

MID SUSSEX DISTRICT COUNCIL

Licensing Section
Oaklands
Oaklands Road
HAYWARDS HEATH
West Sussex
RH16 1SS

Licensing Act 2003 Premises Licence PWA0456

Part 1 - Premises Details

Postal address of Premises / Ordnance Survey map reference / Description of site

The Maize Maze

Tulleys Farm
Turners Hill Road
Turners Hill
West Sussex
RH10 4PD

Telephone: 01342 718472

Where the Licence is time limited - the dates

Commences :- 25 September 2020

Licensable Activities authorised by the Licence and the times the Licence authorises the carrying out of Licensable Activities

A performance of live music - Outdoors

Sunday	10:00 - 19:00
Monday to Thursday	10:00 - 18:00
Friday to Saturday	10:00 - 23:00

Any playing of recorded music - Outdoors

Sunday	10:00 - 19:00
Monday to Thursday	10:00 - 18:00
Friday to Saturday	10:00 - 23:00

Sale by retail of alcohol

Friday to Saturday	12:00 - 23:00
Sunday to Thursday	12:00 - 18:00

The opening hours of the Premises

-

Where the Licence authorises supplies of alcohol whether these are On and / or Off supplies

Alcohol is supplied for consumption **on** the Premises

Part 2

Name, (registered) Address, Telephone number and Email (where relevant) of holder of Premises Licence

Mr Stuart Beare
Tulleys Farm
Turners Hill Road
Turners Hill
West Sussex
RH10 4PD

Telephone: 01342 718472

Electronic Mail: [email redacted](#)

Electronic Mail: info@tulleyfarm.com

Registered number of holder of premises licence (if applicable)

Name, Address and telephone number of Designated Premises Supervisor if the Premises Licence authorises the supply of Alcohol

Mr Stuart Beare
Tulleys Farm
Turners Hill Road
Turners Hill
West Sussex
RH10 4PD

Personal Licence number and Issuing Authority of Personal Licence held by Designated Premises Supervisor where the Premises Licence authorises for the supply of Alcohol

Personal Licence Reference: PA0346

Licensing Authority: Mid Sussex District Council

Annex 1 - Mandatory Conditions

The licence is granted subject to the Mandatory conditions for sale of alcohol as set out in the Licensing Act 2003 as amended by the Licensing Act 2003 (Mandatory Licensing Conditions) Order 2010 and Order 2014.

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|---|--|
| 1 | <p>No supply of alcohol may be made under this licence:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) At a time when there is no designated premises supervisor in respect of the premises licence; or (b) At a time when the designated premises supervisor does not hold a personal licence or his personal licence is suspended. |
| 2 | <p>Every supply of alcohol under this licence must be made or authorised by a person who holds a personal licence.</p> |
| 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The responsible person must ensure that staff on relevant premises do not carry out, arrange or participate in any irresponsible promotions in relation to the premises. 2) In this paragraph, an irresponsible promotion means any one or more of the following activities, or substantially similar activities, carried on for the purpose of encouraging the sale or supply of alcohol for consumption on the premises. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) games or other activities which require or encourage, or are designed to require or encourage, individuals to:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) drink a quantity of alcohol within a time limit (other than to drink alcohol sold or supplied on the premises before the cessation of the period in which the responsible person is authorised to sell or supply alcohol), (ii) or drink as much alcohol as possible (whether within a time limit or otherwise); b) provision of unlimited or unspecified quantities of alcohol free or for a fixed or discounted fee to the public or to a group defined by a particular characteristic in a manner which carries a significant risk of undermining a licensing objective; c) provision of free or discounted alcohol or any other thing as a prize to encourage or reward the purchase and consumption of alcohol over a period of 24 hours or less in a manner which carries a significant risk of undermining a licensing objective; d) selling or supplying alcohol in association with promotional posters or flyers on, or in the vicinity of, the premises which can reasonably be considered to condone, encourage or glamorise anti-social behaviour or to refer to the effects of drunkenness in any favourable manner; e) dispensing alcohol directly by one person into the mouth of another (other than where that other person is unable to drink without assistance by reason of disability). |
| 4 | <p>The responsible person must ensure that free potable water is provided on request to customers where it is reasonably available. <i>(This condition does not apply to premises licensed for the sale of alcohol for consumption OFF the premises only)</i></p> |
| 5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The premises licence holder or club premises certificate holder must ensure that an age verification policy is adopted in respect of the premises in relation to the sale or supply of alcohol. 2) The designated premises supervisor in relation to the premises licences must ensure that the supply of alcohol at the premises is carried on in accordance with |

