

**Notice of a public meeting of
Gambling, Licensing & Regulatory Committee**

- To:** Councillors Boyce (Chair), Doughty, Gillies (Vice-Chair), Gunnell, Horton, Jeffries, King, Looker, McIlveen, Orrell, Reid, Richardson, Semlyen, Taylor and Watt
- Date:** Monday, 19 November 2012
- Time:** 4.00 pm
- Venue:** The Guildhall

AGENDA

1. Declarations of Interest

At this point in the meeting, Members are asked to declare:

- any personal interests not included on the Register of Interests
- any prejudicial interests or
- any disclosable pecuniary interests

which they may have in respect of business on this agenda.

2. Minutes

(Pages 3 - 6)

To approve and sign the minutes of the meeting held on 25th July 2012.

3. Public Participation

At this point in the meeting members of the public who have registered their wish to speak regarding an item on the agenda or an issue within the Committee's remit can do so. The deadline for registering is **5:00 pm on Friday 16th November 2012.**

**4. Statement of Licensing Policy - Gambling (Pages 7 - 44)
Act 2005.**

This report advises members of the review of the councils statement of licensing policy, of the consultation undertaken and of the changes made as a result of the consultation and revised guidance. Members are asked to recommend the revised policy to full council for approval.

5. Piccadilly Taxi Rank. (Pages 45 - 52)

This report asks Members to consider a recommendation received from the council's City Transport Planner regarding reducing the number of taxi rank spaces on the Piccadilly rank.

**6. Any other business which the Chair considers
urgent under the Local Government Act 1972**

Democracy Officer:

Name: Laura Bootland

Contact Details:

- Telephone – (01904) 552062
- E-mail – laura.bootland@york.gov.uk

For more information about any of the following please contact the Democracy Officer responsible for servicing this meeting Laura Bootland

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- Review existing policies and assist in the development of new ones, as necessary; and
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City of York Council

Committee Minutes

MEETING	GAMBLING, LICENSING & REGULATORY COMMITTEE
DATE	25 JULY 2012
PRESENT	COUNCILLORS BOYCE (CHAIR), DOUGHTY, GILLIES (VICE-CHAIR), GUNNELL, KING, MCILVEEN, REID, SEMLYEN, TAYLOR AND WATT
APOLOGIES	COUNCILLORS HORTON, LOOKER AND ORRELL

1. **DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

At this point in the meeting, Members were asked to declare any personal or prejudicial interests they may have in the business on the agenda. None were declared.

2. **MINUTES**

RESOLVED: That the minutes of the last meeting held on 25 April 2012 be approved and signed by the Chair as a correct record.

3. **PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

It was reported that there had been no registrations to speak under the Councils Public Participation Scheme.

4. **LAW COMMISSION CONSULTATION - REFORMING THE LAW OF TAXI AND PRIVATE HIRE SERVICES.**

Members considered a report which advised them on a recent consultation from the Law Commission regarding proposals to reform the law relating to taxi and private hire services.

Officers provided an update and advised the Committee that although the Private Hire and Hackney Associations had been informed about the consultation, there had been no feedback received on the report. The Private Hire Association had

indicated they would be responding to the consultation via their national associations.

Members had the following comments:

Question 5 – Members queried if the proposal to only include vehicles that seat 8 passengers or fewer in the definition of taxi and private hire vehicles would exclude mini-bus taxis. Members asked that their request that mini-bus taxis are not excluded be added to the consultation.

Question 11 – Some Members commented that it seemed overly onerous to put funeral and wedding car drivers through the same checks as taxi drivers, but it would be sensible to have ‘operators licences’ to ensure that the vehicles being used are fit for purpose. Other Members disagreed and felt that these drivers should be subject to appropriate checks as they are carrying members of the public the same as taxi drivers.

Question 23 – Members agreed with the Officers response that only Hackney Vehicles should be able to use the words ‘taxi’ if the two tier system is retained.

Question 25 – Members commented that the definition of ‘fit and proper person’ was vague in the consultation document and that some local authority areas may have lower standards than others. Members did not want to see authorities such as York, with higher standards being brought down.

Question 34 – Members agreed that local authorities should retain the ability to set their own standards.

Question 54 – On the issue of restriction of taxi numbers, some Members felt that some de-restriction would be useful, however on the whole members agreed that restriction was a good idea in light of high vehicle emissions and the unmet demand survey which indicates there is no unmet demand in York. Members also raised concerns about the practice of hackney plates changing hands for large sums of money and while they did not agree with de-restriction, they would welcome some intervention to prevent high plate rental prices.

Question 57 – Some Members felt that there should be no restrictions on the issuing of licences to wheelchair accessible vehicles. Officers pointed out that whilst de-regulation isn't a

good idea for York, it is up to individual authorities to decide how restrictions are managed.

