

Public Document Pack



Cambridge City Council

Licensing Committee

Committee Members: Councillors Benstead (Chair), Bird (Vice-Chair), Austin, Bick, Gawthrop, McPherson, Meftah, O'Connell, O'Reilly, Pippas, Ratcliffe and Sinnott

Alternates: Councillors Abbott and Moore

Published & Despatched: Friday, 11 March 2016

Date: Monday, 21 March 2016

Time: 10.00 am

Venue: Committee Room 1 & 2, The Guildhall, Market Square, Cambridge, CB2 3QJ

Contact: Sarah Steed

AGENDA

Member Enforcement Update

9:30am – 10am, Committee Room 1

1 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

2 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

3 MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING

(Pages 5 - 8)

To confirm the minutes of the meeting held on 25 January 2016.

4 PUBLIC QUESTIONS

5 HACKNEY CARRIAGE, PRIVATE HIRE, DUAL DRIVER, PROPRIETOR & OPERATOR – SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN & ADULTS

(Pages 9 - 22)

6 GAMBLING ACT 2005 STATEMENT OF POLICY - REVISIONS

(Pages 23 - 144)

Information for the Public

Location The meeting is in the Guildhall on the Market Square (CB2 3QJ).

Between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. the building is accessible via Peas Hill, Guildhall Street and the Market Square entrances.

After 5 p.m. access is via the Peas Hill entrance.

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LICENSING COMMITTEE

25 January 2016

10.00 - 10.30 am

Present: Councillors Benstead (Chair), Bird (Vice-Chair), Austin, Bick, Meftah, O'Connell, O'Reilly, Pippas, Ratcliffe, Sinnott and Abbott

Officers Present:

Environmental Health Manager: Yvonne O'Donnell

Licensing & Enforcement Manager: Lewis Ducket

Committee Manager: Sarah Steed

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE COUNCIL

16/25/LIC Apologies for absence

Apologies were received from Councillors Gawthrop and McPherson. Councillor Abbott attended as alternate.

16/26/LIC Declarations of Interest

There were no declarations of interest.

16/27/LIC Minutes of the previous meeting

The minutes of meeting of the 12 October 2015 were agreed and signed as a correct record.

16/28/LIC Public Questions

There were no public questions.

16/29/LIC Licensing Fees

The Committee received a report from the Environmental Health Manager which set out the fees and charges for licences and associated items which were proposed to be made with effect from 1 April 2016 and would be submitted to Full Council to note on 25 February 2016.

The Committee asked the following questions in response to the report:

- i. At what stage were proposals formulated, did the original proposals come to the Licensing Committee.
- ii. Queried the inflation figure in paragraph 3.11 of the Officer's report.

In response to the Committee's questions, the Environmental Health Manager confirmed the following:

- i. Following the Westminster case, the licensing fee proposals are delegated to Officers to draft, Officers follow a formula approach and bring the final report to Licensing Committee for approval and to Council to note, this has been the case for the past two years.
- ii. The inflation figures were provided by the Finance Department.

Resolved by 7 votes to 0 to:

- i. Approve the level of fees and charges with effect from 1 April 2016, as set out in Appendix A and request officers to communicate the charges to the businesses, taxi trade and public.

16/30/LIC Garage Transfer - Vehicle Testing

The Committee received a report from the Environmental Health Manager which proposed that mandatory vehicle testing for Hackney Carriages and Private Hire Vehicles continued to be undertaken by Cambridge City Council at the new garage site once it had been located to Waterbeach.

The Committee asked the following questions in response to the report:

- i. Noted that vehicles went through a rigorous test but questioned what tests there were to make sure that drivers were suitable to hold a Hackney Carriage or a Private Hire driver's licence.
- ii. As drivers had to demonstrate medical fitness, did they have to use specified doctors or could they use their own GP.
- iii. Paragraph 3.2 of the Officers report stated that a vehicle could be tested up to three times a year, why did the City Council only require a taxi vehicle to be tested twice a year.
- iv. Following the Volkswagen emission scandal what tests were in place to test taxi vehicle emissions and asked if a briefing could be provided on vehicle testing and emissions at a future Committee.
- v. Questioned the different rules in place for vehicle testing for vehicles licensed by South Cambridgeshire District Council and those licensed by the City Council.

- vi. Asked if an Aberdeen taxi could operate in Cambridge City.

