CANNOCK CHASE DISTRICT COUNCIL

GAMBLING ACT 2005

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

NOVEMBER 2016
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### LOCAL AREA PROFILE MAP OF CANNOCK CHASE DISTRICT

Contact details:

- Licensing Unit,
  Civic Centre,
  PO Box 28,
  Beecroft Road,
  Cannock,
  Staffs.
  WS11 1BG.

Phone: 01543 464244
Email: licensingunit@cannockchasedc.gov.uk
PART A – THE GAMBLING ACT 2005

1. The Licensing Objectives

1.1 Under the Gambling Act 2005 (the Act), Cannock Chase District Council is the Licensing Authority. The Council licenses premises for gambling activities as well as granting various other gambling permits. In this document, unless otherwise stated, any references to the Council are to Cannock Chase District Council.

1.2 The Council will carry out its functions under the Act and will aim to permit gambling in accordance with the three licensing objectives set out at Section 1 of the Act. The expectation is that gambling premises will deliver them. The licensing objectives are:

- Preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime 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 More information on the licensing objectives can be found in Parts B and C of this document. It should be noted that the licensing objectives do not include public safety or the prevention of nuisance.

1.4 When making decisions about applications for premises licences, the Council is bound by and committed to, a statutory aim to permit gambling insofar as it thinks that any application is made:

- 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 Council’s Statement of Principles.

1.5 The licensing authority would emphasise that moral or ethical objections to gambling are not valid reasons for the rejection of premises licences applications.

2. Introduction and consultation process

2.1 Cannock Chase District Council (CCDC) is situated in the County of Staffordshire which contains 8 District Councils and Stoke-on-Trent, a Unitary Authority. The Council area has a population of approximately 98,000 and covers 7,887 hectares (approximately 30 square miles).

2.2 The district is mainly rural, with 60% of it classified as Green Belt. There are 3 main urban areas: Cannock, Rugeley and Hednesford. A map of the area is attached to this statement of principles.
2.3 Licensing authorities are required by the Gambling Act 2005 to publish a statement of the principles which they propose to apply when exercising their functions.

2.4 The Council consulted widely upon policy statements before finalising and publishing. A list of those persons and agencies consulted is provided within this document at paragraph 2.6 below.

2.5 The Council will continue to monitor the effectiveness of this policy and will consider changes to the policy in the light of new legislation and developments affecting the local area. It will consult with stakeholders at the time it is considering any such changes. The Council must review and publish this statement of principles at least every 3 years.

2.6 List of persons and agencies consulted by this authority:
- Staffordshire Police
- Staffordshire Social Services
- Current licence holders and trade associations
- Staffordshire County Council Trading Standards
- Representatives of local businesses
- Local residents and their representatives
- Town and Parish Councils
- Local Member of Parliament
- National bodies representing the gambling trade
- National charities concerned with the social impact of gambling
- Representatives of existing licence holders
- Community Safety Partnership

2.7 The Statement of Principles consultation took place between 18 April 2016 and 31 May 2016 and followed the Cabinet Office Guidance on Consultation Principles first published in July 2012 and last updated in January 2016. This document is available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/consultation-principles-guidance

2.8 Full Council approved and adopted this Statement of Principles. The finalised document is published via the Council’s website at: www.cannockchasedc.gov.uk

2.9 Copies of the finalised document are placed in the public libraries of the area as well as being available at the Civic Centre in Beecroft Road, Cannock.

3. Exchange of Information

3.1 Licensing Authorities are required to include in their policy, the principles which are to be applied to the exchange of information between it and the Gambling Commission, as well as other persons listed in Schedule 6 to the Act.
3.2 The Council will act in accordance with the provisions of the Gambling Act 2005 and the Data Protection Act 1998. The Council will also have regard to any guidance issued by the Gambling Commission to local authorities on this matter when it is published, as well as any relevant regulations issued by the Secretary of State under the powers provided in the Gambling Act 2005. A link to the guidance issued by the Gambling Commission to local authorities 5th edition can be found at http://www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk/Licensing-authorities/Information-for-licensing-authorities/Guidance-to-licensing-authorities-5th-edition.aspx

4. **Data Protection**

4.1 When an individual or an organisation provides information to the Council, it is held in accordance with the Data Protection Act 1998. Data provided to the Council is used for processing applications, recording licence holders and for regulatory and enforcement purposes.

4.2 The Council may share data with other departments and partners of the Council and other agencies where required by the licensing/registration procedure and for regulation /enforcement but data will not otherwise be passed on to any other party.

4.3 While certain information may be disclosed under the Freedom of Information Act, some information will be held on a publicly available register, and may be posted onto the Council website; personal data will be protected unless it is also official business data (eg. a trader whose registered business address is also his home).

