



RESTRICTED

APPENDIX A

17 JUL 2019

APPLICATION FOR THE REVIEW OF A PREMISES LICENCE OR CLUB PREMISES CERTIFICATE 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, (insert name of applicant) Richard Woodhead

- Apply for the review of a Premises Licence under Section 51
- Apply for the review of a Club Premises Certificate under Section 87 of the Licensing Act 2003 for the premises described in Part 1 below

Part 1 – Premises or Club Premises details

Postal address of premises or, if none, Ordnance Survey map reference or description:

KAAY OFF LICENCE
187 Blackmoorfoot Road

Town/City: HUDDERSFIELD

Postcode: HD4 5RL

Name of premises licence holder or club holding club premises certificate (if known):

[REDACTED]

Number of premises licence or club premises certificate (if known): PR(A)0079

Part 2 – Applicant details

Please 'check' appropriate box(es)

I am:

- An interested party (please complete A or B below)
 - (a) a person living in the vicinity of the premises
 - (b) a body representing persons living in the vicinity of the premises
 - (c) a person involved in business in the vicinity of the premises
 - (d) a body representing persons involved in business in the vicinity of the premises
- A responsible authority (please complete C below)
- A member of the club to which this application relates (please complete A below)

A – Details of individual applicant

Mr

Surname:

Forename(s):

I am 18 years old or over:

Current postal address if different from premises address:

Town/City:

Postcode:

Daytime contact telephone number:

E-mail address (optional):

B – Details of other applicant

Surname:

Forename(s):

Address:

Town/City:

Postcode:

Daytime contact telephone number:

E-mail address (optional):

C – Details of responsible authority applicant

Other title, e.g. R Mr

Surname:

Woodhead

Forename(s):

Richard

Address:

West Yorkshire Police Licensing, Flint Steet

Town/City:

Huddersfield

Postcode:

HD1 6LG

Daytime contact telephone number:

E-mail address (optional):

This application to review relates to the following licensing objective(s): (Please 'check' one or more boxes)

(a) The prevention of crime and disorder

(b) Public Safety

(c) The prevention of public nuisance

(d) The protection of children from harm



State the ground(s) for review (please read Guidance note 1):

The management of the shop has led to licensing objectives being impacted upon. Abstraction of electricity has been discovered, impacting on the protection of children, crime and disorder, and public safety.

An extendable baton was found within the trading area, with no legitimate reason for it being kept in the trading area.

~~A large amount of none-duty paid tobacco products were found within the store.~~

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If you have made representations before relating to this premises, please state what they were and when you made them:

[Empty box for representations]

Please 'check' appropriate box(es)

- I have sent copies of this form and enclosures to the responsible authorities and the premises licence holder or club holding the club premises certificate, as appropriate
- 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 3 – Signatures (please read Guidance note 3)

Signature of applicant or applicant's solicitor or other duly authorised agent (see guidance note 4). If signing on behalf of the applicant, please state in what capacity:

Signature: [Redacted] Date: 17th July 19

Capacity: Police Licensing Officer

Contact name (where not previously given) and postal address for correspondence associated with this application (please read Guidance note 5):

Surname: Forename(s): Address: Town/City: Postcode: Telephone number (if any): If you would prefer us to correspond with you using an e-mail address, please state your e-mail address (optional):

Notes for Guidance

1. The ground(s) for review must be based on one of the licensing objectives.
2. Please list any additional information or details for example dates of problems which are included in the grounds for review if available.
3. The application form must be signed.
4. An applicant's agent (for example solicitor) may sign the form on their behalf provided that they have actual authority to do so.
5. This is the address which we shall use to correspond with you about this application.

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Please provide as much information as possible to support the application (please read Guidance note 2)

A joint partnership operation was put into place linking West Yorkshire police, trading standards and the local authority. It was carried out in the evening of Thursday 11th July where a number of licensed premises were visited to see if any non-duty paid tobacco was being sold or stored in the premises.

Officers attended the shop where 267 packets (approx. retail value £2670) were found hidden behind a false wall, which had four coat hooks attached to make it look like a normal wooden wall. When the concealed compartment was opened the tobacco was found. (Please see attached photos)

As well as the packets of cigarettes there were forty five pouches of 50g hand rolling tobacco. The approximate value of the tobacco is £1080, giving a combined retail value of £3750.

