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Gambling Act 2005

Gambling Policy Statement

January 2016



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Foreword

It is just over eight years since the Gambling Act came into force and responsibility for Gambling premises moved from the Magistrates' Court to the Council.

The Act has three key objectives in relation to gambling, to ensure it is fair, crime free and children and vulnerable persons are protected. Local Authorities have responsibility for Betting, Casino and Bingo premises as well as premises with gaming machines and small society lotteries.

This document is a formal statement of the Policy adopted by Thanet District Council, setting out how it will secure the 'licensing objectives'. The Policy takes into consideration the latest Guidance issued by the Gambling Commission.

I hope that those in the licensed trade, and other interested parties, will find the Policy an essential document.

Philip Bensted
Regulatory Services Manager
January 2016

1. The Licensing Objectives

In exercising most of their functions under the Gambling Act 2005, licensing authorities must have regard to the licensing objectives as set out in section 1 of the Act. The licensing objectives are:

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

Licensing Authorities will aim to permit the use of premises for gambling as set out in Section 153 of the Act.

2. Introduction

Thanet District Council is situated in the County of Kent, which contains 12 District Councils and 1 Unitary Authority in total. Each is represented on the Kent & Medway Regulatory Licensing Steering Group (K&MRLStGp) whose role includes the identification of issues on which a consistent countywide approach is considered essential and the formulation of recommended policy that establishes a minimum standard on these identified issues.

This policy has been formulated by the K&MRLStGp.

Thanet District Council area has a population of approximately 130,000 making it one of the largest in the County in terms of population. In terms of area it is one of the smallest, covering 40 square miles. Thanet contains the towns of Margate, Ramsgate and Broadstairs. The population is mainly resident in the towns with a spread around the whole coast. There is a rural hinterland.

The areas are shown in the map below:-

Thanet District Council - Draft Gambling Act 2005 Gambling Policy Statement January 2016

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

In determining its policy the licensing authority must have regard to the Guidance and will give appropriate weight to the views of those it has consulted.

Thanet District Council consulted widely on this policy statement before finalising and publishing it. A list of the persons consulted and responses is provided at appendix 5.

The Gambling Act requires that the following parties be consulted by Licensing Authorities:

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

The list of persons consulted when preparing this Policy statement is deliberately wide. The list of persons this authority consulted can be found at appendix 5.

The consultation took place between the 23rd July and 15th October 2015.

The full list of comments made, the consideration of them by the Council and the reasons given for decisions made in drafting the policy following consultation, is available by request to: Licensing Department, Thanet District Council, PO Box 9, Cecil Street, Margate CT9 1XZ, 01843 577432.

The policy was approved at a meeting of the Full Council on the 3rd December 2015 and was published via our website on www.thanet.gov.uk. Copies have been placed in the public libraries of the area as well as being available in the principal Council Offices. Should you have any comments as regards this policy statement please send them via email or letter to the following contact:

Name: Philip Bensted, Regulatory Services Manager
Address: Licensing Department, PO Box 9, Cecil Street, Margate CT9 1XZ
Email: philip.bensted@thanet.gov.uk

This policy statement will not override the right of any person to make an application, make representations about an application, or apply for a review of a licence. Each application or representation will be considered on its own merits and according to the statutory requirements of the Gambling Act 2005 and the Guidance issued by the Gambling Commission (the Guidance).

3. Declaration

In producing this final licensing policy statement, this licensing authority declares that it has had regard to the licensing objectives of the Gambling Act 2005, the Guidance, and any responses from those consulted on the policy statement.

4. Casinos

No Casinos resolution – Section 166 of the Gambling Act 2005 gives a Licensing Authority the ability to resolve not to issue casino premises licences. This licensing authority has **not** passed a ‘no casino’ resolution. Should this licensing authority decide in the future to pass such a resolution, it will update this policy statement with details of that resolution.

5. Functions – This table shows which functions local authorities are responsible for under the Act.

	Function
Be responsible for the licensing of premises where gambling activities are to take place by issuing <i>Premises Licences</i>	Issue <i>Provisional Statements</i>
Regulate <i>members' clubs</i> and <i>miners' welfare institutes</i> who wish to undertake certain gaming activities via issuing Club Gaming Permits and/or Club Machine Permits	Issue <i>Club Machine Permits to Commercial Clubs</i>
Grant permits for the use of certain lower stake gaming machines at <i>unlicensed Family Entertainment Centres</i>	Receive notifications from alcohol licensed premises (under the Licensing Act 2003) of the use of two or fewer gaming machines
Grant <i>Licensed Premises Gaming Machine Permits</i> for premises licensed to sell/supply alcohol for consumption on the licensed premises, under the Licensing Act 2003, where more than two machines are required	Register <i>small society lotteries</i> below prescribed thresholds
Issue <i>Prize Gaming Permits</i>	Receive and Endorse <i>Temporary Use Notices</i>
Receive <i>Occasional Use Notices</i>	Provide information to the Gambling Commission regarding details of licences issued (see section above on ‘information exchange’)
Maintain registers of the permits and licences that are issued under these functions	

Please Note:

The Gambling Commission functions are listed on page 22.

