



Licensing Act Committee

Members of the public are welcome to attend and listen to the discussion of items in the "open" part of the meeting. Please see notes at end of agenda concerning public rights to speak and ask questions.



The Licensing Act meets in the Court Room of the Town Hall which is located on the ground floor. Entrance is via the main door or access ramp at the front of the Town Hall. Parking bays for blue badge holders are available in front of the Town Hall and in the car park at the rear of the Town Hall.



An induction loop operates to enhance sound for deaf people who use a hearing aid or loop listener.



If you require further information or assistance please contact the Local Democracy team – contact details at end of this agenda.

This agenda and accompanying reports are published on the Council's website in PDF format which means you can use the "read out loud" facility of Adobe Acrobat Reader.

Please ask if you would like this agenda and/or any of the reports in an alternative format.

MEMBERS: Councillor Dow (Chairman); Councillor Rodohan (Deputy-Chairman); Councillors Belsey, Blakebrough, Choudhury, Coles, Hearn, Holt, Murdoch, Murray, Salisbury, Smart and Swansborough

Agenda

- 1 Minutes of the meeting held on 6 October 2014.** (Pages 1 - 6)
- 2 Apologies for absence.**
- 3 Declarations of Disclosable Pecuniary Interests (DPIs) by members as required under Section 31 of the Localism Act and of other interests as required by the Code of Conduct.**
- 4 Questions by members of the public.**

On matters not already included on the agenda and for which prior written notice has been given (total time allowed 15 minutes).

5 Urgent items of business.

The Chairman to notify the Committee of any items of urgent business to be added to the agenda.

6 Right to address the meeting/order of business.

The Chairman to report any requests received to address the Committee from a member of the public or from a Councillor in respect of an item listed below and to invite the Committee to consider taking such items at the commencement of the meeting.

7 Statement of Gambling Principles. (Pages 7 - 74)

Report of Manager, Customer First.

Inspection of Background Papers – Please see contact details listed in each report.

Councillor Right of Address - Councillors wishing to address the meeting who are not members of the Committee must notify the Chairman in advance.

Public Right of Address – Requests by members of the public to speak on a matter which is listed in this agenda must be **received** in writing by no later than 12 Noon, 2 working days before the meeting e.g. if the meeting is on a Tuesday, received by 12 Noon on the preceding Friday). The request should be made to Local Democracy at the address listed below. The request may be made by letter, fax or e-mail. For further details on the rules about speaking at meetings please contact Local Democracy.

Disclosure of interests - Members should declare their interest in a matter at the beginning of the meeting, and again, at the point at which that agenda item is introduced.

Members must declare the existence and nature of any interest.

In the case of a DPI, if the interest is not registered (nor the subject of a pending notification) details of the nature of the interest must be reported to the meeting by the member and subsequently notified in writing to the Monitoring Officer within 28 days.

If a member has a DPI or other prejudicial interest he/she must leave the room when the matter is being considered (unless he/she has obtained a dispensation). If a member has a DPI he/she may not make representations first.

Further Information

Councillor contact details, committee membership lists and other related information is also available from Local Democracy.

Local Democracy, 1 Grove Road, Eastbourne, BN21 4TW

Tel: (01323) 415021/5023 Minicom: (01323) 415111, Fax: (01323) 410322
E Mail: localdemocracy@eastbourne.gov.uk
Website at www.eastbourne.gov.uk

For general Council enquiries, please telephone (01323) 410000 or E-mail:
enquiries@eastbourne.gov.uk

This page is intentionally left blank

Monday, 6 October 2014
at 6.00 pm



Licensing Act Committee

Present:-

Members: Councillor Shuttleworth (Chairman) Councillor Ungar (Deputy-Chairman); Councillors Ansell, Cooke, Jenkins, Liddiard, Murray, Stanley and Thompson

4 Minutes of the meeting held on 7 October 2013.

The minutes of the meeting held on 7 October 2013 were submitted and approved and the Chairman was authorised to sign them as a correct record.

5 Apologies for absence.

Apologies for absence were reported from Councillors Coles, Hearn, Murdoch and Warner.

6 Declarations of Disclosable Pecuniary Interests (DPIs) by members as required under Section 31 of the Localism Act and of other interests as required by the Code of Conduct.

None were received.

7 Eastbourne Business Crime Group.

The Committee received a verbal report from the Specialist Advisor for the Business Crime Group (EBCG) on its partnership work with licensees to support them in reducing crime and disorder on their premises and in Eastbourne.

The EBCG is partnered with Sussex Police and the Arndale Centre and works on behalf of its members under two schemes, Shopwatch and Nightwatch to protect staff from abuse, reduce theft from business premises, reduce crime and exclude persistent offenders from all members' premises.

The Specialist Advisor advised on the activities of Nightwatch and its membership benefits through radio links, weekly e-newsletters, intelligence on criminal activity and advanced communication with the police.

The scheme is instrumental in assisting security personnel and the police in dealing with offences ranging from violence, possession and dealing of drugs and use of false ID. The EBCG through JAG funding has sourced body worn cameras for the town's three main nightclubs. This can assist to deter incidents and enable door supervisors to capture evidence for police investigations and provide transparency when dealing with incidents. A text relay system is also being scoped to facilitate the ability of the Group to

gather intelligence on individuals who pose a potential threat to members and their staff.

A list of the 15 current members of Nightwatch was circulated. The Committee was advised that work to encourage participation in the scheme was on-going and would look to include pubs outside the town centre and outlying retail areas such as Langney Shopping Centre. New members interested in joining the scheme included Kingfisher, Premier Inn and the Warehouse Skate venue.

The EBCG is funded by membership subscriptions which costs £8 a week with a free radio handset. As the cost is reviewed annually opportunities may exist to reduce future membership costs through new initiatives such as the text relay system and increased membership.

The EBCG controls and runs the towns security radio network with radio handsets in over 120 stores and businesses throughout the town and all members of the EBCG are linked via a radio system to Arndale Security and Police. In terms of data sharing, an agreement with Sussex Police permits access to photos and data concerning offenders and intelligence is shared both through its website and regular meetings with partners and members of the scheme.

The website which is accessible only to partners and members offers a number of galleries for different categories of offenders and individuals. These include those excluded from premises for a term varying from 6 to 12 months, those on warrant for failing to attend court and targeted offenders who have committed an offence or been previously excluded.

Other categories include missing persons, vulnerable groups such as the street community and individuals targeted for alleged crime against foreign students. The Specialist Advisor reported on the Group's partnership work with housing colleagues and Neighbourhood First in support of their services to assist the most vulnerable in the town.

It was reported that currently 33 individuals were excluded from the night-time economy with 93 individuals being targeted. A number of queries were raised regarding the current banning criteria in terms of crime profile and the exclusion of other hate crime and whether it was appropriate that 2 incidents, as opposed to 1 should trigger exclusion for possession of drugs for personal use. The Committee was advised that the banning criteria list was not definitive and would be subject to review by EBCG's Steering Group.

The Committee was advised that it could support the scheme through advocating its benefits and in appropriate cases stipulating membership of the EBCG as a condition on a premises licence. The Committee was advised that conditions cannot be automatically imposed on a premises licence and must be necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives. It was noted that the police can recommend scheme membership to premises attracting incidents of crime and disorder and initiate a review if problems persist.

The Committee welcomed the work undertaken by the EBCG to promote the licensing objectives and thanked the Specialist Advisor for an interesting and informative report.

RESOLVED: That the report on the work of the Eastbourne Business Crime Group be noted.

8 Sensible on Strength Scheme.

The Committee considered the report of the Senior Specialist Advisor regarding proposals to launch a voluntary scheme to limit the availability of super strength beer, larger and cider in the town centre to promote the licensing objectives.

The aim of the scheme is to engage with the community to reduce anti-social behaviour and improve people's health whilst working with businesses to promote and support responsible retailing. Evidence has suggested that where businesses have removed low cost super strength alcohol, a reduction in crime and disorder has been experienced in and around the premises.

The Committee was advised that reducing the availability of super strength alcohol would help contribute to the ultimate objective of reducing alcohol related harm and anti-social behaviour in the town. Under the scheme retailers who sell alcohol off the premises will be encouraged to voluntarily cease off sales of low cost super strength alcohol above 6.5% alcohol by volume (ABV). It was noted that a single can of some products contain four and half units of alcohol, which exceeds the safe alcohol limit of daily units recommended.

National and local statistics on alcohol and its impact on health were set out in the report. Appendix 1 provided an overview of alcohol indicators for East Sussex which indicated that alcohol related hospital admissions for Eastbourne were above the East Sussex average.