In the shop area an extendable asp, or baton was also discovered, which are classed as a lethal weapon. Being struck by such a weapon can cause death from just one blow. (See photo 3).

Further inspection of the premises found the electric meter had been bypassed, which is a major safety risk to customers and staff. It is also a criminal act.

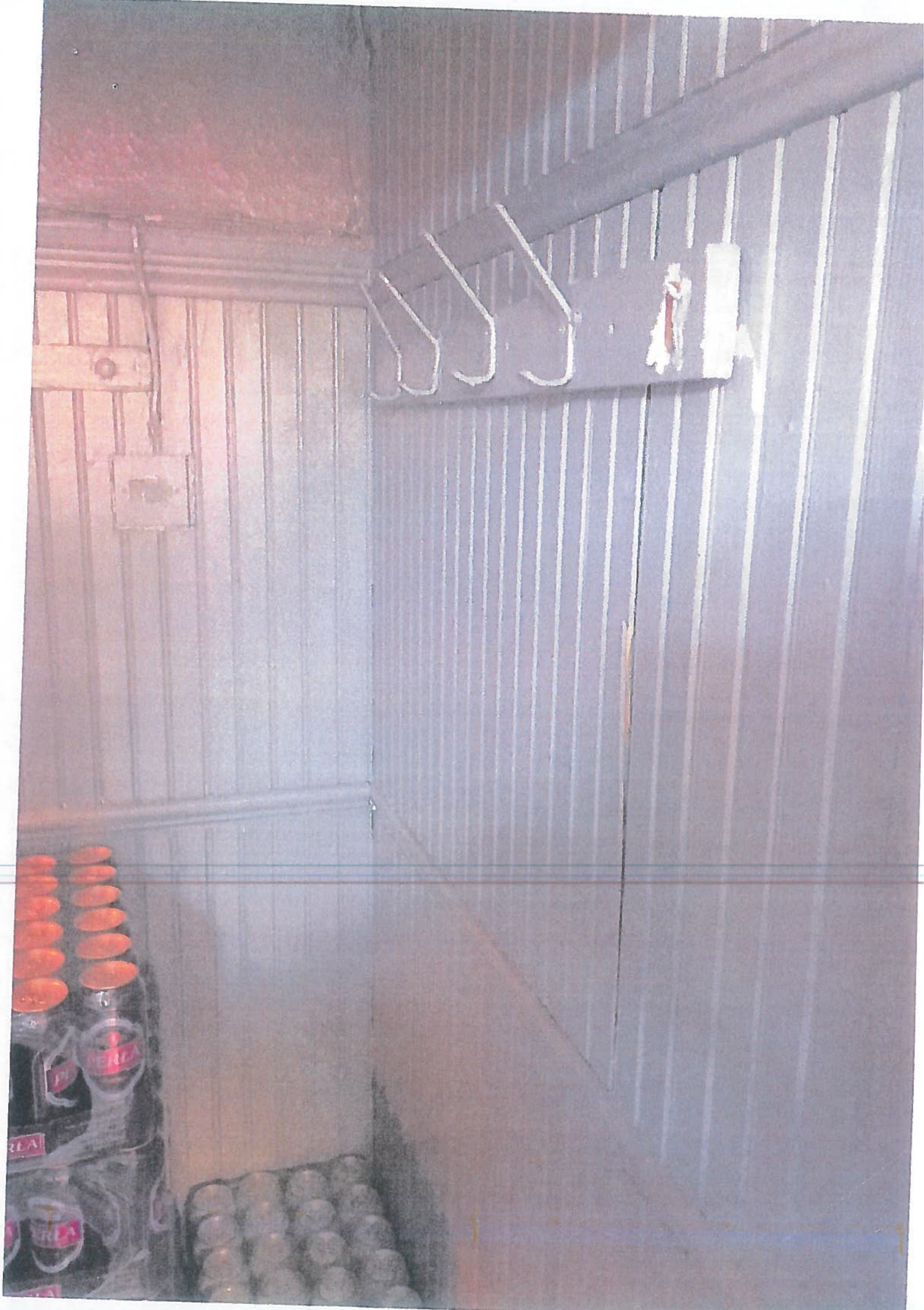
Officers also found there were no fire extinguishers on site, CCTV was on site but no one could work the system