The Licensing Authority is not responsible for remote gambling.

Concerns about manufacture, supply or repair of gaming machines will not be dealt with by the licensing authority but will be notified to the Gambling Commission.

6. Responsible Authorities

In exercising this licensing authority's powers under Section 157(h) of the Act to designate, in writing, a body which is competent to advise the authority about the protection of children from harm, the following principles have been applied:

- the need for the body to be responsible for an area covering the whole of the licensing authority's area
- the need for the body to be answerable to democratically elected persons, rather than any particular vested interest group etc

In accordance with the Gambling Commission's Guidance for local authorities this authority designates the following for this purpose:

Kent Social Services
Brenchley House
County Hall
Maidstone
Kent ME14 1RF

The contact details of all the Responsible Bodies under the Gambling Act 2005 are available via the Council's website at: www.thanet.gov.uk

7. Interested Parties

Interested parties can make representations about licence applications, or apply for a review of an existing licence. These parties are defined in the Gambling Act 2005 as someone who, in the opinion of the licensing authority which issues the licence or to which the application is made, -

- a) lives sufficiently close to the premises to be likely to be affected by the authorised activities,
- b) has business interests that might be affected by the authorised activities, or
- c) represents persons who satisfy paragraph (a) or (b).

The licensing authority is required by regulations to state the principles it will apply in exercising its powers under the Gambling Act 2005 to determine whether a person is an interested party. The principles are:

Each case will be decided upon its merits. This authority will not apply a rigid rule to its decision-making. It will however consider the following matters as recommended by the Guidance to local authorities:

- the size of the premises
- the nature of the premises
- the distance of the premises from the location of the person making the representation
- the potential impact of the premises (number of customers, routes likely to be taken by those visiting the establishment); and

- the nature of the complainant. (not the personal characteristics of the complainant but the interests of the complainant, which may be relevant to the distance from the premises. For example, it could be reasonable for an authority to conclude that “sufficiently close to be likely to be affected” could have a different meaning for (a) a private resident (b) a residential school for children with truanting problems and (c) residential hostel for vulnerable adults).
- the catchment area of the premises (i.e. how far people travel to visit); and
- whether the person making the representation has business interests in that catchment area, that might be affected.

The Gambling Commission has emphasised to licensing authorities, that ‘demand’ cannot be a factor in decisions.

Guidance also states that moral objections to gambling are not a valid reason to reject applications for premises licences. This is because such objections do not relate to the licensing objectives (Guidance to Licensing Authorities Para 5.34).

The Gambling Commission has also recommended that the licensing authority state that interested parties include trade associations and trade unions, and residents and tenants' associations. This authority will not however generally view these bodies as interested parties unless they have a member who can be classed as one under the terms of the Gambling Act 2005 i.e. lives sufficiently close to the premises to be likely to be affected by the authorised activities.

Interested parties can be represented by other persons such as Ward Councillors, Councillors for the Division, MP's etc. Councillors who are part of the Licensing Committee dealing with the licence may not be able to represent an interested party. They may recommend another councillor who may help. If an interested party needs advice on this matter he should contact the Council's Democratic Services section at Thanet District Council.

8. Exchange of Information

In holding and exchanging information with other bodies during the exercise of its functions under the Act the licensing authority will act in accordance with the provisions of the Act , the Data Protection principles as set out in the Data Protection Act 1998 and its duties under the Freedom of Information Act 2000.

The licensing authority will have 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.

9. Enforcement

The Kent & Medway Licensing Steering Group has formulated an Enforcement Protocol which each Licensing Authority and Responsible Authority has agreed. The purpose of this protocol is to facilitate co-operation and co-ordination between enforcement agencies in pursuance of both the Gambling Act 2005 and the Licensing Act 2003. It will underpin the mutual operational support required to tackle licensing issues.

In accordance with the Guidance this licensing authority will endeavour to avoid duplication with other regulatory regimes so far as possible.

This licensing authority will also, as recommended in the Guidance, adopt a risk-based inspection programme.

Licensing authorities are required by regulation under the Gambling Act 2005 to state the principles to be applied by the authority in exercising the functions under Part 15 of the Act with respect to the inspection of premises; and the powers under section 346 of the Act to institute criminal proceedings in respect of the offences specified.

This licensing authority's principles are that:

It will be guided by the Guidance and will endeavour to be:

- Proportionate: regulators should only intervene when necessary: remedies should be appropriate to the risk posed, and costs identified and minimised;
- Accountable: regulators must be able to justify decisions, and be subject to public scrutiny;
- Consistent: rules and standards must be joined up and implemented fairly;
- Transparent: regulators should be open, and keep regulations simple and user friendly; and
- Targeted: regulation should be focused on the problem, and minimise side effects

The main enforcement and compliance role for this licensing authority in terms of the Gambling Act 2005 will be to ensure compliance with the Premises Licences and other permissions, which it authorises.