Question 69 – Members asked why officers had given a definitive no to cross-border enforcement powers. Members felt that there could be some benefits to working with other authorities.

RESOLVED: That Members approved the consultation response with the amendments/additions outlined above.

REASON: To enable Officers to respond to the Law Commission Consultation on Reforming the Law of Taxi and Private Hire Services.

Councillor Boyce, Chair
[The meeting started at 4.00 pm and finished at 5.30 pm].

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Gambling, Licensing & Regulatory Committee 19 November 2012

Report from the Assistant Director – Housing and Public Protection

Statement of Licensing Policy – Gambling Act 2005

Summary

1. This report advises members of the review of the councils statement of licensing policy, of the consultation undertaken and of the changes made as a result of the consultation and revised guidance. Members are asked to recommend the revised policy to full council for approval.

Background

2. Section 349 of the Gambling Act 2005 (the Act) requires licensing authorities to determine and publish a statement of licensing policy every 3 years. The current policy expires on 31 January 2013.
3. A new statement of licensing policy must be approved by full council and be published before 31 January 2013.
4. Attached at Annex 1 is the revised policy which has been updated following comments received during the consultation and the receipt of revised guidance issued by the Gambling Commission. A full copy of the guidance can be found at: http://www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk/publications_guidance_a_dvic.aspx. To assist members the changes have been highlighted in *italics*.

Consultation

5. Consultation has been carried out in accordance with the Act and guidance. It commenced on the 2 July 2012 and finished on the 28 September 2012. A list of consultees is attached at Annex 2.

6. A table showing the comments received and the action taken by officers is attached at Annex 3.

Options

7. Members have the following options:
8. Option 1 – approve the revised draft policy.
9. Option 2 – amend the revised draft policy.

Analysis

10. The Act and guidance does not allow licensing authorities much discretion in the content of their policies. Where discretion does exist the revised policy replicates the decisions made by members when adopting previous policies on the basis that no problems have been encountered in implementing those policies.

Council Priorities

11. A statement of licensing policy supports the council priority to 'protect vulnerable people', by promoting the licensing objective "protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling".

Implications

12.

Financial

There are not financial implications.

Human Resources (HR)

There are no HR implications.

Equalities

There are no equalities implications.

Legal

The council is required to publish a new statement of licensing policy before 31 January 2013 to comply with the requirements of the Gambling act 2005. Failure to do so would result in the

licensing authority being unable to discharge its legal obligations under the Act.

Crime and Disorder

There are no crime and disorder implications.

Information Technology (IT)

There are no IT implications.

Property

There are no property implications.

Other

There are no other implications.

Risk Management

- 13. A new statement of licensing policy must be in place before the 31 January 2013. Without such a policy the council will be in breach of the statutory requirements of the Act.

Recommendations

- 14. Members are asked to approve option 1 and recommend the policy for approval by full council on 13 December 2012.

Contact Details

Author:	Chief Officer Responsible for the report:		
Lesley Cooke Licensing Manager 01904 551515	Steve Waddington Assistant Director – Housing and Community Safety		
	Report Approved	√	Date 12/11/12
Specialist Implications Officer(s) Head of Legal & Democratic Services Ext: 1004			
Wards Affected:			All √

For further information please contact the author of the report	

Annexes

- Annex 1** – Revised Statement of Licensing Policy
- Annex 2** – List of consultees
- Annex 3** – Comments received

Gambling Act 2005



Statement Of Licensing Policy

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This Statement of Principles was approved by City of York Council on [date] 2012.

All references to the Guidance refer to the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities, 4th Edition, published September 2012.

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

2. Introduction

- 2.1 City of York Council is a unitary authority covering an area of 105 square miles and a population of 198,100. It comprises the urban area of York that is surrounded by many small rural and semi-rural settlements covered by parish councils.
- 2.2 *Tourism and leisure are important industries for York, attracting over 7.1 million visitors a year, who spend £443 million in the city. Over 22,900 jobs have been created in the tourist and leisure industry sector (2008 & 2011 figures).*
- 2.3 The following premises within the City of York area are currently concerned with the gambling industry: York racecourse, 28 betting offices, 3 bingo halls, 2 adult gaming centres, 28 gaming machine permits, 48 club machine permits and 122 small society lotteries.
- 2.4 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.