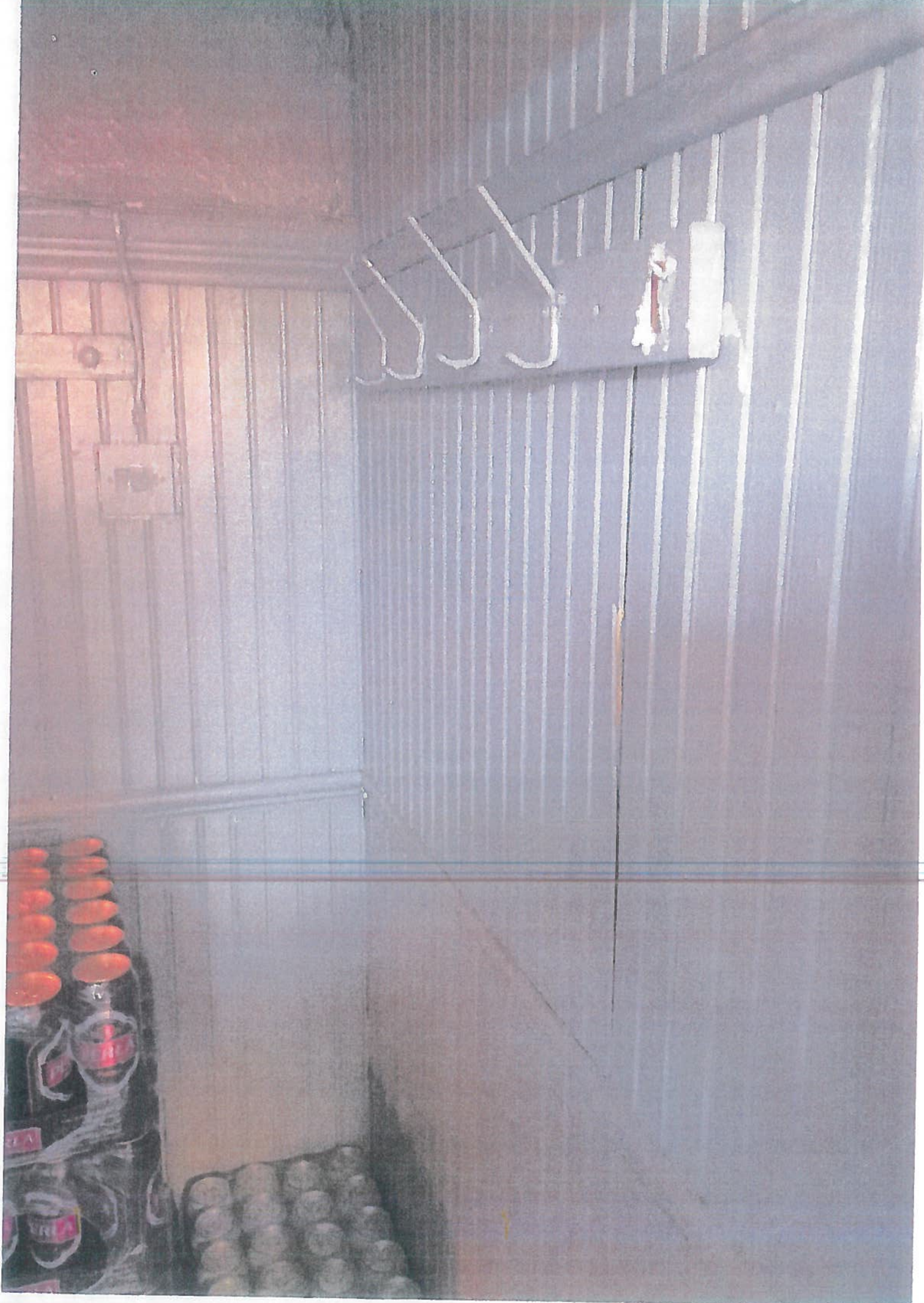
We feel the management and day to day running of this shop has greatly impacted on the licensing objectives. Non-duty paid tobacco products were present in a concealed store room, a lethal weapon was in the shop, the electricity had been bypassed.

