



Statement of Policy under the Gambling Act 2005

Eden District Council
Town Hall
Penrith
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CA11 7QF

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Contents

Preface.....	4
Part A.....	5
1. The Licensing Objectives	5
2. Introduction.....	6
3. Declaration	7
4. Responsible Authorities.....	7
5. Interested Parties	8
6. Exchange of Information.....	9
7. Enforcement	9
8. Licensing Authority Functions.....	11
Part B - Premises Licences	13
9. General Principles	13
10. Adult Gaming Centres	20
11. (Licensed) Family Entertainment Centres	21
12. Casinos.....	22
13. Bingo Premises	22
14. Betting Premises	23
15. Tracks.....	23
16. Travelling Fairs	25
17. Provisional Statements.....	26
18. Reviews.....	27
Part C - Permits/Temporary and Occasional Use Notices/Small Society Lotteries ..	29
19. Unlicensed Family Entertainment Centre Gaming Machine Permits	29
20. Alcohol Licensed Premises Gaming Machine Permits	30
21. Prize Gaming Permits.....	31
22. Club Gaming and Club Machine Permits.....	32
23. Temporary Use Notices	33
24. Occasional Use Notices	34

25. Small Society Lotteries	34
Part D - Local Risk Assessments and Local Area Profile	35
26. Local Risk Assessments.....	35
27. Local Area Profile	36
Appendix 1 - List of Consultees	37
Appendix 2 - List of Responsible Authorities.....	38
Appendix 3 - Categories of Gaming Machines.....	40
Appendix 4 - Delegation of Functions	43
Appendix 5 - Map of the District.....	44

This Statement of Gambling Policy was approved by Eden District Council on 8 December 2018.

All references to the “Guidance” refers to the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities 5th Edition published in September 2015 and further updated in September 2016.

Preface

Under the Gambling Act 2005, a new regime for regulating gambling and betting was introduced from 1 September 2007. The Gambling Commission and local licensing authorities are responsible for licensing and regulating all gambling in Great Britain other than spread betting, which is the responsibility of the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA).

Licensing authorities license gambling premises within their area, as well as undertaking functions in relation to lower stake gaming machines and registering societies to run small society lotteries. The Gambling Act 2005 also provides a system of temporary and occasional use notices. These authorise premises that are not licensed generally for gambling purposes to be used for certain types of gambling, for limited periods.

Allerdale Borough Council, Barrow Borough Council, Carlisle City Council, Copeland Borough Council, Eden District Council and South Lakeland District Council continue to work together to share best practice in an effort to ensure, so far as practicable, consistency of approach across Cumbria. This statement of policy sets out the principles that Eden District Council propose to apply in exercising its functions under the Gambling Act 2005, in particular for managing the expectations in relation to operators with premises in the locality. Under the Gambling Act 2005, each local authority is required to prepare and publish their statement of policy every three years which must be consulted on. A list of consultees is shown at Appendix 1.

Part A

1. The Licensing Objectives

- 1.1 In exercising most of their functions under the Gambling Act 2005 (“the Act”), 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, 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:
- 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.

Authorised Activities

- 1.4 ‘Gambling’ is defined in the Act as either gaming, betting or taking part in a lottery:
- ‘gaming’ means playing a game of chance for a prize;
 - ‘betting’ means making or accepting a bet on the outcome of a race, competition, or any other event; the likelihood of anything occurring or not occurring; or whether anything is true or not true;
 - a ‘lottery’ is where persons are required to pay in order to take part in an arrangement, during the course of which one or more prizes are allocated by a process which relies wholly on chance.

1.5 Private gaming in private dwellings and on domestic occasions is exempt from licensing or registration providing:

- that no charge is made for participating;
- only equal chance gaming takes place;
- and it does not occur in a place to which the public have access.

Domestic betting between inhabitants of the same premises or between employees of the same employer is also exempt.

1.6 Non-commercial gaming and betting (where no parts of the proceeds are for private gain) may be subject to certain exemptions. Further advice should be sought from the Council's Licensing Section where appropriate.

2. Introduction

2.1 Eden District has the largest geographical area of all Cumbrian authorities. At 215,646 ha and with a population of 52,600 (mid 2011 estimate) it is the second largest and most sparsely populated District within England.

Approximately one-fifth of the District lies within the Lake District National Park, approximately one-eighth now lies within the Yorkshire Dales National Park since the boundary extension in August 2016, and one quarter within the North Pennines Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). It stretches from North Lakeland in the west, to the Pennines in the east, with Eden Valley running through the centre.

2.2 The District benefits from good road transport links running east/west along the A66 trunk road and north/south via the M6 and A6. Most of the county is within a travel time of one hour except for parts of the borders with Scotland, Northumberland, and Yorkshire and down to the west coast of Barrow. The West Coast Mainline provides rail links to the north and south and the regional railways link from Carlisle to Leeds (via Settle/Carlisle) is of particular importance to settlements in the Eden Valley.

2.3 The population of 52,600 is scattered in small villages through a wide rural area. Penrith, Kirkby Stephen, Alston and Appleby are the four main towns with Penrith the largest. Eden is the most sparsely populated district in England with only 0.24 people per hectare compared with a national average of 3.9 persons per hectare.

2.4 A map of the Council's area is included at Appendix 5.

2.5 Licensing authorities are required by the Act 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 may also be reviewed from "time to time" and any amended parts re-consulted upon. The statement must be then re-published.

2.6 Eden District Council consulted widely upon this statement before finalising and publishing. A list of those persons this authority consulted is provided at Appendix 1.

