





**Brighton & Hove
City Council**

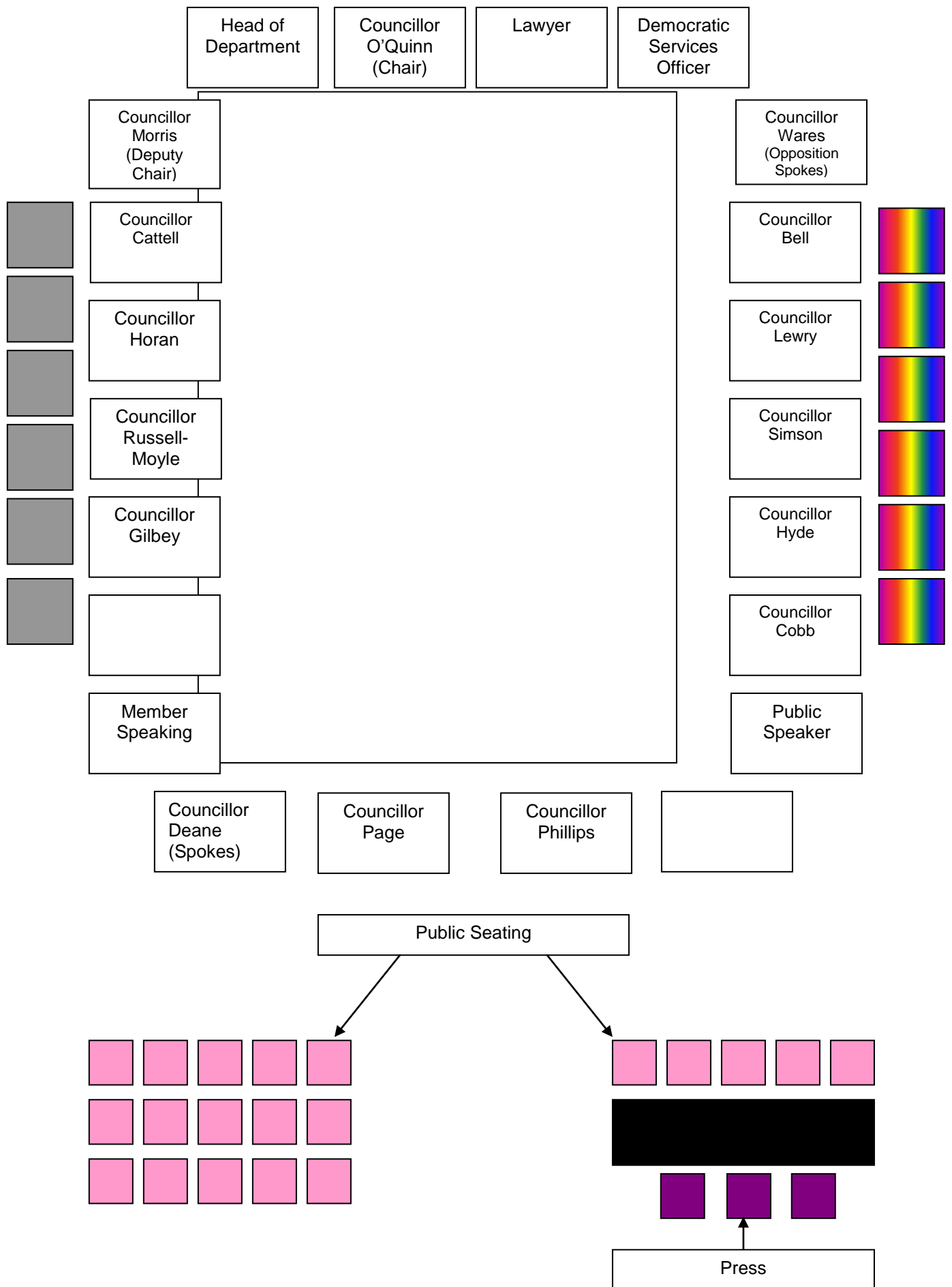
Licensing Committee

(Licensing Act 2003 Functions)

Title:	Licensing Committee (Licensing Act 2003 Functions)
Date:	24 November 2016
Time:	4.00pm (or conclusion of Non 2003 Committee)
Venue	Council Chamber, Hove Town Hall, Norton Road, Hove, BN3 3BQ
Members:	Councillors: O'Quinn (Chair), Morris (Deputy Chair), Wares (Opposition Spokesperson), Deane (Group Spokesperson), Bell, Cattell, Cobb (Opposition Spokesperson), Gilbey, Horan (Deputy Chair), Hyde, Lewry, Page, Simson, Phillips and Russell-Moyle
Contact:	Penny Jennings Democratic Services Officer 01273 291065 penny.jennings@brighton-hove.gov.uk

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Democratic Services: Meeting Layout



AGENDA

11 PROCEDURAL BUSINESS

(a) Declaration of Substitutes: Where Councillors are unable to attend a meeting, a substitute Member from the same Political Group may attend, speak and vote in their place for that meeting.

(b) Declarations of Interest:

- (a) Disclosable pecuniary interests
- (b) Any other interests required to be registered under the local code;
- (c) Any other general interest as a result of which a decision on the matter might reasonably be regarded as affecting you or a partner more than a majority of other people or businesses in the ward/s affected by the decision.

In each case, you need to declare

- (i) the item on the agenda the interest relates to;
- (ii) the nature of the interest; and
- (iii) whether it is a disclosable pecuniary interest or some other interest.

If unsure, Members should seek advice from the committee lawyer or administrator preferably before the meeting.

(c) Exclusion of Press and Public: To consider whether, in view of the nature of the business to be transacted, or the nature of the proceedings, the press and public should be excluded from the meeting when any of the following items are under consideration.

NOTE: *Any item appearing in Part Two of the Agenda states in its heading the category under which the information disclosed in the report is exempt from disclosure and therefore not available to the public.*

A list and description of the exempt categories is available for public inspection at Brighton and Hove Town Halls.

12 MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING

1 - 6

Minutes of the meeting held on 30 June 2016 (copy attached)

13 CHAIR'S COMMUNICATIONS

14 CALLOVER

- (a) Items (15 – 20) will be read out at the meeting and Members

LICENSING COMMITTEE (LICENSING ACT 2003 FUNCTIONS)

invited to reserve the items for consideration.

- (b) Those items not reserved will be taken as having been received and the reports' recommendations agreed.

15 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

To consider the following matters raised by members of the public:

- (a) **Petitions:** to receive any petitions presented to the full council or at the meeting itself;
- (b) **Written Questions:** to receive any questions submitted by the due date of 12 noon on the (insert date);
- (c) **Deputations:** to receive any deputations submitted by the due date of 12 noon on the (insert date).

16 MEMBER INVOLVEMENT

To consider the following matters raised by councillors:

- (a) **Petitions:** to receive any petitions submitted to the full Council or at the meeting itself;
- (b) **Written Questions:** to consider any written questions;
- (c) **Letters:** to consider any letters;
- (d) **Notices of Motion:** to consider any Notices of Motion referred from Council or submitted directly to the Committee.

17 COMMUNITY SAFETY AND CRIME IN BRIGHTON & HOVE : 7 - 22 INFORMATION UPDATE

Report of the Executive Director of Finance and Resources forwarded from Neighbourhoods, Communities and Equalities Committee for information (copy of minute extract and report attached)

Contact Officer: Penny Jennings Tel: 01273 291065
Ward Affected: All Wards

18 GAMBLING ACT 2005 - REVISED GAMBLING POLICY 23 - 90

Report of Director of Neighbourhoods, Communities and Housing (copy attached)

Contact Officer: Jim Whitelegg Tel: 01273 292438
Ward Affected: All Wards

19 SCHEDULE OF REVIEWS 91 - 92

Schedule prepared on behalf of Director of Neighbourhoods, Communities and Housing (copy attached)

20 SCHEDULE OF APPEALS 93 - 94

Schedule prepared on behalf of Executive Lead for Strategy, Governance and Law (copy attached)

LICENSING COMMITTEE (LICENSING ACT 2003 FUNCTIONS)

21 ITEMS REFERRED FOR COUNCIL

To consider items to be submitted to Council for information.

In accordance with Procedure Rule 24.3a, the Committee may determine that any item is to be included in its report to Council. In addition, any Group may specify one further item to be included by notifying the Chief Executive no later than 10am on the eighth working day before the Council meeting at which the report is to be made, or if the Committee meeting take place after this deadline, immediately at the conclusion of the Committee meeting

The City Council actively welcomes members of the public and the press to attend its meetings and holds as many of its meetings as possible in public. Provision is also made on the agendas for public questions to committees and details of how questions can be raised can be found on the website and/or on agendas for the meetings.

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For further details and general enquiries about this meeting contact Penny Jennings, (01273 291065, email penny.jennings@brighton-hove.gov.uk) or email democratic.services@brighton-hove.gov.uk

Date of Publication - Wednesday, 16 November 2016

BRIGHTON & HOVE CITY COUNCIL

LICENSING COMMITTEE (LICENSING ACT 2003 FUNCTIONS)

5.15PM 30 JUNE 2016

FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE, SHIP STREET, BRIGHTON

MINUTES

Present: Councillors O'Quinn (Chair), Horan (Deputy Chair), Wares (Opposition Spokesperson), Deane (Group Spokesperson), Allen, Bell, Cattell, Gilbey, Hyde, Lewry, Moonan, Page, Phillips and Simson

PART ONE

1 PROCEDURAL BUSINESS

1a Declaration of Substitutes

1.1 Councillor Allen declared that he was present in substitution for Councillor Morris.

1b Declarations of Interest

1.2 There were none.

1c Exclusion of the Press and Public

1.3 In accordance with section 100A of the Local Government Act 1972 ('the Act'), the Committee considered whether the press and public should be excluded from the meeting during an item of business on the grounds that it was likely, in view of the nature of the business to be transacted or the nature of the proceedings, that if members of the press or public were present during that item, there would be disclosure to them of confidential information (as defined in section 100A(3) of the Act) or exempt information (as defined in section 100I of the Act).

1.4 **RESOLVED** - That the press and public be not excluded from the meeting during consideration of any item on the agenda.

2 MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING

- 2.1 Councillor Deane referred to paragraph 30.7 of the minutes stating that she wished it to be recorded that her concern was that as drafted café bars could become “pubs” and that such applications could be used as a means of circumventing the CIA.
- 2.2 **RESOLVED** – That the minutes of the Licensing Committee (Licensing Act 2003 Functions) Meeting held on 3 March 2016 be agreed and signed as a correct record subject to the amendment set out above.

3 CHAIR'S COMMUNICATIONS

3a Chair's Communications

- 3.1 The Chair, Councillor O'Quinn, stated that she considered that training was vital to the committees' decision making role. It was important the members had a grasp of the germane issues in relation applications in the CIA/SSA in order to make facilitate consistent and robust decision making. A training session would be out into place for September which would provide practical guidance. e.g., examples of the types of application which might constitute an exception to policy and the process for making a decision. Additionally, as the council's existing Gambling Policy was due to be reviewed in the near future it was intended to deliver training in relation to this in advance of the scheduled October meeting of the Committee. Members were urged to attend all training sessions as they formed an integral constituent of their “licensing” toolkit.
- 3.2 The Chair, stated that in addition to planned training there would also be the opportunity to members of the Committee to join the Police on “Operation Marble”. As well as being an interesting evening it provided a valuable insight into the city's night time economy.
- 3.3 **RESOLVED** – That the position be noted.

3b Callover

- 3.4 All items appearing on the agenda were reserved for discussion.

4 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

5a Petitions

- 5.1 There were none.

5b Written Questions

- 5.2 There were none.

5c Deputations

- 5.7 There were none.

5 MEMBER INVOLVEMENT**6a Petitions**

6.1 There were none.

6b Written Questions

6.2 There were none.

6c Letters

6.3 There were none.

6d Notices of Motion

6.4 There were none.

6 UPDATE ON FUNDING FOR BEACH PATROL, TAXI MARSHALS AND SAFE SPACE

6.1 The Committee considered a report of the Acting Director of Public Health providing an Update in relation to funding for the Beach Patrol, Taxi Marshals and Safe Space.

6.2 The Public Health, Licensing Lead, Jim Whitelegg confirmed that he had met recently with Simon Walker from the "North Laine Pub Company" (representing local licensed premises) at his request in order to update him on progress. The Public Health, Licensing Lead explained that Mr Walker had been working hard to galvanise the trade and had been exploring three potential areas to be funded, the beach patrol, taxi marshals and safe space. He had met with operators whose businesses were located on the lower promenade to discuss contributions towards the cost of funding the Beach Patrol with limited success. Dialogue was continuing, however, the "North Laine Pub Company" had agreed to meet half the cost of providing this service with "Resolve Security" having agreed to pay the remainder whilst they continued to explore the possibility of receiving future/on-going funding from lower promenade operators.

6.3 Councillor Wares referred to the detailed and lengthy discussions which had taken place at the previous meeting and sought clarification regarding when/if a further report on the potential Late Night Levy (LNL) would be coming back to Committee. The Public Health Licensing Lead, Jim Whitelegg, explained that no further information had been received from the Home Office to date indicating when further details of proposals in respect of changing the levy would be released. In view of the clearly stated view of the Committee that a further report would be premature in advance of that detail it was not possible to provide a timeframe currently, essentially the matter remained in abeyance pro-tem. It was understood that at present Nottingham City Council was considering removing its existing levy as was Liverpool City Council. Chelmsford Borough had yet to determine the matter and were still investigating whether entering into voluntary arrangements would be more appropriate.

- 6.4 Councillor Horan asked why businesses located in West Street were not to be included in the Business Improvement District (BID) and it was explain that they had not wished to be included and could not be compelled to do so.
- 6.5 Councillor Simson stated that given that businesses clearly had no appetite for a LNL it was important to seek to encourage them to contribute towards the cost of these important initiatives. Councillor Wares asked whether funding was being sought towards the costs of any other initiatives. It was explained that the Street Pastors were currently funded as part of the Safe Space initiative.
- 6.6 **RESOLVED** – (1)The Committee notes the content of the report; and
(2) Authorises Officers to continue to work with the licensed trade in Brighton & Hove regarding alternative funding options for safeguarding projects within the night time economy.

7 **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RELATING TO ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LICENSING AUTHORITY 2015**

- 7.1 The Committee considered a report of the Acting Director of Public Health which provided additional information relating to the licensing functions carried out by the city council during 2015.
- 7.2 At the Last meeting of the Committee held on 3 March 2016 the Committee had considered that it would be beneficial if Members could receive a further update report to their next scheduled meeting in June which provided detail behind the figures, for example, geographical spread and details of different types of operation and premises. The Public Health Licensing Lead, Jim Whitelegg, referred to details which had been provided setting out the numbers of applications received and processed, plus details of hearings which had taken place over the past two years, including in respect of those granted, refused and withdrawn.
- 7.3 Councillor Moonan noted that there had been an increase albeit small in the number of premises across the city and went on to state that against that back drop the planned training to which the Chair had referred would be timely.
- 7.4 Councillors Horan, the Deputy Chair and Wares concurred, whilst each application was considered on its individual merits, it was important to seek to ensure that the decision making process was consistent and that Members had a clear understanding of the circumstances which could constitute an exception to policy.
- 7.5 Councillor Gilbey sought clarification regarding the circumstances under which a licence was renewed and it was explained that a licence required renewal if there was a change of licence holders or variations were requested to the existing licence conditions. Only those licences where objections had been lodged were required to be determined by a Panel of members of the parent Committee.
- 7.6 **RESOLVED** – (1) That the Committee notes the contents of the report; and

(2) That officers should continue to monitor trends in respect of applications and illegal activity in order that this will inform future policy and to report back to the Committee on an annual basis.

8 SCHEDULE OF REVIEWS

8.1 The Committee considered the schedule prepared on behalf of the Acting Director of Public Health.

8.2 **RESOLVED** – That the contents of the schedule be received and noted.

9 SCHEDULE OF APPEALS

9.1 The Committee considered the schedule prepared on behalf of the Executive Lead for Strategy, Governance and Law.

9.2 **RESOLVED** – That the content of the schedule be received and noted.

10 ITEMS TO GO FORWARD TO COUNCIL

10.1 There were none.

The meeting concluded at 5.15pm

Signed

Chairman

Dated this

day of

**LICENSING COMMITTEE
(LICENSING ACT 2003 FUNCTIONS)**

Agenda Item 17

Brighton & Hove City Council

Subject:	Extract from the proceedings of the Neighbourhood's Communities and Equalities Committee Meeting held on the 10th October 2016 – Community Safety and Crime in Brighton & Hove: information Update
Date of Meeting:	10 October 2016
Report of:	Monitoring Officer
Contact Officer:	Name: Penny Jennings
	E-mail: penny.jennings@brighton-hove.gov.uk
Wards Affected:	All

Action Required of the Licensing Committee (Licensing Act 2003 Functions):
To receive the item referred from the Neighbourhoods, Communities and Equalities Committee for consideration:

Recommendation:

That the Licensing Committee (Licensing Act 2003 Functions) receive and note the contents of the report in relation to data and initiatives in relation to the night time economy.

