

Objection to application 08/00518/PRLIC

Event – Fri 15th – 17th August 2008

The Bungalow Codnor Denby Lane Denby Village Ripley Derbyshire DE5 8PT

1. This objection to the above premises licence application is presented by the Nottinghamshire Stop the BNP Campaign which is an independent non-party affiliated campaign, and which believe in a grassroots response to the threat that organisations such as the British National Party pose. Our members and supporters include individuals who live outside Nottinghamshire but who are in support of its aims. **This includes members who live within the boundaries of Amber Valley Borough Council.**

2. Objection criteria

This objection is written within the criteria outlined in the licensing objectives i.e.

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

and will also draw upon the aims of the new licencing system

- Make applications simple and reduce the burden of unnecessary regulation on business
- Transfer drinks licensing from Magistrates to the Local Authority so that local needs and issues can be considered when granting licences
- Strike a balance between reducing crime and disorder, and encourage responsible drinking, tourism and business support
- Strike a balance between the rights of licensees and the communities in which they operate

3. Objections judged individually and as part of the whole documents

We present a number of objections which we would request are reviewed individually as well as part of a whole. We believe that that a rejection of any one point does not invalidate any other of the points made in the objection.

4. Premises Licence – for which premises?

The documentation for the licence application that accompanied the NEWS Release dated 2 April 2008 was not accompanied by plan of the area. **IF**, the premises licence application is for The Bungalow Codnor Denby Lane Denby Village Ripley Derbyshire DE5 8PT and not also for the adjoining land, we believe that the award such licence for the Bungalow would create a risk for:

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

Reports from 2007, estimate the attendance at the BNP's Red White and Blue (RWB) festival at between 700 – 900 people including children. If the licence for the sale of alcohol is to be for the Bungalow (and therefore not a marquee or any other such outside area), large numbers of people attempting to buy alcohol in such unsuitable circumstances would create a serious risk of crushing as well as a fire safety risk.

In the foreseeable crowds attempting to obtain alcohol, tempers would be frayed and there would inevitably be a fracas. Last years RWB festival saw a violent attack by one attendee upon another. At an earlier RWB festival (in Wales) one attendee was “glasses” during a drunken incident.

There is a real risk of **public nuisance** as it has been reported that in 2007, that people entered the site through the hedges bringing alcohol in and out and people urinating in the hedges rather than use the on-site toilets. This point would apply whether or not the licence application was for the adjoining land or not.

The size of the queues would inevitably be a risk to children attending. The situation is fraught with risk to health and safety.

Similarly if the Live Music application is for the premises of The Bungalow and not for an adjoining piece of land, then it raises additional risks under the four objectives as even if there is sufficient space within The Bungalow for live musicians (and it would have to be a small group of musicians) then with the necessary space for safety/wiring, the space is reduced for the sale of alcohol with the consequent risks for anyone inside the premises under the four objectives.

Therefore, if due to an error in the application, the licence application is for the Bungalow not the adjoining land, the application should be rejected.

However, whether or not the premises application is for The Bungalow alone or includes the adjoining land, the application should be rejected for the reasons outlined in this objection.

5. Background information

Following the successful blockading of the BNP’s proposed public meeting in October 2007 in Kimberley, where around 150 anti-BNP campaigners from Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire prevented the public meeting which Nick Griffin, BNP leader was due to speak. This successful blockade took place despite pouring rain throughout the early evening and night which did not prevent the mobilisation. It is inconceivable that Nick Griffin will not try to attend this year’s RWB festival.



January Nottingham meeting (see paragraph below)

In January, more than 100 anti-BNP campaigners mainly from the East Midlands including from within Amber Valley Borough Council boundaries (and with representatives from around the country) met in Nottingham. There was attendance from trade unions such as FBU, NUJ, NUT, PCS, RMT, UCU, UNISON and UNITE. The Conference called for a mass protest against the RWB festival; demanded that

councils block permission for the event and asked trade unionists as far as possible to refuse to do any work that might help facilitate the BNP event.