- 2.7 The 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;
 - 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 Act.
- 2.8 The relevant consultation took place between 3 July 2018 and 25 September 2018. This licensing authority followed the Government's Consultation Principles as updated March 2018.
- 2.9 The full list of comments made and the consideration by the Council of those comments is available by request to the section below.
- 2.10 The policy was approved by Council on 8 November 2018 and subsequently published as required on 13 December 2018. Copies are available in the Council Offices.
- 2.11 Should you have any queries regarding this policy statement please send them via email or letter to the following contact:
- Name: The Licensing Section
Address: Eden District Council, Town Hall, Penrith, CA11 7QF
Email: admin.licensing@eden.gov.uk
Telephone: 01768 817817
- 2.12 It should be noted that this policy statement 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 Act.

3. Declaration

- 3.1 In producing the final statement, this licensing authority declares that it has had regard to the licensing objectives of the Act, the Guidance to the 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 In accordance with the suggestion in the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities, this authority has consulted with both the Cumbria Local Safeguarding Children Board and Cumbria County Council Children's Services. This authority considers that Cumbria County Council Children's Services is best able to fulfil the role of advising the authority about the protection of children from harm for the purposes of Section 157(h) of the Act.
- 4.3 The contact details of all the Responsible Authorities under the Act are listed at Appendix 2 of this document.

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 section 158 of the Act 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 Act to determine whether a person is an interested party.
- 5.3 This authority will not apply a rigid rule to its decision making and each case will be decided upon its merits. It will consider the examples of considerations provided in the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities at paragraphs 8.9 to 8.17.
- 5.4 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.
- 5.5 The Gambling Commission has recommended that the licensing authority states that interested parties may include trade associations and trade unions, and residents' and tenants' associations. This authority will not, however, generally view these bodies as interested parties unless they represent a member who can be classed as an interested person under the terms of the Act, that is, lives sufficiently close to the premises to be likely to be affected by the activities being applied for.
- 5.6 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 (eg 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 likely to be sufficient.

- 5.7 If individuals wish to approach Councillors to ask them to represent their views then care should be taken that the Councillors are not a Member of the Licensing Committee dealing with the licence application. If there are any doubts then please contact the Council's Licensing Section.

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 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 Act in its exchange of information which includes the provision that the current data protection legislation 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 Act.
- 6.3 Should any protocols be established as regards information exchange with other bodies then they will be made available. This authority will normally share the information it holds about licensed premises with the Gambling Commission, the Police and other responsible authorities.

7. Enforcement

- 7.1 Licensing authorities are required by regulation under the Act 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 in 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 In accordance with the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities, 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, in particular at Part 36;
 - The principles set out in this statement of licensing policy.
- 7.5 This may include test purchasing activities to measure the compliance of licensed operators with aspects of the Act. When undertaking test purchasing activities, this licensing authority will undertake to liaise with the Gambling Commission 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 Act is to ensure compliance with the premises licences and other permissions which it authorises. The Gambling Commission will be 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 The statutory principles of good regulation under the Legislative and Regulatory Reform Act 2006 and the Regulators' Code apply to this licensing authority which also keeps itself informed of developments as regards the work of the Better Regulation Executive in its consideration of the regulatory functions of local authorities.
- 7.8 Bearing in mind the principle of transparency, this licensing authority's enforcement policy is available upon request to the Licensing Section.

8. Licensing Authority Functions

Local Authorities

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 'exchange of information');
- Maintain registers of the permits and licences that are issued under these functions;
- Exercise their powers of compliance and enforcement under the Act, in partnership with the Gambling Commission and other relevant responsible authorities.

It should be noted that licensing authorities are not involved in licensing remote gambling at all, which is regulated by the Gambling Commission via operating licences.

The Gambling Commission

- 8.2 The Gambling Commission regulates gambling in the public interest. It does so by keeping crime out of gambling, by ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way and by protecting children and vulnerable people. The Commission provides independent advice to the Government about the manner in which gambling is carried out, the effects of gambling and the regulations of gambling generally.
- 8.3 The Commission has issued guidance under Section 25 of the Act about the manner in which licensing authorities exercise their licensing functions under the Act and, in particular, the principles to be applied.
- 8.4 The Commission has also issued Codes of Practice under Section 24 about the way in which facilities for gambling are provided, which may also include provisions about the advertising of gambling facilities.
- 8.5 The Gambling Commission can be contacted at:

Gambling Commission
Victoria Square House
Victoria Square
Birmingham
B2 4BP

Website: www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk

Email: info@gamblingcommission.gov.uk

Part B - Premises Licences

9. General Principles

9.1 Premises licences are subject to the requirements set out in the Act and regulations, as well as specific mandatory and default conditions which will be detailed in regulations issued by the Secretary of State. The licensing authority is able to exclude default conditions and also attach others where it is believed to be appropriate.

9.2 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 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.

9.3 This authority will not regard moral objections to gambling as a valid reason to reject applications for premises licences (except as regards any 'no casino resolution' - see section on Casinos below) and also acknowledges that unmet demand is not a criterion for a licensing authority to consider.

9.4 This licensing authority also notes Gambling Commission guidance on ensuring that betting is the primary activity of a licensed premises. Gaming machines may be 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 licences.

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.

- 9.5 **Definition of “premises”** - 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.
- 9.6 The Gambling Commission states in its Guidance to Licensing Authorities at 7.6 and 7.7 that: “In most cases the expectation is that a single building/plot will be the subject of an application for a licence, for example, 32 High Street. But that does not mean 32 High Street cannot be the subject of separate premises licences for the basement and ground floor, if they are configured acceptably. Whether different parts of a building can properly be regarded as being separate premises will depend on the circumstances. The location of the premises will clearly be an important consideration and the suitability of the division is likely to be a matter for discussion between the operator and the licensing authority. The Commission does not consider that areas of a building that are artificially or temporarily separated, for example by ropes or moveable partitions, can properly be regarded as different premises. If a premises is located within a wider venue, a licensing authority should request a plan of the venue on which the premises should be identified as a separate unit.”
- 9.7 This licensing authority takes particular note of the Gambling Commission’s Guidance to Licensing Authorities which states at 7.26 that: “Licensing authorities should take particular care in considering applications for multiple licences for a building and those related to a discrete part of a building used for other (non-gambling) purposes”. In particular, they should be aware that:
- 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 and exits from parts of a building covered by one or more 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. The plan of the premises should clearly denote entrances and exits; and
 - Customers should be able to participate in the activities named on the premises licence.

