South Northamptonshire Council

Council

Minutes of a meeting of the Council held at The Forum, Moat Lane, Towcester, Northants NN12 6AD on Wednesday 16 December 2015 at 6.00 pm.

Present

Councillor Roger W.A.S. Clarke (Chairman)
Councillor Caryl Billingham (Vice-Chairman)
Councillor Ann Addison
Councillor Anthony S. Bagot-Webb
Councillor Dermot Bambridge
Councillor Sandra Barnes MBE
Councillor Judith Baxter
Councillor Phil Bignell
Councillor Lizzy Bowen
Councillor Rebecca Breese
Councillor John Budden J.P.
Councillor Stephen Clarke
Councillor Simon Clifford
Councillor Karen Cooper
Councillor Richard Dallyn
Councillor Hywel Davies
Councillor Peter Davies
Councillor Valerie Furniss
Councillor David Harries
Councillor Rosie Herring
Councillor Steven Hollowell
Councillor Martin Johns
Councillor Chris Lofts
Councillor Dennis Loveland
Councillor Charles Manners
Councillor Simon Marinker
Councillor Ian McCord
Councillor Stephen Mold
Councillor Ian Morris
Councillor Alice Kim Ord
Councillor Peter Rawlinson
Councillor Adil Sadygov
Councillor Mary-Anne Sergison-Brooke
Councillor Sandi Smallman
Councillor Catharine Tarbun
Councillor John Townsend
Councillor Allen Walker
Councillor Elaine Wiltshire

Apologies

for

Councillor Robert G. Atkinson
Councillor Fiona Baker
Councillor Carole Clarke
Councillor Lisa Samiotis
Officers:  Sue Smith, Chief Executive
    Calvin Bell, Director of Development
    Ian Davies, Director of Operational Delivery
    Martin Henry, Director of Resources / Section 151 Officer
    Kevin Lane, Head of Law and Governance / Monitoring Officer
    Sharon Bolton, Shared Interim Leisure Facilities and Projects Manager
    Belinda Green, Benefits Manager
    Nicholas Sutcliffe, Shared Interim Licensing Manager
    Natasha Clark, Team Leader, Democratic and Elections

54 Declarations of Interest

    Councillor Roger W.A.S. Clarke, Non Statutory Disclosable Interest, as the council’s appointed outside body representative on South Northants Leisure Trust and, by virtue of this appointment, a Trustee, and would leave the meeting for the duration of the item.

55 Minutes of Council

The Minutes of the meeting of the Council held on 21 October 2015 were agreed as a correct record and signed by the Chairman.

56 Chairman’s Announcements

The Chairman made the following announcements:

Former Councillor Sally Townsend
The Chairman referred to former Councillor Sally Townsend who passed away on 9 December 2015.

Sally had served as a Conservative member for the Blisworth and Roade ward between May 1999 and May 2015 when she stood down.

Sally served on a wide range of committees and represented the Council on a number of outside bodies during her 16 years as an elected member; but most notably she served as the Council’s Chairman during the municipal year of 2011/12.

Council extended their condolences to former Councillor Townsend’s family and stood for a moment’s silence.

Youth Councillors
The Chairman welcomed the South Northants Youth Councillors to the meeting.

Recording of meetings
The Chairman advised that members of the public were permitted to film, broadcast and report on the meeting, subject to the efficient running of the meeting not being affected.
Chairman’s Engagements
The Chairman advised that a list of engagements that he, or the Vice-Chairman, had attended since the last meeting of Council was published as a supplement to the agenda.

All Member Briefing - South Northants Local Plan part 2a - Wednesday 6 January 2016, 5pm – 6.30pm, Council Chamber
The Chairman reminded Members that a briefing which would be led by the Planning Policy team and would cover the preparation of the Local Plan, housing numbers, confines and green space.

Member Post
The Chairman reminded Members to collect any post from their pigeon holes after the meeting

Chairman’s Christmas Dinner
The Chairman advised those councillors attending his Christmas dinner that evening that they needed to be seated by 7.30pm.

Public Participation
There was no public participation.

Written Questions
There were no written questions.

Motions
There were no motions.

Announcements by the Leader of the Council and Chief Executive
Councillor McCord, Leader of the Council made the following announcements:

Combined Authority
Northamptonshire County Council had launched its 2016/17 budget consultation and it included reference to a combined authority. At this stage South Northamptonshire Council was not in talks with anyone about a combined authority but that did not preclude any discussions that may take place in the New Year.

Car Parking in Towcester
Construction was underway on the Northampton Road car park and it was anticipated it would open in February 2016.
The Moat Lane Working Group had reviewed consultation responses and was recommending that officers undertake the necessary process to place restrictions of a maximum stay of 3 hours Monday to Friday in the Mason’s Car Park and the Northampton Road on street parking.

**Defibrillators at The Forum**
Defibrillators had now been installed at The Forum on each floor. Training would be arranged for Members in due course.

**Season’s Greetings**
The Leader wished all Members and officers a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

The Chief Executive made the following announcement:

**Local Government Settlement**
1. The Council would be advised of its Local Government Settlement for 2016/17. Once known shortly, this would be compared to the estimate and work on the 2016/17 budget updated accordingly.

**Questions to the Leader of the Council and the Chief Executive**

In response to the Leaders’ announcements, Councillor Lofts referred to the budget discussions underway at Northamptonshire County Council (NCC). There were a number of areas that would impact on South Northamptonshire Council.

The Leader confirmed that SNC would be responding to the NCC consultation.

**Gambling Act 2005: Review of Statement of Licensing Principles**

The Shared Interim Public Protection and Environmental Health Manager submitted a report to consider a revised Statement of Licensing Principles as part of the Gambling Act 2005.

In response to Members’ comments, the Councillor Bambridge, Portfolio Holder for Environmental Services, confirmed that the final version of the appendices to the Statement had been updated to ensure the consultees were now correct.

**Resolved**

(1) That the revised South Northamptonshire Council Gambling Act 2005: Statement of Licensing Principles (annex to the Minutes as set out in the Minute Book) be approved and adopted.
63 Council Tax Reduction Scheme 2016-17

The Head of Finance and Procurement submitted a report to provide members with an update on the Council Tax Reduction Scheme for 2015-2016 and to seek approval for a Council Tax Reduction Scheme for the year 2016-2017.

Resolved

(1) That the existing Council Tax Reduction Scheme (CTRS) be continued for the year 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017 and the scheme be implemented with effect from 1 April 2016.

(2) That delegated authority be granted to the Section 151 Officer to make further amendments to the CTRS Regulations up to and including 31 January 2016 in consultation with the Portfolio Holder for Finance and Procurement.

64 Proposed Designation Of Ashton Parish as a Neighbourhood Area

The Head of Strategic Planning and the Economy submitted a report for Council to consider the representations received during the Council’s consultation on the designation of Ashton Parish as a Neighbourhood Area and agree the designation of Ashton Parish as a Neighbourhood Area.

