



Public Document Pack

North Devon Council
Brynsworthy Environment Centre
Barnstaple
North Devon EX31 3NP

K. Miles
Chief Executive.

LICENSING AND COMMUNITY SAFETY COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Licensing and Community Safety Committee will be held in the Barum Room - Brynsworthy on **TUESDAY, 9TH APRIL, 2024 at 10.30 am.**

(NOTE: A location plan for the Brynsworthy Environment Centre is attached to the agenda front pages. For meetings held at Brynsworthy only, you can join the meeting virtually via Microsoft Teams. There are also limited spaces to attend the meeting in person. Please check the Council's website for the latest information regarding the arrangements that are in place and the requirement to book a place 2 working days prior to the meeting. Taking part in meetings (northdevon.gov.uk)

Members of the Licensing and Community Safety Committee Councillor York (Chair)

Councillors Biederman, Cann, Denton, Haworth-Booth, Hunt, Jusef, Lethaby, Maskell, Milton, Norman, Quinn, Renshaw, Whitehead and Williams

AGENDA

1. Apologies for Absence
2. To approve as a correct record the minutes of the meeting held on 19 March 2024 (Pages 5 - 16)
(to follow)
3. Items brought forward which in the opinion of the Chair should be considered by the meeting as a matter of urgency
4. Declarations of Interests
Declarations of Interests. (Please telephone the Corporate and Community Services team to prepare a form for your signature before the meeting. Interests must be re-declared when the item is called. A declaration of interest under the Code of Conduct will be a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest, an Other Registrable Interest or a Non-Registrable Interest. If the item directly relates to your interest you must declare the interest and leave the room for the item, save in the case of Other Registrable Interests or Non-Registrable Interests where you may first speak on the item as a member of the public if provision has been made for the public to speak. If the matter does not directly relate to your interest but still affects it then you must consider whether you are affected to a greater extent than

most people and whether a reasonable person would consider your judgement to be clouded, if you are then you must leave the room for the item (although you may speak as a member of the public if provision has been made for the public to speak) or, if you are not, then you can declare the interest but still take part).

5. To agree the agenda between Part 'A' and Part 'B' (Confidential Restricted Information)

PART 'A'

6. **Gambling Act Statement of Licensing Principles Review** (Pages 17 - 86)
Report by Public Protection Manager (attached).
7. **Community Safety Updates**
Community Safety Partnership Officer to report.
8. **Alternative Arrangements for the Appointment of Sub-Committees** (Pages 87 - 94)
Report by Corporate and Community Services Officer (attached).
9. **Explore inclusiveness of Diverse communities**
Chair to present.

PART 'B' (CONFIDENTIAL RESTRICTED INFORMATION)

Nil.

If you have any enquiries about this agenda, please contact Corporate and Community Services, telephone 01271 388253

25.03.24



North Devon Council protocol on recording/filming at Council meetings

The Council is committed to openness and transparency in its decision-making. Recording is permitted at Council meetings that are open to the public. Members of the public that attend meetings must be aware that these meetings are open to the public and so therefore both individuals and the Council itself have the right to record the meeting. The Council understands that some members of the public attending its meetings may not wish to be filmed. The Chair of the meeting will make sure any request not to be filmed is respected.

The rules that the Council will apply are:

1. The recording must be overt (clearly visible to anyone at the meeting) and must not disrupt proceedings. The Council will put signs up at any meeting where we know recording is taking place.
2. The Chair of the meeting has absolute discretion to stop or suspend recording if, in their opinion, continuing to do so would prejudice proceedings at the meeting or if the person recording is in breach of these rules.
3. We will ask for recording to stop if the meeting goes into 'part B' where the public is excluded for confidentiality reasons. In such a case, the person recording should leave the room ensuring all recording equipment is switched off.
4. Any member of the public has the right not to be filmed. We ensure that agendas for, and signage at, Council meetings make it clear that recording can take place – anyone not wishing to be filmed must advise the Chair at the earliest opportunity to allow them to be directed to an area in the room where they will not be caught on camera. Subject to paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 above, audio recordings shall be permitted at all times during public meetings.
5. The recording should not be edited in a way that could lead to misinterpretation or misrepresentation of the proceedings or in a way that ridicules or shows a lack of respect for those in the recording. The Council would expect any recording in breach of these rules to be removed from public view.

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For more information contact the Corporate and Community Services team on **01271 388253** or email memberservices@northdevon.gov.uk or the Communications Team on **01271 388278**, email communications@northdevon.gov.uk.

North Devon Council offices at Brynsworthy, the full address is:
Brynsworthy Environment Centre (BEC), Roundswell,
Barnstaple, Devon, EX31 3NP.

Sat Nav postcode is EX31 3NS.

At the Roundswell roundabout take the exit onto the B3232, after about ½ mile take the first right, BEC is about ½ a mile on the right.

Drive into the site, visitors parking is in front of the main building on the left hand side.

On arrival at the main entrance, please dial 8253 for Corporate and Community Services.

All public meetings held at Brynsworthy Environment Centre are held on the ground floor and are accessible through the main entrance to the building or via a ramp located adjacent to the main entrance



NORTH DEVON COUNCIL

Minutes of a meeting of Licensing and Community Safety Committee held in the Barum Room - Brynsworthy on Tuesday, 19th March, 2024 at 10.00 am

PRESENT: Members:

Councillor York (Chair)

Councillors Biederman, Cann, Denton, Haworth-Booth, Jusef, Lethaby, Maskell, Milton, Norman, Quinn, Renshaw, Whitehead and Williams

Officers:

Legal Advisor, Public Protection Manager, Community Protection Officer and Anti Social Behaviour Officer

22. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor Hunt.

23. TO APPROVE AS A CORRECT RECORD THE MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 14 NOVEMBER 2023

RESOLVED that the minutes of the meeting held on 14 November 2023 (circulated previously) be approved as a correct record and signed by the Chair.

24. ITEMS BROUGHT FORWARD WHICH IN THE OPINION OF THE CHAIR SHOULD BE CONSIDERED BY THE MEETING AS A MATTER OF URGENCY

There were no items, which in the opinion of the Chair, should be considered as a matter of urgency.

25. DECLARATIONS OF INTERESTS

There were no declarations of interest announced.

26. COMMUNITY SAFETY UPDATES

The Committee received an update on the Community Safety Partnership activities.

The Community Safety Partnership Officer, Tim Birtwisle, introduced the Anti-Social Behaviour Officer, Kate Morne, who gave an outline of the work she carried out. Her role involved in the main, the escalation of the Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) process within North Devon. This meant the issuing of formal warnings, notices, issuing of fines, injunctions and possible criminal action. The Police provided daily reports on the activities of street attached persons along with any tenant disputes. In relation to tenancy disputes she worked on behalf of North Devon Homes and other Housing

Associations. To help people addressing their underlying issues she worked with the outreach team.

Her work led her to liaise closely with the Council's legal team and over the last year 34 warning letters with attached conditions had been issued. Fourteen Community Protection Notices some of which related to street drinking in Barnstaple and Ilfracombe had been issued.

The Street Marshals provided vital information to her and helped tackle issues of complaints made around aggressive street begging. The Public Safety Protection Order in place around Barnstaple gave the powers to confiscate alcohol from those drinking on the streets.

Working with young people to help them avoid getting involved in ASB.

In response to questions, the ASB Officer gave the following replies:

- The introduction of Street Marshals happened during the Covid pandemic to help with social distancing and had been very successful. Funding to continue the service was being investigated.
- The Street marshals were deployed to Ilfracombe two days a week, but not the same two days each week.
- Any welfare concerns should be reported to the Police either via 999 if immediate danger to life or via the non-emergency contact 111.
- During the summer holidays, the start time for the Street marshals could be later so they could finish later.
- Areas of concern where ASB was taking place at present were known to the team.

The Chair thanked Kate Morne for her update and all the work her and the team do.

The Community Safety Sergeant with the Police, Kevin Connar, then presented an update on the issue of Hate crime and diversity.

He gave the Committee the following information:

- The priority of addressing the topic of diversity and hate crimes was adopted by the CSP in January 2024.
- The topic of hate crime was affecting a larger number of people in communities.
- The first quarter of the year shows that the CSP were on track and the practices adopted by this CSP was being looked at as a model of best practice and replicated and adopted by other CSP's in Devon.
- Four strands were identified that it was felt would deliver on the impact and influence we wanted it to have.
- The first action of the Partnership was to seek opportunities to increase the diversity representing the community within its own membership.
- The second action was to create events and activities throughout the year where the issues of hate crime and diversity could be highlighted as being priority issues.

- The third action was dedicated to the creation of a designated third party reporting mechanism. Currently there is a deficit in this area with barriers stopping people from reporting crimes such as language barriers, lack of confidence in reporting crime due to previous experiences.
- The fourth action was around creating a 'How to Report' hate crime campaign via online or traditional media methods.
- A meeting was held between the Police and CSP representatives and the CEO and the Operations Manager of Sunrise Diversity to pitch to them what the CSP wanted to achieve.
- It was agreed at that meeting that the process had to be treated in a linear manner so in order to facilitate steps 2, 3 and 4 step one had to be completed first, to create meaningful collaboration officers would meet with the Sunrise and Diversity ESOL teachers (ESOL = English for Speakers of Other Languages) to build confidence between the Police and people with language barriers.
- The Safer Devon Partnership had incorporated the four action points and would be creating a plan to fulfil those action points.

The Community Safety Officer, Tim Birtwisle, then updated the Committee on the work of the Community Safety Partnership as follows:

- The Serious Violence Duty placed a requirement on Safer Devon Partners to work together to 'prevent and reduce serious violence'.
- The strategy, informed by the needs assessment 'Devon Preventing Serious Violence Strategy 2024-29' was published on the Safer Devon website: [About Safer Devon - Safer Devon](#)
- The Serious Violence Duty was introduced through the Police, Crime Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 enacting a number of measures across the policing and criminal justice system.
- Funding received from the District Council would help sessions be delivered to schools.
- Interventions tackling the issues of violence in young people would be delivered in schools.
- The sessions would be focussed around building healthy relationships addressing issues such as misogyny and toxic sexist language.
- The delivery of these sessions would take place in 10 schools across Devon delivered to children aged 10-16 and it was hoped the outcome would set these young people onto the path of being critical thinkers.

In response to questions, the Community Safety Officer gave the following answers:

- It would not be officers delivering the sessions in schools but youth workers.
- FearFree had been commissioned to deliver the sessions in schools.

A request was made for a report to be written to form part of the agenda pack as made it easier to read these CSP updates.

RESOLVED that the Committee members would bring the item of how to learn about issues faced by diverse groups in the community and the engagement with more diverse members of the community to a future meeting.

27. GENERAL LICENSING ACTIVITIES UPDATE

The Committee received an update from the Public Protection Manager.

The Public Protection Manager gave updates in areas arising from January 2023 onwards and outlined areas of work for future planning within the Licensing team as follows.

Staffing

Welcome to new member of staff Charles Northcott, joining the Council just over six months ago. Mr Northcott worked formerly with the Police and has a wealth of experience; he was a great addition to the Licensing Team.

Animal licensing

Warrant and Associated Caution

A warrant was applied for and executed in January 2024 in respect of animal welfare concerns at a licensed breeder for alternative activity. A Simple Caution was issued to the alleged offender based on the circumstances that presented.

Prosecution

A second successful prosecution for the Council regarding an unlicensed dog breeder that followed once an inspection was undertaken in December 2022.

In a significant development for animal welfare, Mr Gosling of Whitemoor Equestrian Centre, East Anstey, Devon EX16 9JS, faced legal consequences for unlicensed dog breeding. The hearing took place on Friday 1 March 2024 at Barnstaple Magistrates Court.

Between September 19, 2023, and September 28, 2023, Mr. Gosling was found responsible for breeding dogs without the required licence and selling animals as pets in the course of a business without proper authorisation contrary to the Animal Welfare Act 2006 and the Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities Involving Animals) (England) Regulations 2018.

Despite being unable to attend the hearing, Mr. Gosling submitted a guilty plea reply form, confirming his acknowledgement of the charges.

During the hearing, magistrates received statements from North Devon Council's Licensing Officer, which detailed evidence of the offences. In attendance the Licensing Officer highlighted the unlawful activities and answered questions from the bench. The Officer confirmed the licence application requirements. Details about the state of the buildings at Mr. Gosling's property and the new Defra requirements were also presented.

In Mr. Gosling's absence, magistrates found him guilty on all counts. The verdict included fines for each offence, a victim surcharge, and prosecution costs, totalling £10,059.76.

Animals (Penalty Notices) Act 2022

New legislation from January 2024 introduced penalty notices for animal licensing offences. A penalty notice under the act gave an individual or corporate body the

opportunity to avoid prosecution for a criminal offence by paying a fee. The payment of a penalty notice did not require an admission of guilt and would not result in a criminal record. They were intended to add to and complement the current suite of enforcement and regulatory options, and support early redirection through behaviour change, to promote compliance with animal health and welfare rules.

The notices were not designed for serious offences or for minor breaches where advice and guidance in the first instance would be sufficient in rectifying the issue.

A penalty notice should relate to a single offence. If, after a penalty notice had been issued, an individual continued or repeated the offending conduct; Councils may issue a further penalty notice.

There was no limit on the number of penalty notices that an individual could receive in any given period. Where an individual had already received one or more penalty notices for any offence in the last 3 years, Councils would consider whether to adopt a different enforcement approach, such as prosecution.

Raising revenue was not an objective of enforcement. Councils must pay sums received from penalty notices into the Consolidated Fund, the Government's general bank account. Councils may deduct the costs of investigating the offence and issuing the penalty notice.

The maximum penalty notice amount would be whichever was the lower of £5,000 or the maximum fine the offender could be liable to pay if convicted for the same offence. Fine levels must be determined in accordance with the guidance and perceived culpability and harm factors.

The offender must pay the penalty notice within the period of 28 days beginning with the date on which the penalty notice was issued.

In general, a prosecution of a summary offence in the magistrate's court must be brought within 6 months of the date of the offence. The 28-day period (the period starting on the date, the penalty notice was issued) was not included in the 6-month prosecution time limit.

There was an intention to bring these notices into the Animal Licensing Policy, this was an area on the horizon for a future meeting.

Conference

The Licensing and Community Safety Chair and Public Protection Manager attended the Local Government Association (LGA) annual conference on the 6 February 2024.

Taxi and Private Hire

On the horizon:

In February 2022, the Government launched its Levelling Up White Paper. Levelling up was a moral, social and economic programme for the whole of government. The Levelling Up White Paper sets out how we will spread opportunity more equally across the UK.

The paper included plans to explore more devolution of transport powers and responsibilities in England. The White Paper included reference to potential devolution of transport powers and responsibilities including control of taxi and private hire licensing to combined and upper tier authorities.

On page 179, the White Paper stated:

“The UK Government will also explore devolving more transport powers and responsibilities in England ... The UK Government will also explore transferring control of taxi and private hire vehicle licensing to both combined authorities and upper-tier authorities. Taxis and private hire vehicles are a key part of local transport systems, so this would allow LTAs to fully integrate these modes into their Local Transport Plans.”

This followed the recommendation in the Task and Finish Group report that the Government should emulate the model of licensing, which currently existed in London in large urban areas as well as considering the consolidation of non-metropolitan licensing areas.

The Government would be exploring this with stakeholders and consult on it in due course to fully explore the implications. The Department for Transport (DfT) were to engage with the sector about the Levelling Up White Paper commitment to explore transferring taxi and private hire vehicle licensing to both combined authorities and upper-tier authorities.

At the conference, there was a presentation from the Department for Transport, which outlined work to be undertaken in 2024 as follows:

- To publish guidance on Information Sharing between the Police and Taxi and Private Hire Vehicle (PHV) Licensing Authorities.

- Commitment in the Autumn 2024 Statement to consult on the impacts of the Uber v Sefton [2023] High Court Ruling on the VAT treatment of PHV's.
- Publish a Call for Evidence on Taxi/PHV accessibility, to understand the barriers faced by disabled people and options for addressing them. Conclusions intended to inform future policy.

Work undertaken by the Licensing Team of significant note since January 2023 included:

- Revocation of taxi/private hire driver - February 2024: a driver had 9 points and a previous final warning for a racially aggravated event.
- Revocation of taxi/private hire driver - August 2023: a driver with a number of complaints concerning driving and conduct.
- Revocation of taxi/private hire driver – June 2023: drugs offence.
- Two driver applications went to sub-committee for grant of licence – granted.
- Six hackney carriage/private hire driver suspensions on medical grounds.
- Six hackney carriage/private hire vehicle suspensions for a variety of reasons. One for bald tyres which was evidenced by Licensing Officers on enforcement evening before Christmas.
- Officers now had embedded the process outlined in the Taxis and Private Hire Vehicles (Safeguarding and Road Safety) Act 2022.
- NR3S was being used, which required the Council to record suspensions, revocations, and refusal to grant or renewal of a licence.

