



Monday, 8 November 2021

Dear Sir/Madam

A meeting of the Alcohol and Entertainments Licensing Committee will be held on Tuesday, 16 November 2021 in the Council Chamber, Council Offices, Foster Avenue, Beeston NG9 1AB, commencing at 10.00 am.

Should you require advice on declaring an interest in any item on the agenda, please contact the Monitoring Officer at your earliest convenience.

Yours faithfully

Chief Executive

To Councillors:	D Bagshaw (Chair)	R I Jackson
	E H Atherton	P Lally
	B C Carr	R D MacRae
	E Cubley	J C Patrick
	T A Cullen	D D Pringle
	D Grindell (Vice-Chair)	P D Simpson

AGENDA

1. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

To receive apologies for absence and to be notified of the attendance of substitutes.

2. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Members are requested to declare the existence and nature of any disclosable pecuniary interest and/or other interest in any item on the agenda.

3. MINUTES

(Pages 3 - 4)

The Committee is asked to confirm as a correct record the minutes of the meeting held on 28 September 2021.

4. REVIEW OF THE GAMBLING ACT 2005 STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES 2022-2024 (Pages 5 - 42)

To advise members of the response to the consultation on the Council's draft revised Gambling Act 2005 Statement of Principles for 2022-2024.

5. TRAINING

Overview of Alcohol & Entertainments Licensing and Hearing Procedures.

ALCOHOL AND ENTERTAINMENTS LICENSING COMMITTEE

TUESDAY, 28 SEPTEMBER 2021

Present: Councillor D Bagshaw, Chair

Councillors: E Cubley
D Grindell
P Lally
P D Simpson

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors E H Atherton, B C Carr, T A Cullen, R I Jackson, R D MacRae, J C Patrick and D D Pringle.

5 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations of interest.

6 MINUTES

The minutes of the meeting held on 10 November 2020 were confirmed as correct record.

7 REVIEW OF THE GAMBLING ACT 2005 STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

The Committee noted that Section 349 of the Gambling Act 2005 (the Act) requires licensing authorities to prepare and publish a Statement of Principles that they propose to apply in exercising their functions under the Act. The Statement of Principles must be reviewed every three years. The previous statutory three-year period began on 31 January 2019.

RESOLVED that the draft of the revised Statement of Principles be approved for the purposes of statutory consultation.

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Report of the Chief Executive

**REVIEW OF THE GAMBLING ACT 2005 STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES
2022-2024**1. Purpose of report

To advise members of the response to the consultation on the Council's draft revised Gambling Act 2005 Statement of Principles for 2022-2024.

2. Detail

Members approved the content of the draft Statement of Principles on 28 September 2021 for statutory consultation between 30 September 2021 and 29 October 2021.

No comments have been received following the consultation. Members are therefore asked to approve the Statement of Principles attached at Appendix 1 and recommend that it be approved by Full Council on 15 December 2021.

The Equality Impact Assessment which accompanied the report on the draft Statement of Principles is attached at appendix 2

The Council is required to publish the Statement by 3 January 2022 and implement the policy on 31 January 2022.

Recommendation

The Committee is asked to RECOMMEND to Full Council that the Statement of Licensing Policy be approved for adoption for publication by 3 January 2022 and implementation on 31 January 2022.

Background papers

Nil

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**Broxtowe
Borough
COUNCIL**

Gambling Act 2005
Statement of Principles
2022-2024
Published 3 January 2022



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1.0 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE

Introduction

1.1 Section 349(1) of the Gambling Act 2005 [“the Act”] imposes a statutory requirement upon Broxtowe Borough Council as the statutory Licensing Authority [“the Authority”] to prepare a Statement of Principles [“the Statement”] and to review it every three years. However, should the need arise, the Authority may review and alter the policy within that period.

1.2 In exercising their functions under Section 153 of the Act the Authority shall 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
- in accordance with the Authority’s statement of licensing principles.

In exercising 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 three objectives are as follows:

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

1.3 The aim of the Authority in this Statement is to address the impact of licensed premises in terms of crime and disorder arising from gambling and to ensure that their location and internal layout are appropriate with a view to protecting children and vulnerable persons. The Authority is committed to partnership with all stakeholders with a view to the promotion of this aim. The Authority recognises the impact that unregulated gambling may have on its community and sustainability as a viable local economy and in delivering the gambling regime will, with regard to the principles set out in this Statement, seek to support its local economy and protect vulnerable people. In doing so it will consider each application on its own merits within the context of this Statement, the legislation and guidance and codes of practice issued by the Gambling Commission.

1.4 The Authority will, in the statutory discharge of its functions, have particular regard to the principles to be applied in exercising its powers:

- under Section 157 of the Act to designate in writing a body competent to advise the Authority about the protection of children from harm
- under Section 158 of the Act to determine whether a person is an interested party in relation to a premises licence or in relation to an application for or in respect of a premises licence.

1.5 Subject to statutory provision, a review of this Statement will take place periodically and any revisions to the Statement will be made taking into account information collated over

a period of time, the outcomes of related initiatives at central and local government level and following appropriate consultation.

- 1.6 Nothing in this Statement should be regarded or interpreted as any indication that any statutory requirement of gambling or other law is to be overridden.

Declaration

- 1.7 The Authority in preparation of this Statement has had due regard to:
- the Gambling Act 2005
 - the Gambling Act 2005 (Licensing Authority Policy Statement) (England and Wales) Regulations 2006
 - current guidance issued by the Gambling Commission and by the Secretary of State under Section 25 of the Act
 - responses from those consulted on the Statement and the reviews thereof.

Consultation

- 1.8 The Gambling Act requires the licensing Authority to consult the following on the Licensing Authority Statement of Policy or any subsequent revision:
- in England and Wales, the chief officer 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
 - 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.

The Council has consulted various bodies and organisations upon this Statement. The consultation period ran from 30 September 2021 to 29 October 2021.

A full list of consultees is shown in appendix 1.

Local Area Profile

- 1.9 The borough of Broxtowe is situated in the south west of Nottinghamshire and forms the western edge of the Greater Nottingham conurbation with the City of Nottingham bordering much of the eastern boundary of the borough. To the west lie the Derbyshire boroughs of Erewash and Amber Valley.

Broxtowe is compact, covering an area of only 8,028 hectares of which two thirds is green belt, and has a population of 109,487 (2011 census). This figure represents 14% of the total population of the county of Nottinghamshire. The administrative centre for the Council is at Beeston, situated 5 miles from the centre of Nottingham. This is also the largest of the four principal towns in the borough, the others being Stapleford, Eastwood and Kimberley, all of which have a thriving evening economy.

In 2011, 15.81% of the borough's population was aged 0 – 14. This was very low by national standards. 12.04% of the population was aged 15 – 24. This was comparable with Nottinghamshire (11.76%), but lower than the East Midlands (13.31%) and England (13.08%).