BRIGHTON & HOVE CITY COUNCIL

NEIGHBOURHOODS, COMMUNITIES AND EQUALITIES COMMITTEE

4.00pm 10 OCTOBER 2016

THE BRIDGE COMMUNITY CENTRE, LUCRAFT ROAD, BRIGHTON BN2 4PN

MINUTES

Present: Councillors Daniel (Chair), Moonan (Deputy Chair), Simson (Opposition Spokesperson), Littman (Group Spokesperson), Bell, Gibson, Hill, Horan, K Norman and Wealls

Invitees: John Child, Clinical Commissioning Group; Joanna Martindale, Hangleton & Knoll Project; Anusree Biswas Sasidharan and Superintendent Collis, Sussex Police

23 COMMUNITY SAFETY AND CRIME IN BRIGHTON & HOVE: INFORMATION UPDATE

- 23.1 The Committee considered a report of the Executive Director of Finance and Resources providing an update in respect of community safety and crime in Brighton and Hove.
- 23.2 It was explained that under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, there was a requirement for statutory and other partners to formulate a plan every three years to tackle crime and disorder and to monitor progress. This report provided an update on the work undertaken by the Safe in the City Partnership in relation to the Community Safety and Crime Reduction Strategy 2014-17.
- 23.3 The Head of Community Safety, Peter Castleton, gave a presentation picking out the headline trends and on-going measures being taken towards the management of crime reduction and community safety priorities in the city and invited observations and questions from the Committee.
- 23.4 James Collis was in attendance representing the Police stating that the increased figures for violence against the person was due in part to changes in reporting. Any increases were taken very seriously and means by which this could be addressed were being reviewed. Following the inspection of all police forces carried out by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary improvements had been made within forces including Sussex Police. This had had an impact on the way in which some types of crime were recorded and besides violence against the person included domestic violence and hate crimes.
- 23.5 Work had been on-going with the council in order to seek to strengthen local communities by working with Local Action Teams (LAT's) with the overall aim of supporting them in the most appropriate and efficient way to enable communities to take a bigger role in working collaboratively to address community safety issues in their locality. This also formed the subject of a separate report at item 24 on that day's agenda.
- 23.6 There were a number of services which existed to help reduce alcohol or drug related risk by supporting individuals who could be vulnerable whilst involved in the night time economy. Early intervention and support could prevent the need for them to be admitted to A & E or for police and included Safe Space, taxi marshalls and the beach patrol, forward funding for these services going forward remained to be agreed, although the position in relation to Safe Space provision appeared to be on a more stable footing and was being supported by the Red Cross. For 2015/16, 741 people had used Safe Space, during the first quarter of 2016/17, there had been 221 users 80% of whom had been under the influence of alcohol.
- 23.7 From April 2016 a new contract had been put into place for inpatient drug and alcohol detoxification services which had transferred from Hove to Islington.

Whilst positive feedback had been received, some other of the measures in place e.g., access to drug and alcohol misuse services and recovery had been showing less positive results and work was being undertaken to understand more about the reasons for that to enable service adjustments to be made.

- 23.7 It was an issue of great concern that violent crime data had risen steeply since 2014. Notwithstanding that this was due in part to changes in reporting practices as outlined this figure had continued to rise since in the first four months of 2016/17, including violence with and without injury. Attendances at A & E linked to assaults had also increased during that period compared to the same period the previous year. An analysis of the current state of the night time economy had been commissioned in relation to violent crime in order to explore options for supporting effective services to increase safety and reduce crime in relation to the night time economy.
- 26.8 In answer to questions of Councillor Simson it was confirmed that a number of these incidents were associated with the night time economy and were occasioned by combined use of drugs and alcohol. Councillor Simson stated that she had visited the night time economy with fellow licensing councillors, licensing officers and the police and had observed at first hand the changes which had been made to “Operation Marble” which operated over each weekend in the CIZ and “Operation Bobcat” which operated in concert with the Door Supervisor scheme. John Child was in attendance representing the CCG confirming that all agencies were working together to formulate successful strategies to respond to both the crime and vulnerability that arose in connection with alcohol and drug abuse.
- 23.9 Councillor Bell considered that it would be appropriate for the report to be forwarded to the Licensing Act for information and Councillor Simson agreed considering that it would be more meaningful if the Committee also received an extract from this Committee which would highlight the discussions that had taken place about the night time economy.
- 23.10 Councillor Simson stated that whilst increases in crime figures were often explained in terms of changes in reporting, it was important to have more in depth analysis in order to ascertain whether and what trends might be developing across the city, to have that information given in future reports would be helpful. Councillors, Bell Gibson and Littman concurred in that view.
- 23.11 Councillor Littman stated that whilst there were positives there were also areas for concern. In answer to questions, it was confirmed that although the level of repeat offending had reduced overall, there were a small number of offenders who were prolific and measures were being sourced to seek to address that, especially as the latest data on adult offending showed that the average number of re-offences per offender remained above the national average. It was encouraging that the number of youth offenders appeared to be dropping, although again it was noted that a small number of offenders were responsible for a high proportion of re-offences.

- 23.12 Councillor Moonan echoed what had been said stating that she shared the concerns of her colleagues.
- 23.13 Councillor Gibson welcomed the report stating that it was provided the Committee with useful for information stating that in future reports it would be useful if information could also be provided relating to neighbouring areas, East and West Sussex for example.
- 23.14 Councillor K Norman referred to the incidence of modern slavery, noting that the refugee and migrant crisis and the need to co-ordinate the council's response to this strategically on a number of levels had reduced the Community Safety Team's ability to address this as pro-actively as they would have liked. He hoped that this could be addressed.
- 23.15 Councillor Bell referred to crimes of violence against the person, he was aware that some incidents had taken place at the Brighton Railway Station early in the morning, and sought confirmation of how such incidents were recorded and whether those/how those figures were included. It was explained that incidents at the station or which occurred on trains were recorded separately by the Transport Police who had their own reporting systems. Officers would see whether that wider data was available.
- 23.16 The Chair, Councillor Daniel, concurred with all that had been said, seeking the Committees' confirmation that they wished the report to be forwarded to the Licensing Committee for information accompanied by an extract from the minutes. Members voted unanimously that was their wish.
- 23.17 **RESOLVED** – (1) The Neighbourhood, Communities and Equalities Committee has noted and commented on the information contained in the report which provides an update on work being undertaken by the Safe in the City Partnership in relation to the Community Safety and Crime Reduction Strategy 2014-17;
- (2) The Committee give its support to the partnership work described in the report and to the work described which is within the council's remit, thereby contributing to the management of crime reduction and community safety priorities for the city; and
- (3) That a copy of the report be forwarded to the Licensing Committee (Licensing Act 2003 Functions) with an extract from the minutes of this meeting attached in order to inform them the issues emerging in relation to the night time economy.

Subject:	Community safety and crime in Brighton & Hove: Information update, July 2016		
Date of Meeting:	10 October 2016		
Report of:	Executive Director of Finance and Resources		
Contact Officer:	Name:	Peter Castleton	Tel: 29-2607
	Email:	peter.castleton@brighton-hove.gcsx.gov.uk	
Ward(s) affected:	All		

FOR GENERAL RELEASE

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT AND POLICY CONTEXT

[

- 1.1 Under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, there is a requirement for statutory and other partners to formulate a plan every three years to tackle crime and disorder and monitor progress. This report provides an update on the work undertaken by the Safe in the City Partnership in relation to the Community Safety and Crime Reduction Strategy 2014-17.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 2.1 The Neighbourhood, Communities and Equalities Committee is invited to note and comment on the information contained in the report which provides an update on work being undertaken by the Safe in the City Partnership in relation to the Community Safety and Crime Reduction Strategy 2014-17.
- 2.2 The Committee is invited to give its support to the partnership work described in the report and commit to work described which is within the council's remit, thereby contributing to the management of crime reduction and community safety priorities for the city.

3. CONTEXT/ BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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Overview of police recorded crime

- 3.1 Total police recorded crime in 2015/16 increased by 4.5% compared with the 2014/15 and has continued to rise with an increase of 11.8% in the first four months of 2016/17 compared with the same months in 2015/16.
- 3.2 Total crime is, broadly speaking, broken down into acquisitive crime¹ (39% of total crime in 2016/17 q1), violent crime (42% of total), criminal damage (12% of total) and other offences (7% of total). A key contributor to the overall increase in total crime is an increase of 31% in violence against the person crimes compared with the first four months of 2015/16. However, other crime types have also

¹ eg. burglary or theft

risen: vehicle crimes up by 12%, burglaries up by 3% and criminal damage up 8% compared with the same months last year. Appendix 2 provides data for key crime types for 2016/17 to date and how this compares to the same months in 2015/16.

- 3.3 The upward trend follows a ten year period when overall recorded crime, both nationally and locally, has shown a sustained decrease. Within overall recorded crime, some crimes types which cause the most harm, including domestic violence, sexual violence, child sexual exploitation and hate crime have been rising. These crime types are now more accurately recorded and this results in better services and outcomes for victims, although it is recognised that further improvements to increase trust and confidence can still be made.
- 3.4 There was an inspection of all police forces carried out by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary in 2013/14, to audit the crime recording practices. As a consequence, there were improvements made within forces including Sussex Police. This has had an impact on some of the types of crime reported here, including violence against the person, domestic violence and hate crimes, as well contributing to the number of total crimes recorded.

Strengthening local communities

- 3.5 Over the past twelve months Local Action Teams (LATs) working with the community safety team have taken stock of their current positions and shared how they want to develop. The overall aim of this work is to support LATs in the most appropriate and efficient way to enable communities to take a bigger role in progressing local issues and help meet local needs. Early intervention and prevention activity should benefit from this approach. There is now wide recognition that LATs must work collaboratively to address community safety issues in their locality and they may choose to address wider community issues.
- 3.6 The LAT Chairs meeting has developed into the citywide LAT Forum. This is independently chaired and supported by elected members, the police and the council as necessary. In some cases local councillors are helping some LATs around governance and leadership needs.

Action: Following the approval of a report to NCE today on the development of LATs, implement the suggested development programme.

Drugs and alcohol misuse

- 3.7 Police violent crime data have risen steeply since 2014, with the improvement in recording practices following the previously mentioned HMIC data integrity audit contributing to this. However, various measures of police recorded violent crime have continued to rise in the first four months of 2016/17, including violence with and without injury. Attendances at A&E linked to assaults have also increased in this period compared with the same months last year.
- 3.8 A number of services exist to help reduce alcohol or drug-related risk by supporting individuals in the night time economy who may have become vulnerable. Early intervention or support can divert them from requiring A&E or police services. These include Safe Space, taxi marshals, and a beach patrol. How these services will be funded going forward is not yet agreed.
- 3.9 Safe Space has been operating from St Pauls in West Street for a number of years, in 2015/16 741 people used Safe Space, in the first quarter of 2016/17 there were 221 users, 80% were under the influence of alcohol, 51% were female, 38% self-referred, 36% were sent by door staff.

- 3.10 From April 2016 a new contract for inpatient drug and alcohol detoxification service was put in place and the service has shifted from Hove to Cranstoun premises in Islington. Positive feedback has been received from service users and over 80% of people completing the programme have done so successfully. However, some other measures of access to drug and alcohol misuse services and recovery have been showing less positive results and work is being undertaken to understand more about the reasons for this so service adjustments can be put in place.

Action: Commission an analysis of the current state of the night time economy in relation to violent crime. Explore options for supporting effective services which increase safety and reduce crime in relation to the night time economy.

Reducing offending

- 3.11 Resettlement of medium and lower risk offenders is a function for SEETEC (the Kent, Surrey and Sussex Community Rehabilitation Company). Higher risk offenders are managed by the National Probation Service. The work focuses on the delivery of support with substance misuse, accommodation, finance and debt, employment and support for those who have been the victims of domestic and sexual violence and sex workers. Securing accommodation for the most complex and chaotic offenders in the city can be a challenge.
- 3.12 Successful work with offenders depends on partnership working and there is a renewed Integrated Offender Management structure to assist with joint working at an operational level. There has been agreement among police, probation and community safety that strategic oversight for integrated offender management would be beneficial and options on how to achieve this are being considered.
- 3.13 The number of First Time Entrants to the youth justice system continues to decline, but there continues to be a small number of offenders who commit a high proportion of re-offences. Because young people who become prolific offenders tend to have early onset of offending and often present with longstanding multiple risk factors, resources have been targeted towards this young age group. We are now seeing improvements in the number of young people who re-offend and in the successful completion of youth rehabilitation orders and other measures of success.
- 3.14 Progress is being made by the police in being able to monitor reoffending by cohorts of offenders so that more timely data is available. This will be used to ensure accountability from partners and manage performance. The 'time-lagged' reoffending data for young offenders in Brighton & Hove, which has been persistently showing higher levels of reoffending than the national average, was showing an improvement in the previous report and latest available data (cohort Oct 2013 to Sep 2014) and is now showing reoffending levels at roughly the same levels as the national average. This is especially encouraging, given the number of young offenders is also on a downward trend. However, the number of adult offenders is showing an increase and latest data on adult reoffending rates and the average number of re-offences per reoffender remain above the national average.

Anti-social behaviour and hate incidents

- 3.15 ASB incidents recorded by the police continue to decline. National and regional data available up to 2014/15 also show a long term declining trend.
- 3.16 Recent developments include the use of Public Space Protection Orders to address ASB in parks and open spaces being agreed at committee and working

groups are being set up to progress the Rough Sleepers Strategy priority which focuses on people being safe and free from intimidation. However, reduced capacity in all services may lead to reduced service delivery and have an impact on the successful multi-agency approach that has been implemented in the past, especially with regard to ASB associated with the street community.

- 3.17 In the first quarter of 2016/17 there were 11 hate crime prosecutions which were finalised, of which 9 resulted in a conviction. The average number of finalised cases in 2015/16 was much higher (101 in the whole year).
- 3.18 National and international events, including the EU referendum and hate-motivated attacks in Orlando and Mexico, have led to reports of heightened feelings of vulnerability and tension within communities. Work to reassure and inform has been undertaken by the Community Safety Casework Team and the police. With a significant settled EU population in the city, the way in which the 'Brexit' vote is progressed by government has the potential to impact community cohesion. Hate incident data in quarter 1 of 2016/17 did not show any strong evidence of a reaction to the EU referendum, but there was a rise in racist crimes and incidents reported to the police in the month of July².
- 3.19 There have been a further small number of households being accommodated in the city in response to the national Syrian Vulnerable Relocation Scheme. So far they have been well received and there has been no noticeable impact on community cohesion. There appeared to be an anti-refugee protest being planned via social media in June. This did not materialise, although there were some anti-fascist groups mobilised and this resulted in a small number of arrests.
- 3.20 Community Safety services provided a presence at Trans Pride through an awareness-raising workshop and a stall. Further work of this nature to increase trust and confidence within the Trans community is planned.
- 3.21 Stonewall has rated highly the work undertaken in our local schools to tackle homophobia. A needs assessment on bullying and prejudice-based incidents in schools is underway with a view to understand current issues, including identifying ways to improve referral pathways and joint working procedures.

Action: work with CPS to identify why hate crime prosecutions have fallen compared to last year.

Prevent

- 3.22 The terrorism threat level to the UK has been at 'severe' (meaning an attack is highly likely) for the past two years (raised on 29/08/2014). The risk of travel to Syria and Iraq or areas of conflict continues for both men and women and risks from returnees continue. Online influences and social media continue to encourage travel and lone actor attacks.
- 3.23 A number of residents from the city including young people and women were supported to attend workshops to understand the work of the Counter Terrorism Internet Referral Unit (CTIRU) in April 2016. In turn, these community members have promoted the CTIRU work to report online terrorist, extremist and illegal material through meetings (including the One Voice meeting) and social media. This includes the 'Red Button', a tool to report online terrorist material to the CTIRU, which is available on the Safe in the City and Sussex Police websites. This work aims to stop the promotion of hatred and terrorism and deal with some of the 'pull factors' in terms of visual material available online.

² UPDATE: Police-recorded crimes and incidents have remained relatively high in the month of August.

- 3.24 An increase has been noted both in reported hate incidents post referendum and Islamophobia nationally, and locally racist incidents and crimes have increased during the month of July². The result of Britain's referendum on EU membership is believed to have strengthened far-right activism across Europe and the UK. Within this wider political context, continued work to effectively address hate incidents and Islamophobia, and to sustain trust and confidence in the minority, Muslim and refugee communities locally is important.

Violence against women & girls

- 3.25 In 2015/16 the number of domestic violence crimes and incidents, and sexual offences recorded by the police showed a further significant increase on the increase seen in previous years. However, even though the number of recorded domestic violence crimes doubled between 2013/14 and 2015/16, the number of domestic violence crimes solved dropped.
- 3.26 In the first four months of 2016/17 recorded domestic violence crimes and incidents are continuing to rise, while recorded sexual offences are at a similar level to that recorded in the same months of 2015/16. The number of solved domestic violence crimes in the first quarter of 2016/17 has increased proportionately on 2015/16, but the number of sexual offences solved is low at this early stage of the year.
- 3.27 Prosecution rates for domestic violence offences in the first quarter of 2016/17 are relatively high at 79% (66/84) compared with 74% in the whole of 2015/16.
- 3.28 While the increase in these crime types is seen as a positive sign of people's willingness to report, a key issue remains the increasing demand for specialist domestic and sexual abuse services and finding ways to be able to manage demand in the current financial climate.
- 3.29 Specialist domestic and sexual abuse services are delivered through 'the Portal', a single point of access which provides advice and support in Brighton & Hove and East Sussex, with services provided by RISE, CGL and Survivors' Network.
- 3.30 There are plans to launch a 'Champions Network' in Brighton & Hove which will involve the nomination of practitioners to act as a point of contact and be 'in-house' domestic violence and abuse and sexual violence specialists for their service.

Modern slavery

- 3.31 The Modern Slavery Act was passed in March 2015 which brought together a range of legislative responses to deal with those who were perpetrating modern slavery. The main difficulty at present is a low volume of intelligence on which remedial action can be based. It can also be difficult to gain the confidence of victims who are identified.
- 3.32 Modern slavery is characterised by the high mobility of both victims and perpetrators at a national and international level. Better regional and cross border co-ordination is necessary. At a pan-Sussex level, the way forward will be progressed at a senior level, involving Sussex Police Public Protection and the six safeguarding boards (three for children and three for adults) across Sussex.
- 3.33 The necessity to respond to the refugee and migrant crisis and co-ordinate the council's practical, strategic and media response to this has reduced the Community Safety Team's capacity to be proactive with regard to modern slavery.

4. ANALYSIS & CONSIDERATION OF ANY ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

- 4.1 Since this report is intended to provide an update on current progress on the work carried out as part of the Community Safety and Crime Reduction Strategy, this section is not applicable. Ways of achieving the aims set out in the partnership Strategy are considered based on the annual strategic assessment of crime and community safety.

5. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT & CONSULTATION

- 5.1 The Strategic Assessment on which the next Strategy will be based is currently in progress. A consultation event on the Strategic Assessment's findings and proposed priorities for 2017-20 is being planned for late November. Invited participants are to include members of the Safe in the City Partnership Board, and community and voluntary sector partners, including representatives of Local Action Teams and communities of interest.

6. CONCLUSION

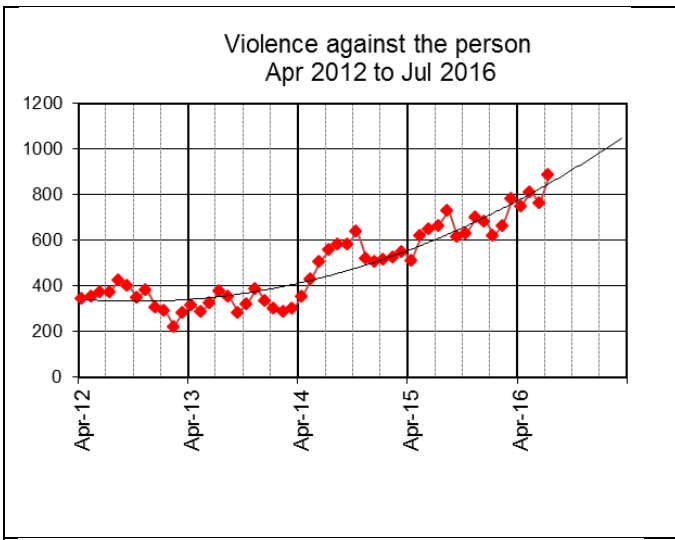
- 6.1 This report is to provide an update of progress on work under the Community Safety and Crime Reduction Strategy and to invite any comment.

Appendix 1:

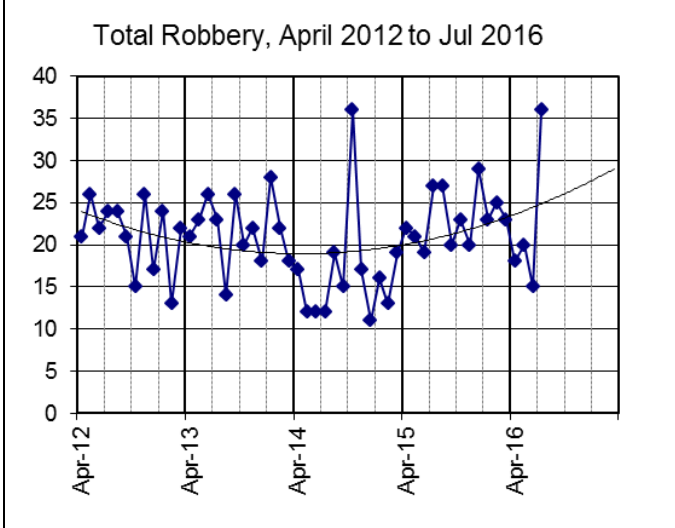
Crime trends up to July 2016 (monthly data)³

<p style="text-align: center;">Total Crimes, Apr 2012 to Jul 2016</p>	<p>8.1 The number of crimes recorded by the police continues to demonstrate a seasonal pattern with higher numbers the summer than the winter months. Since the end of 2013/14 there has been an upwards trend in recorded crimes with changes to police recording practices contributing to this (see below).</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Criminal Damage, Apr 2012 to Jul 2016</p>	<p>8.2 A long term downward trend in criminal damage up to 2013/14 has halted and is actually now showing a slight upward trend.</p>

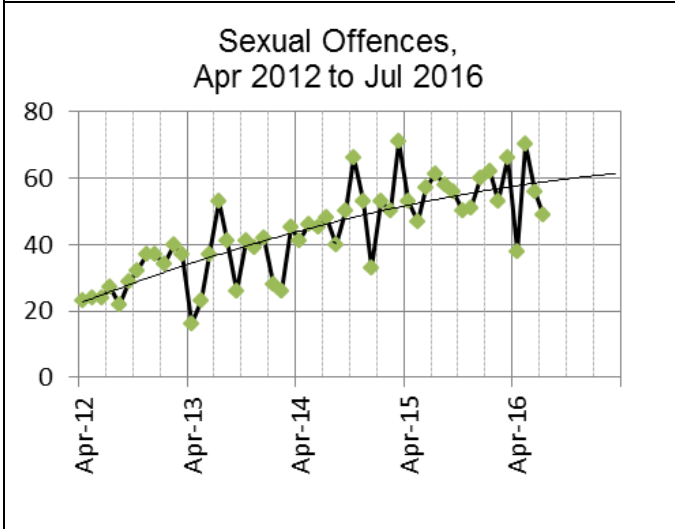
³ Trend lines are based on the best fitting 2nd order polynomial curve



8.3 Police recorded data show a steeply rising trend from 2014/15 onwards, overlaid with a seasonal pattern (higher levels in the summer). The increase in 2014/15 was linked to changes in police recording practice and was observed both nationally and locally. However, the increasing trend continues to date.



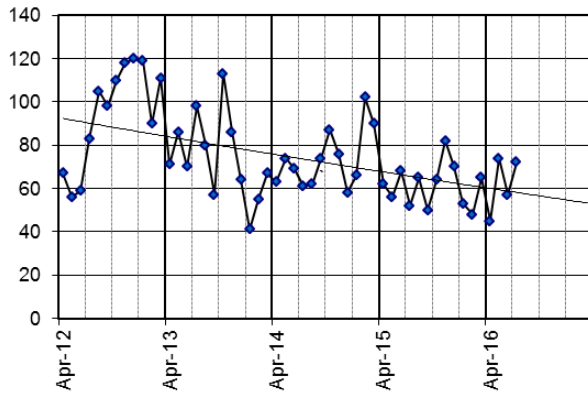
8.4 Robberies in the city tend to fluctuate between 10 and 30 per month although there was a spike in Oct 2014⁴) and recently in July 2016⁵. Most robberies are personal robberies (255 in 2015/16) and a minority are business robberies (24 in 2015/16).



8.5 Police recorded sexual offences are on an upward trend. This is generally regarded as a positive outcome in that victims are feeling more confident in reporting. Changes in police recording at the beginning of 2014/15 (as for violent crimes above) have also had an effect on recorded numbers.

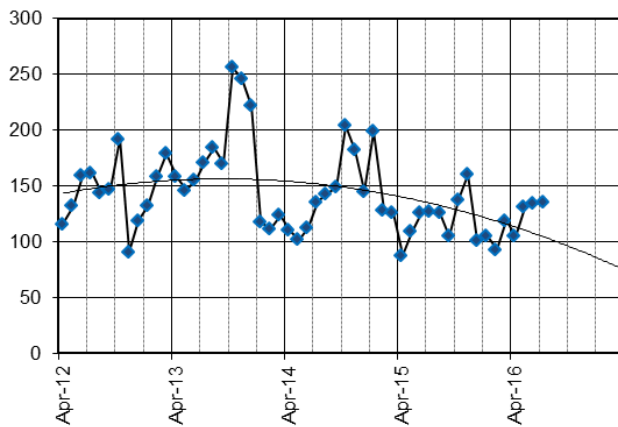
⁴ A robbery with 8 victims and another series of 4 crimes perpetrated by a single offender contributed to the spike seen in Oct 2014
⁵ INSERT info on July spike

Domestic Burglary, Apr 2012 to Jul 2016



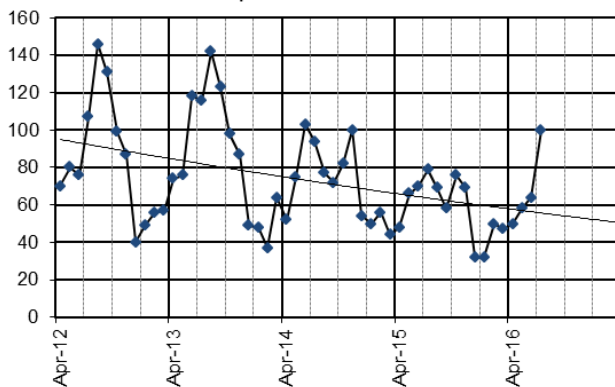
8.6 The number of domestic burglaries has broadly speaking been declining since a peak in the winter of 2012/13. Between roughly 40 and 80 per month have been recorded since April 2015.

Vehicle Crime, Apr 2012 to Jul 2016



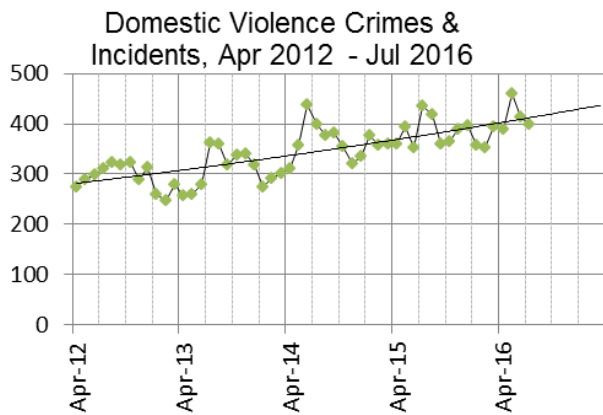
8.7 The number of vehicle crimes have generally been on a long term decline. Following a spate of vehicle crimes in the autumn/winter months of 2013/14 and 2014/15, numbers resumed a relatively low level again.

Theft of a Pedal Cycle, Apr 2012 to Jul 2016



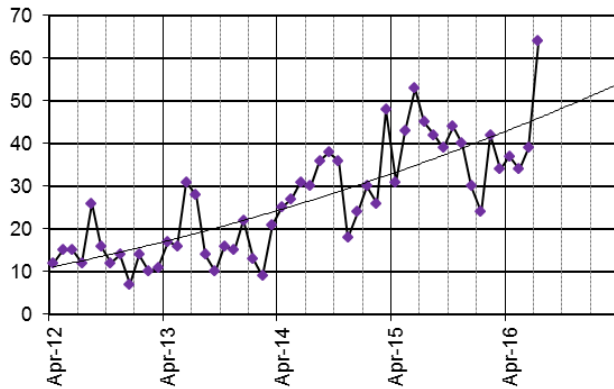
8.8 A seasonal pattern in cycle thefts is normally observed every year and is linked to those months when more people tend to cycle. Cycle thefts rose less in the summer of 2015 than in previous years but the latest month of July 2016 shows a spike at 100 thefts.

Police crime data presented in this report only reflects those crimes which are reported and recorded. There is likely to be a level of underreporting in many crime types. However, domestic violence and the hate crimes on this page may be particularly liable to underreporting.



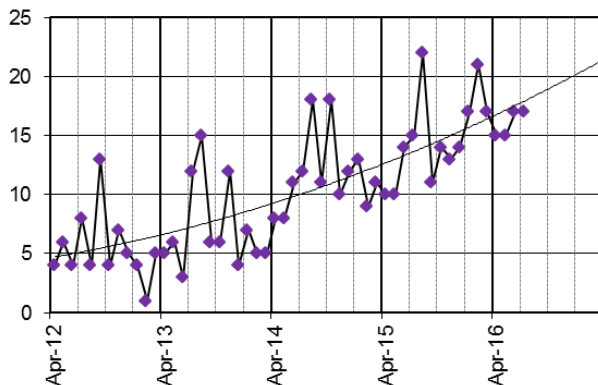
8.9 Point 3.2 and 3.3 earlier in this report explain issues with recording practices and positive work in relation to these crime types which result in more crimes being recorded.

Racist Crimes and Incidents (police data), Apr 2012 to Jul 2016



8.10 There was an upwards trend in racist crimes and incidents in parallel with the recording of other crimes since 2014/15. There is a notable spike in July 2016 coinciding with the month following the EU referendum vote to leave the European Union.

Homophobic Crimes & Incidents (police data), Apr 2012 to Jul 2016



8.11 INSERT

Appendix 2. Crime statistics 2016/17: position at July 2016

	number of crimes Apr – Jul 15	number of crimes Apr – Jul 16	rank within 15 benchmarked CSPs ⁶ .
Police recorded crimes			
Total crimes	7577	8473	10
Criminal damage	936	1009	9
Violence against the person	2452	3216	13
Robbery	89	89	10
Sexual offences	218	213	n/a ⁷
Domestic burglary	238	248	3
Theft from/of a motor vehicle	450	506	5
Theft and handling (excl. motor vehicle theft)	2879	2872	9
Pedal cycle theft	263	272	10
Police recorded crimes and crime-related incidents			
Domestic violence crimes and incidents ⁸	1544	1662	n/a
Racist crimes and incidents	172	174	n/a
Religiously-motivated crimes and incidents	29	37	n/a
Homophobic crimes and incidents	49	64	n/a
Transphobic crimes and incidents	7	13	n/a
Disability hate crimes and incidents	25	17	n/a

⁶ Interim data. Brighton & Hove is matched for comparative purposes with 14 other Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) according to a range of socio-demographic and geographic variables. A rank of 1 is the best; 15 is the worst; 8 is the middle position. . Data reflects the ranking for the most recent six months. The city is grouped with: Bournemouth, Cambridge, Cheltenham, Eastbourne, Exeter, Hillingdon, Houslow, Oxford, Reading, Southampton, Southend, Trafford, Watford and Worthing.

⁷ In comparison with our benchmarked group, we rank 11 for sexual offences (interim data). However, because sexual offences, DV and hate crimes are subject to under reporting and local work is being undertaken to increase reporting of these crimes, it is not appropriate to judge performance in comparison with other CSPs based on the number of police recorded crimes.

⁸ This includes incidents where the victim is of any age, not just 16 and over as in the national definition, so will be a slight overestimate.

LICENSING COMMITTEE (LICENSING ACT 2003 FUNCTIONS)

Agenda Item 18

Brighton & Hove City Council

Subject: Gambling Act 2005 – revised Gambling policy

Date of Meeting: 24 November 2016
Full Council 15th December 2016

Report of: Director of Neighbourhoods, Communities and Housing

Contact Officer: Name: Jim Whitelegg, Licensing Manager Tel: 29-2438

Email: Jim.whitelegg@brighton-hove.gcsx.gov.uk

Ward(s) affected: All

FOR GENERAL RELEASE

1. SUMMARY AND POLICY CONTEXT:

- 1.1 The Gambling Act 2005 requires Licensing Authorities to prepare, every three years, a statement (also known as a Policy) of the principles which they propose to apply when exercising their functions, and they must publish the statement following the procedure set out in the Act, including whom they should consult.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 2.1 That members agree to refer the final version of the Statement of Gambling Policy to Full Council for adoption. (Appendix 1)
- 2.2 That the final Statement of Gambling Policy is presented to Full Council.

3. RELEVANT BACKGROUND INFORMATION/CHRONOLOGY OF KEY EVENTS:

- 3.1 On 3 March 2016, Licensing Committee received a report and asked officers to initiate consultation regarding a review of the council's revised Gambling Policy. Officers have re-written the Policy in light of the changes to the Licensing Conditions and Code of Practice (LCCP) and Guidance for Local Authorities (GLA), to incorporate the new social responsibility requirements which came into force in April 2016.

4. CONSULTATION

- 4.1 Consultation commenced on 4 April 2016 and lasted 3 months, closing on the 3 July 2016. The revised Policy is a more comprehensive and detailed document and has been updated to include:-
- A section on Local Risk Assessment and Local Area profile (Part C para 13).
 - Details and guidance for each type of premises licence issued, including a list of good practice control measures/conditions to promote licensing objectives (Part C).
 - An updated enforcement section to reflect work done by the licensing team, including test purchasing.

The revised statement of gambling policy was sent to statutory consultees and was available on the council's website and consultation portal.

- 4.2 A total of 8 responses were received, 3 from local residents, 1 from Head of Children's Safeguarding BHCC, 1 from East Sussex Fire and Rescue Service and 3 from business/trade organisations. The responses were evaluated and a summary of comments can be found in Appendices 2 and 3. Respondents were generally in favour of the proposed changes. No changes have been made to the policy which was consulted on, other than amending minor typographical errors.
- 4.3 Before the revised "Statement of Gambling Policy", comes into effect the local authority is required to publish the Statement of policy on the Council's website, and make it available for inspection at one or more public libraries for a period of at least 4 weeks before the date on which it will come into effect. The authority must also publish a notice of its intention to publish a statement no later than the first day on which the statement is published. The notice must:
- a) Specify the date on which the statement is to be published
 - b) Specify the date on which the statement will come into effect
 - c) Specify the internet address where the statement will be published and the address of the premises at which it may be inspected, and
 - d) Be published on the authority's website and in or on one or more of the following places:
 - A local newspaper circulating in the area covered by the statement
 - A local newsletter, circular or similar document circulating in the area covered by the statement
 - A public notice board on or near the principal office of the authority's public notice board on the premises of public libraries in the area covered by the statement.

4.4 The timetable is as follows:

- Licensing Committee 24 November 2016
- Full Council 15 December 2016
- Advertised and published during December 2016
- January 2017 Revised Statement comes into effect

5. FINANCIAL & OTHER IMPLICATIONS:

Financial Implications:

5.1 There are no financial implications arising from the production of this statement, as licensing fees are set at a level that will be cost neutral to the licensing authority.

Finance Officer Consulted: Michael Bentley

Date: 18/10/16

Legal Implications:

5.2 Local authority responsibilities include: upholding licensing objectives, publishing a three year licensing policy, determining applications for premises licences and regulating members clubs – club gaming and machine permits. The Licensing Committee established under section 6 of the Licensing Act 2003 has authority to exercise functions under the Gambling Act 2005 with the exception of: a resolution not to issue casino licences, the three year licensing policy (full council) and setting fees.

Lawyer Consulted: Rebecca Sidell

Date: 19/10/16

Equalities Implications:

5.3 Protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling is one of the licensing objectives. The Act does not seek to prohibit particular groups of adults from gambling in the same way that it prohibits children. "Vulnerable persons" will not be defined but for regulatory purposes the assumption is 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 a mental impairment, alcohol or drugs. Operators should encourage where appropriate, strategies for self help and provide information on organisations where advice and help can be sought.