In addition leaflets and stalls have been held in towns and villages where the BNP have been known to be particularly active. The RWB festival shall inevitably attract a mass mobilisation and already other areas of the country and becoming aware of the protest including via the blog site <http://nobnpfestival.wordpress.com/>

6. **Crime and the risk of disorder**

In 1989 the BNP set up its national headquarters in Welling, Kent. As a result of their activities and presence in the area, the level of racist attacks rose dramatically. Four young Black and Asian men - Rolan Adams, Orville Blair, Rohit Duggal and Stephen Lawrence - were murdered in racist attacks in the area around the BNP's HQ between February 1991 and April 1993. A massive campaign of marches and demonstrations forced the closure of those BNP headquarters.

This campaign has learnt the lessons of the lack of a massive campaign against the RWB festival in 2007 and of the events in Welling, London where the BNP tried to establish their headquarters.

The granting of a licence for the RWB festival for a second year would

- i) encourage the BNP to believe that the area of Amber Valley Borough Council was a haven for their meetings/events and
 - ii) raise in the minds of the public whether Amber Valley was becoming known as an area that welcomed events where it is known that the playing of SS Marching songs, dressing in Nazi party regalia and racist "comedy" is carried out. This would, in our view, run counter to one of the aims of the new licencing system to:
- **Strike a balance between reducing crime and disorder, and encourage responsible drinking, tourism and business support**

We question whether this event and premises licence will encourage responsible drinking based on the history of previous RWB festivals (see section 4 above for some incidents).

Inevitably, organisations including the trade union and labour movement and civil groups would question whether they would want to organise events in the area. It is reminiscent of earlier trade union decisions to boycott the Isle of Man for events due to the Islands discriminatory attitude to gay people.

7. **The local authority's duty under the Race Relations Amendment Act (2000) and the implications of the BNP presence at this event for the Licensing Objectives including crime and disorder**

One of the main conclusions of the McPherson Inquiry was that public organisations were in danger of suffering from 'institutional racism'.

Public organisations have a duty to eliminate unlawful discrimination and to promote equality of opportunity and to promote good relations between people of different racial groups. The existence of the RWB festival on the land of Alan Warner and the activities being carried out (as outlined above) do not

promote good relations, rather the opposite. Evidence shows that where the BNP is active, racist crimes increase.

In 2004, the year one BNP councillor was elected in Barking, racist attacks increased by 18%. (Source, www.thisislondon.co.uk, 23 November 2004).

According to the Home Office's (then) latest Section 95 report on race incidents, there has been a 12 per cent increase. Milena Buyum from the National Assembly Against Racism said that historically there was a connection between the BNP's activity and the rise in racist incidents.

She said: "When the BNP got elected in Barking in 2004 racist attacks increased by 18 per cent. When racism increases people are more likely to vote for the BNP, then people feel it's more legitimate to attack others."

In Halifax, during the first 12 months after the BNP first won councillors in the town, the number of racist incidents increased by 21% according to West Yorkshire Police Authority.

We would in fact raise the question whether this RWB festival is an incitement to racial hatred and therefore in conflict with Race Relations legislation.

[It should also be noted that the planning enquiry that shut down the BNP headquarters ruled that race relations legislation should be taken into account in planning regulations (154 Upper Wickham Lane, Welling, 1994. Appeal dismissed and BNP headquarters finally shut down in 1996)].

The BNP claim that they are not racist; that they just want to represent white people who have been neglected and abandoned by the establishment. However, where racism or racial tensions are a problem the BNP seeks to exploit them and make them worse, rather than looking for ways to overcome the existing problems. For example, after the Oldham riots in 2001 **Nick Griffin's 'solution'** was to call for a 'peace wall' to be built between the white community and the Asian community, like the one that divides Catholic and Protestant communities in Belfast. This is a recipe for more division, tension and violence, not less.

The BNP's public position is that all races are equal but different. But that is not what the leadership actually think. They believe in the 'superiority' of white (or 'Aryan') people to all other races - the theory that Hitler used to scapegoat Jews for Germany's economic problems, and to justify the brutal enslavement of Slavs in Eastern Europe and Russia during World War II.