- 2.5 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;
 - 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.
- 2.6 A list of all persons this authority consulted can be found at Appendix A.
- 2.7 City of York Council consulted widely upon this statement before finalising and publishing.
- 2.8 Our consultation took place between **2 July to 28 September 2012** and we followed the HM Government Code of Practice on Consultation (published July 2008), which is available at: <http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file47158.pdf>
- 2.9 The policy was approved at a meeting of the Full Council on **[date] 2012** and was published via our website **on [date] 2012**. A copy was placed in York Library, Museum Street, York as well as being available in the Guildhall and reception at 9 St Leonard's Place, York.
- 2.10 Should you have any comments as regards this policy statement please send them via e-mail or letter to the following address:

e-mail: licensing.unit@york.gov.uk

Alcohol & Entertainment Licensing
City of York Council
9 St Leonard's Place
York
YO1 7ET

- 2.11 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 In accordance with the suggestion in the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities, this authority designates the Local Safeguarding Children Board for this purpose.
- 4.3 The contact details of all the Responsible Authorities under the Gambling Act 2005 are available at Appendix B.

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 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 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:
- 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 at 8.11 to 8.18. It will also consider the Gambling Commission's Guidance that "has business interests" should be given the widest possible interpretation and include partnerships, charities, faith groups and medical practices.
- 5.4 Interested parties can be persons who are democratically elected such as councillors and MP's. 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 (eg 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 Gambling & Licensing Sub Committee dealing with the licence application. If there are any doubts then please contact the Alcohol and Entertainment Licensing Section.

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 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;
- Targeted: regulation should be focused on the problem, and minimise side effects.

- 7.3 As per the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities 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:
- The licensing objectives;
 - Relevant codes of practice;
 - Guidance issued by the Gambling Commission, in particular at Part 36;
 - The principles set out in this statement of licensing policy.
- 7.5 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.
- 7.6 This licensing authority also keeps itself informed of developments as regards the work of the Better Regulation Executive in its consideration of the regulatory functions of local authorities.
- 7.7 Bearing in mind the principle of transparency, this licensing authority's enforcement/compliance protocols/written agreements are available upon request to the licensing department www.york.gov.uk/licensing. Our risk methodology is also available upon request.

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 involved in licensing remote gambling at all, which is regulated by the Gambling Commission via operating licences.

PART B

PREMISES LICENCES: CONSIDERATION OF APPLICATIONS

9. General Principles

9.1 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.

9.2 Decision-making

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

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

9.3 It is appreciated that as per the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities "moral objections to gambling are not a valid reason to reject applications for premises licences" (except as regards any 'no casino resolution' - see section on Casinos – page number 15) and also that unmet demand is not a criterion for a licensing authority.

9.4 This Council has reviewed its constitution and scheme of delegation to officers to ensure effective implementation of the Act. The Gambling Act 2005 Committee and Sub-Committees have been set up to deal with licensing issues and the determination of applications in certain cases, ie those where representations have been made or where premises licences require review. Non contentious applications (ie those where no representations have been made) will be delegated to officers.

9.5 Where representations are received the Licensing Authority will consider whether they are relevant, vexatious, frivolous or if they would influence the Authority's determination of the application. The Head of Licensing together with the relevant Assistant Director will determine if any representation meets this criteria.

9.6 **Definition of "premises"** – 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.

- 9.7 The Gambling Commission states in the *fourth edition* of its Guidance to Licensing Authorities that: “In most cases the expectation is that a single building / plot will be the subject of an application for a licence, for example, 32 High Street. But, that does not mean 32 High Street cannot be the subject of separate premises licences for the basement and ground floor, if they are configured acceptably. Whether different parts of a building can properly be regarded as being separate premises will depend on the circumstances. The location of the premises will clearly be an important consideration and the suitability of the division is likely to be a matter for discussion between the operator and the licensing officer. However, the Commission does not consider that areas of a building that are artificially or temporarily separated, for example by ropes or moveable partitions, can properly be regarded as different premises.”
- 9.8 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 named on the premises licence.
- 9.9 The Guidance also gives a list of factors which the licensing authority should be aware of, which may include:
- Do the premises have a separate registration for business rates?
 - Is the premises’ neighbouring premises owned by the same person or someone else?
 - Can each of the premises be accessed from the street or a public passageway?
 - Can the premises only be accessed from any other gambling premises?
- 9.10 This authority will consider these and other relevant factors in making its decision, depending on all the circumstances of the case.
- 9.11 **The Gambling Commission’s relevant access provisions for each premises type are reproduced below:** *Section 7.26* of the Gambling Commission’s guidance.

9.12 Casinos

- The principal access entrance to the premises must be from a street (as defined at 7.24 of the Guidance);
- 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.

9.13 Adult Gaming Centre

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

9.14 Betting Shops

- Access must be from a street (as per para 7.24 Guidance to Licensing Authorities) 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.

9.15 Tracks

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

9.16 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.

9.17 Family Entertainment Centre

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

9.18 Part 7 of 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.

9.19 **Premises "ready for gambling"** - 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.