The Guidance also gives a list of factors at 7.33 which the licensing authority should be aware of, which may include:

- Do the premises have a separate registration for business rates?
- Is the premises' neighbouring premises owned by the same person or someone else?
- Can each of the premises be accessed from the street or a public passageway?
- Can the premises only be accessed from another gambling premises?

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

9.8 The Gambling Commission's relevant access provisions for each premises type are summarised below:

Casinos

- The principal access entrance to the premises must be from a 'street' (as defined at 7.21 of the Guidance).
- 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 hold 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 (as per para 7.21 Guidance to Licensing Authorities) 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; or
 - an adult gaming centre

Bingo Premises

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

Family Entertainment Centre

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

Part 7 of 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.

- 9.9 **Premises "ready for gambling"** - The Guidance states at 7.58 that a licence to use premises for gambling should only be issued in relation to premises that the licensing authority is satisfied will be ready to be used for gambling in the reasonably near future, consistent with the scale of the building works or alterations required before the premises are brought into use.
- 9.10 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.
- 9.11 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.
- 9.12 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.
- 9.13 **Location** - 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. As per the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities, 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.

- 9.14 **Planning** - The Gambling Commission Guidance to Licensing Authorities states:

7.58 - In determining applications the licensing authority should not take into consideration matters that are not related to gambling and the licensing objectives. One example would be the likelihood of the applicant obtaining planning permission or building regulations approval for their proposal.

This authority will not take into account irrelevant matters as per the above guidance. In addition this authority notes the following excerpt from the guidance:

7.65 - When dealing with a premises licence application for finished buildings, the licensing authority should not take into account whether those buildings have to comply with the necessary planning or building consents. Nor should fire or health and safety risks be taken into account. Those matters should be dealt with under relevant planning control, building and other regulations and must not form part of the consideration for the premises licence. Section 210 of the Act prevents licensing authorities taking into account the likelihood of the proposal by the applicant obtaining planning or building consent when considering a premises licence application. Equally, the grant of a gambling premises licence does not prejudice or prevent any action that may be appropriate under law relating to planning or building.

- 9.15 **Duplication with other regulatory regimes** - This licensing authority will seek 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.

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 building 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.

Licensing Objectives

- 9.16 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.
- 9.17 **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 will be taking 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, if an area should have 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 such as whether police assistance was required and how threatening the behaviour was to those who could see it, so as to make that distinction.

- 9.18 **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 become concerned with ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way as this will be addressed via operating and personal licences issued by the Gambling Commission. There is however, more of a role with regard to tracks which is explained in more detail in the 'tracks' section below at Paragraph 15.
- 9.19 **Protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling** - With limited exceptions, the intention of the Act is that children and young people should not be permitted to gamble and should be prevented from entering those gambling premises which are adult-only environments. The objective refers to protecting children from being 'harmed or exploited by gambling'. That means preventing them from taking part in gambling and for there to be restrictions on advertising so that gambling products are not aimed at children or advertised in such a way that makes them particularly attractive to children, excepting Category D gaming machines. The licensing authority will therefore consider 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.

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

As regards the term "vulnerable persons" it is noted that the Gambling Commission does not seek to offer a definition but states in 5.17 of the Guidance that "it does for regulatory purposes assume that this group includes people who gamble more than they want to, people who gamble beyond their means and people who may not be able to make informed or balanced decisions about gambling due to, for example, mental health, a learning disability or substance misuse relating to alcohol or drugs". This licensing authority will consider this licensing objective on a case by case basis.

Conditions

- 9.20 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.

- 9.21 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 door 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 the way in which the licensing objectives can be met effectively.
- 9.22 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.
- 9.23 This authority will also ensure that where category C (for information about the different categories of machine, please see Appendix 3) 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.

- 9.24 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 objective to protect children and other 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.
- 9.25 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 Act specifically removes the membership requirement for casino and bingo clubs and this provision prevents it being reinstated); and
- conditions in relation to stakes, fees, winnings or prizes.

9.26 **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 door supervision, and is entitled to impose a premises licence condition to this effect.

9.27 Section 178 of the Act sets out a definition of 'door supervision' and provides that where a person employed in such a role is required to hold a licence issued by the Security Industry Authority (SIA), that requirement will have force as though it were a condition on the premises licence.

9.28 It should be noted that the above paragraphs relate to door supervisors only in relation to premises licences granted under the Act. Where a premises licence has also been granted under the Licensing Act 2003 in relation to the same premises, there may also be conditions on that licence which relate to door supervisors. The premises licence holder should ensure compliance with those conditions.

10. Adult Gaming Centres

10.1 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.

10.2 This licensing authority will expect applicants to offer their own measures to meet the licensing objectives. However appropriate measures/licence conditions may cover issues such as:

- Proof of age schemes;
- CCTV - this should be of sufficient quality that it will be of use in evidence;
- Supervision of entrances/machine areas;
- Physical separation of areas;
- Location of entry;
- Notices/signage;
- Specific opening hours;

- Self-exclusion schemes - these are schemes whereby individuals who acknowledge they have a gambling problem ask to be barred from certain premises; and
- Provision of information leaflets/helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare.

10.3 This list is not mandatory, nor exhaustive, and is merely indicative of example measures which applicants can consider implementing.

11. (Licensed) Family Entertainment Centres

11.1 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.