The Gambling Commission will be the enforcement body for the Operator and Personal Licences. The Gambling Commission will be responsible for compliance as regards unlicensed premises.

Philip Bensted
Regulatory Services Manager
January 2016

Introduction

Appendix 1

The Gambling Commission's Guidance for licensing authorities states the following. The paragraphs below endeavour to meet this request:

"The statement of policy should set out what factors it is likely to take into account when considering applications for premises licences, permits and other permissions and when determining whether to review a licence. This may be informed by the licensing authority's local area profile and will include considerations such as the proximity of gambling premises to schools and vulnerable adult centres, or to residential areas where there may be a high concentration of families with children. Although the statement of policy should identify the factors to be considered, it should be clear that each application or review will be decided on its merits. Importantly, if an applicant for a premises licence can show how risks to the licensing objectives can be mitigated, the licensing authority will need to take that into account in its decision making "(6.33 and 6.34)

Permits

(i) Unlicensed Family Entertainment Centre gaming machine permits (Statement of Principles on Permits - Schedule 10 paragraph 7)

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.

The Gambling Act 2005 states that a licensing authority may prepare a statement of principles that they propose to consider in determining the suitability of an applicant for a permit and in preparing this statement, and/or considering applications, it need not (but may) have regard to the licensing objectives and shall have regard to any relevant guidance issued by the Commission under section 25.

It should be noted that a licensing authority cannot attach conditions to this type of permit and that the "statement of principles" only applies to initial applications and not to renewals.

For initial applications, the Licensing Authority does not have to have regard to the licensing objectives but does need to have regard to any Gambling Commission guidance.

Guidance for local authorities states: "a licensing authority may include a statement of principles that it proposes to apply when exercising its functions in considering applications for permits. In particular it may want to set out the matters that it will take into account in determining the suitability of the applicant. Given that the premises is likely to appeal particularly to children and young persons, licensing authorities may wish to give weight to matters relating to protection of children from being harmed or exploited by gambling and to ensure that staff supervision adequately reflects the level of risk to this group." (24.8)

The Guidance also states: "An application for a permit may be granted only if the licensing authority is satisfied that the premises will be used as an unlicensed FEC, and if the chief officer of police has been consulted on the application. In considering the application, the licensing authority shall have regard to this guidance and may have regard to the licensing objectives. The licensing authority may also consider asking applicants to demonstrate:

- a full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes of the gambling that is permissible in unlicensed FECs;
- that the applicant has no relevant convictions (those that are set out in Schedule 7 of the Act);
- that employees are trained to have a full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes." (24.9)

This licensing authority adopted a statement of principles which is at Appendix 6.

With regard to renewals of these permits, 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 pursuit of the licensing objectives.

(ii) (Alcohol) Licensed premises gaming machine permits – (Schedule 13 Para 4(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

If a premises wishes to have more than 2 machines, then it needs to apply for a permit and the licensing authority must consider that application based upon the licensing objectives, any guidance issued by the Gambling Commission issued under Section 25 of the Gambling Act 2005, and "*such matters as they think relevant.*" This licensing authority considers that "*such matters*" will be decided on a case by case basis but that if any general themes arise it will endeavour to provide examples of such in this licensing policy statement by way of a revision.

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.

It should also be noted that the holder of a permit must comply with any Code of Practice issued by the Gambling Commission about the location and operation of the machine.

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

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”.

The Guidance states: “In their Licensing Authority Statement of Policy, licensing authorities should include a statement of principles that they propose to apply when exercising their functions in considering applications for permits. In particular, they may want to set out the matters that they will take into account in determining the suitability of the applicant. Given that the premises will particularly appeal to children and young persons, in considering what to take into account in the application process and what information to request from the applicant, licensing authorities will want to give weight to child protection issues. Licensing Authorities should ask the applicant to set out the types of gaming that he or she is intending to offer and the applicant should be able to demonstrate that:

- they understand the limits to stakes and prizes that are set out in Regulations;
- the gaming offered is within the law.” (27.12)

This licensing authority has prepared a statement of principles which is at Appendix 6.

In making its decision on an application for this permit the licensing authority does not need to have regard to the licensing objectives but must have regard to any Gambling Commission guidance.

It should be noted that there are conditions in the Gambling Act 2005 that the permit holder must comply with, but that the licensing authority cannot attach conditions. The conditions in the Act are:

- the limits on participation fees, as set out in regulations, must be complied with;
- all chances to participate in the gaming must be allocated on the premises on which the gaming is taking place and on one day; the game must be played and completed on the day the chances are allocated; and the result of the game must be made public in the premises on the day that it is played;
- the prize for which the game is played must not exceed the amount set out in regulations (if a money prize), or the prescribed value (if non-monetary prize); and

participation in the gaming must not entitle the player to take part in any other gambling.