- 9.20 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.
- 9.21 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 where the premises are not yet in the state in which they ought to be before gambling takes place.
- 9.22 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.
- 9.23 More detailed examples of the circumstances in which such a licence may be granted can be found at paragraphs **7.60-7.67** of the Guidance.
- 9.24 **Location** - 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. As per the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities, 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. Should any specific policy be decided upon as regards areas where gambling premises should not be located, this statement will be updated. It should be noted that any such policy does not preclude any application being made and each application will be decided on its merits, with the onus upon the applicant showing how potential concerns can be overcome.
- 9.25 **Planning** - The Gambling Commission Guidance to Licensing Authorities states:
7.60 – In determining applications the licensing authority has a duty to take into consideration all relevant matters and not to take into consideration any irrelevant matters, i.e. those not related to gambling and the licensing objectives. One example of an irrelevant matter would be the likelihood of the applicant obtaining planning permission or building regulations approval for their proposal.
- 9.26 This authority will not take into account irrelevant matters as per the above guidance. In addition this authority notes the following excerpt from the Guidance:
7.67 - When dealing with a premises licence application for finished buildings, the licensing authority should not take into account whether those buildings have or comply with the necessary planning or building consents. Those matters should be dealt with under relevant planning control and building regulation powers, and not form part of the consideration for the premises licence. Section 210 of the

2005 Act prevents licensing authorities taking into account the likelihood of the proposal by the applicant obtaining planning or building consent when considering a premises licence application. Equally the grant of a gambling premises licence does not prejudice or prevent any action that may be appropriate under the law relating to planning or building.

- 9.27 **Duplication with other regulatory regimes** - 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.
- 9.28 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.
- 9.29 **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.
- 9.30 **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.
- 9.31 **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. *For Local Authorities with tracks:* There is however, more of a role with regard to tracks which is explained in more detail in the 'tracks' section– see page number 16.
- 9.32 **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.

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

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

9.35 **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;
- reasonable in all other respects.

9.36 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 ways in which the licensing objectives can be met effectively.

9.37 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.

9.38 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.

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

9.40 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.

9.41 **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.

9.42 Where it is decided that supervision of entrances/machines is appropriate for particular cases, a consideration of whether supervisors need to be licensed by the Security Industry Authority 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 (as per the Guidance, Part 33).

10. Adult Gaming Centres

10.1 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.

10.2 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.

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

11. (Licensed) Family Entertainment Centres:

11.1 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.

11.2 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.

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

11.4 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.

12. Casinos

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

12.2 *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.

13. Bingo premises

13.1 This licensing authority notes that the Gambling Commission's Guidance states:

18.4 Licensing authorities will need to satisfy themselves 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.

13.2 This authority also notes the Guidance at paragraph 18.5 regarding the unusual circumstances in which the splitting of a pre-existing premises into two adjacent premises might be permitted, and in particular that it is not permissible to locate *the maximum permitted number of category B3 gaming machines* in one of the resulting premises, as the gaming machine entitlement for that premise would be exceeded.

13.3 This licensing authority notes that the Gambling Commission Guidance states:

18.6 Children and young people are allowed into bingo premises; however they are not permitted to participate in the bingo and if category B or C machines are made available for use these must be separated from areas where children and young people are allowed.

14. Betting premises

14.1 *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.

15. Tracks

15.1 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 (ie 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.

15.2 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

racetrack takes place, but that they are still prevented from entering areas where gaming machines (other than category D machines) are provided.

- 15.3 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.
- 15.4 This list is not mandatory, nor exhaustive, and is merely indicative of example measures.
- 15.5 *Gaming machines*.- Where the applicant holds a pool betting operating licence and is going to use the entitlement to four gaming machines, machines (other than category D machines) should be located in areas from which children are excluded.
- 15.6 *Betting machines* - This licensing authority will, as per Part 6 of 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.
- 15.7 **Applications and plans** - 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. (See Guidance to Licensing Authorities, para 20.28).
- 15.8 Plans for tracks do not need to be in a particular scale, but should be drawn to scale and should be sufficiently detailed to include the information required by regulations. (See Guidance to Licensing Authorities, para 20.29).
- 15.9 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 (See Guidance to Licensing Authorities, para 20.31).
- 15.10 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

racers. In such cases betting facilities may be better provided through occasional use notices where the boundary premises do not need to be defined. (See Guidance to Licensing Authorities, para 20.32).

15.11 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. (See Guidance to Licensing Authorities, para 20.33).

16. Travelling Fairs

16.1 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.

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

16.3 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.

17. Provisional Statements

17.1 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.

17.2 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.

17.3 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.

- 17.4 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 and they do not have to have a right to occupy the premises in respect of which their provisional application is made.
- 17.5 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.
- 17.6 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.