Licensing Act 2003

- Review of the Woodpecker Bar and Kitchen, Ilfracombe - August 2023.
- Revocation of a Personal Licence holder due to relevant offence – August 2023.
- Licensing and Community Safety Sub-Committee early 2023 for Premises licence variation to Handglider's field event , Woolacombe (Wavelength Media Spring Classic). Event not to be held going forward.
- Sandleigh Tea Rooms, Croyde 2023, was finally mediated but considerable work undertaken by Licensing Officers.
- Sandy Cove Hotel, Berryarbor variation – hearing currently scheduled for 25 March 2024.

Legislative changes:

- Off-sales extension to March 2025
- Certain maximum limits for Temporary Event Notices were extended for 2022 and 2023 but from 1 January 2024 these limits reverted back to their original maximums which were for any calendar year, no more than 15 TENs per premises and the maximum aggregate number of days that those TENs could cover was 21.

Gambling Act Statement of Licensing Principles

The Gambling Act 2005 Review White Paper was published April 2023. There was a requirement to review the Council's Statement of Licensing Principles and to consider the implementation of a no casino policy.

Proposed timeline:

- 9 April 2024 – Proposed review to go to the Licensing and Community Safety Committee
- If approved a consultation on the proposed changes would run for 6 weeks
- 10 September 2024 – A report highlighting findings and final proposed changes to go to the Licensing and Community Safety Committee
- 4 November 2024 – A report to go to the Strategy and Resources Committee seeking approval of recommendations from the Licensing and Community Safety Committee
- 20 November 2024 – Report with recommendations from Strategy and Resources Committee to Full Council
- 2 December 2024 – The revised Policy would be published on the North Devon Council website
- 3 January 2025 – The new policy would become effective

Pavement Licensing

The Government introduced pavement licences under the Business and Planning Act 2020 (the 2020 Act) as an emergency measure to permit hospitality businesses to operate on street with minimal bureaucracy. This regime would last until 30 September 2024.

For a maximum £100 application fee, a licence could be sought to place pavement furniture on the highway. The application process involved a one-week consultation period. The application had to be determined within two weeks of the application date, failing which the application was deemed granted. Local authorities could grant applications up to a period of 12 months and had the discretion to grant pavement licences for shorter periods of no less than three months.

The Levelling up and Regeneration Act 2023 (the 2023 Act) modified the 2020 Act in respect of fees; application process; licence duration and enforcement.

The relevant section of the 2023 Act was yet to be implemented. Regulations to that effect were expected before autumn 2024. A new fee schedule and enforcement policy pertaining to this area would be required once Government had set an implementation date.

The application fee for an existing licensee seeking to renew their consent could be set up to a maximum value of £350. For new applications (including applications from previous licensees whose licences had expired), the application fee could be set up to a maximum value of £500. Officers expected most Local Authorities to apply the maximum fee levels to ensure the costs of processing applications were recovered in full. The application consultation period would be 14 calendar days. Determination of the application must occur after the consultation period had ended and within 28 days of the application date. Under the new provisions, a pavement licence could be granted for a maximum period of two years. There was no minimum licence duration. The Council had discretion to set a standard pavement licence

length (up to two years) and could grant pavement licences of differing durations depending on the circumstances.

The 2023 Act gave Local Authorities new enforcement powers including the ability to remove licensed pavement furniture from the highway, following a notification process. Officers would develop a Council policy around the application of these powers in due course.

The Council may not grant a person any other licence to do anything, which is capable of being authorised by a pavement licence. This means it will no longer be possible to apply for a licence to place tables and chairs on the highway under the Highways Act 1980.

New Software system

The Council received notification that its current licensing software would no longer be supported, and thus the Council has had to make a decision in terms of the procurement of a new system.

The Council had now acquired new software for licensing, this new system would improve the customer journey, and automate a number of areas creating efficiency. There was a project plan in place for its delivery.

Martyn's Law

Otherwise known by its official title Terrorism (Protection of Premises) Bill was currently in its consultation phase, public consultation closed 18 March 2024.

The Bill would impose requirements in relation to certain premises and events to increase their preparedness for, and protection from, a terrorist attack by requiring them to take proportionate steps, depending on the size and nature of the activities that took place at the premises. This would apply to those responsible for qualifying public premises and qualifying public events, wholly or mainly used for a listed purpose, such as the provision of entertainment and leisure facilities to the public.

The proposals set out different requirements for:

- Standard tier premises, which would have a capacity of 100-799 individuals.
- Enhanced tier premises and qualifying public events, both of which had a capacity of 800 individuals or more.

This consultation focused on the requirements proposed in relation to standard duty premises, which were referred to as the "standard tier".

The updated requirements for smaller businesses, set out in the consultation, were centred on outcomes rather than processes. For example, it would remove the requirement to complete any specific terrorism training. Instead, those responsible for these premises would be asked to put in place procedures such as evacuation and lock-ins in the event of an attack.

The new 'reasonably practicable' approach was better suited to the wide range of organisations that would be within the scope of standard tier because they would assess and implement procedures that were suitable to their individual circumstances.

A Martyn's Law regulator would be established to monitor compliance and advise premises within scope of the legislation. Premises within standard tier would be required to notify the regulator that they were within the scope of this legislation.

Licensing scheme for non-surgical cosmetic procedures in England

Procedures such as Botox and dermal fillers had surged in popularity in recent years. The level of regulatory oversight varied depending on where procedures were performed, and who provided them. There was an intention to regulate going forward to ensure public safety by ensuring that the regulatory framework allowed consumers to make informed and safe choices when undergoing procedures which had the potential to cause serious injury or harm.

A consultation on this industry and associated regulation attracted 12,000 responses and Government would be publishing the results in the Spring of 2024, which would contain more details. It appeared that any regime introduced might be a local authority led licensing regime, based on risk. The Local Government Association (LGA) responded to the first Government consultation highlighting points around capacity, funding, training and the need to take a comprehensive approach.

The Health and Care Act 2022 included powers for the Secretary of State for Health and Social Care to introduce regulations for a cosmetics licensing scheme in England. The regulations created under these powers would include two separate licences.

The powers prohibited people in England from:

- Carrying out specified cosmetic procedures in the course of business unless they held a personal licence, and; using or allowing the use of a premises for the provision of these procedures unless they had a premises licence; and
- The Act also specified the high-level categories of cosmetic procedure, which would be covered by the licensing scheme. For example 'the injection of a substance'.

The Chair also attended the Local Government Association (LGA) Annual Licensing Conference and gave the Committee the following updates:

- Training tips for Sub-Committee members could be found using the following link to the LGA website:
- [Licensing committee: councillor tip sheets hub | Local Government Association](#)
- The presentations given at the conference were available to view on the LGA website and the following link will take you to the presentations that are available to view:
- [LGA Annual Licensing Conference, 6 February 2024 | Local Government Association](#)

28. **LICENSING AND COMMUNITY SAFETY SUB-COMMITTEES**

RESOLVED that the minutes of the Licensing and Community Safety Sub-Committee B held on 23 November 2023 (circulated previously) and the minutes of the Licensing and Community Safety Sub-Committee C held on 23 February 2024 (circulated previously) be approved as correct records of those meetings and signed by the respective Chairs.

Chair

The meeting ended at 12.00 pm

NOTE: These minutes will be confirmed as a correct record at the next meeting of the Committee.

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North Devon Council

Report Date: 9 April 2024

Topic: Review of Gambling Act Statement of Licensing Principles

Report by: Katy Nicholls, Public Protection Manager

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 North Devon Council is under a legal obligation to review its Gambling Statement of Licensing Principles on a three yearly basis.
- 1.2 This report seeks to consult members of the Licensing and Community Safety Committee on a proposed draft revision to the Council's Gambling Statement of Licensing Principles, in which minor variations are sought, after which a consultation exercise is proposed to follow. It is further suggested that the Council re-consider its stance on whether it should put in place a No Casino Resolution, and if so include this as part of any consultation.
- 1.3 The feedback received as a result of the consultation exercise will then be considered by the Licensing and Community Safety Committee prior to a recommendation being made for the adoption of an amended Statement of Principles to Strategy and Resources Committee for approval by Full Council.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 It is **RECOMMENDED** that the Licensing and Community Safety Committee:
 - 2.1.1 Consider the draft revised Gambling Statement of Licensing Principles found within **Appendix B** (this is a tracked document highlighting the amendments made to the current policy).
 - 2.1.2 Consider whether to include a proposed No Casino Resolution as part of the Statement of Licensing Principles consultation and seek wider opinion on the granting of such a resolution.
 - 2.1.3 Instruct that the Public Protection Manager commence a six week process of public consultation on the above draft revised



Gambling Statement of Principles and any potential No Casino Resolution.

3. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- 3.1 In order to discharge its statutory duties under the Gambling Act 2005, North Devon Council is required to produce a Gambling Statement of Principles and review it at least every three years.
- 3.2 The current Gambling Statement of Principles was published on 2 December 2021 and became effective on 3 January 2022. In order to keep within the statutory time-scale and adhere to the Council's Constitution, committee time- tables, and best practice guidance relevant to consultation, the following process is proposed to be undertaken:
 - 3.2.1 the Licensing and Community Safety Committee will consider this report; consultation will be undertaken and the Statement of Principles re-considered by the Licensing and Community Safety Committee on the 10 September 2024, then Strategy and Resources on the 4 November 2024 and thereafter be approved with or without amendment by Full Council on the 20 November 2024.

4. REPORT

Introduction

- 4.1 The Gambling Act 2005 ("the Act") received royal assent in April 2005 and consolidated regulation of casinos, bingo, gaming machines, lotteries, betting and remote gambling in one Act.
- 4.2 The Act established a non-departmental public body, The Gambling Commission, which has responsibility for advising both central and local government on issues relating to gambling.
- 4.3 North Devon Council has responsibilities under the Act to issue premises licences, permits and notices in respect of premises where it is proposed that gambling should take place. Additionally the Council is responsible for the registration of Small Society Lotteries.
- 4.4 Section 349 of the Act requires all licensing authorities to prepare and publish a Statement of the Principles that they intend to apply in exercising their functions under the Act. This licensing Statement of



Principles will last for a maximum of three years, but it can be reviewed and revised by the authority at any time during that three year period.

- 4.5 The revised draft Gambling Statement of Licensing Principles (**Appendix B**) has been written pursuant to the provisions of the Gambling Act 2005 and the Guidance issued under Section 25 of the Act by the Gambling Commission.
- 4.6 The route proposed through the Council's Committee process will enable the Council to satisfy the legislation requiring the Statement of Principles to be published every three years and by 3 January 2025.

Consultation

- 4.7 In line with the risk assessment methodology outlined in 'Consultation Principles' (November 2013) published by the Cabinet Office, the proposed consultation on the draft revision will be carried out for a period of 6 weeks. This period will provide an opportunity for all stakeholders, interested parties and the general public to make comments on the content of the draft revision.
- 4.8 Section 349(3) of the Gambling Act 2005 requires licensing authorities to consult the following when making any revision to a Statement of Principles:
 - The Chief of Police for the authority's area;
 - 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 this Act.
- 4.9 All premises in North Devon with a licence/permit issued under the Gambling Act 2005 are proposed to be sent letters advising of the consultation (see Geographical Area section of the Proposed Statement of Licensing Principles for numbers).
- 4.10 Bodies and organisations to be consulted are outlined in the Statement of Principles. Providing transparency over this list allows additional bodies to approach the Council should they wish to be included in the next round of consultation. Additional organisations have been added by way of this



review, inclusive of the Betting and Gaming Council; The Bingo Association; and Gamble Aware.

4.11 The draft revised statement will be published on the Council's website.

Advice to Licensing Authorities and Gambling Act Review

4.12 Subsequent to the last review of the Gambling Statement of Principles, there has been a revision to the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Local Authorities in April 2023, however this appears to be largely in document formatting and thus there are no major changes in advice to consider in terms of the guidance as part of this review.

4.13 The Government published the [Gambling Act review](#) on 8 December 2020. Its purpose was to examine whether the 2005 Act provided the right "balance of regulation" in the digital age. The review noted concerns that too many people were "still experiencing significant harm" when gambling. There was therefore a need to look at whether "further protections" were needed to prevent the exploitation of vulnerable people. At the same time, the review wanted to respect the freedom of adults to choose how they spend their money, and the "value of a responsible industry which protects players, provides jobs and pays taxes". A call for evidence on the review closed on 31 March 2021.

4.14 There were around 16,000 responses to the Gambling Act review. The Government originally planned to issue its response by the end of 2021, but a [Gambling White Paper](#) was published on 27 April 2023. In a [statement](#) to the House of Commons, Lucy Frazer, the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport, observed that smartphones had "transformed" gambling and the temptation to gamble was "everywhere". While the "overwhelming majority" of gambling was done safely and within people's means", for some it could lead to addiction and "shattered families; lost jobs; foreclosed homes; jail time; suicide".

4.15 The Secretary of State said the white paper would update gambling rules and regulations to "protect the most vulnerable while also allowing everyone else to enjoy gambling without harm". It sets out proposals for reform in six areas:

- online gambling.
- marketing and advertising.
- the Gambling Commission's powers and resources.
- dispute resolution and consumer redress.
- children and young adults.



- land-based gambling.

4.16 **Appendix A** provides an indication of the main areas of review, which whilst not all necessarily relevant to the subject of this Gambling Licensing Statement of Principles Review, will be of relevance to members to enable a broader understanding of the Government's current objectives pertaining to gambling.

4.17 The revised Statement of Principles focuses on the on-going responsibilities of licensed premises to proactively uphold the licensing objectives. The suggested changes to the current Statement of Principles include:

- Update to population estimates, demographic information; numbers of gambling premises and permits in the 'Geographical Area' Section.
- Link to the Council's new Corporate Enforcement Policy.
- New section on gambling prevalence and social responsibility.
- Insertion of hyperlinks to legislation, and codes of practice – e.g. Social Responsibility Code; Code of Practice for Machines and Pubs, Code of Practice on Equal Chance Gaming in Clubs and Premises with an Alcohol Licence.
- Insertion of hyperlinks to categories of machines; the inspection templates used by the Council etc.
- Improvement to the general points on gaming machines.
- New section on gaming in alcohol licensed premises.
- Improvement to section on three or more machines in alcohol licensed premises.

No Casino Resolution

4.18 Under section 166 of the Act a licensing authority may resolve not to issue casino premises licences. This Council has no casinos, and has not passed a No Casino Resolution. The Statement of Principles currently cites that the Council is aware that it has the power to create a resolution and should Full Council decide in the future to pass such a resolution, it will update the Statement of Principles with details of that resolution.

4.19 The decision to pass such a resolution may only be taken by the authority as a whole and cannot be delegated to the Licensing and Community Safety Committee. Where a resolution is passed it must be published by the authority in its three year Statement of Gambling Principles. It is also possible for any person or organisation to challenge a no casinos resolution if adopted by judicial review.



- 4.20 The Gambling Commission's Guidance cites that if passed a resolution "must apply to casino premises generally, so that the authority cannot limit its effect to geographic areas or categories of casinos. The resolution must specify the date it comes into effect. The authority may revoke the resolution by passing a counter-resolution (again the whole authority must pass that resolution). The resolution will lapse after three years so, should the licensing authority wish to keep the policy in place, they should pass a resolution every three years."
- 4.21 In passing such a resolution the authority may take into account any relevant principles or matters, not just the licensing objectives. In the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Local Authorities it notes that "licensing authorities should be aware that other considerations such as moral or ethical objections to gambling are not a valid reason to reject applications for premises licences. In deciding to reject an application, a licensing authority should rely on reasons that demonstrate that the licensing objectives are not being, or are unlikely to be, met, and such objections do not relate to the licensing objectives. An authority's decision cannot be based on dislike of gambling, or a general notion that it is undesirable to allow gambling premises in an area (with the exception of the casino resolution powers)." Thus in passing a resolution it would seem that a wide range of opinion may be considered.
- 4.22 Current casino licences originate from two legislative regimes. The Gaming Act 1968 restricted prescribed numbers of casinos to "permitted areas" based on population density and seaside resorts. The Gambling Act 2005 provided for a new concept of casino, with a small number of two types of licence created, known as [Large and Small 2005 Act Casinos](#). Section 175 of the 2005 Act states the national permitted numbers of new casinos, this includes no more than one regional casino, eight large and eight small casinos.
- 4.23 A No Casino Resolution will only affect new casinos. It will not have any effect on casino premises that were originally licensed under the Gaming Act 1968, casino premises licences issued before the resolution takes effect.
- 4.24 The 2005 Act casinos were intended to be destination venues, with a wider range of activities to attract tourism and investment into areas in need of regeneration. When the 2005 Act was passed, licensees under the 1968 Act could apply to convert those permissions into premises licences under the 2005 Act. 1968 Act casinos are limited to 20 gaming



machines only, regardless of size, unless they restrict themselves to lower stakes machines only. The cap is higher for 2005 Act casinos – 80 for Small and 150 for Large. These limits apply where any machines offered are Category B. Nearly all machines in casinos are Category B1, which has a maximum stake of £5 and is restricted to casinos only.