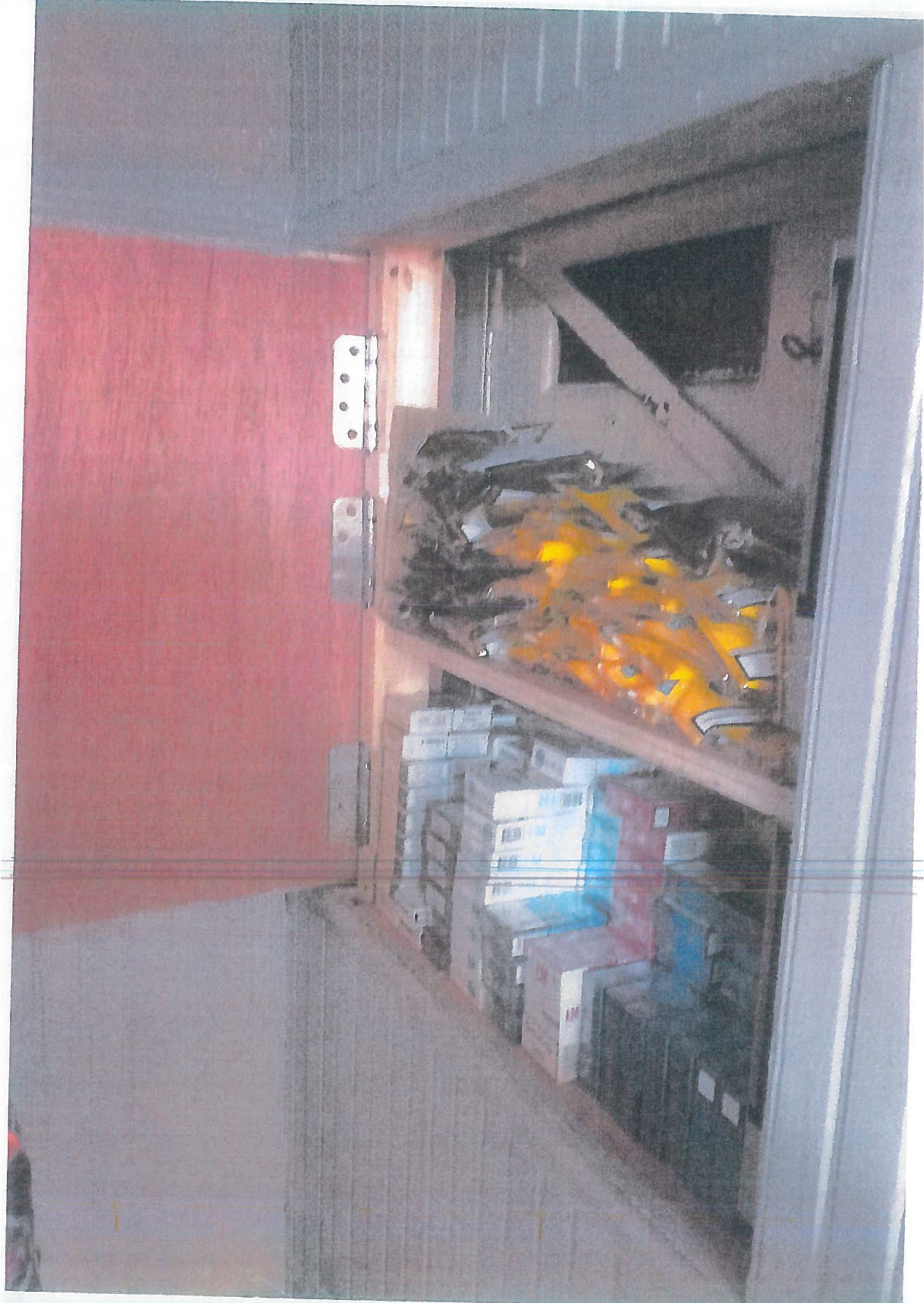
West Yorkshire police feel that the evidence presented is strong enough for the licensing panel to revoke this licence, and that serious consideration is given to revocation.

Have you made an application for review relating to this premises before? **NO**

If 'YES', please state the date of that application:










PREMISES LICENCE Licensing Act 2003	PR(A)0079
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THIS LICENCE IS ISSUED BY	
	<p style="text-align: right;">LICENSING Flint Street Depot Flint Street Fartown Huddersfield HD1 6LG</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Tel: 01484 456868 Email: licensing@kirklees.gov.uk</p>

POSTAL ADDRESS OF PREMISES
<p>Kaay News Kaay News 187 Blackmoorfoot Road Crosland Moor Huddersfield HD4 5RL</p>