(iv) Club Gaming and Club Machines Permits

Members Clubs and Miners' welfare institutes (but not Commercial Clubs) may apply for a Club Gaming Permit or a Clubs Gaming machines permit. The Club Gaming Permit will enable the premises to provide gaming machines (3 machines of categories B, C or D), equal chance gaming and games of chance as set-out in forthcoming regulations. A Club machine permit will enable the premises to provide gaming machines (3 machines of categories B, C or D).

Guidance for local authorities states: "members' clubs must have at least 25 members and be established and conducted "wholly or mainly" for purposes other than gaming, unless the gaming is restricted to that of a prescribed kind (currently bridge and whist). Members' clubs must be permanent in nature, but there is no need for a club to have an alcohol licence." (25.4)

This Licensing Authority is aware 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;
- (e) an objection has been lodged by the Commission or the police (25.38)

It should be noted that there is a 'fast-track' procedure available for premises that hold a Club Premises Certificate under the Licensing Act 2003. As the Gambling Commission's Guidance for local authorities states: "Under the fast-track procedure there is no opportunity for objections to be made by the Commission or the police, and the grounds upon which an authority can refuse a permit are reduced" and "The grounds on which an application under the process may be refused are that:

- (a) the club is established primarily for gaming, other than gaming prescribed by regulations under Section 266 of the Act;
- (b) in addition to the prescribed gaming, the applicant provides facilities for other gaming;
- (c) a club gaming permit or club machine permit issued to the applicant in the last ten years has been cancelled." (25.43)

(i) Decision making - general:

Premises Licences will be subject to the permissions/restrictions set-out in the Gambling Act 2005 and Regulations, as well as specific mandatory and default conditions which will 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.

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

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

As regards licence conditions, the Guidance for local authorities states that "Conditions imposed by the licensing authority must be proportionate to the circumstances which they are seeking to address. In particular, licensing authorities should ensure that the premises licence conditions are:

- relevant to the need to make the proposed building suitable as a gambling facility
- directly related to the premises (including the locality and any identified local risks) and the type of licence applied for
- fairly and reasonably related to the scale and type of premises:
- reasonable in all other respects. (9.31)

The Commission also adds that "licensing authorities should make decisions on conditions on a case by case basis, and in the context of the principles of S.153. They must aim to permit the use of premises for gambling and so should not attach conditions that limit their use except where it is necessary in accordance with the licensing objectives, the Commission's codes of practice and this Guidance, or their own statement of policy. Conversely, licensing authorities should not turn down applications for premises licences where relevant objections can be dealt with through the use of conditions." (9.28)

This licensing authority is in agreement with these statements by the Gambling Commission.

There are also 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

The Gambling Commission has also emphasised to local authorities, that ‘demand’ cannot be a factor in decisions.

(ii) “premises”:

Premises is defined in the Act as “any place”. It is for the licensing authority to decide whether different parts of a building can be properly regarded as being separate premises taking into consideration Guidance issued by the Gambling Commission.

This licensing authority takes particular note of the Gambling Commission’s Guidance for local authorities which states that ‘Licensing authorities should take particular care in considering applications for multiple licences for a building and those relating to a discrete part of a building used for other (non-gambling) purposes. In particular, they should be aware that entrances and exits from parts of a building covered by one or more licences should be separate and identifiable so that the separation of different premises is not compromised and that people do not ‘drift’ into a gambling area. The plan of the premises should clearly denote entrances and exits.”(7.26)

(iii) Location:

This licensing authority notes the Guidance which states that: “licensing authorities may need to consider the location of premises in the context of this¹ licensing objective. For example, in considering an application for a premises licence or permit that is in an area noted for particular problems with disorder, organised criminal activity etc, the licensing authority should think about what, if any, controls might be appropriate to prevent those premises being associated with or used to support crime. That might include conditions on the premises licence, such as a requirement for door supervisors. The requirement for conditions might be determined by the operator’s own risk assessment or the local area profile carried out by the licensing authority” (5.3)

¹ Preventing gambling being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime.

(iv) Planning:

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

This authority will listen to, and consider carefully, any concerns about conditions which are not able to be met by licensees due to planning restrictions should such a situation arise.

(v) Duplication:

In accordance with the Guidance this licensing authority will endeavour to avoid duplication with other regulatory regimes so far as possible.

(vi) Door Supervisors:

The Guidance states that licensing authorities may require persons operating premises in which gambling takes place to take measures such as the supervision of entrances; segregation of gambling from non-gambling areas frequented by children (assuming such non-gambling areas are compatible with requirements of the Act); and the supervision of gaming machines in non-adult gambling specific premises in order to pursue the licensing objectives.