The BNP constantly demonise Muslims, Black & Asian people and asylum-seekers, presenting people from these communities as automatically evil, criminal, corrupt or a danger to the white population in Britain.

Nick Griffin was asked about his view of Islam in his interview with the Lincolnshire Echo reporter Vicki Kellaway on 14 March 2007.

NG: "The majority of Muslims follow the Koran. They practice in a peaceful way until there is enough of them to get their way by force. And then they switch to using force. It's in the Koran. It's nothing extreme. It's simply what the Koran tells you to do. And what historically they do do".

VK: "Just to be completely clear, you think all Muslims practice in a peaceful way until they are strong enough together to turn to extremism?"

NG: 2The majority of Muslims don't really understand what's in the Koran. Traditionally it's in Arabic. None of them read Arabic. And most of them don't have any translation, they don't actually know what is in it. But once they do know what is in it, knowing perfectly well the theories in the Koran, which repeatedly tell Muslims that it's their job to Islamify the world. They do it by persuasion if they can, by force if they can't. But they don't start to use force until they get to ten per cent of the population. At which stage they are encouraged by Allah to use force to impose their views and their religion on their non-Muslim neighbours. It's just in the Koran. It's just the nature of the beast.²

In 1992, the BNP formed Combat 18. Combat 18 takes its name from the first and eighth letters of the alphabet, A and H for Adolph Hitler. It carried out violent attacks on trade unionists, issues death threats and attacked the offices of the Morning Star and the Democratic Left both in 1992.

In 1994, Mushroom Bookshop in Nottingham was attacked. Many of those arrested for the incident were members of the BNP. Some of the attackers had been drinking in Heanor beforehand.

Combat 18 and BNP members carried out attacks on Mansfield National Union of Mineworkers' offices and Tower Hamlets Nalgo (now UNISON)'s offices in 1992, as well as numerous attacks on gay pubs, anti-racist and socialist organisations and Black, Asian and Jewish people. In 2004 a campaigner against low pay and for an increase in the national minimum wage was attacked on Lincoln High Street by a BNP activist who is currently active. The incident was reported to the police. Numerous other incidents and threats have been made by BNP members/"activists" in the East Midlands.

Four 'activists' were jailed in July 1993 for an attack on staff from an Indian restaurant in Buntingford, Hertfordshire. Two of the four were BNP members. The other two both admitted to regularly attending BNP gigs and rallies.

On 8th September 1993 BNP members returning from electioneering on the Isle of Dogs, another area of Tower Hamlets, carried out a vicious racist attack against Quddus Ali, a young Bengali student. He sustained severe injuries and was in a coma for several days afterwards.

Nick Griffin, the current leader of the BNP joined the BNP in 1995. Within months of joining, Griffin was editing the party magazine Spearhead. He also became editor of The Rune, an anti-Semitic BNP magazine between 1995 - 1997. Griffin referred to the Holocaust as a "Holohoax".



Nick Griffin and his Nazi salute; not the usual Nazi salute but one developed & recognised by far-right though not most other people.

On the Holocaust

In 1998 Nick Griffin said, "I am well aware that the orthodox opinion is that 6 million Jews were gassed and cremated and turned into lampshades. Orthodox opinion also once held that the Earth was flat... I have reached the conclusion that the "extermination" tale is a mixture of Allied wartime propaganda, extremely profitable lie, and latter witch-hysteria." The only reason that publicly Nick Griffin might give another response is summed up by his answer to questions put by the Lincolnshire Echo (14 March 2007)

VK: "Do you have any particular views on Judaism, we've also got a thriving Jewish community here?"

NG: "None whatsoever."

VK: "Do you have any particular views on the Holocaust? I was reading about the pamphlet that you wrote, Who are the Mind Benders?"

NG: "Who are Mind Benders doesn't mention anything about the Holocaust."

VK: "I haven't read it. But you are reported as not believing that the Holocaust happened. Is that a misquote?"