18. Reviews

- 18.1 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:
- any relevant Code of Practice issued by the Gambling Commission;
 - any relevant guidance issued by the Gambling Commission;
 - that it is reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives; and
 - is in accordance with the authority's statement of principles.
- 18.2 The request for the review will also be subject to consideration by the authority as to whether the request is frivolous or vexatious; 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 and there has been no change in circumstances.
- 18.3 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.

- 18.4 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.
- 18.5 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.
- 18.6 The licensing authority must carry out the review as soon as possible after the 28 day period for making representations has passed.
- 18.7 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:-
- (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.
- 18.8 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.
- 18.9 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 Notice

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

19.1 Where a premise 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).

19.2 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 under section 25. The Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities also states: "In their three year licensing policy statement, licensing authorities may include a statement of principles that they propose to apply when exercising their functions in considering applications for permits...., licensing authorities will want to give weight to child protection issues." (24.6)

19.3 Guidance also states: "...An application for a permit may be granted only if the licensing authority is satisfied that the premises will be used as an unlicensed FEC, and if the chief officer of police has been consulted on the application....Licensing authorities might wish to consider asking applicants to demonstrate:

- a full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes of the gambling that is permissible in unlicensed FECs;
- that the applicant has no relevant convictions (those that are set out in Schedule 7 of the Act; and
- that staff are trained to have a full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes. (24.7)

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

19.5 City of York Council 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.

- 20. (Alcohol) Licensed premises gaming machine permits - (Schedule 13 paragraph 4(1))**
- 20.1 **Automatic entitlement: 2 machines.** 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.
- 20.2 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 (ie 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.
- 20.3 **Permit: 3 or more machines.** 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.*” Any determination will be made by the Head of Licensing in conjunction with the relevant Assistant Director.
- 20.4 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. Compliance with the Gambling Commissions Code of Practice for Gaming Machines Permits will be a condition of any permit issued.
- 20.5 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.

- 20.6 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.
- 20.7 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.

21. Prize Gaming Permits

21.1 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”.

21.2 City of York Council 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. 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 Authority will also expect applicants to demonstrate a full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes as set out in regulations; that the applicant has no relevant convictions (as set out in Schedule 7 of the Act) and that staff are trained to have a full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes.

21.3 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)).

21.4 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.

22. Club Gaming and Club Machine Permits

- 22.1 A members' club or miners' welfare institute may apply for a Club Gaming Permit. A members' club, commercial club or miners' welfare institute may apply for a Club Gaming Machine Permit. The Club Gaming Permit will enable the premises to provide gaming machines (3 machines of categories B, C or D), equal chance gaming and games of chance as set-out in regulations. A Club Gaming machine permit will enable the premises to provide gaming machines (3 machines of categories B, C or D).
- 22.2 Gambling Commission Guidance states: "Members clubs must have at least 25 members and be established and conducted "wholly or mainly" for purposes other than gaming, unless the gaming is permitted by separate regulations. The Secretary of State has made regulations and these cover bridge and whist clubs, which replicates the position under the Gambling Act 1968. A members' club must be permanent in nature, not established to make commercial profit, and controlled by its members equally. Examples include working men's clubs, branches of Royal British Legion and clubs with political affiliations."
- 22.3 The Commission Guidance also notes that "licensing authorities may only refuse an application on the grounds that:
- (a) the applicant does not fulfil the requirements for a members' or commercial club or miners' welfare institute and therefore is not entitled to receive the type of permit for which it has applied;
 - (b) the applicant's premises are used wholly or mainly by children and/or young persons;
 - (c) an offence under the Act or a breach of a permit has been committed by the applicant while providing gaming facilities;
 - (d) a permit held by the applicant has been cancelled in the previous ten years; or
 - (e) an objection has been lodged by the Commission or the police.
- 22.4 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). As the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities states: "Under the fast-track procedure there is no opportunity for objections to be made by the Commission or the police, and the grounds upon which an authority can refuse a permit are reduced." and "The grounds on which an application under the process may be refused are:
- (a) that the club is established primarily for gaming, other than gaming prescribed under schedule 12;
 - (b) that in addition to the prescribed gaming, the applicant provides facilities for other gaming; or
 - (c) that a club gaming permit or club machine permit issued to the applicant in the last ten years has been cancelled."
- 22.5 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.

23. Temporary Use Notices

- 23.1 Temporary Use Notices allow the use of premises for gambling where there is no premises licence but where a gambling operator wishes to use the premises temporarily for providing facilities for gambling. Premises that might be suitable for a Temporary Use Notice, according to the Gambling Commission, would include hotels, conference centres and sporting venues.
- 23.2 The licensing authority can only grant a Temporary Use Notice to a person or company holding a relevant operating licence, ie a non-remote casino operating licence.
- 23.3 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.
- 23.4 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 Part 7 of 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".
- 23.5 In considering whether a place falls within the definition of "a set of premises", the licensing authority needs to look at, amongst other things, the ownership/occupation and control of the premises.
- 23.6 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.