- 4.25 The 2005 Act casinos are also subject to minimum overall and non-gaming space requirements which were introduced alongside a ratio of machines to tables aimed at ensuring a balanced offer of different products. The new space requirements were also expected to encourage customers to have breaks in play. Betting was permitted in all 2005 Act casinos, and bingo was also permitted in Large ones. The 2005 Act licences were allocated by a Casino Advisory Panel following bids from local authorities.
- 4.26 A regional casino, which could have 1000+ machines with unlimited stakes and prizes, was provided for in the Act but the secondary legislation never passed. It was intended that the 2005 Act licences would be taken up and, subject to evaluation, more created, and perhaps that the 1968 Act casinos would be phased out or move over to the 2005 Act system. This has not happened so far and 137 casino licences are still of the 1968 Act type. These include a variety of venues in practice, including ‘high-end’ casinos which cater for high net worth (mainly international) clients and have a business model based primarily on live gaming tables. When the 2005 Act was passed, the then government planned to review the changes in 2014, but only two of the new casino licences were active at that stage. The above White Paper cites that there are now seven active 2005 Act casinos from which to draw conclusions, with another one having opened and then closed again.
- 4.27 The House of Lords Select Committee report recommended in 2020 that casinos should be regulated under the same system regardless of when their licence was created. The above White Paper details that the size of Britain’s land-based casino sector has remained relatively flat in recent years, in contrast to an expanding online market. The number of active licensed premises increased from 148 (2015) to 156 (2020), but the impact of COVID-19 resulted in a number of permanent closures (active licensed premises were 144 in 2022). In 2021/22 (the most recent full year), online casino gross gambling yield was more than five times that of land-based casinos.
- 4.28 By an Order in 2008 the Secretary of State provided which authorities would be permitted to issue the limited number of casino licences, North



Devon Council was not one of these and applicants are prohibited from applying for a new casino licence to this authority.

4.29 Whilst the Secretary of State can increase the number of Casino Licences available by way of Order then, so long as this Authority did not bid for such additional licences and was not prescribed by an Order as an authority which could grant such licences, applicants would remain prohibited from making Casino applications to the Council unless there was an amendment to the Gambling Act itself. Consequently there is currently no legal possibility of a licensed casino in North Devon. It is however possible that this position could change in the future and there are other Councils with No Casino Resolutions in place for this reason. None of this of course prevents the Council making a new No Casino Resolution in the future if thought necessary.

5 FINANCIAL AND HUMAN RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

5.1 There are no financial or human resource implications to the Council associated with this report, other than those arising through the required consultation and advertisement process.

6 CONSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT

6.1 Article of Part 3 Annexe 1 paragraph:4b.

6.2 Referred or delegated power?: delegated.

7 EQUALITIES ASSESSMENT

7.1 An Equality Impact Assessment will be undertaken based upon the proposals agreed to be consulted upon and prior to Strategy and Resources considering this item.

8 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

8.1. An environmental assessment has been undertaken and revealed a neutral impact.

9 STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY

9.1 This report contains no confidential information or exempt information under the provisions of Schedule 12A of 1972 Act.

10 STATEMENT OF INTERNAL ADVICE



10.1 The author (below) confirms that advice has been taken from all appropriate officers.

11 BACKGROUND PAPERS

- Gambling Act 2005.
- Gambling Act 2005 (Licensing Authority Policy Statement (England and Wales) Regulations 2006.
- Gambling Commission's Guidance to Local Authorities (11 April 2023 update).

Author: Katy Nicholls, Public Protection Manager

Date: 25 March 2024

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Summary of Gambling White Paper **High stakes: gambling reform for the digital age**

Statutory gambling operator levy

The first statutory gambling operator levy will replace the current voluntary levy. Its proceeds will be ring-fenced for funding for research, education and treatment, including through the NHS. The levy will be collected by the Gambling Commission and spending will be approved by the government

New online stake limit

A new stake limit for online slots will be introduced with the default maximum stake of between £2 and £15 per spin, subject to consultation. As it stands there is no limit on bets for online slots whereas in-person slot machines in pubs, arcades, bookmakers have a limit of £2 and casinos have limits of up to £5.

Player protection checks

In a move aimed at supporting those who may be suffering harm or in the grip of addiction, gambling operators will now be required to do more to protect customers. Betting companies will be required to conduct seamless player protection checks on the highest spending gamblers to check they're not incurring harmful losses.

New powers for the Gambling Commission

New powers will be given to the Gambling Commission to tackle and block unlicensed black market gambling firms from operating in the United Kingdom.

Restricting bonus offers

The call for evidence showed that while millions of people enjoy an occasional bet every year without issue, particular groups such as those suffering addiction and harm, are at greater risk from certain aggressive advertising practices. Bonus offers, such as free bets or spins, can drive harmful behaviour and trigger people to spend more than they intended. The Gambling Commission will take a closer look at how bonuses are constructed and targeted to prevent them being used in harmful ways and its work will inform new rules to stop dangerous practices.

Horseracing levy

The knock-on impact of the gambling White Paper on the horseracing industry will be minimal, but there will be a review into the current horserace betting levy to make certain racing continues to be appropriately funded for the future.

Other measures

The following additional measures were also encompassed:

- Remove loopholes to prevent under-18s from accessing any form of online gambling, cash prize fruit machines or widely accessible scratch-cards.

Agenda Item 6

Appendix a

- Review of online game design rules to look at limiting speed of play and other characteristics which exacerbate risks.
- Consult on making 'Think 25' rather than 'Think 21' the ordinary code expectation for all land-based licence holders.
- Consult on extending the duty in the Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice (LCCP) to require test-purchasing by small operators in licence fee categories A and B, to ensure all land based venues are subject to the same age assurance processes.
- Explore through consultation the evidence around premises where there is not normally direct staff supervision (such as AGCs in service stations). It will explore the extent to which existing requirements and industry actions support delivery of our desired regulatory outcomes, including the prevention of underage gambling
- Bring the local authority licensing regime into line with that for alcohol by legislating to introduce a formal system of cumulative impact assessments (CIAs), when Parliamentary time allows.
- Consult on raising the cap for the fees licensing authorities can charge adult gaming centres, betting premises, bingo premises, casinos and family entertainment centres for premises licences.



GAMBLING ACT 2005

Statement of Principles

Environmental Health and Housing Services

Version	6.0	Date reviewed	Summer 2024
Author	K Nicholls	Next review date	Summer 2027
Approved by Strategy and Resources	TBCt 2024	Approved by Council	TBC2024

Gambling Statement of Principles 2025
Gambling Act 2005

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Published xDecember 2024

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PART A – Gambling Policy

1. The Licensing Objectives

- 1.1 The Licensing Authority has a duty under the Gambling Act 2005 (the Act) to carry out its licensing functions in a manner, which is reasonably consistent with three licensing objectives. The relevant licensing objectives are: -
- to prevent gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder, or being used to support crime;
 - to ensure that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way;
 - to protect children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling.

2. Introduction

- 2.1 This statement of principles is written pursuant to the provisions of the Gambling Act 2005 and the Guidance issued under Section 25 of the Act by the Gambling Commission.
- 2.2 This statement is due to take effect from TBC January 2025.

This statement of principles was approved at a meeting of the Full Council on the TBC

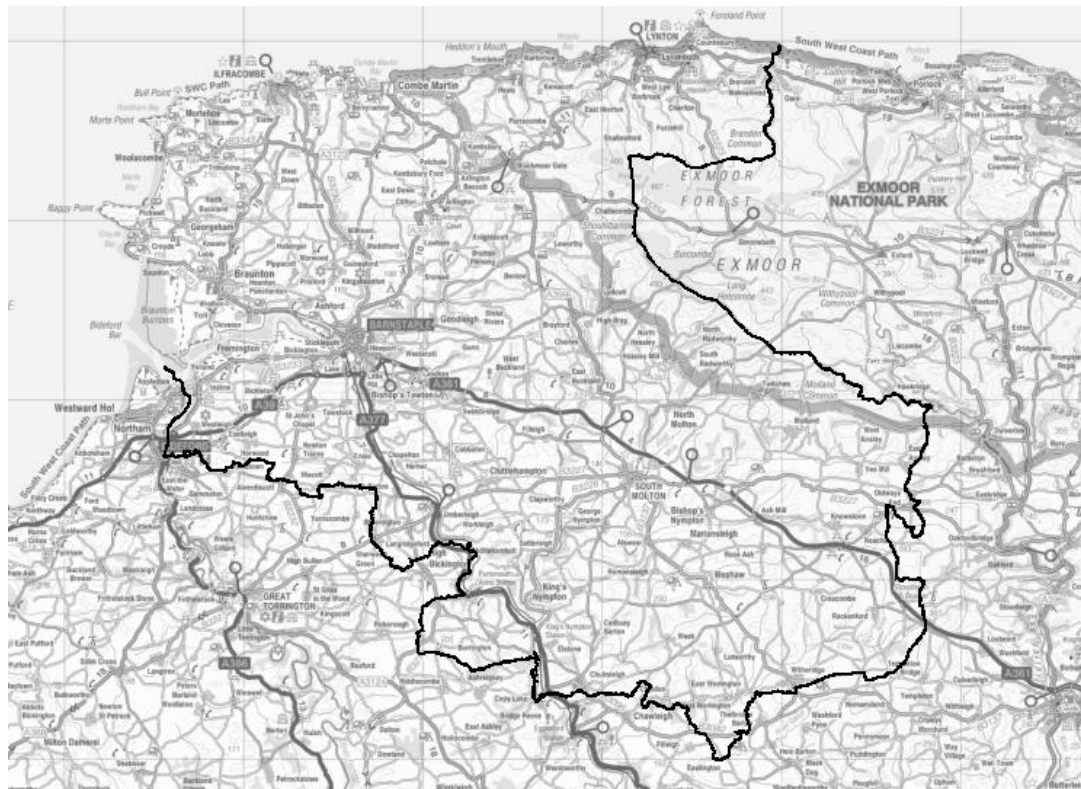
Copies of the draft consultation statement were available for viewing at the Licensing Team's Offices at Lynton House, Commercial Road , Barnstaple, EX31 1DG and on the Council's website:

www.northdevon.gov.uk/licensing

It should be noted that this statement of principles does 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.

Disclaimer: The Council wishes to make clear that the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Local Authorities (updated 11 April 2023) was the most recent information available at the time of writing and can be the subject of change within the period that this statement of principles is in force. This Licensing Authority will therefore have regard to changes in legislation, court judgements and any updated guidance issued by the Gambling Commission where it is appropriate to the application under consideration.

3. The Geographical Area



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- 3.1 In being largely rural in character, and an area of outstanding natural beauty, North Devon, in common with other parts of Devon, has much to offer its residents and visitors. The holiday and entertainment industries, therefore, are major contributors to the economy of the district, with approximately 50,000 visitors being accommodated in the area at peak times.
- 3.2 North Devon is 108,590 hectares (419 square miles) in size, and has an estimated resident population of 98,611, with 82,192 of these persons being aged over 16⁽¹⁾. The population is comprised of 43,198⁽²⁾ households, and forms the fifth least densely populated authority in the South West⁽¹⁾. Of those residents 48,018⁽¹⁾ are male and 50,593⁽¹⁾ are female. ⁽¹⁾. The total population from minority ethnic groups in 2021⁽¹⁾ 1 was 3%
- 3.3 Almost half of the population lives in, or close to Barnstaple, whilst there are smaller concentrations of population at Braunton, and South Molton. Holiday locations such as Ilfracombe, Croyde and Woolacombe have national and international renown. This tourist economy brings with it a number of gambling activities, for example Bingo (2)*, Adult Gaming Centres (2)*, Family Entertainment Centres (1)*, and Unlicensed Family Entertainment Centre Permits (12)*
- 3.4 Towns such as South Molton, Barnstaple and Ilfracombe have a number of betting shops, for which there are 4* across the district. North Devon currently has 705* licensed premises and clubs under the Licensing Act 2003, of which 131* have either a notification or permit for gaming machines. Additionally there are 9* Club Machine Permits across the district.

- 3.2 Despite the popularity and benefits of the area, 11.0% of the population is income deprived and of the 316 local authorities in England, North Devon is ranked 150th most income-deprived. Seven neighbourhoods in the district are in the 20% most income deprived areas in the country⁽²⁾

Local Area Profile

- 3.3 There is no mandatory requirement for a Licensing Authority to undertake a specific Local Area Profile and this authority has decided not to do so at the time of producing this policy statement.

Data Sources

1. 2021 Population estimates published by Office for National Statistics
2. 2019 Deprivation estimates published by Office for National Statistics
2. Household estimate 2021 Office for National Statistics

4. Consultation

- 4.1 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.
- 4.2 The statement must also be revised from 'time to time' and any amended parts consulted upon. The statement must be then be re-published. Before adopting this revised statement of principles, the Licensing Authority has consulted with the following:

All Responsible Authorities under the Act
Representatives of existing licence-holders
Betting and Gaming Council
British Amusement Catering Trade Association (BACTA)
Association of British Bookmakers
The Bingo Association
Local residents/businesses and their representatives by way of the council's consultation finder on its website and an associated press release
North Devon and Torridge Community Safety Partnership
Gamblers Anonymous
Gamcare
Gamble Aware
Mencap
NSPCC
Citizens Advice
Devon Licensing Officers Group
North Devon Voluntary Services
MIND
Young Minds
YSMART
Mencap
Devon MASH (Multi-Agency Safe Guarding Hub)
Freedom Community Alliance Barnstaple

- 4.3 Proper weight has been given to the views of all those who are consulted prior to the date of implementation of this statement.
- 4.4 Our consultation took place for a period of 6 weeks between TBC 2024 and TBC 2024, a period considered taking into consideration the Consultation Principles (November 2013) outlined by the Cabinet Office.

- 4.5 This statement of principles was approved at a meeting of the Full Council on the TBC2024 and will be published on our website on the TBC(www.northdevon.gov.uk/licensing). Copies were also available for viewing at the Licensing Team's Offices at North Devon Council, Lynton House, Commercial Road , Devon, EX31 1DG.
- 4.6 Should you have comments regarding this draft statement of principles please write to the above address or email licensing@northdevon.gov.uk.

5. Declaration

- 5.1 In producing this draft statement of principles, this Licensing Authority declares that it has had regard to the licensing objectives of the Gambling Act 2005, the guidance issued by the Gambling Commission, and any responses from those consulted on the statement.

6. The Overriding Principle

- 6.1 In accordance with section 153 of the Gambling Act 2005, the Council's decision making process shall aim to permit the use of premises for gambling in so far as the authority think it is: :: -
- in accordance with any relevant Code Of Practice;
 - in accordance with the relevant guidance issued by the Gambling Commission;
 - as is reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives;
 - in accordance with this statement.
- 6.2 In deciding whether or not to grant a licence, this authority does not have regard to the expected demand for the facilities that are the subject of the application. In addition the Licensing Authority notes the Gambling Commission's Guidance to local authorities that:
- “Licensing authorities should be aware that other considerations such as moral or ethical objections to gambling are not a valid reason to reject applications for premises licences. In deciding to reject an application, a licensing authority should rely on reasons that demonstrate that the licensing objectives are not being, or are unlikely to be, met, and such objections do not relate to the licensing objectives. An authority's decision cannot be based on dislike of gambling, or a general notion that it is undesirable to allow gambling premises in an area (with the exception of the casino resolution powers)” (Part 5, Section 5.34).
- 6.3 If this Authority resolves not to issue casino premises' licences, the overriding principle does not apply.

7. Responsible Authorities

- 7.1 Responsible authorities are those public bodies, as specified by the Gambling Act, which must be notified of applications for Premises Licences. Such bodies are entitled to make representations to the Licensing Authority in relation to the applications.
- 7.2 In relation to the determination of who is competent to advise the authority about the protection of children from harm, this authority has designated Devon County Council (Devon Children and families partnership), and they will be duly designated as such in writing.
- 7.3 In relation to the determination of who is competent to advise the authority about the protection of other vulnerable persons, this authority will consult with Devon County Council and Mencap.