The evidence of a report commissioned into reported incidents of street drinkers in the town covering the period from November 2009 to October 2013 suggested that street drinking had risen overall and significantly between November 2011 and October 2012. During this period five distinct areas of reported street drinking in the town centre had been identified. It was noted that although overall reported incidents of street drinking had remained high, incidents of anti-social behaviour had decreased.

Stakeholders including Sussex Police and the ESCC Alcohol Steering Group had given their support for the scheme. A number of retailers had also expressed support and welcomed the opportunity to promote responsible retailing and a positive image of their businesses. Subject to its approval, the Council will work with partnership agencies, stakeholders and businesses to drive the scheme forward.

A document detailing the success of a similar campaign launched by Ipswich Borough Council in partnership with key stakeholders in 2012 was appended to the report. A number of national retailers, including 26 Co-op stores had signed up locally to their campaign.

The Senior Specialist Advisor reported that scheme partners intend to engage with all off-licenses and supermarkets to promote the scheme across the Borough. Vertical drinking establishments would not be included at this time as the aim is to target street drinkers and low cost, super strength alcohol.

It was confirmed that agencies that provide support and assistance to the street drinking community would be involved with the scheme through the work of the Alcohol Steering Group. The scheme seeks to target and improve the health of vulnerable drinkers through a transition to lower ABV products.

The Committee was advised that Brighton and Hove and Hastings had implemented similar schemes and had provided anecdotal evidence of some reduction in street drinking in central areas. Ipswich had measured the impact of its scheme following six months implementation through surveys and police statistics on street drinker incidents.

The Committee was advised of advice received from both the Minister for Crime Prevention and the Office of Fair Trading with regard to competition law risks of the voluntary scheme. The proposed arrangements had taken account of the best practice guidance as set out in appendix 5 of the report to adopt an approach which will ensure that the risk of an infringement of competition law by the authority and businesses remains low.

Trade bodies had raised concerns in relation to the potential legal implications and effectiveness of such schemes and supported the development of a strategy of enforcement and treatment within existing powers with a proven track record of tackling street drinking and associated anti-social behaviour.

The legal adviser to the Committee advised that whilst the scheme could not be risk free, the likelihood of an infringement of competition law is minimised by the scheme's non-mandatory measures and the voluntary collaboration of participants. The adviser further referred to the perhaps understandable fears expressed by parts of the industry that businesses that exercised their choice not to participate in the scheme might find themselves being subtly treated in a less favourable way than businesses that did take part in the scheme. It was therefore necessary for licensing authorities to remain vigilant to ensure that any such unconscious, informal discrimination did not take hold in the minds of authority members and officers.

The Committee noted that 95 other authorities had introduced similar schemes. The Minister of Crime Prevention, whilst indicating the requirement for local authorities to satisfy themselves of the legality of specific schemes, had welcomed such initiative and determination to tackle the harms associated with super strength alcohol.

In supporting the scheme the Committee requested that a progress report be submitted to a future meeting following its implementation.

RESOLVED: (1) That the report be noted and the launch of the Sensible on Strength Scheme be supported and approved.

(2) That an update report be presented to a future meeting of the Committee.

The meeting closed at 7.12 pm

**Councillor Shuttleworth
(Chairman)**

This page is intentionally left blank

Agenda Item 7

Body:	Licensing Act Committee
Date:	5th October 2015
Subject:	Gambling Policy (Statement Of Principles) 2016-2019
Report Of: Ward(s)	Jay Virgo, Customer First Manager All
Purpose	(a) To consider the responses received following the consultation exercise on the draft revised Gambling Policy. (b) Consider amendments to the Council's Gambling Policy (Statement of Principles) which sets out what the Authority proposes to apply in exercising functions under the Act.
Decision Type:	Key Decision
Recommendation:	(1) Note, endorse and approve the proposed changes to the Council's Gambling Policy (Statement of Principles) 2013 – 2016 which will form the Council's approach to gambling matters under the Gambling Act 2005 for the next three years, unless reviewed in the interim. (2) Refer the matter to Cabinet for them to add any views that they might have and then on to Full Council for final approval and adoption of the Policy.
Contact:	jay.virgo@eastbourne.gov.uk

1.0 Introduction and Background

- 1.1 The Gambling Act came into force on the 1st September 2007.
- 1.2 The legislation established the Gambling Commission, a non departmental public body who advise both central and local government on issues relating to gambling. It issues new operating licences and personal licences required by the Act.
- 1.3 Once these licences are obtained from the Commission, an application must then be made to Eastbourne Borough Council, as the Licensing Authority, for a premises licence and associated permissions to trade.
- 1.4 As the Licensing Authority, the Council is responsible for issuing premises licences for the following:
-

- Casino Premises
- Bingo Premises
- Adult Gaming Centre Premises
- Family Entertainment Centre Premises
- Betting Premises

1.5 The Act also passes the responsibility for issuing all types of Gaming Machine Permits to the Local Authority, and alters the manner in which certain categories of lotteries are registered and controlled.

1.6 In exercising functions under the 2005 Act, Local Authorities must have regard to the Licensing Objectives, which are distinct and different from those contained under the Licensing Act 2003. They are:

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

2.0 Gambling Policy Statement Of Principles

2.1 To discharge its statutory duties under Section 349 of the Gambling Act 2005, this Authority is required to formulate a three year Gambling Policy (Statement of Principles) that it proposes to apply in exercising its functions under the Act. This version will be effective from February 2016.

2.2 The Gambling Commission is required by Section 25 of the Act to issue Guidance to Licensing Authorities on the discharge of their functions under the Act. It deals primarily with matters intended to assist in the development of the Authority's Gambling Policy (Statement of Principles) and is something that the Authority must have due regard to. The document is available via:

<http://www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk/pdf/GLA4.pdf>

3.0 Gambling Policy Statement and Consultation

3.1 The Gambling Policy (Statement of Principles) must be reviewed at least every three years, and the current policy comes to an end when the latest version is approved by Full Council in February 2016.

3.2 As regards the new Gambling Policy (Statement of Principles), the legislation requires that the final approval for the Policy is given by Full Council.

3.3 The draft review of the Gambling Policy (Statement Of Principles) consultation took place from 1st July 2015 to the 24th September 2015.

- 3.4 The Gambling Act 2005 requires the Authority to consult with various groups before policy is determined. These include:
- The Chief Officer of Sussex Police covering the Eastbourne Borough
 - The Responsible Authorities as defined by the Gambling Act 2005
 - "Interested Parties" as defined by the Gambling Act 2005
 - HM Revenue & Customs
 - Fire Authority
 - Child Protection Services
 - One or more persons who represent the interests of gambling businesses in Eastbourne
 - One or more persons who appear to represent the interests of persons who are likely to be affected by the implementation of the Gambling Act 2005

3.5 In addition, to enable the broadest range of people and organisations the opportunity to offer their views, a range of others were consulted, including;

- All Eastbourne Borough Councillors
- Gambling Commission
- Premises licence holders who hold a permission issued under the Gambling Act 2005;
- Trade Associations
- Community groups
- Various internal departments

3.6 Copies of the draft policy and feedback forms were made available on the Council's website via:

<http://www.eastbourne.gov.uk/about-the-council/consultations/>

Copies were also made available at 1 Grove Road, the Town Hall and Eastbourne Library.

4.0 Consultation Feedback

4.1 Three responses have been received in relation to the consultations as follows:

- Gosschalks Solicitors on behalf of their client the Association of British Bookmakers (ABB)
- Coral Racing Ltd
- Poppleston Allen Solicitors on behalf of their client Power Leisure Bookmakers Limited

4.2 The responses are included in **Appendix 1, 2 & 3 respectively** of this report for deliberation by Committee.

5.0 Implementation Timetable

5.1 The timetable for the review of the policy is tabulated below:

Procedure	Date/s
Public consultation	1 st July – 24 th September 2015
Full Licensing Committee: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To consider results of consultation - Delegate any further revisions to the Policy in line with their views to the council's Senior Specialist Advisor in consultation with the Chair of the Licensing Committee prior to consideration by Cabinet and Full Council. 	5 th October 2015
Seek Cabinet Approval	9 th December 2015
Seek Full Council Approval	17 th February 2016

6.0 Financial & Resource Implications

6.1 All fees are set locally, within a banding specified by Central Government, and the cost of administering the service is fully recovered by way of these fees.

7.0 Conclusion

7.1 The Council's present Gambling Policy reaches the end of its term in February 2016. A revised Policy is required and consultation has been undertaken with various parties to inform this. The revised draft Gambling Policy is attached at **Appendix 4**.

