

**Report of the Director of Place and Strategic Growth**

**Gambling Act 2005 Statement of Licensing Policy: 3-Yearly Review**

**1 Purpose of report**

To agree to adopt the reviewed Gambling Act 2005 Policy Statement (the Policy).

**2 Executive summary**

The Gambling Act requires the licensing authority, every three years to:-

- determine its policy in respect of the exercise of its licensing functions and
- publish a statement of that policy.

**3 Appendices**

Appendix 1 - Draft Northamptonshire Statement of Licensing Principles

Appendix 2 - Consultation Responses

Appendix 3 - Comments on Consultation Responses and Proposed changes to the policy

**4 Proposed action: The committee is invited to;**

**4.1 RECOMMEND that the Council adopts the Gambling Act 2005 Policy Statement as shown at Appendix 1.**

**5 Background**

5.1 Every 3 years, the Gambling Act 2005 (the 2005 Act) requires Licensing Authorities to review and publish a statement of principles that they intend to apply when exercising their related functions.

5.2 The current policy was adopted in January 2016, so is due for renewal by January 2019.

5.3 The Gambling Act 2005 Act (2005 Act) has three objectives. They are:

- preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder, or being used to support crime
- ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way
- protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling

5.4 Further details of the objectives of the 2005 Act and how its delivery is proposed locally can be found in the policy included within Appendix 1.

## **6 Discussion**

- 6.1 The policy was drafted by the Northamptonshire Licensing Liaison Group and reflects guidance produced by both the Gambling Commission and the Local Government Association on what should be included in such a document.
- 6.2 Following agreement from the Licensing Committee on 10<sup>th</sup> September 2018, a wide scale consultation exercise took place for a 6-week period starting on 24<sup>th</sup> September 2018. Two responses were received and considered. A copy of these responses are included within Appendix 2. Detail of the proposed changes, post consultation, is included within Appendix 3.
- 6.3 The 2005 Act requires Licensing Authorities to determine a resolution regarding the provision of casinos. The resolution will form part of the Council's Gambling Act 2005 Statement of Licensing Policy.
- 6.4 Section 7(1) of the 2005 Act states that a casino is an arrangement whereby people are given an opportunity to participate in one or more casino games. Casino games are defined by the 2005 Act to mean a game of chance which is not equal chance gaming. Equal chance gaming is gaming which does not involve playing or staking against a bank, and where the chances are equally favourable to all participants.
- 6.5 On 16<sup>th</sup> October 2018 the council adopted a 'No Casino' resolution. The authority may subsequently revoke the resolution by passing a counter-resolution.

## **7 Legal powers**

- 7.1 Section 349 of the Gambling Act 2005 requires all licensing authorities to prepare and publish a statement of the principles that they propose to apply in exercising their functions under the Act, every 3 years.

## **8 Financial and value for money implications**

The issuing of relevant licenses will continue to generate income revenue.

## **9 Risk analysis**

This table needs to be completed for any report setting out a proposed course of action that entails risks at the outset of the project or if the risks change along the way.

Nature of risk	Consequences if realised	Likelihood of occurrence	Control measures
That the Statement of Licensing Policy is not approved.	The Licensing Authority has no policy against which to determine licence applications and enforce the provisions of the Gambling Act 2005.	Low	To approve the policy statement.

## **10 Implications for resources**

10.1 No implications

## **11 Implications for stronger and safer communities**

11.1 The gambling objectives and the policy include requirements covering the prevention of gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, and the protection of children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling.

## **12 Implications for equalities**

12.1 No implications

## **13 Author and contact officer**

Amanda Wilcox, Principal Environmental Health Manager

## **14 Consultees**

SMT  
District Law

## **15 Background papers**

None



# Gambling Act 2005 Policy Statement

**Date: January 2019**

This Statement of Principles was adopted by Borough Council of Wellingborough at its Council meeting on ...

# Statement of Principles Gambling Act 2005

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## PART A

### About Wellingborough



The Borough covers an area of 163 sq km centrally situated in the country with excellent communications. The Borough of Wellingborough is a diverse place to live and work. Urban and rural, traditional and modern, wealth and poverty, local and migrant - these and many other contrasts make for a richness of commerce, communities and culture.

The urban centre is the town of Wellingborough where over two thirds of the 76,4461 (ONS 2014) residents live. The remainder live in 19 surrounding settlements.

The town has expanded significantly from its market square base in the last sixty years. These changes have brought new housing, industry and people. A proportion of these people have come to settle from overseas. India, Africa and the Caribbean have been the main sources of migration. Taken together these communities represent 11% of the urban population — comparable with some of the most diverse urban communities in the country.

During the last ten years the town has witnessed the arrival of individuals and families from Eastern Europe. These communities are discernible through new shops, products and languages. Reliable statistical evidence of the numbers staying or working in the town is weak, but the food business profiles of these Eastern European migrants within the town have an increased presence.

#### 1. The Licensing Objectives

1.1 In exercising most of their functions under the Gambling Act 2005, licensing authorities must have

regard to the licensing objectives as set out in section 1 of the Act. The licensing objectives are:

- Preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime
- Ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way
- Protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling

1.2 It should be noted that the Gambling Commission has stated: "The requirement in relation to children is explicitly to protect them from being harmed or exploited by gambling".

1.3 This licensing authority is aware that, as per Section 153, in making decisions about premises licences and temporary use notices it should aim to permit the use of premises for gambling in so far as it thinks it is:

- In accordance with any relevant code of practice issued by the Gambling Commission
- In accordance with any relevant guidance issued by the Gambling Commission
- Reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives and
- In accordance with the authority's statement of licensing policy

## 2. Introduction

2.1 Licensing authorities are required by the Gambling Act 2005 to publish a statement of the principles which they propose to apply when exercising their functions. This statement must be published at least every three years. The statement must also be reviewed from "time to time" and any amended parts re-consulted upon. The statement must be then re-published.

2.2 The Council consulted widely upon this statement before finalising and publishing it. A list of Northamptonshire local authorities and their partners is provided in Annex 1. A list of the persons/organisations that we consulted is provided in Annex 2.

2.3 The Gambling Act requires that the following parties are consulted by licensing authorities:

- The Chief Officer of Police;
- One or more persons who appear to the authority to represent the interests of persons carrying on gambling businesses in the authority's area; and
- One or more persons who appear to the authority to represent the interests of persons who are likely to be affected by the exercise of the authority's functions under the Gambling Act 2005.

2.4 Our consultation took place between [Insert consultation period dates] and we followed the HM Government Code of Practice on Consultation (published July 2008), which is available at [www.bis.gov.uk/files/file47158.pdf](http://www.bis.gov.uk/files/file47158.pdf)

The full list of comments made and consideration given is available by request from the relevant contacts detailed in Annex 1.

2.5 The policy was approved at a meeting of the Full Council on [Insert date] and was subsequently published on our website.

2.6 Should you have any comments about this policy statement, please send them by email to the relevant contacts specified in Annex 1.

2.7 It should be noted that this statement of licensing principles will not override the right of any person to make an application, make representations about an application, or apply for a review of a licence, as each will be considered on its own merits and according to the statutory requirements of the Gambling

Act 2005.

### 3. Declaration

- 3.1 In producing the final statement, this licensing authority declares that it has had regard to the licensing objectives of the Gambling Act 2005, the Guidance to Licensing Authorities issued by the Gambling Commission, and any responses from those consulted on the statement.

### 4. Responsible Authorities

- 4.1 The licensing authority is required by regulations to state the principles it will apply in exercising its powers under Section 157(h) of the Act to designate, in writing, a body which is competent to advise the authority about the protection of children from harm. The principles are:
- The need for the body to be responsible for an area covering the whole of the licensing authority's area; and
  - The need for the body to be answerable to democratically elected persons, rather than any particular vested interest group.
- 4.2 This authority designates the Northamptonshire Safeguarding Children Board for this purpose.
- 4.3 The contact details of all the Responsible Authorities under the Gambling Act 2005 are available via the Council's website, please see Annex 1.