In response to the Committee's questions, the Environmental Health Manager confirmed the following:

- i. Drivers had to demonstrate that they were fit and proper persons to hold a Hackney Carriage and / or a Private Hire driver's licence. Part of this process included medical tests, knowledge tests and a DBS check.
- ii. Following a report to the January 2015 Licensing Committee, taxi drivers could now use their own GP to complete the medical test as it was determined that a GP would have a better medical history of an individual.
- iii. It was determined that vehicles should be tested twice a year to ensure vehicle safety and to require the vehicle to be tested three times a year would be too onerous.
- iv. Taxi vehicles underwent a standard MoT emissions test, however Officers would need to check with the garage whether any further testing was done.
- v. Work was being done to see if taxi policies could be harmonised between South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridge City however it was noted that South Cambridgeshire covered a large rural area which was different to Cambridge City. It was up to South Cambridgeshire District Council what policies they set for their own area.
- vi. Hackney Carriage vehicles licensed through Cambridge City could operate in Cambridge City, Private Hire Vehicles could operate in and around Cambridge through an Operator registered with Cambridge City.

Resolved unanimously to:

- i. Agree the principles of vehicle testing and the issuing of Certificate of Compliance (CoC) for Hackney Carriage and Private Hire Vehicles to be undertaken by Cambridge City Council at the garage when it relocates to Waterbeach.

16/31/LIC Authorisation of Officers to Serve Closure Notices under the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001

The Committee received a report from the Environmental Health Manager which sought authorisation for Council officers to exercise the powers to close unlicensed premises contained within the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001 ('the Act').

The Committee asked the following questions in response to the report:

- i. Once the power had been delegated to the Director of Customer and Community Services could that power be further delegated.
- ii. Requested that a report detailing the use of the delegated powers was brought to the Licensing Committee so that Members could be aware of when the powers had been exercised.

In response to the Committee's questions, the Environmental Health Manager confirmed the following:

- i. The Director of Customer and Community Services could delegate the power to close unlicensed premises to other Council officers.
- ii. Confirmed that an enforcement report could be brought to the Committee as a standard item every quarter or six months and could include information as to whether the power to close unlicensed premises had been exercised.

Resolved unanimously to:

- i. Recommend to Full Council that sections 19-28 of the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001 be added to the scheme of delegations which are the responsibility of the Licensing Committee as found in Part 3 Section 5.6 of the Council's constitution.
- ii. Subject to Council approval for recommendation 2.1 (i above), that the Director of Customer and Community Services be given delegated powers to exercise the Council's functions under section 19-28 Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001.

The meeting ended at 10.30 am

CHAIR

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL

REPORT OF: Yvonne O'Donnell
Environmental Health Manager

TO: Licensing Committee

21 March 2016

WARDS: All

SAFEGUARDING TRAINING FOR HACKNEY CARRIAGE, PRIVATE HIRE, DUAL DRIVERS, PROPRIETORS AND OPERATORS

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Cambridge City Council is committed to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children, young people and adults at risk. We take our responsibilities seriously and expect all of our licensed drivers, proprietors and operators to share this commitment.
- 1.2 Safeguarding is the process of protecting children and adults at risk from harm, preventing impairment to their health and development, which includes keeping them safe from neglect, and physical, emotional and sexual abuse.
- 1.3 The Council has the responsibility of licensing both the hackney carriage and private hire trades in order to protect the public. The procedures that exist, and the process for obtaining a licence, are therefore targeted at various aspects to ensure that the Council can be satisfied that an individual is 'fit and proper' to hold a licence. This includes, for vehicles, a Mechanical Fitness Test and for drivers a Knowledge Test, Practical Driving Test, Medical Assessment and Disclosure & Barring Service (DBS) Check.
- 1.4 The safeguarding of children, young people and adults at risk is vital and the Council wants to strengthen safeguarding practice and raise awareness and standards within taxi licensing. Licensed trades are the critical 'eyes and ears' of the community and often come into contact with people who may be vulnerable.

- 1.5 The Council is seeking to increase safeguarding awareness and give the taxi trade the information and skills to recognise their responsibilities and what do to if they have any concerns about the safety or welfare of an individual.
- 1.6 Addressing safeguarding issues, in particular the issue of Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) has become a priority and a matter of great importance for the community and public authorities. This report seeks the approval of Members to introduce mandatory safeguarding training for all licensed hackney carriage, private hire and dual drivers, proprietors and operators.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that:

- 2.1 Members agree to the introduction of mandatory safeguarding training for all new and existing hackney carriage, private hire and dual drivers, proprietors and operators with effect from 1 November 2016.
- 2.2 Members agree to a change in policy to include the requirement that all new hackney carriage, private hire and dual driver, proprietor and operator applicants attend mandatory safeguarding training before submitting an application.
- 2.3 Members agree that a programme be developed to ensure that all existing licensed drivers, proprietors and operators undertake the training (free of charge) within 12 months so that all licence holders will be trained by 1 November 2017.
- 2.4 Members agree that mandatory safeguarding update training is undertaken three yearly by all licence holders to ensure understanding of processes and to keep updated on any changes.
- 2.5 Members agree to amend the taxi policy at parts 2, 3 and 4 of the policy in accordance with 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4 above.

3. BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The publication of the Jay Report into Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) in Rotherham (1997 – 2013) highlighted significant concerns regarding safeguarding controls for Taxi and Private Hire Licensing in Rotherham.

The subsequent Casey Report (February 2015) into Rotherham Council exposed poorly managed cases of CSE in Rotherham and has been a watershed on how society deals with the identification and processing of CSE incidents.

- 3.2 Both the Jay and Casey reports indicated that licensed vehicles played a prominent role in the issues in Rotherham and, given the issues raised in the report, it seemed prudent that Cambridge City Council review the current arrangements within Taxi Licensing to ensure that controls and procedures regarding safeguarding are robust.
- 3.3 In addition to this, changes to the Care Act 2015 introduced a general duty on local authorities to promote an individual's wellbeing and has put adult safeguarding on a legal footing.
- 3.4 All new and renewal driver applicants are subject to a Disclosure & Barring Service (DBS) Enhanced Disclosure upon initial application and every three years thereafter.
- 3.5 If a new or renewal driver applicant has lived out of the UK for a period of 6 months or more within the last 5 years they must provide a Certificate of Good Conduct from either their own Embassy or the Embassies of the Countries where they have been resident. (The certificate must be produced with a translation and bear the official seal of the embassy).
- 3.6 All Private Hire Operators, who are not also licensed as drivers with the City Council, must provide a Basic DBS Disclosure upon application and upon renewal thereafter.
- 3.7 Under the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act (Exceptions) (Amendments) Order 2002, there are listed exceptions in recognition of certain activities for which a fuller disclosure of a person's criminal record history is relevant. Inclusions on the Exceptions Order are made following careful consideration of the risks associated with a particular job or activity. DBS guidance indicates inclusions being "for taxi driver and private hire vehicle licensing purposes". Therefore Cambridge City Council requires this of drivers, proprietors and operators to accept that the Council will seek a fuller disclosure of their police record and our application forms appropriately reflect this. Such disclosure may include ancillary notes and comments maintained on the police record as well as details of any matters which did not proceed to prosecution.

- 3.8 Hackney Carriage, Private Hire and Dual drivers are required to disclose any 'spent' or 'unspent' convictions, cautions, reprimands and final warnings which appear on the DBS certificate. Existing drivers are required to do so within 7 days.
- 3.9 Hackney Carriage and Private Hire Proprietors are required to disclose any 'spent' or 'unspent' convictions, cautions, reprimands and final warnings which they may have. Existing proprietors are required to do so within 7 days.
- 3.10 Private Hire Operators are required to disclose any 'spent' or 'unspent' convictions, cautions, reprimands and final warnings which they may have. Existing drivers are required to do so within 7 days.
- 3.11 This information, along with the application process will be used to determine whether an individual is 'fit and proper' to hold a City Council licence. The disclosure of a criminal record or other relevant information will not necessarily disbar a person from obtaining or holding a City Council licence unless the Council considers the nature of the information to render an individual unfit.
- 3.12 All Licence holders must inform the Council of any changes in circumstances such as pending court cases, cautions and convictions as soon possible but not more than 7 days after any such change.
- 3.13 In addition to the above, there is a good link between the Police and the Licensing Authority and where appropriate, information is exchanged between parties to alert the Licensing Authority to the Police view that it may not be in the public interest to licence/ continue to licence an individual.
- 3.14 Each application is considered upon its own merits. However, a person who is found to have (at the time of application for the grant or renewal of a licence or during the period of a licence being valid) conviction(s) of a type which fall within the Council's 'Taxi Drivers- Grounds for Disbarment' Policy, will not normally be granted a licence unless there are exceptional circumstances. An existing licence holder may have their licence revoked. If an individual falls within the grounds for disbarment the licence holder or applicant will be referred to the Council's Licensing Sub Committee for a hearing.
- 3.15 Taxi drivers spend their time travelling around the City and are in a unique position to see and report anything they feel concerned about, whether it is a child in the wrong company or an adult who seems vulnerable.

The Council appreciates that to be able to do this, taxi drivers need to be able to spot the signs and know how to report concerns.

3.16 Many Local authorities have reviewed their policies to ensure that they can make best use of the powers they have to protect the public.