8.0 Recommendations

Members are asked to agree the recommendations at the beginning of this report.

Background Papers

- Gambling Act 2005
- Gambling Commission Guidance to Local Authorities
- Gambling Commission Licensing, Compliance and Enforcement
- Gambling Commission Codes of Practice
- LACORS/Local Government and Gambling Commission – Gambling Policy Template
- LACORS – Guidance to Local Authorities

To inspect or obtain copies of background papers please refer to the contact officer listed above.



Eastbourne Council
Licensing Section
1 Grove Road
Eastbourne
East Sussex
BN21 4TW

Please ask for: Richard Taylor
Direct Tel: 01482 590216
Email: rjt@gosschalks.co.uk
Our ref: RJT / LHK / 097505.00004
#GS368188
Your ref:
Date: 15 September 2015

Dear Sir/Madam,

Re: Gambling Act 2005 Policy Statement Consultation

We act for the Association of British Bookmakers (ABB) and have received instructions to respond on behalf of our client to the current consultation on the Council's review of its gambling policy statement.

The ABB represents over 80% of the high street betting market. Its members include large national operators such as William Hill, Ladbrokes, Coral and Paddy Power, as well as almost 100 smaller independent bookmakers.

This response will explain the ABB approach to partnership working with local authorities, it will detail its views on the implementation of the new LCCP requirements, from April 2016, relating to operators' local area risk assessments and their impact on the licensing regime and will then make specific comment with regard to any statement(s) of concern/that are welcomed in your draft policy.

The ABB is concerned to ensure that any changes are not implemented in such a way as to fundamentally change the premises licence regime through undermining the "aim to permit" principle contained within s153 Gambling Act 2005.

The current regime already adequately offers key protections for communities and already provides a clear process (including putting the public on notice) for representations/objections to premises licence applications. The recent planning law changes effective since April 2015 have also already increased the ability of local authorities to consider applications for new premises, as all new betting shops must now apply for planning permission.

It is important that any consideration of the draft policy and its implementation at a local level is put into context. There has recently been press coverage suggesting that there has been a proliferation of betting offices and a rise in problem gambling rates. This is factually incorrect.

Over recent years betting shop numbers have been relatively stable at around 9,000 nationally, but more recently a trend of overall downwards decline can be seen. The latest Gambling Commission industry statistics show that numbers as at 31 Mar 2015 were 8,958 - a decline of 179 from the previous year, when there were 9,137 recorded as at 31 March 2014.

As far as problem gambling is concerned, successive prevalence surveys and health surveys reveal that problem gambling rates in the UK are stable (0.6%) and possibly falling.

Working in partnership with local authorities

The ABB is fully committed to ensuring constructive working relationships exist between betting operators and licensing authorities, and that where problems may arise that they can be dealt with in partnership. The exchange of clear information between councils and betting operators is a key part of this and we welcome the opportunity to respond to this consultation.

There are a number of examples of the ABB working closely and successfully in partnership with local authorities.

LGA – ABB Betting Partnership Framework

In January 2015 the ABB signed a partnership agreement with the Local Government Association (LGA). This was developed over a period of months by a specially formed Betting Commission consisting of councillors and betting shop firms and established a framework designed to encourage more joint working between councils and the industry.

Launching the document Cllr Tony Page, LGA Licensing spokesman, said it demonstrated the *“...desire on both sides to increase joint-working in order to try and use existing powers to tackle local concerns, whatever they might be.”*

The framework built on earlier examples of joint working between councils and the industry, for example the Ealing Southall Betwatch scheme and Medway Responsible Gambling Partnership.

In Ealing, the Southall Betwatch was set up to address concerns about crime and disorder linked to betting shops in the borough. As a result, crime within gambling premises reduced by 50 per cent alongside falls in public order and criminal damage offences.

In December last year, the Medway Responsible Gambling Partnership was launched by Medway Council and the ABB. The first of its kind in Britain, the voluntary agreement allows anyone who is concerned they are developing a problem with their gambling to exclude themselves from all betting shops in the area.

The initiative also saw the industry working together with representatives of Kent Police and with the Medway Community Safety Partnership to develop a Reporting of Crime Protocol that is helpful in informing both the industry, police and other interested parties about levels of crime and the best way to deal with any crime in a way that is proportionate and effective.

Lessons learnt from the initial self-exclusion trial in Medway have been incorporated into a second trial in Glasgow city centre, launched in July this year with the support of Glasgow City Council, which it is hoped will form the basis of a national scheme to be rolled out in time for the LCCP deadline for such a scheme by April 2016.

Jane Chitty, Medway Council's Portfolio Holder for Planning, Economic Growth & Regulation, said: *"The Council has implemented measures that work at a local level but I am pleased to note that the joint work we are doing here in Medway is going to help the development of a national scheme."*

Describing the project, Glasgow's City Treasurer and Chairman of a cross-party Sounding Board on gambling, Cllr Paul Rooney said:

"This project breaks new ground in terms of the industry sharing information, both between operators and, crucially, with their regulator."

Primary Authority Partnerships in place between the ABB and local authorities

All major operators, and the ABB on behalf of independent members, have also established Primary Authority Partnerships with local authorities.

These Partnerships help provide a consistent approach to regulation by local authorities, within the areas covered by the Partnership; such as age-verification or health and safety. We believe this level of consistency is beneficial both for local authorities and for operators.

For instance, Primary Authority Partnerships between Milton Keynes Council and Reading Council and their respective partners, Ladbrokes and Paddy Power, led to the first Primary Authority inspection plans for gambling coming into effect in January 2015.

By creating largely uniform plans, and requiring enforcing officers to inform the relevant Primary Authority before conducting a proactive test-purchase, and provide feedback afterwards, the plans have been able to bring consistency to proactive test-purchasing whilst allowing the Primary Authorities to help the businesses prevent underage gambling on their premises.

Local area risk assessments

With effect from 6th April 2016, under new Gambling Commission LCCP provisions, operators are required to complete local area risk assessments identifying any risks posed to the licensing objectives and how these would be mitigated.

Licensees must take into account relevant matters identified in the licensing authority's statement of licensing policy and local area profile in their risk assessment, and these must be reviewed where there are significant local changes or changes to the premises, or when applying for a variation to or a new premises licence.

The ABB is concerned that overly onerous requirements on operators to review their local risk assessments with unnecessary frequency could be damaging. As set out in the LCCP a review should only be required in response to significant local or premises change. In the ABB's view this

should be where evidence can be provided to demonstrate that the change could impact the premises' ability to uphold the three licensing objectives.

Although ABB members will be implementing risk assessment at a local premises level, we do not believe that it is for the licensing authority to prescribe the form of that risk assessment. We believe that to do so would be against better regulation principles. Instead operators should be allowed to gear their risk assessments to their own operational processes informed by Statements of Principles and the local area profile.

The ABB supports the requirement as set out in the LCCP, as this will help sustain a transparent and open dialogue between operators and councils. The ABB is also committed to working pro-actively with local authorities to help drive the development of best practice in this area.

Local Area Profiles – Need for an evidence based approach

It is important that any risks identified in the local area profile are supported by substantive evidence. Where risks are unsubstantiated there is a danger that the regulatory burden will be disproportionate. This may be the case where local authorities include perceived rather than evidenced risks in their local area profiles.

This would distort the “aim to permit” principle set out in the Gambling Act 2005 by moving the burden of proof onto operators. Under the Act, it is incumbent on licensing authorities to provide evidence as to any risks to the licensing objectives, and not on the operator to provide evidence as to how they may mitigate any potential risk.

A reversal of this would represent a significant increase in the resource required for operators to be compliant whilst failing to offer a clear route by which improvements in protections against gambling related harm can be made.

We would also request that where a local area profile is produced by the licensing authority that this be made clearly available within the body of the licensing policy statement, where it will be easily accessible by the operator and also available for consultation whenever the policy statement is reviewed.

Concerns around increases in the regulatory burden on operators

Any increase in the regulatory burden would severely impact on our members at a time when overall shop numbers are in decline, and operators are continuing to respond to and absorb significant recent regulatory change. This includes the increase to 25% of MGD, changes to staking over £50 on gaming machines, and planning use class changes which require all new betting shops in England to apply for planning permission.

Moving away from an evidence based approach would lead to substantial variation between licensing authorities and increase regulatory compliance costs for our members. This is of particular concern for smaller operators, who do not have the same resources to be able to put

into monitoring differences across all licensing authorities and whose businesses are less able to absorb increases in costs, putting them at risk of closure.