With limited exceptions, the intention of the Gambling Act is that children and young persons should not be permitted to gamble and should be prevented from entering those gambling premises which are adult-only environments.

Sustainability Implications:

5.4 None.

Crime & Disorder Implications:

5.5 Gambling Commission inspectors have the main enforcement/compliance role. The police and licensing authority officers have powers of entry and inspection.

Risk and Opportunity Management Implications:

5.6 Gambling licensing objectives are:

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

Corporate/Citywide Implications:

5.7 Licensing authorities licence all gambling premises in the city: casinos, bingo, betting, tracks, adult gaming centres, family entertainment centres as well as administering notices and granting gaming permits.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Appendices:

- 1. Summary of consultation responses
- 2. Consultation responses received via letter, email and the council's consultation portal.
- 3. Proposed statement of Gambling policy

Documents in Members' Rooms

None

Background Documents

None

Summary of responses

Gambling Policy Consultation 2016

- Total of 8 responses were received, 3 from local residents, 1 from Head of Children's safeguarding BHCC, 1 from ESFRS and 3 from business/trade organisations.
- Responses from residents- 2 were supportive of the policy, although 1 suggested an exec summary at front of policy. 1 response didn't comment on policy but wanted large gambling chains to be removed from the City.
- Responses from Head of Children's safeguarding and ESFRS commented only on typographical errors but no comments were made regarding the policy per se.
- Of the three responses from business, Corals were largely supportive of the policy but stated that a bespoke template for risk assessments would be difficult to implement but have agreed a form with Westminster which would capture the information we require. They also commented that they undertake test purchases via Serve Legal, a third party organisation again done in conjunction with LB Newham, their PA for age restricted sales.
- **Luxury Leisure comment that:**
- the policy should include a statement that the Authority is subject to and will comply with the Regulator's Code.
- They do not agree that it is appropriate to ask licensed operators to design their premises so as not to attract passers by (Para 12.8)
- Para 12.11 conflicts with Para 12.5 and fails to consider that there are gambling activities children can participate in and there is no law preventing children from being in close proximity to gambling. See also para 13.9 which may need to be revised in relation to residential areas.
- Para 13.6 should only refer to whether a proposed arrangement **would** be prohibited not whether it **should** be prohibited
- There is no guidance on how to use the Local Area Profile nor does it contain information on specific ethnic populations nor much detail about vulnerable groups. The requirement to consider other gambling premises in the LRA leans towards a requirement to consider demand when this is not relevant. The LAP is difficult to understand with lots of acronyms and little definition. Para 13.3
- Para 13.5 final bullet should it read gaming machines rather than gambling

- Para 13.25 contains a number of inappropriate potential conditions that might be sought by the council which are covered by the LCCP.
- It is inappropriate to require children to be accompanied by an adult
- Some paragraphs (14.2 and 15.5) set out 'appropriate measures' which are already mandatory conditions and therefore do not need to be included
- There appear to be some types of premises which have no additional measures outlined unlike others (para 16.1)
- Para 17.5 incorrectly mentions B2 gaming machines in Bingo premises when it should state betting premises
- Policy makes several references to Codes of Practice when the only relevant ones are set out in the LCCP
- Para 21.4 should be removed pending outcome of the Commissions consultation
- The policy does not recognise the use by operators of 3rd party test purchasing and should make it clear that the steps listed in para 31.3 are not mandatory
- **Gosschalks Solicitors on behalf of the Association of British Bookmakers commented that:**
- They recognise the importance of gambling policy statement in focussing on the local environment and welcomes the informed approach this will enable operators to take.
- Whilst it is important that the gambling policy statement fully reflects the local area, they are keen that statutory requirements on operators and the local authority are clear.
- Recognition should be given for the work they had done with the LGA regarding the betting partnership framework and the development of primary authority relationships.
- They recognise the importance of local area risk assessments but feel that a bespoke template as recommended in the guidance is not practical for national operators and that to impose a prescribed form would go against the principles of better regulation.
- Any changes in the licensing regime at a local level are implemented in a proportionate manner for example not asking for reviews of local risk assessments with unnecessary frequency when the LCCP states that they should only be redone when there is a significant local or premises change
- Additional conditions should only be imposed in exceptional circumstances when there are clear reasons for doing so and are evidence based
- Local area profile should be included in the body of the policy
- Heading in Part B is amended as currently it more clearly reflects the Licensing act 2003 not the Gambling Act 2005
- Para 13.13 needs to be amended to remove matters that do not and cannot pose risks to the licencing objectives eg ethnicity, areas of high unemployment etc

- The ABB welcomes the acknowledgement in para 13.21 that mandatory and default conditions and LCCP would usually negate the need for local authorities to impose additional conditions but would welcome clarification in the policy that additional conditions would only be imposed where there is evidence of a risk to the licensing objectives that are not met by mandatory and default conditions
- After para 18.2 the statement of licensing principles would be assisted if it were made clear that the licensing authority has the power to limit the number of betting machines but not the number of gaming machines.

Appendix2 – Consultation responses via letter, email and consultation portal
 Responders R1-R3 Trade

From:	Response	<i>whether accommodated or reasons not</i>
<p>Gosschalks Solicitors acting for the Association of British Bookmakers (ABB)</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Support for current policy</p>

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

	<p>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.</p> <p>Local area risk assessments</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Included in the policy</p>
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	<p>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.</p> <p>Local Area Profiles – Need for an evidence based approach</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Concerns around increases in the regulatory burden on operators</p>	
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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

Support for current policy

licensing process both for operators and local authorities.

Specific Policy Comments

The ABB welcomes your light touch approach to the draft gambling policy and in particular, the acknowledgement that as far as betting offices are concerned, there is no evidence that betting offices have historically required door supervision and that there is no evidence that betting machines give rise to any concerns.

The ABB also welcomes the acknowledgement within paragraph 4.2 that many betting offices are already located near schools. Operators already have policies and procedures to ensure that those under 18 cannot bet or indeed enter the premises and all staff are trained in this regard.

As far as paragraph 2.17 is concerned, the policy would benefit from slight expansion to acknowledge that whilst the authority may limit the number of betting machines when there is evidence to do so, it cannot limit the number of gaming machines.

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

	<p>the vulnerable.</p> <p>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.</p>	
Elizabeth Speed for Luxury Leisure	<p>On behalf of Luxury Leisure, I make the following comments in response to the above consultation draft (the "Draft"):-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="524 692 1695 1166">1. As the Authority will appreciate, in matters of regulation under the Gambling Act 2005, it is subject to the Regulators' Code. That code imposes a number of obligations on the Authority, including one that it should carry out its activities in a way that supports those it regulates to comply and grow. Additionally, when designing and reviewing policies, the Authority must, among other things, understand and minimise the negative economic impact of its regulatory activities and regulate and minimise the costs of compliance of those it regulates. Further, the Authority should take an evidence-based approach in determining priority risks and recognise the compliance record of those it regulates. We suggest the Draft be amended to include an express statement that the Authority recognises that it is subject to and will comply with the Regulators' code in relation to matters of gambling licensing and enforcement. <li data-bbox="524 1209 1695 1351">2. The Draft acknowledges the existence of mandatory and default conditions which apply to each premises licence, which as the Authority will appreciate, should not be duplicated by conditions attached by the Authority. The Authority will also appreciate that it is fundamental that each 	

	<p>application is dealt with on its own merits. However, reference is made at Paragraph 9 to an Appendix of a “pool of model conditions”, which we do not have and cannot find on the website. This conflicts with the principle of each application being dealt with on its merits and may conflict with or duplicate areas already covered by the LCCP or mandatory or default conditions. We cannot comment in detail as we have not seen them. We would however point out that section 169 of the 2005 Act does not suggest a pool of conditions should be referred to or adopted – it simply says that conditions may be attached.</p> <p>3. Finally, as the Authority appreciates, children can take part in some gambling. As such, it is not appropriate to say, as is proposed at Paragraph 2.10, that children should not be in close proximity to gambling - plainly they are permitted to be so in relation to gambling they are permitted to participate in.</p>	<p>Agreed: children can be allowed in family entertainment centres</p>
<p>Via Council’s consultation portal</p> <p>13/05/2016 Deb Austin (Head of Children’s Safeguarding)</p> <p>23/06/2016 Local resident</p>	<p>para 12.12; 13.25 & 22.4 - reference to CRB checks. This should be DBS Para 15.6 - reference to Independent Safeguarding Authority - not clear who/what this refers to?</p> <p>What Brighton needs is to get rid of the big gambling chains. They are ugly, poor service, lack atmosphere, unfriendly and not a nice night out. we need smaller private casinos with good restaurants and entertainment. A good night out. we</p>	

23/06/16 Local Resident	should encourage that! There needs to be a brief summary (one Page) with access to the full document for those who want to look at it.	
29/06/16 Local Resident	I agree with the gambling policy	

Gambling Policy (Statement of Principles) 2016 – 2018

Gambling Act 2005

Further copies of this document can be obtained from:

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Brighton
BN1 1JP

Tel: 01273 294429

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Web: <http://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/content/business-and-trade/licensing-and-gambling>

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Executive Summary

The Gambling Act 2005 obtained Royal Assent in 2005 and came into effect in 2007.

Under Section 349 of the Gambling Act 2005, the Licensing Authority is required to prepare a statement of principles that they propose to apply in exercising their functions under this Act. This process is to be repeated every three years from 31st January 2007.

The consultation process is laid out clearly in the Gambling Act 2005, the Gambling Act 2005 (Licensing Authority Policy Statement) (England and Wales) Regulations 2006 and the Guidance to Licensing Authorities issued by the Gambling Commission (www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk).

The purpose of the Statement of Licensing Policy is to set out the principles that the Council propose to apply when determining licences, permits and registrations under the Gambling Act 2005.

Any decision taken by the Council in regard to determination of licences, permits and registrations should aim to permit the use of premises for gambling in so far as it is reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives, which are:

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

The principles to be applied specifically to the determination of premises licence applications include definition of premises, location, duplication with other regulatory regimes, conditions, door supervision, layout of the premises and supervision of gaming facilities. The policy also specifically mentions adult gaming centres, family entertainment centres, casinos, bingo premises, betting premises, tracks and travelling fairs.

The Council has the ability to issue permits for prize gaming and unlicensed family entertainment centres. The Council is able to specify the information it requires as part of the application process which will aid determination and this information is described in this Policy.

Club gaming and club machine permits are also issued by the Council. The process for this is described, along with other processes specified in the legislation for example temporary use notices, occasional use notices and small society lotteries.

Enforcement of the legislation is a requirement of the Act that is undertaken by the Council in conjunction with the Gambling Commission. The policy describes the Council's enforcement principles and the principles underpinning the right of review.

The policy has three appendices, describing the stakes and prizes which determine the category of a gaming machine, a glossary of terms and exempt gaming in pubs and clubs.

1. The licensing objectives

- 1.1. Under the Gambling Act 2005 (the Act) Brighton and Hove Council is the licensing authority responsible for licensing premises for gambling activities as well as granting various other gambling permits. In this document, unless otherwise stated, any references to the Council are to the Brighton and Hove Licensing Authority.
- 1.2. The Council will carry out its functions under the Act with a view to aiming to permit the use of premises for gambling in so far as it is reasonably consistent with the three licensing objectives set out at Section 1 of the Act. The licensing objectives are:
- preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime;
 - ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way;
 - protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling.
- 1.1. More information can be found about how the Council will achieve this in Part B and Part C of this document.
- 1.2. The Council will follow any regulations and statutory guidance issued in accordance with the Act and will have regard to any codes of practice issued by the national gambling regulator, the Gambling Commission.
- 1.3. The Council is aware that in making decisions about premises licences, it should aim to permit the use of premises for gambling in so far as it thinks it is:
- in accordance with any relevant code of practice issued by the Gambling Commission
 - in accordance with any relevant guidance issued by the Gambling Commission
 - reasonable consistent with the licensing objectives, and
 - in accordance with this document.
- 1.4. The Gambling Commission's Licence Conditions and Code of Practice (LCCP) require gambling premises to undertake a risk assessment taking into consideration local information. Specific information about localities is provided in this policy at Part C.

2. Brighton & Hove

2.1. Local features

The population of Brighton & Hove is approximately 275,000, but this number increases significantly in the summer months with the influx of tourists. The local visitor economy is characterised by three sectors: conferences, leisure and English language education. The city receives 10 million tourism day trips and 1.4 million staying visitors per year. 27% of staying visitors originate from overseas. Tourism generates £829m of direct income for local businesses and supports 21,682 jobs. 18% of the total Brighton & Hove labour force is employed in jobs supported by tourism expenditure.

Brighton Marina is one of the largest in Europe, and the City is a major centre for heritage and culture, hosting the largest annual international arts festival in England every May. There are also two Universities, a City College and a large number of language schools, which together make the City very popular with students from many parts of the world. Thirty five percent of the population is aged 20-39, which is much higher than the national average. This is quite different from the large retirement age population associated with many coastal cities and reflects the City's reputation among young people as an attractive place to live.

2.2. Culture and Tourism

Licensing policy supports entrepreneurial activity, promoting the City's businesses, supporting growth of the creative industries sector, extending the business improvement district. The cultural and tourism offer in Brighton & Hove is crucial to the ongoing economic success of the City; it brings both money and jobs. This range of work also provides solutions to some of the problems of inequality in the City. VisitBrighton, the Council's tourism unit, has developed and implemented a full brand strategy and guidelines for the City's tourism offering.

The City of Brighton & Hove already provides many gambling facilities. There are two racetracks, Brighton Racecourse on Whitehawk Down which has been a site of organised public racing since the late eighteenth century and Coral Greyhound Racing Stadium in Hove. Brighton and Hove were two of the 53 permitted areas in Great Britain with four casinos under the 1968 Act. There are numerous bingo and betting premises. As a seaside resort, there is a history of amusement arcades, known as family entertainment centres, and adult gaming centres.

3. The Purpose of the Gambling Act 2005 – Statement of Licensing Policy

3.1. Licensing authorities are required by the Gambling Act 2005 to publish a statement of the principles which they propose when exercising their functions under the Act. This document fulfils this requirement. Such statement must be published at least every three years. The statement can also be reviewed from "time to time" and any amendments must be consulted upon. The statement must then be re-published.

3.2. Consultation was undertaken with the following:-

- the chief officer of police for the authority's area; and HM Revenue & Customs;
- persons representing the interests of persons carrying on gambling businesses in the authority's area – including existing casino operators, the British Casino Association, betting shops and the Association of British Bookmakers, bingo premises, operators of amusement facilities in the area, the Racecourse Association, Brighton Business Forum;
- persons who represent the interests of persons who are likely to be affected by the Act, including faith groups, local residents and tenants associations, voluntary and community organisations working with children and young people, operators of small lotteries, organisations working with people who are problem gamblers, medical practices, and advocacy organisations such as Citizens Advice Bureau, The Money Advice Trust and National Debtline, GamCare, Members and trade unions, and others via the Council's consultation portal.

3.3. The consultation took place between 4th April and 3rd July 2016 and followed the Council's Officer's Code of Practice on Consultation. The consultation elicited 8 responses which are

available on request. The policy was approved at a meeting of the Full Council on xxxxx.

4. The licensing framework

- 4.1. The Gambling Act 2005 brought about changes to the way that gambling is administered in the United Kingdom. The Gambling Commission is the national gambling regulator and has a lead role in working with central government and local authorities to regulate gambling activity.
- 4.2. The Gambling Commission issues operators' licences and personal licences. Any operator wishing to provide gambling at a certain premises must have applied for the requisite personal licence and operator licence before they can approach the Council for a premises licence. In this way the Gambling Commission is able to screen applicants and organisations to ensure they have the correct credentials to operate gambling premises. The Council's role is to ensure premises are suitable for providing gambling in line with the three licensing objectives and any codes of practice issued by the Gambling Commission. The Council also issues various permits and notices to regulate smaller scale and or ad hoc gambling in various other locations such as pubs, clubs and hotels.
- 4.3. The Council does not licence large society lotteries or remote gambling through websites. These areas fall to the Gambling Commission. The National Lottery is not licensed by the Gambling Act 2005 and is regulated by the Gambling Commission under the National Lottery Act 1993.

5. Declaration

- 5.1. This statement of licensing policy will not override the right of any person to make an application, make representations about an application, or apply for a review of a licence, as each will be considered on its own merits and according to the statutory requirements of the Gambling Act 2005.
- 5.2. In producing this document, the Council declares that it has had regard to the licensing objectives of the Gambling Act 2005, the guidance issued by the Gambling Commission, and any responses from those consulted on the policy statement.

6. Responsible Authorities

- 6.1. The Act empowers certain agencies to act as responsible authorities so that they can employ their particular area of expertise to help promote the licensing objectives. Responsible authorities are able to make representations about licence applications, or apply for a review of an existing licence. Responsible authorities will also offer advice and guidance to applicants.
- 6.2. The Council is required by regulations to state the principles it will apply to designate, in writing, a body which is competent to advise the authority about the protection of children from harm. The principles are:
 - The need for the body to be responsible for an area covering the whole of the licensing authority's area;
 - The need for the body to be answerable to democratically elected persons, rather than any particular vested interest group etc.

- 6.3. In accordance with the regulations, the Council designates the Local Safeguarding Children Board for this purpose. The Local Safeguarding Children Board has specific Safeguarding & Child Protection procedures which can be found at <https://sussexchildprotection.procedures.org.uk/>. Applicants may find these procedures useful as a point of reference, a guide for good practice and the mechanism by which to make a referral to Children’s social work, when producing their own policies and procedures in relation to the objective of protection of children and vulnerable people.
- 6.4. The contact details of all the responsible authorities under s157 of the Gambling Act 2005 are available on the Council’s website within the Gambling Policy at page 39.

7. Interested Parties

- 7.1. Interested parties are certain types of people or organisations that have the right to make representations about licence applications, or apply for a review of an existing licence. These parties are defined in the Gambling Act 2005 as follows:

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

- a) lives sufficiently close to the premises to be likely to be affected by the authorised activities;
- b) has business interests that might be affected by the authorised activities; or
- c) represents persons who satisfy paragraph (a) or (b).”