LICENSABLE ACTIVITIES AUTHORISED BY THE LICENCE
Sale of Alcohol

THE TIMES THE LICENCE AUTHORISES THE CARRYING OUT OF LICENSABLE ACTIVITIES	
Sale of Alcohol	
Day(s)	From - To
Good Friday	08:00 - 22:30
Monday to Saturday	08:00 - 23:00
Sunday	10:00 - 22:30
Christmas Day	12:00 - 15:00
Christmas Day	19:00 - 22:30

THE OPENING HOURS OF THE PREMISES		
DAY(S)	FROM	TO
Monday to Sunday		

WHERE THE LICENCE AUTHORISES SUPPLIES OF ALCOHOL WHETHER THESE ARE ON AND/OR OFF SUPPLIES
Alcohol is supplied for consumption off the Premises

NAME (REGISTERED) ADDRESS, TELEPHONE NUMBER AND EMAIL (WHERE RELEVANT) OF THE PREMISES LICENCE HOLDER

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

REGISTERED NUMBER OF HOLDER, FOR EXAMPLE COMPANY NUMBER, CHARITY NUMBER (WHERE APPLICABLE)

[REDACTED]

NAME, ADDRESS OF THE DESIGNATED PREMISES SUPERVISOR WHERE THE PREMISES LICENCE AUTHORISES THE SUPPLY OF ALCOHOL

[REDACTED]

PERSONAL LICENCE NUMBER AND ISSUING AUTHORITY OR PERSONAL LICENCE HELD BY DESIGNATED PREMISES SUPERVISOR (WHERE THE PREMISES AUTHORISES THE SUPPLY OF ALCOHOL)

PERSONAL LICENCE NUMBER:
LICENSING AUTHORITY:

KMCPL4197
Kirklees Council

ANNEXES**ANNEX 1 – MANDATORY CONDITIONS****ANNEX 1 - MANDATORY CONDITIONS**

Alcohol:

1. No supply of alcohol may be made under this licence:

- 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. Every supply of alcohol under the premises licence must be made or authorised by a person who holds a personal licence.

3. 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.

The designated premises supervisor in relation to the premises licence must ensure that the supply of alcohol at the premises is carried on in accordance with the age verification policy.

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.

4. 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.

For the purposes of the condition set out in paragraph 1 of 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 were charged on the date of the sale or supply of the alcohol, and

iii. 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, or
- iii. the personal licence holder who makes or authorises a supply of alcohol under such a licence;

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" mean value added tax charged in accordance with the Value Added Tax Act 1994.

5. Where the permitted price 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.

6. (1) Sub-paragraph (2) applies where the permitted price 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.

ANNEX 2 – CONDITIONS CONSISTANT WITH THE OPERATING SCHEDULE

- (a) during the first twenty minutes after the above hours, the taking of the alcohol from the premises, unless the alcohol is supplied or taken in an open vessel;
- (b) the ordering of alcohol to be consumed off the premises, or the despatch by the vendor of the alcohol so ordered;
- (c) the sale of alcohol to a trader or club for the purposes of the trade or club;
- (d) the sale or supply of alcohol to any canteen or mess, being a canteen in which the sale or supply of alcohol is carried out under the authority of the Secretary of State or an authorised mess of members of Her Majesty's naval, military or air forces;

Alcohol shall not be sold in an open container or be consumed in the licensed premises.

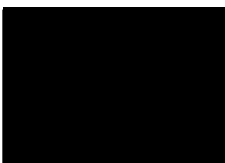
ANNEX 3 – CONDITIONS ATTACHED AFTER A HEARING BY THE LICENSING AUTHORITY

ANNEX 4 – PLANS OF PREMISE

As outlined in the operating schedule and attached plan

Date Granted: 22 August 2005

Date Commences/Varied: 25 February 2019



Head of Public Protection Service

PREMISES LICENCE SUMMARY

Licensing Act 2003

PR(A)0079**THIS LICENCE IS ISSUED BY**

LICENSING
 Flint Street Depot
 Flint Street
 Fartown
 Huddersfield
 HD1 6LG

Tel: 01484 456868
 Email: licensing@kirklees.gov.uk

POSTAL ADDRESS OF PREMISES

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LICENSABLE ACTIVITIES AUTHORISED BY THE LICENCE

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THE TIMES THE LICENCE AUTHORISES THE CARRYING OUT OF LICENSABLE ACTIVITIES

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THE OPENING HOURS OF THE PREMISES

DAY(S)	FROM	TO
Monday to Sunday		

WHERE THE LICENCE AUTHORISES SUPPLIES OF ALCOHOL WHETHER THESE ARE ON AND/OR OFF SUPPLIES

Alcohol is supplied for consumption off the Premises

[Redacted]