It is to be noted that door supervisors at licensed casino or bingo premises are exempt from the requirements of the Private Security Industry Act 2001. Where an authority imposes door supervision requirements on such licences, the personnel will not need licensing under the 2001 Act.

However where a casino or bingo premises are licensed under the Licensing Act 2003 Door Supervisors employed are required to be licensed under the PSIA Act 2001 to enable them to perform their functions under that Act.

(vii) Licensing objectives:

This licensing authority has considered the Gambling Commission's Guidance to local authorities and some comments are provided with regard to the licensing objectives.

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

The Guidance has noted that "disorder is intended to mean activity that is more serious and disruptive than mere nuisance. Factors to consider in determining whether a disturbance was 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." This authority agrees with this statement.

Ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way:

The Guidance states that "Generally the Commission would not expect licensing authorities to find themselves dealing with issues of fairness and openness frequently. Fairness and openness is likely to be a matter for either the way specific gambling products are provided and therefore subject to the operating licence, or will be in relation to the suitability and actions of an individual and therefore subject to the personal licence." (5.11) This licensing authority also notes, however, that the Gambling Commission also states "in relation to the licensing of tracks the licensing authority's role will be different from other premises in that track owners will not necessarily have an operating licence. In those circumstances the premises licence may need to contain conditions to ensure that the environment in which betting takes place is suitable." (5.12)

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

The Guidance states that "The objective talks of protecting children from being "harmed or exploited by gambling", but in practice that often means preventing them from taking part in or being in close proximity to gambling..."

This Licensing Authority has also noted that Guidance states "Licensing authorities need to consider, in relation to particular premises, whether any special considerations apply in relation to the protection of vulnerable persons. This could be a local risk that is reflected in the licensing authority's statement of policy. Any such considerations need to be balanced against the authority's objective to aim to permit the use of premises for gambling." (5.18)

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

This licensing authority will pay particular attention to any Codes of Practice, which the Gambling Commission issues as regards this licensing objective in relation to specific premises such as casinos. It is understood that a Code for casinos must:

- specify steps that the premises licence-holder must take to ensure that children and young persons (that is those under the age of 18) do not enter casino premises, or in the case of the regional casino do not enter the gambling area;
- amongst those specified steps, ensure that each entrance to the casino or gambling area is supervised by at least one person ("the supervisor") who is responsible for compliance with the code of practice; and
- require that, unless the supervisor is certain that a person seeking admittance is an adult, evidence of age must be required of all those seeking to enter the casino or gambling area.

(viii) Reviews:

Interested parties or responsible authorities can make requests for a review of a premises licence; however, it is for the licensing authority to decide whether the review is to be carried-out. This will be on the basis of whether the request for the review is relevant to the following matters:

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

as well as consideration as to whether the request is frivolous, vexatious, or will certainly not cause this authority to wish alter/revoke/suspend the licence, or whether it is substantially the same as previous representations or requests for review.

The licensing authority can also initiate a review of a licence on the basis of any reason that it thinks is appropriate.

(ix) Provisional Statements:

This licensing authority notes that the Guidance states:

"As the Court has held in a 2008 case, operators can apply for a premises licence in respect of premises which have still to be constructed or altered, and licensing authorities are required to determine any such applications on their merits. Such cases should be considered in a two stage process; first, licensing authorities must decide whether, as a matter of substance after applying the principles in section 153 of the Act, the premises ought to be permitted to be used for gambling; second, in deciding whether or not to grant the application a licensing authority will need to consider if 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." (7.59)

In terms of representations about premises licence applications, following the grant of a provisional statement, the Guidance states: "If a provisional statement has been granted, the licensing authority is constrained in the matters it can consider when an application for a premises licence is made subsequently in relation to the same premises. 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. 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 way of representations at the provisional licence stage
- which, in the authority's opinion, reflect a change in the operator's circumstances
- Where the premises has not been constructed in accordance with the plan and information submitted with the provisional statement application. This must be a substantial change to the plan and licensing authorities should discuss any concerns they have with the applicant before making a decision". (11.8,11.9 and 11.10)

This authority also has noted in the Guidance that "A licensing authority must not have regard to whether or not a proposal by the applicant is likely to be permitted in accordance with planning or building law."

(x) Adult Gaming Centres:

This licensing authority particularly notes that the Guidance states: "No-one under the age of 18 is permitted to enter an AGC. Licensing authorities will wish to have particular regard to the location of and entry to AGCs to minimise the opportunities for under 18s to gain access. This may be of particular importance in areas where young people may be unsupervised, for example, where an AGC is in a complex, such as a shopping centre or airport." (21.2 and 21.3)

(xi) (Licensed) Family Entertainment Centres:

This licensing authority will, in accordance with the Guidance refer to the Commission's website to see any conditions that apply to operator licences covering the way in which the area containing the category C machines should be delineated. This licensing authority will also make itself aware of any mandatory or default conditions on these premises licences.