Resolved

(1) That the designation of Ashton Parish as a Neighbourhood Area be agreed.

65 Strategic Planning in West Northamptonshire

The Director of Development submitted a report for Members to consider making a request to the Secretary of State to revoke the Order which established the West Northamptonshire Joint Strategic Planning Committee ("WNJSPC"), as recommended by the WNJSPC at its meeting on 20 October 2015, and to consider proposals for new partnership working arrangements to replace the current Committee.

Resolved

(1) That the Council writes formally to the Secretary of State to request the revocation of the order which established the WNJSPC pursuant to section 31(2) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

(2) That, in the event that the Secretary of State revokes the order: 2.1 the establishment of a Joint Planning and Infrastructure Board supported by a Memorandum of Cooperation generally (annex to the Minutes as set out in the Minute Book) be supported.
2.2 Agreement be given for the council to withdraw from or to modify or terminate existing agreements that complement the Joint Committee arrangements so as to give effect to the new arrangements.

66 Calendar of Meetings 2016/17 and Draft Calendar of Meetings 2017/18

The Head of Law and Governance submitted a report which sought consideration to consider the calendar of meetings for the municipal year 2016/17 and the municipal year 2017/18.

The Head of Law and Governance advised Council that Cherwell District Council had agreed the joint calendars of meetings at their Council meeting on 14 December 2015.

Resolved

(1) That the calendar of meetings for South Northamptonshire Council (SNC) for the municipal years 2016/17 and 2017/18 be approved.

(2) That the joint calendar of meetings 2016/17 and 2017/18 be approved following similar agreement by Cherwell District Council.

67 Urgent Business (previously agreed with the Chairman)

There were no items of urgent business.

68 Exclusion of Press and Public

Resolved

That under Section 100A of the Local Government Act 1972, the public and press be excluded from the meeting for the following item of business on the grounds that, if the public and press were present, it would be likely that exempt information falling under the provisions of Schedule 12A, Part I, Paragraph 3 would be disclosed to them, and that in all the circumstances of the case, the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information.

(Having declared an interest in the following item, the Chairman left the meeting at the conclusion of this item whereupon the Vice-Chairman took the Chair)

69 Brackley Pool and New Leisure Management Contract

The Director of Community and Environment submitted an exempt report which sought consideration of recommendations from Cabinet in relation to the appointment of a Preferred Bidder for a new Brackley Pool, other Leisure Centre improvements
and a new long term Leisure Management contract and recommendations from the Budget and Financial Strategy Committee relating to the funding of the project.

In introducing the report, Councillor Herring, the Portfolio Holder for Community Engagement and Wellbeing, thanked all staff who had worked to bring the contract procurement to this stage.

Councillor Rawlinson, Portfolio Holder for Finance and Procurement, advised Council that the Budget and Financial Strategy Committee had considered the financial implications of accepting the preferred bid at their meeting of 9 December 2015.

**Resolved**

(1) That Tenderer 2 be appointed as the Council’s Preferred Bidder for the procurement of a new Brackley Pool and long term (up to 18 years) Leisure Management contract.

(2) That the recommendations and comments of the Budget and Financial Strategy Committee meeting on 9 December 2015 be noted.

(3) As set out in the exempt minutes.

(At the conclusion of this item the Chairman re-joined the meeting and re-took the Chair. The Chairman wished Members and officer a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year prior to closing the meeting)

The meeting closed at 7.00 pm

Chairman:

Date:
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South Northants Council
Gambling Act 2005
Policy Statement

This Statement of Principles was adopted by South Northants Council at its Council meeting on [Insert date]
### Revisions

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PART A

1. The Licensing Objectives

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

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

1.2 It should be noted that the Gambling Commission has stated: “The requirement in relation to children is explicitly to protect them from being harmed or exploited by gambling”.

1.3 This licensing authority is aware that, as per Section 153, in making decisions about premises licences and temporary use notices it should aim to permit the use of premises for gambling in so far as it thinks it is:

- In accordance with any relevant code of practice issued by the Gambling Commission
- In accordance with any relevant guidance issued by the Gambling Commission
- Reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives and
- In accordance with the authority’s statement of licensing policy

2. Introduction

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

2.2 The Council consulted widely upon this statement before finalising and publishing it. A list of Northamptonshire local authorities and their partners is provided in Annex 1. A list of the persons/organisations that we consulted is provided in Annex 2.

2.3 The Gambling Act requires that the following parties are consulted by licensing authorities:

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

2.4 Our consultation took place between the 23rd of September and the 2nd of November 2015 and we followed the HM Government Code of Practice on Consultation (published July 2008), which is available at www.bis.gov.uk/files/file47158.pdf

The full list of comments made and consideration given is available by request from the relevant contacts detailed in Annex 1.

2.5 The policy was approved at a meeting of the Full Council on [Insert date] and was subsequently published on our website.
2.6 Should you have any comments about this policy statement, please send them by email to licensing@southnorthants.gov.uk

2.7 This statement was produced in conjunction with all Northamptonshire licensing authorities. The area for which South Northamptonshire Council is responsible is detailed in Annex 4.

2.8 It should be noted that this statement of licensing principles will not override the right of any person to make an application, make representations about an application, or apply for a review of a licence, as each will be considered on its own merits and according to the statutory requirements of the Gambling Act 2005.

3. Declaration

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

4. Responsible Authorities

4.1 The licensing authority is required by regulations to state the principles it will apply in exercising its powers under Section 157(h) of the Act to designate, in writing, a body which is competent to advise the authority about the protection of children from harm. The principles are:

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

4.2 This authority designates the Northamptonshire Safeguarding Children Board for this purpose.

4.3 The contact details of all the Responsible Authorities under the Gambling Act 2005 are available via the Council’s website, please see Annex 1.

5. Interested Parties

5.1 Interested parties can make representations about licence applications, or apply for a review of an existing licence. These parties are defined in the Gambling Act 2005 as follows:

“For the purposes of this Part a person is an interested party in relation to an application for or in respect of a premises licence if, in the opinion of the licensing authority which issues the licence or to which the applications is made, the person:

a) Lives sufficiently close to the premises to be likely to be affected by the authorised activities,
b) Has business interests that might be affected by the authorised activities, or
c) Represents persons who satisfy paragraph (a) or (b)”

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

5.3 Each case will be decided upon its merits. This authority will not apply a rigid rule to its decision making. It will consider the examples of considerations provided in the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities. It will also consider the Gambling Commission's Guidance that "has business interests" should be given the widest possible interpretation and include partnerships,
5.4 Interested parties can be persons who are democratically elected such as councillors and MPs. No specific evidence of being asked to represent an interested person will be required as long as the councillor/MP represents the ward likely to be affected. Likewise, parish councils likely to be affected will be considered to be interested parties. Other than these however, this authority will generally require written evidence that a person/body (e.g. an advocate/relative) 'represents' someone who either lives sufficiently close to the premises to be likely to be affected by the authorised activities and/or has business interests that might be affected by the authorised activities. A letter from one of these persons, requesting the representation is sufficient.