11.2 This licensing authority will expect applicants to offer their own measures to meet the licensing objectives. However appropriate measures/licence conditions may cover issues such as:

- Proof of age schemes;
- CCTV - this should be of sufficient quality that it will be of use in evidence;
- Supervision of entrances/machine areas;
- Physical separation of areas;
- Location of entry;
- Notices/signage;
- Specific opening hours;
- Self-exclusion schemes - these are schemes whereby individuals who acknowledge they have a gambling problem ask to be barred from certain premises;
- Provision of information leaflets/helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare; and.
- Measures/training for staff on how to deal with suspected truant school children on the premises.

11.3 This list is not mandatory, nor exhaustive, and is merely indicative of example measures which applicants can consider implementing.

11.4 This licensing authority will refer to the Gambling 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. It will normally impose conditions on granting licences which accord with the above. This licensing authority will also make itself aware of and impose any mandatory or default conditions on these premises licences.

12. Casinos

- 12.1 No Casinos resolution - This licensing authority has not passed a 'no casino' resolution under Section 166 of the Act, but is aware that it has the power to do so. Should this licensing authority decide in the future to pass such a resolution, it will update this policy statement with details of that resolution. Any such decision will be made by the full Council.
- 12.2 Casinos and competitive bidding - This licensing authority is aware that where a licensing authority is enabled to grant a premises licence for a new style casino (ie the Secretary of State has made such regulations under Section 175 of the Act) there are likely to be a number of operators who will want to run the casino. In such situations the local authority will run a 'competition' under Schedule 9 to the Act. This licensing authority will run such a competition in line with the Gambling (Inviting Competing Applications for Large and Small Casino Premises Licences) Regulations 2008, as well as following the procedure set out in Part 17 of the Guidance.
- 12.3 Licence considerations/conditions - This licensing authority will attach conditions to casino premises licences according to the principles set out in the Gambling Commission's Guidance at Part 9, bearing in mind the mandatory conditions listed in Part 17 of the Guidance, and the Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice published by the Gambling Commission.
- 12.4 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.

13. Bingo Premises

- 13.1 This licensing authority notes that the Gambling Commission's Guidance states at 18.5:
- "Licensing authorities need to satisfy themselves that bingo can be played in any bingo premises for which they issue a premises licence. An operator may choose to vary their licence to exclude a previously used area of that premises for a new premises licence, or multiple new premises licences, with the aim of creating separate premises in that area".
- 13.2 This authority also notes the Guidance at para 18.9 regarding the unusual circumstances in which the splitting of pre-existing premises into two or more adjacent premises might be permitted, and in particular that it may not be permissible to locate all of the gaming machines in one of the resulting premises, as the gaming machine entitlement for that premises may be exceeded.

- 13.3 Children and young people are allowed into bingo premises. However they are not permitted to participate in bingo and if category B or C machines are made available for use these must be separated from areas where children and young people are allowed.
- 13.4 Amusement arcades providing prize bingo will require a prize gaming permit from the Council.

Members' Clubs and Commercial Clubs

- 13.5 Bingo may be provided at clubs and institutes either in accordance with a permit or providing that the limits in Section 275 of the Act are complied with. These restrictions limit the aggregate stake or prizes within any seven day period, and require the Commission to be notified as soon as is reasonably practicable if that limit is breached. Stakes or prizes above that limit will require a bingo operator's licence and the corresponding personal and premises licences.

14. Betting Premises

- 14.1 Anyone wishing to operate a betting office will require a betting premises licence from the Council. Children and young persons will not be able to enter premises with a betting premises licence.
- 14.2 Betting premises will be able to provide a limited number of gaming machines and some betting machines.
- 14.3 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.

15. Tracks

- 15.1 Only one premises licence can be issued for any particular premises at any time unless the premises are a 'track'. A track is a site where races or other sporting events take place.
- 15.2 Track operators are not required to hold an 'operating licence' granted by the Gambling Commission. Therefore, premises licences for tracks, issued by the Council are likely to contain requirements for premises licence holders about their responsibilities in relation to the proper conduct of betting. Indeed, track operators will have an important role to play, for example in ensuring that betting areas are properly administered and supervised.
- 15.3 Although there will, primarily, be a betting premises licence for the track there may be a number of subsidiary licences authorising other gambling activities to take place. Unlike betting offices, a betting premises licence in respect of a track does not give an automatic entitlement to use gaming machines.

- 15.4 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 (ie 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.
- 15.5 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.
- 15.6 This licensing authority will expect applicants to offer their own measures to meet the licensing objectives, however appropriate measures/licence conditions may cover issues such as:
- Proof of age schemes;
 - CCTV - this should be of sufficient quality that it will be of use in evidence;
 - Supervision of entrances/machine areas;
 - Physical separation of areas;
 - Location of entry;
 - Notices/signage;
 - Specific opening hours;
 - Self-exclusion schemes - these are schemes whereby individuals who acknowledge they have a gambling problem ask to be barred from certain premises; and
 - Provision of information leaflets/helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare.
- 15.7 This list is not mandatory, nor exhaustive, and is merely indicative of example measures which applicants can consider implementing.
- 15.8 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.
- 15.9 Betting machines - Licensing authorities have a power under the Act to restrict the number of betting machines, their nature and the circumstances in which they are made available, by attaching a licence condition to a betting premises licence.

- 15.10 Similar considerations apply in relation to tracks, where the potential space for such machines may be considerable, bringing with it significant problems in relation to the proliferation of such machines, the ability of track staff to supervise them if they are scattered around the track and the ability of the track operator to comply with the law and prevent children betting on the machines.
- 15.11 This licensing authority will, as per Part 7 of 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.
- 15.12 Condition on rules being displayed - A condition will normally be attached to track premises licences requiring the track operator to ensure that the rules relating to tracks which are contained in the Act are prominently displayed in or near the betting areas, or that other measures are taken to ensure that they are made available to the public. For example, the rules could be printed in the race-card or made available in leaflet form from the track office.
- 15.13 Applications and plans - The 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 (See Guidance, para 20.43).
- 15.14 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 (see Guidance, para 20.44).
- 15.15 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 circumstances, the delineation is best achieved through a physical barrier (See Guidance, para 20.59).
- 15.16 This authority appreciates 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 the 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.