8. Interested Parties

- 8.1 Section 158 of the Act defines interested parties. To accept a representation from an interested party, the Licensing Authority must take the view that the person:
- lives sufficiently close to the premises to be likely to be affected by the authorised activities,
 - has business interests that might be affected by the authorised activities, or
 - represents persons who satisfy (a) or (b) (e.g. advocates, neighbours/residents/tenants associations, MPs, councillors etc.)
- 8.2 Whether an individual will be deemed an interested party will be decided on its own merits. The Licensing 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 for licensing authorities.

People Living Close to a Premises

- 8.3 The following factors are likely to be relevant as to whether a person 'lives sufficiently close to a premises':
- the size of the premises (e.g. a larger premises might be expected to affect people over a broader geographical area;
 - the nature of the premises and activities taking place;
 - the distance of the premises to a person making the representation;
 - the potential impact of the premises such as the number of customers, routes likely to be taken by those visiting the establishment;
 - the circumstances of the person who lives close to the premises. This is not their personal circumstances, but their interests which may be relevant to the distance from the premises;
 - whether there are business interests that might be affected by the authorised activities.
- 8.4 Relevant factors will depend on the particular application. For example, it is reasonable that the Licensing Authority considers that 'living sufficiently close to premises to be likely to be affected' could have a different meaning for a private resident, a residential school for children with truanting problems and a residential hostel for vulnerable adults.

The Nature and Scope of Business Interests that Could be Affected

- 8.5 It could be argued that any gambling business could be affected by another gambling business expanding into any part of Great Britain. But that is unlikely to be enough to satisfy the test of being 'a person with business interests that might be affected by the premises' under consideration. Factors which will be likely to whether a business is likely to be affected will include:
- the size of the premises.
 - the catchment area of the premises, that is how far people travel to visit the premises.
 - whether the person making the representation has business interests in the catchment area that might be affected.
- 8.6 This Licensing Authority will also consider the Gambling Commission's Guidance that 'business interests' should be given the widest possible interpretation and include partnerships, charities, faith groups and medical practices.
- 8.7 Interested parties can be persons who are democratically elected such as Councillors and MPs. Other than these persons, this authority requires written evidence that a person 'represents' someone who either lives sufficiently close to the premises to be likely to be affected by the proposed activities and/or business interests that might be affected by the proposed activities. A letter from one of these persons, requesting the representation is sufficient.
- 8.8 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 Sub-Committee (hearing) and that advice be sought from the Monitoring Officer regarding the content of this paragraph when dealing with the licence application. Any perceived difficulties should be referred to the Licensing Team who may be contacted at the address and on the telephone number set out at the beginning of this document.
- 8.9 Whilst this authority gives the benefit of the doubt to those seeking to make representations, nonetheless such representations are excluded where the persons concerned cannot demonstrate that they are likely to be affected by the gambling activities.

9. Exchange of Information

- 9.1 The principle that this Licensing Authority applies is that it acts in accordance with the provisions of the Gambling Act 2005 in its exchange of information, which includes the provision that, the General Data Protection Regulation must not be contravened. The Licensing Authority also has regard to any Guidance issued by the Gambling Commission to Local Authorities on this matter, as well as any relevant regulations issued by the Secretary of State under the powers provided in the Gambling Act 2005.

10. Enforcement

- 10.1 The main enforcement and compliance role for the Licensing Authority in terms of the Gambling Act 2005 is to ensure compliance with the premises licences and other permissions which it authorises.
- 10.2 The Gambling Commission is the enforcement body for operating and personal licences, they also deal with concerns about manufacture, supply and repair of gaming machines.
- 10.3 When interpreting legislation and determining necessary enforcement action this Licensing Authority will be guided by the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities; its Codes of Practice; the Regulator's Code; its own Corporate Enforcement Policy, and any Primary Authority partnership that may be in place..
- 10.4 If reports are received of non-compliance, enforcement action will take place in accordance with the above. This authority adopts a graduated approach to enforcement and when seeking to resolve or address issues the general expectation of the authority is that operators promptly work alongside the licensing authority in taking remedial action. However where a serious issue is identified it is likely that the authority will immediately initiate some form of enforcement action.
- 10.5 As an example if the authority becomes aware that a premises is becoming associated with anti-social behaviour issues, it will in the first instance seek to work with the premises to address these through voluntary measures. If this is not successful in resolving the issues the authority is likely to then consider introducing conditions on the premises licence, or using other tools as appropriate.
- 10.6 There are tools that the Licensing Authority may consider in addressing issues that may be associated with a gambling premises, often linked to alcohol and/or anti-social behaviour. Licensing authorities have the option under the Act to review, vary or impose conditions on a premises licence, but in practice these might not be the most effective tools to use to tackle problems linked to antisocial behaviour. Under the Antisocial Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 tools specifically designed to reduce anti-social behaviour such as dispersal powers, community protection notices or new public space protection orders, may have more of an impact and thus the Licensing Authority will in these cases work in close partnership with its partners for example North Devon and Torridge Community Safety Partnership, to examine the full potential of a range of options. In very, very rare instances, where a premises is being used or likely to be used to cause nuisance or disorder and working with the operator has failed to address this a closure notice may also be served.

10.7 In undertaking any enforcement action this authority endeavours 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.
- **Targeted:** regulation should be focused on the problem, and minimise side effects.

10.8 This Licensing Authority also seeks to avoid duplication with other regulatory regimes so far as possible.

Single Named Point of Contact and Primary Authority

10.9 The authority recognises that certain bookmakers have a number of premises within its area. In order to ensure that any compliance issues are recognised and resolved at the earliest stage, operators are requested to give the authority a single named point of contact, who should be a senior individual, and whom the authority will contact first should any compliance queries or issues arise.

10.10 Whilst this authority has not currently adopted any primary authority agreements with local businesses in respect of gambling activity, a number of councils have now signed primary authority agreements with some of the largest gambling operators covering the issue of age verification. Where such arrangements are in place this licensing authority will have regard to the plan agreed between the company and primary authority in developing their own programmes of activity and inspection. It is acknowledged that any primary authority relationship will provide a useful mechanism to feedback general concerns about a particular operator, as the primary authority will have regular contact at senior levels with the operator.

Inspection

10.11 This Licensing Authority has adopted a risk-based inspection programme. In order to promote national consistency, where practicable inspections will be undertaken with the use of the premises assessment templates available in the [Premises assessments toolkit and Primary Authority agreements - Gambling Commission](#).

And where available guidance in respect of the expectations of the district council in respect of compliance inspections (for example expectations in respect of compliance inspections undertaken at Unlicensed Family Entertainment Centres – found at Part C).

Complaints

- 10.12 The authority will seek to robustly investigate and action any complaints received in respect of premises licensed or holding permits etc. with the council. Similarly concerns over activities which are operating unlicensed or unregulated, which appear to require a licence or permit etc. will be similarly investigated. Members of the public wishing to make complaints of this nature should contact the Licensing Office at the address at the commencement of this document. Alongside reacting to complaints received of illegal gambling activity, this authority endeavours to periodically monitor illegal gambling, for example via the examination of media sources.

Appeals

- 10.13 The Licensing Authority will give clear and comprehensive reasons for any rejection of an application and in accordance with good practice will give reasons in relation to all decisions it reaches. These reasons will address the extent to which the decision has been made with regard to this Statement of Principles and the Gambling Commission's Guidance and the reasons will be submitted to all parties concerned.
- 10.14 There is a right of appeal both for applicants and those who have made relevant representations or applied for a review. An appeal must be lodged within a period of 21 days from the day on which the applicant was notified by the Licensing Authority of the decision, and must be made to Barnstaple Magistrate's Court. Any application for an appeal should be accompanied by a fee payable to the court.
- 10.15 Once an appeal decision has been made the Licensing Authority will implement this without delay unless ordered by the Court to suspend such action.

11. Licensing Authority Functions

- 11.1 The Gambling Act 2005 provides for three categories of licence, namely Operating Licences, Personal Licences and Premises Licences. Under the Act the North Devon District Council ("the Licensing Authority") is responsible for the licensing of premises where gambling activities are to take place by issuing Premises Licences for: -

- casino premises
- bingo premises
- betting premises, including tracks
- adult gaming centres (AGC); and
- family entertainment centres (FEC).

- 11.2 The Licensing Authority may also grant other forms of authorisation: -

- authorisations for the temporary use of premises
- occasional use notices
- permits for unlicensed family entertainment centres
- permits for prize gaming
- permits for gaming machines on alcohol-licensed premises
- permits for club gaming
- permits for club gaming machines.

- 11.3 It should be noted that Licensing Authorities are not involved in licensing remote gambling. This is regulated by the Gambling Commission via Operator Licences.
- 11.4 The purpose of the statement is to assist the Licensing Authority in reaching a decision on any particular application, and in setting out those matters that are normally taken into account. Additionally, the document seeks to provide clarity for applicants, residents and members of the business community, thus enabling them to make plans to move to, remain in, or invest in the District, with some measure of certainty.
- 11.5 Accordingly, the statement of principles sets out how the Licensing Authority intends to promote the objectives of the Act, how it intends to conduct its licensing function, and how it intends to implement its enforcement role. The statement also sets out the licensing process, and the scheme of delegation required for the licensing regime to be operational.
- 11.6 The statement remains in existence for a maximum period of three years during which it is kept under review and revised as appropriate. Any major changes must be preceded by public consultation.

12. The Licensing Process

- 12.1 A Licensing Committee, a Sub-Committee, or a Council Officer acting under delegated authority may carry out the powers of the authority under the Gambling Act 2005.
- 12.2 Many of the licensing procedures are largely administrative in nature. In the interests of efficiency, Licensing Officers carry out non-contentious procedures.
- 12.3 The Licensing Authority ensures that all Licensing Officers and Members of the Licensing Committee have received adequate training for their role under the Gambling Act 2005.
- 12.4 Where admissible and relevant representations are received in relation to an application for a Premises Licence, or in relation to the review of a Premises Licence, a Sub-Committee is delegated to hear the matter.
- 12.5 Applicants for Premises Licences are required to copy their applications in full to the responsible authorities prescribed under the Act.

13. Administration, Exercise and Delegation

13.1 Recommended delegation functions permitted under the Gambling Act:

(X indicates the lowest level to which decisions can be delegated)

Matter to be dealt with	Full Council	Sub-committee of licensing committee	Officers
Three year statement of principles	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/or have been withdrawn
Application for a variation to a licence		Where representations have been received and not withdrawn	Where no representations received/or have been withdrawn
Application for a transfer of a licence		Where representations have been received from the Commission	Where no representations received from the Commission
Application for a provisional statement		Where representations have been received and not withdrawn	Where no representations received/or have been withdrawn
Review of a Premises Licence		X	
Application for club gaming/ club machine permits		Where objections have been made (and not withdrawn)	Where no objections made/objections 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	

14. Gambling Prevalence and Social Responsibility

Gambling related harm is defined as any type of repetitive gambling that disrupts or damages a person, family, or recreational pursuits. It can have many and varied impacts, including on an individual's physical and mental health, relationships, housing and finances and affect a wide range of people, such as families, colleagues and wider local communities (for example, where problem gambling is associated with crime or homelessness) and society as a whole (in terms of the costs that may be created by problem gambling). 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 low intellectual functioning, people with financially constrained circumstances and those living in deprived areas. Harms may include financial hardship, relationship breakdown, domestic violence, mental health problems and suicidal thoughts.

Gambling Operators must comply with the Gambling Commission's [Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice - Gambling Commission](#) (LCCP). The Social Responsibility Code 3 requires gambling operators to have and put into effect policies and procedures to promote socially responsible gambling and these should reduce the risk of, and seek to identify, problem gambling.

The requirements on gambling premises under the social responsibility code are based upon key areas:

- Provision of information on gambling responsibly – for example, the availability of time or monetary limits for players and information on where to get help and advice about gambling.
- Customer interaction – licensees are required to have policies and procedures in place governing customer interaction where there are concerns that a customer is displaying signs of problem gambling. These will include staff training and the types of behaviour that may trigger an intervention or where staff may consider refusing services to customers.
- Layout of the premises - operators must ensure that the layout of a gambling premises supports the effective supervision of the premises.
- Self-exclusion – licensees must have procedures for self-exclusion that ensure that individuals who wish to self-exclude from gambling are prevented from participating in gambling. In addition to operating their own self-exclusion schemes all licensees must offer the facility for customers to self-exclude on a multi-operator basis, meaning that an individual who self-excludes from one operator should be able to self-exclude from all operators offering the same type of gambling in the same locality. Trade bodies for different sectors of the gambling industry have led on the development of multi-operator self-exclusion arrangements for each sector.

Any marketing communications for gambling must be socially responsible, with particular regard to the need to protect children, young persons, and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited. Licensees are required to comply with the Social Responsibility Code 5 of the [Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice - Gambling Commission](#) (LCCP).

15 Local Risk Assessments

- 15.1 The Gambling Commission's Social Responsibility Code (Licence Conditions and [Codes of Practice](#) (LCCP) 10.1.1) requires operators 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, licensees should take into account any relevant matters identified in this Statement of Principles

- 15.2 Operators will be required to undertake local risk assessment when applying for a new premises licence. Their risk assessment will also need to 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.
 - when there are significant changes at a licensee's premises that may affect the level of risk or the mitigation of those risks. This includes inclusion of screens/privacy booths around machines and any changes to the interior layout of the premises. Significant changes will require a variation to the premises licence.
- 15.3 The Social Responsibility Code provision is supplemented by the LCCP: Ordinary Code 10.1.2 that requires licensees to share their risk assessments with the Licensing Authority when applying for a premises licence or applying for a variation to existing licensed premises.
- 15.4 The risk assessment must be updated annually, kept on the premises to which it relates and be available for inspection by an authorised officer of the Licensing Authority or Gambling Commission.
- 15.5 There are no plans to request that licensed premises share their risk assessments on a periodic basis, where concerns do exist, perhaps prompted by new or existing risks, the Licensing Authority is likely to request that a licensee share a copy of its risk assessment. The risk assessment will set out the measures the licensee has put in place to address specific concerns, thereby potentially reducing the occasions on which a premises review and the imposition of licence conditions is required.
- 15.6 The Licensing Authority in the first instance would seek to work with the licence holder to address any issues through introducing voluntary measures. It would only seek to impose licence conditions in exceptional circumstances where there is clear evidence for doing so.
- 15.7 The Statement of Principles indicates in point 14.9 that the risk assessment will set out the measures the licensee considers putting in place to address specific concerns thereby potentially reducing the occasions on which a premises review and the imposition of licence conditions is required.
- 15.8 In some circumstances it may be appropriate for the Licensing Authority to offer a licensee the opportunity to volunteer specific conditions that could be attached to the premises licence.

15.9 The code requires the Licensing Authority to set out matters they expect the operator to take account of in the risk assessment in its statement of policy and this Licensing Authority would recommend that the following matters are considered by operators when making their risk assessment:

- information held by the licensee regarding self-exclusions and incidences of underage gambling.
- assessing staffing levels to cover peak periods, e.g. summer season, college closures.
- gaming trends that may reflect benefit payments
- arrangement for localised exchange of information regarding self-exclusions and gaming trends.
- urban setting such as proximity to schools, commercial environment and factors affecting footfall.
- the range of facilities in proximity to the licensed premises such as other gambling outlets, banks, post offices, refreshment and entertainment type facilities.
- known problems in the area such as problems arising from street drinkers, youths participating in anti-social behaviour, drug dealing activities, etc.
- proximity of machines to the entrance door

Matters relating to children and young persons, including;

- institutions, places or areas where presence of children and young persons should be expected such as schools, youth clubs, parks, playgrounds and entertainment venues.
- any premises where children congregate including bus stops, café's, shops, and any other place where children are attracted,
- areas that are prone to issues of youths participating in anti-social behaviour, including such activities as graffiti/tagging, underage drinking, etc.
- recorded incidents of attempted underage gambling.
- have in place an age verification policy.

Matters relating to vulnerable adults, including:

- information held by the licensee regarding self-exclusions and incidences of underage gambling.
- gaming trends that may mirror days for financial payments such as pay days or benefit payments.
- arrangement for localised exchange of information regarding self-exclusions and gaming trends.
- proximity of premises which may be frequented by vulnerable people such as hospitals, residential care homes, medical facilities, doctor's surgeries, council housing offices, addiction clinics or help centres, places where alcohol or drug dependant people may congregate, etc.

Other issues that may be considered could include:

- matters of faith, including all religious or faith denominations including proximity to churches, mosques, temples or any other place of worship.