### 5. Interested Parties

- 5.1 Interested parties can make representations about licence applications, or apply for a review of an existing licence. These parties are defined in the Gambling Act 2005 as follows:

"For the purposes of this Part a person is an interested party in relation to an application for or in respect of a premises licence if, in the opinion of the licensing authority which issues the licence or to which the applications is made, the person:

- a) Lives sufficiently close to the premises to be likely to be affected by the authorised activities,
- b) Has business interests that might be affected by the authorised activities, or
- c) Represents persons who satisfy paragraph (a) or (b)"

- 5.2 The licensing authority is required by regulations to state the principles it will apply in exercising its powers under the Gambling Act 2005 to determine whether a person is an interested party. The principles are as follows.
- 5.3 Each case will be decided upon its merits. This authority will not apply a rigid rule to its decision making. It will consider the examples of considerations provided in the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities. It will also consider the Gambling Commission's Guidance that "has business interests" should be given the widest possible interpretation and include partnerships, charities, faith groups and medical practices.
- 5.4 Interested parties can be persons who are democratically elected such as councillors and MPs. No specific evidence of being asked to represent an interested person will be required as long as the councillor/MP represents the ward likely to be affected. Likewise, parish councils likely to be affected will be considered to be interested parties. Other than these however, this authority will generally require written evidence that a person/body (e.g. an advocate/relative) 'represents' someone who either lives sufficiently close to the premises to be likely to be affected by the authorised activities and/or has business interests that might be affected by the authorised activities. A letter from one of these persons,

requesting the representation is sufficient.

- 5.5 If individuals wish to approach councillors to ask them to represent their views then care should be taken that the councillors are not part of the Licensing Committee dealing with the licence application. If there are any doubts then please contact the relevant licensing team as specified in Annex 1.

## 6. Exchange of Information

- 6.1 Licensing authorities are required to include in their statements the principles to be applied by the authority in exercising the functions under sections 29 and 30 of the Act with respect to the exchange of information between it and the Gambling Commission, and the functions under section 350 of the Act with the respect to the exchange of information between it and the other persons listed in Schedule 6 to the Act.
- 6.2 The principle that this licensing authority applies is that it will act in accordance with the provisions of the Gambling Act 2005 in its exchange of information which includes the provision that the Data Protection Act 1998 will not be contravened. The licensing authority will also have regard to any Guidance issued by the Gambling Commission on this matter, as well as any relevant regulations issued by the Secretary of State under the powers provided in the Gambling Act 2005.
- 6.3 Should any protocols be established as regards information exchange with other bodies then they will be made available.

## 7. Enforcement

- 7.1 Licensing authorities are required by regulation under the Gambling Act 2005 to state the principles to be applied by the authority in exercising the functions under Part 15 of the Act with respect to the inspection of premises; and the powers under section 346 of the Act to institute criminal proceedings in respect of the offences specified.
- 7.2 This licensing authority's principles are that it will be guided by the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities and will endeavour to be:
- **Proportionate:** regulators should only intervene when necessary; remedies should be appropriate to the risk posed, and costs identified and minimised;
  - **Accountable:** regulators must be able to justify decisions, and be subject to public scrutiny;
  - **Consistent:** rules and standards must be joined up and implemented fairly;
  - **Transparent:** regulators should be open, and keep regulations simple and user friendly; and
  - **Targeted:** regulation should be focused on the problem, and minimise side effects.
- 7.3 This licensing authority will endeavour to avoid duplication with other regulatory regimes so far as possible.
- 7.4 This licensing authority has adopted and implemented a risk-based inspection programme, based on:
- the licensing objectives
  - relevant codes of practice
  - guidance issued by the Gambling Commission
  - the principles set out in this statement of principles.
- 7.5 This may include test purchasing activities to measure the compliance of licensed operators with aspects of the Gambling Act. When undertaking test purchasing activities, this licensing authority will undertake to liaise with the Gambling Commission, the Primary Authority (if applicable) and the operator to determine what other, if any, test purchasing schemes may already be in place. Irrespective of the

actions of an operator on their overall estate, test purchasing may be deemed to be an appropriate course of action.

- 7.6 The main enforcement and compliance role for this licensing authority in terms of the Gambling Act 2005 is to ensure compliance with the premises licences and other permissions which it authorises. The Gambling Commission is the enforcement body for the operating and personal licences. It is also worth noting that concerns about manufacture, supply or repair of gaming machines are not dealt with by the licensing authority but should be notified to the Gambling Commission.
- 7.7 This licensing authority also keeps itself informed of developments as regards the work of the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy in its consideration of the regulatory functions of local authorities.
- 7.8 Bearing in mind the principle of transparency, this licensing authority's enforcement/compliance protocols/written agreements are available upon request to the licensing team (see Annex 1 for relevant contact details).

## 8. Licensing authority functions

8.1 Licensing authorities are required under the Act to:

- be responsible for the licensing of premises where gambling activities are to take place by issuing *Premises Licences*
- issue Provisional Statements
- regulate *members' clubs* and *miners' welfare institutes* who wish to undertake certain gaming activities via issuing Club Gaming Permits and/or Club Machine Permits
- issue Club Machine Permits to Commercial Clubs
- grant permits for the use of certain lower stake gaming machines at *unlicensed Family Entertainment Centres*
- receive notifications from alcohol licensed premises (under the Licensing Act 2003) for the use of two or fewer gaming machines
- issue *Licensed Premises Gaming Machine Permits* for premises licensed to sell/supply alcohol for consumption on the licensed premises, under the Licensing Act 2003, where there are more than two machines
- register *small society lotteries* below prescribed thresholds
- issue Prize Gaming Permits
- receive and Endorse *Temporary Use Notices*
- receive Occasional Use Notices
- provide information to the Gambling Commission regarding details of licences issued (see section above on 'information exchange')
- maintain registers of the permits and licences that are issued under these functions

8.2 It should be noted that licensing authorities are not be involved in licensing remote gambling as this is regulated by the Gambling Commission via operating licences.

## **PART B: PREMISES LICENCES: CONSIDERATION OF APPLICATIONS**

### **1. General Principles**

1.1 Premises licences are subject to the requirements set-out in the Gambling Act 2005 and regulations, as well as specific mandatory and default conditions which are detailed in regulations issued by the Secretary of State. Licensing authorities are able to exclude default conditions and also attach others, where it is believed to be appropriate.

#### **(i) Decision-making**

1.2 This licensing authority is aware that in making decisions about premises licences it should aim to permit the use of premises for gambling in so far as it thinks it:

- in accordance with any relevant code of practice issued by the Gambling Commission;
- in accordance with any relevant guidance issued by the Gambling Commission;
- reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives; and
- in accordance with the authority's statement of licensing policy.

1.3 It is appreciated that as per the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities "moral or ethical objections to gambling are not a valid reason to reject applications for premises licences" (with the exception of the casino resolution powers).

1.4 This licensing authority also notes Gambling Commission guidance on ensuring that betting is the primary activity of a licensed premises. Gaming machines may be made available for use in licensed betting premises only at times when there are also sufficient facilities for betting available. Operators will need to demonstrate that betting will continue to be the primary activity of the premises when seeking variations to licenses.

1.5 In making this determination, this licensing authority will have regard to the six indicators of betting as a primary gambling activity:

- the offer of established core products (including live event pictures and bet range)
- the provision of information on products and events
- the promotion of gambling opportunities and products
- the actual use made of betting facilities
- the size of premises
- the delivery of betting facilities

#### **(ii) Definition of "premises"**

1.6 In the Act, "premises" is defined as including "any place". Section 152 therefore prevents more than one premises licence applying to any place. But a single building could be subject to more than one premises licence, provided they are for different parts of the building and the different parts of the building can be reasonably regarded as being different premises. This approach has been taken to allow large, multiple unit premises such as a pleasure park, pier, track or shopping mall to obtain discrete premises licences, where appropriate safeguards are in place. However, licensing authorities should pay particular attention if there are issues about sub-divisions of a single building or plot and should ensure that mandatory conditions relating to access between premises are observed.