24. Occasional Use Notices

- 24.1 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.

GAMBLING POLICY CONSULTEES

- North Yorkshire Police
- Selby and York Primary Health Care Trust
 - Head of Child & Adolescent Mental Health, Older People & Drugs & Alcohol Services
 - Head of Adult Mental Health & Forensic Services
- City of York Council Adult Services (Community Services)
- City of York Safeguarding Children Board
- Safer York Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnership
- York Youth Offending Team
- Officers within the City of York Council responsible for regeneration, tourism, cultural strategy & planning
- Representatives of Parish Councils
- Tenants & Residents Associations
- Ward Committees
- Organisations representing disabled persons
- Elderly Persons Forum
- Equality Advisory Group
- York Older Persons Assembly
- York Independent Living Network
- Citizens Advice Bureau
- Council for Voluntary Services
- Gambling Commission
- GamCare
- British Casino Association
- Casino Operators Association of the UK
- Association of British Bookmakers
- William Hill Bookmakers
- Ladbrokes Bookmakers
- Browns Bookmakers
- Coral Bookmakers
- Corbett Bookmakers Ltd
- Done Brothers (Cash Betting) Ltd – Betfred
- Embassy Racing
- Ted Plant Bookmakers
- Racecourse Services Executive – Racecourse Association
- Horserace Betting Levy Board
- York Racecourse
- BACTA (Gaming Machines)
- Nobles Amusements
- Bingo Association
- Mecca Bingo
- Clifton Bingo Hall

- Business in Sport & Leisure
- Club & Institutes Union
- Trade Associations & Trade Council
 - York & North Yorkshire Chamber of Commerce
 - Clifton Moor Business Association
 - Coppergate Centre Manager
 - Stonegate Traders Association
 - Yorkshire & Humberside TUC
- British Beer & Pub Association
- HM Revenue & Customs

RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITIES

City of York Council
 Alcohol & Entertainment Licensing
 9 St Leonard's Place
 York
 YO1 7ET

Gambling Commission
 Fourth Floor
 Victoria Square House
 Victoria Square
 Birmingham
 B2 4BP

Chief Officer of Police
 North Yorkshire Police Headquarters
 The Licensing Section
 Fulford Road
 York
 YO10 4BY

North Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service
 The Area Fire Safety Office
 York Fire Station
 Clifford Street
 York
 YO1 1RD

City of York Council
 Environmental Protection Unit
 9 St Leonard's Place
 York
 YO1 7ET

City of York Council
 Development Control (Planning)
 9 St Leonard's Place
 York
 YO1 7ET

City of York Council Corporate Support
 (Licences – Children's Services)
 10 – 12 George Hudson Street
 York
 YO1 6LP

HM Revenue & Customs
 Greenock Accounting Centre
 Custom House
 Custom House Quay
 Greenock
 PA15 1EQ

GAMBLING POLICY CONSULTEES

- North Yorkshire Police
- Selby and York Primary Health Care Trust
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 - Head of Adult Mental Health & Forensic Services
- City of York Council Adult Services (Community Services)
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**Gambling Licence Policy 2012
Consultee Responses**

	RESPONDENT DETAILS	COMMENTS	ACTION TAKEN
1.	Mike Southcombe CYC EPU Manager	OK	None required
2.	Gerry Cheetham Clifton without Parish Council	No observations to make	None required
3.	Paul Swain The Racecourse Association Ltd Winkfield Road Ascot Berkshire SL5 7HX	Location (paragraph 9.24) - The proposed location of gambling premises may be taken into account when assessing the application. The Council is asked to consider that the location of racecourses will not have altered since its foundation, and cannot be transferred to another location.	This Comment is noted but it is not considered necessary to amend the working of the policy.
		Door Supervisors (paragraph 9.41) - The Councils are asked to be aware that under the Licensing Act 2003 and the Private Security Industry Act 2001, racecourses are already required to provide licensed door supervisors in some roles, as recognised in Paragraph 9.42. In line with the stipulation that the Council will seek to avoid duplication with other regulatory regimes, the Councils should not impose any further provisions relating to door supervisors.	In respect of York Racecourse extensive stewarding is provided across the site. It is unlikely that any additional stewarding would be required but should a specific site where gambling is occurring proves to be a problem then additional stewarding may be requested.
		Conditions (paragraph 15.3) - In certain circumstances the Council may impose additional conditions on racecourses to ensure the licensing	This Comment is noted but it is not considered necessary to amend the working of the policy.