5.5 If individuals wish to approach councillors to ask them to represent their views then care should be taken that the councillors are not part of the Licensing Committee dealing with the licence application. If there are any doubts then please contact the relevant licensing team as specified in Annex 1.

6. Exchange of Information

6.1 Licensing authorities are required to include in their statements the principles to be applied by the authority in exercising the functions under sections 29 and 30 of the Act with respect to the exchange of information between it and the Gambling Commission, and the functions under section 350 of the Act with the respect to the exchange of information between it and the other persons listed in Schedule 6 to the Act.

6.2 The principle that this licensing authority applies is that it will act in accordance with the provisions of the Gambling Act 2005 in its exchange of information which includes the provision that the Data Protection Act 1998 will not be contravened. The licensing authority will also have regard to any Guidance issued by the Gambling Commission on this matter, as well as any relevant regulations issued by the Secretary of State under the powers provided in the Gambling Act 2005.

6.3 Should any protocols be established as regards information exchange with other bodies then they will be made available.

7. Enforcement

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

7.2 This licensing authority's principles are that it will be guided by the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities and will endeavour to be:

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

7.3 This licensing authority will endeavour to avoid duplication with other regulatory regimes so far as possible.

7.4 This licensing authority has adopted and implemented a risk-based inspection programme, based on:
7.5 This may include test purchasing activities to measure the compliance of licensed operators with aspects of the Gambling Act. When undertaking test purchasing activities, this licensing authority will undertake to liaise with the Gambling Commission, the Primary Authority (if applicable) and the operator to determine what other, if any, test purchasing schemes may already be in place. Irrespective of the actions of an operator on their overall estate, test purchasing may be deemed to be an appropriate course of action.

7.6 The main enforcement and compliance role for this licensing authority in terms of the Gambling Act 2005 is to ensure compliance with the premises licences and other permissions which it authorises. The Gambling Commission is the enforcement body for the operating and personal licences. It is also worth noting that concerns about manufacture, supply or repair of gaming machines are not dealt with by the licensing authority but should be notified to the Gambling Commission.

7.7 This licensing authority also keeps itself informed of developments as regards the work of the Department for Business Innovation & Skills in its consideration of the regulatory functions of local authorities.

7.8 Bearing in mind the principle of transparency, this licensing authority’s enforcement/compliance protocols/written agreements are available upon request to the licensing team (see Annex 1 for relevant contact details).

8. Licensing authority functions

8.1 Licensing authorities are required under the Act to:

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

8.2 It should be noted that licensing authorities are not be involved in licensing remote gambling as this is regulated by the Gambling Commission via operating licences.
PART B: PREMISES LICENCES: CONSIDERATION OF APPLICATIONS

1. General Principles

1.1 Premises licences are subject to the requirements set-out in the Gambling Act 2005 and regulations, as well as specific mandatory and default conditions which are detailed in regulations issued by the Secretary of State. Licensing authorities are able to exclude default conditions and also attach others, where it is believed to be appropriate.

(i) Decision-making

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

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

1.3 It is appreciated that as per the Gambling Commission’s Guidance to Licensing Authorities “moral or ethical objections to gambling are not a valid reason to reject applications for premises licences” (with the exception of the casino resolution powers).

(ii) Definition of “premises”

1.4 In the Act, “premises” is defined as including “any place”. Section 152 therefore prevents more than one premises licence applying to any place. But a single building could be subject to more than one premises licence, provided they are for different parts of the building and the different parts of the building can be reasonably regarded as being different premises. This approach has been taken to allow large, multiple unit premises such as a pleasure park, pier, track or shopping mall to obtain discrete premises licences, where appropriate safeguards are in place. However, licensing authorities should pay particular attention if there are issues about sub-divisions of a single building or plot and should ensure that mandatory conditions relating to access between premises are observed.

1.5 This licensing authority takes particular note of the Gambling Commission’s Guidance to Licensing Authorities which states that: licensing authorities should take particular care in considering applications for multiple licences for a building and those relating to a discrete part of a building used for other (non-gambling) purposes. In particular they should be aware of the following:

- the third licensing objective seeks to protect children from being harmed by gambling. In practice that means not only preventing them from taking part in gambling, but also preventing them from being in close proximity to gambling. Therefore premises should be configured so that children are not invited to participate in, have accidental access to or closely observe gambling where they are prohibited from participating;
- entrances to and exits from parts of a building covered by one or more premises licences should be separate and identifiable so that the separation of different premises is not compromised and people do not “drift” into a gambling area. In this context it should normally be possible to access the premises without going through another licensed premises or premises with a permit;
- customers should be able to participate in the activity names on the premises licence.

1.6 The Guidance also gives a list of factors which the licensing authority should be aware of, which may include whether:
the premises have a separate registration for business rates;
the premises' neighbouring premises are owned by the same person or someone else?
the premises can be accessed from the street or a public passageway?
the premises can only be accessed from any other gambling premises?

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

The Gambling Commission’s relevant access provisions for each premises type are reproduced below:

Casinos

- The principal access entrance to the premises must be from a street;
- No entrance to a casino must be from premises that are used wholly or mainly by children and/or young persons;
- No customer must be able to enter a casino directly from any other premises which holds a gambling premises licence.

Adult Gaming Centre

- No customer must be able to access the premises directly from any other licensed gambling premises

Betting Shops

- Access must be from a street or from another premises with a betting premises licence;
- No direct access from a betting shop to another premises used for the retail sale of merchandise or services. In effect there cannot be an entrance to a betting shop from a shop of any kind and you could not have a betting shop at the back of a café – the whole area would have to be licensed.

Tracks

- No customer should be able to access the premises directly from:
  - a casino
  - an adult gaming centre

Bingo Premises

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

Family Entertainment Centre

- No customer must be able to access the premises directly from:
  - a casino
  - an adult gaming centre
  - a betting premises, other than a track
1.8 The Gambling Commission’s Guidance to Licensing Authorities contains further guidance on this issue, which this authority will also take into account in its decision-making.

(iii) Premises “ready for gambling”

1.9 The Guidance states that a licence to use premises for gambling should only be issued in relation to premises that the licensing authority can be satisfied are going to be ready to be used for gambling in the reasonably near future, consistent with the scale of building or alterations required before the premises are brought into use.

1.10 If the construction of a premises is not yet complete, or if they need alteration, or if the applicant does not yet have a right to occupy them, then an application for a provisional statement should be made instead.