4.4 The Council has a duty to protect the public funds it administers and to this end, may use the information provided for the prevention and detection of fraud. It may also share information with other bodies responsible for auditing or administering public funds for these purposes, eg. UK National Fraud Initiative.

4.5 The Council holds and uses data in accordance with the Data Protection Act 1998. Stakeholders should be aware that information provided may be used and shared with other departments and agencies in order to assist in the prevention and detection of crime and to protect public funds.

5. **Equality and Diversity**

5.1 Through policies and service delivery, the Council’s main aims for ensuring equality and diversity are to:

- Eliminate unlawful discrimination
- Promote equality of opportunity
- Promote good relations between diverse communities
5.2 A link to the Council’s Equalities and Diversities Policy can be found here: 
http://chaseweb.cannockchasedc.gov.uk/chief-executives-policy-and-
performance/equality-and-diversity

6. **Crime and Disorder Act 1998**

6.1 Under section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 the Council is under
a statutory duty to do all that it can to prevent crime and disorder within its
area and is mindful of concerns over the use of licensed premises for
criminal activity, for example money laundering and drug dealing.

6.2 The Council will work in partnership with licence holders, local
businesses, responsible authorities, councillors and local people with the
aim of promoting the licensing objectives.

7. **The Licensing Framework**

7.1 The Gambling Act 2005 changed the way that gambling is administered in
the United Kingdom. The Gambling Commission is the national gambling
regulator and has a lead role in working with Central Government and
local authorities to regulate gambling activity.

7.2 The Gambling Commission issues operators’ licences and personal
licences. Any operator wishing to provide gambling at certain premises
must have applied for the requisite operators licence and personal licence
before they approach the Council for a premises licence. In this way, the
Gambling Commission is able to ensure that applicants have the correct
credentials to operate gambling premises.

7.3 The Council’s role is to ensure premises are suitable for providing
gambling in accordance with the three licensing objectives and any Codes
of Practice issued by the Gambling Commission. The Council also issues
various permits and notices for smaller scale gambling.

7.4 The Council does not license large society lotteries or remote gambling
through websites. These are regulated by the Gambling Commission.
The National Lottery is not licensed by the Gambling Act 2005 and
continues to be regulated by the National Lottery Commission under the

8. **Local area profile**

8.1 By means of the web links given in paragraphs 9.14-9.17 below, the
Council has provided wide ranging information on the local environment
which should be taken into account by applicants who should explain how
they will address these local areas of concern. These are reviewed and
updated on a regular basis to reflect changes to the local landscape.
8.2 There is no statutory duty on the licensing authority to complete an area profile; however, it is felt that both new applicants and existing operators would benefit from having a greater awareness of the local area and its associated risks. Importantly, “risk” in this context includes potential and emerging risks as well as actual risk.

8.3 Cannock Chase District Council (CCDC) is situated in the County of Staffordshire which contains 8 District Councils in total. In addition Stoke-on-Trent is a Unitary Authority. The Council area has a population of approximately 98,000 and in terms of area CCDC covers 7,887 hectares (approximately 30 square miles). The district is mainly rural with 60% of it classified as Green Belt. There are 3 main urban areas: Cannock, Rugeley and Hednesford.

8.4 The 2016 Locality Profile found that the population of Cannock Chase is slightly different from England. It has lower proportions of children under five, under 16 and older people aged 85 and over. There are however more people aged 16-64 in Cannock Chase compared to average.

8.5 Based on data from the Feeling the Difference survey, 90% of Cannock Chase respondents were satisfied with the area as a place to live. However this is a reduction on previous years.

8.6 Unemployment and youth unemployment rates in Cannock Chase (as at February 2016) were lower than the national average.

8.7 The same 2016 Locality Profile found that the average household income for Cannock Chase was £35,200 which is less than the Great Britain average (£40,000). Cannock Chase also has a higher than average proportion of households with an average income of under £20,000.

8.8 The number of people on depression registers in Cannock Chase is higher than the national average.

8.9 According to the Government’s Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015, Cannock Chase is ranked as the most deprived District in Staffordshire, with a rank of 133 out of 326 local authorities in England. There are nine lower super output areas (LSOAs) in the District that fall within the most deprived national quintile, making up around 14% of the total population (13,500 people). These areas fall within Brereton and Ravenhill, Cannock East, Cannock North, Cannock South, Etching Hill and The Heath and Hednesford North.

8.10 The local health priorities within the District include addressing health inequalities, such as reducing smoking and alcohol intake.

8.11 Cannock Chase District Council currently has approximately 20 gambling premises licences. Over half of those premises are betting facilities situated within the high streets of the 3 town centres; another quarter are adult gaming centres and a small number are bingo premises.
8.12 The Council will proactively engage with all responsible authorities as well as other organisations to ensure any new applications or applications to vary existing licences are assessed by taking the local area profile risks into account. Applicants should therefore consider how they can address these risks.