1.7 This licensing authority takes particular note of the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities which states that: licensing authorities should take particular care in considering applications for multiple licences for a building and those relating to a discrete part of a building used for other (non-gambling) purposes. In particular they should be aware of the following:

- the third licensing objective seeks to protect children from being harmed by gambling. In practice that means not only preventing them from taking part in gambling, but also preventing them from being in close proximity to gambling. Therefore premises should be configured so that children are not invited to participate in, have accidental access to or closely observe gambling where they are prohibited from participating;
- entrances to and exits from parts of a building covered by one or more premises licences should be separate and identifiable so that the separation of different premises is not compromised and people do not “drift” into a gambling area. In this context it should normally be possible to access the premises without going through another licensed premises or premises with a permit;
- customers should be able to participate in the activity names on the premises licence.

1.8 The Guidance also gives a list of factors which the licensing authority should be aware of, which may include whether:

- the premises have a separate registration for business rates;
- the premises’ neighbouring premises are owned by the same person or someone else?
- the premises can be accessed from the street or a public passageway?
- the premises can only be accessed from any other gambling premises?

1.9 This authority will consider these and other relevant factors in making its decision, depending on all the circumstances of the case.

The Gambling Commission’s relevant access provisions for each premises type are reproduced below:

#### **Casinos**

- The principal access entrance to the premises must be from a street;
- No entrance to a casino must be from premises that are used wholly or mainly by children and/or young persons;
- No customer must be able to enter a casino directly from any other premises which holds a gambling premises licence.

#### **Adult Gaming Centre**

- No customer must be able to access the premises directly from any other licensed gambling premises

#### **Betting Shops**

- Access must be from a street or from another premises with a betting premises licence;
- No direct access from a betting shop to another premises used for the retail sale of merchandise or services. In effect there cannot be an entrance to a betting shop from a shop of any kind and you could not have a betting shop at the back of a café – the whole area would have to be licensed.

#### **Tracks**

- No customer should be able to access the premises directly from:
  - a casino
  - an adult gaming centre

### Bingo Premises

- No customer must be able to access the premise directly from:
  - a casino
  - an adult gaming centre
  - a betting premises, other than a track

### Family Entertainment Centre

- No customer must be able to access the premises directly from:
  - a casino
  - an adult gaming centre
  - a betting premises, other than a track

1.10 The Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities contains further guidance on this issue, which this authority will also take into account in its decision-making.

#### (iii) Premises "ready for gambling"

1.11 The Guidance states that a licence to use premises for gambling should only be issued in relation to premises that the licensing authority can be satisfied are going to be ready to be used for gambling in the reasonably near future, consistent with the scale of building or alterations required before the premises are brought into use.

1.12 If the construction of a premises is not yet complete, or if they need alteration, or if the applicant does not yet have a right to occupy them, then an application for a provisional statement should be made instead.

1.13 In deciding whether a premises licence can be granted where there are outstanding construction or alteration works at a premises, this authority will determine applications on their merits, applying a two stage consideration process:

- first, whether the premises ought to be permitted to be used for gambling;
- second, whether appropriate conditions can be put in place to cater for the situation that the premises are not yet in the state in which they ought to be before gambling takes place.

1.14 Applicants should note that this authority is entitled to decide that it is appropriate to grant a licence subject to conditions, but it is not obliged to grant such a licence.

1.15 More detailed examples of the circumstances in which such a licence may be granted can be found in the Guidance.

#### (iv) Location

1.16 This licensing authority is aware that demand issues cannot be considered with regard to the location of premises but that considerations in terms of the licensing objectives are relevant to its decision-making. This authority will pay particular attention to the protection of children and vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling, as well as issues of crime and disorder. Should any specific policy be decided upon as regards areas where gambling premises should not be located, this statement will be updated. It should be noted that any such policy does not preclude any application being made and each application will be decided on its merits, with the onus upon the applicant showing how potential concerns can be overcome.

(v) Planning:

1.17 This authority will not take into account irrelevant matters as per the Gambling Commission guidance.

(vi) Duplication with other regulatory regimes

1.18 This licensing authority seeks to avoid any duplication with other statutory/regulatory systems where possible, including planning. This authority will not consider whether a licence application is likely to be awarded planning permission or building regulations approval, in its consideration of it. It will though, listen to, and consider carefully, any concerns about conditions which are not able to be met by licensees due to planning restrictions, should such a situation arise.

1.19 When dealing with a premises licence application for finished buildings, this authority will not take into account whether those buildings have to comply with the necessary planning or buildings consents. Fire or health and safety risks will not be taken into account, as these matters are dealt with under relevant planning control, buildings and other regulations and must not form part of the consideration for the premises licence.

1.20 Licensing Objectives

Premises licences granted must be reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives. With regard to these objectives, this licensing authority has considered the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities and some comments are made below.

1.21 Preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime - This licensing authority is aware that the Gambling Commission takes a leading role in preventing gambling from being a source of crime. The Gambling Commission's Guidance does however envisage that licensing authorities should pay attention to the proposed location of gambling premises in terms of this licensing objective. Thus, where an area has known high levels of organised crime this authority will consider carefully whether gambling premises are suitable to be located there and whether conditions may be suitable such as the provision of door supervisors. This licensing authority is aware of the distinction between disorder and nuisance and will consider factors (for example whether police assistance was required and how threatening the behaviour was to those who could see it) so as to make that distinction.

1.22 **Ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way** - This licensing authority has noted that the Gambling Commission states that it generally does not expect licensing authorities to be concerned with ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way as this will be addressed via operating and personal licences. There is however, more of a role with regard to tracks which is explained in more detail in the 'tracks' section of this document.

1.23 **Protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling** - There is significant potential impact of gambling on wider health and wellbeing. This is a hugely important context to the local gambling licensing process, which should be taken into consideration as far as the licensing legislation allows, in order to contribute to community wellbeing. It is specifically relevant to this objective. This licensing authority has noted the Gambling Commission's Guidance that this objective means preventing children from taking part in gambling (as well as restriction of advertising so that gambling products are not aimed at or are, particularly attractive to children). The licensing authority will therefore consider, as suggested in the Gambling Commission's Guidance, whether specific measures are required at particular premises, with regard to this licensing objective. Appropriate measures may include supervision of entrances / machines, segregation of areas etc.

1.24 This licensing authority is also aware of the Gambling Commission Codes of Practice as regards this licensing objective, in relation to specific premises.

1.25 Conditions

Any conditions attached to licences will be proportionate and will be:

- relevant to the need to make the proposed building suitable as a gambling facility;
- directly related to the premises and the type of licence applied for;
- fairly and reasonably related to the scale and type of premises; and
- reasonable in all other respects.

1.26 Decisions upon individual conditions will be made on a case by case basis, although there will be a number of measures this licensing authority will consider utilising should there be a perceived need, such as the use of supervisors, appropriate signage for adult only areas etc. There are specific comments made in this regard under some of the licence types below. This licensing authority will also expect the licence applicant to offer his/her own suggestions as to a way in which the licensing objectives can be met effectively.

1.27 This licensing authority will also consider specific measures which may be required for buildings which are subject to multiple premises licences. Such measures may include the supervision of entrances; segregation of gambling from non-gambling areas frequented by children; and the supervision of gaming machines in non-adult gambling specific premises in order to pursue the licensing objectives. These matters are in accordance with the Gambling Commission's Guidance.

1.28 This authority will also ensure that where category C or above machines are on offer in premises to which children are admitted:

- all such machines are located in an area of the premises which is separated from the remainder of the premises by a physical barrier which is effective to prevent access other than through a designated entrance;
- only adults are admitted to the area where these machines are located;
- access to the area where the machines are located is supervised;
- the area where these machines are located is arranged so that it can be observed by the staff or the licence holder; and
- at the entrance to and inside any such areas there are prominently displayed notices indicating that access to the area is prohibited to persons under 18.

These considerations will apply to premises including buildings where multiple premises licences are applicable.

1.29 This licensing authority is aware that tracks may be subject to one or more than one premises licence, provided each licence relates to a specified area of the track. As per the Gambling Commission's Guidance, this licensing authority will consider the impact upon the third licensing objective and the need to ensure that entrances to each type of premises are distinct and that children are excluded from gambling areas where they are not permitted to enter.

1.30 It is noted that there are conditions which the licensing authority cannot attach to premises licences which are:

- any condition on the premises licence which makes it impossible to comply with an operating licence condition;
- conditions relating to gaming machine categories, numbers, or method of operation;
- conditions which provide that membership of a club or body be required (the Gambling Act 2005 specifically removes the membership requirement for casino and bingo clubs and this provision prevents it being reinstated; and
- conditions in relation to stakes, fees, winning or prizes.