		objectives are met. The Council is asked to ensure that these conditions do not exceed those premises license conditions outlined in the Premises License Mandatory and Default Conditions.	
		Betting Machines (paragraph 15.6) - The Councils are asked to note that racecourses do not hold Operating Licenses and consequently any betting machines on racecourses will be provided by other operators. The racecourses will contractually require these operators to fulfill any conditions with regard to the provision and supervision of these machines.	This section reflects the comments in the current guidance.
4.	Dirk Vennix Chief Executive Association of British Bookmakers Ltd Warwick House 25 Buckingham Palace Road London SW1W 0PP	We believe the Council's current Gambling Policy has been effective in promoting the licensing objectives as set out in Section 1 of the Gambling Act 2005, and we are satisfied with the proposed Policy.	None required
5.	David Watson Station Manager North Yorkshire Fire & Rescue Service	No comments from FA	None required



Gambling, Licensing & Regulatory Committee 19 November 2012

Report from the Assistant Director – Housing and Public Protection

Piccadilly Taxi Rank

Summary

1. This report asks Members to consider a recommendation received from the council's City Transport Planner regarding reducing the number of taxi rank spaces on the Piccadilly rank.

Background

2. The Piccadilly taxi rank currently has space for 4 vehicles. A location plan of the rank can be found at Annex 1.
3. Richard Holland, Transport Planner, has made a request that the vehicle space allocation at the Piccadilly rank should be reduced by half, to a 2 vehicles. He has made this request as there is a significant shortage of cycle parking spaces available in the city. By reducing the rank by half it would provide parking for 30 cycles in this area.
4. The Transport Planner's proposal can be found at Annex 2.
5. The Piccadilly rank is infrequently used by the taxi trade and members of the public wanting a taxi.

Consultation

6. At this time a formal consultation has not taken place regarding this proposal. Any recommendation from Committee will be taken to the Director of City and Environmental Services. It is a legal requirement that prior to any changes being made to an official taxi rank that a formal consultation must take place. The Director of City and Environmental Services will instruct their Officers to carry out any formal consultation.

7. Councillor Merrett, Cabinet Member for Transport, Planning & Sustainability, is in favour of the proposal.
8. North Yorkshire Police and Safer York Partnership are in favour of this proposal and have commented that the location has excellent natural surveillance as well as coverage by the Council's own CCTV.

Options

9. Option 1 – agree with City Transport Planner's proposal and ask Officers to recommend to the Director of City and Environmental Services to go out for formal consultation regarding reducing the rank to a 2 vehicle rank.
10. Option 2 – disagree with City Transport Planner's proposal and ask Officers to take no further action.

Analysis

11. Option 1 – will decrease the number of available taxi rank spaces within the authority area and increase the number of cycle racks.
12. Option 2 – there will be no changes to the current taxi rank allocation and City Transport Planners will need to consider an alternative location for cycle racks.

Council Priorities

13. The allocation of taxi rank spaces and the provision of cycle racks supports the council priority of 'Get York Moving'.

Implications

14.
 - (a) **Financial**
There are no financial implications.
 - (b) **Human Resources (HR)**
There are no HR implications.
 - (c) **Equalities**
There are no equalities implications.

(d) Legal

There are no legal implications.

(e) Crime and Disorder

There are no crime and disorder implications.

(f) Information Technology (IT)

There are no IT implications.

(g) Property

There are no property implications.

(h) Other

There are no other implications.

Risk Management

15. There are no known risks associated with this report.

Recommendations

16. That Members approve Option 1 of this report.

Reason: This option still provide provision of a taxi rank on Piccadilly and also provide the provision of cycle park.

Contact Details

Author:	Chief Officer Responsible for the report:		
Lesley Cooke Licensing Manager 01904 551515	Steve Waddington Assistant Director – Housing and Public Protection		
	Report Approved	√	Date 12/11/12
Specialist Implications Officer(s) Head of Legal Services Ext: 1004			
Wards Affected: Guildhall			All

For further information please contact the author of the report

Annexes

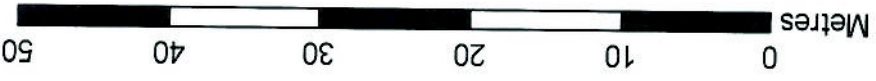
- Annex 1** – Location plan
- Annex 2** – Transport Planner's proposal