Examples include:

- Hackney Carriages and Private Hire Vehicles and Private Hire Operators licensed by Gateshead Council must undertake compulsory safeguarding training.
- Oxford City Council have taken a practical approach by introducing guidance on safeguarding given to drivers along with (for new drivers) questions within the compulsory Knowledge Test on safeguarding.
- Scarborough Borough Council renewed their Licensing Policy and introduced mandatory safeguarding training for drivers wishing to obtain or renew their licences.
- Peterborough City Council have changed their driver licence conditions and have made completion of a safeguarding course a requirement for all new drivers, prior to submitting an application.
- Mansfield District Council have implemented mandatory safeguarding training for all new drivers within one year of their licence being granted and existing drivers are required to attend a one off safeguarding training session.

3.17 The Council recognise that safeguarding is a subject that needs to be sensitively handled, however the sensitivity around the subject should not mean that the issue is not discussed or that training is not provided. It is anticipated that the key areas which the training will cover are:

- Keeping yourself safe
- Reporting incidents/ concerns
- Whistleblowing
- Safeguarding children
- Safeguarding vulnerable adults

4. CONSULTATION

4.1 From 1 to 21 February 2016, consultation took place with the Taxi Trade to seek views, suggestions and obtain personal comment on the issues that may arise for drivers working with vulnerable passengers in order to assist the Council in planning, developing and delivering a safeguarding

training programme. The consultation document can be found in Appendix A.

4.2 No responses were received.

4.3 Officers are currently looking at how information on safeguarding can be delivered and what the key issues are for the taxi trade. A draft training overview is detailed in Appendix B.

5. CONCLUSIONS

5.1 The Licensing Committee and the Licensing & Enforcement Team have a responsibility to ensure that the policies and procedures which are in place are robust enough to ensure that only fit and proper persons hold a licence and that the Council supports the licensed hackney carriage and private hire trade in identifying warning signs of abuse where it does exist and that procedures are in place to raise concerns.

5.2 It is expected that the introduction of formal mandatory safeguarding training within taxi licensing will assist in meeting the above objectives and will provide additional safety for the public along with reassurance for the taxi trade.

6. IMPLICATIONS

(a) **Financial Implications**

Should Members agree that mandatory training be introduced; the costs of such training will need to be explored together with the responsibility for payment of such costs. It is intended that the training will be funded through a new charge to be included within the licensing fees.

(b) **Staffing Implications**

Some amount of officer time has been taken and will still be required to design, develop and fully implement the training programme. It is expected that this will be met by existing resources.

(c) **Equal Opportunities Implications**

Hackney Carriage and Private Hire Vehicles are used frequently by a wide variety of individuals. There is no indication of an adverse impact on any of the protected characteristics however a full Equality Impact Assessment will be carried out once the format and content of training is developed.

(d) **Environmental Implications**

Nil.

(e) **Procurement**

Nil.

(f) **Consultation and communication**

There has been formal consultation on safeguarding within taxi licensing through the Taxi Trade Forum and with the trade.

(g) **Community Safety**

Ensuring that both licence holders and the public are protected as far as practicably possible is fundamental following cases in other authorities. The inclusion of the training will not completely remove risks but will certainly heighten the awareness which, in turn, will help reduce any potential risks.

In not adopting the change in policy, the public and the trade could be placed at greater risk.

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Consultation Document

Appendix B: Draft Training Overview

BACKGROUND PAPERS: The following are the background papers that were used in the preparation of this report:

Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Exploitation in Rotherham (1997 – 2013), Alexis Jay OBE.

Report of Inspection of Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council (February 2015), Louise Casey.

Cambridge City Council Hackney Carriage & Private Hire Licensing Policy

To inspect these documents contact Victoria Jameson on extension 7863.

The author and contact officer for queries on the report is Victoria Jameson on extension 7863.

Date originated: 09 March 2016

Date of last revision: 09 March 2016

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Hackney Carriage, Private Hire, Dual Driver, Proprietor & Operator – Safeguarding Children & Adults



Introduction and Background

Safeguarding is the process of protecting children and adults at risk of harm, preventing impairment to their health and development, which includes keeping them safe from neglect, physical, emotional and sexual abuse.

Cambridge City Council is committed to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children, young people and adults at risk. We take our responsibilities seriously and expect all of our licensed drivers, proprietors and operators to share this commitment.

Taxi drivers spend their time travelling around our city and are in a unique position to see and report anything they feel concerned about, whether it is a child in the wrong company or an adult who seems vulnerable. We appreciate to be able to do this taxi drivers need to be able to spot the signs and know how to report concerns and they need to be supported by their managers.

Cambridge City Council has the responsibility of licensing both the hackney carriage and private hire trades in order to protect the public. The procedures that exist, and the process for obtaining a driver's licence, are therefore targeted at various aspects to ensure that the Council can be satisfied an individual is 'fit and proper' to hold a licence.

We have rigorous procedures and checks in place for all to adhere to. As the Licensing Authority we have a duty to ensure that all licence holders are 'fit and proper'.

The Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Exploitation in Rotherham (1997-2013) highlighted significant concerns regarding safeguarding controls for Taxi and Private Hire Licensing. As a result of the issues raised in the report, Cambridge City Council is reviewing the current arrangements within Licensing to ensure controls and procedures regarding safeguarding are robust.

Furthermore, changes to the Care Act in 2015 introduced a general duty on local authorities to promote an individual's wellbeing and has put adult safeguarding on a legal footing.

Current Process within Licensing

All new and renewal driver applicants are subject to a Disclosure & Barring Service (DBS) Enhanced Disclosure upon initial application and every three years thereafter.

If a new or renewal driver applicant has lived out of the UK for a period of 6 months or more within the last 5 years they must provide a Certificate of Good Conduct from either their own Embassy or the Embassies of the Countries where they have been resident. (The certificate must be produced with a translation and bear the official seal of the Embassy).

All Private Hire Operators, who are not a licensed driver with the City Council, must provide a Basic Disclosure upon application and upon renewal thereafter.

Under the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act (Exceptions) (Amendments) Order 2002, there are listed exceptions in recognition of certain activities for which a fuller disclosure of a person's criminal record history is relevant. Inclusions on the Exceptions Order are made following careful consideration of the risks associated with a particular job or activity. DBS guidance indicates inclusions being "for taxi driver and private hire vehicle licensing purposes". Therefore Cambridge City Council requires this of drivers, proprietors and operators and our application forms appropriately reflect this.

Hackney Carriage, Private Hire and Dual drivers are required to disclose any 'spent' or 'unspent' convictions, cautions, reprimands and final warnings which appear on the DBS certificate.

Hackney Carriage and Private Hire Proprietors are required to disclose any 'spent' or 'unspent' convictions, cautions, reprimands and final warnings which they may have.

Private Hire Operators are required to disclose any 'spent' or 'unspent' convictions, cautions, reprimands and final warnings which they may have.

This information, along with the application process will be used to determine whether an individual is 'fit and proper' to hold a City Council licence. The disclosure of a criminal record or other relevant information will not necessarily disbar a person from obtaining or holding a City Council licence unless the Council considers the nature of the information to render an individual unfit.

All Licence holders must inform the Council of any changes in circumstances such as pending court cases, cautions and convictions as soon possible but not more than 7 days after any such change.

Whilst each application is considered upon its own merit, a person who is found to have (at the time of application for the grant or renewal of a licence or during the period of a licence being valid) convictions within the Council's 'Taxi Drivers- Grounds for Disbarment' Policy, will not normally be granted a licence, and in the case of an existing licence holder, may have their licence revoked. If an individual falls within the grounds for disbarment the application will be referred for consideration by Cambridge City Council's Licensing Committee.

Research

The importance of the role of licensing in safeguarding children, young people and adults at risk has been highlighted by recent events in Rotherham, Rochdale and Oxford. Many Local Authorities are reviewing their policies to ensure they can make best use of the powers they have to protect the public. Examples include:

- Hackney Carriages and Private Hire Vehicles and Private Hire Operators licensed by Gateshead Council must undertake compulsory safeguarding training.
- Oxford City Council have taken a practical approach by introducing guidance on safeguarding given to drivers along with (for new drivers) questions within the compulsory Knowledge Test on safeguarding.
- Scarborough Borough Council renewed their Licensing Policy and introduced mandatory safeguarding training for drivers wishing to obtain or renew their licences.
- Peterborough City Council have changed their driver licence conditions and have made completion of a safeguarding course a requirement for all new drivers, prior to submitting an application.
- Mansfield District Council have implemented mandatory safeguarding training for all new drivers within one year of their licence being granted and existing drivers are required to attend a one off safeguarding training session.

Changes

Safeguarding of children, young people and adults at risk is ‘everyone’s business’ and Cambridge City Council wants to strengthen Safeguarding Practice and raise awareness and standards in this high profile area. Licensed trades are the critical ‘eyes and ears’ of the community and often come into contact with people who may be vulnerable.

The City Council want to increase safeguarding awareness across the board and give the taxi trade information and skills to know their responsibilities and what to do if they have any concerns about the safety or welfare of an individual.

Consultation

Cambridge City Council is conducting a brief consultation to look at the issues that may arise for drivers working with vulnerable passengers and to plan, develop and deliver a Safeguarding Training Programme.