1.11 In deciding whether a premises licence can be granted where there are outstanding construction or alteration works at a premises, this authority will determine applications on their merits, applying a two stage consideration process:

- first, whether the premises ought to be permitted to be used for gambling;
- second, whether appropriate conditions can be put in place to cater for the situation that the premises are not yet in the state in which they ought to be before gambling takes place.

1.12 Applicants should note that this authority is entitled to decide that it is appropriate to grant a licence subject to conditions, but it is not obliged to grant such a licence.

1.13 More detailed examples of the circumstances in which such a licence may be granted can be found in the Guidance.

(iv) Location

1.14 This licensing authority is aware that demand issues cannot be considered with regard to the location of premises but that considerations in terms of the licensing objectives are relevant to its decision-making. This authority will pay particular attention to the protection of children and vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling, as well as issues of crime and disorder. This authority has the option of adding conditions to a premises licence to address any such concerns.

(v) Planning:

1.15 This authority will not take into account irrelevant matters as per the Gambling Commission guidance.

(vi) Duplication with other regulatory regimes

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

1.17 When dealing with a premises licence application for finished buildings, this authority will not take into account whether those buildings have to comply with the necessary planning or buildings consents. Fire or health and safety risks will not be taken into account, as these matters are dealt with under relevant planning control, buildings and other regulations and must not form part of the consideration for the premises licence.
1.18 Licensing Objectives

Premises licences granted must be reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives. With regard to these objectives, this licensing authority has considered the Gambling Commission’s Guidance to Licensing Authorities and some comments are made below.

1.19 Preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime - This licensing authority is aware that the Gambling Commission takes a leading role in preventing gambling from being a source of crime. The Gambling Commission’s Guidance does however envisage that licensing authorities should pay attention to the proposed location of gambling premises in terms of this licensing objective. Thus, where an area has known high levels of organised crime this authority will consider carefully whether gambling premises are suitable to be located there and whether conditions may be suitable such as the provision of door supervisors. This licensing authority is aware of the distinction between disorder and nuisance and will consider factors (for example whether police assistance was required and how threatening the behaviour was to those who could see it) so as to make that distinction.

1.20 Ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way - This licensing authority has noted that the Gambling Commission states that it generally does not expect licensing authorities to be concerned with ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way as this will be addressed via operating and personal licences. There is however, more of a role with regard to tracks which is explained in more detail in the ‘tracks’ section of this document.

1.21 Protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling - This licensing authority has noted the Gambling Commission’s Guidance that this objective means preventing children from taking part in gambling (as well as restriction of advertising so that gambling products are not aimed at or are, particularly attractive to children). The licensing authority will therefore consider, as suggested in the Gambling Commission’s Guidance, whether specific measures are required at particular premises, with regard to this licensing objective. Appropriate measures may include supervision of entrances / machines, segregation of areas etc.

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

1.23 Conditions
Any conditions attached to licences will be proportionate and will be:

- relevant to the need to make the proposed building suitable as a gambling facility;
- directly related to the premises and the type of licence applied for;
- fairly and reasonably related to the scale and type of premises; and
- reasonable in all other respects.

1.24 Decisions upon individual conditions will be made on a case by case basis, although there will be a number of measures this licensing authority will consider utilising should there be a perceived need, such as the use of supervisors, appropriate signage for adult only areas etc. There are specific comments made in this regard under some of the licence types below. This licensing authority will also expect the licence applicant to offer his/her own suggestions as to a way in which the licensing objectives can be met effectively.

1.25 This licensing authority will also consider specific measures which may be required for buildings which are subject to multiple premises licences. Such measures may include the supervision of entrances; segregation of gambling from non-gambling areas frequented by children; and the supervision of gaming machines in non-adult gambling specific premises in order to pursue the licensing objectives. These matters are in accordance with the Gambling Commission’s Guidance.
1.26 This authority will also ensure that where category C or above machines are on offer in premises to which children are admitted:

- all such machines are located in an area of the premises which is separated from the remainder of the premises by a physical barrier which is effective to prevent access other than through a designated entrance;
- only adults are admitted to the area where these machines are located;
- access to the area where the machines are located is supervised;
- the area where these machines are located is arranged so that it can be observed by the staff or the licence holder; and
- at the entrance to and inside any such areas there are prominently displayed notices indicating that access to the area is prohibited to persons under 18.

These considerations will apply to premises including buildings where multiple premises licences are applicable.

1.27 This licensing authority is aware that tracks may be subject to one or more than one premises licence, provided each licence relates to a specified area of the track. As per the Gambling Commission's Guidance, this licensing authority will consider the impact upon the third licensing objective and the need to ensure that entrances to each type of premises are distinct and that children are excluded from gambling areas where they are not permitted to enter.

1.28 It is noted that there are conditions which the licensing authority cannot attach to premises licences which are:

- any condition on the premises licence which makes it impossible to comply with an operating licence condition;
- conditions relating to gaming machine categories, numbers, or method of operation;
- conditions which provide that membership of a club or body be required (the Gambling Act 2005 specifically removes the membership requirement for casino and bingo clubs and this provision prevents it being reinstated); and
- conditions in relation to stakes, fees, winning or prizes.

1.29 Door Supervisors

The Gambling Commission advises in its Guidance to Licensing Authorities that if a licensing authority is concerned that a premises may attract disorder or be subject to attempts at unauthorised access (for example by children and young persons) then it may require that the entrances to the premises are controlled by a door supervisor, and is entitled to impose a premises licence to this effect.

1.30 Where it is decided that supervision of entrances/machines is appropriate for particular cases, a consideration of whether these need to be SIA licensed or not will be necessary. It will not be automatically assumed that they need to be licensed, as the statutory requirements for different types of premises vary.

2. Adult Gaming Centres

2.1 This licensing authority will specifically have regard to the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from harm or being exploited by gambling and will expect the applicant to satisfy the authority that there will be sufficient measures to, for example, ensure that under 18 year olds do not have access to the premises.

2.2 This licensing authority may consider measures to meet the licensing objectives such as:
• proof of age schemes
• CCTV
• supervision of entrances / machine areas
• physical separation of areas
• location of entry
• notices / signage
• specific opening hours
• self-exclusion schemes
• provision of information leaflets / helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare.

This list is not mandatory, nor exhaustive, and is merely indicative of example measures.

3. (Licensed) Family Entertainment Centres

3.1 This licensing authority will specifically have regard to the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from harm or being exploited by gambling and will expect the applicant to satisfy the authority, for example, that there will be sufficient measures to ensure that under 18 year olds do not have access to the adult only gaming machine areas.

3.2 This licensing authority may consider measures to meet the licensing objectives such as:
• CCTV
• supervision of entrances / machine areas
• physical separation of areas
• location of entry
• notices / signage
• specific opening hours
• self-exclusion schemes
• provision of information leaflets / helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare.
• measures / training for staff on how to deal with suspected truant school children on the premises

This list is not mandatory, nor exhaustive, and is merely indicative of example measures.