NG: "**It's accurate from the time. European law now says the Holocaust did happen, precisely as understood, so I accept European law, so yeah, I believe in the Holocaust.** [Nottinghamshire Stop the BNP bold]."

In other words, because of the legal cases around Holocaust denial Nick Griffin provides, what we regard as, a legally convenient response

The local authority should take account that attendees at the event will almost certainly include members of the BNP who have been involved in violent attacks on those who oppose them or who they wish to make scapegoats for the problems people face.

The licence application should be refused on the grounds of the prevention of crime and disorder.

8. More on BNP crime and disorder

On the BNP

In 1995, **Nick Griffin** wrote in the Rune, "the electors of Millwall did not back a post modernist rightist party but what they perceived to be a strong, disciplined organisation with the ability to back up its slogan 'Defend Rights for Whites' with well-directed boots and fists. **When the crunch comes power is the product of force and will, not of rational debate.**" [Nottinghamshire Stop the BNP Campaign bold]

This statement show that the leadership of the BN are quite prepared for their followers to be involved in criminal activity and disorder all of which is more likely with the presence of alcohol and the BNP style of music that will whip the attendees into a frenzy.

In April 2001 Griffin spoke to the American Friends of the BNP. He said, "So, what are we now doing with the British National Party? Well we tried to simplify its message in some ways and to make it a saleable message. So it's not white supremacy or racial civil war or anything like that, which is what we know in fact is going on, and we're not supremacists, we're white survivalists, even that frightens people. Four apple pie words, freedom, security, identity and democracy."

The presence in a small village of 700 – 900 BNP members and supporters (although not all these will be adults) with access to alcohol and music that is whipping them up into a racist frenzy will at the very least be a cause of concern as a public nuisance and is likely given all the above evidence (and evidence below regarding terrorism) be a cause for disorder.

This will be made even more likely by the drinking of alcohol when surrounded by a mass mobilisation of anti BNP protestors who the BNP would want to attack, particularly when the bar is open for seven hours on Friday night and fifteen hours on Saturday/early hours Sunday morning.

9. The opposition to the RWB festival will include members of the LGBT community.

Nick Griffin On homosexuality

Nick Griffin wrote an article for Spearhead in June 1999 after the Admiral Duncan pub bombing. He said, "The TV footage of dozens of gay demonstrators flaunting their perversions in front of the world's journalists showed just why so many ordinary people find these creatures so repulsive."

But soon after:

Defending the dropping of their previous policy of a total ban on homosexuality, for example, the BNP's magazine, Identity, argued that: "As much as the BNP wants to drive homosexuality back into the closet where it belongs, such a policy is wholly unworkable and totally ridiculous. Worse still, it betrays a totalitarian mindset which is badly at odds with the essentially individualistic and live-and-let-live attitude of most Britons".

The BNP say that 'homosexuality is wrong and unhealthy' and call for the banning of 'the public display and promotion of homosexuality' in schools and the media (Frequently Asked Questions, BNP website).

This totalitarian mindset is still alive and well amongst the leaders of the BNP.

The attendees at the RWB festival will inevitably want be a threat to public order when they are opposed by members of the LGBT community.

The *appearance* of public approval that receipt of a licence would give is likely to encourage people with homophobic ideas that it is acceptable to give them public expression verbally or physically in the same way that the BNP's public presence encourages racist attacks. This therefore puts the LGBT community at risk. In the same way there is a risk to public order because of the risk to black and minority ethnic communities due to racist attacks and anti-Semitic attacks that the BNP's presence encourages.

10. Crime and disorder - Terrorism is a major current in the far-right and the BNP even today.

Although the BNP's leaders condemn terrorism now they have actively supported it in the past and clearly even now its ideas are encouraging some of its members to draw terrorist conclusions.

Tony 'bomber' Lecomber, the Director of Group Development of the BNP until February 2006 (and still a close collaborator of leader Nick Griffin) was given his nickname in 1985 when he was convicted of five offences under the Explosives Act including possession of home-made hand grenades and electronic detonators, after he set off the nail bomb outside the offices of a left-wing organisation in 1985. Lecomber was also jailed for three years in 1991 for attacking a Jewish teacher.