9. **Local Risk Assessment**

9.1 The Gambling Commission’s Licence Conditions and Code of Practice (LCCP) which were revised and published in February 2015 formalised the need for operators to consider local risks.

9.2 The Social Responsibility (SR) code requires applicants to assess the local risk to the licensing objectives posed by the provision of gambling facilities at each of their premises. It also requires them to have policies, procedures and control measures to mitigate those risks. In undertaking their risk assessments, applicants must take into account any relevant matters identified within this statement of principles.

9.3 Applicants are required to undertake a local risk assessment when applying for a new premises licence. Further, their risk assessment must also be updated:
- When applying for a variation of a premises licence.
- To take account of significant changes in local circumstances, including any identified within this policy statement.
- Where there are significant changes at a premises that may affect their mitigation of local risks.

9.4 The Council will require applicants to provide a risk assessment when applying for a premises licence or applying for a variation to an existing licence.

9.5 The risk assessment should set out any measures the applicant has in place to address areas of concern. In broad terms, the risk assessment should include reference to any specified local risk, how the operator intends to mitigate any risks identified and how the operator will monitor those risks.

9.6 There are no particular areas within the Council’s area where ethnicity or religious or cultural differences are considered to be a significant issue. However, there are areas of the district where heightened local risks may exist.

9.7 Over 60% of the district is green belt and therefore, the 3 town centres are the focal points for our local communities. Under the Rural and Urban Area Classification (2004) almost all of the Cannock Chase population live in an urban area (91%), compared with 81% nationally and 76% of Staffordshire.
As a result, the urban town centres contain the vast majority of gambling facilities which are licensed by the Council. Each town centre also contains a large concentration of premises which are licensed to sell alcohol as well as other amenities.

Applicants should note that each town centre also has a post 16 education facility and in consequence, it may be appropriate for applicants to provide information on the line of sight within the premises as well as whether any door warning system or door supervision might be in place.

Cannock is our largest town centre with the largest night time economy. Cannock contains a large market square, a Hospital and a number of drug and alcohol rehabilitation centres. It is also more likely that homeless people will visit and/or migrate to Cannock as the town centre contains both the Council’s Civic Centre and the Government Department of Work & Pensions Office.

This makes it more likely that Cannock town centre in particular will attract homeless people and those who might suffer mental health issues. The proximity of these vulnerable people to gambling facilities should not be encouraged and in consequence, any application for the provision of gambling facilities within Cannock town centre may require enhanced safeguards around both entry and exclusion.

With these challenges in mind, The Council will expect applicants to have an understanding of the local profile and address the Council’s concerns in respect of protecting children and other vulnerable people by ensuring that the licensing objectives are met.

The web links below are links to external documents which are intended to assist applicants in obtaining a greater understanding of the challenges which the Council face.


Public Health England supports the development of local health and wellbeing provision by the Government. At their request the Council has created an enhanced Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA). This can be viewed at: http://www.staffordshirepartnership.org.uk/Health-and-Wellbeing-Board/Local-eJSNAs.aspx

Staffordshire County Council and the Staffordshire Observatory Locality Profile for the Cannock Chase District can be found at: https://www.cannockchasedc.gov.uk/council/about-council/locality-profile

9.18 Having considered the information provided, applicants should provide the licensing authority with the policies and procedures they have in place, such as “Think 21”, which are designed to prevent underage gambling. These policies and procedures should also take account of the structure and layout of the particular premises as well as any training provided to staff.

9.19 Upon appropriate application, larger operators who are already required by the Gambling Commission to undertake their own age related compliance tests will be required to provide the licensing authority with the said age related compliance test results which related to the premises concerned. Smaller operators must provide similar information upon appropriate application if compliance tests have been carried out at their premises and the results are available to them.

9.20 With respect to preventing vulnerable people from gambling, applicants must demonstrate how they intend to ensure that the licensing objective is met. This might include details about how self exclusion and responsible gambling information is made available to customers as well as what controls are in place for entry into the premises and arrangements for monitoring the use of fixed odds betting terminals.

10. **Declaration**

10.1 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; these applications will be considered on their own merits and according to the statutory requirements of the Gambling Act 2005.

10.2 In producing the final Statement of Principles, the Council declares that it has had regard to the licensing objectives of the Gambling Act 2005, the guidance issued by the Gambling Commission and any responses from those consulted on the Policy Statement.

11. **Responsible Authorities**

11.1 The Act allows certain agencies to act as responsible authorities. Responsible authorities are able to make representations about licence applications or apply for a review of an existing licence. Responsible authorities may also offer advice and guidance to applicants.