- 7.2 The Council is required by regulations to state the principles it will apply to determine whether a person is an interested party. The principles are:

- Each case will be decided upon its merits. The Council will not apply a rigid rule to its decision making. It will consider the examples of considerations provided in the Gambling Commission’s guidance to local authorities.
- Within this framework, the Council will accept representations made on behalf of residents and tenants’ associations
- In order to determine if an interested party lives or has business interests sufficiently close to the premises to be likely to be affected by the gambling activities, the Council will consider factors such as the size of the premises and the nature of the activities taking place.

8 Exchange of Information

- 8.1 Licensing authorities are required to include in their policy statement, the principles to be applied by the authority with regards to the exchange of information between it and the Gambling Commission, as well as other persons listed in Schedule 6 to the Act.
- 8.2 The principle that the Council applies is that it will act in accordance with the provisions of the Gambling Act 2005 in its exchange of information, which includes the provision that the Data Protection Act 1998 will not be contravened. The Council will also have regard to any

guidance issued by the Gambling Commission to local authorities on this matter, as well as any relevant regulations issued by the Secretary of State under the powers provided in the Gambling Act 2005.

8.3 Please note: *names and addresses of those making representations will usually be disclosed to applicants.*

8.4 The gambling authority shall secure the proper integration of this policy with local crime prevention, planning, tourism and cultural strategies by:-

- liaising and consulting with the Sussex Police, HM Revenue & Customs and the Community Safety Strategy representatives, and following the guidance in community safety and crime and disorder strategy;
- liaising and consulting with the planning authority;
- liaising and consulting with tourism, stakeholder groups, business groups such as the business forums and the economic development functions for the Council;
- having regard to any future documents issued relating to the Private Security Industry Act 2001, for example liaison or information sharing protocols.

9 Licensing authority functions

9.1 Licensing authorities are responsible under the Act for:

- licensing premises where gambling activities are to take place by issuing premises licences
- issuing provisional statements
- regulating members' clubs and miners' welfare institutes who wish to undertake certain gaming activities via issuing Club Gaming Permits and/or Club Machine Permits
- issuing Club Machine Permits to commercial clubs
- granting permits for the use of certain lower stake gaming machines at Unlicensed Family Entertainment Centres
- receiving notifications from alcohol licensed premises (under the Licensing Act 2003) of the use of two or less gaming machines
- granting Licensed Premises Gaming Machine Permits for premises licensed to sell/supply alcohol for consumption on the licensed premises under the Licensing Act 2003, where more than two machines are required
- registering small society lotteries below prescribed thresholds
- issuing Prize Gaming Permits
- receiving and endorsing Temporary Use Notices
- receiving Occasional Use Notices (for tracks)
- providing information to the Gambling Commission regarding details of licences issued (see section above on "Exchange of information")
- maintaining registers of the permits and licences that are issued under these functions.

9.2 Family Entertainment Centres –

Applicants for permits for family entertainment centres will be required to submit enhanced DBS (Disclosure and Barring Service) certificate and declaration from an applicant that he or she has not been convicted of a relevant offence.

9.3 The functions of the Licensing Authority under the Act may be carried out by the Licensing Committee, but a Sub-Committee or by one or more officers acting under delegated authority. Delegated powers shall be in accordance with the table below.

Matter to be dealt with	Full Council	Sub-Committee	Officers
Three year licensing policy	X		
Policy not to permit casinos	X		X
Fee setting (when appropriate)		X	
Application for premises licence		If a representation made	If no representation made
Application for a variation to a licence		If a representation made	If no representation made
Application for a transfer of a licence		If a representation made	If no representation made
Application for provisional statement		If a representation made	If no representation made
Review of a premises licence		X	
Application for club gaming/club machine permits		If a representation made	If no representation made
Cancellation of club gaming/club machine permits		X	
Applications for other permits			X
Cancellation of licensed premises gaming machine permits			X
Consideration of temporary use notice			X
Decision to give a counter notice to a temporary use notice		X	

9.4 At the time of adopting this Policy, the Licensing Authority was responsible for the following number of premises licences and permits:

Number of Gambling Authorisations – Current Figures (November 2016)	
Betting Premises Licences	39
Bingo Premises Licences	1
Adult Gaming Centre Premises Licences	12
Family Entertainment Centre Premises Licences	2
Family Entertainment Centre Permits	4
Alcohol licensed premises providing two or less gaming machines	163
Alcohol licences premises providing three or more gaming machines	25
Club Gaming Permits	3
Club Machine Permits	7
Casinos	4
Betting Track	2

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

- 10.1 Applicants for premises licences will have to hold an operating licence from the Gambling Commission before the premises licence can be issued. The licensing authority will not need to investigate the suitability of an applicant since the Commission will have already done so for both operating and personal licences.
- 10.2 If, during the course of considering a premises licence application, or at any other time, the licensing authority receives information that causes it to question the suitability of the applicant to hold an operating licence, these concerns should be brought to the attention of the Commission without delay.
- 10.3 Licensing authorities will need to consider the location of premises in the context of this objective. If an application for a licence or permit is received in relation to premises that are in an area noted for particular problems, e.g. organised crime, the authority should think about what controls might be appropriate to prevent those premises becoming a source of crime. These might include conditions being put on the licence. Section 169 of the Act allows the authority to impose conditions to prevent disorder.
- 10.4 Consideration may be given to imposition of conditions concerning:
- Security and door supervision – guarding premises against unauthorised access or occupation, or against outbreaks of disorder or against damage may only be undertaken by Security Industry Authority licensed personnel.
 - As set by regulation.
- 10.5 There is no evidence that the operation of betting offices has required door supervisors for the protection of the public. The authority will make a door supervision requirement only if there is clear evidence from the history of trading at the premises, that the premises cannot be adequately supervised from the counter and that door supervision is both necessary and proportionate.

11 Ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way

- 11.1 Generally, the Commission would not expect licensing authorities to become concerned with ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way as this will be a matter dealt with under the operating licence or personal licence.
- 11.2 In relation to the licensing of tracks, the licensing authority's role will be different from other premises in that track operators will not necessarily have an operating licence. In those circumstances, the premises licence may need to contain conditions to ensure that the environment in which betting takes place is suitable. Off-course operators with on-course facilities may be required to hold a separate betting premises licence for this area, but this will not be a mandatory requirement and will be at the discretion of the racecourse and the betting operator.

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

12.1 The Act provides the following definition for child and young adult in Section 45:

Meaning of “child” and “young person”

(1) In this Act “child” means an individual who is less than 16 years old.

(2) In this Act “young person” means an individual who is not a child but who is less than 18 years old.

For the purpose of this section, protection of children will encompass both child and young person as defined by the Act.

12.2 The Council will pay particular attention to any codes of practice which the Gambling Commission issues as regards this licensing objective in relation to specific premises such as casinos.

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

12.4 In the case of premises licences, the Council is aware of the extensive requirements set out for operators in the Gambling Commission’s Code of Practice. In this document, the Gambling Commission clearly describe the policies and procedures that operators should put in place regarding:

- Combating problem gambling
- Access to gambling by children and young persons
- Information on how to gamble responsibly and help for problem gamblers
- Customer interaction
- Self exclusion
- Employment of children and young persons

12.5 All applicants should familiarise themselves with the operator licence conditions and codes of practice relating to this objective, and determine if these policies and procedures are appropriate in their circumstances. The Council will communicate any concerns to the Gambling Commission about any absence of this required information.

12.6 Applicants may also like to make reference to the Council’s Professional Standards, Safeguarding and Quality Monitoring Team document entitled “[Sussex Safeguarding Adults Policy and Procedures](http://sussexsafeguardingadults.procedures.org.uk/)” which provides extensive guidance on identifying vulnerable people and what can be done to reduce risk for this group. This document can be accessed via <http://sussexsafeguardingadults.procedures.org.uk/>.

12.7 The Act does not seek to prohibit particular groups of adults from gambling in the same way that it prohibits children. The Gambling Commission, in its Guidance to Local Authorities, does not seek to offer a definition for the term “vulnerable people” but will, for regulatory purposes, assume that this group includes people:

“who gamble more than they want to, people who gamble beyond their means, elderly

persons, and people who may not be able to make informed or balanced decisions about gambling due to a mental impairment, or because of the influence of alcohol or drugs”.

Operators should make information publicly available via leaflets, etc about organisations that can provide advice and support, both in relation to gambling itself and to debt, e.g. GamCare, Gamblers Anonymous, Gordon House Association, National Debtline, local Citizens Advice Bureaux and independent advice agencies.

12.8 Applicants should consider the following proposed measures for protecting and supporting vulnerable persons, for example:

- leaflets offering assistance to problem gamblers should be available on gambling premises in a location that is both prominent and discreet, such as toilets;
- training for staff members which focuses on building an employee’s ability to maintain a sense of awareness of how much (e.g. how long) customers are gambling, as part of measures to detect persons who may be vulnerable.
- trained personnel for the purpose of identifying and providing support to vulnerable persons
- self exclusion schemes
- operators should demonstrate their understanding of best practice issued by organisations that represent the interests of vulnerable people
- posters with GamCare Helpline and website in prominent locations
- windows, entrances and advertisements to be positioned or designed not to entice passers-by.

12.9 It should be noted that some of these measures form part of the mandatory conditions placed on premises licences.

12.10 The Council may consider any of the above or similar measures as licence conditions should these not be adequately addressed by any mandatory conditions, default conditions or proposed by the applicant.

12.11 With limited exceptions, the intention of the Gambling Act is that children and young persons should not be permitted to gamble and should be prevented from entering those gambling premises that are adult-only environments. Children must be protected from being “harmed or exploited by gambling” which in practice means preventing them from taking part in, or being in close proximity to, gambling and for there to be restrictions on advertising so that gambling products are not aimed at children or advertised in such a way that makes them particularly attractive to children.

12.12 Specific measures to prevent this may include:-

- Supervision of entrances
- Segregation of gambling from areas frequented by children
- Supervision of gaming machines in non-adult gambling specific premises
- Gaming machines in betting shops should not be visible from outside the premises
- Enhanced DBS (Disclosure and Barring Service) checks may be required for all applicants in relation to Family Entertainment Centres and declaration from an applicant that he or she has not been convicted of a relevant offence.

These considerations will be particularly relevant on tracks (where children will be permitted in the betting areas on race-days).

- 12.13 Consideration must be given, in relation to particular premises, whether any special considerations apply in relation to the protection of vulnerable persons. Any such considerations will need to be balanced against the authority's objective to aim to permit the use of premises for gambling.
- 12.14 The licensing authority recognises Brighton & Hove Children's Services as being competent to advise on matters relating to the protection of children from harm. Applicants shall copy their applications to: Head of Safeguarding, Brighton & Hove City Council, Children's Services, Moulsecoomb Hub North, Hodshrove Lane, Brighton, BN2 4SE in its capacity as the responsible authority.
- 12.15 Children are permitted to enter family entertainment centres and may play category D machines.

13 Premises Licences

- 13.1 The Council will issue premises licences to allow those premises to be used for certain types of gambling. For example premises licences will be issued to amusement arcades, bingo halls, bookmakers and casinos.
- 13.2 Premises licences are subject to the permissions/restrictions 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 other conditions, where it is believed to be necessary and proportionate.
- 13.3 Applicants should also be aware that the Gambling Commission has issued Codes of Practice for each interest area for which they must have regard. The Council will also have regard to these Codes of Practice.

Definition of “premises”

- 13.4 Premises is defined in the Act as “any place”. Different premises licences cannot apply in respect of a single premises at different times. However, it is possible for a single building to be subject to more than one premises licence, provided they are for different parts of the building and the different parts of the building can be reasonably regarded as being different premises. Whether different parts of a building can properly be regarded as being separate premises will always be a question of fact in the circumstances.
- 13.5 The Council will take 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 the Council will assess entrances and exits from parts of a building covered by one or more licences to satisfy itself that they are separate and identifiable so that the separation of different premises is not compromised and that people do not “drift” into a gambling area.
- 13.6 The Council will pay particular attention to applications where access to the licensed premises is through other premises (which themselves may be licensed or unlicensed). Issues that the Council will consider before granting such applications include whether children can gain access, compatibility of the two establishments; and the ability to comply with the requirements of the Act. In addition, an overriding consideration will be whether, taken as a whole, the co-location of the licensed premises with other facilities has the effect of creating an arrangement that otherwise would, or could, be prohibited under the Act.
- 13.7 An applicant cannot obtain a full premises licence until they have the right to occupy the premises to which the application relates.
- 13.8 The Council is aware that demand issues (eg. the likely demand or need for gambling facilities in an area) cannot be considered with regard to the location of premises but that considerations in terms of the licensing objectives can. The Council will pay particular attention to the protection of children and vulnerable persons from being harmed or

exploited by gambling, as well as issues of crime and disorder.

13.9 With regard to these objectives, it is the Council's policy, upon receipt of any relevant representations, to look at specific location issues, including:

- the possible impact a gambling premises may have on any premises that provide services to children or young people, i.e. a school, or vulnerable adult centres in the area;
- the possible impact a gambling premises may have on residential areas where there may be a high concentration of families with children;
- the size of the premises and the nature of the activities taking place;
- any levels of organised crime in the area.

13.10 In order for location to be considered, the Council will need to be satisfied that there is sufficient evidence that the particular location of the premises would be harmful to the licensing objectives.

Local Risk Assessment

13.11 From 6 April 2016, it is a requirement of the Gambling Commission's Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice (LCCP), under Section 10, for licensees to assess the local risks to the licensing objectives posed by the provision of gambling facilities at their premises and have policies, procedures and control measures to mitigate those risks. In making risk assessments, licensees must take into account relevant matters identified in this policy.

13.12 The LCCP goes on to say licensees must review (and update as necessary) their local risk assessments:

- to take account of significant changes in local circumstance, including those identified in this policy;
- when there are significant changes at a licensee's premises that may affect their mitigation of local risks;
- when applying for a variation of a premises licence; and
- in any case, undertake a local risk assessment when applying for a new premises licence.

13.13 The Council will expect the local risk assessment to consider as a minimum:

- whether the premises is in an area of deprivation;
- whether the premises is in an area subject to high levels of crime and/or disorder;
- the demographics of the area in relation to vulnerable groups;
- the location of services for children such as schools, playgrounds, toy shops, leisure centres and other areas where children will gather;
- significant presence of young children, both residents and visitors;
- high unemployment area;
- nearby homeless hostels;
- nearby gambling, alcohol, drug or mental health support facility;
- the area has a high number of rough sleepers/homeless people;
- the area has a specific ethnic population;

- pawn broker/pay day loan businesses in the vicinity;
- other gambling premises in the vicinity.

Information around these groups is available in the Local Area Profile (LAP) in section 13.18.

13.14 In any case, the local risk assessment should show how vulnerable people, including people with gambling dependencies, are protected.

13.15 Other matters that the assessment may include:

- The training of staff in brief intervention when customers show signs of excessive gambling, the ability of staff to offer brief intervention and how the manning of premises affects this.
- Details as to the location and coverage of working CCTV cameras, and how the system will be monitored.
- The layout of the premises so that staff have an unobstructed view of persons using the premises.
- The number of staff that will be available on the premises at any one time. If at any time that number is one, confirm the supervisory and monitoring arrangements when that person is absent from the licensed area or distracted from supervising the premises and observing those persons using the premises.
- Arrangements for monitoring and dealing with under age persons and vulnerable persons, which may include dedicated and trained personnel, leaflets, posters, self-exclusion schemes, window displays and advertisements not to entice passers-by, etc.
- The provision of signage and documents relating to games rules, gambling care providers and other relevant information be provided in both English and the other prominent first language for that locality.
- Where the application is for a betting premises licence, other than in respect of a track, the location and extent of any part of the premises which will be used to provide facilities for gambling in reliance on the licence.

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

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

Local Area Profile

13.18 Each locality has its own character and challenges. In order to assist applicants, where there is an issue in a local area which impacts on how the applicant should complete their risk assessment, the Council has published a local area profile. This profile, compiled in conjunction with the Public Health Intelligence Team, can be obtained from <http://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/content/business-and-trade/licensing-and-gambling>.

13.19 The local area profile should be given careful consideration when making an application. Applicants may be asked to attend a meeting with licensing officers to discuss the profiles, appropriate measures to mitigate risk in the area and how they might be relevant to their

application. The local area profile will be presented to any subsequent licensing sub-committee when they determine an application that has received representations.

- 13.20 The Council recognises that it cannot insist on applicants using the local area profile when completing their risk assessments. However, an applicant who decides to disregard the profile may face additional representations and the expense of a hearing as a result.

Conditions

- 13.21 The Council is aware that the Secretary of State has set mandatory conditions and default conditions and the Gambling Commission has set Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice which are necessary for the general good conduct of gambling premises, therefore it is unlikely that the Council will need to impose individual conditions imposing a more restricted regime in relation to matters that have already been dealt with.
- 13.22 Where there are specific risks or problems associated with a particular locality, or specific premises, or class of premises, the Council will attach individual conditions to address this.
- 13.23 Any conditions attached to a licence issued by the Council will be proportionate and will be:
- relevant to the need to make the proposed building suitable as a gambling facility
 - directly related to the premises and the type of licence applied for and/or related to the area where the premises is based
 - fairly and reasonably related to the scale, type and location of premises
 - consistent with the licensing objectives, and
 - reasonable in all other respects.
- 13.24 Decisions about individual conditions will be made on a case by case basis, although there will be a number of control measures the Council will consider using, such as supervision of entrances, supervision of adult gaming machines, appropriate signage for adult only areas, etc. There are specific comments made in this regard under each of the licence types in this policy. The Council will also expect the applicant to offer his/her own suggestions as to the way in which the licensing objectives can be met effectively.
- 13.25 Where certain measures are not already addressed by the mandatory/default conditions or by the applicant, the Council may consider licence conditions to cover issues such as:
- proof of age schemes
 - CCTV
 - supervision of entrances
 - supervision of machine areas
 - a reduction in the number of betting machines (betting premises)
 - the staffing of premises
 - physical separation of areas
 - location of entrance points
 - notices/signage
 - specific opening hours
 - a requirement that children must be accompanied by an adult
 - enhanced DBS checks of the applicant and/or staff

- support to persons with gambling addiction
- policies to address seasonal periods where children may more frequently attempt to gain access to premises and gamble such as pre and post school hours, and school holidays
- policies to address the problems associated with truant children who may attempt to gain access to premises and gamble
- any one or a combination of the measures as set out in this policy.