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

16. General points regarding Gaming Machines

16.1 Gaming machines are made available through a variety of permissions established by the granting of premises licences and permits. There are different [categories of machine](#) (the category will determine the level of stakes and prizes) and the number permitted to be made available for play by each operator is controlled by the licence or permit in question. For example, the allowance for an Adult Gaming Centre will differ from a Bingo premises. The council undertakes regular inspections of premises where licences and/or permits are in place to ensure that these requirements are complied with.

16.2 In view of the above, regardless of the permission involved, the council requires operators to:

- clearly display the classification (e.g. Category D) of each machine on the machine itself.
- Undertake consultation with the Licensing Authority in advance of applying screening and/or erection of booths to category B machines within licensed premises and where deemed necessary make a full premises licence variation application to the council when intending to apply screening and/or booting to machines within licensed premises. A copy of the updated local risk assessment must also be included within the application to evidence that any risks presented have been recognised and mitigated.
- Ensure that gaming machines situated in premises licensed to sell/ supply alcohol (authorised by way of notification of automatic entitlement and/or permit) are made available strictly in accordance with the Gambling Commission's code of practice with regards to gaming machines in alcohol-licensed premises.

The Licensing Authority will expect the holder of a Permit or Premises Licence to comply with the Codes of Practice issued by the Commission on the location of, and access to, such machines by children and young persons. [Section C - Gaming machines in clubs and premises with an alcohol licence](#).

The Licensing Authority recognises concerns about unlawfully sited gaming machines because they are:

- Provided in prohibited places such as takeaways and taxi offices.
- Provided without a Responsible permit.
- Provided from an unregistered supplier and/or are uncategorised.
- Known to have links with organised crime.

In circumstances where illegal machines are being provided, the following actions may be taken by the Licensing Authority:

- Initial enforcement, visit and verbal/written warning issued to remove the machines.
- Removal of the gaming machines in partnership with the Commission/ Police.

There are a variety of reasons why the provision of gaming machines may be illegal, and operators are advised to seek the advice of the Licensing Authority or the Gambling Commission before making them available. Where the Licensing Authority is

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uncertain of whether or not a machine is a gaming machine as defined under the Act, it will seek the advice of the Gambling Commission.

Where the Licensing Authority has concerns about the manufacture, supply, or repair of a gaming machine it will bring this to the attention of the Gambling Commission.

Gaming in Alcohol Licensed Premises

The Licensing Authority recognises that low level (exempt) gaming (e.g., bingo, poker and race nights) may take place in alcohol licensed premises. Exempt gaming being equal chance gaming that should be ancillary to the purposes of the premises. Further information can be found here: [Exempt gaming in pubs - Gambling Commission](#) and [Section B - Equal chance gaming in clubs and premises with an alcohol licence](#).

Where bingo is permitted in alcohol-licensed premises, this must be low turnover bingo only and applicants are expected to comply with any Codes of Practice [Section B - Equal chance gaming in clubs and premises with an alcohol licence](#) and advice issued by the Gambling Commission. High turnover bingo (where stakes and prizes exceed £2,000 in any 7-day period will require a Bingo Operating Licence from the Gambling Commission.

Where the Licensing Authority is suspicious that a licensee or club exceeds the prescribed limits, the Licensing Authority will inform the Gambling Commission accordingly.

No child shall be permitted to use a Category C gaming machines on the premises and that the holder of the Premises Licence must comply with any code of practice Responsible to the location and operation of gaming machines. [Section C - Gaming machines in clubs and premises with an alcohol licence - Gambling Commission](#)

Gaming in alcohol-licensed premises should therefore be supervised by the person in day-to-day management control of the premises (a person authorised by the Designated Premises Supervisor (DPS)). All gaming should comply with the Codes of Practice issued by the Gambling Commission. [Section C - Gaming machines in clubs and premises with an alcohol licence](#).

As there is likely to be limited regulatory scrutiny of gaming provided in these premises, the Premises Licence holder is considered fully responsible and must be aware of and adopt these Codes of Practice together with any subsequent guidance issued by the Gambling Commission and to ensure that all gaming in such premises is suitably managed.

Further information on Poker and gaming can be found here - <https://www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk/authorities/guide/page/section-b-equal-chance-gaming-in-clubs-and-premises-with-an-alcohol-licence>

Poker and race night toolkit - <https://www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk/authorities/guide/poker-toolkit>

PART B – Premises Licences: Consideration of Applications

1. General Principles

- 1.1 Premises Licences shall be subject to the requirements set out in the Gambling Act 2005 and regulations, as well as specific [Mandatory and Default Conditions](#) which shall be 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.

- 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 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 principles
- 1.3 It is appreciated that as per the Gambling Commission's Guidance to licensing authorities "moral objections to gambling are not a valid reason to reject applications for Premises Licences" (except as regards any 'no casino resolution' - see section on Casinos below) and also that unmet demand is not a criterion for a Licensing Authority.

Definition of "premises"

- 1.4 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.
- 1.5 The Gambling Commission states in its Guidance to Licensing Authorities 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". It goes on to add: "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."

Buildings divided into more than one premises

- 1.6 Part 7, paragraph 7.5 of the Gambling Commission's Guidance states that 'there is no reason in principle why a single building could not 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'. Examples are given of multiple unit premises, such as pleasure parks, tracks or shopping malls. It is also possible for licensed premises to be located next to each other, as long as there are no restrictions regarding direct access between these premises imposed on that category for gambling premises from its mandatory conditions. The Licensing Authority will follow this guidance.

- 1.7 It will be for the Licensing Authority to determine whether premises are genuinely separate, and not artificially created from that which is readily identifiable as a single premises.
- 1.8 Prior to making an application, applicants are encouraged to discuss with the Licensing Authority their premises configuration/layout and intended applications. In considering whether different areas of a building are genuinely separate premises, the Licensing Authority will take into account factors which may include: whether there are separate registrations for business rates in place for the premises, whether the premises are owned or operated by the same person and whether the premises are operated independently of each other.

Access to premises

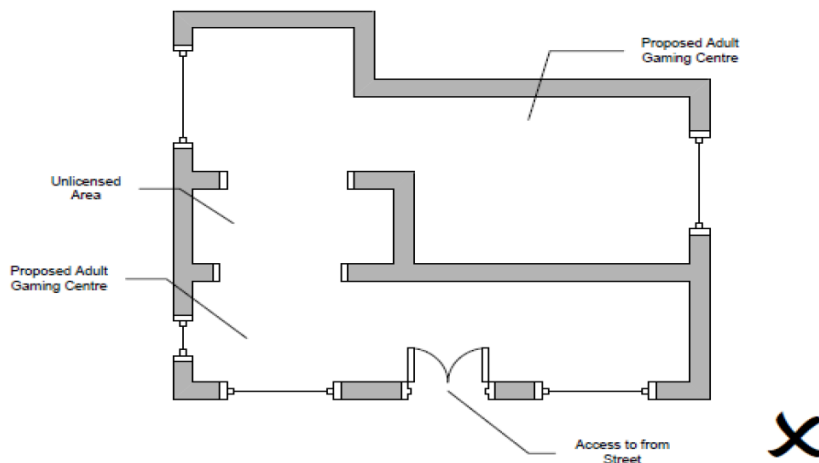
- 1.9 The Gambling Act 2005 (Mandatory and Default Conditions) Regulations 2007 restrict access to different types of licensed gambling premises. In considering proposals to divide a building into different premises, the Licensing Authority will have to be satisfied that proposals to divide buildings are compatible with the mandatory conditions which relate to access between premises.
- 1.10 The Commission Guidance at paragraph 7.22 states “there is no definition of ‘direct access’ in the Act or Regulations, but Licensing authorities may consider that there should be an area separating the premises concerned, for example a street or café, which the public go to for purposes other than gambling, for there to be no direct access”.
- 1.11 In particular, where premises are not accessed from the street, the Licensing Authority has sought to define the nature of the area which must separate licensed premises and through which the premises are accessed, so as to prevent direct access between premises in order to comply with the provisions of the Act and Regulations.
- 1.12 The Licensing Authority does not consider that provisions which prohibit direct access between licensed premises are satisfied where licensed premises are separated by an area created artificially within a building principally for members of the public attending the licensed premises, irrespective of whether this area is unlicensed or provides non-gambling facilities, for example refreshments or ATMs.
- 1.13 Where the Licensing Authority is satisfied that a building can be divided into separate premises and properly satisfy the statutory provisions, the Licensing Authority will expect applicants to ensure that:
 - Premises are configured so that children are not invited to participate in, have accidental access to, or closely observe gambling to which they are prohibited from taking part. 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

- There should be tangible and evident separation between premises. Adequate separation may be obtained by means of screening, walls, clear signage, Passive Infra- Red (PIR) alarms etc.
- Customers should be able to participate in the activity named on the premises licence in accordance with Social Responsibility Code 9 of the Codes of Practice.
- This is not an exhaustive list and the Licensing Authority will consider other aspects based on the merits of the application.

1.14 Applications to place two licensed premises in one premises with an unlicensed area separating them, (see Figure 1) will not meet this Policy because of the artificial nature of the premises, access, and likely use issues which will arise.

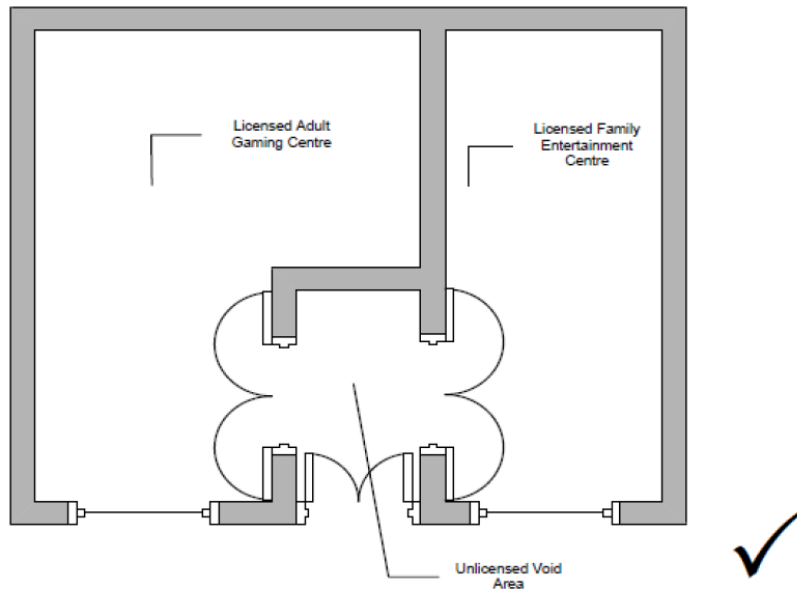
Figure 1



1.15 It is possible to have an unlicensed foyer area which separates one licensed premises from another if the foyer is accessed from the street. See Figure 2. The Licensing Authority would expect as a minimum that the area should be used for non-gaming purposes such as an information point, a coffee shop or similar but must not contain any gambling information or literature promoting gambling activities.

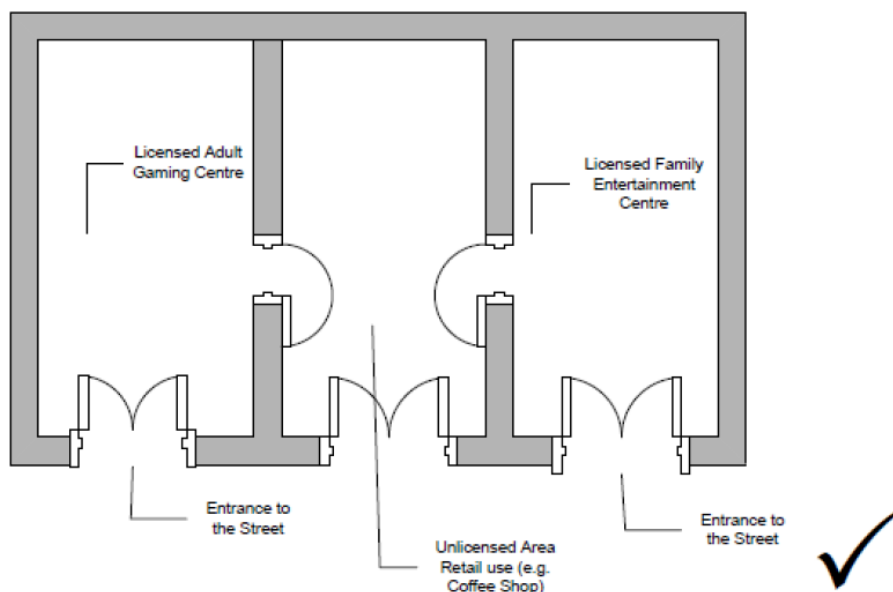
1.16 The size of the unlicensed area is a matter for each application but the Licensing Authority will not consider this configuration if the foyer is not of sufficient size to be a useable space.

Figure 2



- 1.17 It may also be acceptable if a premises is separated by another non-licensed premises that has access to both licensed premises from it. An example of this could be in the form of a coffee shop which has a main entrance to the street. The coffee shop may have access to an Adult Gaming Centre on one side and an entrance to a Family Entertainment Centre on the other side, see figure 3. Where a member of the public not using the gambling premises is likely to use the coffee shop, it may be considered that there is no direct access between the two licensed premises.

Figure 3



- 1.18 From the date that this revised Statement of Principles 2022 comes into force, any new application for any type of Gambling Premises Licence, will be expected to fully comply with the terms and conditions as set out above.

Existing licensed premises may continue to operate under the terms that have been granted by virtue of the licence that they currently hold, provided that the licensing objectives continue to be fully promoted at all times. Any application to vary however, will be subject to the full terms as outlined above.

1.19 The Council may consider the following questions as relevant factors to in its decision-making, depending on all the circumstances of the case:

- 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 any other gambling premises?

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

The Council will have regard to the Gambling Commission’s Guidance on relevant access provisions for each premises type

Premises	Access Provisions
Casinos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No customer must be able to access the premises directly from any other licensed gambling premises
Betting Shops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 unless that shop is itself a licensed betting premises.
Tracks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No customer should be able to access the premises directly from a casino or an adult gaming centre.
Bingo Premises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No customer must be able to access the premises directly from a casino, an adult gaming centre, or a betting premises, other than a track.
Family Entertainment Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No customer must be able to access the premises directly from a casino, an adult gaming centre or a betting premises, other than a track

1.21 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: -

Premises “Ready for Gambling”

1.22 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”.

1.23 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.

1.24 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.

1.25 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.

1.26 More detailed examples of the circumstances in which such a licence may be granted can be found in the Gambling Commission’s Guidance.

Location

- 1.27 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 decision making. As per the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities, this authority shall 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. *The authority will carefully consider applications for premises licences and whether there is a need for conditions to mitigate risks, in respect of certain kinds of gambling located very close to a school or a centre for those experiencing or at risk of gambling harm.* It should be noted that this statement does not preclude any application being made and each application shall be decided on its merits, with the onus upon the applicant showing how potential concerns can be overcome. The Licensing Authority does expect that issues in respect of a premises location are addressed in local risk assessments required for any applications for premises licences.

Planning

- 1.28 The Gambling Commission Guidance to Licensing Authorities states: -

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.

- 1.29 This authority will not take into account irrelevant matters as per the above guidance. In addition this authority notes the following extract from the Gambling Commission's Guidance: -
- 1.30 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. Those matters should be dealt with under relevant planning control and building regulation powers, and not form part of the consideration for the premises licence. Section 210 of the Gambling Act 2005 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 the law relating to planning or building.

Duplication with other Regulatory Regimes

- 1.31 This Licensing Authority shall seek to avoid any duplication with other statutory / regulatory systems where possible, including planning. This authority shall not consider whether a licence application is likely to be awarded planning permission or building regulations approval, in its consideration of it. It shall though, listen to, and consider carefully, any concerns about conditions, which cannot be met by licensees due to planning restrictions, should such a situation arise.
- 1.32 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.

Licensing Objectives

- 1.33 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.

Preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime.

- 1.34 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 shall consider carefully whether gambling premises are suitable to be located there and whether conditions may be suitable such as the provision of door supervisors.
- 1.35 The requirement for conditions might be determined by the operators own risk assessment.
- 1.36 The Authority recognise that there is not a clear line between nuisance and disorder. The guidance issued by the Gambling Commission indicates that in the context of gambling premises licences, licensing authorities should generally consider disorder as activity that is more serious and disruptive than mere nuisance. Factors to consider in determining whether a disturbance is serious enough to constitute disorder would include whether police assistance was required and how threatening the behaviour was to those who could see or hear it.

Ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way

- 1.37 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 shall 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 below.

Protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling

- 1.38 This Licensing Authority has noted the Gambling Commission's Guidance to licensing authorities states 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 shall 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.