11.2 The Council is required by regulations to state the principles it will apply to designate, in writing, a body which is competent to advise the authority about the protection of children from harm. The principles are:

- The need for the body to be responsible for an area covering the whole of the licensing authority’s area;
- The need for the body to be answerable to democratically elected persons, rather than any particular vested interest group.
In accordance with the regulations, the Council designates the Staffordshire County Council, Local Safeguarding Children Board for this purpose.

The contact details of all the responsible authorities under the Gambling Act 2005 can be found on the Council’s website at: http://www.cannockchasedc.gov.uk/sites/default/files/gambling_act_2005_responsible_authorities.pdf

12. Interested Parties

12.1 Interested parties are people or organisations that have the right to make representations about licence applications or apply for a review of an existing licence. These parties are defined in the Gambling Act 2005 as set out below.

12.2 For the purposes of this part, a person is an interested party if, in the opinion of the licensing authority which issued the licence or to which the application is made, the person:
   (a) lives sufficiently close to the premises to be likely to be affected by the authorised activities;
   (b) has business interests that might be affected by the authorised activities, or
   (c) represents persons who satisfy paragraphs (a) or (b).

12.3 The Council is required by regulations to state the principles it will apply to determine whether a person is an interested party. The principles are:
   • Each case will be decided upon its merits. The Council will not apply a rigid rule to its decision making. It will consider the examples of considerations provided in the Gambling Commission: Guidance to Local Authorities.
   • In order to determine if an interested party lives or has business interests sufficiently close to the premises to be likely to be affected by the gambling activities, the Council will consider factors such as the size of the premises and the nature of the activities taking place.

13. Licensing Authority Functions

13.1 Licensing authorities are responsible under the Act for:
   • Licensing premises where gambling activities are to take place by issuing premises licences
   • Issuing provisional statements
   • Regulating members’ clubs and miners’ welfare institutes who wish to undertake certain gaming activities via issuing Club Gaming Permits and/or Club Machine Permits
   • Issuing Club Machine Permits to commercial clubs
• Granting permits for the use of certain lower stake gaming machines at unlicensed Family Entertainment Centres
• Receiving notifications from alcohol licensed premises (under the Licensing Act 2003) of the use of up to two gaming machines
• Granting Licensed Premises Gaming Machine Permits 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
• Registering small society lotteries below prescribed thresholds
• Issuing Prize Gaming Permits
• Receiving and endorsing Temporary Use Notices
• Receiving Occasional Use Notices (for tracks)
• Providing information to the Gambling Commission regarding details of licences issued (see section above on information exchange)
• Maintaining registers of the permits and licences that are issued under these functions

13.2 The Council does not license remote gambling. This matter falls to the Gambling Commission.

PART B – THE LICENSING OBJECTIVES

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

14.1 The Gambling Commission takes the lead role in preventing gambling from being a source of crime. The Gambling Commission's Guidance does however encourage licensing authorities to pay particular attention to the proposed location of gambling premises in terms of this licensing objective.

14.2 Such association with crime may include: money laundering; counterfeiting; drug dealing or any similar involvement in organised crime.

15. **Ensuring that Gambling is conducted in a fair and open way**

15.1 The Gambling Commission takes the lead role in ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way and addresses this via operating and personal licences.

15.2 The Council will take operator licence conditions into account and will communicate any concerns to the Gambling Commission about misleading advertising or any absence of required game rules or other information.

15.3 Examples of the specific steps the Council may take to address this area can be found in the various sections covering specific premises types in
Part C of this document, and also in Part D which covers permits and notices.

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

16.1 The licensing objective seeks to prevent children from taking part in most types of gambling and where appropriate, the Council may require specific measures at particular premises which are designed to ensure that the licensing objectives are met. Such measures may include supervision of entrances and machines as well as segregation of areas etc.

16.2 The Council will pay particular attention to any Codes of Practice which the Gambling Commission issues with respect to this licensing objective.

16.3 The Council does not seek to offer a definition for the term “vulnerable people” but for regulatory purposes it will assume that this group includes people who gamble more than they want to; people who gamble beyond their means; elderly persons and people who may not be able to make informed or balanced decisions about gambling due to a mental impairment, or because of the influence of alcohol or drugs.

**PART C – PREMISES LICENCES**

17. **Introduction to Premises Licensing**

17.1 The Council will issue premises licences to allow those premises to be used for certain types of gambling. Premises licences may, for example, be issued to amusement arcades, bingo halls and bookmakers.

17.2 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 other conditions, where it is believed to be necessary and proportionate.