Such variation would in our opinion also weaken the overall standard of regulation at a local level by preventing the easy development of standard or best practice across different local authorities.

Employing additional licence conditions

The ABB believes that additional conditions should only be imposed in exceptional circumstances where there are clear reasons for doing so - in light of the fact that there are already mandatory and default conditions attached to any premises licence. The ABB is concerned that the imposition of additional licensing conditions could become commonplace if there are no clear requirements in the revised licensing policy statements as to the need for evidence.

This would further increase variation across licensing authorities and create uncertainty amongst operators as to licensing requirements, over complicating the licensing process both for operators and local authorities.

Specific Policy Comments

Part A Paragraph 4.6

This paragraph details issues that the licensing authority will not take into account when considering representations. We respectfully submit that this paragraph could be expanded by including whether or not planning permission will be granted for the proposal cannot be taken into account. This is recognised later in the statement of gambling principles at paragraph 1.20 of Part B.

Part B Paragraph 1.6

We believe that there is a typographical error in the final bullet point on page 14. We believe this bullet point should read "*customers should be able to participate in the activity named on the premises licence.*"

Part B Paragraph 1.16

The ABB has serious concerns about this paragraph. It suggests that the licensing authority may make a determination that gambling premises should not be located in specified areas. This may be unlawful and is certainly directly contrary to the overriding "aim to permit" principle contained within s153 Gambling Act 2005. This is then qualified by a statement indicating that applications may still be made, determined on their own merits but that the onus would be on an applicant to show how potential concerns can be overcome. This reverses the burden of proof and appears to create a rebuttable presumption of refusal. Again this is contrary to the fundamental principles contained within s153.

Part B Paragraph 1.23

This paragraph indicates that the licensing authority is aware of the distinction between disorder and nuisance. The policy would be assisted if it could be clear that the Gambling Commission view is that the term “disorder” is intended to mean activity that is more serious and disruptive than mere nuisance.

Part B Paragraph 2.0 – Conditions

As stated above, premises licences under Gambling Act 2005 are already subject to robust mandatory and default conditions. In the vast majority of applications, these conditions will be sufficient and additional conditions will only be required where there are specific identified risks within a locality. The policy should be amended to reflect this.

Part B Paragraph 3.0 – Door Supervisors

These paragraphs recognise that the licensing authority may impose a condition relating to door supervision. The policy should be clear that in order to do so, there would need to be evidence of a risk to the licensing objectives and that mere “concerns” would not be sufficient to justify the imposition of such a condition.

Conclusion

The industry fully supports the development of proportionate and evidenced based regulation, and is committed to minimising the harmful effects of gambling. The ABB is continuing to work closely with the Gambling Commission and the government to further evaluate and build on the measures put in place under the ABB Code for Responsible Gambling, which is mandatory for all our members.

ABB and its members are committed to working closely with both the Gambling Commission and local authorities to continually drive up standards in regulatory compliance in support of the three licensing objectives: to keep crime out of gambling, ensure that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way, and to protect the vulnerable.

Indeed, as set out, we already do this successfully in partnership with local authorities now. This includes through the ABB Code for Responsible Gambling, which is mandatory for all our members, and the Safe Bet Alliance (SBA), which sets voluntary standards across the industry to make shops safer for customers and staff. We would encourage local authorities to engage with us as we continue to develop both these codes of practice which are in direct support of the licensing objectives.

Yours faithfully,

GOSSCHALKS

Eastbourne Borough Council
Licensing
1 Grove Road
Eastbourne
East Sussex BN21 4TW

18th September 2015

Dear Sir,

Consultation on Eastbourne Borough Council's Statement of Principles – Gambling Act 2005

Coral Racing Limited is most grateful to be given the opportunity to respond to this consultation exercise. Coral was one of the first national bookmakers to be licensed under the Betting and Gaming Act of 1960, and so has been operating the length and breadth of the UK for over 50 years. Its premises comprise locations in the inner city, on the high street, in suburbs and in rural areas, and in areas of both high and low deprivation. It now operates 1850 betting offices across Great Britain, which comprise about 20% of all licensed betting offices. It is, therefore, a highly experienced operator.

Coral Racing Limited are supportive of the document. It again notes that the Board when considering applications are still required to 'aim to permit gambling' where this is 'reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives', additionally noting that it should not take into account of any moral objections to gambling.

Coral Racing Limited recognise the requirement to supply risk assessments with future applications & variations following the consultation completion (requirement is from 6th April 2016) and whilst this detail is not currently included within the Statement, we would be pleased to contribute to a consultation when it is.

Coral's experience is that through all it does, it achieves an exemplary degree of compliance already, and attracts negligible evidence of regulatory harm. Through the additional local risk assessment to be introduced, Coral believe that these should be a) to assess specific risks to the licensing objectives in the local area, and b) to assess whether control measures going beyond standard control measures are needed.

We would additionally caution against the council providing a long list of locations which must be risk assessed and instructions / templates for completion which are not proportionate to the styles of businesses we operate.

If we can provide any further information, we would be pleased to do so.

Yours faithfully,



John Liddle
Director of Development – Coral Retail



Coral Racing Limited
One Stratford Place, Montfichet Road, London E20 1EJ
Registered Office: New Castle House, Castle Boulevard, Nottingham NG7 1FT
Registered in England No. 541600
Tel: 020 3288 7000 Fax: 020 3288 7050

This page is intentionally left blank

Power Leisure Bookmakers Limited response to Eastbourne Borough Council's Consultation on its draft Statement of Gambling Principles

Paddy Power is Ireland's biggest Bookmaker and operates both a retail business through licensed betting offices and an online/telephone business. Paddy Power operates 251 licensed betting offices in Ireland and 325 betting offices in the United Kingdom.

Paddy Power is a leading national operator of betting premises with clear and proactive policies to promote the Gambling Licensing Objectives. Operators of premises licences have full authority to provide their services by the provision of an Operators' Licence granted by the Gambling Commission. The UK's gambling regulator has therefore approved the measures implemented by operators to ensure that effective anti-money laundering procedures are implemented and that policies have been developed that ensure responsible trading in accordance with gambling legislation, the licensing objectives and the Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice. Of particular relevance are the obligations and requirements now placed upon operators under the social responsibility provisions of the LCCP, which were introduced by the Gambling Commission earlier this year.

We refer the authority to the Regulators' Code, which was introduced by the Legislative and Regulatory Reform Act 2006 and provides the code to which the Authority must have regard. Specifically, regulators should avoid imposing unnecessary burdens and choose proportionate approaches to those they regulate and have mechanisms in place for consultation. The Code provides that before any changes in policy are implemented the effect that any proposed amendments may have on businesses should be considered and stakeholders should be engaged. As the Gambling Commission is in the process of amending its Guidance to Licensing Authorities, should the Authority's policy require further revision, stakeholders should be consulted before any final changes are made. The Regulator's Code also identifies that where local risks are to be addressed, an evidenced based approach should be taken.

Unnecessary burdens would include those which duplicate existing regulation. Licensing Authorities must therefore avoid approaches to regulation in their policy statements which mirror those already imposed by the Gambling Commission.

General Policy Commentary

Licensing Authorities are under the statutory obligation to aim to permit the use of premises for gambling so far as the authority believes that an application is reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives and in accordance with its own statement of principles. Authorities can request additional information in support of an application to assist with the determination in consideration of the above criteria.

Location and local area risk assessment

Eastbourne Borough Council will be aware that under new Gambling Commission LCCP provisions, from April 2016 operators will be required to complete local area risk assessments that identify risks posed to the licensing objectives and how these should be mitigated. We refer the Authority to the Regulators' Code, which provides that in making an assessment of risk, regulators should recognise the compliance record of those they regulate and take an evidenced based approach to determining the priority risks in their area of responsibility. To ensure that better regulation principles are followed, operators should be allowed to assess their existing operational processes, informed by Statements of Principle, which highlight potential areas of particular sensitivity and known vulnerability. High risk areas must only be identified where empirical evidence is adduced that clear gambling related harm would be caused by the presence of gambling related premises. Identification of theoretical risk factors such as area demographics, ethnicity, proximity to other premises and deprivation should only be included where local evidence is available, which quantifies the ascertainable risk to be mitigated. Any proposed measures to address risks identified should be proportionate, effective and tailored to specific concerns identified. All risks must be substantiated in order to prevent the implementation of a disproportionate regulatory burden upon operators.