- 1.39 This Licensing Authority is also aware of the Codes of Practice, which the Gambling Commission issues as regards this licensing objective, in relation to specific premises.
- 1.40 As regards the term “vulnerable persons” it is noted that the Gambling Commission does not seek to offer a definition but states that “it will 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 a mental impairment, alcohol or drugs.” This Licensing Authority shall consider this licensing objective on a case by case basis.
- 1.41 The Gambling Commission Guidance to Local Authorities sets out considerations that an operator must make in order to protect children and young people from accessing gambling premises.
- 1.42 The Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice ([LCCP](#)) prescribe how operators must prevent children from using age restricted gaming or gambling activities, particularly where gaming machines are present. In particular operators must ensure that: -
- all staff are trained,
 - that all customers are supervised when on gambling premises
 - procedures for identifying customers who are at risk of gambling related harm are in place.
- 1.43 The council will expect all operators to have policies and procedures in place as required by the LCCP codes on social responsibility. These should cover all aspects including in particular staff training records and self-exclusion records.
- 1.44 Further provisions with regard to self-exclusion and marketing are included in the social responsibility code. The council will take all conditions and codes into account when considering applications or performing enforcement activities.
- 1.45 Appendix B provides information for licence holders and their employees to help them report, to the relevant authorities, matters of concern that could relate to the safety of children and vulnerable persons, particularly as it relates to child sexual exploitation and trafficking.

Conditions

- 1.46 Gambling Premises Licences are subject to a series of mandatory and default conditions. Mandatory conditions made under Section 167 of the Act must be attached to premises licences, and default conditions made under Section 168 of the Act are attached unless the licensing authority decides to exclude them, using its powers under Section 169. In the vast majority of cases, these conditions will suffice. Any additional conditions attached to licences will be considered by way of a Licensing Sub Committee. Conditions will be proportionate and: -
- implemented 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.
- 1.47 Decisions upon individual conditions shall be made on a case by case basis, although there shall 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 shall also expect an applicant to offer his/her own suggestions as to way in which the licensing objectives can be met effectively.

- 1.48 This Licensing Authority shall 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.
- 1.49 This authority shall 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.
- 1.50 These considerations shall apply to premises including buildings where multiple Premises Licences are applicable.
- 1.51 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 shall 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.
- 1.52 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.

Door Supervisors

- 1.53 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 condition to this effect.
- 1.54 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 shall specifically have regard to the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from harm or being exploited by gambling and shall expect the applicant to satisfy the authority that there shall be sufficient measures to, for example, ensure that under 18 year olds do not have access to the premises.
- 2.2 This Licensing Authority shall 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.
 - 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.

- 2.3 The question of sub-division of such premises has been the subject of further Gambling Commission Guidance. This Licensing Authority will have regard to any relevant additional guidance that may be issued by the Gambling Commission in respect to such applications and any decision-making.
- 2.4 This Licensing Authority accepts that there must be no direct access between an adult gaming centre and any other premises licensed under the Act or premises with a family entertainment centre, club gaming, club machine or licensed premises gaming permit. For further information see Part B, Paragraph 1.9 – Access Provisions.

- 2.5 Where gambling facilities are provided at premises as a supplementary activity to the main purpose of the premises; e.g. motorway service areas and shopping malls the council will expect the gambling area to be clearly defined to ensure that customers are fully aware that they are making a choice to enter into the gambling premises and that the premises are adequately supervised at all times.
- 2.6 This Licensing Authority recognises that the design and layout of adult gaming centres will vary. It will have particular regard to the siting of age restricted gaming machines within each individual premises to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that staff properly monitor the use of these machines by children and young persons. This Licensing Authority reserves the right to request that gaming machines are re-positioned where circumstances demonstrate that it is appropriate to do so.
- 2.7 Factors to be taken into consideration will include the following: -
- CCTV;
 - Re-location of the machines;
 - Door buzzers;
 - Remote cut off switches;
 - Training provision;
 - Any other factor considered relevant.

3. (Licensed) Family Entertainment Centres

- 3.1 This Licensing Authority shall specifically have regard to the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from harm or being exploited by gambling. It shall expect the applicant to satisfy the authority, for example, that there shall be sufficient measures to ensure that under 18 year olds do not have access to the adult only gaming machine areas.
- 3.2 Where gambling facilities are provided at premises as a supplementary activity to the main purpose of the premises; e.g. motorway service areas and shopping malls, the council will expect the gambling area to be clearly defined to ensure that customers are fully aware that they are making a choice to enter into the gambling premises and that the premises are adequately supervised at all times.
- 3.3 This Licensing Authority may consider measures to meet the licensing objectives, however, appropriate measures / licence conditions may cover issues 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.

- 3.4 This Licensing Authority shall, as per the Gambling Commission's guidance, refer to the Commission's web-site 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 shall also make itself aware of any mandatory or default conditions on these Premises Licences, when they have been published.

4. Casinos

- 4.1 This authority has not passed a 'no casino' resolution under Section 166 of the Gambling Act 2005, 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 shall update this statement with details of that resolution. Any such decision will be made by Full Council.
- 4.2 Despite the fact that the council has not passed such a resolution, the council is currently not enabled by the Secretary of State (in accordance with regulations made under Section 175 of the Act) to grant a premises licence for a casino.

5 Bingo Premises

- 5.1 The Licensing Authority notes that the Gambling Commission Guidance states: -
- 5.2 "Licensing Authorities will 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 licensed area of that premises, and then apply for a new premises licence, or multiple new premises licences, with the aim of creating separate premises in that area. Essentially providing multiple licensed premises within a single building or site. Before issuing additional bingo premises licences, this authority will consider whether bingo can be played at each of those new premises."
- 5.3 Children and young people are allowed into bingo premises, however they are not permitted to participate in the 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.
- 5.4 Section 172(7), as amended provides that the holder of a bingo premises licence may 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 (exception for those premises in existence before 13 July 2011 which are entitled to make available eight category gaming machines or 20% of the total number of gaming machines, whichever is the greater). There are no restrictions on the number of category C or D machines that can be made available. Regulations state that category B machines at bingo premises should be restricted to sub-category B3 and B4 machines, but not B3A lottery machines.
- 5.5 Licensees must also ensure that the function along with the internal and/or external appearance of the premises are such that a customer can reasonably be expected to recognise that it is a premises licensed for the purposes of providing bingo facilities (Gambling Commission Social Responsibility Code Provision 9.1.2).

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.
- 6.2 This Licensing Authority recognises that the design and layout of betting premises (or any other premises including tracks) will vary so will have particular regard to the siting of age restricted gaming machines within each individual premises to ensure, that staff prevent the use of these machines by children and young persons. This Licensing Authority reserve the right to request that gaming machines are re-positioned where circumstances demonstrate that it is appropriate to do so.
- 6.3 Factors to be taken into consideration will include to following:
- CCTV;
 - Re-location of the machines;
 - Door buzzers;
 - Remote cut off switches;
 - Training provision;
 - Any other factor considered relevant.

7. Tracks

- 7.1 The Licensing Authority currently has no licensed tracks. Section 353 of the Act defines a track as a horse racecourse, greyhound track or other premises on any part of which a race or other sporting event takes place or is intended to take place. This means that land which has a number of uses, such as agricultural land, may meet the definition of a track and could be used, for example for point to point meetings.
- 7.2 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 shall 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.
- 7.3 This authority shall 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 shall 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.

7.4 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.

7.5 **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.

Some tracks will also hold an alcohol licence and as such they will be automatically entitled under Section 282 of the Act to two gaming machines of category C or D. This permission is activated by notifying the Licensing Authority and paying the required fee. If a track premises licence holder has both an alcohol licence and a pool betting operating licence, then they will be entitled to a total of six gaming machines (two via the alcohol licence and four via the operating licence).

7.6 **Self-Service Betting Terminals (SSBTs)** 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.

7.7 **Applications and plans** - The Gambling Act (section 151) 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.

7.8 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.

7.9 In the majority of cases, such as greyhound tracks, racecourses, football stadia and cricket grounds, defining the extent of boundaries may be assisted by reference to existing plans already submitted to obtain other permissions. These could include:

- the obtaining of a safety certificate under 'Safety at Sports Ground' legislation (this applies in respect of sports grounds with capacity to accommodate more than 10,000 spectators)
- the historic boundaries under previous legislation such as, the approval of tracks under Schedule 3 of the Betting, Gaming and Lotteries Act 1963

- 7.10 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. This Licensing Authority as per the Gambling Commission's Guidance will satisfy themselves that the plan provides sufficient information to enable them to assess an application.
- 7.11 As the plan forms part of the licence document, it also needs to be sufficiently flexible to ensure that a relatively small change in the premises layout would not require an operator to submit an application to vary the track premises licence. Only a significant change to the track layout would require a licence variation. For example, moving a category C gaming machine from one end of a bar that had been marked on the plan as a gaming machine area to another may not necessitate a full variation to a tracks premises licence, nor would the establishment of a new betting area at a racetrack, as neither of these events have any impact on the purpose of the licence or the conditions attached to it. However, relocating category C machines to entirely different parts of a track would generally need to be the subject of an application to vary the premises licence.

8. Vessels

- 8.1 Premises licences can be granted for passenger vessels. A vessel is defined as:
- anything (other than a seaplane or amphibious vehicle) designed or adapted for use on water
 - a hovercraft; or
 - anything, or part of any place, situated on or in water.
- 8.2 Premises licences for vessels will be accepted by the council only in relation to vessels that are usually moored or berthed within the North Devon area.

9 Travelling Fairs

- 9.1 The Licensing Authority has issued no permits for Travelling Fairs
- 9.2 Where category D machines and / or equal chance prize gaming without a permit is to be made available, this Licensing Authority will be responsible for deciding whether the gambling forms ancillary amusement.
- 9.3 The Licensing Authority shall also consider whether the applicant falls within the statutory definition of a travelling fair.
- 9.4 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 shall work with its neighbouring authorities to ensure that land, which crosses our boundaries, is monitored so that the statutory limits are not exceeded.

10 Provisional Statements

- 10.1 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.
- 10.2 Section 204 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.
- 10.3 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.
- 10.4 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.
- 10.5 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.
- 10.6 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.

11 Reviews

- 11.1 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 shall 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.
- 11.2 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.
- 11.3 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.
- 11.4 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.
- 11.5 The Licensing Authority must carry out the review as soon as possible after the 28 day period for making representations has passed.
- 11.6 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: -
- add, remove or amend a licence condition imposed by the licensing authority;
 - exclude a default condition imposed by the Secretary of State (e.g. 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.
- 11.7 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.
- 11.8 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.
- 11.9 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 Gambling Commission;
 - any person who made representations;
 - the chief officer of police or chief constable; and
 - Her Majesty's Commissioners for Revenue and Customs.

PART C – Permits/Temporary and Occasional Use Notices

1 Unlicensed Family Entertainment Centre

Gaming Machine Permits (Statement of Principles on Permits – Schedule 10 paragraph 7)

- 1.1 This Licensing Authority adopts this Statement of Principles for the purposes of clarifying the measures that it will expect applicants to demonstrate when applying for a permit for an unlicensed family entertainment centre, and for holders of existing permits. This will allow the council to better determine the suitability of the applicant and the premises for a permit, and provide a clearer expectation of the standards of operation that are required for permit holders. Licensing Authority Expectations on Compliance Inspections of Unlicensed Family Entertainment (UFEC) Premises are contained within this part also.
- 1.2 The term ‘unlicensed family entertainment centre’ (UFEC) is one defined in the Act and refers to a premises which provides category D gaming machines along with various other amusements such as computer games and penny-pushers. The premises is ‘unlicensed’ in that it does not require a premises licence but does require a permit to be able to provide its category D gaming machines. It should not be confused with a ‘licensed family entertainment centre’ which does require a premises licence because it contains both category C and D gaming machines.
- 1.3 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 shall be wholly or mainly used for making gaming machines available for use (Section 238).
- 1.4 At the time of the publication of this report North Devon has 19 UFECs which include a mixture of seafront arcades, holiday parks etc. UFECs are often located in the vicinity of bars, pubs, cabaret bars etc, and have a high proportion of children as customers, many of whom are not supervised by an adult.
- 1.5 The marketing of these premises is often targeted towards under 18’s and therefore may be a child’s first experience of gambling. Prizes range from 2 pence to £5 notes or sometimes soft toys or even prize tickets which can be accumulated and exchanged for a more high value prize.
- 1.6 Where there appears to be a concentration of children engaging in gambling activities, it is all the more important that the managers of UFEC premises are able to demonstrate that the three licensing objectives are being embraced. In particular licensing officers will seek to be entirely satisfied that premises embrace positive/innovative measures when ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way, and protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed and exploited by gambling. The Licensing Authority will assume this to include unsupervised children, 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 for example due to mental capacity, certain disabilities or substance abuse.
- 1.7 The council will only grant a UFEC gaming machine permit where it is satisfied

that the premises will be operated as a bonafide UFEC and if the Chief Officer of Police has been consulted on the application. In line with the Act, while the council cannot attach conditions to this type of permit, the council can refuse applications if they are not satisfied that the issues raised in this Statement of Principles have been addressed through the application.

- 1.8 Where gambling facilities are provided at premises as a supplementary activity to the main purpose of the premises; e.g. motorway service areas and shopping malls, the council will expect the gambling area to be clearly defined and in an area wholly or mainly used for making gaming machines for use, to ensure that customers are fully aware that they are making a choice to enter into the premises and that the premises are adequately supervised at all times.
- 1.9 Within this process the council will aim to grant the permit where the applicant is able to demonstrate that: -
- they are a fit and proper person to hold the permit;
 - they have considered and are proposing suitable measures to promote the licensing objectives; and
 - they have a legal right to occupy the premises to which the permit is sought.
- 1.10 The Licensing Authority will ask applicants to demonstrate:
- a full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes of the gambling that is permissible in UFECs
 - that the applicant has no relevant convictions (those that are set out in Schedule 7 of the Act)
 - that employees are trained to have a full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes.
- 1.11 When determining a permit, the Licensing Authority will have regard to the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities and although not required to, will have regard to the three Licensing Objectives.

Supporting Information and Documentation

- 1.12 As these premises particularly appeal to children and young persons, the Licensing Authority will give weight to child protection issues. It will expect applicants and permit holders to demonstrate that they and their staff have a full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes of the gambling permissible in UFECs and require the following supporting documents to be served with all UFEC gaming machine permit applications: -
- Proof of age (a certified copy or sight of an original birth certificate, a photo style driving licence, or passport – all applicants for these permits must be aged 18 or over).
 - Proof that the applicant has the right to occupy the premises. Acceptable evidence would be a copy of any lease, a copy of the property's deeds or a similar document.
 - A criminal record disclosure check (Basic Disclosure) from a recognised body dated within one calendar month of the date of the application being submitted to the Licensing Authority. This criminal record disclosure check will be used to ensure that the applicant has no relevant convictions (those that are set out in Schedule 7 of the Act). Basic Disclosures can be obtained from Disclosure Scotland. For further details call their helpline

number 0870 609 6006, or visit the website
<http://www.disclosurescotland.co.uk/>

- Where an applicant provides evidence that they have an Operating Licence and as a result have undergone rigorous checks by the Gambling Commission, then a criminal record disclosure check will not be required.
- Where an applicant is a company or organisation and does not hold an Operating Licence, then the proposed Manager responsible for the day to day running of the premises will be required to produce a criminal record disclosure check dated within one calendar month of the date of the application being submitted to the Licensing Authority.
- When a permit holder appoints a new manager responsible for the day to day running of the premises, that person will be required to produce a to the licensing authority in writing or via email (licensing@northdevon.gov.uk) a criminal record disclosure check dated within one calendar month of the appointment date.
- In the case of applications for a UFEC gaming machine permit evidence that the machines to be provided are or were supplied by a legitimate gambling machine supplier or manufacturer who holds a valid gaming machine technical operating licence issued by the Gambling Commission.
- A plan of the premises for which the permit is sought showing the following items:
 - (i) the boundary of the building with any external or internal walls, entrances and exits to the building and any internal doorways;
 - (ii) where any category D gaming machines are positioned and the particular type of machines to be provided (e.g. slot machines, penny-falls, cranes);
 - (iii) the positioning and types of any other amusement machines on the premises;
 - (iv) the location of any fixed or semi-fixed counters, booths or offices on the premises whereby staff monitor the customer floor area;
 - (v) the location of any ATM/cash machines or change machines;
 - (vi) the location of any fixed or temporary structures such as columns or pillars;
 - (vii) the location and height of any stages in the premises; any steps, stairs, elevators, balconies or lifts in the premises;
 - (viii) the location of any public toilets in the building.
 - (ix) The location of any other licensed premises, highlighting any restrictions on access (demonstrating that this is no access from a UFEC to an AGC by way of example).

