<b>CRIMINAL RECORD CERTIFICATES</b>	<b>How do I get it?</b>	<b>What does it show?</b>	<b>How much does it cost and how long does it take?</b>
1.	<b>A Criminal Record Certificate issued under Section 112 of the Police Act 1997</b>	This service is not currently available from the CRB but you can obtain this from Disclosure Scotland*, This record is the equivalent of a BASIC level disclosure.	This level of disclosure would show all convictions held at a national level which are not 'spent' as defined under the terms of the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974.	In the region of £25. Allow 3-4 weeks to obtain it.
2.	<b>A Criminal Record Certificate issued under section 113 of the Police Act 1997</b>	This service is available from the CRB *. This record is the equivalent of a STANDARD Level disclosure. The applicant would need to get a Registered Body † to provide this service for them.	This level of disclosure contains details of all convictions including both 'spent' and 'unspent' criminal convictions. Will also show details of any reprimands, cautions or warnings.	Currently the CRB charge £28 for this service. Your local Council or Registered Body may charge you an additional fee for processing your forms. Takes 3-4 weeks to obtain.
3.	<b>The result of a subject access search under the Data Protection Act 1998 of the Police National Computer by the National Identification Service</b>	This service is available from larger local Police stations. You would need to obtain and complete the relevant request and provide required documentation. You should contact your local Police station for advice.	This is dependent on the type of request you make. You should ensure that whatever request you make shows full details of any unspent convictions you may have.	The cost of this search available from your local Police station will be around £10. Request will be processed within 40 days of receipt by Police HQ.

\* CRIMINAL RECORDS BUREAU, PO Box 110, LIVERPOOL L3 6ZZ (Tel: 0870 9090811) [www.crb.gov.uk](http://www.crb.gov.uk) **Basic Disclosures may be obtained by contacting DISCLOSURE SCOTLAND** (helpline 0870 609 6006; fax 0870 609 6996; e-mail on [info@disclosurescotland.co.uk](mailto:info@disclosurescotland.co.uk) or by writing to Disclosure Scotland, PO Box 250, GLASGOW G51 1YU.

† REGISTERED BODY is an organisation registered with the CRB for authorising disclosure requests. The forms would be available direct from the Registered Body and you would need to provide primary identification documents, proof of address etc. to the Registered Body who will authorise and submit your request. Your employer may be able to help you obtain this, or your local Council may be able to provide this service for you. You should contact them directly or else seek your own legal advice.

### **IMPORTANT NOTES:**

Only relevant offences, or foreign offences, will be considered in the determination of your application. Whichever certificate or search you provide as part of your application must have been issued **within one calendar month** of the submission date of your application, or else this will be rejected and you will have to obtain a replacement. Regulation SI 2005/41 7(1)(b) refers.

**In addition** to providing the criminal records certificate or search, you will need to provide a separate declaration with your application (the relevant form for you to complete is enclosed) This declaration is for you to show whether or not you have been convicted of any relevant or foreign offence.

## 6. QUALIFICATION FOR PERSONAL LICENCE APPLICANTS

The Secretary of State has accredited the following personal licence qualifications under the Licensing Act 2003:

<b>Qualification title:</b>	<b>QCA Accreditation number:</b>	<b>Further information:</b>
<b>BIIAB Level 2 National Certificate for Personal Licence Holders</b>	<b>100/4866/2</b>	<b>British Institute of Innkeepers</b> <b>Wessex House</b> <b>80 Park Street</b> <b>CAMBERLEY</b> <b>Surrey GU15 3PT</b>  Telephone: 01276 684449 Website: <a href="http://www.bii.org.uk">www.bii.org.uk</a> e-mail: <a href="mailto:qualifications@bii.org.uk">qualifications@bii.org.uk</a>
<b>GOAL Level 2 National Certificate for Personal Licence Holders</b>	<b>100/4865/0</b>	<b>Education Development International PLC</b>  Telephone: 08707 202909 Website: <a href="http://www.ediplc.com">www.ediplc.com</a> e-mail: <a href="mailto:customerservices@ediplc.com">customerservices@ediplc.com</a>
<b>Graded Qualifications Alliance (GQAL) Level 2 National Certificate for Personal Licence Holders</b>	<b>100/5040/1</b>	<b>Graded Qualifications Alliance</b> <b>Garden Street</b> <b>LEICESTER</b> <b>LE1 3UA</b>  Telephone: 0845 1700001 Website: <a href="http://www.ggal.org.uk">www.ggal.org.uk</a> e-mail: <a href="mailto:ncplh@ggal.org.uk">ncplh@ggal.org.uk</a>

By contacting the above organisations, or by contacting local colleges and training facilities, you will be able to find a location near to you where you can obtain the required accredited qualification.

Courses are normally run over a single day or split over two days. Courses cost around £150-£200 per delegate.

For further information contact the Department for Culture, Media & Sport (DCMS) on 020 7211 6200 or at [www.culture.gov.uk](http://www.culture.gov.uk)

## **PERSONAL LICENCE SYLLABUS - WHAT DOES THE COURSE COVER?**

The full personal licence syllabus is as follows:

**Personal licences:** What they are. What they entitle the holder to do. Period of validity. Who grants them.

**Licensing authorities:** What they are. How they work. Licensing objectives - what they are. Functions of licensing authorities. Importance of partnerships. Role of Crime Reduction Partnerships. Licensing policies. Hearings. Appeals.

**Personal licences:** Procedures for application. Criteria for new personal licences and renewals. Determination of application. Persons disqualified from. Penalty for selling without. Convictions during application and after grant or renewal. Relevant offences. Forfeiture or suspension of licence on conviction. Penalty for breach.

**Alcohol:** Definition of supply of alcohol. Premises to which the definition applies. Wholesale and retail sales. Nature of. Strength of intoxicating drinks. Alcohol in the body etc

**Unauthorised licensable activities:** Unauthorised sales. Defence of due diligence. Penalties for breach.

**Police powers:** Suspension and closures. Antisocial Behaviour Bill – EHO powers of closure (to be inserted when legislative programme complete).

**Duties of the personal licence holder:** Notification of convictions. Changes in name and/or address. Production of licence to authorised personnel. Penalties for breach.

**Premises licences:** What they are. Licensable activities and what they are. Definition of regulated entertainment. Role of designated premises supervisor. Need for risk assessment as designated premises supervisor. Awareness and prevention of crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour in and around licensed premises.

**Operating schedules:** What they are. What they should include. Children in licensed premises.

**Permitted temporary activities:** Definition. Frequency Police objections.

**Disorderly conduct on licensed premises:** Rights and duties of authorised person. Illegal drugs. Relevant offence of drink driving. Prevention of nuisance. Pubwatch/Retail Watch schemes. Portman Group - responsible drinks promotions. Consequences of irresponsible drinks promotions. Penalties for breach.

**Protection of children:** Sale of alcohol to and by young persons. Proof of age cards and schemes. Consumption of alcohol by young persons. Test purchasing. Penalties for breach. Defences. Importance of the awareness of other relevant legislation related to the protection of children.

**Rights of entry:** Rights of entry.

**Prohibitions:** Moving vehicles. Service areas etc