the age verification policy.

- 3) The policy must require individuals who appear to the responsible person to be under 18 years of age (or such older age as may be specified in the policy) to produce on request, before being served alcohol, identification bearing their photograph, date of birth and either:-
- a) A holographic mark or
 - b) An ultraviolet feature

The responsible person must ensure that –

- (a) where any of the following alcoholic drinks is sold or supplied for consumption on the premises (other than alcoholic drinks sold or supplied having been made up in advance ready for sale or supply in a securely closed container) it is available to customers in the following measures –
- (i) beer or cider: ½ pint;
 - (ii) gin, rum, vodka or whisky: 25 ml or 35 ml; and
 - (iii) still wine in a glass: 125 ml; and
- (b) these measures are displayed in a menu, price list or other printed material which is available to customers on the premises; and
- (c) where a customer does not in relation to a sale of alcohol specify the quantity of alcohol to be sold, the customer is made aware that these measures are available.

Minimum Pricing Drinks

- 1) A relevant person shall ensure that no alcohol is sold or supplied for consumption on or off the premises for a price which is less than the permitted price.

2) In this condition:-

(a) “duty” is to be construed in accordance with the Alcoholic Liquor Duties Act 1979

(b) “permitted price” is the price found by applying the formula $P = D + (D \times V)$, where:-

- (i) P is the permitted price,
- (ii) D is the amount of duty chargeable in relation to the alcohol as if the duty
- (iii) were charged on the date of the sale or supply of the alcohol, and V is the rate of value added tax chargeable in relation to the alcohol as if the value added tax were charged on the date of the sale or supply of the alcohol;

(c) “relevant person” means, in relation to premises in respect of which there is in force a premises licence:-

- (i) the holder of the premises licence,
- (ii) the designated premises supervisor (if any) in respect of such a licence,
- (iii) or the personal licence holder who makes or authorises a supply of alcohol under such a licence; and

(d) “relevant person” means in relation to premises in respect of which there is in force a club premises certificate, any member or officer of the club present on the premises in a capacity which enables the member or officer to prevent the supply in question and

(e) “value added tax” means value added tax charged in accordance with the Value Added Tax Act 1994.

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3. Where the permitted price given by Paragraph (b) of paragraph 2 would (apart from this paragraph) not be a whole number of pennies, the price given by that sub-paragraph shall be taken to be the price actually given by that sub-paragraph rounded up to the nearest penny.
4. (1) Sub-paragraph (2) applies where the permitted price given by Paragraph (b) of paragraph 2 on a day ('the first day') would be different from the permitted price on the next day ('the second day') as a result of a change to the rate of duty or value added tax.

(2)The permitted price which would apply on the first day applies to sales or supplies of alcohol which take place before the expiry of the period of 14 days beginning on the second day.

If the Premises Licence/Club Premises Certificate allows Exhibition of Films

The admission of persons under the age of 18 to the exhibition of films must be restricted in accordance with any recommendation of the *British Board of Film Classification*, or, where there is no such recommendation or the licensing authority has notified the holder that section 20(3)(b) of the Licensing Act 2003 applies to the film, the recommendation of the licensing authority.