The percentage of the borough's population in the 25 – 44 age group (26.21%), is slightly lower than that for England (27.53%).
 At the time of the Census, 27.59% of the borough's population was aged 45 – 64, similar to the county figure of 27.87%, but higher than that for the East Midlands (26.48%) and England (25.37%).
 Finally, the percentage of the borough's population aged 65 and over was 18.35% at the time of the Census, higher than that for England (16.34%).

A local area profile has been prepared based on local knowledge taking into account a wide range of factors, data and information held by the licensing authority and its partners. It is anticipated that the local area profile will give operators and a better awareness of the local area and the risks, which includes both potential and actual risks. The local area profile can be viewed on the Council's website at <https://www.broxtowe.gov.uk/media/1416/the-profile-of-broxtowe.pdf>

1.10



Authorised activities

1.11 The Act gives licensing authorities a number of important regulatory functions in relation to gambling. Their main functions are to:

- licence premises for gambling activities
- issue provisional statements for premises
- consider notices given for the temporary use of premises for gambling
- grant permits for gaming and gaming machines in clubs and miners' welfare institutes
- regulate gaming and gaming machines in alcohol licensed premises
- grant permits to Family Entertainment Centres for the use of certain lower stake gaming machines
- grant permits for prize gaming
- consider occasional use notices for betting at tracks
- register small societies' lotteries.

N.B. Spread betting is regulated by the Financial Services Authority.

- Remote gambling, Operator Licences and Personal Licences are dealt with by the Gambling Commission
- The National Lottery is regulated by the Gambling Commission
- Spread betting is regulated by the Financial Services Authority.

In carrying out its licensing functions within the framework established by this Statement, the Authority will have particular regard to:

- maintaining a close working relationship with the responsible authorities
- taking necessary and appropriate steps for the protection of children and other vulnerable persons
- the need to treat each application on its own merits taking into account the individual circumstances at each premise.

Relationship with other legislation

1.12 In complying with the provisions of the Gambling Act 2005, whilst the Authority recognises the requirements of other legislation, this Statement is not intended to duplicate the existing legislation and regulatory orders which incur statutory obligations.

1.13 In particular, in making a determination in respect of any application, the Authority will not take into account irrelevant matters, such as the likelihood of the application receiving planning permission or building regulation approval.

"Demand" for gaming premises

1.14 The Authority will not consider the demand for gaming premises when making decisions about applications for a premises licence under the Act.

Rights of applicants and third parties

- 1.15 This Statement does not override the right of any person to make an application under the Act and have that application considered on its individual merits.
- 1.16 Similarly this Statement does not undermine the right of any third party to make representations on an application or to seek a review of a licence where provision has been made for them to do so.

Data sharing and data security

- 1.17 The Authority will act in accordance with the provisions of the Gambling Act 2005 in its exchange of information which includes the provision that the General Data Protection Regulations and Data Protection Act 2018 will not be contravened. The Authority will also have regard to any guidance issued by the Gambling Commission on this matter, as well as any relevant regulations issued by the Secretary of State under the powers provided in the Gambling Act 2005.

The Gambling Act also allows the exchange of information with persons or bodies for them to exercise their functions under the Act which are listed in Schedule 6 (1).

The Council details its approach to the protection of and access for information on the Council's website

Equality and Diversity

- 1.18 Broxtowe Borough Council is committed to promoting equal opportunities, valuing diversity and tackling social exclusion. The Council will aim to provide opportunities that meet the diverse needs of different people and groups of people by ensuring that services and employment opportunities are accessible to all. Everyone will be treated fairly and with respect. Diverse needs will be understood and valued. The Council will aim to eradicate all forms of discrimination.

Further information on the Council's policy can be viewed on the website at <https://www.broxtowe.gov.uk/media/4314/equality-and-diversity-policy.pdf>

2.0 LOCAL RISK ASSESSMENTS

- 2.1 The Gambling Commission's Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice (LCCP) formalise the need for operators to consider local risks. Local risk assessment apply to all non-remote casino, adult gaming centre, bingo, family entertainment centre, betting and remote betting intermediary (trading room only) licences, except non-remote general betting (limited) and betting intermediary licences.
- 2.2 Licensees are required to assess the local risks to the licensing objectives posed by the provision of gambling facilities at each of their premises, and have policies, procedures and control measures to mitigate those risks. In undertaking their risk assessments, they must take into account relevant matters identified in this policy statement.
- 2.3 Licensees must review and update as necessary their local risk assessments:

- a) to take account of significant changes in local circumstances, including those identified in a licensing authority's statement of licensing policy
- b) when there are significant changes at a licensee's premises that may affect their mitigation of local risks
- c) when applying for a variation of a premises licence
- d) in any case, undertake a local risk assessment when applying for a new premises licence.

2.4 Licensees are required to undertake a local risk assessment when applying for a new premises licence. Risk assessment must also be reviewed:

- when applying for a variation of a premises licence
- to take account of significant changes in local circumstances, including those identified in a licensing authority's policy statement
- when there are significant changes at a licensee's premises that may affect their mitigation of local risks.

2.5 The social responsibility provision is supplemented by an ordinary code provision recommending as good practice that licensees should share their risk assessment with licensing authorities when applying for a premises licence or applying for a variation to existing licensed premises, or otherwise at the request of the licensing authority.

2.6 Where concerns do exist, perhaps prompted by new or existing risks, a licensing authority may request that the licensee share a copy of its own risk assessment which will set out the measures the licensee has in place to address specific concerns. This practice should reduce the occasions on which a premises review and the imposition of license conditions is required.

2.7 The licensing authority has an expectation that all local risk assessments will take into account the local area profile of the area.

2.8 The 3 statutory licensing objectives for gambling include protecting children and other vulnerable persons from harm and exploitation. Licensing policies are not currently required to address Public Health concerns and Public Health is not a responsible authority, as in the case of alcohol, however the Gambling Commission has recognised the benefits of a Public Health whole population approach (February 2018). The Commission has identified specific groups of people who are particularly at risk:

- ethnic groups
- youth
- low IQ
- substance abuse/misuse
- poor mental health.

It is estimated that there are over 270,000 problem gamblers in England (0.5% of uk adult population).

There are no local level estimates available. Gambling harm includes poor physical and mental ill-health and is associated with substance misuse problems especially alcohol and with smoking. It also contributes to debt problems, relationship breakdown and criminality.

Further information on the Gambling Commissions position on Gambling as a public health issue is available on the Commissions website at the following link.

There is less evidence available to support gambling SOLPs (Statement of Licensing Principles) at a local level. Nationally there is a significant amount of gambling that takes place on the internet which reduces barriers to where people can gamble. Problem gambling is linked with areas of socio-economic deprivation, so identifying areas with potentially higher levels of gambling harm can therefore be informed by the alcohol licensing maps.

3. MAKING REPRESENTATIONS

Who can make a representation?