Where variations are made to existing permissions, additional measures should only be considered where empirical evidence suggests there is an actual risk to the promotion of the licensing objectives and that existing approved measures are insufficient to address those concerns. It may not be proportional for applicants or existing licence holders to actively engage in investigations for unique localised risk factors where problems, which may be associated with gambling premises are not realised. Operators are under existing obligations to regularly review their policies and procedures incorporating risk assessment at a local premises level and, as such, it may not be appropriate for the Authority to prescribe the nature of such assessment as internal processes should already be responsive to evidence of changes in local operational risk profiles.

The Authority must consider the extensive policies, already implemented by operators, in accordance with the Gambling Commission's LCCP. Without evidence to suggest that such policies are insufficient to address concerns within local areas, a repeat analysis of standardised procedures within new applications will not be proportionate or necessary, as this would duplicate the requirements under operating licence provisions. For example, whilst obligations with regard to advertising practice, self-exclusion, age verification, training and the provision of appropriate information are not conditions under sections 167 and 168 of the Gambling Act 2005, they are imposed as code provisions under the Licensing Conditions and Codes of Practice.

Should the Licensing Authority contemplate introducing detailed policies regarding the location of specific gambling premises, and local area risk assessment, thorough details should be provided for consultation with stakeholders at that time. Such consultation would permit the thorough assessment of the validity of any potential local area profiling that may be completed. Any evidence gathered should directly correlate with actual risks identified in those locations and appropriate assessment completed of any detrimental impact that any proposed gaming provision may have.

Any future policy must be amended to follow these principles.

Conditions

Mandatory and default premises licence conditions are already imposed on operators and the authority must consider that operators are required to uphold social responsibility. Additional conditions should only be imposed in exceptional circumstances where evidence based risks are identified and operators existing provisions are considered inadequate to specifically address those concerns.

We note at paragraphs 1.10 and 1.11 that the construction of the premises is not yet complete, or if they need alteration then an application for a provisional statement should be made instead.

This paragraph requires updating following the determination of R (on the application of) Betting Shops Services Limited-v-Southend-on-Sea Borough Council [2008] EWHC 105 (admin). See also the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities 4th edition September 2012 at paragraphs 7.61 and the preceding paragraphs.

Conclusion

Appendix 3

We are committed to working in partnership with the Gambling Commission and local authorities to continue to promote best practice and compliance in support of the licensing objectives. We look forward to discussion on the proposed Statement of Principles with you.

EASTBOURNE BOROUGH COUNCIL STATEMENT OF GAMBLING PRINCIPLES 2016 - 2019

Gambling Act 2005

Consulted upon 1st July 2015 – 24th
September 2015

Adopted TBC

Eastbourne Borough Council
Licensing
1 Grove Road
Eastbourne
East Sussex BN21 4TW
customerfirst@eastbourne.gov.uk
Tel no: 01323 410000

**EASTBOURNE BOROUGH COUNCIL
STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES
Gambling Act 2005**

Contents

1.0	Background	3
2.0	Introduction	4
PART A	.....	5
1.0	The Licensing Objectives	5
2.0	Declaration	7
3.0	Responsible Authorities	7
4.0	Interested parties	7
5.0	Exchange of Information	9
6.0	Enforcement	10
7.0	Illegal Gaming Machines	11
PART B	.....	12
Premises Licences	.....	12
1.0	General Principles	12
2.0	Conditions	19
3.0	Door Supervisors	21
4.0	Adult Gaming Centres	21
5.0	(Licensed) Family Entertainment Centres:	22
6.0	Casinos	23
7.0	Bingo premises	24
8.0	Betting premises	24
9.0	Tracks	24
10.0	Applications and plans	26
11.0	Travelling Fairs	27
12.0	Provisional Statements	27
13.0	Reviews:	28
PART C	.....	31
Permits/Temporary & Occasional Use Notices	.....	31
1.0	Unlicensed Family Entertainment Centre gaming machine permits	31
2.0	Statement of Principles	32
3.0	(Alcohol) Licensed premises gaming machine permits	32
4.0	Prize Gaming Permits	34
5.0	Club Gaming and Club Machines Permits	35
6.0	Temporary Use Notices	36
7.0	Occasional Use Notices:	37

This Statement of Licensing Principles was approved by **Eastbourne Borough Council**

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

1.0 Background

The Gambling Statement of Principles sets out how Eastbourne Borough Council, acting as the Licensing Authority for gambling, intends to exercise its functions under the Gambling Act 2005 for the next three years. The Policy, which incorporates the 'Statement of Principles' as required by the Act, has been prepared having regard to the Licensing Objectives of the Gambling Act 2005, the guidance issued by the Gambling Commission and stakeholders' comments.

The ability of the Council to regulate gambling activities in the Borough provides an opportunity for the Council and its partners to have more direct influence on the determination of licence applications. Residents who are, or who could be, affected by the premises providing gambling will have an opportunity to influence decisions and the Council will be able to work with others to protect children and vulnerable people from being harmed or exploited by gambling activities.

Gambling is defined in the Act as either gaming, betting or taking part in a lottery:

- 'Gaming' means playing a game for the chance to win a prize;
- 'Betting' means making or accepting a bet on the outcome of a race, competition or other event;
- the likelihood of anything occurring or not occurring;
- whether something is true or not;
- a 'Lottery' is where participants are involved in an arrangement where prizes are allocated wholly by a process of chance.

The responsibility for regulating gambling is shared between the Gambling Commission and Local Authorities. The Gambling Commission is responsible for issuing operating licences to organizations and individuals who provide facilities for gambling and personal licences to persons working in the gambling industry. The Commission will take the lead role on ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way through the administration and enforcement of operating and personal licence requirements. The Commission will also be responsible for remote gambling activities such as facilities provided via the Internet, television or radio.

The main functions covered by Licensing Authorities are:

- licensing premises for gambling activities;

- considering notices for the temporary use of premises for gambling;
- granting permits for gaming and gaming machines in clubs;
- regulating gaming and gaming machines in alcohol licensed premises;
- granting permits for family entertainment centres with lower stake gaming machines;
- granting permits for prize gaming;
- considering occasional use notices for betting at tracks;
- registering small lotteries.

2.0 Introduction

- 2.1 Eastbourne Borough Council is situated in the County of East Sussex, which contains five Local Authorities in total. Eastbourne Borough Council has within its administration a population of 99,400 persons (2011 Census) making it the second most populous Local Authority in the County. In terms of area it is the second smallest, covering 4532 hectares.
- 2.2 Eastbourne Borough Council's location is detailed in **Appendix 1**. The Council area is mainly urban in nature. A map of Eastbourne showing the "Index of Multiple Deprivation" is shown in Appendix 2. The key provided identifies an index of the most to least deprived areas of Eastbourne.
- 2.3 Licensing authorities are required by the Gambling Act 2005 to publish a Statement of the Principles which they propose to apply when exercising their functions under the Act. This Statement must be consulted upon and 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.

PART A

1.0 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.

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".

1.2 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
- Is in accordance with the Authority's Statement of Licensing Policy.

1.3 Eastbourne Borough Council consulted widely on this Statement before finalising and publishing it. A list of those persons consulted is provided below. It should be noted that unsolicited comments were also received from other persons and where considered relevant they have been included.

1.4 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.

1.5 List of persons this Authority consulted:

- Sussex Police Service;
- Eastbourne Borough Council Planning Team;
- East Sussex Fire and Rescue Service;
- Eastbourne Borough Council Pollution Team;
- Eastbourne Borough Council Health & Safety Team;
- East Sussex County Council Child Protection Services;
- Her Majesty's Customs and Revenue;
- Primary Healthcare Care Trust;
- East Sussex County Council Adult Social Services;
- Gambling Industry Trade Associations;
- Eastbourne Resident and Community Group Associations;
- Eastbourne Borough Council Economic Development Team;
- Eastbourne Borough Council Tourism Development Team;
- Eastbourne Hospitality Association.
- Eastbourne Chamber of Commerce

1.6 The consultation took place from 1st July 2015 – 24th September 2015. The Statement was published via our website and copies placed in Eastbourne Town Hall and Eastbourne Library to invite comment. As part of the process, the HM Government Code of Principles was considered:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/consultation-principles-guidance>

1.7 The full list of comments made in relation and the consideration by the Council of those comments is available by request to via the Council's website at: www.eastbourne.gov.uk/licensing.

1.8 The final Statement of Policy was approved at a meeting of the Full Council on **TBC** and was published via our website on **TBC**

1.9 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. Each will be considered on its own merits and

according to the statutory requirements of the Gambling Act 2005.

2.0 Declaration

2.1 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.