1.31 Door Supervisors

The Gambling Commission advises in its Guidance to Licensing Authorities that if a licensing authority is concerned that a premises may attract disorder or be subject to attempts at unauthorised access (for example by children and young persons) then it may require that the entrances to the premises are controlled by a door supervisor, and is entitled to impose a premises licence to this effect.

1.32 Where it is decided that supervision of entrances/machines is appropriate for particular cases, a consideration of whether these need to be SIA licensed or not will be necessary. It will not be automatically assumed that they need to be licensed, as the statutory requirements for different types of premises vary.

## 2. Adult Gaming Centres

2.1 This licensing authority will specifically have regard to the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from harm or being exploited by gambling and will expect the applicant to satisfy the authority that there will be sufficient measures to, for example, ensure that under 18 year olds do not have access to the premises.

2.2 This licensing authority may consider measures to meet the licensing objectives such as:

- proof of age schemes
- CCTV
- supervision of entrances / machine areas
- physical separation of areas
- location of entry
- notices / signage
- specific opening hours
- self-exclusion schemes
- provision of information leaflets / helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare.

This list is not mandatory, nor exhaustive, and is merely indicative of example measures.

## 3. (Licensed) Family Entertainment Centres

3.1 This licensing authority will specifically have regard to the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from harm or being exploited by gambling and will expect the applicant to satisfy the authority, for example, that there will be sufficient measures to ensure that under 18 year olds do not have access to the adult only gaming machine areas.

3.2 This licensing authority may consider measures to meet the licensing objectives such as:

- CCTV
- supervision of entrances / machine areas
- physical separation of areas
- location of entry
- notices / signage
- specific opening hours
- self-exclusion schemes
- provision of information leaflets / helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare.
- measures / training for staff on how to deal with suspected truant school children on the premises

This list is not mandatory, nor exhaustive, and is merely indicative of example measures.

- 3.3 This licensing authority will, as per the Gambling Commission's guidance, refer to the Commission's website to see any conditions that apply to operating licences covering the way in which the area containing the category C machines should be delineated. This licensing authority will also make itself aware of any mandatory or default conditions on these premises licences, when they have been published.

#### 4. Casinos

- 4.1 [Insert detail of casino resolution]

#### 5. Bingo premises

- 5.1 This licensing authority will satisfy itself that bingo can be played in any bingo premises for which they issue a premises licence. This will be a relevant consideration where the operator of an existing bingo premises applies to vary their licence to exclude an area of the existing premises from its ambit and then applies for a new premises licence, or multiple licences, for that or those excluded areas.
- 5.2 This authority also notes the Guidance regarding the unusual circumstances in which the splitting of pre-existing premises into two adjacent premises might be permitted.

#### 6. Betting premises

- 6.1 *Betting machines* - This licensing authority will, as per the Gambling Commission's Guidance, take into account the size of the premises, the number of counter positions available for person-to-person transactions, and the ability of staff to monitor the use of the machines by children and young persons (it is an offence for those under 18 to bet) or by vulnerable people, when considering the number/nature/circumstances of betting machines an operator wants to offer.

#### 7. Tracks

- 7.1 This licensing authority is aware that tracks may be subject to one or more than one premises licence, provided each licence relates to a specified area of the track. As per the Gambling Commission's Guidance, this licensing authority will especially consider the impact upon the third licensing objective (i.e. the protection of children and vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling) and the need to ensure that entrances to each type of premises are distinct and that children are excluded from gambling areas where they are not permitted to enter.
- 7.2 This authority will therefore expect the premises licence applicant to demonstrate suitable measures to ensure that children do not have access to adult only gaming facilities. It is noted that children and young persons will be permitted to enter track areas where facilities for betting are provided on days when dog-racing and/or horse racing takes place, but that they are still prevented from entering areas where gaming machines (other than category D machines) are provided.
- 7.3 This licensing authority may consider measures to meet the licensing objectives such as:
- Proof of age schemes
  - CCTV
  - Supervision of entrances / machine areas
  - Physical separation of areas
  - Location of entry
  - Notices / signage

- Specific opening hours
- Self-exclusion schemes
- Provision of information leaflets / helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare

This list is not mandatory, nor exhaustive, and is merely indicative of example measures.

- 7.4 *Gaming machines* - Where the applicant holds a pool betting operating licence and is going to use the entitlement to four gaming machines, machines (other than category D machines) should be located in areas from which children are excluded.
- 7.5 *Betting machines* - This licensing authority will, as per the Gambling Commission's Guidance, take into account the size of the premises and the ability of staff to monitor the use of the machines by children and young persons (it is an offence for those under 18 to bet) or by vulnerable people, when considering the number/nature/circumstances of betting machines an operator proposes to offer.

### **Applications and plans**

- 7.6 The Gambling Act (s51) requires applicants to submit plans of the premises with their application, in order to ensure that the licensing authority has the necessary information to make an informed judgement about whether the premises are fit for gambling. The plan will also be used for the licensing authority to plan future premises inspection activity.
- 7.7 Plans for tracks do not need to be in a particular scale, but should be drawn to scale and should be sufficiently detailed to include the information required by regulations.
- 7.8 Some tracks may be situated on agricultural land where the perimeter is not defined by virtue of an outer wall or fence, such as point-to-point racetracks. In such instances, where an entry fee is levied, track premises licence holders may erect temporary structures to restrict access to premises.
- 7.9 In the rare cases where the outer perimeter cannot be defined, it is likely that the track in question will not be specifically designed for the frequent holding of sporting events or races. In such cases betting facilities may be better provided through occasional use notices where the boundary premises do not need to be defined.
- 7.10 This authority appreciates that it is sometimes difficult to define the precise location of betting areas on tracks. The precise location of where betting facilities are provided is not required to be shown on track plans, both by virtue of the fact that betting is permitted anywhere on the premises and because of the difficulties associated with pinpointing exact locations for some types of track. Applicants should provide sufficient information that this authority can satisfy itself that the plan indicates the main areas where betting might take place. For racecourses in particular, any betting areas subject to the "five times rule" (commonly known as betting rings) must be indicated on the plan.

### **8. Travelling fairs**

- 8.1 This licensing authority is responsible for deciding whether, where category D machines and/or equal chance prize gaming without a permit is to be made available for use at travelling fairs, the statutory requirement that the facilities for gambling amount to no more than an ancillary amusement at the fair is met.
- 8.2 The licensing authority will also consider whether the applicant falls within the statutory definition of a travelling fair.
- 8.3 It is noted that the 27-day statutory maximum for the land being used as a fair applies on a per calendar year basis, and that it applies to the piece of land on which the fairs are held, regardless of whether it is

the same or different travelling fairs occupying the land. This licensing authority will work with its neighbouring authorities to ensure that land which crosses our boundaries is monitored so that the statutory limits are not exceeded.

## 9. Provisional statements

- 9.1 Developers may wish to apply to this authority for provisional statements before entering into a contract to buy or lease property or land to judge whether a development is worth taking forward in light of the need to obtain a premises licence. There is no need for the applicant to hold an operating licence in order to apply for a provisional statement.
- 9.2 S204 of the Gambling Act provides for a person to make an application to the licensing authority for a provisional statement in respect of premises that he or she:
- expects to be constructed;
  - expects to be altered; or
  - expects to acquire a right to occupy.
- 9.3 The process for considering an application for a provisional statement is the same as that for a premises licence application. The applicant is obliged to give notice of the application in the same way as applying for a premises licence. Responsible authorities and interested parties may make representations and there are rights of appeal.
- 9.4 In contrast to the premises licence application, the applicant does not have to hold or have applied for an operating licence from the Gambling Commission (except in the case of a track) and they do not have to have a right to occupy the premises in respect of which their provisional application is made.
- 9.5 The holder of a provisional statement may then apply for a premises licence once the premises are constructed, altered or acquired. The licensing authority will be constrained in the matters it can consider when determining the premises licence application, and in terms of representations about premises licence applications that follow the grant of a provisional statement, no further representations from relevant authorities or interested parties can be taken into account unless:
- they concern matters which could not have been addressed at the provisional statement stage, or
  - they reflect a change in the applicant's circumstances.
- 9.6 In addition, the authority may refuse the premises licence (or grant it on terms different to those attached to the provisional statement) only by reference to matters:
- which could not have been raised by objectors at the provisional statement stage;
  - which in the authority's opinion reflect a change in the operator's circumstances; or
  - where the premises has not been constructed in accordance with the plan submitted with the application. This must be a substantial change to the plan and this licensing authority notes that it can discuss any concerns it has with the applicant before making a decision.