16. Travelling Fairs

- 16.1 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.

16.2 The licensing authority will also consider whether the applicant falls within the statutory definition of a travelling fair:

For the purposes of this Act -

- (a) “fair” means a fair consisting wholly or principally of the provision of amusements, and
- (b) a fair held on a day in a calendar year is a “travelling fair” if provided -
 - (i) wholly or principally by persons who travel from place to place for the purpose of providing fairs, and
 - (ii) at a place no part of which has been used for the provision of a fair on more than 27 days in that calendar year.

16.3 It is noted that the 27-day statutory maximum for the land being used as a fair applies on a 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.

17. Provisional Statements

17.1 Developers may wish to apply to this authority for provisional statement 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.

17.2 S204 of the Act provides for a person to make 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.

17.3 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.

17.4 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 and they do not have to have a right to occupy the premises in respect of which their provisional application is made.

- 17.5 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 responsible authorities or interested parties can be taken into account unless they:
- concern matters which could not have been raised by objectors at the provisional licence stage; or
 - reflect a change in the operator's circumstances.
- 17.6 In addition the licensing 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.

18. Reviews

- 18.1 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 this authority's statement of licensing policy.
- 18.2 The request for a review will also be subject to the consideration by the licensing 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. 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.
- 18.3 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.

- 18.4 The licensing authority must carry out the review as soon as possible after the 28 day period for making representations has passed.
- 18.5 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:
 - Add, remove or amend a licence condition imposed by the licensing authority;
 - Exclude a default condition imposed by the Secretary of State (eg opening hours) or remove or amend such an exclusion;
 - Suspend the premises licence for a period not exceeding three months; and
 - Revoke the premises licence.
- 18.6 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.
- 18.7 In particular, the licensing authority may also initiate a review of the 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.
- 18.8 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 Gambling Commission;
 - Any person who made representations;
 - The Chief Officer of Police or Chief Constable;
 - HM Revenues and Customs.

Part C - Permits/Temporary and Occasional Use Notices/Small Society Lotteries

19. Unlicensed Family Entertainment Centre Gaming Machine Permits

- 19.1 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 of the Act).
- 19.2 The Act 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 under section 25 of the Act. The Gambling Commission's Guidance also states "In its Statement of Policy, a licensing authority may include a statement of principles that it proposes to apply when exercising its functions in considering applications for permits ..., licensing authorities may wish to give weight to matters relating to protection of children from being harmed or exploited by gambling..." (para 24.8).
- 19.3 Guidance also states: "... An application for a permit may be granted only if the licensing authority is satisfied that the premises will be used as an unlicensed Family Entertainment Centre, and if the chief officer of police has been consulted on the application. The licensing authority may also consider asking applicants to 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 to the Act); and
 - that staff are trained to have a full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes (para 24.9).
- 19.4 It should be noted that a licensing authority cannot attach conditions to this type of permit.
- 19.5 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.

19.6 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 (Schedule 7 to the Act) and that staff are trained to have a full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes.

20. Alcohol Licensed Premises Gaming Machine Permits

20.1 Automatic entitlement: up to 2 machines - There is provision in section 282 of 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 operator of the premises merely needs to notify the licensing authority and pay the prescribed fee. 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 Act - for example, the gaming machines have been made available in a way that does not comply with requirements on the location and operation of gaming machines;
- the premises are mainly used for gaming; or
- an offence under the Act has been committed on the premises.

20.2 Permit: 3 or more machines - If the operator of alcohol licensed premises wishes to have more than 2 machines, then an application must be made for a permit and the licensing authority must consider that application based upon the licensing objectives, any guidance and code of practice issued by the Gambling Commission issued under Section 24 and 25 of the Act, and “such matters as they think relevant.”

20.3 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 be a 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.

20.4 This licensing authority recognises that some operators of 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.

- 20.5 The licensing authority may 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.
- 20.6 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.

21. Prize Gaming Permits

- 21.1 The Act 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”.
- 21.2 This licensing authority has prepared a Statement of Principles which is that the applicant should set out the types of gaming that he or she is intending to offer and that the applicant should demonstrate:
- that they understand the limits to stakes and prizes that are set out in Regulations;
 - that the gaming offered is within the law;
 - clear policies that outline the steps to be taken to protect children from harm.
- 21.3 Prize gaming may be provided in bingo premises as a consequence of their bingo operating licence. Any type of prize gaming may be provided in adult gaming centres and licensed family entertainment centres. Unlicensed family entertainment centres may offer equal chance prize gaming under a gaming machine permit. Prize gaming without a permit may be provided by travelling fairs, providing that none of the gambling facilities at the fair amount to more than an ancillary amusement. Children and young people may participate in equal chance gaming only.
- 21.4 In making its decision on an application for this permit the licensing authority does not need to have regard to the licensing objectives but must have regard to any Gambling Commission guidance (Sched 14 para 8(3) to the Act).
- 21.5 It should be noted that there are conditions in the Act with 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.

22. Club Gaming and Club Machine Permits

- 22.1 Members Clubs and Miners' Welfare Institutes (but not Commercial Clubs) may apply for a Club Gaming Permit. The Club Gaming Permit will enable the premises to provide gaming machines (3 machines of categories B, C or D), equal chance gaming and games of chance.

Members Clubs and Miner's 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 (up to 3 machines of categories B3A, B4, C or D, but only one B3A may be sited). Commercial Clubs may not site category B3A gaming machines offering lottery games in their club.