13.26 This list is not mandatory or exhaustive and is merely indicative of examples of certain measures which may satisfy the requirements of the licensing authority and the responsible authorities, depending on the nature and location of the premises and the gambling facilities to be provided.

13.27 There are conditions which the Council cannot attach to premises licences which are:

- any condition on the premises licence which makes it impossible for the applicant to comply with an operating licence condition;
- conditions relating to gaming machine categories, numbers, or method of operation;
- conditions which provide that membership of a club or body be required (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, winnings or prizes.

Door Supervision

13.28 The Council will consider whether there is a need for door supervision in terms of the licensing objectives of protection of children and vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling, and also in terms of preventing premises becoming a source of crime. It is noted, though, that the Gambling Act 2005 has amended the Private Security Industry Act 2001, and that the door supervisors at casinos or bingo premises are not required to be licensed by the Security Industry Authority. Where door supervisors are provided at these premises, the operator should ensure that any persons employed in this capacity are fit and proper to carry out such duties. Possible ways to achieve this could be to carry out a DBS (Disclosure and Barring Service) check on potential staff and for such personnel to have attended industry recognised training.

14 Adult Gaming Centres

14.1 Under the Act a premises holding an adult gaming centre licence will be able to make category B, C and D gaming machines available and no one under 18 will be permitted to enter such premises (see Appendix 2).

14.2 As no one under the age of 18 is permitted to enter an Adult Gaming Centre, the 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 consider their own measures to meet the Licensing Objectives and comply with all mandatory conditions and Gambling Commission Codes of Practice. However, the appropriate measure may cover issues such as:

- CCTV

- Minimum staffing levels
- Induction training for new staff and refresher training for existing staff
- Refusals register
- Proof of age schemes (e.g. Think 21)
- Third party test purchasing
- Location of entry to premises
- Infra Red Beam positioned across the entrance to the premises.

The list, however, is not mandatory, nor exhaustive and applicants are recommended to consider this Licensing Objective very carefully when applying for an Adult Gaming Centre Premises Licence.

Where the Adult Gaming Centre is situated in a complex, the Licensing Authority will pay particular attention to the location of entry so as to minimise opportunities for children gaining access. In particular, the Licensing Authority will not look favourably on situations where child orientated machines or facilities are sited close to the entrance to an Adult Gaming Centre.

15 Licensing family entertainment centres (FECs)

- 15.1 Licensed family entertainment centres are those premises which usually provide a range of amusements such as computer games, penny pushers and may have a separate section set aside for adult only gaming machines with higher stakes and prizes.
- 15.2 Licensed family entertainment centres will be able to make available unlimited category C and D machines where there is clear segregation in place so children do not access the areas where the category C machines are located (see Appendix I).
- 15.3 Where category C or above machines are available in premises to which children are admitted then the Council will ensure that:
- All such machines are located in an area of the premises separate from the remainder of the premises by a physical barrier which is effective to prevent access other than through a designated entrance. For this purpose, a rope, floor markings or similar provision will not suffice and the Council may insist on a permanent barrier of at least 1 meter high.
 - Only adults are admitted to the area where the machines (category C) are located
 - Access to the area where the machines are located is supervised at all times
 - The area where the machines are located is arranged so that it can be observed by staff; and
 - At the entrance to, and inside any such area, there are prominently displayed notices indicating that access to the area is prohibited to persons under 18.
- 15.4 The Council 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.
- 15.5 Children and young persons may enter Licensed FECs but are not permitted to play Category C machines. The Licensing Authority will expect the applicant to ensure that there will be sufficient measures to prevent under 18 year olds having access to the adult

only gaming machine areas. The Licensing Authority will expect applicants to meet the Licensing Objectives and comply with all mandatory conditions and Codes of Practice issued by the Gambling Commission. However, appropriate measures may cover issues such as:

- CCTV, specifically sited where the adult machines are likely to be situated
- Controlled supervision of entrance and machine areas
- Physical segregation of machines and areas
- Provision of information leaflets/helpline numbers of organisations such as GamCare
- Minimum staffing levels
- Induction training for new staff and refresher training for existing staff
- Refusals register
- Proof of age schemes (e.g. Think 21)
- Third party test purchasing
- Location of entry to premises
- Infra Red Beam positioned across the entrance to the premises.

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

With regard to vulnerable persons, the Licensing Authority will consider measures such as the use of self barring schemes, provision of information leaflets / helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare as appropriate.

- 15.6 Due to the nature of these premises, which are attractive to children, applicants who employ staff to supervise the premises should consult with the Council's Performance and Safeguarding team within Children's Services to determine if their staff need to be DBS checked.

16 Casinos

- 16.1 There are four current casino licences in Brighton & Hove, three of which are currently operating, Mint Casino in Preston Street, Grosvenor Seafront Casino in Grand Junction Road and Rendezvous Casino in the Marina which were licensed under the Gaming Act 1968, and which have been subsequently converted into Gambling Act 2005 Converted Casino Premises Licences. What was the Grosvenor, Fourth Avenue, Hove, Casino licence is current but they are not operating.
- 16.2 Statement regarding casino resolution – The licensing authority has taken a decision to pass a resolution not to issue new casino licences in Brighton & Hove.

17 Bingo Premises

- 17.1 There is no official definition for bingo in the Gambling Act 2005, however, from a licensing point of view there is a category of premises licence specifically for bingo premises which is used by traditional commercial bingo halls for both cash and prize bingo. In addition, this premises licence will authorise the provision of a limited number of gaming machines in line with the provisions of the Act (see Appendix I).
- 17.2 The Council is aware that it is important that if children are allowed to enter premises licensed for bingo, they do not participate in gambling, other than on category D machines. Where category C or above machines are available in premises to which children are

admitted, then the Council will ensure that:

- All such machines are located in an area of the premises separated from the remainder of the premises by a physical barrier which is effective to prevent access other than through a designated entrance. For this purpose, a rope, floor markings or similar provision will not suffice and the Council may insist on a permanent barrier of at least one meter high
- Only adults are admitted to the area where the machines are located
- Access to the area where the machines are located is supervised at all times
- The area where the machines are located is arranged so that it can be observed by staff
- At the entrance to, and inside any such area, there are prominently displayed notices indicating that access to the area is prohibited to persons under 18
- Children will not be admitted to bingo premises unless accompanied by an adult.

17.3 The Gambling Commission has provided Guidance for Licensing Authorities and Licence Conditions and Code of Practice which are applied to Operators' Licences. The Council will take this into consideration when determining licence applications for bingo premises.

17.4 Where certain measures are not already addressed by the mandatory/default conditions, the Gambling Commission Code of Practice or the applicant, the Council may consider licence conditions to address such issues.

17.5 The Gambling Commission has issued Codes of Practice relating to Bingo premises and the Licensing Authority expects all applicants to comply with these codes. The Licensing Authority will not look favourably upon an application where an applicant seeks a Bingo Premises Licence with the sole intention of placing Category B2 Gaming Machines only in the premises with no provision for facilities for bingo, as this is not considered to be in the spirit of the Act. This is referred to in more detail in the Gaming Machines section of this Policy Statement. Applicants and premises licence holders are reminded of the Gambling Commission's operator licence conditions requiring that bingo is provided as the primary activity in any premises that hold or apply for bingo premises licence.

17.6 Where bingo is permitted in alcohol-licensed premises, this must be low turnover bingo only and applicants are expected to comply with any Codes of Practice and advice issued by the Gambling Commission. High turnover bingo will require a Bingo Operating Licence. Definitions of low and high turnover bingo are available by contacting the Licensing Team or by referring to the Gambling Commission's website.

18 Betting Premises

18.1 The Licensing Authority is responsible for issuing and monitoring Premises Licences for all betting premises and children will not be permitted entry to a premises with a Betting Premises Licence. They may, however, be permitted entry to tracks and special rules will apply. In addition, the Licensing Authority recommends that an applicant for gaming machines in such premises, considers carefully the location of betting machines to ensure that they are not in sight of the entrance to the premises.

Betting Machines

18.2 While the Licensing Authority has discretion as to the number, nature and circumstances of use of betting machines, there is no evidence that such machines give rise to regulatory concerns. The Licensing Authority will consider limiting the number of machines only where there is clear evidence that such machines have been, or are likely to be, used in breach of the Licensing Objectives. Where there is such evidence, the Licensing Authority may consider, when reviewing the licence, the ability of staff to monitor the use of such machines from the counter. When considering whether or not to impose such a condition, the Licensing Authority will take into account the following:

- 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 or vulnerable persons.

18.3 The Licensing Authority will expect applicants to meet the Licensing Objectives and comply with all mandatory conditions and Codes of Practice issued by the Gambling Commission. In determining whether an application meets the aforementioned criteria, the Licensing Authority may give consideration as to whether appropriate measures are or will be in place to address the matters listed below:

- Minimum staffing levels
- Induction training for new staff and refresher training for existing staff
- Refusals register
- Proof of age schemes (e.g. Think 21)
- Provision of CCTV
- Entry control system
- Supervision of entrances / machine areas
- Self-barring schemes
- Provision of information leaflets / helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare

18.4 This list is not exhaustive and is merely indicative of example measures. The Licensing Authority will expect applicants to offer their own measures to meet the licensing objectives.

18.5 With regard to vulnerable persons, the Licensing Authority will consider measures such as the use of self-barring schemes, provision of information leaflets /helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare as appropriate measures.

19 Tracks

19.1 Tracks are sites (including racecourses and dog tracks) where races or other sporting events take place. The Licensing Authority recognise that tracks are different from other premises in that there may be more than one Premises Licence in effect, and that the track operator may not be required to hold an Operator's Licence as there may be several premises licence holders at the track who will need to hold their own operator licences.

As children and young persons will be permitted to enter track areas where facilities for betting are provided (e.g. dog racing and/or horse racing), the Licensing Authority will expect premises licence applicants to demonstrate suitable measures to ensure that children do not have access to adult only gaming facilities. The Licensing Authority will expect applicants to consider their own measures to meet the Licensing Objectives, however, appropriate measures may cover issues such as:

- Proof of Age schemes
- CCTV
- Door supervisors
- Supervision of entrances/exits/machine areas
- Physical separation of areas
- Notices / signage
- Specific opening hours
- Location of entry and gaming machines
- Provision of information leaflets/helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare.

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

19.2 Where appropriate, in order for the Licensing Authority to gain a proper understanding of what it is being asked to licence, applicants will be required to:

- Provide a detailed plan of the grounds, indicating where the betting is to take place and the location of the race track;
- In the case of dog tracks and horse racecourses, indicate the location of any fixed and mobile pool betting facilities operated by the Tote or track operator as well as any other proposed gambling facilities;
- Evidence measures taken to ensure the third Licensing Objective will be complied with;
- Indicate what arrangements are being proposed for the administration of the betting; the Gambling Commission and Licensing Authority recommend that betting takes place in areas reserved for, and identified as being for, that purpose;
- Define the areas of the track that will be used by on-course operators visiting the track on race days;
- Define any temporary structures erected on the track for providing facilities for betting;
- Define the location of any gaming machines (if any).

19.3 With regard to gaming machines on tracks, the Licensing Authority will consider carefully the location of any adult gaming machines at tracks to ensure that these machines are in areas from which children are excluded, though it is recognised that children and young persons are not prohibited from playing Category D machines on a track.

19.4 Betting and Gaming Machines on Tracks – The Licensing Authority recognises the potential space for such machines may be considerable, bringing with it significant problems in relation to the proliferation of such machines. It is the responsibility of the track operator to ensure compliance with the law in preventing children from using these machines. It is for this reason the Licensing Authority may consider restricting the number and location of

machines, however, each application will be considered on its own merit.

- 19.5 Self contained betting offices on Tracks – In general, the rules that apply to betting premises away from tracks will apply to self contained betting premises on tracks and the Licensing Authority will consider future guidance from the Gambling Commission about how such premises should be delineated, both to make it clear to the public that they are entering a “betting office” and to prevent the entry of children and young persons. Applicants are recommended to consider the Gambling Commission’s view that it would be preferable for all self-contained premises operated by off course betting operators on track to be the subjects of separate premises licences. This would ensure that there was clarity between the respective responsibilities of the track operator and the off course betting operator running a self-contained unit on the premises.
- 19.6 On advice from the Gambling Commission, the Licensing Authority may attach a condition to track premises licences requiring the track operator to ensure that the rules are prominently displayed in or near the betting areas, or that other measures are taken to ensure that they are made available to the public. For example, the rules could be printed in the race card or made available in leaflet form from the track office. The Licensing Authority would welcome other suitable methods.

20 Travelling Fairs

- 20.1 Travelling fairs have traditionally been able to provide various types of low stake gambling without the need for a licence or permit, provided that certain conditions are met, and this provision continues in similar fashion under the Act.
- 20.2 Travelling fairs have the right to provide an unlimited number of Category D gaming machines and/or equal chance prize gaming (without the need for a permit) as long as the gambling amounts to no more than an ancillary amusement at the fair (see Appendix I).
- 20.3 The Council will consider whether any fairs which take up the above entitlement fall within the statutory definition of a travelling fair.
- 20.4 The Council is aware that the 27 day statutory maximum for the land being used as a fair is per calendar year, 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. The Council will work with its neighbouring authorities to ensure that land which crosses the Council boundary is monitored so that the statutory limits are not exceeded.

21 Gaming Machines

- 21.1 Where the Licensing Authority is uncertain of whether or not a machine is a gaming machine as defined under the Act, it will seek the advice of the Gambling Commission.
- 21.2 Where the Licensing Authority has concerns about the manufacture, supply or repair of a gaming machine, it will bring this to the attention of the Gambling Commission.
- 21.3 The Licensing Authority will expect the holder of a Permit or Premises Licence to comply with the Codes of Practice issued by the Commission on the location of, and access to, Category D machines by children and young persons and their separation from Category C

and B machines where those are also located on the same premises.

- 21.4 The Licensing Authority seeks to discourage applications for Premises Licences for the sole purpose of obtaining the ancillary provision of additional gaming machines where the principal activity either does not take place or is minimal. The Licensing Authority believes that the Gambling Act 2005 intended to set restrictions on the number of gaming machines for certain premises and considers that the fact that the licence authorised the holder to provide facilities for betting or bingo means that the operator must provide those facilities to qualify for the ancillary entitlement to gaming machines. Whilst this has not yet been legally contested, the Licensing Authority fully supports this view. The Licensing Authority is aware that the Gambling Commission has amended its operator licence conditions to address the issue of the primary gambling activity.
- 21.5 Brighton & Hove have a long history of providing family type gaming machines, such as penny falls and cranes. Such machines are primarily aimed at children and family type gaming. We recognise that, on the whole, such machines provide a low risk in relation to the licensing objectives. However, as with all gaming machines, such machines must be operated in a fair and open manner and in line with the protection of children from harm licensing objective.
- 21.6 Any non-monetary prizes within such machines must comply with the maximum prize limits laid down in the regulations prescribing gaming machine categories and entitlements. If items such as toy mobile phones (or other similar novelty items) are offered as prizes, then this Authority will expect to see clear signage (displayed on or near the machine in question) indicating that such items are toys / novelty items.
- 21.7 This Authority will bring to the attention of specific machine operators any examples of prizes which it feels are inappropriate or require clarification to prospective machine users. In addition, where it is able to do so, this Authority will undertake appropriate compliance action when it feels that prizes within penny falls, cranes and other similar machines are outside the scope of the open and fair and protection of children licensing objectives.

Part D Permits, notices and lottery registrations

Permits /Temporary & Occasional Use Notice

Note for information: The Gambling Act 2005 introduced a range of permits for gambling. Permits are required when premises provide a gambling facility but either the stakes and prizes are very low or gambling is not the main function of the premises. The permits regulate gambling and the use of gaming machines in a specific premises. The Licensing Authority may only grant or reject an application for a permit and cannot impose or attach any conditions. There are different considerations to be taken into account when considering the different types of permit applications. Where a Permit is granted, the Licensing Authority will issue the Permit as soon as is reasonably practicable.

22 Unlicensed Family Entertainment Centre (uFEC) Gaming Machine Permits

- 22.1 The term “unlicensed family entertainment centre” is one defined in the Act and refers to a premises which provides category D gaming machines along with various other amusements such as computer games and penny pushers. The premises is “unlicensed” in that it does

not require a premises licence but does require a permit to be able to provide category D machines. It should not be confused with a “licensed family entertainment centre” which requires a premises licence because it contains both category C and D gaming machines.