## 10. Reviews

- 10.1 Requests for a review of a premises licence can be made by interested parties or responsible authorities; however, it is for the licensing authority to decide whether the review is to be carried-out. This will be on the basis of whether the request for the review is relevant to the matters listed below:
- in accordance with any relevant Code of Practice issued by the Gambling Commission;
  - in accordance with any relevant guidance issued by the Gambling Commission;

- reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives; and
  - in accordance with the authority's statement of principles.
- 10.2 The request for the review will also be subject to the consideration by the authority as to whether the request is frivolous, vexatious, or whether it will certainly not cause this authority to wish to alter/revoke/suspend the licence, or whether it is substantially the same as previous representations or requests for review.
- 10.3 The licensing authority can also initiate a review of a particular premises licence, or a particular class of premises licence on the basis of any reason which it thinks is appropriate.
- 10.4 Once a valid application for a review has been received by the licensing authority, representations can be made by responsible authorities and interested parties during a 28 day period. This period begins 7 days after the application was received by the licensing authority, who will publish notice of the application within 7 days of receipt.
- 10.5 The licensing authority must carry out the review as soon as possible after the 28 day period for making representations has passed.
- 10.6 The purpose of the review will be to determine whether the licensing authority should take any action in relation to the licence. If action is justified, the options open to the licensing authority are to:
- (a) add, remove or amend a licence condition imposed by the licensing authority;
  - (b) exclude a default condition imposed by the Secretary of State or Scottish Ministers (e.g. opening hours) or remove or amend such an exclusion;
  - (c) suspend the premises licence for a period not exceeding three months; and
  - (d) revoke the premises licence.
- 10.7 In determining what action, if any, should be taken following a review, the licensing authority must have regard to the principles set out in section 153 of the Act, as well as any relevant representations.
- 10.8 In particular, the licensing authority may also initiate a review of a premises licence on the grounds that a premises licence holder has not provided facilities for gambling at the premises. This is to prevent people from applying for licences in a speculative manner without intending to use them.
- 10.9 Once the review has been completed, the licensing authority must, as soon as possible, notify its decision to:
- the licence holder
  - the applicant for review (if any)
  - the Commission
  - any person who made representations
  - the chief officer of police or chief constable; and
  - Her Majesty's Commissioners for Revenue and Customs

## 11. Local Risk Assessments

- 11.1 The licensing authority would recommend that the following matters are considered by operators when making their risk assessment:
- the location of the premises to services for children such as schools, playgrounds, leisure/community centres and other areas where children will gather;
  - the vicinity of the premises to gambling or addiction support or treatment centres where children

or vulnerable groups may be present;

- Range of facilities in proximity to the licensed premises such as other gambling outlets, banks, post offices, service tills, refreshment and entertainment type facilities;
- the demographics of the area in relation to vulnerable groups;;
- whether the premises is in an area subject to high levels of crime and/or disorder;
- local risk assessments should show how vulnerable people, including people with gambling dependencies are protected including the use of Information held by the licensee regarding self-exclusions and incidences of underage gambling;
- Known problems in the area such as problems arising from street drinkers, youths participating in anti-social behaviour, drug dealing activities, etc.

This list is not exhaustive and other factors not in this list that are identified must be taken into consideration.

11.2 The Licensing Authority expects a current copy of the Local Risk Assessment to be kept at the licensed premises.

## **PART C: PERMITS / TEMPORARY & OCCASIONAL USE NOTICES**

### **1. Unlicensed family entertainment centre gaming machine permits (Statement of Principles on Permits - Schedule 10 paragraph 7)**

- 1.1 Where a premises does not hold a premises licence but wishes to provide gaming machines, it may apply to the licensing authority for this permit. It should be noted that the applicant must show that the premises will be wholly or mainly used for making gaming machines available for use (Section 238).
- 1.2 The Gambling Act 2005 states that a licensing authority may prepare a *statement of principles* that they propose to consider in determining the suitability of an applicant for a permit and in preparing this statement, and/or considering applications, it need not (but may) have regard to the licensing objectives and shall have regard to any relevant guidance issued by the Commission.

It should be noted that a licensing authority cannot attach conditions to this type of permit.

Statement of Principles This licensing authority will expect the applicant to show that there are policies and procedures in place to protect children from harm. Harm in this context is not limited to harm from gambling but includes wider child protection considerations. The efficiency of such policies and procedures will each be considered on their merits, however, they may include appropriate measures / training for staff as regards suspected truant school children on the premises, measures / training covering how staff would deal with unsupervised very young children being on the premises, or children causing perceived problems on / around the premises. This licensing authority will also expect, as per Gambling Commission Guidance, that applicants demonstrate a full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes of the gambling that is permissible in unlicensed FECs; that the applicant has no relevant convictions (those that are set out in Schedule 7 of the Act); and that staff are trained to have a full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes.

### **2. (Alcohol) Licensed premises gaming machine permits - (Schedule 13 paragraph 4(1))**

#### **Automatic entitlement: 2 machines**

- 2.1 There is provision in the Act for premises licensed to sell alcohol for consumption on the premises to automatically have 2 gaming machines, of categories C and/or D. The premises merely need to notify the licensing authority and pay the prescribed fee.
- 2.2 The licensing authority can remove the automatic authorisation in respect of any particular premises if:
  - provision of the machines is not reasonably consistent with the pursuit of the licensing objectives;
  - gaming has taken place on the premises that breaches a condition of section 282 of the Gambling Act (i.e. that written notice has been provided to the licensing authority, that a fee has been provided and that any relevant code of practice issued by the Gambling Commission about the location and operation of the machine has been complied with);
  - the premises are mainly used for gaming; or
  - an offence under the Gambling Act has been committed on the premises.

#### **Permit: 3 or more machines**

- 2.3 If a premises wishes to have more than 2 machines, then it needs to apply for a permit and the licensing authority must consider that application based upon the licensing objectives, any guidance issued by the Gambling Commission issued under Section 25 of the Gambling Act 2005, and "*such matters as they think relevant.*"

- 2.4 This licensing authority considers that “such matters” will be decided on a case by case basis but generally there will be regard to the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from harm or being exploited by gambling and will expect the applicant to satisfy the authority that there will be sufficient measures to ensure that under 18 year olds do not have access to the adult only gaming machines. Measures which will satisfy the authority that there will be no access may include the adult machines being in sight of the bar, or in the sight of staff who will monitor that the machines are not being used by those under 18. Notices and signage may also help. As regards the protection of vulnerable persons, applicants may wish to consider the provision of information leaflets/helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare.
- 2.5 It is recognised that some alcohol licensed premises may apply for a premises licence for their non-alcohol licensed areas. Any such application would most likely need to be applied for, and dealt with as an Adult Gaming Centre premises licence.
- 2.6 It should be noted that the licensing authority can decide to grant the application with a smaller number of machines and/or a different category of machines than that applied for. Conditions (other than these) cannot be attached.
- 2.7 It should also be noted that the holder of a permit must comply with any Code of Practice issued by the Gambling Commission about the location and operation of the machine.

### 3. Prize gaming permits

- 3.1 The Gambling Act 2005 states that a licensing authority may “prepare a statement of principles that they propose to apply in exercising their functions under this Schedule” which “may, in particular, specify matters that the licensing authority proposes to consider in determining the suitability of the applicant for a permit”.
- 3.2 This Licensing Authority has not prepared a statement of principles. Should it decide to do so it will include details in a revised version of the policy statement.
- 3.3 In making its decision on an application for this permit the licensing authority does not need to (but may) have regard to the licensing objectives but must have regard to any Gambling Commission guidance (Gambling Act 2005, Schedule 14 paragraph 8(3)).
- 3.4 It should be noted that there are conditions in the Gambling Act 2005 by which the permit holder must comply, but that the licensing authority cannot attach conditions. The conditions in the Act are:
- the limits on participation fees, as set out in regulations, must be complied with;
  - all chances to participate in the gaming must be allocated on the premises on which the gaming is taking place and on one day; the game must be played and completed on the day the chances are allocated; and the result of the game must be made public in the premises on the day that it is played;
  - the prize for which the game is played must not exceed the amount set out in regulations (if a money prize), or the prescribed value (if non-monetary prize); and
  - participation in the gaming must not entitle the player to take part in any other gambling.