3.3 This licensing authority will, as per the Gambling Commission’s guidance, refer to the Commission’s website to see any conditions that apply to operating licences covering the way in which the area containing the category C machines should be delineated. This licensing authority will also make itself aware of any mandatory or default conditions on these premises licences, when they have been published.

4. Casinos

4.1 Only one local authority has casinos in its area. As the others have varying resolutions regarding the provision of casinos, the details pertaining to this Council are specified in Annex 3

5. Bingo premises

5.1 This licensing authority will satisfy itself that bingo can be played in any bingo premises for which they issue a premises licence. This will be a relevant consideration where the operator of an existing bingo premises applies to vary their licence to exclude an area of the existing premises from its ambit and then applies for a new premises licence, or multiple licences, for that or those excluded areas.
5.2 This authority also notes the Guidance regarding the unusual circumstances in which the splitting of pre-existing premises into two adjacent premises might be permitted.

6. Betting premises

6.1 *Betting machines* - This licensing authority will, as per the Gambling Commission’s Guidance, take into account the size of the premises, the number of counter positions available for person-to-person transactions, and the ability of staff to monitor the use of the machines by children and young persons (it is an offence for those under 18 to bet) or by vulnerable people, when considering the number/nature/circumstances of betting machines an operator wants to offer.

7. Tracks

7.1 This licensing authority is aware that tracks may be subject to one or more than one premises licence, provided each licence relates to a specified area of the track. As per the Gambling Commission’s Guidance, this licensing authority will especially consider the impact upon the third licensing objective (i.e. the protection of children and vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling) and the need to ensure that entrances to each type of premises are distinct and that children are excluded from gambling areas where they are not permitted to enter.

7.2 This authority will therefore expect the premises licence applicant to demonstrate suitable measures to ensure that children do not have access to adult only gaming facilities. It is noted that children and young persons will be permitted to enter track areas where facilities for betting are provided on days when dog-racing and/or horse racing takes place, but that they are still prevented from entering areas where gaming machines (other than category D machines) are provided.

7.3 This licensing authority may consider measures to meet the licensing objectives such as:

- Proof of age schemes
- CCTV
- Supervision of entrances / machine areas
- Physical separation of areas
- Location of entry
- Notices / signage
- Specific opening hours
- Self-exclusion schemes
- Provision of information leaflets / helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare

This list is not mandatory, nor exhaustive, and is merely indicative of example measures.

7.4 *Gaming machines* - Where the applicant holds a pool betting operating licence and is going to use the entitlement to four gaming machines, machines (other than category D machines) should be located in areas from which children are excluded.

7.5 *Betting machines* - This licensing authority will, as per the Gambling Commission’s Guidance, take into account the size of the premises and the ability of staff to monitor the use of the machines by children and young persons (it is an offence for those under 18 to bet) or by vulnerable people, when considering the number/nature/circumstances of betting machines an operator proposes to offer.

Applications and plans

7.6 The Gambling Act (s51) requires applicants to submit plans of the premises with their application, in order to ensure that the licensing authority has the necessary information to make an informed
judgement about whether the premises are fit for gambling. The plan will also be used for the licensing authority to plan future premises inspection activity.

7.7 Plans for tracks do not need to be in a particular scale, but should be drawn to scale and should be sufficiently detailed to include the information required by regulations.

7.8 Some tracks may be situated on agricultural land where the perimeter is not defined by virtue of an outer wall or fence, such as point-to-point racetracks. In such instances, where an entry fee is levied, track premises licence holders may erect temporary structures to restrict access to premises.

7.9 In the rare cases where the outer perimeter cannot be defined, it is likely that the track in question will not be specifically designed for the frequent holding of sporting events or races. In such cases betting facilities may be better provided through occasional use notices where the boundary premises do not need to be defined.

7.10 This authority 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 this authority can satisfy itself 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.

8. Travelling fairs

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

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

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

9. Provisional statements

9.1 Developers may wish to apply to this authority for provisional statements before entering into a contract to buy or lease property or land to judge whether a development is worth taking forward in light of the need to obtain a premises licence. There is no need for the applicant to hold an operating licence in order to apply for a provisional statement.

9.2 S204 of the Gambling Act provides for a person to make an application to the licensing authority for a provisional statement in respect of premises that he or she:

- expects to be constructed;
- expects to be altered; or
- expects to acquire a right to occupy.

9.3 The process for considering an application for a provisional statement is the same as that for a
premises licence application. The applicant is obliged to give notice of the application in the same way as applying for a premises licence. Responsible authorities and interested parties may make representations and there are rights of appeal.

9.4 In contrast to the premises licence application, the applicant does not have to hold or have applied for an operating licence from the Gambling Commission (except in the case of a track) and they do not have to have a right to occupy the premises in respect of which their provisional application is made.

9.5 The holder of a provisional statement may then apply for a premises licence once the premises are constructed, altered or acquired. The licensing authority will be constrained in the matters it can consider when determining the premises licence application, and in terms of representations about premises licence applications that follow the grant of a provisional statement, no further representations from relevant authorities or interested parties can be taken into account unless:

- they concern matters which could not have been addressed at the provisional statement stage, or
- they reflect a change in the applicant's circumstances.

9.6 In addition, the authority may refuse the premises licence (or grant it on terms different to those attached to the provisional statement) only by reference to matters:

- which could not have been raised by objectors at the provisional statement stage;
- which in the authority's opinion reflect a change in the operator's circumstances; or
- where the premises has not been constructed in accordance with the plan submitted with the application. This must be a substantial change to the plan and this licensing authority notes that it can discuss any concerns it has with the applicant before making a decision.

10. Reviews

10.1 Requests for a review of a premises licence can be made by interested parties or responsible authorities; however, it is for the licensing authority to decide whether the review is to be carried out. This will be on the basis of whether the request for the review is relevant to the matters listed below:

- in accordance with any relevant Code of Practice issued by the Gambling Commission;
- in accordance with any relevant guidance issued by the Gambling Commission;
- reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives; and
- in accordance with the authority's statement of principles.

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

10.3 The licensing authority can also initiate a review of a particular premises licence, or a particular class of premises licence on the basis of any reason which it thinks is appropriate.

10.4 Once a valid application for a review has been received by the licensing authority, representations can be made by responsible authorities and interested parties during a 28 day period. This period begins 7 days after the application was received by the licensing authority, who will publish notice of the application within 7 days of receipt.

10.5 The licensing authority must carry out the review as soon as possible after the 28 day period for making representations has passed.
10.6 The purpose of the review will be to determine whether the licensing authority should take any action in relation to the licence. If action is justified, the options open to the licensing authority are to:

(a) add, remove or amend a licence condition imposed by the licensing authority;
(b) exclude a default condition imposed by the Secretary of State or Scottish Ministers (e.g. opening hours) or remove or amend such an exclusion;
(c) suspend the premises licence for a period not exceeding three months; and
(d) revoke the premises licence.