- 22.2 The Licensing Authority must be satisfied that the premises will be used as an unlicensed Family Entertainment Centre and Sussex Police must be consulted on all applications.
- 22.3 When determining a permit, the Licensing Authority will have regard to the Gambling Commission’s Guidance to Licensing Authorities and although not required to, will have regard to the three Licensing Objectives.
- 22.4 As these premises particularly appeal to children and young persons, the Licensing Authority will give weight to child protection issues. An application for a permit may be granted only if the Licensing Authority is satisfied that the premises will be used as an unlicensed FEC, and the Licensing Authority will expect applicants to demonstrate:
- A full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes of the gambling, which is permissible in unlicensed FECs;
 - That staff are trained to have a full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes;
 - The applicant’s previous history and experience of running similar premises;
 - Applicants must produce a DBS check dated within one calendar month of the date of the application being submitted to the Licensing Authority. The Disclosure will reveal the existence and content of any criminal record (not spent under the terms of the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act) held in the name of the applicant.
- 22.5 Where an applicant provides evidence that he has an Operating Licence and has as a result undergone rigorous checks by the Gambling Commission, then a DBS check will not normally be required.
- 22.6 When considering any convictions revealed in an application, the Licensing Authority will consider the nature and relevance of the offence, how long ago the offence took place and any other factors that may be relevant. The application will be subject to the terms of the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act and “spent” convictions may not be referred to when considering the permit application. The application process will make specific reference to the Relevant Offences listed in Schedule 8 to the Gambling Act 2005.
- 22.7 Statement of Principles for Unlicensed Family Entertainment Centres – As these premises are open to children and young persons, the Licensing Authority will require additional information when an applicant applies for this Permit, as follows:
- A scaled plan of the premises indicating the location of Category D machines, Automated Teller Machines and any appropriate notices that are to be displayed;
 - The approximate number of Category D machines that will be provided;
 - Evidence that staff are trained to have a full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes that are permissible;
 - A basic DBS check dated within one calendar month of the date of the application being submitted to the Licensing Authority (unless the applicant holds a current Operators’ Licence issued by the Gambling Commission);
 - Evidence of staff training by way of a Premises Log Book which should be signed and dated by staff to prove that training has been undertaken and understood;
 - Training for staff as regards dealing with suspected truant school children on the premises;

- Policies and procedures in place to protect children from harm. Harm in this case 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 such as training, covering how staff would deal with unsupervised very young children being on the premises, or children causing perceived problems on or around the premises;
 - The amount of space around gaming machines to prevent jostling of players or intimidation;
 - Details of opening hours;
 - Approximate numbers of staff employed.
- 22.8 Where an applicant fails to comply with the above requirements, the Licensing Authority may refuse the application. Where there is a reason for such a refusal, the Licensing Authority will notify the applicant of its intention to refuse and the reasons for the refusal. The applicant will then have an opportunity to make representations orally, in writing, or both, and will have a right of appeal against any decision made.
- 22.9 With regard to renewal applications, the Licensing Authority may refuse an application for renewal of a permit only on the grounds that an authorised local authority officer has been refused access to the premises without reasonable excuse, or that renewal would not be reasonably consistent with the pursuit of the Licensing Objectives.
- 22.10 Where the Permit has been granted, the Licensing Authority will issue the permit as soon as is reasonably practicable, and in any event in line with the Regulations issued by the Secretary of State. The permit will then remain in effect for 10 years unless surrendered or lapsed.
- 22.11 The Licensing Authority recommends that applicants for unlicensed FEC Permits consider adopting BACTA's voluntary Code of Practice for Amusement with Prizes Machines in Family Entertainment Centres. This Code of Practice promotes awareness of social responsibility and acknowledges that proactive, specific and appropriate commitment will be given to educating children and young persons, thereby minimising the potential for harm.

23 Gaming Machine Permits in Premises Licensed for the Sale of Alcohol

- 23.1 With regard to gaming machines on premises that sell alcohol, the applicant is entitled to up to 2 gaming machines of Category C or D machines, subject to the applicant notifying the Licensing Authority, paying the prescribed fee and complying with any relevant Codes of Practice issued by the Gambling Commission.
- 23.2 The Licensing Authority may remove the automatic authorisation if:
- Provision of the machines is not reasonably consistent with the pursuit of the Licensing Objectives;
 - Provision of the machines is not compliant with the mandatory conditions relating to location and operation of machines;
 - Gaming has taken place on the premises that breaches a condition of Section 282 of the Gambling Act;
 - An offence under the Gambling Act has been committed on the premises; or
 - The premises are mainly used for gaming.

- 23.3 The Licensing Authority will expect the applicant to comply with any Codes of Practice issued by the Gambling Commission and consider such measures to ensure that the under 18s do not have access to the adult only gaming machines. The Licensing Authority recommends considering such measures as:
- The adult machines being sited close to the bar;
 - The adult machines being sited where staff can monitor them;
 - Appropriate notices and signage;
 - Provision of information leaflets/helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare.

23.4 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”. This Licensing Authority considers that “such matters” will be decided on a case by case basis, but generally there will be regard to the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from harm or being exploited by gambling, and will expect the applicant to satisfy the Authority that there will be sufficient measures to ensure that under 18 year olds do not have access to the adult only gaming machines. Measures which will satisfy the Authority that there will be no access may include the adult machines being in sight of the bar, or in the sight of staff who will monitor that the machines are not being used by those under 18. Notices and signage may also help. As regards the protection of vulnerable persons, applicants may wish to consider the provision of information leaflets/helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare.

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.

23.5 There is no statutory limit on the number of machines which may be applied for. However, it is the Licensing Authority’s policy that a licensing hearing must consider any application for three or more machines where Officers are of the opinion that the premises is not suitable for the number of machines applied for. It is important to note that the hearing is unlikely to grant a permit for more than six machines and even then six machines will normally only be granted to exceptionally large premises.

23.6 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 machines.

23.7 It is recognised that some alcohol-licensed premises may apply for a premises licence or an uFEC permit for their non-alcohol licensed areas. For the room in question to obtain a permit, its predominant use must be that of an amusement arcade. There must also be some form of acceptable delineation, which indicates that the alcohol area and family entertainment centre are two separate premises.

23.8 Gaming in alcohol-licensed premises – The Licensing Authority recognises that low level gaming may take place in alcohol-licensed premises. Exempt gaming being equal chance gaming that should be ancillary to the purposes of the premises. This gaming, however, is subject to statutory stakes and prize limits determined by the Secretary of State. A nominated gaming supervisor should therefore supervise gaming in alcohol-licensed premises, (i.e. the Designated Premises Supervisor (DPS)) and all gaming should comply

with Codes of Practice issued by the Gambling Commission. As there is likely to be limited regulatory scrutiny of gaming provided in these premises, the Licensing Authority expects the applicant to be aware of, and adopt, these Codes of Practice and to ensure that all gaming in such premises is suitably managed.

24 Prize Gaming Permits

24.1 Prize Gaming Permits must be obtained where a Casino or Bingo Operating Licence is not in effect. However, a casino is not entitled to provide bingo without a Prize Gaming Permit. As children and young persons may participate in equal chance prize gaming, and given that the premises will particularly appeal to children and young persons, the Licensing Authority has prepared a Statement of Principles that it proposes to apply in exercising its functions which specifies matters that the Licensing Authority propose to consider in determining the suitability of an applicant for a Prize Gaming Permit.

24.2 The Licensing Authority will require detailed information when an applicant applies for this Permit, as follows:

- A scaled plan of the premises indicating the location of the machines, other prize gaming facilities, etc., and any appropriate notices that are to be displayed;
- Evidence that applicants have a full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes that are permissible;
- Evidence that staff are trained to have a full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes that are permissible;
- A basic DBS check dated within one calendar month of the date of the application being submitted to the Licensing Authority (unless the applicant holds a current Operator's Licence issued by the Gambling Commission);
- Evidence of staff training by way of a Premises Log Book which should be signed and dated by staff to prove that training has been undertaken and understood;
- Policies and procedures in place to protect children from harm. Harm in this case 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 such as training, covering how staff would deal with unsupervised very young children being on the premises or children causing perceived problems on or around the premises;
- The amount of space around gaming machines to prevent jostling of players or intimidation;
- Details of opening hours;
- Approximate numbers of staff employed.

24.3 Where an applicant provides evidence that he has an Operating Licence and has as a result undergone rigorous checks by the Gambling Commission, then a DBS check will not normally be required.

24.4 When considering any convictions revealed in an application, the Licensing Authority will consider the nature and relevance of the offence, how long ago the offence took place, and any other factors which may be relevant. The application will be subject to the terms of the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act and "spent" convictions may not be referred to when considering the permit application. The application process will make specific reference to

the Relevant Offences listed in Schedule 8 to the Gambling Act 2005.

- 24.5 In making its decision on an application for this permit, the Licensing Authority does not need to have regard to the Licensing Objectives and will take into account, after consultation, any objections that the Police may wish to make, whether relevant to the Licensing Objectives. The grounds for decision-making as regards renewals are the same as for initial applications.
- 24.6 Where the Licensing Authority intends to refuse the application for a permit, it will notify the applicant of its intention to refuse it, stating the reasons and offering the applicant an opportunity to make representations orally, in writing, or both.
- 24.7 Where an application is granted, the Licensing Authority will issue it as soon as is reasonably practicable.
- 24.8 The Council 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.

25 Club Gaming and Club Machine Permits

- 25.1 Members' clubs and miners' welfare institutes may apply for a "club gaming permit" or a "club machine permit". The "club gaming permit" will enable the premises to provide gaming machines (three machines of categories B4, C or D), equal chance gaming, i.e. poker, bingo, etc. A "club machine permit" will enable the premises to provide gaming machines (three machines of categories B4, C or D). Commercial clubs may apply for a "club machine permit" only.
- 25.2 To qualify for these special club permits, a members club must have at least 25 members and be established and conducted "wholly or mainly" for purposes other than gaming. 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 the Royal British Legion and clubs with political affiliations.
- 25.3 Clubs must have regard to the protection of children and vulnerable persons from harm or being exploited by gambling. They must provide sufficient measures to ensure that any under 18 year olds do not use the adult only gaming machines. These measures may include:
- The machines being in close proximity to the bar, or in any other area where they are capable of being adequately supervised;
 - Notices and signage;
 - The provision of information leaflets/helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare.
- 25.4 Before granting the permit, the Council will need to satisfy itself that the premises meets the requirements of a members' club, and that the majority of members are over 18.
- 25.5 The Council may only refuse an application on the grounds that:

- The applicant does not fulfil the requirements for a members' or commercial club or miners' welfare institute and therefore is not entitled to receive the type of permit for which they have applied;
 - The applicant's premises are used wholly or mainly by children and/or young persons;
 - An offence under the Act or a breach of a permit has been committed by the applicant while providing gaming facilities;
 - A permit held by the applicant has been cancelled in the previous ten years;
 - An objection has been lodged by the Commission or the police.
- 25.6 There is also a "fast-track" procedure available for premises which hold a club premises certificate under the Licensing Act 2003. Under the fast-track procedure, there is no opportunity for objections to be made by the Commission or the police, and the grounds upon which the Council can refuse a permit is reduced. The grounds on which an application under the process may be refused are:
- That the club is established primarily for gaming;
 - That in addition to the prescribed gaming, the applicant provides facilities for other gaming; or
 - That a club gaming permit or club machine permit issued to the applicant in the last ten years has been cancelled.

26 Temporary Use Notices

- 26.1 Temporary use notices allow the use of premises on not more than 21 days in any 12 months period for gambling where there is no premises licence, but where a gambling operator wishes to use the premises temporarily for providing facilities for gambling. Premises that might be useful for a temporary use notice would include hotels, conference centres and sporting venues.
- 26.2 Temporary Use Notices allow the use of premises for any form of equal chance gambling where those participating in the gaming are taking part in a competition which is intended to produce a single, overall winner.
- 26.3 Only persons or companies holding a relevant operating licence can apply for a temporary use notice to authorise the particular class of gambling permitted by their operating licence.
- 26.4 A temporary use notice must be lodged with the licensing authority not less than three months and one day before the day on which the gambling is due to take place. Detailed information about how to serve a temporary use notice will be available in a separate guidance note.
- 26.5 The Act makes a special reference, in the context of temporary use notices, to a "set of premises" to try and ensure that large premises which cannot reasonably be viewed as separate are not used for more temporary use notices than permitted under the Act. The Council considers that the determination of what constitutes "a set of premises" will be a question of fact in the particular circumstances of each notice that is given. In considering whether a place falls within the definition of a "set of premises", the Council will look at, amongst other things, the ownership/ occupation and control of the premises. The Council will be ready to object to notices where it appears that their effect would be to permit regular gambling in a place that could be described as one set of premises.

27 Occasional Use Notices (for tracks)

- 27.1 There is a special provision in the Act which provides that where there is betting on a track on eight days or less in a calendar year, betting may be permitted by an occasional use notice without the need for a full premises licence. Track operators and occupiers need to be aware that the procedure for applying for an occasional use notice is different to that for a temporary use notice. The application may be made in writing to the Council by the person responsible for the administration of the events on a track, or by an occupier of the track.
- 27.2 The Council 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. The Council will, however, consider the definition of a “track” and whether the applicant is entitled to benefit from such notice.

28 Small Society Lottery Registrations

- 28.1 A lottery generally refers to schemes under which prizes are distributed by chance among entrants who have given some form of value for their chance to take part.
- 28.2 The Act creates two principal classes of lotteries: Licensed lotteries and exempt lotteries. Licensing lotteries are large society lotteries and lotteries run for the benefit of local authorities. These will be regulated by the Gambling Commission. Within the class of exempt lotteries, there are four sub-classes, one of which is small society lotteries.
- 28.3 A small society lottery is a lottery promoted on behalf of a non-commercial society as defined in the Act which also meets specific financial requirements set out in the Act. These will be administered by the Council for small societies who have a principal office in Brighton & Hove and want to run such lottery.
- 28.4 A lottery is small if the total value of tickets put on sale in a single lottery is £20,000 or less and the aggregate value of the tickets put on sale in a calendar year is £250,000 or less.
- 28.5 To be “non-commercial” a society must be established and conducted:
- For charitable purposes;
 - For the purpose of enabling participation in, or supporting, sport, athletics or a cultural activity; or
 - For any other non-commercial purpose other than that of private gain.
- 28.6 The other types of exempt lotteries are “incidental non-commercial lotteries”, “private lotteries” and “customer lotteries”. If you require guidance on the different categories of lotteries, please contact the Council’s Licensing Team.
- 28.7 The National Lottery is not licensed by the Gambling Act 2005, and continues to be regulated by the National Lottery Commission under the National Lottery Act 1993.
- 28.8 **Small Society Lotteries**

The Licensing Authority registers and deals with small society lotteries. Promoting or facilitating a lottery falls within one of the following categories:

- Licensed Lotteries (requiring an Operating Licence from the Gambling Commission);
 - Small Society Lotteries (registered with the Licensing Authority); and
 - Exempt Lotteries.
- 28.9 Lotteries permitted to be conducted without a licence from the Gambling Commission and these are:
- Small Society Lotteries (registered with the Licensing Authority);
 - Incidental Non-Commercial Lotteries;
 - Private Lotteries: (Private Society Lottery, Work Lottery, Residents' Lottery);
 - Customer Lotteries.
- 28.10 Societies may organise lotteries if they are licensed by the Gambling Commission, registered with the Licensing Authority or fall within the exempt category. The Licensing Authority recommends those seeking to run lotteries take their own legal advice on which type of lottery category they fall within. However, guidance notes with regard to all lotteries, limits placed on small society lotteries and information setting out financial limits are available by contacting the Licensing Team.
- 28.11 Applicants for lottery licences must apply to the Licensing Authority in the area where the principal office is located. Where the Licensing Authority believes that the Society's principal office is situated in another area, it will inform the Society as soon as possible, and where possible, will inform the other Licensing Authority.
- 28.12 The Licensing Authority will keep a Public Register of all applications and will provide information to the Gambling Commission on all lotteries registered by the Licensing Authority. As soon as the entry on the Register is completed, the Licensing Authority will notify the applicant of registration.
- 28.13 The Licensing Authority will ask applicants to set out the purposes for which the Society is established and will ask the Society to declare that they represent a bona fide non-commercial society and have no relevant convictions. The Licensing Authority may, however, seek further information from the Society and in particular may require a copy of the society's constitution.
- 28.14 Where the Licensing Authority intends to refuse registration of a Society, it will give the Society an opportunity to make representations and will inform the Society of the reasons why it is minded to refuse registration, and supply evidence on which it has reached that preliminary conclusion.
- 28.15 The Licensing Authority may revoke the registered status of a society if it thinks that they would have had to, or would be entitled, to refuse an application for registration if it were being made at that time. However, no revocations will take place unless the Society has been given the opportunity to make representations. The Licensing Authority will inform the society of the reasons why it is minded to revoke the registration and will provide an outline of the evidence on which it has reached that preliminary conclusion.
- 28.16 With regards to where small society lottery tickets may be sold, the Licensing Authority applies the following guidance criteria to all small society lotteries it registers:

- Tickets should not be sold in a street – street includes any bridge, road, land, footway, subway, square, court or passage (including passages through enclosed premises such as shopping malls); and
- Tickets may be sold from a kiosk, in a shop or door-to-door.

This approach is consistent with the operating licence conditions imposed by the Gambling Commission upon operators of large lotteries.

Part E - Enforcement

29 Enforcement Principles

29.1 The Council will work closely with the responsible authorities in accordance with a locally established joint enforcement protocol and will aim to promote the licensing objectives by targeting known high risk premises following government guidance around better regulation.

29.2 In carrying out its enforcement duties with regards to the inspection of premises; and the powers to institute criminal proceedings in respect of certain offences under the Act, the Council 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 regulators simple and user friendly; and
Targeted:	Regulation should be focused on the problem, and minimise side effects.

29.3 The Council will endeavour to avoid duplication with other regulatory regimes so far as possible.

29.4 Where there is a Primary Authority scheme in place, the Council will seek guidance from the Primary Authority before taking any enforcement action. At the time of the publication of this policy, there were four Primary Authority arrangements with host local authorities:

Coral	London Borough of Newham
William Hill	City of Westminster
Ladbrokes	Milton Keynes
Paddy Power	Reading

29.5 Further information, including an index of all Primary Authority arrangements, can be found at <https://primaryauthorityregister.info/par/index.php/home>

- 29.6 The Council will also adopt a risk-based inspection programme in line with government recommendations around better regulation and the principles of the Hampton Review.
- 29.7 The main enforcement and compliance role for the Council in terms of the Gambling Act 2005, will be to ensure compliance with the premises licences and other permissions which it authorises. The Gambling Commission will be the enforcement body for the operator and personal licences. Concerns about the manufacture, supply or repair of gaming machines will not be dealt with by the Council, but will be notified to the Gambling Commission. In circumstances where the Council believes a premises requires a premises licence for gambling activities and no such licence is in force, the Council will alert the Gambling Commission.
- 29.8 The Council will also keep itself informed of developments as regards the work of the Better Regulation Executive in its consideration of the regulatory functions of local authorities.
- 29.9 The Council's enforcement/compliance protocols/written agreements will be available upon request.