- 3.1 The Gambling Act allows “responsible authorities” (identified in section 157 of the Act) and “interested parties” to make representations to applications relating to **premises licences and provisional statements**. In the case of reviews, that right is also given to the licensee. With regard to other forms of notification and permit, the right to object is restricted to specified bodies. The following section therefore only relates to representations in respect of **premises licences and provisional statements**.
- 3.2 Premises licences are only necessary for the types of gambling listed below and interested parties may therefore only make representations in respect of:
- casino premises
 - bingo premises
 - betting premises (including tracks)
 - adult gaming centres
 - licensed family entertainment centres.

Interested parties

- 3.3 Interested parties are defined as persons who, **in the licensing Authority’s opinion:**
- live sufficiently close to the premises to be likely to be affected by the authorised activities
 - have business interests that might be affected by the authorised activities, or
 - represent either of the above. This could include, e.g. democratically elected persons such as Councillors or Members of Parliament.

Policy One

- 3.4 **In determining if someone lives sufficiently close to the premises to be likely to be affected by the authorised activities or have business interests that are likely to be affected, the Authority may take any or all of the following into account:**
- **the proximity of their home or business to the application premises**
 - **the nature of their residency (e.g. private resident, resident in home for the vulnerable etc)**
 - **the nature of the business making the representation**

- the nature of the authorised activities to be conducted on the application premises
- the size and capacity of the application premises
- the likely catchment area for the application premises
- the routes likely to be taken to and from the application premises
- the character of the area
- the density of the built up area
- the topography of the area
- local area profile
- mitigating measures contained within the applicant's risk assessment.

REASON: To ensure that those who are likely to be directly affected by the proposed activities can exercise their right to be heard.

- 3.5 The Authority will interpret the phrase “business interest” widely and not merely confine the phrase to meaning those engaged in trade and commerce. It may therefore include charities, churches, medical practices, schools and other establishments and institutions.
- 3.6 Similarly a wide interpretation will be given to those categories of persons and organisations that represent residents and businesses. These may include residents and tenant's associations, trade unions and other associations, as well as individuals whose role is to represent the interests of one or more residents or businesses such as a councillor, MP or legal representative.
- 3.7 If an existing gambling business makes a representation that it is going to be affected by another gambling business starting up in the area, then without further evidence relating to the licensing objectives supporting the representation, the Authority would not consider this to be a relevant representation because it relates to “demand” or competition.
- 3.8 It is for the Authority to determine on a case by case basis whether or not a person making a representation is an “interested party”. The Authority may ask for evidence to identify who is being represented and show that they have given authority for representations to be made on their behalf. In cases which are not clear-cut, the benefit of the doubt will usually be exercised in favour of the person making the representation.

Form and content of representation

- 3.9 The Act places a duty on the Authority to aim to permit the use of premises for gambling in so far as the Authority thinks the application is in accordance with:
- this Policy Statement
 - the Commission's Guidance
 - local area profile and applicants risk assessment
 - the Codes of Practice
 - where the application is reasonably in accordance with the licensing objectives.
- 3.10 As these are the main criteria against which an application is to be assessed, representations which address these issues are more likely to be accepted and given weight.

- 3.11 All representations must be made in writing and must be received by the Authority within the time limits set by the relevant regulations. For a representation to be relevant it should:
- be positively tied or linked by a causal connection to particular premises, and
 - relate to the licensing objectives, or
 - raise issues under this policy, the Commission's Guidance or Codes of Practice.
- 3.12 Representations received outside the statutory period for making such representations or which otherwise do not comply with the Regulations will be invalid and will not be taken into consideration when the application is determined. In addition the Authority expects representations to be made in accordance with policy two.

Policy Two

3.13 A representation should indicate the following:

- (i) The name, address and a contact number for the person making the representation**
- (ii) The capacity in which the representation is made (e.g. interested party, responsible authority, licensee) and if made as a representative should indicate who is being represented**
- (iii) The name and address of the premises in respect of which the representation is being made**
- (iv) The licensing objective(s) relevant to the representation**
- (v) Why it is felt that the application:**
 - **is not reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives or**
 - **is not in accordance with this Policy, the Commission's Guidance or the relevant Codes of Practice or**
 - **the local risk assessments are not considered suitable and sufficient or**
 - **otherwise should not be granted or**
 - **should only be granted subject to certain specified conditions.**

(vi) Details of the evidence supporting the opinion in (v).

REASON: To ensure the representation is made by a responsible authority or interested party and that it is relevant and directly related to the application premises.

- 3.14 A preferred form of representation is available and can be downloaded at www.broxtowe.gov.uk or requested directly from the service. Whilst representations which are not in the preferred form or which do not fully comply with Policy Two will not automatically be rejected, they may be less likely to comply with the law relating to representations, resulting in them ultimately being rejected or given little or no weight.
- 3.15 Ordinarily where representations are received the Authority will hold a hearing. However, a hearing does not have to be held where the Authority thinks that a representation is frivolous, vexatious or will certainly not influence the Authority's determination of the matter. It is for the Authority to determine whether a representation falls within these categories, however, representations which comply with Policy Two are unlikely to do so.

3.16 It is in the interest of those making representations that they include as much detail and evidence as possible at the time the representation is made. The Authority will determine whether a representation should be excluded as frivolous or vexatious based on the normal interpretation of the words. A representation may therefore be excluded if it obviously lacks seriousness or merit, or is designed to be antagonistic. An example may be a representation received from a rival operator which is based solely on the fact that the new premises would compete with their own business.

Irrelevant considerations

3.17 Whilst not intended to provide an exhaustive list, the following matters cannot be taken into account and representations relating to them are likely to be discounted:

- need and demand for the relevant premises
- issues relating to nuisance
- traffic congestion and parking
- likelihood of the premises receiving planning permission or building regulation approval.
- Moral grounds

3.18 Any person seeking to operate gambling premises must first have applied for or obtained an operating licence from the Gambling Commission. The Commission will therefore have made a judgement as to the applicant's suitability to operate the proposed form of gambling and therefore this issue is not relevant to the subsequent assessment of the premises licence application. The only exception is in relation to track premises licences. In this case an operator's licence is not required and the suitability of the applicant may, in appropriate cases, be taken into consideration.

Reviews

3.19 A premises licence may be reviewed by the Authority of its own volition or following the receipt of an application for a review from a responsible authority or interested party. Reviews cannot be delegated to an officer of the Authority – the lowest level of delegation permitted is to a licensing subcommittee (licensing panel).

3.20 The Act provides that licensing authorities may initiate a review in relation to a particular class of premises licence or in relation to particular premises. Officers of the Council or of a responsible authority may be involved in the initial investigations of complaints leading to a review, or may try informal mediation or dispute resolution techniques prior to a full scale review being conducted.

3.21 If at any time the Authority considers it necessary in their scheme of delegation, they will establish a system that determines who initiates reviews and that may include a "filter" system to prevent unwarranted reviews from being conducted.

3.22 In relation to a class of premises, the Authority may review the use made of premises and, in particular, the arrangements that premises licence holders may have made to comply with licence conditions. In relation to these general reviews, the Authority would most likely be acting as a result of specific concerns or complaints about particular types of premises which would cause it to want, for example, to look at the default conditions that apply to that category of licence. In relation to particular premises, the Authority may review any matter connected to the use made of the premises if it has reason to suspect that licence conditions are not being observed, or for any other reason (such as

a complaint from a third party) which gives it cause to believe that a review may be appropriate.