This licensing authority notes that the Gambling Commission's guidance states: "25.44 The licensing authority has to satisfy itself that the club meets the requirements of the Act to obtain a Club Gaming Permit." In doing so it will take account of a number of matters outlined in sections 25.45-25.47 of the Gambling Commission's guidance. These include the constitution of the club, the frequency of gaming, and ensuring that there are more than 25 members. A members' club must be permanent in nature, not established to make commercial profit, and controlled by its members equally. Examples include working men's clubs, branches of Royal British Legion and clubs with political affiliations.

The club must be conducted 'wholly or mainly' for the 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.

- 22.2 The Guidance also states that licensing authorities may only refuse an application on the grounds that:
- 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;
 - the applicant's premises are used wholly or mainly by children and/or young persons;
 - an offence under the Act or a breach of a permit has been committed by the applicant while providing gaming facilities;
 - a permit held by the applicant has been cancelled in the previous ten years; or
 - an objection has been lodged by the Gambling Commission or the police.

- 22.3 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). As the Gambling Commission's Guidance for local authorities states: "Under the fast-track procedure there is no opportunity for objections to be made by the Commission or the police, and the grounds upon which an authority can refuse a permit are reduced." and "The grounds on which an application under the process may be refused are:
- (a) that the club is established primarily for gaming, other than gaming prescribed in section 266 of the Act;
 - (b) that in addition to the prescribed gaming, the applicant provides facilities for other gaming; or
 - (c) that a club gaming permit or club machine permit issued to the applicant in the last ten years has been cancelled".
- 22.4 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.

23. Temporary Use Notices

- 23.1 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.
- 23.2 The licensing authority can only grant a Temporary Use Notice to a person or company holding a relevant operating licence, in effect, a non-remote casino operating licence.
- 23.3 Regulations state that Temporary Use Notices may only be used to permit the provision of facilities for equal chance gaming, where the gaming is intended to produce a single overall winner.
- 23.4 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 Part 7 of the Guidance. 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", licensing authorities will need to look at, amongst other things, the ownership/occupation and control of the premises.
- 23.5 This licensing authority will normally 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 Guidance.

24. Occasional Use Notices

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

25. Small Society Lotteries

- 25.1 Part four and five of Schedule 11 to the Act set out the requirements on both societies and licensing authorities with respect to the registration of small society lotteries.
- 25.2 This licensing authority will adopt the recommendation of the Commission that lottery tickets must not be sold to a person in any street. For these purposes 'street' includes any bridge, road, lane, footway, subway, square, court, alley or passage (including passages through enclosed premises such as shopping malls) whether a throughfare or not. Tickets, however, may be sold in a street from a static structure such as a kiosk or display stand. Tickets may also be sold door to door.
- 25.3 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.

Part D - Local Risk Assessments and Local Area Profile

26. Local Risk Assessments

- 26.1 The Commission's Licence Conditions and Code of Practice which were revised and published in April 2018 formalised the need for operators to consider local risks.
- 26.2 Social Responsibility code 10.1.1 requires licensees to assess the local risks to the licensing objectives posed by the provision of gambling facilities at each of their premises, and have policies, procedures and control measures to mitigate those risks. In undertaking their risk assessments, they must take into account relevant matters identified in this policy statement.
- 26.3 Licensees are required to undertake a local risk assessment when applying for a new premises licence. Their risk assessment must also be updated:
- when applying for a variation of a premises licence;
 - to take account of significant changes in local circumstances, including those identified in this policy statement;
 - where there are significant changes at a licensee's premises that may affect their mitigation of local risks.
- 26.4 The Social Responsibility provision is supplemented by an ordinary code provision that requires licensees to share their risk assessment with the licensing authority when applying for a premises licence or applying for a variation to existing licensed premises, or otherwise at the request of the licensing authority. Both provisions take effect from 6 April 2016.
- 26.5 Where concerns do exist, perhaps prompted by new or existing risks, the licensing authority will request that the licensee shares a copy of its own risk assessment which will set out the measures the licensee has in place to address specific concerns. This practice should reduce the occasions on which a premises review and the imposition of licence conditions are required.
- 26.6 Where this policy statement sets out its approach to regulation with clear reference to local risks, the licensing authority will facilitate operators being able to better understand the local environment and therefore proactively mitigate risks to the licensing objectives. In some circumstances, it might be appropriate to offer the licensee the opportunity to volunteer specific conditions that could be attached to the premises licence.

27. Local Area Profile

- 27.1 The licensing authority can complete their own assessment of the local environment as a means of 'mapping out' local areas of concern, which will be reviewed and updated to reflect changes to the local landscape. Such an assessment is known as the local area profile. There is no statutory duty on the licensing authority to complete an area profile, however benefits for both the licensing authority and operators would be in having a better awareness of the local area and risks. Importantly, risk in this context includes potential and actual risk, thereby taking into account possible future emerging risks, rather than reflecting current risks only.
- 27.2 There is no mandatory requirement to have a local area profile and the licensing authority will, where appropriate, engage with responsible authorities to ensure any new or variation applications are assessed taking the local area profile and any risks into account.

Appendix 1 - List of Consultees

All Council Members within Eden District

All Town/Parish Councils/Meetings within Eden District

All holders of Premises Licences/Permits within Eden District, including Notifications relating to Alcohol Licensed Premises and Occasional Use Notices

All responsible authorities as listed in Appendix 2

Cumbria County Council Children's Services

Alston Moor Business Association

Appleby Chamber of Trade

Carlisle and Eden Community Safety Partnership

Eden Housing Association

Penrith Chamber of Trade

Penrith Partnership

Penrith Pubwatch

Taxi Drivers' Association

Penrith Business Improvement District (BID)

Appendix 2 - List of Responsible Authorities

Application forms should be sent to the Licensing Section.
Notice of the application should be sent to the under mentioned responsible authorities:

Licensing Section

Eden District Council
Town Hall
Penrith
CA11 7QF
Tel: 01768 212148/212273
Email: admin.licensing@eden.gov.uk