3.0 Responsible Authorities

3.1 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.

3.2 In accordance with the suggestion in the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities, this authority designates the East Sussex Local Safeguarding Children Board for this purpose.

3.3 The contact details of all the Responsible Authorities under the Gambling Act 2005 are available via the Council's website at:

<http://www.eastbourne.gov.uk/businesses/licences-and-registrations/gambling-licences-permits-and-lotteries/apply-for-gambling-licence/documents/>

4.0 Interested parties

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

"For the purposes of this Act, 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)“

4.2 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:

- 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, charities, faith groups and medical practices.
- Where it deviates from the Commissions guidance, the Authority will detail its reasons for doing so.

4.3 Interested parties can also 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 represent the Ward likely to be affected.

4.4 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.

4.5 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 Licensing Department.

- 4.6 The Licensing Authority will not take into account representations which are:
- Repetitive, vexatious or frivolous.
 - From a rival business where the basis of the representation is unwanted competition.
 - Moral objections to gambling.
 - Concerns about the expected demand for gambling.
 - Anonymous.
- 4.7 Details of applications and representations referred to a Licensing Sub Committee for determination will be published in reports that are made publically available and placed on the Councils website in accordance with the Local Government Act 1972 and the Freedom of Information Act 2000. Personal details will however be removed from representations in the final website version of reports.
- 4.8 Names and addresses of people making representations will be disclosed to applicants and only be withheld from publication on the grounds of public safety where the Licensing Authority is specifically asked to do so.

5.0 Exchange of Information

- 5.1 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. This relates 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.
- 5.2 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 to include 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.
- 5.3 Should any protocols be established as regards information exchange with other bodies then they will be made available.

6.0 Enforcement

- 6.1 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.
- 6.2 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.
- 6.3 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.
- 6.4 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
 - The principles set out in this Statement of Licensing Policy
- 6.5 The main enforcement and compliance role for this Licensing Authority in terms of the Gambling Act 2005 is to ensure compliance with the premises licence and other permissions which it authorises.

- 6.6 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.
- 6.7 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.
- 6.8 Bearing in mind the principle of transparency, this Licensing Authority's enforcement/compliance protocols/written agreements are available upon request to EBC, Customer First, 1 Grove Road, Eastbourne, East Sussex, BN21 4TW Email: customer.first@eastbourne.gov.uk

7.0 Illegal Gaming Machines

- 7.1 *The Licensing Authority has particular concerns about illegally cited "gaming machines." The provision of these machines may be illegal because they are:*
- *Provided in prohibited places such as takeaways and taxi offices;*
 - *Provided without a relevant permit;*
 - *The gaming machines are provided from an unregistered supplier and/or are uncategorised.*
- 7.2 *There are a variety of reasons why the provision of gaming machines may be illegal and operators are advised to seek the advice of the Licensing Authority or the Gambling Commission before making them available.*
- 7.3 *In circumstances where illegal machines are being provided, the following actions may be taken by the Authority.*
- *Initial enforcement, visit and verbal/written warning issued to remove the machines;*
 - *Removal of the machines by the Licensing Authority or in partnership with the Gambling Commission and/or Sussex Police*
 - *Prosecution and/or destruction of machines.*

PART B
Premises Licences
Consideration of Applications

1.0 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 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) and also that unmet demand is not a criterion for a Licensing Authority.

(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 The Gambling Commission states in the third 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."

1.6 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.

1.7 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?

1.8 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 (as defined at 7.23 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.

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 (as per para 7.23 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.

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.

1.9 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.

(iii) Premises “ready for gambling”

1.10 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.

1.11 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.

- 1.12 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.
- 1.13 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.
- 1.14 More detailed examples of the circumstances in which such a licence may be granted can be found at paragraphs 7.59-7.66 of the Guidance.

(iv) Location

- 1.15 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.
- 1.16 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.

(v) Planning

- 1.17 The Gambling Commission Guidance to Licensing Authorities states at 7.59

“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.”

- 1.18 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:

“7.66 - 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.”

(vi) Duplication with other regulatory regimes

- 1.19 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.
- 1.20 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.

Licensing objectives

1.21 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.

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

1.22 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.

1.23 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.

Ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way

1.24 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' sections (see pages 15 and 24).

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

1.25 This Licensing Authority has noted the Gambling Commission's Guidance, which identifies 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).

- 1.26 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.
- 1.27 This Licensing Authority is also aware of the Gambling Commission Codes of Practice as regards this Licensing Objective, in relation to specific premises.
- 1.28 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 gambling beyond their means; and people who may not be able to make informed or balanced decisions about gambling due to a mental impairment, alcohol or drugs."
- 1.29 This Licensing Authority will consider this Licensing Objective on a case by case basis.

2.0 Conditions

- 2.1 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.
- 2.2 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. This may include the use of door supervisors, appropriate signage for adult only areas etc. There are specific comments made in this regard under some of the licence types below.

- 2.3 This Licensing Authority will also expect the licence applicant to offer his/her own suggestions as to way in which the licensing objectives can be met effectively.
- 2.4 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.
- 2.5 This Licensing 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.
- 2.6 These considerations will apply to premises including buildings where multiple premises licences are applicable.
- 2.7 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.
- 2.8 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.
- 2.9 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.

3.0 Door Supervisors

3.1 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.

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

4.0 Adult Gaming Centres

4.1 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 protect children. For example, to ensure that under 18 year olds do not have access to the premises.

4.2 This Licensing Authority may consider measures to meet the Licensing Objectives such as:

- Proof of age schemes;
- Close Circuit Television Cameras (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.

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

5.0 (Licensed) Family Entertainment Centres:

5.1 This Licensing Authority will specifically have regard to the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from harm or being exploited by gambling. It 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.

5.2 This Licensing Authority may consider a range of 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.

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

5.4 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.

5.5 This Licensing Authority will also make itself aware of any mandatory or default conditions on these premises licences,

when they have been published.

6.0 Casinos

- 6.1 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.

Casinos and competitive bidding – Small/Large casinos

- 6.2 This Licensing Authority is aware that where a Licensing Authority area is enabled to grant a Premises Licence for a new style casino (i.e. the Secretary of State has made such regulations under Section 175 of the Gambling Act 2005) there are likely to be a number of operators which will want to run the casino.
- 6.3 In such situations the Local Authority will run a 'competition' under Schedule 9 of the Gambling Act 2005. This Licensing Authority will run such a competition in line with the Gambling (Inviting Competing Applications for Large and Small Casino Premises Licences) Regulations 2008, as well as following the procedure set out in Part 17 of the Guidance.
- 6.4 Licence considerations / conditions – This Licensing Authority will attach conditions to casino premises licences according to the principles set out in the Gambling Commission's Guidance at paragraph 9, bearing in mind the mandatory conditions listed in paragraph 17 of the Guidance, and the Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice published by the Gambling Commission.
- 6.5 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.

7.0 Bingo premises

7.1 This Licensing Authority notes that the Gambling Commission's Guidance at 18.4 states:

"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."

7.2 This Authority also notes the Guidance at paragraph 18.8 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 sixteen category B3 gaming machines in one of the resulting premises, as the gaming machine entitlement for that premises would be exceeded.

7.3 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.

8.0 Betting premises

8.1 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.

9.0 Tracks

9.1 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.

- 9.2 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.
- 9.3 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.
- 9.4 This list is not mandatory, nor exhaustive, and is merely indicative of example measures.
- 9.5 **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.
- 9.6 **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.

10.0 Applications and plans

- 10.1 The Gambling Act (Section 51) 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).
- 10.2 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).
- 10.3 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).
- 10.4 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. (See Guidance to Licensing Authorities, para 20.32).
- 10.5 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).

11.0 Travelling Fairs

- 11.1 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.
- 11.2 The Licensing Authority will also consider whether the applicant falls within the statutory definition of a travelling fair.
- 11.3 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.

12.0 Provisional Statements

- 12.1 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.
- 12.2 Section 204 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.
- 12.3 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.

12.4 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.

12.5 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.

12.6 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.

13.0 Reviews:

13.1 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.
- 13.2 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.
- 13.3 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.
- 13.4 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.
- 13.5 The Licensing Authority must carry out the review as soon as possible after the 28 day period for making representations has passed.
- 13.6 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:-
- add, remove or amend a licence condition imposed by the licensing authority;
 - exclude a default condition imposed by the Secretary of State (e.g. opening hours) or remove or amend such an exclusion;
 - suspend the premises licence for a period not exceeding three months; and
 - revoke the premises licence.
- 13.7 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.

13.8 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.