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If the Premises Licence has conditions in respect of Door Supervisors

- 1) Each individual, who in accordance with a condition on the premises licence, is present at the licensed premises to carry out a security activity must:
 - a) be authorised to carry out that activity by a licence granted under the Private Security Industry Act 2001; or
 - b) be entitled to carry out that activity by virtue of section 4 of that Act.
- 2) "security activity" means an activity to which paragraph 2(1)(a) of Schedule 2 of the Private Security Industry Act 2001 applies, and which is licensable conduct for the purposes of that Act).

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Conditions consistent with the operating schedule

1. All staff members engaged, or to be engaged, in selling alcohol on the premises shall receive full training pertinent to the Licensing Act, specifically in regard age-restricted sales, and the refusal of sales to persons believed to be under the influence of alcohol or drugs. Induction training must be completed prior to engaging in any sale of alcohol. Refresher training shall be conducted thereafter at intervals of no more than three months. All restricted sales training undertaken by staff members shall be fully documented and signed by the employee and the DPS. All training records shall be made immediately available upon request to officers of a Responsible Authority.
2. A refusals record must be kept at the premises which details all refusals to sell alcohol. This record must include the date and time of the incident, a description of the customer, the name of the staff member who refused the sale and the reason the sale was refused. All entries must be made within 24 hours of the refusal. The DPS must review and sign the record at intervals of no more than eight weeks. The record must be made immediately available upon request to officers of a Responsible Authority.

3. A documented risk assessment must be undertaken which identifies all the activities undertaken at the premises and the controls necessary to promote the licensing objectives. This will include but not be restricted to; deployment of SIA trained and licensed door supervisors the use of non-glass vessels both externally and internally, age restriction so as to protect children from harm, ticketing the event preventing off sales. It will include written emendations demonstrating what considerations have been made for any additional special events which may arise during the year. This document shall be immediately available for inspection by the Police and the Licensing Authority, upon request
4. The premises will adopt a 'Challenge 25' policy whereby any person attempting to buy alcohol who appears to be under 25 will be asked for photographic ID as proof of their age. The only ID that will be accepted are valid passports and UK driving licences with a photograph or proof of age cards bearing the 'PASS' mark hologram. The list of approved ID may be amended or revised with the prior written agreement of Sussex Police and the Licensing Authority without the need to amend the actual licence.
5. A written and maintained policy statement of all lost and found children will be kept to include actions taken by staff. Register to be made available to Sussex Police and/or authorised officers from the local Licensing Authority.

Environmental Health MSDC

1. The noise management plan must be submitted annually to the Environmental Protection Team at Mid Sussex District Council and must be approved by them before any of the live or recorded music can take place. The noise management plan shall be submitted at least one month before the anniversary of the issue of the licence. No regulated entertainment will take place until the noise management plan has been approved by the Council.
2. Any additional external lighting installed for events shall be erected so as not to cause nuisance to residential properties.
3. No clean-up of external sites and marquees shall take place between 2300 and 0800.

Live and Recorded Music


1. The premises may not be used for anymore than 20 days between 1st June and 30th September for the licensable activities of live and recorded music.

Conditions attached after a hearing by the Licensing Committee

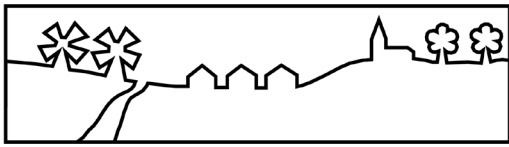
Plan of premises

See attached

Signature of authorised officer



Date of Issue: 20 October 2020
Date printed: 20 October 2020



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Licensing Act 2003

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Where the Licence authorises supplies of alcohol whether these are On and / or Off supplies

Alcohol is supplied for consumption **on** the Premises

Name and (registered) address of holder of premises licence

Mr Stuart Beare
Tulleys Farm
Turners Hill Road
Turners Hill
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RH10 4PD

Registered number of holder of premises licence (if applicable)

Name of Designated Premises Supervisor where the Premises Licence authorises the supply of alcohol

Mr Stuart Beare

State whether access to the Premises by children is restricted or prohibited

UK POLICE REQUIREMENTS FOR DIGITAL CCTV SYSTEMS

This document offers guidance to potential users of digital CCTV systems, where the pictures are intended to be used by the police or are likely to be used in an investigation. For CCTV recordings to be effective in detecting and investigating crime they must be fit for purpose and easily accessible by police investigators. For digital CCTV there are four main areas that must be considered:

QUALITY - are the pictures good enough?