30 Reviews

- 30.1 A review is a process defined in the legislation which ultimately leads to a licence being reassessed by the Licensing Committee with the possibility that the licence may be revoked, suspended or that conditions may be amended or new conditions added.
- 30.2 Requests for a review of a premises licence can be made by interested parties or responsible authorities; however, it is for the Council to decide whether the review is to be carried out. This will be on the basis of whether the request for the review is:
- In accordance with any relevant code of practice issued by the Gambling Commission;
 - In accordance with any relevant guidance issued by the Gambling Commission;
 - Reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives; and
 - In accordance with this authority's Gambling Act 2005 – Statement of Licensing Policy.

In addition, the Council may also reject the application on the grounds that the request is frivolous, vexatious, will certainly not cause this authority to wish to alter, revoke or suspend the licence, or is substantially the same as previous representations or requests for review.

- 30.3 The Council can also initiate a review of a licence on the basis of any reason which it thinks is appropriate.

31 Test Purchasing

- 31.1 This Authority will undertake covert test purchasing exercises in order to check compliance with the requirement that under-18s do not access "adult only" gambling facilities. This exercise is in response to concerns about underage gambling vulnerabilities in particular sub-sectors of the gambling industry. Under the terms of the Gambling Commission's

Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice, operators must monitor the effectiveness of their policies and procedures for preventing underage access to gambling premises and products. At the time of the drafting of this policy, certain sub-sectors of the gambling industry had not provided the Gambling Commission with any assurances that this was happening. Those sub-sectors are, broadly, the small and medium-sized Betting Premises, Adult Gaming Centres and Family Entertainment Centres.

31.2 Both this Authority and the Gambling Commission have particular concerns with regards to access to adult only gaming machines, which may be accessible without any interaction between the player and a member of staff. With this in mind, this Authority will continue with its policy of targeted test purchasing exercises.

31.3 Those premises that fail a test purchase will be asked to address the weaknesses in their underage gambling procedures shown by this test and submit improvement plans, and in appropriate cases, enforcement action will be taken. There are a number of steps which this Authority would recommend to operators in order to prevent underage access and monitor the effectiveness of their policies, including:

- Re-positioning of machines and change of layout
- Infra red security beam to alert staff to presence of customers in age-restricted areas and maglocks to restrict access
- Maintenance of a Refusal Register
- Independent test purchasing
- Upgrade CCTV
- Induction and refresher training for staff
- Challenge 25
- Signage and Prominent GamCare Documentation
- Minimum levels of supervision.

Contact Details, Advice and Guidance

Further details for applicants about the gambling and application process, including application forms, can be found:

- By contacting the Licensing Team at: Bartholomew House, Bartholomew Square, Brighton, BN1 1JP. Tel. 01273 294429, E-mail ehl.safety@brighton-hove.gov.uk, via www.brighton-hove.gov.uk (search under Licensing Act 2003 and follow the gambling links), or via Customer Services Contact Centre.
- Gambling Commission, Victoria Square House, Victoria Square, Birmingham, B2 4BP
- Police Licensing Unit, Police Station, John Street, Brighton, BN2 2LA.
Tel: 01273 665523
- Fire Authority, East Sussex Fire and Rescue Service, Brighton & Hove Fire Safety Office, Hove Fire Station, English Close, Hove, BN3 7EE. Tel: 01323 462130
- Planning, Development Control, Hove Town Hall, Norton Road, Hove, BN3 1PT. Tel: 01273 290000
- Environmental Health, Environmental Protection Team, Bartholomew House, Bartholomew Square, Brighton, BN1 1JP. Tel: 01273 290000
- Child protection – Children and Young People’s Trust, Assistant Director, (Children’s Social Care), Hove Town Hall, Hove, BN3 4AH.
- HMRC, National Registration Unit, Betting and Gaming, Portcullis House, 21 India Street, Glasgow, G2 4PZ. Tel: 0845 010 9000.

Appendix I – Glossary of terms

Term	Description
ATM	Auto teller machine or cash machine
Betting	Betting is defined as making or accepting a bet on the outcome of a race, competition or other event or process or on the outcome of anything occurring or not occurring or on whether anything is or is not true. It is irrelevant if the event has already happened or not, and likewise whether one person knows the outcome or not. (Spread betting is not included within this definition).
Betting Machines / Bet Receipt Terminal	Betting machines can be described as automated betting terminals where people can place bets on sporting events removing the need to queue up and place a bet over the counter.
Bingo	There are essentially two types of bingo: cash bingo, where the stakes paid make up the cash prizes that can be won and prize bingo, where various forms of prizes can be won, not directly related to the stakes paid.
Book	Running a “book” is the act of quoting odds and accepting bets on an event. Hence the term “Bookmaker”.
Casino games	A game of chance, which is not equal chance gaming. Casino games includes Roulette and black jack, etc.
Chip	Casinos in the UK require you use chips to denote money. They are usually purchased and exchanged at a cashier’s booth.
Coin pusher or penny falls machine	A machine of the kind which is neither a money prize machine nor a non-money prize machine.
Crane grab machine	A non-money prize machine in respect of which every prize which can be won consists of an individual physical object (such as a stuffed toy) won by a person’s success in manipulating a device forming part of the machine so as to separate, and keep separate, one or more physical objects from a group of such objects.
Default condition	These are prescribed in regulations and will be attached to all classes of premises licence, unless excluded by the Council.
Equal Chance Gaming	Gaming which does not involve playing or staking against a bank.
Fixed odds betting	If a gambler is able to establish what the return on a bet will be when it is placed, (and the activity is not “gaming” see below), then it is likely to be betting at fixed odds.
Fixed Odds betting terminals (FOBTs)	FOBTs are a type of gaming machine which generally appear in licensed bookmakers. FOBTs have “touch screen” displays and look similar to quiz machines familiar in pubs and clubs. They normally offer a number of games, roulette being the most popular.
Gaming	Gaming can be defined as “the playing of a game of chance for winnings in money or monies worth, whether any person playing the game is at risk of losing any money or monies worth or not”.
Gaming Machine	Any type of machine allowing any sort of gambling activity, including betting on virtual events but not including home computers even though users can access online gaming websites.

Term	Description
Licensing Objectives	<p>The Licensing Objectives are three principal goals which form the basis of the Act. Stakeholders who have an interest in the Act need to try and promote these objectives: The licensing objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Lottery	<p>A lottery generally refers to schemes under which prizes are distributed by chance among entrants who have given some form of value for their chance to take part. A lottery is defined as either a simple lottery or a complex lottery. A simple lottery is one where persons are required to pay to participate and one or more prizes are allocated to one or more members of a class and the prizes are allocated by a process which relies wholly on chance. A complex lottery is where persons are required to pay to participate and one or more members of a class and the prizes are allocated by a series of processes where the first of those processes relies wholly on chance. Prize means money, articles or services provided by the members of the class among whom the prize is allocated. (It should be noted that the National Lottery is not included in this definition of lottery and is regulated by the National Lottery Commission).</p>
Mandatory condition	<p>A condition which will be set by the Secretary of State (some set out in the Act and some to be prescribed by regulations) which will be automatically attached to a specific type of premises licence. The Council will have no discretion to alter or remove these conditions.</p>
Money Prize Machine	<p>A machine in respect of which every prize which can be won as a result of using the machine is a money prize.</p>
Non-money prize machine	<p>A machine in respect of which every prize which can be won as a result of using the machine is a non-money prize. The winner of the prize is determined by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The position in which the coin or token comes to rest after it has been inserted into the machine, together with the position of other coins or tokens which have previously been inserted into the machine to pay a charge for use, or • If the insertion of a single coin to pay the charge for use enables the person using the machine to release one or more tokens within the machine, the position in which such tokens come to rest after being released, together with the position of other tokens which have previously been so released.
Odds	<p>The ratio to which a bet will be paid if the bet wins. E.g. 3-1 means for every £1 bet, a person would received £3 of winnings.</p>
Off-course betting operator	<p>Off-course betting operators may, in addition to premises away from the track, operate self contained betting premises within a track premises. Such self-contained premises will provide facilities for betting on both events taking place at the track (on-course betting), as well as other sporting events taking place away from the track (off-course betting). In essence, such premises operate like a traditional high street bookmakers. They will, however, only normally operate on race days.</p>

Term	Description
On-course betting operator	The on-course betting operator is one who comes onto a track temporarily, while races are taking place, and operates at the track side. On-course betting operators tend to offer betting only on the events taking place on the track that day (on-course betting).
Pool Betting	For the purposes of the Gambling Act, pool betting is made on terms that all or part of the winnings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shall be determined by reference to the aggregate of the stakes paid or agreed to be paid by the persons betting; • Shall be divided among the winners; or • Shall or may be something other than money. For the purposes of the Gambling Act, pool betting is horse-race pool betting if it relates to horse-racing in Britain.
Regulations of Statutory Instruments	Regulations are a form of law, often referred to as delegated or secondary legislation. They have the same binding legal effect as Acts and usually state rules that apply generally, rather than to specific persons or things. However, regulations are not made by Parliament. Rather, they are made by persons or bodies to whom Parliament has delegated the authority to make them, such as a minister or an administrative agency.
Representations	In the context of the Gambling Act, representations are either positive statements of support or negative objections which are made in relation to a licensing application. Representations must be made in time, e.g. during a designated notice period.
Responsible authority (authorities)	Responsible authorities (RAs) are agencies which have been appointed by the Gambling Act, or regulations to fulfil a designated role during the licensing process. RAs must be sent copies of all licensing applications and have the power to make representations about such applications. RAs also have the power to ask for licences to be reviewed.
Skill machine / Skill with prizes machine	The Act does not cover machines that give prizes as a result of the application of pure skill by players. A skill with prizes machine is one on which the winning of a prize is determined only by the player's skill – any element of chance imparted by the action of the machine would cause it to be a gaming machine. An example of a skill game would be trivia game machines, popular in pubs and clubs, which require the player to answer general knowledge questions to win cash prizes.
Spread betting	A form of investing which is more akin to betting, and can be applied either to sporting events or to the financial markets. Spread betting is regulated by the Financial Services Authority.
Stake	The amount pledged when taking part in gambling activity as either a bet, or deposit to the bank or house where the house could be a gaming machine.
Statement of principles document	A document prepared by the Council which outlines the areas that applicants need to consider before applying for gaming permits.
Table gaming	Card games played in casinos.
Tote	“Tote” is short for Totaliser, a system introduced to Britain in 1929 to offer pool betting on racecourses.
Track	Tracks are sites (including horse tracks and dog tracks) where races or other sporting events take place.

Appendix 2 – Gaming Machines

This appendix describes the categories of gaming machine as set out in the Act (and in regulations) and the number of such machines that may be permitted in each type of gambling premises.

- Table 1 below sets out the current proposals for the different categories with the maximum stakes and prizes that will apply. This table will be updated as soon as the proposals are confirmed.
- Table 2 overleaf shows the maximum number of machines permitted and in the case of casinos the ratios between tables and machines.

Table 1

Category of machine	Maximum Stake	Maximum Prize
A	Unlimited	Unlimited
B1	£5	£10,000 (with the option of a max £20,000 linked progressive jackpot on a premises basis only)
B2	£100	£500
B3	£2	£500
B3A	£2	£500
B4	£2	£400
C	£1	£100
D – money prize	10p	£5
D – non-money prize (other than a crane grab machine)	30p	£8
D – non-money prize (crane grab machine)	£1	£50
D – combined money and non-money prize (other than a coin pusher or penny falls machine)	10p	£8 (of which no more than £5 may be a money prize)
D – combined money and non-money prize (coin pusher or penny falls machine)	20p	£15 (of which no more than £8 may be a money prize)

¹ The category B2 is not actually a traditional slot machine. It refers to a type of gaming machine known as a fixed odds betting terminal (FOBTs). These are a new type of gaming machine which generally appear in licensed bookmakers. FOBTs have ‘touch-screen’ displays and look similar to quiz machines familiar in pubs and clubs. They normally offer a number of games, roulette being the most popular.

Table 2

Premises Type	Machine category						
	A	B1	B2	B3	B4	C	D
Large casino (machine/table ratio of 5-1 up to maximum)		Maximum of 150 machines Any combination of machines in categories B to D (except B3A machines), within the total limit of 150 (subject to machine/table ratio)					
Small casino (machine/table ratio of 2-1 up to maximum)		Maximum of 80 machines Any combination of machines in categories B to D (except B3A machines), within the total limit of 80 (subject to machine/table ratio)					
Pre-2005 Act Casinos (no machine/table ratio)		Maximum of 20 machines categories B to D (except B3A machines), or any number of C or D machines instead					
Betting premises and tracks operated by pool betting		Maximum of 4 machines categories B2 to D (except B3A machines)					
Bingo Premises ¹					Maximum of 20% of the total number of gaming machines which are available for use on the premises categories B3 or B4*	No limit C or D machines	
Adult gaming centre ²					Maximum of 20% of the total number of gaming machines which are available for use on the premises categories B3 or B4*	No limit C or D machines	
Licensed family entertainment centre ³							No limit C or D machines
Family entertainment centre (with permit)							No limit on category D machines
Clubs or miners' welfare institutes with permits ⁴					Maximum of 3 machines in categories B3A or B4 to D*		
Qualifying alcohol licensed premises						1 or 2 machines of category C or D automatic upon notification	
Qualifying alcohol licensed premises with licensed premises gaming machine permit						Number of category C-D machines as specified on permit	
Travelling fair							No limit on category D machines
	A	B1	B2	B3	B4	C	D

1. Bingo premises licence are entitled to make available for use a number of category B gaming machines not exceeding 20% of the total number of gaming machines on the premise. Where a premises licence was granted before 13 July 2011, they are entitled to make available eight category B gaming machines, or 20% of the total number of gaming machines, whichever is the greater. Category B machines at bingo premises are restricted to sub-category B3 and B4 machines, but not B3A.
2. Adult gaming centres are entitled to make available for use a number of Category B gaming machines not exceeding 20% of the total number of gaming machines which are available for use on the premises and any number of category C or D machines. Where a premises licence was granted before 13th July 2011, they are entitled to make available four Category B gaming machines, or 20% of the total number of gaming machines, whichever is the greater. Category B machines at adult gaming centres are restricted to sub-category B3 and B4 machines, but not B3A machines.
3. Only premises that are wholly or mainly used for making gaming machines available may hold an unlicensed FEC gaming machine permit or an FEC premises licence. Category C machines may only be sited within licensed FECs and where an FEC permit is in force. They must be in a separate area to ensure the segregation and supervision of machines that may only be played by adults. There is no power for the licensing authority to set a limit on the number of machines under the FEC permit.
4. Members' clubs and miners' welfare institutes with a club gaming permit, or with a club machine permit, are entitled to site a total of three machines in categories B3A to D, but only one B3A machine can be sited as part of this entitlement.
5. Commercial clubs with club machine or gaming permits are entitled to a total of three machines in categories B4 to D.

Appendix 3 – Summary of Gaming Entitlements for Clubs and Pubs

	Members' club or MW institute with club gaming permit	Bridge or whist club	Members' club or commercial club with club machine permit	Members' club, commercial club or MW institute without a club gaming permit	Pubs and other alcohol-licensed premises
Equal chance gaming	Yes	Bridge and/or whist only	Yes	Yes	Yes
Limits on stakes	No limit	No limit	<u>Poker</u> £1000 per week £250 per day £10 per person per game <u>Other gaming</u> No limit	<u>Poker</u> £1000 per week £250 per day £10 per person per game <u>Other gaming</u> No limit	<u>Cribbage & dominoes</u> No limit <u>Poker</u> £100 per premises per day <u>Other gaming</u> £5 per person per game
Limits on prizes	No limit	No limit	<u>Poker</u> £250 per game <u>Other gaming</u> No limit	<u>Poker</u> £250 per game <u>Other gaming</u> No limit	<u>Poker</u> £100 per game <u>Other gaming</u> No limit
Maximum participation fees – per person per day	<u>Bridge and/or whist*</u> £20 <u>Other gaming</u> £3	£18 (without club gaming permit) £20 (with club gaming permit)	<u>Bridge and/or whist*</u> £18 <u>Other gaming</u> £3 (commercial club) £1 (members club)	<u>Bridge and/or whist*</u> £18 <u>Other gaming</u> £1	None permitted
Bankers or unequal chance gaming	Pontoon Chemin de Fer	None permitted	None permitted	None permitted	None permitted
Limits on bingo	Maximum of £2,000 per week in stakes/prizes. If more then will need an operating licence.	No bingo permitted	Maximum of £2,000 per week in stakes/prizes. If more then will need an operating licence.	Maximum of £2,000 per week in stakes/prizes. If more then will need an operating licence.	Maximum of £2,000 per week in stakes/prizes. If more then will need an operating licence.

* On a day when no other facilities for gaming are provided

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**LICENSING COMMITTEE
(LICENSING ACT 2003
FUNCTIONS)**

Agenda Item 19

Brighton & Hove City Council

Reviews table November 2015 – November 2016

<u>NAME AND ADDRESS OF PREMISES</u>	<u>Date consideration of closure order received from Magistrates</u>	<u>DATE OF HEARING</u>	<u>DETERMINATION</u>
The Bulldog 31 St James's Street Brighton BN2 1RF	N/A	21.09.15	Suspended from midnight for 1 month and conditions added
Best Shop 91 Mill Lane Portslade BN41 2DF	N/A	11.05.16	Suspended for 2 months
Azure 9 - 11 Madeira Drive Brighton BN2 1PS	N/A	13.10.16	Revoked
Royal Standard 59 Queens Road Brighton BN1 3XD	N/A	04.11.16	Revised conditions agreed

**LICENSING COMMITTEE
(LICENSING ACT 2003
FUNCTIONS)**

Agenda Item 20

Brighton & Hove City Council

**Schedule of Licensing Appeals: Date of Meeting: 24th
November 2016**

Premises	Appellant	PTR	Hearing	Outcome
The Synergy Centre	Synergy Centre	17.6.16	28/29 th September 2016	Adjourned to the 28 th , 30 th November and 1 st December 2016