Nick Griffin has also worked closely with members of far-right terrorist groups for years: like Roberto Fiore, a "business associate" of Griffin's for years. Fiore was a leading member of a far-right terrorist group in Italy (NAR), which was responsible for a number of attacks in the 1970s and 80s including the bombing of Bologna railway station in 1980 which killed 85 people.

David Copeland, the nail-bomb attacker who planted nail bombs in Brixton, Soho and Brick Lane in 1999 had been a member of the BNP trusted enough to be part of the "security" team guarding the then leader John Tyndall. Though he had left the BNP by the time of his bombing campaign he found info on how to make bombs during his time as a member.

"My main intent was to spread fear, resentment and hatred throughout this country, it was to cause a racial war," he told detectives.

"There'd be a backlash from the ethnic minorities, I'd just be the spark that would set fire to this country."

Robert Cottage was a BNP election candidate in Pendle's Vivary Bridge ward in May 2006. He convinced himself that Britain was about to be engulfed in a civil war. As a result he began to gather weapons and buy enough food to last him and his wife, Kerena, four or five years.

In addition to targeting Tony Blair, he spoke of wanting to shoot Lord Greaves, the Liberal Democrat peer.

A jury at Manchester Crown Court heard that the county council driver was arrested after Mrs. Cottage, 29, expressed fears about his behaviour.

Police who searched the couple's terraced home found quantities of 21 different chemicals that in various combinations could be turned into explosives (including ammonia, hydrogen peroxide and hydrochloric acid).

The police also found large amounts of rice and sugar, both of which can be used in the manufacture of explosives, as well as crossbows, air pistols ball-bearings and canisters filled with petrol. There were printouts of recipes for petrol bombs and grenades. Cottage's barrister, Alistair Webster, QC, told the jury that his client had pleaded guilty to the possession charge as the result of a legal ruling. He had done so on the basis that he feared a civil war.

- 11. The threat to public order is summed up by another leading member of the BNP, Mark Collett**, until recently BNP Director of Publicity. He is the man against whom Sadie Graham, former BNP councillor on Broxtowe Borough Council, launched her attack recently.

Extracts taken from ***Searchlight Magazine December 2002.***

"The man tipped to become the next leader of the British National Party has admitted he is a nazi sympathiser and is inspired by images of German nazis "siege heiling" in the streets."

Mark Collett, leader of the Young BNP and a member of the party's ruling Advisory Council, made the admission to Channel Four last month (2002). In a revealing documentary, he boasted of his support for Hitler's Germany, said he would prefer to live in 1930s Germany than in many cities of northern England today and declared that he could not understand why people should find images of German soldiers giving nazi salutes upsetting."



Mark Collett poses for the camera.

On Sunday 10 November, less than a week after the programme was broadcast, Collett shared a platform with Nick Griffin, the BNP leader, at a party meeting in Bradford.

In one of the most revealing insights into his character, Collett discussed with much bitterness the break-up of a relationship. After attacking his former girlfriend, he told

Modell: "I like to break people. When you've broken them and sucked that last bit of life out of them. That's it."

"When people say that I am evil, yeah I am. But it all depends. I'm either the sweetest angel or the most evil being you've ever encountered. It just depends which side you push me. Never kill people. Push them to the point of despair where they do it themselves because that's when you've really won."

In another scene, the arrogant Collett told the reporter: "Hitler will live on forever and maybe I will too".

Searchlight had long known that Collett was a hardline nazi. He began his political life in the National Front and became its student organiser before switching his allegiance to the BNP. For the past two years he has been a regular on the nazi Blood and Honour music scene and, during a personal dispute with the former Yorkshire NF organiser, Tony White, boasted of a close connection with Whitelaw, a band linked to the British Movement. At the **BNP's Red, White and Blue festival last year [note; written in 2002]**, Collett made a hardline speech in favour of "white power".

Among his more illuminating quotes were:

"National Socialism was the best solution for the German people in the 1930s."