STORAGE - are the pictures stored appropriately?

EXPORT - can the pictures be easily exported from the system?

PLAYBACK - can the pictures be easily viewed by authorised third parties?

By ensuring that your digital CCTV system is capable of meeting a few simple requirements, the potential evidential value of the pictures can be greatly increased and the time taken by the police to access and process them greatly reduced. Supporting notes are provided on the reverse of this sheet to clarify the requirements.

QUALITY WHAT RESOLUTION? WHAT COMPRESSION? HOW MANY PICTURES PER SECOND?



1. Specify your requirement - decide what you want to see and where, and select a system that will do it.
2. View the recorded pictures or print out, not the live screen, to assess the system performance.
3. The system clock should be set correctly and maintained (taking account of GMT and BST).
4. Picture quality should not be reduced to fit the available storage capacity of the system.
5. Regular maintenance should be conducted on all aspects of the system.

STORAGE WHAT SHOULD I KEEP? HOW SHOULD I KEEP IT?



6. The system should be operated and recorded pictures retained in a secure environment.
7. Electronic access controls, such as passwords or encryption, should not prevent authorised access to the system or recordings.
8. The system should have sufficient storage capacity for 31 days good quality pictures.
9. The system should be capable of securing relevant pictures for review or export at a later date.

EXPORT HOW MUCH VIDEO SHOULD THE SYSTEM EXPORT AND IN WHAT FORMAT?



10. A system operator should be available who is able to replay and export recordings.
11. A simple system operator's manual should be available locally to assist with replay and export.
12. The operator should know the retention period of the system and export time for various amounts of data.
13. The system should be able to quickly export video and stills to a removable storage-medium, with time and date integral to the relevant picture.
14. Export should include any software needed to view or replay the pictures.
15. The system should have an export method proportionate to the storage capacity.
16. Pictures should be exported in the native file format at the same quality that they were stored on the system.

PLAYBACK CAN THE PICTURES BE EASILY VIEWED?



17. The playback software should:
 - have variable speed control including frame by frame, forward and reverse viewing;
 - display single and multiple cameras and maintain aspect ratio i.e. the same relative height and width;
 - display a single camera at full resolution;
 - permit the recording from each camera to be searched by time and date;
 - allow printing and/or saving (e.g. bitmap) of pictures with time and date.
18. The time and date associated with each picture should be legible.
19. Once exported to removable media it should be possible to replay the files immediately.

Supporting Notes:

QUALITY - are the pictures good enough?

1. Before installing a CCTV system you should have a clear idea of what you want the system to do and how it should perform. This should include exactly what you want to see and where, e.g. recognise the face of someone walking through a doorway, read a vehicle registration number or record a particular type of activity, such as walking across a room, exchange of money or an assault. More detailed guidance on how to do this can be found in PSDB publication 17/94 CCTV Operational Requirements Manual. This is available free from the Home Office website. http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/docs/or_manual.pdf

There are no definitive performance criteria for video to be legally admissible. It is for the court to decide whether the pictures are accepted, and this is done on the grounds of relevance to the case, reliability of the evidence, etc. The appropriate resolution, level of compression and number of pictures per second will be determined by what you wish to see in the recording. If you can't see it then it's not fit for purpose. It should not be expected that enhancement features, such as zoom controls, will provide extra detail.