### 4. Club gaming and Club Machines Permits

- 4.1 Members clubs and miners’ welfare institutes (but not commercial clubs) may apply for a club gaming permit. The permit will enable the premises to provide gaming machines (3 machines of categories B, C or D), equal chance gaming and games of chance as set-out in forthcoming regulations.

- 4.2 Members clubs and miners' welfare institutes – and also commercial clubs – may apply for a Club Machine Permit. A Club Machine permit will enable the premises to provide gaming machines (3 machines of categories B, C or D). NB commercial clubs may not site category B3A gaming machines offering lottery games in their club.
- 4.3 The club must be conducted 'wholly or mainly' for purposes other than gaming, unless the gaming is permitted by separate regulations. The Secretary of State has made regulations and these cover bridge and whist clubs.
- 4.4 Licensing authorities may only refuse an application on the grounds that:
- (a) the applicant does not fulfil the requirements for a members' or commercial club or miners' welfare institute and therefore is not entitled to receive the type of permit for which it has applied;
  - (b) the applicant's premises are used wholly or mainly by children and/or young persons;
  - (c) an offence under the Act or a breach of a permit has been committed by the applicant while providing gaming facilities;
  - (d) a permit held by the applicant has been cancelled in the previous ten years; or
  - (e) an objection has been lodged by the Commission or the police.
- 4.5 There is also a 'fast-track' procedure available under the Act for premises which hold a club premises certificate under the Licensing Act 2003 (Schedule 12 paragraph 10). Commercial clubs cannot hold club premises certificates under the Licensing Act 2003 and so cannot use the fast-track procedure.
- 4.6 There are statutory conditions on club gaming permits that no child uses a category B or C machine on the premises and that the holder complies with any relevant provision of a code of practice about the location and operation of gaming machines.

## 5. Temporary use notices

- 5.1 Temporary use notices allow the use of premises for gambling where there is no premises licence but where a gambling operator wishes to use the premises temporarily for providing facilities for gambling. Premises that might be suitable for a temporary use notice, according to the Gambling Commission, would include hotels, conference centres and sporting venues.
- 5.2 The licensing authority can only grant a temporary use notice to a person or company holding a relevant operating licence, i.e. a non-remote casino operating licence.
- 5.3 The Secretary of State has the power to determine what form of gambling can be authorised by temporary use notices, and at the time of writing this Statement the relevant regulations (SI no 3157: The Gambling Act 2005 (Temporary Use Notices) Regulations 2007) state that temporary use notices can only be used to permit the provision of facilities for equal chance gaming, where the gaming is intended to produce a single winner, which in practice means poker tournaments.
- 5.4 There are a number of statutory limits as regards temporary use notices. The meaning of "premises" in Part 8 of the Act is discussed in the Gambling Commission Guidance to Licensing Authorities. As with "premises", the definition of "a set of premises" will be a question of fact in the particular circumstances of each notice that is given. In the Act "premises" is defined as including "any place".
- In considering whether a place falls within the definition of "a set of premises", the licensing authority needs to look at, amongst other things, the ownership/occupation and control of the premises.
- 5.5 This licensing authority expects to object to notices where it appears that their effect would be to permit regular gambling in a place that could be described as one set of premises, as recommended in the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities.

## 6. Occasional use notices (OUNs)

- 6.1 The licensing authority has very little discretion as regards these notices aside from ensuring that the statutory limit of 8 days in a calendar year is not exceeded. This licensing authority will though, consider the definition of a 'track' and whether the applicant is permitted to avail him/herself of the notice. This licensing authority will also ensure that no more than 8 OUNs are issued in one calendar year in respect of any venue.

## 7. Small society lotteries

- 7.1 This licensing authority will adopt a risk based approach towards its enforcement responsibilities for small society lotteries. This authority considers that the following list, although not exclusive, could affect the risk status of the operator:
- submission of late returns (returns must be submitted no later than three months after the date on which the lottery draw was held);
  - submission of incomplete or incorrect returns;
  - breaches of the limits for small society lotteries.
- 7.2 Non-commercial gaming is permitted if it takes place at a non-commercial event, either as an incidental or principal activity at the event. Events are non-commercial if no part of the proceeds is for private profit or gain. The proceeds of such events may benefit one or more individuals if the activity is organised:
- by, or on behalf of, a charity or for charitable purposes
  - to enable participation in, or support of, sporting, athletic or cultural activities.
- 7.3 Charities and community groups should contact the relevant licensing authority using the contact details in Annex 1.

## PART D: ANNEXES

### Annex 1: List of Local Authorities and other Partners

#### Corby Borough Council

Deene House  
New Post Office Square  
Corby  
NN17 1GD  
TEL: 01536 464242

[www.corby.gov.uk](http://www.corby.gov.uk)

#### Daventry District Council

Council Offices  
Lodge Road  
Daventry  
NN11 4FP  
TEL: 01327 871100

Email: [licensing@daventrydc.gov.uk](mailto:licensing@daventrydc.gov.uk)  
[www.daventrydc.gov.uk](http://www.daventrydc.gov.uk)

#### East Northamptonshire Council

East Northamptonshire House  
Cedar Drive  
Thrapston  
NN14 4LZ  
TEL: 01832 742050

[www.east-northamptonshire.gov.uk](http://www.east-northamptonshire.gov.uk)

#### Kettering Borough Council

Council Offices  
Bowling Green Road  
Kettering  
NN15 7QX  
TEL: 01536 410333  
FAX: 01536 410759

[www.kettering.gov.uk](http://www.kettering.gov.uk)

#### Northampton Borough Council

The Guildhall  
St Giles Square  
Northampton  
NN1 1DE  
TEL: 01604 838000  
FAX: 01604 838723

[www.northampton.gov.uk](http://www.northampton.gov.uk)

#### South Northamptonshire Council

The Forum  
Moat Lane  
Towcester  
NN12 6AD  
TEL: 01327 322278

[www.southnorthants.gov.uk](http://www.southnorthants.gov.uk)

#### Borough Council of Wellingborough

Swanspool House  
Doddington Road  
Wellingborough  
NN8 1BP  
TEL: 01933 231966

Email: [licensing@wellingborough.gov.uk](mailto:licensing@wellingborough.gov.uk)  
[www.wellingborough.gov.uk](http://www.wellingborough.gov.uk)

#### Northamptonshire Safeguarding

John Dryden House  
8-10 The Lakes  
Northampton NN4 7YD  
TEL: 01604 364036

[www.northamptonshirescb.org.uk](http://www.northamptonshirescb.org.uk)

#### H M Revenue & Customs

St James House  
Mansfield Road  
Derby  
DE1 3TU

[www.hmrc.gov.uk](http://www.hmrc.gov.uk)

#### Northamptonshire Fire & Rescue Service

The Inspection Team Manager  
Bolton House  
Wootton Hall Park  
Northampton NN4 9BN  
TEL: 01604 797000

#### Northamptonshire Police Northamptonshire West Area

Western Area Commander  
Campbell Square  
The Mounts  
Northampton NN1 3EL  
TEL: 08453 700 700

#### Northamptonshire Police Northamptonshire North Area

Northern Area Commander  
Corby Police Station  
Elizabeth Street  
Corby NN7 1SH  
TEL: 08453 700 700