(xii) Tracks:

This licensing authority is aware that the Gambling Commission may provide specific guidance as regards tracks. We will take note of the Guidance issued by the Gambling Commission in this regard.

(xiii) Casinos:

Casinos and competitive bidding – This licensing authority is aware that where a licensing authority area is enabled to grant a Premises Licence for a new style casino (i.e. the Secretary of State has made such regulations under Section 175 of the Gambling Act 2005) there are likely to be a number of operators which will want to run the casino. In such situations the local authority will run a ‘competition’ under Schedule 9 of the Gambling Act 2005. This licensing authority will run such a competition in line with any regulations issued under the Gambling Act 2005 by the Secretary of State.

Betting machines – This licensing authority is aware that, as explained in Guidance for local authorities: “Section 181 contains an express power for licensing authorities to restrict the number of SSBTs (self-service betting terminals), their nature and the circumstances in which they are made available by attaching a licence condition to a betting premises licence or to a casino premises licence (where betting is permitted in the casino). When considering whether to impose a condition to restrict the number of SSBTs in particular premises, the licensing authority, amongst other things, should take into account the ability of employees to monitor the use of the machines by children and young persons or by vulnerable people.” (19.9)

Credit - Guidance for Local Authorities states that:- “section 177 does not prevent the licensee from contracting a third-party to install cash dispensers (ATMs) on their premises, which may accept both credit and debit cards. Such an arrangement is subject to requirements that the premises licence holder has no other commercial connection in relation to gambling with the provider of the ATMs (aside from the agreement to site the machines), does not profit from the arrangement, and does not make any payment in connection with the machines. All premises licences also include a mandatory condition which requires that any ATM made available for use on the premises must be located in a place that requires any customer who wishes to use it to cease gambling in order to do so.” (9.12)

(xiv) Bingo:

The licensing authority is aware and will take notice of the Guidance issued by the Gambling Commission in relation to Bingo.

(xv) Temporary Use Notices:

There are a number of statutory limits as regards Temporary Use Notices. It is noted that it falls to the licensing authority to decide what constitutes a ‘set of premises’ where Temporary Use Notices are received relating to the same building / site (see Gambling Commission’s Guidance for Local Authorities).

(xvi) Occasional Use Notices:

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. The licensing authority will though need to consider the definition of a 'track' and whether the applicant is permitted to avail him/herself of the notice.

(xvii) Travelling Fairs:

It will fall to this licensing authority to decide whether, where category D machines and / or equal chance prize gaming without a permit is to be made available for use at travelling fairs, the statutory requirement that the facilities for gambling amount to no more than an ancillary amusement at the fair is met.

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

It has been noted that the 27-day statutory maximum for the land being used as a fair, is per calendar year, and that it applies to the piece of land on which the fairs are held, regardless of whether it is the same or different travelling fairs occupying the land. This licensing authority will work with its neighbouring authorities to ensure that land which crosses shared boundaries is monitored so that the statutory limits are not exceeded.

(xviii) Betting premises:

Betting machines - The Guidance states: "Section 181 contains an express power for licensing authorities to restrict the number of SSBTs (self-service betting terminals), their nature and the circumstances in which they are made available by attaching a licence condition to a betting premises licence or to a casino premises licence (where betting is permitted in the casino). When considering whether to impose a condition to restrict the number of SSBTs in particular premises, the licensing authority, amongst other things, should take into account the ability of employees to monitor the use of the machines by children and young persons or by vulnerable people." (19.9)

Credit - The Gambling Commission Guidance states: "section 177 does not prevent the licensee from contracting a third-party to install cash dispensers (ATMs) on their premises, which may accept both credit and debit cards. Such an arrangement is subject to requirements that the premises licence holder has no other commercial connection in relation to gambling with the provider of the ATMs (aside from the agreement to site the machines), does not profit from the arrangement, and does not make any payment in connection with the machines. All premises licences also include a mandatory condition which requires that any ATM made available for use on the premises must be located in a place that requires any customer who wishes to use it to cease gambling in order to do so." (9.12)

Information exchange

It should be noted that there are sections of the Gambling Commission's Guidance for local authorities which relate to Information Exchange.