10.7 In determining what action, if any, should be taken following a review, the licensing authority must have regard to the principles set out in section 153 of the Act, as well as any relevant representations.

10.8 In particular, the licensing authority may also initiate a review of a premises licence on the grounds that a premises licence holder has not provided facilities for gambling at the premises. This is to prevent people from applying for licences in a speculative manner without intending to use them.

10.9 Once the review has been completed, the licensing authority must, as soon as possible, notify its decision to:

- the licence holder
- the applicant for review (if any)
- the Commission
- any person who made representations
- the chief officer of police or chief constable; and
- Her Majesty’s Commissioners for Revenue and Customs
PART C: PERMITS / TEMPORARY & OCCASIONAL USE NOTICES

1. Unlicensed family entertainment centre gaming machine permits (Statement of Principles on Permits - Schedule 10 paragraph 7)

1.1 Where a premises does not hold a premises licence but wishes to provide gaming machines, it may apply to the licensing authority for this permit. It should be noted that the applicant must show that the premises will be wholly or mainly used for making gaming machines available for use (Section 238).

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

It should be noted that a licensing authority cannot attach conditions to this type of permit.

**Statement of Principles.** This licensing authority will expect the applicant to show that there are policies and procedures in place to protect children from harm. Harm in this context is not limited to harm from gambling but includes wider child protection considerations. The efficiency of such policies and procedures will each be considered on their merits, however, they may include appropriate measures / training for staff as regards suspected truant school children on the premises, measures / training covering how staff would deal with unsupervised very young children being on the premises, or children causing perceived problems on / around the premises. This licensing authority will also expect, as per Gambling Commission Guidance, that applicants demonstrate a full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes of the gambling that is permissible in unlicensed FECs; that the applicant has no relevant convictions (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.

2. (Alcohol) Licensed premises gaming machine permits - (Schedule 13 paragraph 4(1))

**Automatic entitlement: 2 machines**

2.1 There is provision in the Act for premises licensed to sell alcohol for consumption on the premises to automatically have 2 gaming machines, of categories C and/or D. The premises merely need to notify the licensing authority and pay the prescribed fee.

2.2 The licensing authority can remove the automatic authorisation in respect of any particular premises if:

- provision of the machines is not reasonably consistent with the pursuit of the licensing objectives;
- gaming has taken place on the premises that breaches a condition of section 282 of the Gambling Act (i.e. that written notice has been provided to the licensing authority, that a fee has been provided and that any relevant code of practice issued by the Gambling Commission about the location and operation of the machine has been complied with);
- the premises are mainly used for gaming; or
- an offence under the Gambling Act has been committed on the premises.

**Permit: 3 or more machines**

2.3 If a premises wishes to have more than 2 machines, then it needs to apply for a permit and the licensing authority must consider that application based upon the licensing objectives, any guidance issued by the Gambling Commission issued under Section 25 of the Gambling Act 2005, and "such matters as they think relevant."
2.4 This licensing authority considers that "such matters" will be decided on a case by case basis but generally there will be regard to the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from harm or being exploited by gambling and will expect the applicant to satisfy the authority that there will be sufficient measures to ensure that under 18 year olds do not have access to the adult only gaming machines. Measures which will satisfy the authority that there will be no access may include the adult machines being in sight of the bar, or in the sight of staff who will monitor that the machines are not being used by those under 18. Notices and signage may also help. As regards the protection of vulnerable persons, applicants may wish to consider the provision of information leaflets/helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare.

2.5 It is recognised that some alcohol licensed premises may apply for a premises licence for their non-alcohol licensed areas. Any such application would most likely need to be applied for, and dealt with as an Adult Gaming Centre premises licence.

2.6 It should be noted that the licensing authority can decide to grant the application with a smaller number of machines and/or a different category of machines than that applied for. Conditions (other than these) cannot be attached.

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

3. Prize gaming permits

3.1 The Gambling Act 2005 states that a licensing authority may "prepare a statement of principles that they propose to apply in exercising their functions under this Schedule" which "may, in particular, specify matters that the licensing authority proposes to consider in determining the suitability of the applicant for a permit".

3.2 This Licensing Authority has not prepared a statement of principles. Should it decide to do so it will include details in a revised version of the policy statement.

3.3 In making its decision on an application for this permit the licensing authority does not need to (but may) have regard to the licensing objectives but must have regard to any Gambling Commission guidance (Gambling Act 2005, Schedule 14 paragraph 8(3)).

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

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

4. Club gaming and Club Machines Permits

4.1 Members clubs and miners’ welfare institutes (but not commercial clubs) may apply for a club gaming permit. The permit will enable the premises to provide gaming machines (3 machines of categories B, C or D), equal chance gaming and games of chance as set-out in forthcoming regulations.
4.2 Members clubs and miner's welfare institutes – and also commercial clubs – may apply for a Club Machine Permit. A Club Machine permit will enable the premises to provide gaming machines (3 machines of categories B, C or D). NB commercial clubs may not site category B3A gaming machines offering lottery games in their club.

4.3 The club must be conducted 'wholly or mainly' for purposes other than gaming, unless the gaming is permitted by separate regulations. The Secretary of State has made regulations and these cover bridge and whist clubs.

4.4 Licensing authorities may only refuse an application on the grounds that:

(a) the applicant does not fulfil the requirements for a members' or commercial club or miners' welfare institute and therefore is not entitled to receive the type of permit for which it has applied;
(b) the applicant's premises are used wholly or mainly by children and/or young persons;
(c) an offence under the Act or a breach of a permit has been committed by the applicant while providing gaming facilities;
(d) a permit held by the applicant has been cancelled in the previous ten years; or
(e) an objection has been lodged by the Commission or the police.

4.5 There is also a 'fast-track' procedure available under the Act for premises which hold a club premises certificate under the Licensing Act 2003 (Schedule 12 paragraph 10). Commercial clubs cannot hold club premises certificates under the Licensing Act 2003 and so cannot use the fast-track procedure.

4.6 There are statutory conditions on club gaming permits that no child uses a category B or C machine on the premises and that the holder complies with any relevant provision of a code of practice about the location and operation of gaming machines.

5. Temporary use notices

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

5.2 The licensing authority can only grant a temporary use notice to a person or company holding a relevant operating licence, i.e. a non-remote casino operating licence.

5.3 The Secretary of State has the power to determine what form of gambling can be authorised by temporary use notices, and at the time of writing this Statement the relevant regulations (SI no 3157: The Gambling Act 2005 (Temporary Use Notices) Regulations 2007) state that temporary use notices can only be used to permit the provision of facilities or equal chance gaming, where the gaming is intended to produce a single winner, which in practice means poker tournaments.