"I honestly can't understand how a man who's seen the inner city hell of Britain today can't look back on that era [Hitler's Germany] with a certain nostalgia and think yeah, those people marching through the streets and all those happy people out in the streets, you know, saluting and everything, was a bad thing."

"Honestly now, would you prefer your kid growing up in Oldham and Burnley or 1930s Germany? It would be better for your child to grow up there."

"I'm going to level with you. I'd never say this on camera, yeah, and you can say this to whoever you want, 'cos it's true. The Jews have been thrown out of every country, including England. There's not a single European country the Jews have not been thrown out of. And let's face it, David, when it happens so many times it's not just persecution. There's no smoke without fire."

Additional information from Wikipedia refers to Collett's appearance on Russell Brand's 2002, TV show. Wikipedia reports that Collett described homosexuals as "AIDS Monkeys", "bum bandits" and "faggots".

As seen on the documentary, *Young, Nazi and Proud*, Collett said that he considered AIDS a "friendly disease because blacks, drug users and gays have it."

12. The local authority's duty under the Sex Discrimination Act as amended by the Equality Act 2006 and the implications of BNP presence at this event for Licensing Objectives

The Gender Equality duty became effective on 6 April 2007. The local authority has a duty not only to eliminate unlawful discrimination but to also promote equality opportunity between women and men.

However, the BNP regards women as second class citizens.

“Women are more troubled by bag theft than rape, says a senior BNP candidate

A senior BNP leader with a strong chance of winning a seat in the London Assembly next month has written that rape is a "myth" and that "some women are like gongs - they need to be struck regularly."

<http://lancasteruaf.blogspot.com/2008/04/women-are-more-troubled-by-bag-theft.html>

The Evening Standard revealed that **Nick Eriksen**, the BNP's London organiser and who was the second-highest candidate on its list for the Assembly is the author of "Sir John Bull," a notorious far-Right blog which has regularly advocated hatred and abuse against women.

In August 2005, Mr Eriksen wrote: "I've never understood why so many men have allowed themselves to be brainwashed by the feminazi myth machine into believing that rape is such a serious crime ... Rape is simply sex. Women enjoy sex, so rape cannot be such a terrible physical ordeal.

"To suggest that rape, when conducted without violence, is a serious crime is like suggesting that force-feeding a woman chocolate cake is a heinous offence. A woman would be more inconvenienced by having her handbag snatched. The demonisation of rape is all part of the feminazi desire to obtain power and mastery over men. Men who go along with the rape myth are either morons or traitors."

In November 2005, in an item entitled "Give her a slap!," Mr Eriksen approvingly quoted Noel Coward as saying: "Some women are like gongs - they need to be struck regularly." He later claimed that "the vast majority of domestic [assaults] are initiated by the woman."

Mr Eriksen also wrote that mothers "should never go out to work" and described career women as "unnatural and vile... it is a strange kind of woman who would want to invest [her] energies into her job rather than into a man.".....

The author of the Sir John Bull blog, which stopped publication last autumn, is not identified on the website itself. But the Standard established that it is Mr Eriksen by posing as a BNP sympathiser and sending a message to the site's contact email address, johnbull@englandmail.com.

Within two days, Mr Eriksen replied, signing his name, giving Mr Barnbrook's contact number and saying: "As for your kind comments about the blog, I may well restart this after the elections - we shall see what happens! All the best, Nick."

Mr Eriksen admitted the blog postings were written by him, but said they were "deliberately provocative" in order to stimulate debate....."

Although Nick Eriksen was removed from the list once his comments were publicised, there is no evidence that the BNP has changed its attitude to women.

The Daily Mail website (Last updated at 14:10pm on 2nd April 2008) reported the following: BNP deputy leader Simon Darby claimed the accusations were a 'smear' and that Mr Eriksen's remarks had been taken 'completely out of context'.

Nick Griffin blaming the dental crisis on women (Interview with the Lincolnshire Echo 14 March 2007:

NG: "The dental crisis is a slightly special case. A large part of the dental crisis, I'm afraid, is that, a generation or so, in dentist recruitment terms, it was opened up so that 50 per cent of the training was for women. Intelligent, young, middle class girls. Of course, the problem is that lots of women then go off and have children. And drop out of dentistry....."