- 3.23 Representations and review applications will be considered by the Authority in accordance with the relevant legislation, guidance issued by the Commission, this Statement of Principles, Codes of Practice, local area profile and the premises licence holders local risk assessment.

4. LICENSING OBJECTIVES

Preventing gambling from being a source of Crime and Disorder

- 4.1 The Gambling Commission will play a leading role in preventing gambling from becoming a source of crime and will maintain rigorous licensing procedures that aim to prevent inappropriate people from providing facilities for gambling.
- 4.2 The Authority places considerable importance on the prevention of crime and disorder and will fulfil its duty under section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to do all it reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder in its area. A high standard of control is therefore expected to be exercised over licensed premises.
- 4.3 The Authority will, when determining applications, consider whether the granting of a premises licence will result in an increase in crime and disorder. In considering licence applications, the Authority will particularly take into account the following:
- the design and layout of the premises
 - the training given to staff in crime prevention measures appropriate to those premises
 - physical security features installed in the premises. This may include matters such as the position of cash registers or the standard of CCTV that is installed
 - where premises are subject to age restrictions, the procedures in place to conduct age verification checks
 - the likelihood of any violence, public order or policing problem if the licence is granted.
- 4.4 Where an application is received in relation to premises in an area noted for particular problems with organised crime, part of this determination will include consultation with the police and other relevant authorities. The Authority may then consider whether specific controls, such as a requirement for the provision of door supervisors, need to be applied in order to prevent those premises being a source of crime.
- 4.5 As far as disorder is concerned, there are already powers in existing anti-social behaviour and other legislation to deal with measures designed to prevent nuisance, whether it arises as a result of noise from a building or from general disturbance once people have left a building. The Authority does not therefore intend to use the Act to deal with general nuisance issues, for example parking problems, which can easily be dealt with using alternative powers. The Authority has no jurisdiction under the Act to deal with general nuisance issues.
- 4.6 In accordance with the Guidance, the Authority will only seek to address issues of disorder under the Act if the disorder amounts to activity which is more serious and disruptive than mere nuisance. A disturbance could be serious enough to constitute

disorder if police assistance were required to deal with it. Another factor the Authority is likely to take into account is how threatening the behaviour was to those who could see or hear it and whether those people live sufficiently close to be affected or have business interests that might be affected.

- 4.7 The Authority will consult with the police and other relevant authorities when making decisions in this regard and will give due weight to any comments made by the police or other relevant authorities.

Policy Three

- 4.8 The Authority will have particular regard to the likely impact of licensing on related crime and disorder in the district particularly when considering the location, impact, operation and management of all proposed licence applications.**

REASON: Under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 local authorities must have regard to the likely effect of the exercise of their functions on, and do all they can to prevent, crime and disorder in their area.

Ensuring gambling is conducted in a Fair and Open Way

- 4.9 The Gambling Commission does not expect local authorities to become concerned with ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way as this will either be a matter for the management of the gambling business (and therefore relevant to the Operating Licence) or will be in relation to the suitability and actions of an individual (and therefore relevant to the Personal Licence).

- 4.10 Both issues will be addressed by the Commission through the operating and personal licensing regime. This is achieved by ensuring that:

- operating and personal licences are issued only to those who are suitable to offer gambling facilities or work in the industry
- easily understandable information is made available by operators to players about, for example: the rules of the game, the probability of losing or winning, and the terms and conditions on which business is conducted
- the rules are fair
- advertising is not misleading
- the results of events and competitions on which commercial gambling takes place are made public
- machines, equipment and software used to produce the outcome of games meet standards set by the Commission and operate as advertised.

- 4.11 Because betting track operators do not need an operating licence from the Commission the Authority may, in certain circumstances, attach conditions to a licence to ensure that the betting is conducted in a fair and open way. The Authority may in these circumstances also consider the suitability of the applicant to hold a track premises licence. Such factors which the Authority may take into consideration are set out below:

- references to adduce good character
- criminal record of the applicant
- previous experience of operating a track betting licence
- any other relevant information.

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

Access to licensed premises

- 4.12 The access of children and young persons to those gambling premises which are adult only environments will not be permitted.
- 4.13 The Authority will seek to limit the advertising for premises so that gambling products are not aimed at children or advertised in such a way that makes them particularly attractive to children.
- 4.14 The Authority will consult with the Nottinghamshire Safeguarding Children Partnership and the Nottinghamshire Safeguarding Adults Board on any application that indicates there may be concerns over access for children or vulnerable persons.
- 4.15 Broxtowe Borough Council expects operators of gambling premises to have in place policies and measures to ensure children and other vulnerable people are protected from being harmed or exploited by gambling. Harm in this context is not limited to harm from gambling but includes wider child protection considerations, including the risk of child sexual exploitation.

The efficiency of such policies and procedures will be considered on their merits, however, they may include appropriate measures/training for staff as regards suspected truanting school children on the premises, measures/training covering how staff would deal with unsupervised very young children being on the premises, or children causing perceived problems.

The Council will pay particular attention to measures proposed by operators to protect children from harm in Adult Gaming Centres and Family Entertainment Centres. Such measures may include, but would not be limited to, the following:

- Proof of age schemes
- CCTV
- Supervision of entrances/machine areas
- Physical separation of areas
- Specific opening hours
- Self-barring schemes
- Notices/signage
- Measures/training for staff on how to deal with suspected truanting school children on the premises and how to recognise signs of potential child sexual exploitation
- Clear policies that outline the steps to be taken to protect children from harm
- 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.

- 4.16 The Act provides for a Code of Practice on access to casino premises by children and young persons and the Authority will work closely with the police to ensure the appropriate enforcement of the law in these types of premises.

Vulnerable persons

- 4.17 The Authority does not seek to prohibit particular groups of adults from gambling in the same way that it seeks to prohibit children. The Act does not define “vulnerable persons” but it will assume for regulatory purposes that “vulnerable persons” include:
- people who gamble more than they want to
 - people who gamble beyond their means
 - people who may not be able to make an informed or balanced decision about gambling due to a mental impairment, alcohol or drugs.
- 4.18 The Authority encourages applicants to offer controls that limit access by customers to gambling or further access to alcohol where the customer shows signs of inebriation.
- 4.19 Where the legislation allows, the Authority will look particularly closely at applications that are made for premises close to sensitive areas or developments, for example:
- Residential areas
 - Schools and other educational establishments
 - Residential hostels for vulnerable adults
 - Premises licensed for alcohol or gambling.

5. PREMISES LICENCES

General Principles

- 5.1 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 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 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 ensure that mandatory conditions relating to access between premises are observed.

In relation to an application to split existing licensed premises, thereby creating multiple premises, the Authority will expect the primary use of each premise to be the main business in accordance with the type of licence held. Any activities other than the primary use will be considered ancillary to the main business.