A good way to ensure that the system is capable of achieving the requirement is to do a subjective test. Set-up a camera and get a volunteer to walk through the door or park a car in the place of interest and record the pictures. This should be done under the conditions that the system is intended to be used - performance of the system may be different when there are a number of cameras being recorded.

2. The quality of the recorded or printed pictures may differ from the live display.
3. Time and date information is often critical to an investigation. If it is incorrect this can drain police time and resources.
4. The quality of the pictures should not be compromised to allow more to be squeezed onto the system. There is some scope however for using a sliding scale of image quality based on time since recording. For example, high quality high frame rate video for the first 24 hours with gradually increasing compression or decreasing frame rate after this, but retaining useful images up to 31 days. This would be dependent on the nature of the installation and the type of recordings being made. Guidance should be sought from your local police force.
5. To ensure continued quality of recording it is essential that regular maintenance of all aspects of the system be conducted - especially camera focus, cleaning of lenses, housings, etc.

STORAGE - are the pictures stored appropriately?

6. Access to the system and recorded images should be controlled to prevent tampering or unauthorised viewing. A record should be kept of who has accessed the system and when. Further information on this can be found in the BSI document 'Code of Practice for Legal Admissibility of Information Stored Electronically' (BIP0008) or from your local Crime Prevention Officer.

7. Electronic protection methods that require proprietary software or hardware will hinder an investigation if they prevent the pictures from being provided to authorised third parties, e.g. police and CPS. Physical methods of access control, e.g. system in a locked room, are just as effective if documented appropriately.
8. It is important that recordings cover a sufficiently long period to assist in investigations. Retention beyond 31 days may be useful in some circumstances, but should not affect the quality of the more recent recordings.
9. It should be possible to protect specific pictures or sequences, identified as relevant to an investigation, to prevent overwriting before an investigator can view or extract them.

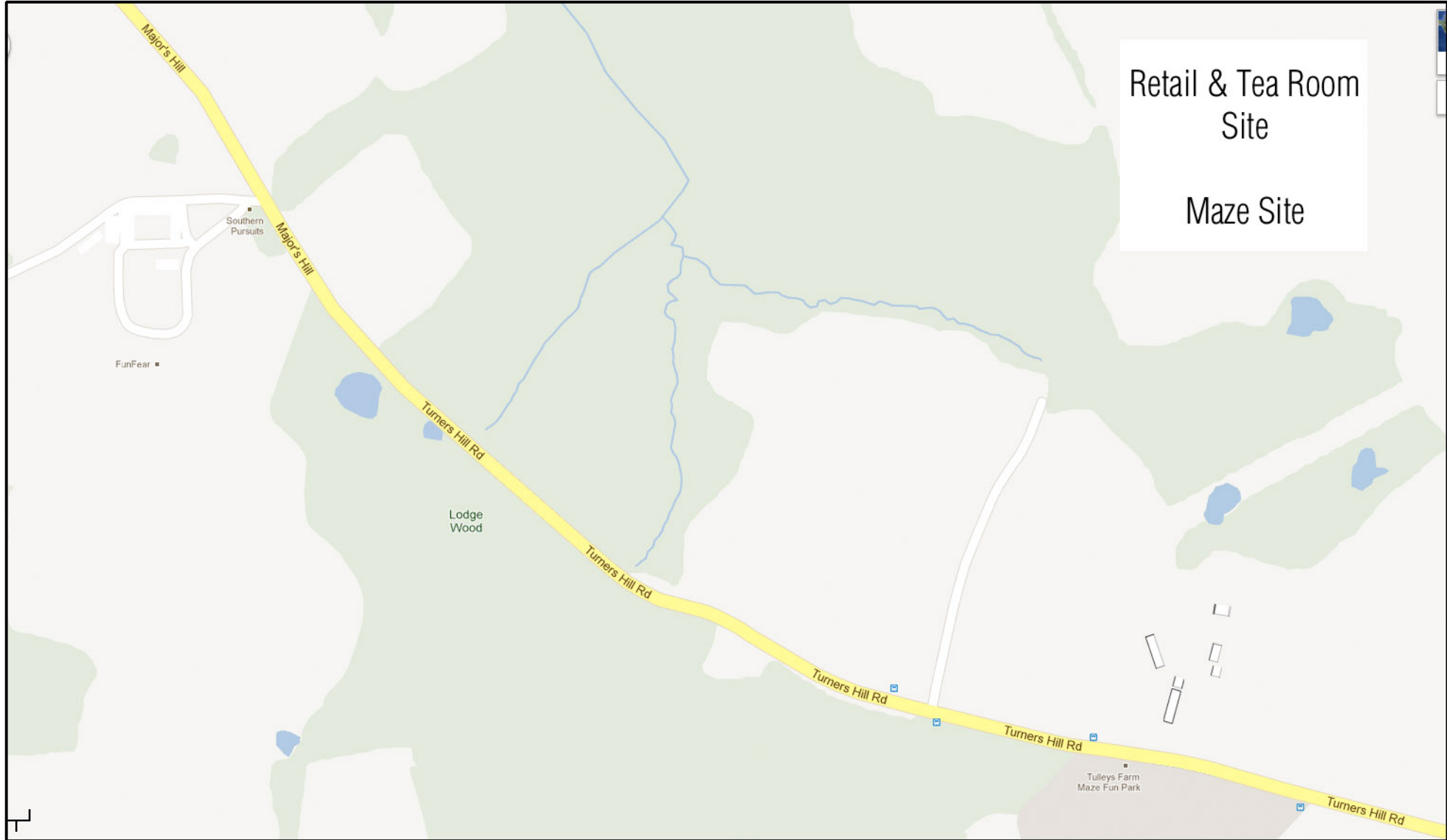
EXPORT - can the pictures be easily exported from the system?