NAME, (REGISTERED) ADDRESS OF HOLDER OF PREMISES LICENCE

[Redacted]

REGISTERED NUMBER OF HOLDER, FOR EXAMPLE COMPANY NUMBER, CHARITY NUMBER (WHERE APPLICABLE)

[Redacted]

NAME OF DESIGNATED PREMISES SUPERVISOR WHERE THE PREMISES LICENCE AUTHORISES THE SUPPLY OF ALCOHOL

[Redacted]

STATE WHETHER ACCESS TO THE PREMISES BY CHILDREN IS RESTRICTED OR PROHIBITED

As per Licensing Act 2003

Any conditions applicable to these premises are attached to the licence

Date Granted: 22 August 2005

Date Commences/Varied: 25 February 2019

[Redacted Signature]

Head of Public Protection Service

Relevant Sections of Secretary of State Guidance – Under Section 182 of Licensing Act 2003

Crime and disorder

2.1 Licensing authorities should look to the police as the main source of advice on crime and disorder. They should also seek to involve the local Community Safety Partnership (CSP).

2.2 In the exercise of their functions, licensing authorities should seek to co-operate with the Security Industry Authority ("SIA") as far as possible and consider adding relevant conditions to licences where appropriate. The SIA also plays an important role in preventing crime and disorder by ensuring that door supervisors are properly licensed and, in partnership with police and other agencies, that security companies are not being used as fronts for serious and organised criminal activity. This may include making specific enquiries or visiting premises through intelligence led operations in conjunction with the police, local authorities and other partner agencies. Similarly, the provision of requirements for door supervision may be appropriate to ensure that people who are drunk, drug dealers or people carrying firearms do not enter the premises and ensuring that the police are kept informed.

2.3 Conditions should be targeted on deterrence and preventing crime and disorder including the prevention of illegal working in licensed premises (see paragraph 10.10). For example, where there is good reason to suppose that disorder may take place, the presence of closed-circuit television (CCTV) cameras both inside and immediately outside the premises can actively deter disorder, nuisance, anti-social behaviour and crime generally. Some licence holders may wish to have cameras on their premises for the prevention of crime directed against the business itself, its staff, or its customers. But any condition may require a broader approach, and it may be appropriate to ensure that the precise location of cameras is set out on plans to ensure that certain areas are properly covered and there is no subsequent dispute over the terms of the condition.

2.4 The inclusion of radio links and ring-round phone systems should be considered an appropriate condition for public houses, bars and nightclubs operating in city and town centre-leisure-areas-with-a high density of-licensed premises. These systems allow managers of licensed premises to communicate instantly with the police and facilitate a rapid response to any disorder which may be endangering the customers and staff on the premises.

2.5 Conditions relating to the management competency of designated premises supervisors should not normally be attached to premises licences. It will normally be the responsibility of the premises licence holder as an employer, and not the licensing authority, to ensure that the managers appointed at the premises are competent and appropriately trained. The designated premises supervisor is the key person who will usually be responsible for the day to day management of the premises by the premises licence holder, including the prevention of disorder. A condition of this kind may only be justified as appropriate in rare circumstances where it can be demonstrated that, in the circumstances associated with particular

premises, poor management competency could give rise to issues of crime and disorder and public safety.

2.6 The prevention of crime includes the prevention of immigration crime including the prevention of illegal working in licensed premises. Licensing authorities should work with Home Office Immigration Enforcement, as well as the police, in respect of these matters. Licence conditions that are considered appropriate for the prevention of illegal working in licensed premises might include requiring a premises licence holder to undertake right to work checks on all staff employed at the licensed premises or requiring that a copy of any document checked as part of a right to work check are retained at the licensed premises.

Public safety

2.7 Licence holders have a responsibility to ensure the safety of those using their premises, as a part of their duties under the 2003 Act. This concerns the safety of people using the relevant premises rather than public health which is addressed in other legislation. Physical safety includes the prevention of accidents and injuries and other immediate harms that can result from alcohol consumption such as unconsciousness or alcohol poisoning. Conditions relating to public safety may also promote the crime and disorder objective as noted above. There will of course be occasions when a public safety condition could incidentally benefit a person's health more generally, but it should not be the purpose of the condition as this would be outside the licensing authority's powers (be ultra vires) under the 2003 Act. Conditions should not be imposed on a premises licence or club premises certificate which relate to cleanliness or hygiene.