Where practicable it is recommended that the plan should be drawn to a standard scale with a key showing the items mentioned above, at a scale of 1:100, in any event it must be clear and legible.

Child Protection Issues

- 1.13 The council will expect applicants and permit holders 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 council will assess these policies and procedures on their merits, and they should (depending on the particular

permit being applied for) include appropriate measures / training for staff relating to the following: -

- maintain contact details for any local schools and or the education authority so that any truant children can be reported;
- employ policies to address the problems associated with truant children who may attempt to gain access to the premises and gamble when they should be at school;
- employ policies to address any problems that may arise during seasonal periods where children may frequent the premises in greater numbers, such as half terms and summer holidays;
- maintain information at the premises of the term times of any local schools in the vicinity of the premises and also consider policies to ensure sufficient staffing levels during these times;
- display posters displaying the 'Child Line' phone number in discreet locations on the premises e.g. toilets;
- maintain an incident register of any problems that arise on the premises related to children such as children gambling excessively, truant children, children being unruly or young unaccompanied children entering the premises. (The register should be used to detect any trends which require attention by the management of the premises);
- ensure all young children are accompanied by a responsible adult;
- maintain policies to deal with any young children who enter the premises unaccompanied;
- the provision of satisfactory basic disclosure checks (criminal records checks) for all staff who will be working closely with children.

NB: Any supporting evidence of the above measures e.g. training manuals or other similar documents/written statements should be attached to the application.

Protection of Vulnerable Persons Issues

1.14 The council will expect the applicants and permit holders to show that there are policies and procedures in place to protect vulnerable persons. The council will assess these policies and procedures on their merits, however, they may (depending on the particular permit being applied for) include appropriate measures / training for staff relating to the following: -

- display Gamcare helpline stickers on all gaming machines;
 - display Gamcare posters in prominent locations on the premises;
 - training for staff members which focuses on building an employee's ability to maintain a sense of awareness of how much (e.g. how long) customers are gambling, as part of measures to detect persons who may be vulnerable;
 - consider appropriate positioning of ATM and change machines. (Including the display of Gamcare stickers on any such machines).
- NB: Any supporting evidence of the above measures e.g. training manuals or other similar documents/written statements should be attached to the application.

1.15 Appendix B provides information for licence holders and their employees to help them report, to the relevant authorities, matters of concern that could relate to the safety of children and vulnerable persons, particularly as it relates to child sexual exploitation and trafficking.

Other Miscellaneous Issues

- 1.16 Applicants and permit holders should also be mindful of the following possible control measures (depending on the particular permit being applied for) to minimise crime and disorder and the possibility of public nuisance: -
- maintain an effective CCTV system to monitor the interior and exterior of the premises;
 - keep the exterior of the premises clean and tidy;
 - ensure that external lighting is suitably positioned and operated so as not to cause nuisance to neighbouring or adjoining premises;
 - consider the design and layout of the outside of the premises to deter the congregation of children and youths.
- NB: Any supporting evidence of the above measures e.g. training manuals or other similar documents/written statements should be attached to the application.
- 1.17 Applicants for permits are advised to speak to Planning and Development Services of this Council before making a formal application to the Licensing Team. Planning and Development Services can be contacted at the above address.
- 1.18 This Statement of Principles applies to initial applications only and not to renewals. With regard to renewals, the Licensing Authority may refuse an application for renewal of a permit only on the grounds that an authorised local authority officer has been refused access to the premises without reasonable excuse, or that renewal would not be reasonably consistent with the pursuit of the Licensing Objectives or where there are public order issues.
- 1.19 Where an applicant fails to comply with the above requirements, the Licensing Authority may refuse the application. Where there is such a refusal, the Licensing Authority will notify the applicant of its intention to refuse and the reasons for the refusal. The applicant will then have an opportunity to make representations orally, in writing or both and will have a right of appeal against any decision made.
- 1.20 A permit holder may request to vary the plan of the premises held by the Licensing Authority, however, any variation must be first approved in writing.
- 1.21 The Licensing Authority encourages applicants and permit holders to consider adopting BACTA's voluntary Code of Practice for Amusement with Prizes Machines in Family Entertainment Centres and restrict under 18's from playing Category D Cash Fruit Machines within their venues. This Code of Practice promotes awareness of social responsibility, and acknowledges that proactive specific and appropriate commitment will be given to educating children and young persons, thereby minimising the potential for harm.
- 1.22 The Council also encourage premises to sign up to the British Amusement Catering Trade Association (BACTA) Voluntary [Code](#).
- 1.23 A guidance document in respect of the expectations of the district council in respect of compliance inspections follows:

Unlicensed Family Entertainment (UFEC) Premises

1. Officers shall expect to see staff wearing ID badges (and possibly uniforms as well) or other measures so that customers can easily identify them for assistance, guidance or gambling advice with the intention that these measures may reduce the chances of any ambiguity when gaming.
2. Officers shall expect to see badges that clearly identify supervisors or duty managers, particularly when the main manager is not actively supervising on the premises.
3. Officers shall expect to see gaming machines clearly defined for the customers (including children so that everyone can understand which are "Gaming Machines" and which are not (e.g. only 'Skill Machines'), this may include some enhanced signage.
4. Management may choose to separate the skill machines from the gaming machines when preparing signage to reduce any possible confusion between gambling and non-gambling machines, a positive initiative that may assist children or the vulnerable in their choices.
5. Officers shall expect to be able to interview employees who can confidently define and clearly understand which are 'Gaming Machines' and which are not (e.g. only 'Skill Machines'). Employees need to be fully conversant with the Gambling Act 2005 and familiar with their own premises 'Gambling Risk Assessment' (where applicable) which has been prepared by the UFEC premises.
6. Easily understandable information should be readily available to all players placing a stake to gamble, explaining the rules of the game and the probability of losing or winning.
7. Officers shall expect to see Social Responsibility Stickers/notices clearly displayed in a prominent position on all gaming machines at the point of play, to include category stickers/notices and also 'gamcare' stickers/notices.
8. Officers shall expect to be able to inspect the premises' written 'UFEC Gambling Risk Assessment' which shall include the measures management are taking in connection with the three Licensing Objectives and also compliance with the Council's Gambling Licensing Policy.
9. It is expected that the above Gambling Risk Assessment will be retained on the premises, be available for inspection purposes and available for employees to read, this is because employees need to be fully conversant with it.
10. Officers shall expect to see evidence of rigorous staff training on the key aspects surrounding the Gambling Act including regular refresher training for employees.
11. Officers shall expect to see staff training records retained on the premises and available for inspection purposes.
12. Officers shall expect staff training records to include training on various aspects but to include a section on 'truanting youngsters'. This will enhance the management social responsibility policy on how to deal with such incidents and highlight any links that may be formed with Social Services in such incidents.
13. Where gaming machines (including pushers and grab machines) are deployed management shall carefully consider the methods employed when displaying prizes that entice customers (particularly children/vulnerable persons) to gamble.

14. Where the higher value prizes are displayed in gaming machines (e.g. pushers) Officers and customers expect to see that the majority of these prizes are capable of being won, as opposed to simply being on display but out of reach as a true prize (e.g. lots of £5 notes taped onto the inside). This is to ensure children/vulnerable persons are not confused, and to ensure there is no ambiguity as to the number of prizes on offer when they place their stake into the gaming machine to gamble).
15. Where there are 'grabbers' (non-complex Category D gaming machines) deployed in a UFEC frequented by children it is important that management take extra measures (perhaps with signage) to explain that these are 'gaming machines' and not 'skill machines'. This is because children may think that all 'grabbers' are games of skill and this of course could be very misleading.
16. Officers shall expect to see staff training records which guide employees on management's Policy with regard to alcohol in a UFEC. A written policy shall be encouraged which clearly states the circumstances when customers may or may not enter with alcohol, to include any measures that may be taken to reduce the likelihood of anyone gambling whilst consuming alcohol or in the vicinity of children.
17. Where management determine that alcohol is not permitted to be taken into or consumed within the UFEC premises signage needs to be prominent to ensure customers observe the defined rules and understand any sanctions that may be impose (exclusion etc.)
18. Officers shall expect to see a balance of prizes on offer within the gaming machines, some may be aimed more at enticing adults and some may be aimed more at enticing children. This is to provide broad assurance that the business is not aimed wholly or primarily at enticing children/vulnerable to gamble.
19. Some gaming machines may have raised steps to enable very small children to reach the gaming slot for their coins others may not, this will need to be a considered decision made by the UFEC manager.
20. Officers shall expect to see measures within the UFEC premises that provide customers with the facility of a 'Self Exclusion Policy' and employees will need training on this.

(Alcohol) Licensed Premises Gaming Machine Permits (Schedule 13 Paragraph 4(1) Automatic Entitlement for Two 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. 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.

For the automatic entitlement of two machines, the Council expects compliance with the Gambling Commission's [Code](#) of Practice for machines in pubs, and for staff to understand the code, and that the premises meets social responsibility requirements around the location and supervision of machines. It is also expected that there is compliance with the Gambling Commission's [Code](#) of Practice on Equal Chance Gaming in Clubs and Premises with an Alcohol Licence, where they provide bingo, poker, bridge, whilst or other equal chance gaming.

Permit: Three or More Machines

2.2 If a premises wishes to have more than 2 machines, then it needs to apply for a permit. The Licensing Authority will consider that application based upon

- The requirements of the Act.
- The Licensing Objectives.
- Any guidance issued by the Gambling Commission.
- Any Code of Practice issued by the Gambling Commission [Pubs and clubs toolkit - Gambling Commission](#)
- The principles within this 'Statement of Principles'.
- Any other matters that the Licensing Authority considers relevant.

2.3 This Licensing Authority considers that "such matters" shall be decided on a case by case basis, but generally there shall be regard to the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling and may include:

- comments from Responsible Authorities;
- the percentage of gross turnover the gaming machines contribute to total gross turnover of the premises, and this should not be significant;
- the confidence the Licensing Authority has in the management of the premises.

2.4 Where no concerns exist with an application, this will ordinarily be dealt with by officers, however in certain cases (for example applications for large numbers of machines) applications may be referred to the Council's Licensing Sub-Committee for determination. Consultation will be undertaken surrounding these applications, both with the Police and the Gambling Commission.

2.5 Applicants should 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 shall 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 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 A plan must accompany applications, indicating where and what type, of gambling machines are to be provided. This plan may take the form of an amendment to the plan attached to the Premises Licence issued under the Licensing Act 2003.
- A plan of the premises for which the permit is sought showing the following items:
 - (x) the boundary of the building with any external or internal walls, entrances and exits to the building and any internal doorways;
 - (xi) where any category D gaming machines are positioned and the particular type of machines to be provided (e.g. slot machines, penny-falls, cranes);
 - (xii) the positioning and types of any other amusement machines on the premises;
 - (xiii) the location of any fixed or semi-fixed counters, booths or offices on the premises whereby staff monitor the customer floor area;
 - (xiv) the location of any ATM/cash machines or change machines;
 - (xv) the location of any fixed or temporary structures such as columns or pillars;
 - (xvi) the location and height of any stages in the premises; any steps, stairs, elevators, balconies or lifts in the premises;
 - (xvii) the location of any public toilets in the building.
- 2.8 Applicants should be aware that only those premises which have a 'bar' (servery) at which alcohol is sold for consumption on the premises will be eligible for a machine in the bar area of the premises. This means that premises such as restaurants and hairdressers, which do not have a bar for serving drinks or can only sell alcoholic drinks as an ancillary to food will not automatically qualify for two machines.
- 2.9 The Council expects that holders of permits will comply with the Gambling Commission's Code of Practice for machines in pubs, and for staff to understand the code, and that the premises meets social responsibility requirements around the location and supervision of machines. It is also expected that there is compliance with the Gambling Commission's Code of Practice on Equal Chance Gaming in Clubs and Premises with an Alcohol Licence, where they provide bingo, poker, bridge, whilst or other equal chance gaming.

Inspection and Compliance

- 2.10 Concerns have been expressed by some local authorities nationally in respect of the adequacy of the supervision arrangements for these machines in terms of the young and vulnerable. As such individuals with permits should be mindful of their obligations and the necessity to comply with the Gambling Commission's Gaming Machines in Alcohol Licensed Premises Code of Practice.
- 2.11 The provisions of this Code of Practice (available on the Gambling Commission's website www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk) form a condition of every permit, and cover features such as the location and operation of

machines; access to gambling by children and young persons; and self exclusion.

2.12 Upon inspection this authority will be monitor compliance with this Code.

3 Prize Gaming Permits – Statement of Principles on Permits - (Schedule 14 Para 8 (3))

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 propose to consider in determining the suitability of the applicant for a permit”.

Statement of Principles – Prize Gaming Permit

3.2 This licensing authority has adopted a Statement of Principles in accordance with paragraph 8 of Schedule 14 of the Act and they are for the purposes of clarifying the measures that the council will expect applicants to demonstrate when applying for a prize gaming permit. This will allow the council to better determine the suitability of the applicant and the premises for a permit.

3.3 Within this process the council will aim to grant the permit where the applicant is able to demonstrate that:

- they are a fit and proper person to hold the permit;
- they have considered and are proposing suitable measures to promote the licensing objectives; and
- they have a legal right to occupy the premises to which the permit is sought.

3.4 This Licensing Authority will expect the applicant to set out the types of gaming that he or she is intending to offer and that the applicant should be able to demonstrate:

- that they understand the limits to stakes and prizes that are set out in [The Gambling Act 2005 \(Limits on Prize Gaming\) Regulations 2009](#);
- that the gaming offered is within the law; and
- clear policies are in place that outline the steps to be taken to protect children from harm.

3.5 In making its decision on an application for a prize gaming 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)).

3.6 The measures suggested in this document should be read as guidance only and the council will be happy for applicants to suggest measures above and beyond those listed in the document and or to substitute measures as appropriate.

Prize gaming permits

3.7 Section 288 defines gaming as ‘prize gaming’ if the nature and size of the prize is not determined by the number of people playing or the amount paid for or

raised by the gaming. The operator will determine the prizes before play commences. Prize gaming can often be seen at seaside resorts in amusement arcades where a form of bingo is offered and the prizes are displayed.

- 3.8 A prize gaming permit is a permit issued by the council to authorise the provision of facilities for gaming with prizes on specified premises.
- 3.9 Applicants should be aware of the conditions in the Gambling Act 2005 with which prize gaming permit holders must comply. 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.
- 3.10 In line with the Act, while the council cannot attach conditions to this type of permit, the council can refuse applications if they are not satisfied that the issues raised in this “Statement of Principles” have been addressed through the application.

Supporting documents

- 3.11 The council will require the following supporting documents to be served with all prize gaming permit applications: -
- proof of age (a certified copy or sight of an original birth certificate, photo style driving licence, or passport – all applicants for these permits must be aged 18 or over);
 - proof that the applicant has the right to occupy the premises. Acceptable evidence would be a copy of any lease, a copy of the property’s deeds or a similar document;
 - the result of a criminal records basic disclosure [criminal conviction certificate] (the disclosure must have been issued within the previous month). This will be used to check that the applicant has no relevant convictions (those that are set out in Schedule 7 of the Act.) – Basic Disclosures can be obtained from the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS). For further details visit their website <https://www.gov.uk/request-copy-criminal-record>
 - A plan of the premises for which the permit is sought showing the following items:
 - (i) the boundary of the building with any external or internal walls, entrances and exits to the building and any internal doorways
 - (iii) The location where any prize gaming will take place (including any seating and tables) and the area where any prizes will be displayed
 - (iv) the positioning and types of any other amusement machines on the premises

- (v) the location of any fixed or semi-fixed counters, booths or offices on the premises whereby staff monitor the customer floor area
- (vi) the location of any ATM/cash machines or change machines
- (vii) the location of any fixed or temporary structures such as columns or pillars
- (viii) the location and height of any stages in the premises; any steps, stairs, elevators, balconies or lifts in the premises
- (ix) the location of any public toilets in the building

Unless otherwise agreed with the council, the plan should be drawn to a standard scale with a key showing the items mentioned above. The standard scale is 1:100.

Child protection issues

3.12 The council 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 (please see appendix B). The council will assess these policies and procedures on their merits, and they should (depending on the particular permit being applied for) include appropriate measures / training for staff relating to the following: -

- maintain contact details for any local schools and or the education authority so that any truant children can be reported;
- employ policies to address the problems associated with truant children who may attempt to gain access to the premises and gamble when they should be at school;
- employ policies to address any problems that may arise during seasonal periods where children may frequent the premises in greater numbers, such as half terms and summer holidays;
- maintain information at the premises of the term times of any local schools in the vicinity of the premises and also consider policies to ensure sufficient staffing levels during these times;
- display posters displaying the 'Child Line' phone number in discreet locations on the premises e.g. toilets;
- maintain an incident register of any problems that arise on the premises related to children such as children gambling excessively, truant children, children being unruly or young unaccompanied children entering the premises. (The register should be used to detect any trends which require attention by the management of the premises.);
- ensure all young children are accompanied by a responsible adult;
- maintain policies to deal with any young children who enter the premises unaccompanied;
- the provision of satisfactory basic disclosure checks (criminal records checks) for all staff who will be working closely with children.