**Annex 2: List of Consultees on the Statement of Principles**

Chief Constable of Northamptonshire Police Wootton Hall Northampton NN4 0JQ	British Beer & Pub Association Ground Floor Brewers' Hall Aldermanbury Square London EC2V 7HR	Association of British Bookmakers Ltd Ground Floor Warwick House 25 Buckingham Palace Road London SW1W 0PP
The Lotteries Council 66, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, WC2A 3LH	Bingo Association Lexham House 75 High Street North Dunstable Bedfordshire LU6 1JF	National Casino Forum Carlyle House 235 – 237 Vauxhall Bridge Road London SW1V 1EJ
Trading Standards Service Wootton Hall Park Northampton NN4 0GB	Northamptonshire PCC East House, Force Headquarters, Wootton Hall, Northampton, NN4 0JQ	bacta 29-30 Ely Place London. EC1N 6TD
GambleAware 7 Henrietta St London WC2E 8PS	GamCare 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor CAN Mezzanine Old Street London N1 6AH	Public Health Team Northamptonshire County Council One Angel Square Angel Street Northampton NN1 1ED
Northamptonshire Safeguarding Adults Board Business Office One Angel Square Angel Street Northampton NN1 1ED	Northampton Safeguarding Children Board c/o Northamptonshire County Council County Hall Northampton NN1 1ED	The Casino Operators Association 86 Jermyn Street London SW1Y 6JD UK
HM Revenue and Customs, Excise Processing Teams, Gambling Duties, BX9 1GL	Gamblers Anonymous Doncaster CVS Intake Wellness Centre Doncaster DN2 6PL	Northamptonshire Police (Licensing), Wellingborough Police Station, Midland Road, Wellingborough NN8 1HF
Northamptonshire Fire & Rescue Services Fire Service Headquarters, Moulton Way, Northampton, NN3 6XJAI	All Town Councils in Northamptonshire	All gambling premises in Northamptonshire
Parish Councils in Northamptonshire		

## Appendix 2 A

This Message originated outside your organisation.

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Hello,

Thank you for your letter regarding the above consultation, we appreciate your interest in our work.

While we do not have the resources available to allow us to personally respond to each Local Authority which contacts us regarding their refreshed Statement of Principles, we have compiled a list of the issues or factors which we think it would be helpful to consider below, more information is available via the [Gambling Commission](#).

The function of the Statement is to reflect locally specific gambling concerns and to reflect the Council's wider strategic objectives. The active use of the Statement is one means by which you can make clear your expectations of gambling operators who have premises in your area. This allows operators to respond to locally specific requirements and adjust their own policies and procedures as required.

- A helpful first step is to develop a risk map of your local area so that you are aware of both potential and actual risks around gambling venues. A useful explanation of area-based risk-mapping has been developed with Westminster and Manchester City Councils, which gives some guidance on those who may be most vulnerable or at-risk of gambling-related harm. For more information please see [www.geofutures.com/research-2/gambling-related-harm-how-local-space-shapes-our-understanding-of-risk/](http://www.geofutures.com/research-2/gambling-related-harm-how-local-space-shapes-our-understanding-of-risk/)
- Consider that proposals for new gambling premises which are near hostels or other accommodation or centres catering for vulnerable people, including those with learning difficulties, and those with gambling / alcohol / drug abuse problems, as likely to adversely affect the licensing objectives set out by the Gambling Commission. This is also relevant regarding the proximity to schools, colleges and universities.
- A detailed local risk assessment at each gambling venue – pertinent to the environment immediately surrounding the premises as well as the wider local area – is a good way to gauge whether the operator and staff teams are fully aware of the challenges present in the local area and can help reassure the Local Licensing Authority that appropriate mitigations are in place.
- Does the operator have a specific training programme for staff to ensure that they are able to identify children and other vulnerable people, and take appropriate action to ensure they are not able to access the premises or are supported appropriately?
- Does the operator ensure that there is an adequate number of staff and managers are on the premises at key points throughout the day? This may be particularly relevant for premises situated nearby schools / colleges / universities, and/or pubs, bars and clubs.
- Consider whether the layout, lighting and fitting out of the premises have been designed so as not to attract children and other vulnerable persons who might be harmed or exploited by gambling.
- Consider whether any promotional material associated with the premises could encourage the use of the premises by children or young people if they are not legally allowed to do so.

We would suggest that the Local Licensing Authority primarily consider applications from [GamCare Certified operators](#). GamCare Certification is a voluntary process comprising an independent audit

assessment of an operator's player protection measures and social responsibility standards, policy and practice. Standards are measured in accordance with the GamCare Player Protection Code of Practice. If you would like more information on how our audit can support Local Licensing Authorities, please contact [mike.kenward@gamcare.org.uk](mailto:mike.kenward@gamcare.org.uk)

For more information on GamCare training and other services available to local authorities, as well as recommended training for gambling operators, please see the attached brochures.

If there is anything else we can assist with please do let us know.

Kind regards,  
Catherine

**Catherine Sweet**  
**Head of Marketing and Communications**  
T: 020 7801 7028  
E: [catherine.sweet@gamcare.org.uk](mailto:catherine.sweet@gamcare.org.uk)



**Click here to sign up to our free, monthly e-newsletter**



## Northamptonshire County Council

Central Licensing Unit  
Via [licensingunit@east-northamptonshire.gov.uk](mailto:licensingunit@east-northamptonshire.gov.uk)

Please ask for: Stephen Marks  
Tel: 01604 368565  
[smarks@northamptonshire.gov.uk](mailto:smarks@northamptonshire.gov.uk)  
Our ref: SJM/Gambling/Response  
Your ref:  
Date: 02 November 2018

### **Gambling Act 2005 Policy Statement 2019-2021 Consultation - Northamptonshire County Council Public Health Response.**

Dear Sir / Madam,

Please consider this letter a response from Northamptonshire County Council's Public Health team to your consultation on your draft Gambling Act 2005 Policy Statement 2019-2021.

The Public Health team recognise that gambling is a legal and legitimate form of entertainment, undertaken in some form by a large proportion of the population. It also recognises that for the majority of people, gambling causes limited harm or problems.

#### **Gambling Harm:**

However it is increasingly recognised that gambling can, and is, causing significant harm to individuals, families and wider communities. This harm can impact on an individual's direct health and wellbeing but can also impact on other areas such as financial inclusion/wellbeing, housing and homelessness and affecting their families and leading to family breakdown. Recent media has identified the significant links with problematic gambling and suicide. Concerns about harm related to gambling appears to be increasing in line with increased access to gambling opportunities in recent years.

Evidence suggests that certain groups are more vulnerable to problem gambling including:

- children and young people
- people with mental health issues
- certain minority ethnic groups, the unemployed
- homeless people
- those with education needs
- people with financially constrained circumstances; and



- those living in deprived areas.

A useful summary is provided in the document '*Tackling Gambling Related Harm – A Whole Council Approach*', produced by the Local Government Association and Public Health England.

NCC Public Health also recognise the constraints of the licensing legislation and limited aspects of gambling that are actually controlled by the Local Authority Licensing System. For example we acknowledge that remote (online) gambling does not fall within the remit of Licensing Authorities and that some aspects of local gambling practices are controlled by national legislation or regulation.

Despite this, and because of the increasing recognition of the potential harmful impact of problem gambling, it is suggested that the Gambling Act Policy Statement includes a reference to this significant potential impact of gambling on wider health and wellbeing. This is a hugely important context to the local gambling licensing process, which should be taken into consideration as far as the licensing legislation allows, in order to contribute to community wellbeing. It is specifically relevant to the third gambling licensing objective of: *Protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling.*

## **Area Profile**

Public Health notes that there is no area profile included or referenced in the draft Gambling Act Policy Statement. While it is recognised that information and data about actual gambling harm may be difficult to identify, it is suggested that some form of area profile relating to the area covered by the Gambling Act Policy Statement should be produced to support the Policy Statement. Based on what is understood about the likely risks of gambling harm, it could identify potential issues / concerns and could be used to inform applicants own premises related risk assessments and licensing decisions.