Environmental Services

Eden District Council
Mansion House
Penrith
CA11 7YG
Tel: 01768 212490/212491
Email: env.health@eden.gov.uk

Planning Authority

Planning Services
Eden District Council
Mansion House
Penrith
CA11 7YG
Tel: 01768 817817
Email: planning.services@eden.gov.uk or

Planning Services
Lake District National Park Authority
Murley Moss Oxenholme Road
Kendal
LA9 7RL
Tel: 01539 724555
Email: planning@lake-district.gov.uk or

Planning Services
Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority
Yoredale
Bainbridge
LEYBURN
DL8 3EL
Tel: 01969 652349
Email: planning@yorkshiredales.org.uk

Chief Officer of Police

The Inspector
Penrith Police Station
Hunter Lane
Penrith
CA11 7UT
Tel: 101
Email: enquiries@cumbria.police.uk

Fire and Rescue Authority

Chief Fire Officer
Cumbria Fire and Rescue Service
Carlisle East Community Fire Station
Eastern Way
Carlisle
CA1 3RA
Tel: 01228 221688
Email: enquiries.fire@cumbria.gov.uk

Protection of Children from Harm

Children's Services
Cumbria LSCB
117 Botchergate
Carlisle
CA1 1RD
Tel: 01228 226898
Email: lscb@cumbria.gov.uk

Gambling Commission

Victoria Square House
Victoria Square
Birmingham
B2 4BP
Email: info@gamblingcommission.gov.uk

Health and Safety Executive

2 Victoria Place
Carlisle
CA1 1ER
Tel: 01228 634100
(where the HSE is the enforcing authority for health and safety matters in the premises)

Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs

Excise Processing Teams
BX9 1GL
United Kingdom
Tel: 0300 322 7072 Option 7
Email: nrubetting&gaming@hmrc.gsi.gov.uk

Appendix 3 - Categories of Gaming Machines

Category of Machine	Maximum Stake (from Jan 2014)	Maximum Prize (from Jan 2014)
A	Unlimited - No category A gaming machines are currently permitted	Unlimited - No Category A gaming machines are currently permitted
B1	£5	£10,000*
* With option of max £20,000 linked progressive jackpot on premises basis only		
B2	£100	£500
B3A	£2	£500
B3	£2	£500
B4	£2	£400
C	£1	£100
D non-money prize	30p	£8
D non-money prize (crane grab machine only)	£1	£50
D money prize	10p	£5
D combined money and non-money prize	10p	£8 (of which no more than £5 may be a money prize)
D combined money and non-money prize (coin pusher or penny falls machine)	20p	£20 (of which no more than £10 may be a money prize)

The above figures may be subject to change.

	Machine Category						
Premises Type	A	B1	B2	B3	B4	C	D
Large casino (machine/table ratio of 5-1 up to maximum)		Maximum of 150 machines Any combination of machines on categories B to D (except B3A machines) within the total of 150 (subject to machine/table ratio)					
Small casino (machine/table ratio of 2-1 up to maximum)		Maximum of 80 machines Any combination of machines in categories B to D(except B3A machines) within the total limit of 80 (subject to machine/table ratio)					
Pre-2005 Act casinos (no machine/table ratio)		Maximum of 20 machines categories B to D (except B3A machines) or any number of C or D machines instead					
Betting premises and tracks occupied by Pool Betting			Maximum of 4 machines categories B2 to D (except B3A machines)				
Bingo Premises ¹				Maximum of 20% of the total number of gaming machines which are available for use on the premises categories B3 or B4		No limit on C or D machines	
Adult gaming centres ²				Maximum of 20% of the total number of gaming machines which are available for use on the premises categories B3 or B4		No limit on C or D machines	
Licensed Family entertainment centre ³						No limit on category C or D machines	
Family entertainment centre (with permit) ³							No limit on category D machines
Clubs or miners' welfare institutes (with permits) ⁴					Maximum of 3 machines in categories B3A or B4 to D		
Qualifying alcohol licensed premises						1 or 2 machines of category C or D automatic upon notification	

	Machine Category						
Premises Type	A	B1	B2	B3	B4	C	D
Qualifying alcohol licensed premises (with licensed premises gaming machine permit)						Number of category C-D machines as specified on permit	
Travelling fair							No limit on category D machines
	A	B1	B2	B3	B4	C	D