10. and 11. It is unlikely that the investigator will be familiar with the operation of your system. To facilitate replay and export a trained operator and simple user guide should be available locally.
12. and 13. Export of medium and large volumes of data can take a substantial period of time. The operator should know the retention period of the system and approximate times to export short (e.g. 15 minutes), medium (e.g. 24 hours), and large (up to all of the system) amounts of data.
14. If the software needed to replay the pictures is not included at export, viewing by authorised third-parties can be hindered. Export of a system event log or audit trail, and any system settings with the pictures will assist with establishing the integrity of the pictures and system.
15. The amount of video that an investigator will need to export will be dependent on the nature of the investigation. For example a shop robbery may only require a few stills or a short sequence, however a more serious incident such as a murder or terrorist related enquiry may require anything up to all the video contained on the system to be exported. It is essential that the system is capable of doing this quickly and to an appropriate medium. An ideal solution for medium-to-large downloads, would be for the system to have the facility to export to a 'plug-and-play' hard drive. Export and recording should be possible at the same time without affecting the performance of the system.
16. The system should not apply any compression to the picture when it is exported from the system as this can reduce the usefulness of the content. Also, the picture should not undergo any format conversion that affects the content or picture quality.

PLAYBACK - can the pictures be easily viewed by authorised third parties?

17. and 18. The replay software must allow the investigator to search the pictures effectively and see all the information contained in the picture and associated with it.
19. It should be possible to replay exported files immediately e.g. no re-indexing of files or verification checks.