2.8 A number of matters should be considered in relation to public safety. These may include:

- Fire safety;*
- Ensuring appropriate access for emergency services such as ambulances;*
- Good communication with local authorities and emergency services, for example communications networks with the police and signing-up-for-local incident alerts (see paragraph 2.4 above);*
- Ensuring the presence of trained first aiders on the premises and appropriate first aid kits;*
- Ensuring the safety of people when leaving the premises (for example, through the provision of information on late-night transportation);*
- Ensuring appropriate and frequent waste disposal, particularly of glass bottles;*
- Ensuring appropriate limits on the maximum capacity of the premises (see paragraphs 2.12-2.13, and Chapter 10; and*
- Considering the use of CCTV in and around the premises (as noted in paragraph 2.3 above, this may also assist with promoting the crime and disorder objective).*

2.9 The measures that are appropriate to promote public safety will vary between premises and the matters listed above may not apply in all cases. As set out in Chapter 8 (8.38-8.46), applicants should consider when making their application which steps it is appropriate to take to promote the public safety objective and demonstrate how they achieve that.

2.10 Licence holders should make provision to ensure that premises users safely leave their premises. Measures that may assist include:

- Providing information on the premises of local taxi companies who can provide safe transportation home; and
- Ensuring adequate lighting outside the premises, particularly on paths leading to and from the premises and in car parks.

2.11 Where there is a requirement in other legislation for premises open to the public or for employers to possess certificates attesting to the safety or satisfactory nature of certain equipment or fixtures on the premises, it would be inappropriate for a licensing condition to require possession of such a certificate. However, it would be permissible to require as a condition of a licence or certificate, if appropriate, checks on this equipment to be conducted at specified intervals and for evidence of these checks to be retained by the premises licence holder or club provided this does not duplicate or gold-plate a requirement in other legislation. Similarly, it would be permissible for licensing authorities, if they receive relevant representations from responsible authorities or any other persons, to attach conditions which require equipment of particular standards to be maintained on the premises. Responsible authorities – such as health and safety authorities – should therefore make their expectations clear in this respect to enable prospective licence holders or clubs to prepare effective operating schedules and club operating schedules.

2.12 “Safe capacities” should only be imposed where appropriate for the promotion of public safety or the prevention of disorder on the relevant premises. For example, if a capacity has been imposed through other legislation, it would be inappropriate to reproduce it in a premises licence. Indeed, it would also be wrong to lay down conditions which conflict with other legal requirements. However, if no safe capacity has been imposed through other legislation, a responsible authority may consider it appropriate for a new capacity to be attached to the premises which would apply at any material time when the licensable activities are taking place and make representations to that effect. For example, in certain circumstances, capacity limits may be appropriate in preventing disorder, as overcrowded venues can increase the risks of crowds becoming frustrated and hostile.

2.13 The permitted capacity is a limit on the number of persons who may be on the premises at any time, following a recommendation by the relevant fire and rescue authority under the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005. For any application for a premises licence or club premises certificate for premises without an existing permitted capacity where the applicant wishes to take advantage of the special provisions set out in section 177 of the 2003 Act¹, the applicant should conduct their own risk assessment as to the appropriate capacity of the premises. They should send their recommendation to the fire and rescue authority which will consider it and decide what the “permitted capacity” of those premises should be.

2.14 Public safety may include the safety of performers appearing at any premises, but does not extend to the prevention of injury from participation in a boxing or wrestling entertainment.

Protection of children from harm

2.22 The protection of children from harm includes the protection of children from moral, psychological and physical harm. This includes not only protecting children from the harms associated directly with alcohol consumption but also wider harms such as exposure to strong language and sexual expletives (for example, in the context of exposure to certain films or adult entertainment). Licensing authorities must also consider the need to protect children from sexual exploitation when undertaking licensing functions.