- 5.2 The procedure for obtaining Premises Licences is set by regulations. Should a licence be granted it will be made subject to mandatory and/or default conditions set by the Secretary of State. The Authority may choose to exclude default conditions if it thinks it appropriate and may also impose other specific conditions which are appropriate to the application where there is a specific evidenced risk
- 5.3 The Gambling Commission plays a leading role in preventing gambling from being a source of crime and will maintain rigorous licensing procedures that aim to prevent criminals from providing facilities for gambling. With the exception of applicants for track premises, anyone applying to the Authority for a premises licence will have to hold an operating licence from the Commission before a premises licence can be issued. The

Authority will not generally therefore be concerned with the suitability of an applicant. Where concerns arise about a person's suitability, the Authority will bring those concerns to the attention of the Commission.

- 5.4 The Authority will however be concerned with issues such as the impact of the licensed premises in terms of crime and disorder and matters such as the location of the premises and their internal layout in terms of protecting children and vulnerable persons. Such issues are discussed in more detail in the paragraphs below relating to the specific types of gambling premises. See local risk assessments at section 2.

Betting Premises and Tracks

- 5.5 Betting premises relates to those premises operating off-course betting that is other than at a track.
- 5.6 Tracks are sites where races or other sporting events take place. Betting operators may operate self-contained betting premises within track premises, although they would normally only open on event days. There may be several licensed premises at any track.
- 5.7 Permitted activities include:
- off-course betting
 - on-course betting for tracks
 - betting by way of betting machines
 - gaming machines as stipulated by regulations.
- 5.8 Factors for consideration when determining the application will be:
- location, particularly in relation to vulnerable persons
 - suitability of the premises
 - size of premises in relation to the number of betting machines
 - the ability of staff to monitor the use or abuse of such machines
 - the provision for licence holders to ensure appropriate age limits are adhered to.
- 5.9 This is not an exhaustive list and each application will be judged on its merits. Any effective measures to support the licensing objectives will be taken into account.
- 5.10 Mandatory or default conditions may be attached by regulations issued by the Secretary of State. Conditions may be applied by the Authority in support of the licensing objectives if it is felt necessary and appropriate to the application and where there is a specific evidenced risk.
- 5.11 The Authority shall require an appropriately defined plan of the premises to accompany each application.

General Matters Relevant to Tracks

- 5.12 The Authority has a number of premises that may apply for a premises licence to operate as a 'Track' for the purposes of the Gambling Act.

- 513 Tracks may be subject to one or more premises licences provided each licence relates to a specified area of the track. The Authority will especially consider the impact upon the third licensing objective (i.e. the protection of children and vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling) in the determination of premises licence applications for tracks 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.
- 5.14 Track operators are not required to hold an operator's licence granted by the Gambling Commission unless they are operating gambling activities themselves. Therefore, premises licences for tracks issued by the Authority are likely to contain requirements for premises licence holders relevant to their responsibilities in relation to the proper conduct of betting. The Authority recognises that Track operators will have an important role to play in the regulation of gambling activities expect that they will take proactive action appropriate to that role. For example, in ensuring that betting areas are properly administered and supervised.
- 5.15 The Authority will therefore expect the premises licence applicant to demonstrate suitable measures to ensure that children do not have access to adult-only gaming facilities. It is noted that children and young persons will be permitted to enter track areas where facilities for betting are provided on days when dog-racing and/or horse racing takes place, but that they are still prevented from entering areas where gaming machines (other than category D machines) are provided.
- 5.16 Applicants are encouraged to offer their own measures to meet the licensing objectives; however, appropriate measures/licence conditions imposed by the Authority may cover issues such as:
- proof of age schemes
 - CCTV
 - supervision of entrances / machine areas
 - physical separation of areas
 - location of entrances
 - notices / signage
 - specific opening hours
 - self-barring 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.

Gaming Machines used on Tracks

- 5.17 Guidance from the Gambling Commission addresses where such machines may be located on tracks and any special considerations that should apply in relation, for example, to supervision of the machines and preventing children from playing them. The Authority notes the Commission's Guidance that licensing authorities therefore need to consider the location of gaming machines at tracks, and applications for track premises licences will need to demonstrate that, where the applicant holds a pool betting operating licence and is going to use his entitlement to four gaming machines, these

machines are located in areas from which children are excluded. Children and young persons are not prohibited from playing category D gaming machines on a track.

Betting Premises in Relation to Tracks

- 5.18 A Track may hold a betting premises licence allowing betting to take place within defined areas. There may also be a number of subsidiary licences authorising other gambling activities to take place including off-course betting. Unlike betting offices (bookmakers), a betting premises licence in respect of a track does not give an automatic entitlement to use gaming machines. Pool betting may also take place on certain types of tracks and the appropriate operating licence to enable this will be required before a premises licence authorising this activity may be determined by the Authority.
- 5.19 In line with the Commission's Guidance, the Authority will expect operators of self-contained units on tracks to seek an ordinary betting premises licence to ensure that there is clarity between the respective responsibilities of the track operator and the off-course betting operator running a self-contained unit on the premises.

Betting Machines on Tracks

- 5.20 The Authority will take into account the size of the premises and the ability of staff to monitor the use of these 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. It will also take note of the Gambling Commission's suggestion that licensing authorities will want to consider restricting the number and location of such machines in respect of applications for Track Betting Premises Licences.
- 5.21 When considering whether to exercise its power to restrict the number of betting machines at a track, the Council will consider the circumstances of each individual application and, among other things will consider the potential space for the number of machines requested, the ability of track staff to supervise the machines, especially if they are scattered around the site, and the ability of the track operator to prevent children and young persons and vulnerable people betting on the machines.

Condition on Rules Being Displayed on Tracks

- 5.22 The Gambling Commission has advised in its Guidance for local authorities that "...licensing authorities should attach a condition to track premises licences requiring the track operator to ensure that the rules are prominently displayed in or near the betting areas, or that other measures are taken to ensure that they are made available to the public. For example, the rules could be printed in the race-card or made available in leaflet form from the track office." The Authority encourages applicants to demonstrate in their application and in the conduct of their activity that they will comply with this.

Applications and Plans for Tracks

- 5.23 Regulations set out specific requirements for applications for premises licences and, in accordance with the Gambling Commission's suggestion that, to ensure the Authority gains a proper understanding of what it is being asked to licence, the premises licence application pack for a track includes the information that is required which includes

detailed plans for the racetrack itself and the area(s) that will be used for temporary “on-course” betting facilities (often known as the “betting ring”) and in the case of dog tracks and horse racecourses, fixed and mobile pool betting facilities operated by the Tote or track operator, as well as any other proposed gambling facilities. Plans should make clear what is being sought for authorisation under the track betting premises licence and what, if any, other areas are to be subject to a separate application for a different type of premises licence.