We would welcome your comments and in particular we would ask you to consider the following:

- What are the issues or concerns which may arise when working with/ transporting children or adults at risk?
- Do you know how to deal with any issues or concerns?
- Have you previously undertaken any safeguarding training? If yes, what did it include?
- Would training, information or awareness on safeguarding be helpful for you?
- Should safeguarding training be compulsory or voluntary? Why?
- How could training be delivered, and in what format, to meet your needs?
- How can the important area of safeguarding be shared with the taxi trade?
- Please provide any further comments or information

The consultation is open to the public and the closing date for submitting consultation responses is **21 February 2016**.

Any comments that you forward to the Licensing Authority should clearly state your name and any organisation or persons you may be responding on behalf of. It would be helpful if you could give a brief description of any specific interest you have in Safeguarding matters (for example you may be involved in children's groups or with adults at risk in some capacity).

Send your response:

- By email to licensing@cambridge.gov.uk please include the words 'Safeguarding Consultation' in the subject field; or
- In writing to Licensing & Enforcement, Environmental Health Service, Cambridge City Council, and PO Box 700, Cambridge, CB1 0JH.

Hackney Carriage, Private Hire, Dual Driver, Proprietor & Operator - Safeguarding Children and Adults



TRAINING OUTLINE & OVERVIEW

TARGET AUDIENCE

Mandatory for:

- New & Existing Hackney Carriage, Private Hire & Dual Drivers
- New & Existing Vehicle Proprietors
- New & Existing Private Hire Operators

COURSE AIM

The course has been specifically designed for members of the licensed taxi trade within Cambridge City in order to enable them to gain the knowledge and skills for identifying and responding appropriately to concerns about safeguarding for children and adults at risk.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

By the end of the session participants will have:

- The ability to recognise what makes a person vulnerable,
- A good understanding of how to keep themselves and the public, including children and adults at risk, safe,
- The ability to respond to, including how to report, safeguarding concerns and where to get advice,
- The confidence to provide a safe and suitable service to vulnerable passengers; and,
- The knowledge to protect themselves as a licence holder and demonstrate due diligence.

COURSE OUTLINE

The course will give an overview of the key areas of a licence holder's responsibilities in relation to safeguarding and vulnerability. The purpose of the training is to promote a responsible and considered service for vulnerable people who live in or visit our city, protecting passengers, the driver and the reputation of Cambridge City.

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CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL

REPORT OF: Yvonne O' Donnell
Environmental Health Manager

TO: Licensing Committee

21 March 2016

WARDS: All

UPDATE TO THE STATEMENT OF GAMBLING PRINCIPLES (GAMBLING ACT 2005)

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Cambridge City Council, as the Licensing Authority, is required to discharge its responsibilities under the Gambling Act 2005 with a view to promoting the three licensing objectives, namely;
- 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; and;
 - Protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling.
- 1.2 A public consultation on the updated Statement of Principles under the Gambling Act 2005 was undertaken from 3rd July 2015 to 3rd September 2015. The updated Statement was approved at Licensing Committee on 12th October 2015 and Full Council on 22nd October 2015.
- 1.3 Given the extensive, detailed research that would be required to produce and consult on a Local Area Profile, officers undertook a 'light touch' review of the Statement of Principles in 2015, to ensure legal compliance, with a view to a far more in depth review and a revised Statement being produced by April 2016.
- 1.4 Work has subsequently been carried out by Officers in order to develop a Local Area Profile, Local Gambling Risk Assessment Guidance and Risk Assessment Template which forms part of the Gambling Statement of Principles.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 Members are recommended to endorse the post-consultation updated Statement of Gambling Principles shown in Appendix A and recommend to full Council that the policy is approved for publication on 15th April 2016 for it to come in to effect on 13th May 2016.

3. BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The Statement of Principles must be formulated in accordance with, and reflect the guidance issued by, the Gambling Commission and Government Codes of Practice. The principles essentially inform the processes that the Council would normally follow in conducting its duties as the Licensing Authority.
- 3.2 During the spring and summer of 2015 The Gambling Commission changed its Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice (LCCP) for operators. The changes are to be reflected in the Council's Statement of Principles.
- 3.3 The changes allowed the Council to create a Statement which is more reflective of local circumstances and to create a Local Area Profile (which is validated by evidenced provided in the Local Area Profile) to map the risks in Cambridge City of gambling-related harm according to a range of criteria. This could include mental health prevalence, significant ethnic groups, significant life stage groups (such as children or emerging adults), financial/ debt problems, housing instability, alcohol consumption and employment & income.
- 3.4 Gambling Operators that apply for licences will be required to produce a risk assessment as part of the application, although the template is not mandatory and Gambling Businesses can use their own template. The Council is already familiar with a risk based approach to compliance and has developed guidance to assist gambling operators in undertaking and preparing their local (premises) risk assessment.
- 3.5 The risk assessment will benefit the Council as a Licensing Authority under the Gambling Act 2005 as well as responsible authorities and interested parties when considering new and variation applications. The local risk assessments will also enable the Council to establish a more progressive compliance inspection regime.