5.4 There are a number of statutory limits as regards temporary use notices. The meaning of "premises" in Part 8 of the Act is discussed in the Gambling Commission Guidance to Licensing Authorities. As with "premises", the definition of "a set of premises" will be a question of fact in the particular circumstances of each notice that is given. In the Act "premises" is defined as including "any place".

In considering whether a place falls within the definition of "a set of premises", the licensing authority needs to look at, amongst other things, the ownership/occupation and control of the premises.

5.5 This licensing authority expects to object to notices where it appears that their effect would be to permit regular gambling in a place that could be described as one set of premises, as recommended in the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities.
6. Occasional use notices (OUNs)

6.1 The licensing authority has very little discretion as regards these notices aside from ensuring that the statutory limit of 8 days in a calendar year is not exceeded. This licensing authority will though, consider the definition of a 'track' and whether the applicant is permitted to avail him/herself of the notice. This licensing authority will also ensure that no more than 8 OUNs are issued in one calendar year in respect of any venue.

7. Small society lotteries

7.1 This licensing authority will adopt a risk based approach towards its enforcement responsibilities for small society lotteries. This authority considers that the following list, although not exclusive, could affect the risk status of the operator:

- submission of late returns (returns must be submitted no later than three months after the date on which the lottery draw was held);
- submission of incomplete or incorrect returns;
- breaches of the limits for small society lotteries.

7.2 Non-commercial gaming is permitted if it takes place at a non-commercial event, either as an incidental or principal activity at the event. Events are non-commercial if no part of the proceeds is for private profit or gain. The proceeds of such events may benefit one or more individuals if the activity is organised:

- by, or on behalf of, a charity or for charitable purposes
- to enable participation in, or support of, sporting, athletic or cultural activities.

7.3 Charities and community groups should contact the relevant licensing authority using the contact details in Annex 1.
PART D: ANNEXES

Annex 1: List of Local Authorities and other Partners

Corby Borough Council
Deene House
New Post Office Square
Corby
NN17 1GD
TEL: 01536 464242
www.corby.gov.uk

Kettering Borough Council
Council Offices
Bowling Green Road
Kettering
NN15 7QX
TEL: 01536 410333
FAX: 01536 410759
www.kettering.gov.uk

Borough Council of Wellingborough
Swanspool House
Doddington Road
Wellingborough
NN8 1BP
TEL: 01933 231966
Email: licensing@wellingborough.gov.uk
www.wellingborough.gov.uk

Daventry District Council
Council Offices
Lodge Road
Daventry
NN11 4FP
TEL: 01327 871100
Email: licensing@daventrydc.gov.uk
www.daventrydc.gov.uk

Northampton Borough Council
The Guildhall
St Giles Square
Northampton
NN1 1DE
TEL: 01604 838000
FAX: 01604 838723
www.northampton.gov.uk

Northamptonshire Safeguarding
John Dryden House
8-10 The Lakes
Northampton NN4 7YD
TEL: 01604 364036
www.northamptonshirescb.org.uk

Northamptonshire Fire & Rescue Service
The Inspection Team Manager
Bolton House
Wootton Hall Park
Northampton NN4 9BN
TEL: 01604 797000

Northamptonshire Police
Northamptonshire West Area
Western Area Commander
Campbell Square
The Mounts
Northampton NN1 3EL
TEL: 08453 700 700

East Northamptonshire Council
East Northamptonshire House
Cedar Drive
Thrapston
NN14 4LZ
TEL: 01832 742050
www.east-northamptonshire.gov.uk

South Northamptonshire Council
The Forum
Moat Lane
Towcester
NN12 6AD
TEL: 01327 322278
www.southnorthants.gov.uk

H M Revenue & Customs
St James House
Mansfield Road
Derby
DE1 3TU
www.hmrc.gov.uk

Northamptonshire Police
Northamptonshire North Area
Northern Area Commander
Corby Police Station
Elizabeth Street
Corby NN7 1SH
TEL: 08453 700 700
Annex 2: List of Consultees on the Statement of Principles

<p>| Chief Constable of Northamptonshire Police | British Beer and Pub Association | Daventry and South Northants PCT |
| Wootton Hall | Market Towers | Nene House |
| Northampton | 1 Nine Elms Lane | Drayton Way |
| NN4 0JQ | London SW8 5NQ | Drayton Fields Industrial Estate |
| The Chief Fire Officer | Bingo Association | Daventry NN11 8EA |
| Fire Service Headquarters | Lexham House | Northampton PCT |
| Moulton Way | 75 High Street North | Highfield |
| Northampton | Dunstable | Cliftonville Road |
| NN3 6XJ | Bedfordshire LU6 1JF | Northampton |
| Trading Standards Service | Casino Operators Association | NN1 5DN |
| Wootton Hall Park | P O Box 55 | Northamptonshire Heartlands PCT |
| Northampton | Thorntonome | Bevan House |
| NN4 0GB | Chard | Kettering Parkway |
| Her Majesty’s Revenue &amp; Customs | Somerset TA20 4YT | Kettering Venture Park |
| Boundary House | Regency House | Kettering NN15 6XR |
| Cheadle Point | 1-4 Warwick Street | East Northants Faith Group |
| Cheadle | London W1B 5LT | Rushden Full Gospel Church &amp; Christian Centre |
| Cheshire SK8 2JZ | Internet Gambling Gaming and | 60 High Street South |
| | Betting Association | Rushden NN10 0QY |
| Responsibility in Gambling Trust | GamCare | Northampton Youth Ministry Office |
| First Floor | 2 &amp; 3 Baden Place | Ker Anna Centre |
| Downstream Building | Crosby Row | Aylesbury Road |
| 1 London Bridge | London SE1 1YW | Princes Risborough |
| London SE1 9BG | | Buckinghamshire HP27 0JN |
| British Casino Association | The Gordon House Association | Archdeaconry of Northampton |
| 38 Grosvenor Gardens | 114 Wellington Road | Westbrook |
| London | Dudley | 11 The Drive |
| SW1W 0EB | West Midlands DY1 1UB | Northampton NN1 4RZ |
| BACTA | Gamblers Anonymous | Methodist Church |
| King’s Cross House | P O Box 88 | Nene Valley Circuit Office |
| 211 King’s Cross Road | London SW10 0EU | Park Road Methodist Church |
| London | | Rushden |
| WC1X 9DN | | NN10 0RW |
| Association of British Bookmakers | Mencap | Multi Faith Group |
| Regency House | 123 Golden Lane | Victoria Centre |
| 1-4 Warwick Street | London EC1Y 0RT | Palk Road |
| London W1B 5LT | | Welliborough |
| The Northamptonshire Millenium Volunteer Project | Northampton Citizens Advice Centre | Turner Coulton |
| University College Northampton | 72a St Giles Street | 29 Billing Road |
| Nene Centre for Children and Youth | Northampton | Northampton |
| Room MY39 Avenue Campus | NN1 1JW | NN1 5DQ |
| St. George’s Avenue | | |</p>
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<th>Organisation</th>
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<th>Town</th>
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<td>Whizz-Kidz</td>
<td>Elliott House</td>
<td>10-12 Allington Street</td>
<td>London</td>
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<td>SW1E 5EH</td>
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<td>NSPCC</td>
<td>Weston House</td>
<td>42 Curtain Road</td>
<td>London</td>
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<td>NCH Eastern</td>
<td>1 Carisbrooke Court</td>
<td>Buckingway Business Park</td>
<td>Swavesey</td>
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<td>Cambridge</td>
<td>CB4 5UG</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brackley Citizens Advice Centre</td>
<td>2 Bridge Street</td>
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<td>Civic Centre Annex</td>
<td>George Street</td>
<td>Corby</td>
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<td>NN17 1QG</td>
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<td>Daventry Citizens Advice Centre</td>
<td>The Abbey Centre</td>
<td>Abbey Street</td>
<td>Daventry</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kettering Citizens Advice Centre</td>
<td>The Oasis Centre</td>
<td>10 Market Street</td>
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<td>NN16 0AH</td>
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<td>Market Harborough Citizens Advice Centre</td>
<td>11 St. Mary's Road</td>
<td>Markey Harborough</td>
<td>LE16 7DS</td>
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<td>National Casino Industry Forum (NCiF)</td>
<td>Carlyle House</td>
<td>235 – 237 Vauxhall Bridge Road</td>
<td>London, SW1V 1EJ</td>
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<tr>
<td>All Parish Councils in Northamptonshire</td>
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</table>
Annex 3: Casinos