**Definition of ‘Premises’**

17.3 Premises is defined in the Act as ‘any place’. Different premises licences cannot apply in respect of a single premises at different times. However, it is possible for a single building to be subject to more than one premises licence, provided they are for different parts of the building and the different parts of the building can be reasonably regarded as being different premises. Whether different parts of a building can properly be regarded as being separate premises will always be a question of fact within any given circumstances.
17.4 The Council will take particular care when 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, the Council will assess entrances and exits from parts of a building covered by one or more licences to satisfy itself that they are separate and identifiable so that the separation of different premises is not compromised and that people do not ‘drift’ into a gambling area.

17.5 The Council will pay particular attention to applications where access to the licensed premises is through other premises (which themselves may be licensed or unlicensed). Issues that the Council will consider before granting such applications include whether children can gain access; compatibility of the two establishments and the ability to comply with the requirements of the Act. In addition, an overriding consideration will be whether, taken as a whole, the co-location of the licensed premises with other facilities has the effect of creating an arrangement that otherwise would, or should, be prohibited under the Act.

17.6 An applicant cannot obtain a full premises licence until the premises in which it is proposed to offer the gambling are constructed. The Gambling Commission has advised that references to ‘the premises’ are to the premises in which gambling may now take place. Thus a licence to use premises for gambling will only be issued by the Council in relation to premises that are ready to be used for gambling. Whether a premises is finished to a degree that it can be considered for a premises licence will always be a question of fact in the circumstances. Requiring a building to be complete ensures that the Council can, if necessary, inspect it fully, as can other responsible authorities with inspection rights.

17.7 Where a premises is not yet built or is about to be altered for the purpose of providing gambling and ultimately a premises licence will be required, the applicant should in the first instance consider making an application for a provisional statement.

Location

17.8 The Council is aware that demand issues (e.g. the likely demand or need for gambling facilities in the area) cannot be considered with regard to the location of premises but that considerations in terms of the licensing objectives can. The Council will pay particular attention to the protection of children and vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling, as well as issues of crime and disorder.

17.9 With regard to these objectives, it is the Council’s policy, upon receipt of any relevant representations, to look at specific location issues including:
- The proximity of the premises to schools and vulnerable adult centres.
- The proximity of the premises to residential areas where there may be a high concentration of families with children.
• The size of the premises and the nature of the activities taking place.
• The level of organised crime in the area.

Such information may be used to inform the decision the Council makes about whether to grant the licence, to grant the licence with special conditions or to refuse the application.

17.10 This policy does not preclude any application being made and each application will be decided on its merits, with the onus upon the applicant to show how any concerns can be overcome.

Duplication with other regulatory regimes

17.11 The Council will seek to avoid any duplication with other statutory/regulatory systems such as planning. The Council will not consider whether a licence application is likely to be awarded planning permission or building regulations approval in its consideration of it. It will listen to and consider carefully any concerns about conditions which the licence holder cannot meet because of planning restrictions.

Conditions

17.12 Applications will be granted subject only to the mandatory and default conditions. Such conditions are usually sufficient to ensure operation that is reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives. Additional conditions will only be imposed where there is evidence of a risk to the licensing objectives that requires that the mandatory and default conditions be supplemented. Conditions will only be attached to premises licences where there is evidence of a need to do so.

17.13 Any conditions attached to licences will be proportionate and will be:
• Relevant to the need to make the proposed building suitable as a gambling facility.
• Directly related to the premises and the type of licence applied for, and/or related to the area where the premises is based.
• Fairly and reasonably related to the scale and type of premises; and,
• Reasonable in all other respects.

17.14 Decisions about individual conditions will be made on a case by case basis, although there will be a number of control measures which the Council may consider. These include the use of door supervisors, supervision of adult gaming machines and appropriate signage for adult only areas. The Council will also expect the applicants to ensure that the licensing objectives are met effectively.

17.15 There are conditions which the Council cannot attach to premises licences which are:
- Any condition on the premises licence which makes it impossible for the applicant 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; and,
- Conditions in relation to stakes, fees, winnings or prizes.

**Door supervision**

17.16 The Council may consider whether there is a need for door supervision in terms of the licensing objectives. Where door supervisors are required, it is the operator’s responsibility to ensure that any persons employed in this capacity are fit and proper to carry out such duties.

18. **Adult Gaming Centres and Licensed Family Entertainment Centres**

18.1 Adult Gaming Centres (AGC’s) are commonly found within town centre environments and are able to make category B, C and D gaming machines available to adults. Nobody under the age of 18 is permitted to enter an AGC.

18.2 Licensed Family Entertainment Centres (LFECs) are those premises which usually provide a range of amusements such as computer games and penny pushers. They may have a separate section set aside for adult only gaming machines with higher stakes and prizes and are able to make available a certain number of category C and D machines. Clear segregation must be in place so children do not access the areas where the category C machines are located.