The sections are:

- “Licensing authorities do not need to investigate the suitability of an applicant for a premises licence, including in relation to crime. The issue of suitability will already have been considered by the Commission, because any applicant (except occupiers of tracks who do not propose to offer gambling themselves) will have to hold an operating licence from the Commission before the premises licence can be issued. However, if the licensing authority receives information during the course of considering a premises licence application or at any other time, that causes it to question the suitability of the applicant to hold an operating licence, these concerns should be brought to the attention of the Commission without delay” (5.10)
- “Regulatory issues arising from the prevention of disorder are likely to focus almost exclusively on premises licensing, rather than on operating licences. However, if there are persistent or serious disorder problems that an operator could or should do more to prevent, the licensing authority should bring this to the attention of the Commission so that it can consider the continuing suitability of the operator to hold an operating licence.” (5.6)
- “If it comes to the attention of licensing authorities that Alcohol-licensed premises or clubs or institutes are playing bingo during the course of a week which involves significant stakes and prizes and that makes it possible that the £2,000 in seven days is being exceeded, authorities should inform the Commission.” (18.15)

Gambling Commission Functions

Function	Who deals with it
Issue and renewal of <i>Operating Licences</i>	Gambling Commission
Review <i>Operating Licences</i>	Gambling Commission
Issue <i>Personal Licences</i>	Gambling Commission
Issue <i>Codes of Practice</i>	Gambling Commission
Issue <i>Guidance to Licensing Authorities</i>	Gambling Commission
Licence remote gambling through <i>Operating Licences</i>	Gambling Commission
Issue licences in relation to the <i>manufacture, supply, installation, adaptation, maintenance or repair of gaming machines</i>	Gambling Commission
Deal with appeals against Commission decisions	Gambling Appeals Tribunal

Responsible Authorities Contact details:

Appendix 3

Licensing Authority
Thanet District Council
Licensing Department
PO Box 9 , Cecil Street,
Margate CT9 1XZ
01843 577432

Gambling Commission
Victoria Square House
Victoria Square
Birmingham B2 4BP

Chief Officer of Police
Licensing, CSU,
Police Station
Old Dover Road
Canterbury CT1 3JQ
01227 868414

Kent Fire & Rescue Service
East Kent Group
Fire Safety Office
Canterbury Fire Station
Upper Bridge Street
Canterbury
CT1 2NH

Local Planning Authority
Thanet District Council
PO Box 9, Cecil Street,
Margate CT9 1XZ

Environmental Protection/ H&S
Thanet District Council
PO Box 9, Cecil Street,
Margate CT9 1XZ

Child Protection Service
Kent County Council Social Services
Brenchley House
County Hall
Maidstone ME14 1RF

HM Revenue & Customs
National Registration Unit
Portcullis House
21 India Street
Glasgow G4 2PZ

Appendix 4**TABLE OF DELEGATIONS OF LICENSING FUNCTIONS**

MATTER TO BE DEALT WITH	FULL COUNCIL	SUB-COMMITTEE OF LICENSING COMMITTEE	OFFICERS
Final approval of three year licensing policy	X		
Policy not to permit casinos	X		
Fee Setting (when appropriate)	X		
Application for premises licences		Where representations have been received and not withdrawn	Where no representations received/representations have been withdrawn
Application for a variation to a licence		Where representations have been received and not withdrawn	Where no representations received/representations have been withdrawn
Application for a transfer of a licence		Where representations have been received from the Commission or responsible authorities	Where no representations received from the Commission or responsible authorities
Application for a provisional statement		Where representations have been received and not withdrawn	Where no representations received/ representations have been withdrawn
Review of a premises licence		X	
Application for club gaming /club machine permits		Where 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	

Appendix 5

Consultation

List of Persons Consulted

Local Gambling businesses – three casinos, two bingo premises, eighteen betting offices, nine adult gaming centres and four family entertainment centres

Kent Police	Gambling Commission	Kent Fire & Rescue
Planning, TDC	Environmental Protection, TDC	Social Services
HM Revenue & Customs	Eastern & Coastal Kent PCT	Citizens Advice Bureau
Kent County Council	Thanet Parish & Town Councils	Thanet District Councillors
Casino Operators Association	Mackenzie Dillon Solicitors	Ivor Thomas Amusements
Shepherd Neame	John Icke Automatics	Gamcare
BACTA	Local MP's	British Beer & Pub Assoc.
Assoc. of British Bookmakers	Casino Operators Assoc. UK	Poppleston Allen Solicitors
Thanet Community Safety Partnership		
Senior Management Team, TDC		
Chief Executives, Dover DC and Canterbury CC		

Responses Received

Coral Racing Limited

The Association of British Bookmakers

Broadstairs & St Peter's Town Council

**Statement of Principles
For
Unlicensed Family Entertainment
Centres,
Gaming Machine Permits
&
Prize Gaming Permits**

Gambling Act 2005

Contents

1. The Gambling Act 2005
2. Purpose of this document
3. Unlicensed family entertainment centres (UFECs)
4. Prize Gaming Permits
5. Statement of Principles for UFEC gaming machine permits and prize gaming permits
6. Supporting documents
7. Child protection issues
8. Protection of vulnerable persons issues
9. Other miscellaneous issues

1. The Gambling Act 2005

Unless otherwise stated any references in this document to the council is to the Thanet District Council as the licensing authority.