- 3.6 Gambling operators will be required to undertake a risk assessment for all of their existing premises by 6th April 2016.
- 3.7 Following that date, operators must also undertake a review of those assessments when certain triggers are met. The Council considers that these local risk assessments are a key component of the overall assessment and management of the local risks and are specific to the potential harm that gambling premises can have on one or more of the licensing objectives under the Act. They are specific to the premises, the local area and the local community.
- 3.8 Details of the triggers can be found within the Guidance on Undertaking Local Gambling Risk Assessment but includes new premises, significant changes in local circumstances, significant changes to the premises and variation of the premises licence.
- 3.9 Operators will be able to use Cambridge City Council's Local Area Profile and Statement of Gambling Principles to help inform specific risks that operators will need to address in their risk assessment. The risk assessment should address how the operator will mitigate any risks outlined. Furthermore, operators will be required to demonstrate in their applications how they will prevent underage gambling and also their attitude to social responsibility.
- 3.10 It is anticipated that the Local Area Profile will develop over time and will:
- Enable the Council to better serve our local community, by better reflecting the community and the risks within it,
 - Enable the Council to make robust decisions, based on a clear, published set of factors and risks, which are therefore less susceptible to challenge; and
 - Encourage operators and applicants to take a proactive approach to risk that is likely to result in reduced compliance and enforcement action.
- 3.11 The Local Area Profile has been included to facilitate operators being able to better understand the environment within Cambridge City and therefore proactively mitigate risks to the licensing objectives.
- 3.12 In January 2016, Officers undertook an exercise to visit the area where gambling premises are located and to inspect all gambling premises. In doing this, the Local Area Profile has been formulated to include detailed information for each Ward.

3.13 A consultation process took place between 1st and 14th February 2016 (Appendix B) on the Risk Assessment, the Guidance and the Local Area Profile. Two responses were received (Appendix C) and comments taken on board and factored in to the final document.

4. OPTIONS

4.1 The Committee may resolve to:

4.1.1 Endorse the post-consultation updated Statement of Gambling Principles shown in Appendix A and recommend to full Council that the policy is approved for publication on 15th April 2016 for it to come in to effect on 13th May 2016; or

4.1.2 Amend the draft Statement of Principles and recommend to full Council that the policy is approved for publication on 15th April 2016 for it to come in to effect on 13th May 2016.

5. CONSULTATIONS

5.1 Consultation on the draft policy took place between 1st and 14th February 2016, two responses have been received (Appendix C).

5.2 One response was from Coral Racing Limited who represents approximately 20% of all licensed betting premises across Great Britain.

5.3 A second response was from Gosschalks Solicitors who represents over 80% of the high street betting market and include large national gambling operators.

5.4 A summary of the key points from the two consultation responses can be found below:

Summary of Key Points	Response/ Action
Is the Risk Assessment Template Mandatory?	<i>The City Council has confirmed that the template is not mandatory and larger organisations can use their own template. The template is to assist smaller organisations.</i>
There appears to be a distortion of the “aim to permit” principle by moving the burden of proof onto operators.	<i>The Gambling Commission state that as a means of assisting local authorities, premises licence holders should have policies and procedures in place to mitigate the local risks to the licensing objectives. To take into account</i>

	<p><i>the feedback from the consultation, the following has been included in the Local Area Profile “The Council believe that contribution to premises risk assessments and being knowledgeable and informed on the ‘local area’ and risks is necessary in order to provide sufficient detail within the assessment. This means that any assessments undertaken do need to have an involvement of and an understanding of the local area in which they operate and are licensed.”</i></p>
<p>It is not clear that the purpose of the Local Area Profile is to assist with the completion of the risk assessment.</p>	<p><i>This has been made clear in the Local Area Profile documentation.</i></p>
<p>Moral or ethical objections, a dislike of gambling or a general notion that it is undesirable are not valid reasons to reject an application. Furthermore, the affluence of an area would be irrelevant.</p>	<p><i>Whilst this is clear in the Gambling Commission guidance, a number of factors have been taken into account in the compilation of the Local Area Profile in order to build a full picture and increase awareness of the area and to improve information sharing with gambling operators in order to facilitate constructive engagement with licensees. To take into account feedback from the consultation, the following has been included in the Local Area Profile “The Council has specifically included the location of religious premises and places of worship with the Local Area Profile due to evidence we have that they are focal points and areas of congregation for a percentage of vulnerable members of the local community, including our homeless community and youth population.</i></p> <p><i>It is not intended that we are considering any moral or ethical issues associated with gambling.”</i></p>
<p>Reference is made to the British Gambling Prevalence Survey of 2010, whilst the Gambling Behaviour in England and Scotland of 2014 provides more recent data.</p>	<p><i>The Local Area Profile has been reviewed and has included data and information highlighted in the Gambling Behaviour in England and Scotland 2014 report. The Council have explored the findings of reports from the Gambling Commission 2009 and 2010 undertaken Birmingham University titled “the role of social factors in gambling; evidence from</i></p>