18.3 The Council will specifically have regard to the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from harm or being exploited by gambling in the above premises. The Council will expect applicants to satisfy the Authority that there will be sufficient measures to ensure that under 18 year olds do not have access to adult gaming centres or adult only gaming machine areas within the LFEC.

18.4 The Council will expect applicants to offer their own measures to meet the licensing objectives. Appropriate measures/licence conditions may cover:
- Proof of age schemes (e.g. PASS schemes)
- The use of Challenge 25 policy
- The use of ‘No ID No Entry’ policy
- CCTV
- Door supervision
- Supervision of machine areas
- Physical separation of areas
- Location of entry
- Notices/signage
- Specific opening hours
• Staff training in the law and the provision of a named point of contact to help ensure compliance.
• Self-exclusion schemes and the provision of leaflets/helpline numbers to organisations such as Gam care, the Responsible Gambling Trust or GambleAware etc.

This list is not mandatory nor exhaustive and is merely indicative of examples.

19. **Casinos**

19.1 The Council has not passed a ‘no casino’ resolution under Section 166 of the Gambling Act 2005, but is aware that it has the power to do so. Should this licensing authority decide in the future to pass such a resolution, it will update this policy statement with details of that resolution. Any such decision will be made by the Full Council.

20. **Bingo Premises**

20.1 Bingo is not statutorily defined within the Gambling Act 2005. Such premises may however, provide cash and prize bingo. In addition, bingo premises are also able to provide a limited number of gaming machines in line with the provisions of the Act.

20.2 It is important that where children are allowed to enter Bingo premises, that they do not participate in gambling, other than on category D machines. Where category C or above machines are available in premises to which children are admitted then the operator must ensure 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 are admitted to the area where the machines are located
• Access to the area where the machines are located is supervised
• The area where the machines are located is arranged so that it can be observed by staff of the operator or the licence holder, and
• At the entrance to, and inside any such area there are prominently displayed notices indicating that access to the area is prohibited to persons under 18.

21. **Betting Premises**

21.1 Betting premises are premises such as bookmakers where various types of gambling are authorised to take place. The Act contains a single class of licence for betting premises.
21.2 The Council is aware that Section 181 of the Act contains an express power for licensing authorities to restrict the number of betting machines and the nature and circumstances in which they are made available by attaching a licence condition to a betting premises licence. The Council is also aware that it is not possible to restrict the number of gaming machines which may be made available within betting premises.

21.3 When considering whether to impose a condition to restrict the number of betting machines in particular premises the Council, amongst other things, will take into account the size of the premises, the number of counter positions available for person to person transactions and the ability of staff to monitor the use of the machines by children and young persons (it is an offence for those under 18 to bet) or by vulnerable people.

22. Tracks

22.1 Currently the licensing authority does not licence any tracks which permits on-course betting. Where an application for a track premises licence(s) is proposed, the applicant should contact the Council’s Licensing Unit at the earliest opportunity. The Council’s focus will be on the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling and the need to ensure that entrances to premises are distinct. Children must be excluded from gambling areas where they are not permitted to enter.

23. Travelling Fairs

23.1 Travelling fairs have the right to provide an unlimited number of category D gaming machines and/or equal chance prize gaming (without the need for a permit) as long as the gambling amounts to no more than an ancillary amusement at the fair.

23.2 The 27 day statutory maximum for the land being used as a fair is per calendar year. This 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. Where appropriate, the Council will liaise with neighbouring authorities to ensure that land which crosses its boundaries is monitored so that the statutory limits are not exceeded.

24. Provisional Statements

24.1 A provisional statement application is a process which allows a developer to examine the likelihood of whether a building which has yet to be constructed or is about to be altered for the purpose of gambling would be granted a premises licence when the building work is complete. A provisional statement is not a licence and merely gives the holder some form of guarantee that a premises licence would be granted so the project can be started. Once works are complete a full premises licence would still be required.
24.2 In terms of representations about premises licence applications, following the grant of a provisional statement, no further representations from relevant authorities or interested parties can be taken into account unless they concern matters which could not have been addressed at the provisional statement stage or they reflect a change in the applicant’s circumstances. In addition, the Council may refuse the premises licence (or grant it on terms different to those attached to the provisional statement) only by reference to matters:

a) which could not have been raised by objectors at the provisional licence stage; or
b) which in the Authority’s opinion reflect a change in the operator’s circumstances

24.3 When determining a provisional statement application the Council will operate in accordance with the Act and will not have regard to any issues related to planning consent or building regulations, e.g. the likelihood that planning consent will be granted.