Annex 1

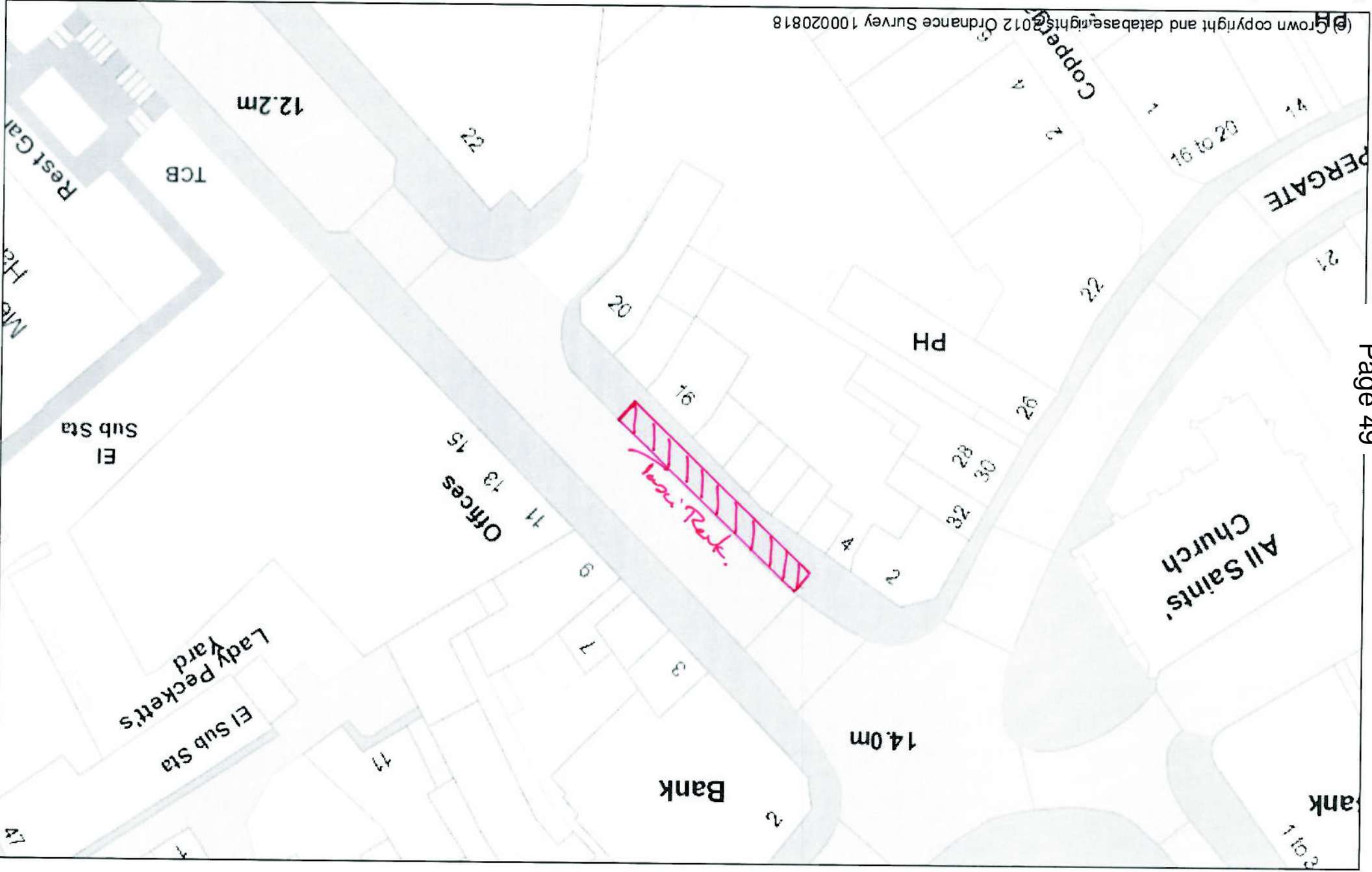
Map Notes: Piccadilly Taxi Rank

Date: 31/10/2012

Author:



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Piccadilly – Proposal to reduce the size of the taxi rank and install cycle parking

With many more people choosing to cycle into York, this has led to significant shortages in the number of available cycle parking spaces (especially during the day). There has been an increasing demand for new, convenient and well-located cycle parking, especially as the shortages have led to greater incidences of bicycles being locked to lamp-posts and railings – which can cause obstructions to pedestrians and has the effect of making the city look cluttered and untidy (indeed, this has been one of the issues raised within recent Reinvigorate York studies). This becomes self-evident when considering the amount of bikes which are locked to the guard-railing at the junction of Piccadilly / Pavement / Coppergate.

With this increased demand for cycle parking in this area, following a walkaround of the area in question by myself, Cllr Merrett and Alistair Briggs, we are proposing a reduction to the length of the existing taxi bay on Piccadilly, outside the White Swan Hotel (currently space for 4 taxis) by half (to 2) - as it is little used - and provide a bank of sheffield hoops in the space taken from the bay.

The police have stated that this location is their favoured site for any new large banks of cycle parking.



Install
15x sheffield hoops
(parking for 30 cycles)
*Requires 50%
reduction in size of
(little utilised) taxi bay*



Richard Holland
Transport Planner
Strategic Planning & Transport

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