13.9 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 Gambling Commission
- any person who made representations
- the Chief Officer of Police; and
- Her Majesty's Commissioners for Revenue and Customs

PART C

Permits/Temporary & Occasional Use Notices

1.0 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 under Section 25.
- 1.3 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)
- 1.4 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 Family Entertainment Centre (FEC) if the Chief Officer of Police has been consulted on the application. Licensing authorities might wish to consider asking applications 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)
- 1.5 It should be noted that a Licensing Authority cannot attach

conditions to this type of permit.

2.0 Statement of Principles

- 2.1 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.
- 2.2 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.

3.0 (Alcohol) Licensed premises gaming machine permits (Schedule 13 paragraph 4(1))

Automatic entitlement: 2 machines

- 3.1 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 to take up this entitlement.
- 3.2 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

- 3.3 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.”
- 3.4 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 harmed 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.
- 3.5 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 be 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.
- 3.6 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.
- 3.7 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.
- 3.8 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.

4.0 Prize Gaming Permits

4.1 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”.

4.2 This Licensing Authority has prepared a Statement of Principles which is that the applicant should set out the types of gaming that he or she is intending to offer and that the applicant should be able to demonstrate:

- that they understand the limits to stakes and prizes that are set out in Regulations;
- that the gaming offered is within the law;
- Clear policies that outline the steps to be taken to protect children from harm.

4.3 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)).

4.4 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.

5.0 Club Gaming and Club Machines Permits

- 5.1 Members Clubs and Miners' welfare institutes (but not Commercial Clubs) may apply for a Club Gaming Permit. The Club Gaming Permit will enable the premises to provide gaming machines (3 machines of categories B, C or D), equal chance gaming and games of chance as set-out in forthcoming regulations.
- 5.2 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.
- 5.3 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 regulation 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."
- 5.4 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.

5.5 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). 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 ground 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."

5.6 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.

6.0 Temporary Use Notices

6.1 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.

6.2 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.

6.3 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.

- 6.4 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".
- 6.5 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.
- 6.6 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.

7.0 Occasional Use Notices:

- 7.1 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.

Part D Annexes

Annex1: Local Responsible Authorities

Gambling Commission

The Gambling Commission
Victoria Square House
Victoria Square
Birmingham
B2 4BP

Phone: 0121 233 1058

Email: info@gamblingcommission.gov.uk

HM Revenue and Customs

HM Revenue and Customs
27 St Leonards Road
Eastbourne
BN21 3UU

Child Protection

Head of Children's Safeguards and Quality Assurance
P.O Box 5
East Sussex County Council
County Hall
Lewes
BN7 1SW

Phone: 01273 481000

Police

Sussex Police
Licensing Unit
Police Station
Terminus Road
Bexhill on Sea
East Sussex
TN39 3NR

Phone: 0845 6070999

Fire Authority

Fire Safety Officer
East Sussex Fire and Rescue Service
Eastbourne Fire Safety Office
Whitley Road
Eastbourne
BN22 8LA

Phone: 0845 1308855
Fax: 01323 462026

Health and Safety

Health and Safety Team
Environmental Health
Eastbourne Borough Council
1 Grove Road
Eastbourne
BN21 4TW

Phone: 01323 415363

Environmental Health - Pollution Control

Health and Environment Manager
Environmental Health
Eastbourne Borough Council
1 Grove Road
Eastbourne
BN21 4TW

Phone: 01323 415350

Planning

Development Control Manager
Eastbourne Borough Council
1 Grove Road
Eastbourne
BN21 4TW

Phone: 01323 410000

Annex 2: Details of those consulted as part of the Statement Of Principles review process.

Please note that a full list of those consulted is available on request:

- Responsible Authorities as defined by the Gambling Act 2005
 - Children's Safeguards and Quality Assurance
 - HM Commissioner of Customs & Excise
 - Gambling Commission
 - The Chief Officer of Sussex Police (Licensing Unit - Eastbourne)
 - Fire Safety Officer, East Sussex Fire and Rescue Service
 - Planning Control, Eastbourne Borough Council
 - Environmental Health, Eastbourne Borough Council

 - Premises licence holders.
 - Various Internal Consultees
 - East Sussex County Council Safer Communities Team
 - Eastbourne Disability Involvement Group
 - Trade Groups & Organisations with an interest in the gambling Industry
-
- British Holiday & Home Parks Association
 - British Amusement Catering Trade Association
 - Racecourse Association Limited
 - Business In Sport & Leisure
 - Salvation Army
 - GAMCARE
 - National Institute For Mental Health In England
 - Federation of Small Businesses, Eastbourne
 - Hospitality Association, Eastbourne
 - Eastbourne Access Group
 - Eastbourne Cultural Communities Network
 - Sompritti
 - East Sussex Disability Association
 - Association of British Bookmakers
 - British Amusement Catering Association
 - Bingo Association
 - Remote Gambling Association
 - Punch Taverns
 - Responsibility in Gambling Trust
 - Eastbourne Business Crime Group
 - British Beer & Pub Association
 - Eastbourne Chamber of Commerce
 - British Association of Leisure Parks, Piers & Attractions

- National Casino Industry Forum

Annex 3: Glossary of Terms

Glossary of Terms

Adult Gaming Centres	<p>Adult gaming centres (AGCs) are a new category of premises introduced by the Act. Persons operating an AGC must hold a gaming machines general operating licence from the Commission and must seek a premises licence from the Council. They will be able to make category B, C and D gaming machines available to their customers.</p> <p>Although the term "adult gaming centre" has been commonly used in relation to some premises with licences under section 34 of the Gaming Act 1968, such as amusement arcades, that is perhaps a misleading description. Arcades licensed by virtue of section 34 are not permitted to have machines that are the equivalent of category B machines, nor is there a statutory ban on children and young persons entering the premises (though most arcades located in city centres choose not to admit under 18s)</p>
Alcohol licensed premises gaming machine permits	<p>The Council can issue such permits for any number of category C or D machines in licensed premises. There is an automatic entitlement for alcohol on licence holders to make available 2 gaming machines of category C or D for use in alcohol licensed premises.</p>
Applications	<p>Applications for licences and permits.</p>
Authorisations	<p>This policy relates to all authorisations, permits, licences etc, which the Council is responsible for under the Gambling Act 2005.</p>
Betting Machines	<p>A machine designed or adapted for the use to bet on future real events (not Gaming Machine).</p>
Bingo	<p>A game of equal chance.</p> <p>Bingo has no statutory definition. It is to have its ordinary and natural meaning. Under the previous legislation, two types of bingo could be offered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash bingo, where the stakes paid made up the cash prizes that were won; or • Prize bingo, where various forms of prizes were won, not directly related to the stakes paid. <p>Traditionally cash bingo was the main type of bingo played in commercial bingo halls (Part II of the Gaming Act 1968). They could also offer prize bingo, largely as interval games (section 21 of the 1968 Act). Under the 2005 Act, the distinction between these two versions of the game is being abolished for commercial operators, and the holder of a bingo operating licence will be able to offer any type of bingo game, whether cash or prize. That means that premises with a bingo premises licence, or a casino premises licence (where the operator holds a bingo as well as a casino operating licence), will be able to offer bingo in all its forms.</p> <p>Apart from commercial bingo halls, prize bingo is traditionally a game played in arcades, especially seaside amusement arcades, or travelling funfairs. For these operators, prize bingo is being</p>

	<p>subsumed within the allowances for prize gaming in the Act. This means that adult gaming centres, both licensed and unlicensed family entertainment centres, and travelling fairs,(or any premises with a prize gaming permit) will be able to offer prize gaming, which includes prize bingo.</p> <p>In this form of gaming , the nature of the prize must not be determined by reference to the number of people playing the game and the nature or the size of the prize must not be determined by reference to the amount paid for or raised by the gaming.</p>
Casino	An arrangement whereby people are given an opportunity to participate in one or more casino games.
Children	Individual who is less than 16 years old.
Club Gaming Machine Permit	Permit to enable the premises to provide gaming machines (3 machines of Category B, C or D).
Club Gaming Permits and Club Machine Permits	Club gaming permits allow members' clubs and miners' welfare institutes (but not a commercial club) to provide gaming machines and games of chance. These clubs and commercial clubs may apply for a club machine permit which allows the holder to have up to 3 gaming machines of Category B, C or D.
Code of Practice	Means any relevant current code of practice under section 24 of the Gambling Act 2005.
Default Conditions	Conditions that will apply unless the Council decide to exclude them. This may apply to all Premises Licenses, to a class of Premises Licence or Licenses for specified circumstances.
Disorder	Disorder is intended to mean activity that is more serious and disruptive than mere nuisance.
FECs	Family entertainment centres.
Gaming	Prize gaming if the nature and size of the prize is not determined by the number of people playing the amount paid for or raised by the gaming. The prizes will be determined by the operator before the play commences.
Gaming Change Gaming	Games that do not involve playing or staking against a bank and where the chances are equally favourable to all participants.
Occasional Use Notices	Where there is betting on a track on up to eight days in a calendar year, betting may be permitted by an occasional use notice without the need for a premises licence. A track includes a horse race course, dock track and temporary tacks for races or sporting events.
Operating Licence	Authorised individuals or companies to provide facilities for certain types of remote or non remote gambling. These licenses are issued by the Gambling Commission and generally cover the principal commercial forms of gambling operating. A single licence cannot authorise both remote and non remote activities; separate operating licenses are needed for this. Conditions may be attached.