The Act requires the council, as the licensing authority, to aim to permit the use of premises for gambling in so far as the authority thinks it:

- In accordance with a relevant code of practice
- In accordance with any relevant guidance issued by the Gambling Commission
- Reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives and
- In accordance with the licensing authority policy issued under the Act.

The licensing objectives are:

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

2. Purpose of this document

This document has been prepared to assist persons considering making an application for either an unlicensed family entertainment centre (UFEC) gaming machine permit or a prize gaming under the Gambling Act 2005.

Thanet District Council fully endorses the licensing objectives detailed above and expects all applicants to work in partnership to promote these objectives through clear and effective management of each gambling operation whether in respect of a permit or premises licence.

In respect of UFEC gaming machine permits it has been prepared in accordance with Paragraph 7 of Schedule 10 of the Act and in respect of prize gaming permits it has been prepared in accordance with paragraph 8 of Schedule 14 of the Act. The document should be read in conjunction with Thanet District Council Statement of Licensing Policy and Principles. – Gambling Act 2005.

The purpose of the document is to clarify measures that the council will expect applicants to demonstrate when applying for either of these permits so the council can determine the suitability of the applicant and the premises for a permit.

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.

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.

3. Unlicensed family entertainment centres

The term ‘unlicensed family entertainment centre’ is one defined in the Act and refers to a premises which provides category D gaming machines together 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’ that does require a premises licence because it contains both category C and D gaming machines.

Unlicensed family entertainment centres (UFECs) will be most commonly located at seaside resorts, in airports and at motorway service centres, and will cater for families, including unaccompanied children and young persons. The council will only grant a UFEC gaming machine permit where it is satisfied that the premises will be operated as a bona fide unlicensed family entertainment centre.

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.

Applicants only need to address the “Statement of Principles” when making their initial applications and not at renewal time. (Permits are granted for a period of ten years.)

4. Prize gaming permits

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

A prize gaming permit is a permit issued by the council to authorise the provision of facilities for gaming with prizes on specified premises.

Applicants should be aware of the conditions in the Gambling Act 2005 by which prize gaming permits 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

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.

Applicants only need to address the “Statement of Principles” when making their initial applications and not at renewal time. Permits are granted for a period of ten years.

5. Statement of Principles for UFEC gaming machine permits and prize gaming permits

Supporting documents

The council will require the following supporting documents to be served with all UFEC gaming machine permit and prize gaming permit applications:

- Proof of age (a certified copy or sight of an original birth certificate, 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
- An enhanced criminal record certificate. (this should be no greater than one month old.) This will be used to check that the applicant has no relevant convictions (those that are set out in Schedule 7 of the Act.)

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 operator who holds a valid gaming machine technical operating licence issued by the Gambling Commission a plan of the premises to which the permit is sought showing the following items:

- The boundary of the building with any external or internal walls, entrances and exits to the building and any internal doorways where any category D gaming machines are positioned and the particular type of machines to be provided (eg. Slot machines, penny falls, cranes)
- The location where any prize gaming will take place (including any seating and tables) and the area where any prizes will be displayed
- The positioning and types of any other amusement machines on the premises
- The location of any fixed or semi-fixed counters, booths or offices on the premises whereby staff monitor the customer floor area the location of any ATM/cash machines or change machines the location of any fixed or temporary structures such as columns or pillars
- The location and height of any stages in the premises; any steps, stairs, elevators, balconies or lifts in the premises
- The location of any public toilets in the building.

(Unless 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)

6. Child protection issues

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.

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 as regards 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
- Enhanced 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.

7. Protection of vulnerable persons.

The council will expect the applicant 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 as regards 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)

- To ensure that they are aware that one early sign of problem gambling is borrowing money for gambling, and that it is never appropriate for a premises or its staff to encourage or enable problem gamblers to borrow money for gambling e.g staff should understand that it is wrong to encourage or enable easy-access credit cards or other high-risk lenders to tout for business in or near the premises

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

8. Other miscellaneous issues

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 as follows:

- Maintain an effective CCTV system to monitor the interior and exterior of the premises
- Keep the interior and exterior of the premises clean and tidy
- Ensure the external lighting is suitably positioned and operated so as not to cause nuisance to neighbouring and adjoining premises
- Consider the design and layout of the outside of the premises to deter the congregation of children and youths
- Restrict normal opening hours to 8.45am to midnight daily
- Not permit any person who is drunk and disorderly or under the influence of drugs, to enter or remain on the premises
- Take such steps as are reasonably practicable to eliminate the escape of noise from the premises
- Ensure, where possible the external doors to the premises remain closed, except when in use, by fitting them with a device for automatic closure or by similar means
- Ensure that the premises are under the supervision of at least one responsible, adequately trained person at all times the premises are open

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

Applicants may obtain an enhanced Criminal Record Check on application to Disclosure Scotland on 0870 609 6006 or online at www.disclosurescotland.co.uk

Philip Bensted
Regulatory Services Manager
January 2016