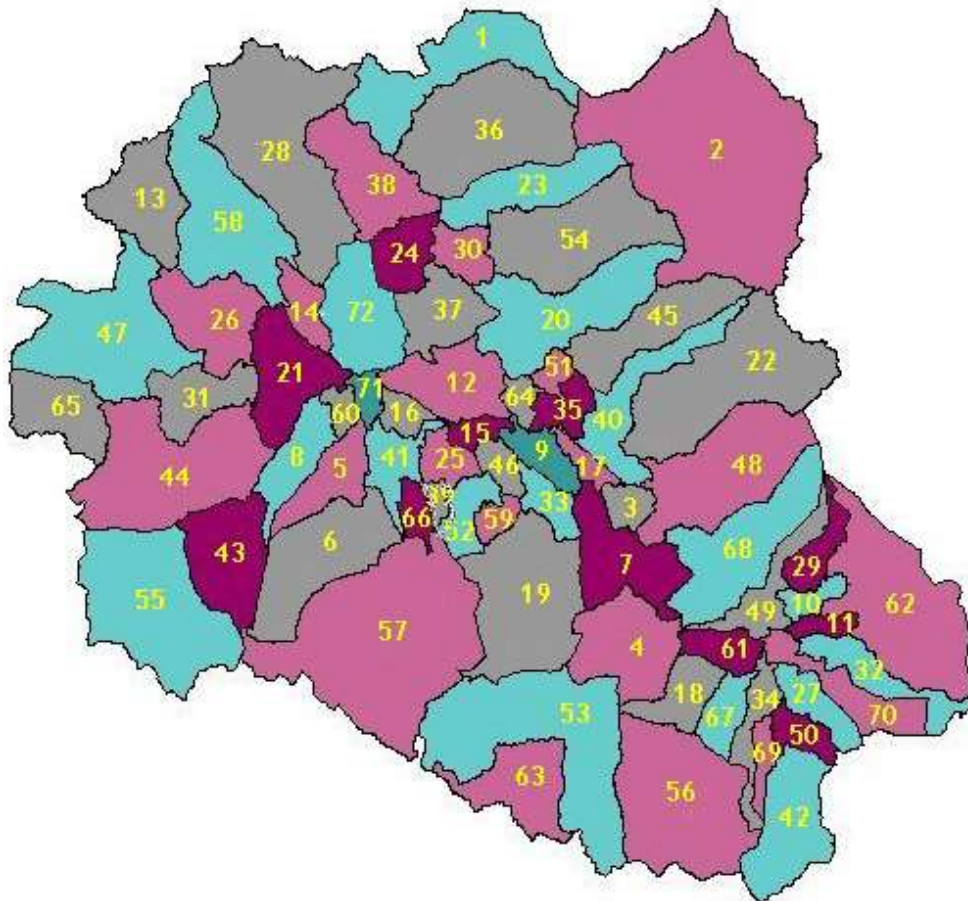
1. Bingo premises licences are entitled to make available for use a number of category B gaming machines not exceeding 20% of the total number of gaming machines on the premises. Where a premises licence was granted before 13 July 2011, they are entitled to make available eight category B gaming machines, or 20% of the total number of gaming machines, whichever is the greater. Category B machines at bingo premises are restricted to sub-category B3 and B4 machines, but not B3A machines.
2. Adult gaming centres are entitled to make available for use a number of category B gaming machines not exceeding 20% of the total number of gaming machines which are available for use on the premises and any number of category C or D machines. Where a premises licence was granted before 13 July 2011, they are entitled to make available four category B gaming machines, or 20% of the total number of gaming machines, whichever is the greater. Category B machines at adult gaming centres are restricted to sub-category B3 and B4 machines but not B3A machines.
3. Only premises that are wholly or mainly used for making gaming machines available may hold an unlicensed FEC gaming machine permit or an FEC premises licence. Category C machines may only be sited within licensed FEC's and where an FEC permit is in force. They must be in a separate area to ensure the segregation and supervision of machines that may only be played by adults. There is no power of the licensing authority to set a limit on the number of machines under the FEC permit.
4. Members' clubs and miners' welfare institutes with a club gaming permit or with a club machine permit, are entitled to site a total of three machines in categories B3A to D but only one B3A machine can be sited as part of this entitlement. Commercial clubs with club machine or gaming permits are entitled to a total of three machines in categories B4 to D.

Appendix 4 - Delegation of Functions

Matter to be dealt with	Full Council	Sub-committee of Licensing Committee	Officers
Final approval of three year licensing policy	X		
Policy not to permit casinos	X		
Fee setting (when appropriate)		X	
Application for premises licences		Where representations have been received and not withdrawn	Where no representations received/representations have been withdrawn
Application for a variation to a licence		Where representations have been received and not withdrawn	Where no representations received/representations have been withdrawn
Application for a transfer of a licence		Where representations have been received from the Commission or responsible authority	Where no representations received from the Commission or responsible authority
Application for a provisional statement		Where representations have been received and not withdrawn	Where no representations received/representations have been withdrawn
Review of a premises licence		X	
Application for club gaming/club machine permits		Where representations have been made and not withdrawn	Where no representations made/representations have been withdrawn
Cancellation of club gaming/club machine permits		X	
Applications for other permits			X
Cancellation of licensed premises gaming machine permits			X
Consideration of temporary use notice			X
Decision to give a counter notice to a temporary use notice		X	

X - Indicates at the lowest level to which decisions can be delegated.

Appendix 5 - Map of the District



- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 01 Ainstable | 36 Kirkoswald |
| 02 Alston Moor | 37 Langwathby |
| 03 Appleby-in-Westmorland | 38 Lazonby |
| 04 Asby | 39 Little Strickland |
| 05 Askham | 40 Long Marton |
| 06 Bampton | 41 Lowther |
| 07 Bandleyside | 42 Mallerstang |
| 08 Barton | 43 Martindale |
| 09 Bolton | 44 Matterdale |
| 10 Brough | 45 Milburn |
| 11 Brough Sowerby | 46 Morland |
| 12 Brougham | 47 Mungrisdale |
| 13 Castle Sowerby | 48 Murton |
| 14 Catterlen | 49 Musgrave |
| 15 Cliburn | 50 Nateby |
| 16 Clifton | 51 Newbiggin |
| 17 Crackenthorpe | 52 Newby |
| 18 Crosby Garrett | 53 Orton |
| 19 Crosby Ravensworth | 54 Ousby |
| 20 Culgaith | 55 Patterdale |
| 21 Dacre | 56 Penrith Town |
| 22 Dufton | 57 Ravenstonedale |
| 23 Glassonby | 58 Shap |
| 24 Great Salkeld | 59 Skelton |
| 25 Great Strickland | 60 Sleagill |
| 26 Greystoke | 61 Sockbridge & Tirril |
| 27 Hartley | 62 Soulby |
| 28 Hesket | 63 Stainmore |
| 29 Helbeck | 64 Tebay |
| 30 Hunsonby | 65 Temple Sowerby |
| 31 Hutton | 66 Threlkeld |
| 32 Kaber | 67 Thrimby |
| 33 King's Meaburn | 68 Waitby |
| 34 Kirkby Stephen | 69 Warcop |
| 35 Kirkby Thore | 70 Wharton |
| | 71 Winton |
| | 72 Yanwath & Eamont Bridge |

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