Personal Licence	Except for small scale operations, for each operating licence, at least one person who holds a specified management office must hold a personal licence. These licences are issued by the Gaming Commission with the aim of ensuring that individuals who control facilities for gambling or are able to influence the outcome of gambling are suitable to carry out those functions. These licences are not transferable and cannot be held by companies but companies are likely to want their key staff to hold a personal licence.
Premises	Premises is defined in the Act as "any place". Different premises licence cannot apply in respect of a single premises at different times. However, it is possible for a single building to be subject to more than one premises licence, provided they are for different parts of the building and the different parts of the building can be reasonably regarded as being separate premises will always be a question, of fact in the circumstances. However, the Council does not consider that areas of a building that are artificially or temporarily separate can be properly regarded as different premises.
Premise Licence	Authorises the provision of facilities for gambling on premises for casinos, bingo, betting including tracks, adult gaming centres and family entertainment centres. The premises licence may also include details of conditions. These licences will be valid for the life of the premises, subject to any review that may be triggered and lapse in certain circumstances, with no annual renewal required, although there is an annual fee. These licenses are transferable to someone else holding a valid operating licence.
Prize Gaming Permits	This permit allows the provision of facilities for gaming and prizes on specified premises. "Prize gaming" refers to gaming where the nature and size of the prize is not determined by the number of people playing or the amount paid for or raised by the gaming.
Temporary Use Permits	These licences authorise the person or company holding a relevant operating licence to use the premises temporarily for providing facilities for gambling where there is no premises licence. Such premises may include hotels, conference centres and sporting venues.
Unlicensed Family Entertainment Centre Gaming Machine Permits	These allow the use of Category D gaming machines in these premises to a person who occupies or plans to occupy the premises to be used as an unlicensed family entertainment centre. An application for this permit cannot be made where a premises licence is in effect on the same premises.
Vulnerable Persons	The Act does not seek to prohibit particular groups of adults from gambling in the same way that it prohibits children. The Commission will not seek to define "vulnerable persons", but 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.
Young Person	Persons who are 16 to 18 years old

Annex 4: Categories of Gaming Machine

Machine category	Maximum stake (from January 2014)	Maximum prize (from January 2014)	Allowed premises
A	Unlimited	Unlimited	Regional Casino
B1	£5	£10,000 (with the option of a maximum £20,000 linked progressive jackpot on a premises basis only)	Large Casino, Small Casino, Pre-2005 Act casino and Regional Casinos
B2	£100	£500	Betting premises and tracks occupied by pool betting and all of the above
B3	£2	£500	Bingo premises, Adult gaming centre and all of the above
B3A	£2	£500	Members' club or Miners' welfare institute only
B4	£2	£400	Members' club or Miners' welfare club, commercial club and all of the above.
C	£1	£100	Family entertainment centre (with Commission operating licence), Qualifying alcohol licensed premises (without additional gaming machine permit), Qualifying alcohol licensed premises (with additional LA gaming machine permit) and all of the above.
D money prize	10p	£5	Travelling fairs, unlicensed (permit) Family entertainment centre and all of the above
D non-money prize (other than crane grab machine)	30p	£8	All of the above.

Machine category	Maximum stake (from January 2014)	Maximum prize (from January 2014)	Allowed premises
D non-money prize (crane grab machine)	£1	£50	All of the above.
D combined money and non-money prize (other than coin pusher or penny falls machines)	10p	£8 (of which no more than £5 may be a money prize)	All of the above.
D combined money and non-money prize (coin pusher or penny falls machine)	20p	£20 (of which no more than £10 may be a money prize)	All of the above.

Annex 5: Table of Exemptions

Table of Exemptions

Exemptions from	Types of Gambling Permissions
Operating Licence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small society lotteries • Incidental non commercial lottery • Private lottery • Customer lottery
Premises Licence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occasional use notice • Football pools • Temporary use notice
Operating Licence and Premises Licence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family entertainment centre gaming machine permit • Club/miners' welfare institute: equal chance gaming • Club gaming permit • Club machine permit • Equal chance gaming, on licensed premises • Gaming machines: automatic entitlement, on licensed premises • Licensed premises gaming machine permit • Travelling fair gaming machine • Prize gaming permit • Other prize gaming • Ancillary equal chance gaming at travelling fairs • Private gaming and betting • Non commercial prize gaming • Non commercial equal chance gaming

Annex 6: Table of Delegations of Licensing Functions

Table of Delegations of Licensing Functions

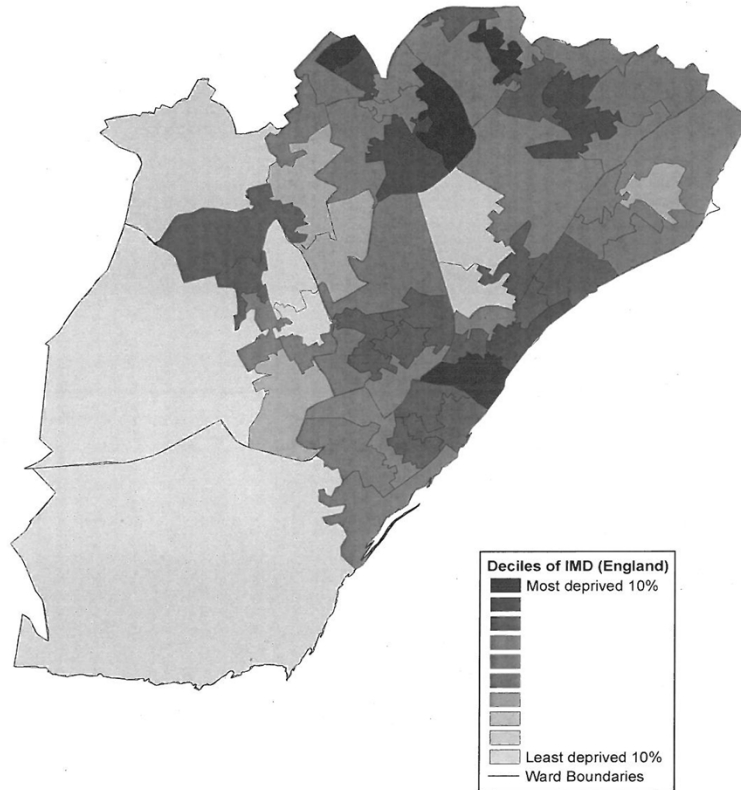
Matter to be Dealt with	Full Council	Sub-Committee	Officers
Three year licensing policy	X		
Policy not to permit casinos	X		
Fee setting – where appropriate			Strategic Manager – Public Protection
Application for premises licence		Where representations have been received and not withdrawn	Where no representations received/representations have been withdrawn
Application for a variation to a licence		Where representations have been received and not withdrawn	Where no representations received/representations have been withdrawn
Application for a transfer of a licence		Where representations have been received from the Commission	Where representations have been received from the Commission
Application for a provisional statement		Where representations have been received and not withdrawn	Where representations have been received and not withdrawn
Review of a premises licence		X	
Application for club gaming/club machine permits		Where representations have been received and not withdrawn	Where representations have been received and not withdrawn
Cancellation of club gaming/club machine permits			X
Applications for other permits			X
Cancellation of licensed premises gaming machine permits			X
Consider for temporary use notice			X
Decision to give a counter notice to a temporary use notice			

Appendix 1: Location of Eastbourne



Appendix 2: Map of Eastbourne Including Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010

Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2010 - Eastbourne super output areas



© Crown copyright. All rights reserved. 100019601, 2011

Visit www.eastsussexinfigures.org.uk or e-mail esif@eastsussex.gov.uk for more information



This page is intentionally left blank