Only one local authority in Northamptonshire has casinos in its area. The others have varying resolutions regarding the provision of casinos.

South Northamptonshire Council has not adopted 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.
Annex 4

South Northamptonshire Council is situated in the County of Northamptonshire, which contains seven District Councils in total. The Council area has a population of 85,200 (2011 Census). The district covers 244 square miles and is mainly rural with two historic market towns, Towcester and Brackley. The areas are shown in the map below:
[WEST NORTHAMPTONSHIRE] JOINT PLANNING AND INFRASTRUCTURE BOARD

MEMORANDUM OF COOPERATION

INTRODUCTION
This memorandum establishes a framework for cooperation between the above named local planning authorities with respect to strategic planning and development issues that raise cross borough/district council boundary matters affecting them. The establishment of a Joint Planning and Infrastructure Board is central to this framework.

PARTIES TO THE MEMORANDUM
This Memorandum is signed by the following Local Planning Authorities:

- Daventry District Council
- Northampton Borough Council
- Northamptonshire County Council
- South Northamptonshire Council
- [Others as appropriate]

LIMITATIONS
The Local Planning Authorities recognise that there will not always be full agreement with respect to all of the strategic planning issues in respect of which they seek to cooperate. For the avoidance of doubt this Memorandum is not intended to be legally binding and will not restrict the discretion of any of the local planning authorities in the exercise of any of their statutory powers and duties.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PLANNING AND INFRASTRUCTURE BOARD
This Memorandum supports the establishment of a Joint Planning and Infrastructure Board, which will be supported by an Officer level Programme Board, and professional and technical support provided by a Joint Planning Unit. Detailed Terms of Reference for the Board are set out in Appendix A.

OBJECTIVES
This Memorandum confirms the intention of the signatory councils via their relevant Officers and the Joint Planning and Infrastructure Board to achieve the following broad objectives:

- To secure a broad but consistent approach to strategic planning and development across the [West Northamptonshire] area;
- To identify and manage spatial planning issues that impact on more than one local planning area within the [West Northamptonshire] area;
• To ensure that the Local Plans and other development policies prepared by each local planning authority are, where appropriate, informed by the views of other local planning authorities across the [West Northamptonshire] area;
• To support better coordination of development and investment strategies across the area including the delivery of strategic infrastructure; and
• To ensure that the Duty to Co-operate is actively addressed.

STRATEGIC PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

The Joint Planning and Infrastructure Board will:

• Develop and implement a programme for jointly addressing strategic planning and development issues;
• Monitor the preparation of Local Plans across the area and the implementation of adopted planning policies through the preparation of a Joint Authorities Monitoring Report;
• Support the local planning authorities in coordinating and recording all relevant activity relating to the Duty to Cooperate;
• Monitoring, review and update Infrastructure Delivery Plans;
• Prepare, maintain and update a Strategic Spatial Priorities document to support the development of a coherent and comprehensive development strategy across the [West Northamptonshire] area; and
• Maintain liaison with the Local Enterprise Partnerships and support the implementation of agreed Strategic Economic Plans to achieve sustainable growth.

TIMESCALE AND REVIEW

[Include a statement about timescale for the MOC e.g. 5 years with review after 2 years]

FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS

[Statement of intent required on shared funding for Joint Planning arrangements i.e. who are the funding partners and what is the proportion. Also who will be the accountable local authority]

SIGNATURES:
To be signed relevant Members/Officers of each Council
Appendix A

[WEST NORTHAMPTONSHIRE] JOINT PLANNING AND INFRASTRUCTRE BOARD

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Area covered by the Board
Strategic Planning and Infrastructure issues covering more than one of the following
local planning authority areas:
Daventry District Council
Northampton Borough Council
South Northamptonshire Council
[Other(s) as appropriate]

Scope of the Board
- Identify and manage spatial planning issues that affect more than one local
  planning authority area;
- Support better coordination of development and investment strategies across the
  area including the delivery of strategic infrastructure;
- Ensure that that the Duty to Cooperate is actively addressed.
- Development of a shared strategic evidence base, such as Housing and
  Economic Development Needs Assessment, to inform future Local Plans;
- A joint information and monitoring function including the production of a Joint
  Authorities Monitoring Report;
- To support the local planning authorities in coordinating and recording all relevant
  activity relating to the Duty to Cooperate; and
- Ongoing monitoring, review and updating of Infrastructure Delivery Plans.

Status of the Board
The Board has no decision making powers and cannot bind any of the participating local
planning authorities in any way. [Decision required on whether meetings will be held in
public/private]

Membership
The Board shall have equal representation from each of the partner Councils comprising
x elected members for each.

Observers
The Board may invite Members of other Local Authorities and organisations to attend as
observers.

Appointment of Members
Each LPA to appoint Members to the Board in accordance with their own constitution.
Appointments should include the relevant Portfolio holder with responsibility for
Planning.

Meetings
To be held quarterly with the ability of the Chair to both cancel scheduled meetings if
there is insufficient business to conduct and call special meetings should issues arise
between scheduled meetings?
**Venue and Administration**
[Rotating venues – Democratic Services support to be provided by the local authority of the Chair from time to time]

**Chairmanship**
[To rotate annually by convention]

**Technical Support**
Programme Board – Senior Officers with lead responsibility for Planning from each LPA. Joint Planning Unit – as per restructure.