The Council appreciates that it is sometimes difficult to define the precise location of betting areas on tracks. The precise location of where betting facilities are provided is not required to be shown on track plans, both by virtue of the fact that betting is permitted anywhere on the premises and because of the difficulties associated with pinpointing exact locations for some types of track. Applicants should provide sufficient information that the Council can be satisfied that the plan indicates the main areas where betting might take place. For racecourses in particular, any betting areas subject to the “five times rule” (commonly known as betting rings) must be indicated on the plan. It would be helpful to the Authority and the Responsible Authorities if the plans were marked using a colour-coded scheme or, at a minimum, by use of a key to denote the use of those areas shown.

Adult Gaming Centres (AGCs)

- 5.24 These premises must be operated by the holder of a gaming machine general operating licence from the Gambling Commission as well as a premises licence from the Authority.
- 5.25 Permitted activities include:
- the provision of gaming machines as stipulated by regulations.
- 5.26 Factors for consideration when determining the application for an AGC will include:
- the location
 - the ability of operators to minimise illegal access by under 18’s to the premises.
 - Local Risk Assessment
- 5.27 This is not an exhaustive list and each application will be judged on its merits. Any effective measures to support the licensing objectives will be taken into account.
- 5.28 Conditions may be applied by the Authority in support of the licensing objectives if it is felt necessary. Mandatory and default conditions will be attached by regulations issued by the Secretary of State. No one under the age of 18 is permitted to enter an AGC.

Club Gaming Permits and Club Machine Permits

- 5.29 Club gaming permits authorise qualifying clubs to provide gaming machines as well as equal chance gaming and games of chance as prescribed in regulations.
- 5.30 Club machine permits allow the provision of higher category gaming machines.
- 5.31 Commercial clubs may in some circumstances operate with club machine permits but not club gaming permits.

5.32 The Authority may only refuse an application on the following grounds:

- (a) the applicant does not fulfill 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.

And in the case of (a) or (b) must refuse the permit.

5.33 The Authority may grant or refuse a permit, but it may not attach conditions to a permit.

Alcohol Licensed Premises

5.34 The Act provides an automatic entitlement to provide two gaming machines of category C or D (see glossary). The premises licence holder must notify the Authority of his or her intention and pay the prescribed fee. Although the Authority has no discretion to refuse the notification, the authorisation may be removed if gaming has taken place on the premises that breaches a condition of section 282 of the Act.

5.35 The Authority may also issue "licensed premises gaming machine permits" to premises in this category on application for any additional number of category C and/or D machines. This would replace any automatic entitlement under section 282 of the Act.

5.36 The Authority must have regard to the licensing objectives and the Gambling Commission Guidance when granting these permits. Factors for consideration will include:

- location, particularly in relation to vulnerable persons
- suitability of the premises, size of premises in relation to the number of betting machines
- the ability of staff to monitor the use or abuse of such machines
- the provision for licence holders to ensure appropriate age limits are adhered to.

5.37 This is not an exhaustive list and each application will be judged on its merits. Any effective measures to support the licensing objectives will be taken into account.

5.38 It is a condition of the automatic entitlement to make available two gaming machines (of category C or D) that any relevant provision of a code of practice under section 24 about the location and operation of a gaming machine is complied with. The Authority will take account of these provisions and the relevant codes of practice are available on the Gambling Commission website. www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk

Family Entertainment Centres

5.39 There are two classes of Family Entertainment Centres (FECs) dependent upon the type of gaming machines provided on the premises:

- FECs with category C and D machines require a premises licence
- unlicensed FECs provide only category D machines and are regulated through FEC gaming machine permits. An application for a permit may only be granted if the Authority is satisfied that the premises will be used as an unlicensed FEC, and if the Police have been consulted on the application. Applicants will need to demonstrate:
 - a full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes of the gambling that is permissible in unlicensed FEC's
 - that the applicant has no relevant convictions (i.e. those set out in Schedule 7 of the Act)
 - that staff are trained to have a full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes.

5.40 In determining the suitability of the location, consideration will be given to the following factors:

- proximity of premises to schools and vulnerable adult centres (e.g. a centre for gambling addicts)
- proximity to residential areas where there may be a high concentration of families with children
- town centre or edge of town centre locations
- hours of operation
- proposed operational management to regulate entry by children and vulnerable persons.

5.41 It should be noted that a permit cannot be issued in respect of a vessel or a vehicle.

5.42 All applicants must be 18 years of age. The Authority will require an applicant to supply appropriate premises and indemnity insurance details.

Prize Gaming Permits

5.43 These permits cover gaming where 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 prize is determined by the operator before play commences.

5.44 Consideration will be given to the following factors:

- proximity of premises to schools and vulnerable adult centres (e.g. a centre for gambling addicts)
- proximity to residential areas where there may be a high concentration of families with children
- town centre or edge of town centre locations.

5.45 It should be noted that a permit cannot be issued in respect of a vessel or a vehicle.

5.46 The applicant must be 18 years of age or over. Relevant convictions will be taken into account, especially with respect to child protection issues.

Travelling Fairs

5.47 Provided a travelling fair allows only category D gaming machines to be made available, and the facilities for gambling (whether by way of gaming machine or otherwise) amount together to no more than an ancillary amusement at the fair, then no application for a licence is required under the Act. The Authority will want to satisfy itself from time to time that gambling at a travelling fair is within the definition of section 286 of the Act. A guide for those wishing to operate gambling machines at travelling fairs is available on the Commission's website.

Small Society Lotteries

5.48 Small society lotteries are distinguished from large society lotteries by the amount of the proceeds that they generate. A lottery is small if the total value of tickets put on sale in a single lottery is £20,000 or less and the aggregate value of the tickets put on sale in a calendar year is £250,000 or less. Other lotteries are dealt with by the Gambling Commission.

5.49 Small society lotteries are required to be registered with the local authority in the area where their principal office is located.

Temporary Use Notices

5.50 Premises which are not licensed for gambling may be used by a licensed operator for an aggregate period of 21 days in 12 months for prescribed types of gambling. In order to do so, the operator must serve a temporary use notice (or notices) on the Authority, the Commission and the Police. These are the only bodies who may object to such a notice. There are a number of statutory limits as regards Temporary Use Notices. It is noted that it falls to the 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 to Licensing Authorities).

Occasional Use Notices

5.51 Betting on unlicensed tracks may be authorised for up to 8 days in a calendar year by the service of occasional use notices by the occupier of the track or the person responsible for the administration of the event. The Authority has very little discretion as regards these notices aside from ensuring that the statutory limit of eight days in a calendar year is not exceeded. The Authority will need to consider whether a Notice in respect of premises can be dealt with under the definition of a "Track". It will also need to consider whether the Applicant is permitted to avail him/herself of the notice, however, there is no provision for objections to be made to this type of activity or for it to be prohibited.

Casinos

No Casino Resolution

5.52 The 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 the Authority decide in the future to pass such a resolution, it will update this Policy Statement with details of that resolution.