2.23 The Government believes that it is completely unacceptable to sell alcohol to children. Conditions relating to the access of children where alcohol is sold and which are appropriate to protect them from harm should be carefully considered. Moreover, conditions restricting the access of children to premises should be strongly considered in circumstances where:

- adult entertainment is provided;*
- a member or members of the current management have been convicted for serving alcohol to minors or with a reputation for allowing underage drinking (other than in the context of the exemption in the 2003 Act relating to 16 and 17 year olds consuming beer, wine and cider when accompanied by an adult during a table meal);*
- it is known that unaccompanied children have been allowed access;*
- there is a known association with drug taking or dealing; or*
- in some cases, the premises are used exclusively or primarily for the sale of alcohol for consumption on the premises.*

2.24 It is also possible that activities, such as adult entertainment, may take place at certain times on premises but not at other times. For example, premises may operate as a café bar during the day providing meals for families but also provide entertainment with a sexual content after 8.00pm. It is not possible to give an exhaustive list of what amounts to entertainment or services of an adult or sexual nature. Applicants, responsible authorities and licensing authorities will need to consider this point carefully. This would broadly include topless bar staff, striptease, lap-, table- or pole-dancing, performances involving feigned violence or horrific incidents, feigned or actual sexual acts or fetishism, or entertainment involving strong and offensive language.

2.25 Applicants must be clear in their operating schedules about the activities and times at which the events would take place to help determine when it is not appropriate for children to enter the premises. Consideration should also be given to the proximity of premises to schools and youth clubs so that applicants take appropriate steps to ensure that advertising relating to their premises, or relating to

events at their premises, is not displayed at a time when children are likely to be near the premises.

2.26 Licensing authorities and responsible authorities should expect applicants, when preparing an operating schedule or club operating schedule, to set out the steps to be taken to protect children from harm when on the premises.

2.27 Conditions, where they are appropriate, should reflect the licensable activities taking place on the premises. In addition to the mandatory condition regarding age verification, other conditions relating to the protection of children from harm can include:

- restrictions on the hours when children may be present;
- restrictions or exclusions on the presence of children under certain ages when particular specified activities are taking place;
- restrictions on the parts of the premises to which children may have access;
- age restrictions (below 18);
- restrictions or exclusions when certain activities are taking place;
- requirements for an accompanying adult (including for example, a combination of requirements which provide that children under a particular age must be accompanied by an adult);
- full exclusion of people under 18 from the premises when any licensable activities are taking place.

2.28 Please see also Chapter 10 for details about the Licensing Act 2003 (Mandatory Licensing Conditions) Order 2010.

2.29 Licensing authorities should give considerable weight to representations about child protection matters. In addition to the responsible authority whose functions relate directly to child protection, the Director of Public Health may also have access to relevant evidence to inform such representations. ~~These representations may~~ include, amongst other things, the use of health data about the harms that alcohol can cause to underage drinkers. Where a responsible authority, or other person, presents evidence to the licensing authority linking specific premises with harms to children (such as ambulance data or emergency department attendances by persons under 18 years old with alcohol-related illnesses or injuries) this evidence should be considered, and the licensing authority should also consider what action is appropriate to ensure this licensing objective is effectively enforced. In relation to applications for the grant of a licence in areas where evidence is presented on high levels of alcohol-related harms in persons aged under 18, it is recommended that the licensing authority considers what conditions may be appropriate to ensure that this objective is promoted effectively.

2.30 The 2003 Act provides that, where a premises licence or club premises certificate authorises the exhibition of a film, it must include a condition requiring the

admission of children to films to be restricted in accordance with recommendations given either by a body designated under section 4 of the Video Recordings Act 1984 specified in the licence (the British Board of Film Classification is currently the only body which has been so designated) or by the licensing authority itself. Further details are given in Chapter 10.

2.31 Theatres may present a range of diverse activities and entertainment including, for example, variety shows incorporating adult entertainment. It is appropriate in these cases for a licensing authority to consider restricting the admission of children in such circumstances. Entertainments may also be presented at theatres specifically for children. It will be appropriate to consider whether a condition should be attached to a premises licence or club premises certificate which requires the presence of a sufficient number of adult staff on the premises to ensure the wellbeing of the children during any emergency.

2.32 Licensing authorities are expected to maintain close contact with the police, young offenders' teams and trading standards officers (who can carry out test purchases under section 154 of the 2003 Act) about the extent of unlawful sales and consumption of alcohol by minors and to be involved in the development of any strategies to control or prevent these unlawful activities and to pursue prosecutions. Licensing authorities, alongside the police, are prosecuting authorities for the purposes of these offences, except for the offences under section 147A (persistently selling alcohol to children). Where, as a matter of policy, warnings are given to retailers prior to any decision to prosecute in respect of an offence, it is important that each of the enforcement arms should be aware of the warnings each of them has given.