The following extract from '*Tackling Gambling Related Harm – A Whole Council Approach*' refers to area profiles:

*The local area profile should identify different parts of the local area where there may be greater or specific risks of gambling related harm, whether because of the people likely to be in that area (for example, where there is a treatment centre or hostel); the other types of businesses in the area (for example, in an area with a vibrant night time economy, or where there are already multiple gambling premises), or because of the characteristics of an area (for example, if there are pre-existing issues with anti-social behaviour or crime).*

*Authorities can draw on some of the existing research highlighted in the first section of this document to identify specific at risk groups, coupled with their local knowledge of relevant*

*issues and premises. This can help identify additional measures or protections that may need to be applied in those areas, for example specific licence conditions or a presumption that it may be harder to get a licence if it is felt that there is a greater risk to the licensing objectives in certain areas.*

It is also addressed in the Gambling Commission Guidance to Local Authorities:

*there is no mandatory requirement to have a local area profile, but there are a number of benefits:*

- it enables licensing authorities to better serve their local community, by better reflecting the community and the risks within it*
- greater clarity for operators as to the relevant factors in licensing authority decision making, will lead to improved premises licence applications, with the operator already incorporating controls and measures to mitigate risk in their application*
- it enables licensing authorities to make robust but fair decisions, based on a clear, published set of factors and risks, which are therefore less susceptible to challenge*
- it encourages a proactive approach to risk that is likely to result in reduced compliance and enforcement action.*

We recognise that producing an area profile is not a mandatory requirement of Licensing Authorities, but as a best practice approach to recognising and responding to health and wellbeing harm, this would be an important information source to better understand possible risks, to inform licensing practices and decisions and to work with partners across statutory and voluntary sector to support individuals and families.

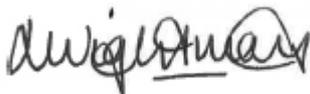
The Public Health team would welcome being a partner to develop this information source, and better understand local need and how we can work together to prevent and respond effectively.

Reference:

LGA / PHE (2018) 'Tackling Gambling Related Harm – A Whole Council Approach'

[https://www.local.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/Tackling%20gambling%20related%20harm\\_LGA\\_10%2023.pdf](https://www.local.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/Tackling%20gambling%20related%20harm_LGA_10%2023.pdf)

Kinds Regards,



Lucy Wightman  
**Director of Public Health**

## Appendix 3: Summary of responses received and the officer considerations

Respondent Details	Comments made	Response
<p>GamCare, 1st Floor, CAN Mezzanine Old Street, London, N1 6AH</p>	<p>Thank you for your letter regarding the above consultation, we appreciate your interest in our work.</p> <p>While we do not have the resources available to allow us to personally respond to each Local Authority which contacts us regarding their refreshed Statement of Principles, we have compiled a list of the issues or factors which we think it would be helpful to consider below, more information is available via the <a href="#">Gambling Commission</a>.</p> <p>The function of the Statement is to reflect locally specific gambling concerns and to reflect the Council's wider strategic objectives. The active use of the Statement is one means by which you can make clear your expectations of gambling operators who have premises in your area. This allows operators to respond to locally specific requirements and adjust their own policies and procedures as required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A helpful first step is to develop a risk map of your local area so that you are aware of both potential and actual risks around gambling venues. A useful explanation of area-based risk-mapping has been developed with Westminster and Manchester City Councils, which gives some guidance on those who may be most vulnerable or at-risk of gambling-related harm. For more information please see <a href="http://www.geofutures.com/research-2/gambling-related-harm-how-local-space-shapes-our-understanding-of-risk/">www.geofutures.com/research-2/gambling-related-harm-how-local-space-shapes-our-understanding-of-risk/</a></li> <li>• Consider that proposals for new gambling premises which are near hostels or other accommodation or centres catering for vulnerable people, including those with learning difficulties, and those with gambling / alcohol / drug abuse problems, as likely to adversely affect the licensing objectives set out by the Gambling Commission. This is also relevant regarding the proximity to schools, colleges and universities.</li> <li>• A detailed local risk assessment at each gambling venue – pertinent to the environment immediately surrounding the premises as well as the wider local area – is a good way to gauge whether the operator and staff teams are fully aware of the challenges present in the local area and can help reassure the Local Licensing Authority that appropriate mitigations are in place.</li> <li>• Does the operator have a specific training programme for staff to ensure that they are able to identify children and other vulnerable people, and take appropriate action to ensure they are not able to access the premises or are supported</li> </ul>	<p>This is a generic consultation response which has not considered the detail of the Policy presented. The Licensing Authority is aware of the risks posed by gambling and has included the requirement for local risk assessments in this latest version of its Statement of Gambling Policy. Risk mapping is a piece of work under consideration with Northamptonshire County Council Public Health, with a view to adding at a future review of the policy.</p>

Respondent Details	Comments made	Response
	<p>appropriately?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does the operator ensure that there is an adequate number of staff and managers are on the premises at key points throughout the day? This may be particularly relevant for premises situated nearby schools / colleges / universities, and/or pubs, bars and clubs.</li> <li>Consider whether the layout, lighting and fitting out of the premises have been designed so as not to attract children and other vulnerable persons who might be harmed or exploited by gambling.</li> <li>Consider whether any promotional material associated with the premises could encourage the use of the premises by children or young people if they are not legally allowed to do so.</li> </ul> <p>We would suggest that the Local Licensing Authority primarily consider applications from <a href="#">GamCare Certified operators</a>. GamCare Certification is a voluntary process comprising an independent audit assessment of an operator's player protection measures and social responsibility standards, policy and practice. Standards are measured in accordance with the GamCare Player Protection Code of Practice. If you would like more information on how our audit can support Local Licensing Authorities, please contact <a href="mailto:mike.kenward@gamcare.org.uk">mike.kenward@gamcare.org.uk</a></p>	
<p>Lucy Wightman Director of Public Health Northamptonshire County Council</p>	<p>Dear Sir / Madam, Please consider this letter a response from Northamptonshire County Council's Public Health team to your consultation on your draft Gambling Act 2005 Policy Statement 2019-2021. The Public Health team recognise that gambling is a legal and legitimate form of entertainment, undertaken in some form by a large proportion of the population. It also recognises that for the majority of people, gambling causes limited harm or problems. Gambling Harm: However it is increasingly recognised that gambling can, and is, causing significant harm to individuals, families and wider communities. This harm can impact on an individual's direct health and wellbeing but can also impact on other areas such as financial inclusion/wellbeing, housing and homelessness and affecting their families and leading to family breakdown. Recent media has identified the significant links with problematic gambling and suicide. Concerns about harm related to gambling appears to be increasing in line with increased access to gambling opportunities in recent years. Evidence suggests that certain groups are more vulnerable to problem gambling including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>children and young people</li> </ul>	<p>Part B Paragraph 1.23 has been amended to read:</p> <p>"There is significant potential impact of gambling on wider health and wellbeing. This is a hugely important context to the local gambling licensing process, which should be taken into consideration as far as the licensing legislation allows, in order to contribute to community wellbeing. It is specifically relevant to this objective. This licensing authority has noted the Gambling Commission's Guidance that this objective means preventing children</p>



Respondent Details	Comments made	Response
	<p>Authorities can draw on some of the existing research highlighted in the first section of this document to identify specific at risk groups, coupled with their local knowledge of relevant issues and premises. This can help identify additional measures or protections that may need to be applied in those areas, for example specific licence conditions or a presumption that it may be harder to get a licence if it is felt that there is a greater risk to the licensing objectives in certain areas.</p> <p>It is also addressed in the Gambling Commission Guidance to Local Authorities: there is no mandatory requirement to have a local area profile, but there are a number of benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• it enables licensing authorities to better serve their local community, by better reflecting the community and the risks within it</li> <li>• greater clarity for operators as to the relevant factors in licensing authority decision making, will lead to improved premises licence applications, with the operator already incorporating controls and measures to mitigate risk in their application</li> <li>• it enables licensing authorities to make robust but fair decisions, based on a clear, published set of factors and risks, which are therefore less susceptible to challenge</li> <li>• it encourages a proactive approach to risk that is likely to result in reduced compliance and enforcement action.</li> </ul> <p>We recognise that producing an area profile is not a mandatory requirement of Licensing Authorities, but as a best practice approach to recognising and responding to health and wellbeing harm, this would be an important information source to better understand possible risks, to inform licensing practices and decisions and to work with partners across statutory and voluntary sector to support individuals and families.</p> <p>The Public Health team would welcome being a partner to develop this information source, and better understand local need and how we can work together to prevent and respond effectively.</p> <p>Reference:  LGA / PHE (2018) 'Tackling Gambling Related Harm – A Whole Council Approach'  <a href="https://www.local.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/Tackling%20gambling%20related%20harm_LGA_10%2023.pdf">https://www.local.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/Tackling%20gambling%20related%20harm_LGA_10%2023.pdf</a></p>	