Bingo

- 5.53 The holder of a bingo operating licence will be able to apply for a bingo premises licence to provide any type of bingo game including cash and prize bingo. Commercial bingo halls will also require a bingo premises licence from the Authority. If the only type of bingo to be provided is prize bingo, then this may be authorised by way of a permit.
- 5.54 If children are allowed to enter premises licensed for bingo, then controls must be in place to prevent them from participating in gambling, other than on category D machines. Where category C or above machines are available in premises to which children are admitted the Authority will expect to see that:
- all such machines are located in an area of the premises separate from the remainder of the premises by a physical barrier which is effective to prevent access other than through a designated entrance
 - only adults (over 18s) are permitted to the area where the machines are located
 - access to the area where the machines are located is supervised
 - that where the machines are located is arranged so that it can be observed by staff of the operator or the licence holder
 - at the entrance to, and inside any such an area, there are prominently displayed notices indicating that access to the area is prohibited to persons under 18.
- 5.55 The Gambling Commission has issued guidance about the need for licensing authorities to take into account the suitability and layout of bingo premises. Therefore, plans should make clear what is being sought for authorisation under the bingo premises licence and what, if any, other areas are to be subject to a separate application for a different type of premises licence. It would be helpful to the Authority and the Responsible Authorities if the plans were marked using a colour-coded scheme or at a minimum by use of a key to denote the use of those areas shown. The Gambling Commission has issued guidance on the division of a building into more than one premises which can be found at www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk.
- 5.56 A limited number of gaming machines may also be made available at bingo licensed premises.
- 5.57 Bingo is a class of equal chance gaming and is permitted in alcohol licensed premises and in clubs provided it remains below a certain threshold as directed by the law, otherwise it will require a bingo operating licence which will have to be obtained from the Gambling Commission.

Provisional Statements

- 5.58 Developers may wish to apply to the 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 to hold an operating licence in order to apply for a provisional statement.

6. INSPECTION AND ENFORCEMENT

General Statement

- 6.1 The Authority will have regard to its general/corporate enforcement policy, the relevant provisions of the Act, any relevant guidance and/or codes of practice when considering taking enforcement action.
- 6.2 It is the intention of the Authority to establish and maintain enforcement protocols with other enforcement agencies.

Inspections

- 6.3 The Authority will inspect gambling premises and facilities for compliance with the Act and any licence conditions through the application of a risk based inspection programme.
- 6.4 The inspection programme will in principle operate a light touch in respect of low-risk premises whilst applying greater attention to those premises which are considered to present a higher risk.
- 6.5 In addition to programmed inspections, the Authority will also investigate any evidence based complaints that it receives.

Policy Four

- 6.6 The Authority will adopt a risk based assessment approach for determining the frequency of compliance inspections. The risk rating will be based broadly on the following factors:**

- **location of the premises and their impact on the surrounding area**
- **enforcement history of the premises**
- **nature of the licensed or permitted operation**
- **potential to have an adverse effect on the licensing objectives**
- **management record.**
- **Local risk assessment**

REASON: To provide a targeted and cost efficient enforcement service which will encourage and improve operating practice, promote the licensing objectives, and drive out poor practices; whilst at the same time meet accepted best practice principles of compliance inspection.

Enforcement

- 6.7 In general the Gambling Commission will take the lead on the investigation and, where appropriate, the prosecution of illegal gambling. There may be occasions on which the Authority is better placed to take the lead, particularly where there is illegal activity on a smaller scale confined to the Authority's area.
- 6.8 Where a licensed premise is situated in more than one administrative area, then the Authority will liaise with the other authority to determine the most appropriate course of action and who will lead any investigation or prosecution.
- 6.9 Part 15 of the Act gives "authorised persons" power of investigation and section 346 enables licensing authorities to institute criminal proceedings in respect of offences described in that section. In exercising these functions, the Authority will have regard

to the relevant provisions of the Gambling Act 2005, national guidance, relevant codes of practice, and the enforcement policy of the Council.

The Authority will endeavour to follow the principles of better regulation and the Regulators Code. The principles require that enforcement should 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.

6.10 The Authority will work closely with the Gambling Commission and exchange information on suspected illegal gambling and any proposed action that the Authority considers necessary.

6.11 The main enforcement and compliance role for the 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 operator and personal licences. It is also worth noting that concerns about manufacture, supply or repair of gaming machines will not be dealt with by the Authority but will be notified to the Gambling Commission.

6.12 The Authority may institute proceedings in respect of a number of offences as identified in section 346 of the Act.

6.13 The Authority will avoid duplication with other regulatory regimes.

Glossary of terms

Many of the terms used in this statement of licensing policy are defined in the appropriate section of the Act. Section 353 identifies various terminologies and directs the reader to the relevant section of the Act, where appropriate, for a full and complete meaning of the term.

In the interests of clarity the following terms, which are used in this statement of licensing policy, are defined below.

Terminology	Definition
“the Act”	The Gambling Act 2005 (c19)
“Authority”	This refers to the “Licensing Authority” as defined by section 2 of the Act
“authorised person”	An officer of a Licensing Authority, and an officer of an Authority other than a Licensing Authority, both of whom have been authorised for a purpose relating to premises in that Authority’s area
“authorised local Authority officer”	An officer of a Licensing Authority who is an authorised person for a purpose relating to premises in that Authority’s area
“gambling commission”	An organisation established under section 20 of the Act that is responsible for regulating gambling in Great Britain
“guidance”	“Guidance to Licensing Authorities”, issued by the Gambling Commission under section 25 of the Gambling Act 2005
“interested parties”	Defined at paragraph 2.3 of this statement of licensing principles
“mandatory condition”	A condition that must be placed on a licence by virtue of regulations
“regulations”	Refers to regulations made under the Gambling Act 2005
“responsible authorities”	Public bodies that must be notified of applications for premises licences and they also have the right to make representations in relation to those applications. They are listed in full in section 157 of the Act.
“Category C & D Machines”	These are machines normally sited in pubs and arcades and are subject to a lower limit for stakes and payout.

List of Consultees

List of bodies and organisations consulted

Broxtowe Borough Council (All Members)
All Parish and Town Councils in the Borough
Licensing Solicitors
BBPA
Association of British Bookmakers
BACTA
The Bingo Association
Nottinghamshire Police (CJ) Liquor Licensing
Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue Service
Nottinghamshire Social Services
Gamcare
Gamblers Anonymous
Novomatic Ltd (Luxury Leisure)
Working Mens Club & Institute Union
Mecca Bingo
Equalised Club
Stapleford Conservative Club
Safeguarding Children Partnership
Safeguarding Vulnerable Adults Board
Gambling Commission
HM Customs and Excise
Business in Sport and Leisure

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APPENDIX 2

Equality Impact Assessment

The Equality Act 2010 replaces the previous anti-discrimination laws with a single Act. It simplifies the law, removing inconsistencies and making it easier for people to understand and comply with it. It also strengthens the law in important ways, to help tackle discrimination and equality. The majority of the Act came into force on 1 October 2010.

Public bodies are required in it to have due regard to the need to:

- eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct prohibited under the Act
- advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it, and
- foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it.