The Nottinghamshire Stop the BNP Campaign would question how such an organisation can be expected to behave appropriately to women in any circumstances but particularly when in an atmosphere where alcohol is available for such long periods in such a macho environment.

13. Protection of children from harm

The RWB festival is being advertised as being for families. Is the local authority aware of how any children, of what ages are likely to attend?

It is unclear from the application whether or not, children will be cared for solely by their parents/carers or whether crèche facilities are being provided.

There is strict legislation around the running of crèche facilities. In considering this application for a licence to supply alcohol until the early hours of the morning, with its possible effect on behaviour and therefore a potential risk to children, is the local authority satisfied that all relevant legislation will be complied with.

What arrangements are in place to prevent the sale of alcohol to underage children?

We would oppose the application on the grounds that other RWB festivals has involved violent incidents and this creates a risk to children.

14. Public Nuisance

Reports from 2007 indicate that that RWB event required access to the site approximately one week in advance of the event and that excessive noise continued for up to two weeks afterwards. As referred to in section 4 above there are reports that people entered the site through the hedges bringing alcohol in and out and people urinating in the hedges rather than use the on-site toilets.

Even without the national mobilisation against the event, the public nuisance to the local community will be inordinate.

From Searchlight March 2008:

'Amber Valley MP Judy Mallaber back to the residents' comments, saying she would "strongly support the campaigners in stopping the festival coming back".

'She said: "Several residents moved away for the weekend last year because they were so frightened. One family moved out because they didn't want their

children to be there. Many of the residents' fears came true. Kids brought glass bottles on to fields where horses were kept, and there was a loud firework display which make the horses bolt. The festival does the area's reputation no good whatsoever."

The aims of the licensing system are to strike a balance between the rights licensees and the communities. **For this application, the rights of the community should prevail.**

15. Failure to act properly in 2007

In the report to the Licensing Board by the Chief Executive of Amber Valley Borough council dated 5 March 2008, it is stated that complaints took place both before and after the 2007 event. The report also noted that the fencing was not to the standard specified; that the supervisors used were not all SIA registered and that the Council had not approved a document which the applicant was required to send to neighbours prior to the event (Clause 4.6).

The Council's Licensing Enforcement officer also visited the adjoining neighbour on 2 August 2007 at the stables next door to the bungalow to check whether the fencing had been erected to her satisfaction. She stated that it was not the fencing that she had expected, just strips of red and white tape. The applicant had confirmed to her that notices would be erected along the fence and security would remain at the fence to inform people that they must not cross. She accepted this arrangement, although she remained anxious as to the welfare of her horses (Clause 4.7).

The breaches of condition were referred to the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS), but no final decision has been taken by the CPS (Clause 4.8).

We would suggest that any reasonable risk assessment of the licence application, taking into account the failure to event organisers to act properly last year, the nature of the organisation, the presence of alcohol and the atmosphere of "Aryan superiority" should lead to a rejection of the licence application.

16. Summary

The Nottinghamshire Stop the BNP Campaign presents our objection and requests that the premises licence application is refused.

As the local authority would expect, we shall be mobilising to show our massive opposition and justifiable anger to the RWB festival and all that the BNP represents. We shall be exercising our democratic right of protest which the BNP would deny to any opposition, if they ever were in power (which they will not be)

Clearly, the existence of the RWB festival in the area of Amber Valley Borough Council will mean a cost implication to the Derbyshire Constabulary (and therefore Derbyshire council tax payers) if the Constabulary deploy resources to protect the event.

The Nottinghamshire Constabulary, in response to a Freedom of Information request indicated that the cost of policing a **meeting** (not a festival) organised by Sadie Graham in Brinsley on 27 January 2008 was (at a police constable's rate of pay) £12,000 and included 114 hours of staff planning and a further 664 hours of

police time on the day. The continuation of the RWB festival in Denby will lead to significantly increased cost above this probably of hundreds of thousands of pounds.

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27 April 2008