NB: Any supporting evidence of the above measures e.g. training manuals or other similar documents/written statements should be attached to the application.

Protection of Vulnerable Persons Issues

3.13 The council will expect the applicant to show that there are policies and procedures in place to protect vulnerable persons. Applicants should refer to the section in the council's 'Statement of Licensing Policy under the Gambling Act 2005' to familiarise themselves with who the council considers vulnerable. The council will assess these policies and procedures on their merits, however, they may (depending on the particular permit being applied for) include appropriate measures / training for staff relating to the following: -

- display Gamcare helpline stickers on all gaming machines;
 - display Gamcare posters in prominent locations on the premises;
 - training for staff members which focuses on building an employee's ability to maintain a sense of awareness of how much (e.g. how long) customers are gambling, as part of measures to detect persons who may be vulnerable;
 - consider appropriate positioning of ATM and change machines (including the display of Gamcare stickers on any such machines).
- NB: Any supporting evidence of the above measures e.g. training manuals or other similar documents/written statements should be attached to the application.

Other miscellaneous issues

3.14 The applicant should also be mindful of the following possible control measures (depending on the particular permit being applied for) to minimise crime and disorder and the possibility of public nuisance: -

- maintain an effective CCTV system to monitor the interior and exterior of the premises;
- keep the exterior of the premises clean and tidy;
- ensure that external lighting is suitably positioned and operated so as not to cause nuisance to neighbouring or adjoining premises;
- consider the design and layout of the outside of the premises to deter the congregation of children and youths.

NB: Any supporting evidence of the above measures e.g. training manuals or other similar documents/written statements should be attached to the application.

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 or a Club Gaming Machines Permit.
- 4.2 Commercial clubs such as snooker clubs run on a profit basis may apply for a Club Machine Permit.
- 4.3 Each type of permit allows the provision of different types of gaming. The current limits can be found by visiting the Gambling Commission's website (www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk).
- 4.4 A non-commercial club must meet the following criteria to be considered a members' club:
- it must have at least 25 members;
 - it must be established and conducted wholly or mainly for purposes other than gaming (unless the gaming is permitted by separate regulations);
 - it must be permanent in nature;
 - it must not be established to make a commercial profit;
 - it must be controlled by its members equally.
- 4.5 Examples include working men's clubs, branches of Royal British Legion and clubs with political affiliations."
- 4.6 The Commission Guidance also notes that 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.
- 4.7 There is also a 'fast-track' procedure available under the Gambling Act 2005 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".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 by regulations under s266 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."

- 4.8 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.
- 4.9 The Licensing Authority will need to satisfy itself that the club meets the requirements of the Gambling Act 2005 to hold a club gaming permit. In order to do this, it may require proof of additional information from the operator such as:
- Whether there a list of committee members and evidence of their election by the club members?
 - Which members hold the position of Chair, Secretary and Treasurer?
 - Whether there are any minutes of previous meetings (where appropriate)?
 - Is the primary activity of the club something other than gaming?
 - Are the club's profits retained solely for the benefit of the club's members?
 - Are there 25 or more members?
 - Do guest arrangements link each guest to a member?
 - Are there annual club accounts available for more than one year?
 - Are children permitted in the club?
 - Does the club have a constitution and can it provide evidence that the constitution was approved by members of the club?
 - Is the 48 hour rule being applied for membership and being granted admission being adhered to.
- 4.10 When examining a club's constitution (where available), the Licensing Authority would expect to see evidence such as:
- Who makes commercial decisions on behalf of the club?
 - What are the aims of the club?
 - Are there shareholders or members (shareholders indicate a business venture rather than a non-profit making club)?
 - Can people join with a temporary membership?
 - What is the usual duration of membership?
 - Is there a provision for the election of officers?
- 4.11 Aside from bridge and whist clubs, clubs may not be established wholly or mainly for the purposes of gaming. The Licensing Authority will consider such factors as:
- How many nights a week gaming is provided;
 - How the gaming is advertised;
 - What stakes and prizes are offered;
 - Whether there is evidence of leagues with weekly, monthly or annual winners;
 - Whether there is evidence of members who do not participate in gaming;
 - Whether there are teaching sessions to promote gaming such as poker;
 - Where there is a tie-in with other clubs offering gaming through tournaments and leagues;
 - Whether there is sponsorship by gaming organisations;
 - Whether participation fees are within limits.
- 4.12 The forty eight hour membership rule is not required for commercial clubs.

5 Temporary Use Notices (TUN)

- 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 Local 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".
- 5.5 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.
- 5.6 Certain restrictions exist in relation to a TUN, which are:
- It can only be used to offer gambling of a form authorised by the operator's operating licence.
 - gambling under a TUN may only be made available on a maximum of 21 days in any 12 month period for any or all of a named set of premises.
 - It can only be used to permit the provision of facilities for equal chance gaming, and where the gaming in each tournament is intended to produce a single overall winner.
 - gaming machines may not be made available under a TUN.
- 5.7 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 (OUN)

- 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 consider the definition of a 'track' and whether the applicant is permitted to serve the notice.

7 Private and Non-Commercial Gaming and Betting

- 7.1 The Licensing Authority has no role to play in relation to private and non-commercial gaming, and therefore there are no policy considerations in issue. Those wishing to gain more advice should go to www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk.

8 Small Society Lotteries

- 8.1 Under the gambling Act 2005, a lottery is unlawful unless it runs under an operating licence or is an exempt lottery. Promoting or facilitating a lottery will fall into two categories: -

- Licensed lotteries (requiring an operating licence from the Gambling Commission).
- Exempt lotteries (including small society lotteries registered with North Devon Council).

- 8.2 Exempt lotteries are lotteries permitted to run without a licence from the Gambling Commission and are defined as:

- Small society lotteries;
- Incidental non-commercial lotteries;
- Private lotteries;
- Private society lotteries;
- Work lotteries;
- Residents' lotteries;
- Customers' lotteries.

- 8.3 North Devon Council will register and administer small society lotteries as defined under the Act. Advice regarding small society lotteries and the definitions of the above exempt lotteries is available from the Gambling Commission website: <http://www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk>

- 8.4 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.

Appendix A- Glossary of Terms

The following comprises a glossary of terminology used within the statement of licensing principles Terms defined within the statement itself, or at length in the Gambling Act 2005, have not been included.

- **Adult Gaming Centre**
A premises where the provision of Category B, C and D gaming machine facilities for adult customers is authorised by the Licensing Authority.
- **Betting Machine**
A machine that accepts bets on live events, such as horse racing, as a substitute for placing bets over the counter.
- **Betting Premises**
Premises where the provision of betting facilities is authorised by the Licensing Authority.
- **Bingo Premises**
Premises authorised by the Licensing Authority where bingo, either cash or prize bingo, may take place.
- **Casino Premises**
Premises authorised by the Licensing Authority where persons are given an opportunity to participate in casino games i.e. games of chance, which are not equal chance gaming.
- **Children**
Means individuals who are less than 16 years old.
- **Club Gaming Permit**
Permit issued by the Licensing Authority that authorises the provision of games of chance and gaming machines on premises from which a members club operates.
- **Club Machine Permit**
Permit issued by the Licensing Authority which authorises a club to have up to three gaming machines on the premises.
- **Family Entertainment Centre**
Premises where the provision of Category C and D gaming machines is authorised by the Licensing Authority.
- **Gambling Commission**
The newly-created body which will regulate all commercial gambling in Great Britain when the 2005 Act is fully in force.
- **Gaming Machine**
A machine that is designed or adapted for use by people to gamble. Such machines are classified in 4 categories, A, B, C and D. Category D has the lowest level of charge and prizes, whilst the other categories increase in value up to Category A, which has no limits to charges or prizes.
- **Gaming Machine Permit**
Permit issued by the Licensing Authority regulating the operation of gambling machines.
- **Licensing Committee**
The committee that has been established by the Licensing Authority to discharge its licensing functions under the Gambling Act 2005.
- **Licensing service Lead**
The Officer appointed by the Licensing Authority to carry out functions and duties delegated by the Licensing Authority.

- **(Alcohol) Licensed Premises Gaming Machine Permit**
Permit issued by Licensing Authority allowing more than two Category C or D gaming machines to be used on Alcohol-licensed premises.
- **Occasional Use Notice**
A notice which permits betting on a track on eight days or less in any calendar year without the need for a premises licence.
- **Operating Licence**
A licence issued by the Gambling Commission to an individual who, or a company, which provides facilities for certain types of gambling.
- **Personal Licence**
A licence issued to an individual by the Gambling Commission, authorising the holder to perform a specified management office or specified operational function in connection with the provision of facilities for gambling.
- **Premises Licence**
A licence issued by the Licensing Authority that authorises the provision of gambling facilities on specified premises.
- **Prize Gaming**
Gaming is prize gaming if the nature and size of the prize is not determined by the number of people playing or the amount paid for or raised by the gaming.
- **Prize Gaming Permit**
A permit issued by the Licensing Authority to authorise the provision of facilities for gaming with prizes on specified premises.
- **Provisional Statement**
An authorisation issued by the Licensing Authority where the applicant expects premises to be constructed or altered in accordance with plans submitted, or expects to acquire a right to occupy the premises.
- **Regulatory Compliance Code**
Code of practice issued by the Government to ensure that regulatory best practice is adopted and carried out by regulators.
- **Relevant Representation**
A representation received from a responsible authority or an interested party that relates to the licensing objectives, or that raises issues under this statement, the Gambling Commission's Guidance or codes of practice.
- **Review**
The process by which a Licensing Authority may, either of its own volition or on the request of a third party, determine whether any action should be taken in relation to the operation of a premises licence.
- **Temporary Use Notice**
A notice which permits 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.
- **Track**
Sites (such as a horse racecourse or dog track) where races or other sporting events take place.
- **Young Person**
means individuals who are aged less than 18 years old and 16 years and over.

Appendix B

Child sexual exploitation and trafficking of children and young people

This council is helping to tackle child sexual exploitation and trafficking by working together with key partners particularly the Devon and Cornwall Police and Devon Safeguarding Children Board.

Through agencies working together and sharing information, we aim to identify and prevent sexual exploitation, disrupt the activities of perpetrators, protect children and young people and prosecute perpetrators of sexual exploitation. Sharing information with the Devon and Cornwall Police and Devon Safeguarding Children Safeguarding Board helps to protect young people from harm. Safeguarding children and young people is everyone's business and everyone's responsibility.

Child sexual exploitation is a crime that can affect any child, anytime, anywhere – regardless of their social or ethnic background.

Sexual exploitation of children and young people involves exploitative situations, contexts and relationships where young people (or a third person or persons) receive something, e.g. food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, affection, gifts, money, etc. as a result of them performing, and/or another or others performing on them, sexual activities. Violence, coercion and intimidation are commonly involved in such exploitative relationships.

Child sexual exploitation involves perpetrators grooming youngsters and using their powers to sexually abuse them. Sexual exploitation of children and young people can take many forms, whether it occurs through a seemingly 'consensual' relationship with an older boyfriend, or a young person having sex in return for attention, gifts, alcohol or cigarettes.

How gambling premises licence and permit holders and their employees can help tackle child sexual exploitation

Gambling establishment licence and permit holders and their employees are in a good position to help identify victims of sexual exploitation because, through the operation of certain gambling activities, licence and permit holders and their employees regularly come into contact with children, young and vulnerable people. This means that licence and permit holders and their employees are in an ideal position to help protect young and vulnerable people.

In particular, licence and permit holders and their employees should ask themselves the following questions when they see young and vulnerable people in their gambling premises:

- Do any of your customers appear to be under 18 years old?
- Are they with a much older person and appear to be in a relationship?
- Do you think that they are under the influence of alcohol or drugs?
- Are children/young people being brought regularly to your premises by older people? If so, ask yourself why?

If you have reason to suspect that a child is being abused or at risk of abuse it is your responsibility to report your concerns to and share information with the Police (Tel: 101) and Devon Safeguarding Children Partnership. (Tel: 0345 155 1071).



North Devon Council

Report Date: Tuesday, 9 April 2024

Topic: Alternative Arrangements for the Appointment of Sub-Committees

Report by: Corporate and Community Services Officer

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. This report considers the alternative arrangements for the appointment of Sub-Committees to support the Committee in its work.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

2.1. That the Committee appoint five Sub-Committees each with three Members with the delegated powers as to be detailed in Appendix A of this report.

2.2. That alternative arrangements be made for the appointment of Members of the Sub-Committees of the Licensing Committee in accordance with the powers set out in S17 of the Housing And Local Government Act 1989 and the provisions of the Local Government (Committees And Political Groups) Regulations 1990;

2.3. That the alternative arrangements provide that the membership of the Sub-Committees of the Licensing Committee be not politically balanced;

2.4. That appointment of Chairs of Sub-Committees be appointed on the day of the meeting; and

2.5. That the appointed Sub-Committees be restricted in that they may not further delegate any of their powers to an officer of the Council or any other body.

3. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1. To establish the working practices for the Licensing and Community Safety Committee under the Licensing Act 2003 and other Licensing regimes.

4. REPORT

4.1. The Licensing Committee has operated through a series of Sub-Committees appointed with delegated powers as set out in Appendix A.

4.2. The Licensing and Community Safety Committee adopted the following last year:

(a) "that alternative arrangements be made for the appointment of Members of the Sub-Committees of the Licensing and Community Safety Committee in accordance with the powers set out in S17 of the Housing and Local Government Act 1989 and the provisions of Local Government (Committees and Political Groups) Regulations 1990"; and

(b) "That the alternative arrangements provided that the membership of the Sub-Committees for administration of the Licensing and Community Safety Committee be not politically balanced."



4.3. The Committee is requested to consider a similar resolution to apply to the appointment of Sub-Committees for administration of the Licensing Act 2003.

4.4. Proposed membership of the Sub-Committees can be seen at Appendix B of this report.

4.4. Should the Committee pass such a resolution it is recommended that five Sub-Committees of three Members be appointed in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Should such a resolution be not made, then the Sub-Committees must be politically balanced.

5. RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

5.1. The implementation of the recommendations of this report will have no significant financial or officer cost implications.

6. EQUALITIES ASSESSMENT

6.1. There are not any equalities implications anticipated as a result of this report.

6.2. The conduct of hearings by the Committee and any of its Sub-Committees will be in accordance with all provisions of human rights and natural justice.

7. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

7.1. There are no environmental implications arising from your proposals.

8. CORPORATE PRIORITIES

8.1. What impact, positive or negative, does the subject of this report have on:

8.1.1. The commercialisation agenda: n/a

8.1.2. Improving customer focus and/or n/a

8.1.3. Regeneration or economic development n/a

9. CONSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT

9.1. The decision in respect of the recommendations in this report can be made by this Committee pursuant to delegated powers provided in Part 3 Annex 1 paragraph 4.

10. STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY

This report contains no confidential information or exempt information under the provisions of Schedule 12A of 1972 Act.

11. BACKGROUND PAPERS

The following background papers were used in the preparation of this report: (The background papers are available for inspection and kept by the author of the report).

NDC Constitution May 2019 v9



12. STATEMENT OF INTERNAL ADVICE

The author (below) confirms that advice has been taken from all appropriate Councillors and Officers: Aurienna Dunbrook, Corporate and Community Services Officer

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APPENDIX A

LICENSING AND COMMUNITY SAFETY COMMITTEE

APPOINTMENT OF SUB-COMMITTEES

1. That each Sub-Committee be delegated power:

To consider any appeals against the decision of officers in relation to any of the matters covered by paragraphs (a) and (b) of Part 3, Annex 1 (4), of the Constitution as detailed below:

- (a) Licensing Authority functions under Licensing Act 2003 and the Gambling Act 2005.
- (b) Other licensing matters as set out in Part B of Schedule 1 to the 2000 Regulations.

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APPENDIX B

PROPOSED MEMBERSHIP OF THE LICENSING SUB-COMMITTEES

Sub-Committee A

Councillors Cann, Haworth-Booth and Jusef

Sub-Committee B

Councillors Lethaby, Maskell and York

Sub-Committee C

Councillors Denton, Hunt and Quinn

Sub-Committee D

Councillors Milton, Norman and Renshaw

Sub-Committee E

Councillors Biederman, Whitehead and Williams

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