The public sector Equality Duty came into force on 5 April 2011. The duty ensures that all public bodies play their part in making society fairer by tackling discrimination and providing equality of opportunity for all. It ensures that public bodies consider the needs of all individuals in their day to day work – in shaping policy, delivering services and in relation to their own employees.

The Equality Duty encourages public bodies to understand how different people will be affected by their activities so that policies and services are appropriate and accessible to all and meet different people's needs. By understanding the effect of their activities on different people, and how inclusive public services can support and open up people's opportunities, public bodies are better placed to deliver policies and services that are efficient and effective.

The new equality duty replaces the three previous public sector equality duties, for race, disability and gender. The new equality duty covers the following protected characteristics:

- age
- disability
- gender reassignment
- pregnancy and maternity
- race – this includes ethnic or national origins, colour or nationality
- religion or belief – including lack of belief
- sex
- sexual orientation.

It also applies to marriage and civil partnership, but only in respect of the requirement to have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination.

Having due regard means consciously thinking about the three aims of the equality duty as part of the process of decision-making. This means that consideration of equality issues must influence the decisions reached by public bodies, including how

they act as employers, how they develop, evaluate and review policies, how they design, deliver and evaluate services, and how they commission and procure from others.

Having due regard to the need to advance equality of opportunity involves considering the need to:

- remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by people due to their protected characteristics
- meet the needs of people with protected characteristics, and
- encourage people with protected characteristics to participate in public life or in other activities where their participation is low.

Fostering good relations involves tackling prejudice and promoting understanding between people who share a protected characteristic and others.

Complying with the equality duty may involve treating some people better than others, as far as this is allowed by discrimination law. For example, it may involve making use of an exception or the positive action provisions in order to provide a service in a way which is appropriate for people who share a protected characteristic.

The Equality Duty also explicitly recognises that disabled people's needs may be different from those of non-disabled people. Public bodies should therefore take account of disabled people's impairments when making decisions about policies or services. This might mean making reasonable adjustments or treating disabled people better than non-disabled people in order to meet their needs.

There is no explicit requirement to refer to the Equality Duty in recording the process of consideration but it is good practice to do so. Keeping a record of how decisions were reached will help public bodies demonstrate that they considered the aims of the Equality Duty. Keeping a record of how decisions were reached will help public bodies show how they considered the Equality Duty. Producing an Equality Impact Assessment after a decision has been reached will not achieve compliance with the Equality Duty.

It is recommended that assessments are carried out in respect of new or revised policies and that a copy of the assessment is included as an appendix to the report provided to the decision makers at the relevant Cabinet, Committee or Scrutiny meeting.

Where it is clear from initial consideration that a policy will not have any effect on equality for any of the protected characteristics, no further analysis or action is necessary.

Public bodies should take a proportionate approach when complying with the Equality Duty. In practice, this means giving greater consideration to the Equality Duty where a policy or function has the potential to have a discriminatory effect or impact on equality of opportunity, and less consideration where the potential effect on equality is slight. The Equality Duty requires public bodies to think about people's different needs and how these can be met.

EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA)

Directorate:	Chief Executive's	Lead officer responsible for EIA	
Name of the policy or function to be assessed:		Statement of Gambling Policy	
Names of the officers undertaking the assessment:		John Miley	
Is this a new or an existing policy or function?		Existing	
1. What are the aims and objectives of the policy or function?			
<p>The aim of the Authority in this Statement is to address the impact of licensed premises in terms of crime and disorder arising from gambling and to ensure that their location and internal layout are appropriate with a view to protecting children and vulnerable persons. The Authority is committed to partnership with all stakeholders with a view to the promotion of this aim. The Authority recognises the impact that unregulated gambling may have on its community and sustainability as a viable local economy and in delivering the gambling regime will, with regard to the principles set out in this Statement, seek to support its local economy and protect vulnerable people. In doing so it will consider each application on its own merits within the context of this Statement, the legislation and guidance and codes of practice issued by the Gambling Commission.</p>			
2. What outcomes do you want to achieve from the policy or function?			
<p>The policy is intended to define how applications are made and dealt with under the relevant legislation. It also sets out matters that applicants must consider when making such applications and gives clear guidance on matters to be considered by the licensing authority when determining the applications.</p> <p>It will also assist in supporting the Council's policies as set out in the Equality and Diversity Policy</p>			
3. Who is intended to benefit from the policy or function?			
<p>Applicants, Responsible Authorities, other stakeholders, the public and the licensing authority will benefit from the policy.</p>			
4. Who are the main stakeholders in relation to the policy or function?			

Operators of gambling premises, holders of gambling permits, Responsible Authorities (as defined in the Gambling Act 2005), the public and the licensing authority are all stakeholders in the policy. The Policy is statutorily reviewed every 3 years. The policy review is widely consulted upon with all stakeholders.

5. What baseline quantitative data do you have about the policy or function relating to the different equality strands?

None

6. What baseline qualitative data do you have about the policy or function relating to the different equality strands?

None available

7. What has stakeholder consultation, if carried out, revealed about the nature of the impact?

Previous consultations have not indicated any impact.

8. From the evidence available does the policy or function affect or have the potential to affect different equality groups in different ways?

In assessing whether the policy or function adversely affects any particular group or presents an opportunity for promoting equality, consider the questions below in relation to each equality group:

- **Does the policy or function target or exclude a specific equality group or community? Does it affect some equality groups or communities differently? If yes, can this be justified?**

The policy does not target or exclude any particular body.

- **Is the policy or function likely to be equally accessed by all equality groups or communities? If no, can this be justified?**

The revised policy will apply equally across all groups and communities in the borough.

- **Are there barriers that might make access difficult or stop different equality groups or communities accessing the policy or function?**

There are no barriers in respect of the policy being accessed and utilised by any equality group or community. The policy is available for all to use.

- **Could the policy or function promote or contribute to equality and good relations between different groups? If so, how?**

The implementation of the Gambling Act 2005 and the Statement of Gambling Policy engendered a close working relationship with all stakeholders across the County. Safeguarding and vulnerability issues have been and continue to be dealt with by the Nottinghamshire Authorities Licensing Group (NALG)

• **What further evidence is needed to understand the impact on equality?**

None. However, should any evidence arise as a result of the comprehensive consultation process, it will be considered and if necessary acted upon. No evidence has emerged from previous consultations.

9. On the basis of the analysis above what actions, if any, will you need to take in respect of each of the equality strands?

Age:

No adverse impact has been identified

Disability:

No adverse impact has been identified.

Gender Reassignment:

No adverse impact has been identified.

Marriage and Civil Partnership:

No adverse impact has been identified.

Pregnancy and Maternity:

No adverse impact has been identified.

Race:

No adverse impact has been identified.

Religion and Belief:

No adverse impact has been identified

Sex:

No adverse impact has been identified

Sexual Orientation:

No adverse impact has been identified.

Head of Service:

I am satisfied with the results of this EIA. I undertake to review and monitor progress against the actions proposed in response to this impact assessment.

Signature of Head of Service:

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