PART D – PERMITS, TEMPORARY/OCCASIONAL USE NOTICES AND SMALL SOCIETY LOTTERY REGISTRATIONS

Permits, Temporary/Occasional Use Notice

25. Unlicensed Family Entertainment Centre Gaming Machine Permits

25.1 The term ‘Unlicensed Family Entertainment Centre’ is one defined in the Act and refers to premises which provide category D gaming machines along with various other amusements such as computer games and penny pushers. The premises are ‘unlicensed’ in that they do not require a premises licence but do require a permit to be able to provide category D machines. It should not be confused with a ‘Licensed Family Entertainment Centre’ which does require a premises licence because it contains both category C and D gaming machines.

25.2 In accordance with Gambling Commission Guidance, the Council will give weight to child protection issues when considering applications for permits.

25.3 The Council will expect applicants 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. However, they may include appropriate measures/training for staff regarding how staff would deal with unsupervised children being on the premises, or children causing problems on or around the premises.

25.4 The Council will also expect 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), and that staff are trained to have a full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes.

25.5 The Council is aware that an application for a permit may only be granted if the Chief Officer of Police has been consulted on the application.

25.6 In line with the Act the Council cannot attach conditions to this type of permit and the statement of principles only applies to initial applications and not to renewals.

26. **Gaming Machine Permits in premises licensed for the sale of alcohol**

26.1 There is provision in the Act for premises licensed to sell alcohol for consumption on the premises, to automatically have two gaming machines of categories C and/or D. The premises merely need to notify the Council. The Council 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.

26.2 If a premises wishes to have more than two machines, then application must be made for a permit. The Council must consider that application based upon the licensing objectives, any guidance issued by the Gambling Commission under Section 25 of the Gambling Act 2005, and ‘such matters as it thinks relevant’. The Council considers that ‘such matters’ will be decided on a case by case basis, but generally regard will be given to the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from harm or being exploited by gambling. The Council will also expect the applicant to satisfy the Authority that there will be sufficient measures to ensure that under 18 year olds do not have access to the adult only gaming machines.

26.3 Measures which may satisfy the Council that there will be no access could include the adult machines being situated in close proximity to the bar, or in the sight of staff who will monitor that the machines are not being used by those under 18 years of age. Notices and signage may also help. Regarding the protection of vulnerable persons, applicants may wish to consider the provision of information leaflets/helpline numbers for organisations such as Gam Care.
26.4 It is recognised that some alcohol licensed premises may apply for a premises licence for their non-alcohol licensed areas. Any such application would need to be dealt with under the relevant provisions of the Act.

26.5 The Council can decide to grant the application with a smaller number of machines and/or a different category of machines from that applied for. Conditions (other than these) cannot be attached.

26.6 The holder of a permit must comply with any Code of Practice issued by the Gambling Commission about the location and operation of the machine.


27. **Prize Gaming Permits**

27.1 The Council will expect the applicant to set out the types of gaming that he or she is intending to offer and be able to demonstrate:
   - That they understand the limits to stakes and prizes that are set out in regulations;
   - That the gaming offered is within the law.

27.2 In making its decision on an application for prize gaming permits, the Council does not need to have regard to the licensing objectives but must have regard to any Gambling Commission guidance.

27.3 There are conditions in the Gambling Act 2005 with which the permit holder must comply, but the Council 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.
28. **Club Gaming and Club Machines Permits**

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

28.2 To qualify for these special club permits, a members’ club must have at least 25 members and be established and conducted wholly or mainly for purposes other than gaming, unless the gaming is permitted by separate regulations. It is anticipated that this will cover bridge and whist clubs, which will replicate the position under the Gaming Act 1968. A members’ club must be permanent in nature, not established to make commercial profit, and controlled by its members equally. Examples include workingmen’s clubs, branches of the Royal British Legion and clubs with political affiliations.

28.3 Before granting the permit, the Council will need to satisfy itself that the premises meet the requirements of a members’ club and that the majority of members are over 18 years of age.

28.4 The Council 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 they have 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 Gambling Commission or the Police.

29. **Temporary Use Notices**

29.1 Temporary use notices allow the use of premises for gambling where there is no premises licence but where a gambling operator wishes to use the premises temporarily for providing facilities for gambling. Premises that might be useful for a temporary use notice would include hotels, conference centres and sporting venues.

29.2 The Act makes a special reference, in the context of temporary use notices, to a ‘set of premises’ to try and ensure that large premises which cannot reasonably be reviewed as separate are not used for more temporary use notices than permitted under the Act. The Council considers that the determination of what constitutes a ‘set of premises’ will
be a question of fact in the particular circumstances of each notice that is given. In considering whether a place falls within the definition of a ‘set of premises’, the Council will look at, amongst other things, the ownership/occupation and control of the premises.

29.3 The Council will be ready to object to notices where it appears that their effect would be to permit regular gambling in a place that could be described as one set of premises.