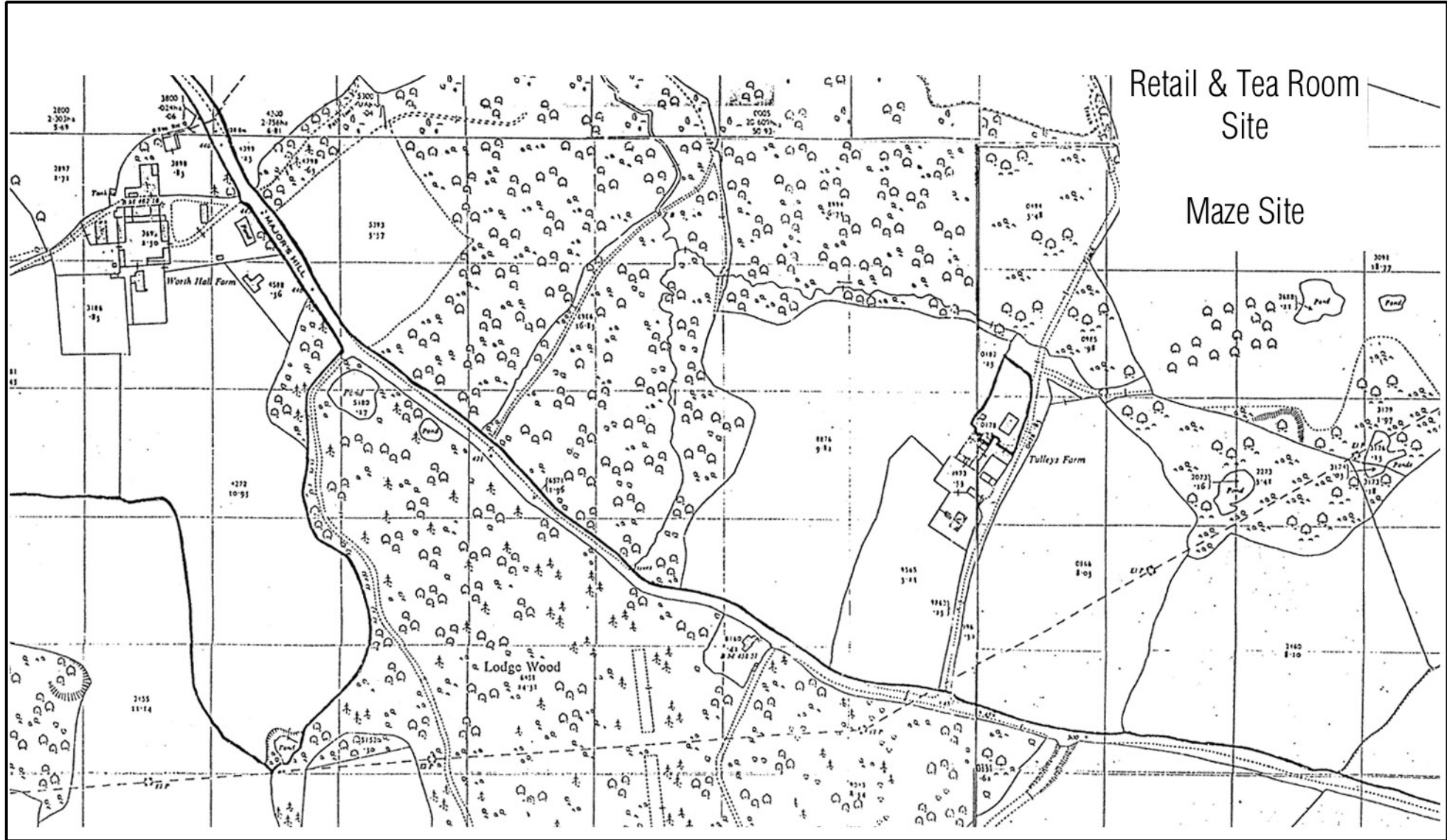




An aerial photograph of a farm. In the center, there is a large, intricate maze made of light-colored paths. To the left of the maze, there are several buildings, some of which are highlighted with white boxes. The farm is surrounded by fields, some of which are planted with crops like corn. There are also large areas of dense green trees. A road or path runs through the middle of the farm. In the bottom right corner, there is a parking lot with several cars parked. The overall scene is a mix of agricultural land and recreational features.

Retail & Tea Room
Site

Maze Site



Retail & Tea Room
Site

Maze Site