30. **Occasional Use Notices (for Tracks)**

30.1 There is a special provision in the Act which provides that where there is betting on a track on eight days or less in a calendar year, betting may be permitted by an occasional use notice without the need for a full premises licence. Track operators and occupiers need to be aware that the procedure for applying for an occasional use notice is different to that for a temporary use notice.

30.2 The Council has very little discretion regarding these notices apart from ensuring that the statutory limit of 8 days in a calendar year is not exceeded. The Council will however consider the definition of a ‘track’ and whether the applicant is entitled to benefit from such notice.

31. **Small Society Lottery Registrations**

31.1 The Act creates two principal classes of lotteries - licensed lotteries and exempt lotteries. Licensed lotteries are large society lotteries and lotteries run for the benefit of local authorities. These will be regulated by the Gambling Commission. Within the class of exempt lotteries, there are four sub classes, one of which is small society lotteries.

31.2 A small society lottery is a lottery promoted on behalf of a non-commercial society as defined in the Act which also meets specific financial requirements set out in the Act. These may be administered by the Council for small societies who have a principal office in the area and wish to run such a lottery.

31.3 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.

31.4 To be ‘non-commercial’, a society must be established and conducted:

- For charitable purposes
- For the purpose of enabling participation in, or supporting, sport, athletics or a cultural activity; or
- For any other non-commercial purpose other than that of private gain.
31.5 The other types of exempt lotteries are ‘incidental non-commercial lotteries’, ‘private lotteries’ and ‘customer lotteries’

PART E – ENFORCEMENT

32. Enforcement Principles

32.1 The Council will work closely with other agencies in targeting known high risk premises. In doing so, we will follow Government guidance on better regulation.

32.2 In carrying out its enforcement duties with regard to the inspection of premises and the powers to institute criminal proceedings in respect of certain offences under the Act, the Council will have regard to the Regulators’ Code https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/regulators-code

The Council will aim to be:

Proportionate:
Regulators should only intervene when necessary. Remedies should be appropriate to the risk posed, and costs identified and minimised.

Accountable:
Regulators must be able to justify decisions, and be subject to public scrutiny.

Consistent:
Rules and standards must be joined up and implemented fairly.

Transparent:
Regulators should be open and keep regulations simple and user friendly.

Targeted:
Regulation should be focused on the problem and minimise side effects.

32.3 The Council will endeavour to avoid duplication with other regulatory regimes.

32.4 The main enforcement and compliance role for the Council in terms of the Gambling Act 2005 will be to ensure compliance with the premises licence conditions and other permissions. The Gambling Commission will be the enforcement body for the operator and personal licences. Concerns about the manufacture, supply or repair of gaming machines will not be dealt with by the Council but will be notified to the Gambling Commission. In circumstances where the Council believes a premises requires a premises licence for gambling activities and no such licence is in force, the Council will notify the Gambling Commission.
The Council will also have regard to any guidance issued and keep itself informed of developments regarding the work of the Regulatory Delivery Division of the Department of Business Innovation and Skills in its consideration of the regulatory functions of local authorities.

Since October 2013, the Primary Authority scheme, under the terms of the Regulatory Enforcement and Sanctions (RES) Act 2008, has been extended to include age-restricted sales of gambling in England. The Council is aware that Primary Authority Partnerships have been agreed with a number of national bookmaking companies. The Council will follow any ‘age-restricted sales of gambling’ national inspection plans that are published on the Primary Authority register when considering proactive age-restricted sales (gambling) activity, including test purchasing.

The Council’s Enforcement Policy, which explains how the Council deals with non-compliance and unlawful gambling activity can be found at: www.cannockchasedc.gov.uk/ehenforcementpolicy

Known enforcement issues which the Council’s Licensing Unit will address include illegal gambling machines in takeaways and poker in pubs.

Reviews

A review is a process defined in the legislation which ultimately leads to a licence being reassessed by the Licensing Committee with the possibility that the licence may be revoked or suspended or that conditions may be amended or new conditions added.

Requests for a review of a premises licence can be made by interested parties or responsible authorities. However, it is for the Council to decide whether the review is to be carried out. This will be on the basis of whether the request for the review is:

- In accordance with any relevant Code of Practice issued by the Gambling Commission
- Reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives; and
- In accordance with this Authority’s Statement of Gambling Policy.

In addition the Council may also reject the application on the grounds that the request is frivolous, vexatious, will not cause the Authority to wish to alter, revoke or suspend the licence, or is substantially the same as previous representations or requests for review.
33.4 The Council can also initiate a review of a licence on the basis of any reason which it thinks appropriate. This may for instance follow a second failed compliance test at the premises.

33.5 Before sitting as a member of the Gambling Sub Committee, members will need to attend a Gambling Act 2005 training session with officers from Legal Services and Licensing. Members will need to attend refresher training every year that they remain a member of the Licensing & Public Protection Committee.

34. Functions and Delegations