	<p><i>the 2007 British Gambling Survey”. Whilst the study dates back, there are a number of observations within the reports which focuses more on the social aspects of gambling and make up of individuals from a local area, income of individuals and further factors which led the Council to consider our own Anti-Poverty Strategy.</i></p>
<p>The proximity of educational facilities, places of worship and licensed premises is not of relevant consideration.</p>	<p><i>We have produced and included an overview of key buildings at a ward level, including licensed premises and schools as a number, although not all of these premises can and do have gambling and alcohol related licenses (small society lotteries, TEN’s, notification of more than 2 gambling machines). It is pertinent to highlight that the Local Area Profile is not exclusively just for the larger betting establishments.</i></p> <p><i>The City also has a number of licensed premises (2003 Act) which have 2 gambling machines (automatic entitlement) which are required to be registered and the appropriate fee paid. Whilst these are not separately licensed, they will be inspected accordingly and the Council expect these premises to consider an appropriate risk assessment and will review their activities within the guidance.</i></p>
<p>The list of triggers for risk assessments and local area risks need to be reviewed and redrafted to ensure only matters that are relevant to the licensing objectives are included.</p>	<p><i>The guidance on undertaking local risk assessments reflects triggers for risk assessments as being:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>- Upon application of a new premises licence</i> <i>- When applying for a variation to a premises licence</i> <i>- Changes in the local environment or premises warrant an assessment to be undertaken again</i>
<p>The ethical, age and economic make-up of the community is irrelevant unless the Council has determined that certain ethnic groups are more likely to</p>	<p><i>The following statements have been included in the Local area Profile: “Some high risk groups often also correlate to having low or limited income, live in areas of high deprivation, are more at risk of being involved in or of being a</i></p>

<p>commit crime arising out of gambling. The statement of principles does not suggest this.</p>	<p><i>victim of crime and disorder as well as often suffering with additional health related matters.”</i></p> <p><i>“Accessibility to money is a factor which is cited in many gambling studies as is proximity from various locations such as dwellings to gambling venues as being a notable factor”</i></p>
<p>The control measures should reference ‘Think 21’ scheme.</p>	<p><i>The guidance reflects the use of a ‘Think 21’ scheme in gambling premises.</i></p>

6. CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 Cambridge City Council has fulfilled its statutory duty and the Statement of Principles was published on 21st December 2015. In order to complete the Statement and to assist operators in fulfilling their requirements, the Addendum to the Statement should be produced by April 2016.

7. IMPLICATIONS

(a) Financial Implications

The Statement of Principles, and the addendum to it, is a statutory function, covered by the fees paid by Licence and permit holders.

(b) Staffing Implications

Existing staff resources will apply to the Statement of Principles and Addendum once finalised.

(c) Equal Opportunities Implications

This is a statutory policy and it promotes equal opportunities. The policy does not prohibit any person from making an application or objecting to an application where they have a statutory right to do so.

An Equalities Impact Assessment was completed on the Statement of Principles in September 2015 (Appendix D).

(d) Environmental Implications

There are no apparent environmental implications that result from the Statement of Principles or Addendum.

(e) Community Safety

The Statement of Principles will ensure that in carrying out its statutory duties, the Licensing Authority will promote the licensing objectives:

- (i) preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime;
- (ii) ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way; and
- (iii) protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling.

APPENDICES

Appendix A

Statement of Principles (with Local Area Profile, Guidance on Undertaking Local Gambling Risk Assessment and Risk Assessment Template).

Appendix B

Consultation Paper

Appendix C

Consultation Responses

Appendix D

Equalities Impact Assessment

BACKGROUND PAPERS: The following are the background papers that were used in the preparation of this report:

- Gambling Act 2005
- Guidance Published by the Gambling Commission in May 2015
- Existing Statement of Gambling Principles published on 21st December 2015.

The author and contact officer for queries on the report is Vickie Jameson on extension 7863.

Date originated: 4 March 2016

Date of last revision: 4 March 2016

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL



GAMBLING ACT 2005

Statement of Principles

January 2016 – January 2019

Published: ~~21 December 2015~~

Effective from: ~~18 January 2016~~

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Introduction

Under the Gambling Act 2005 ("the 2005 Act" a regime for regulating gambling and betting was introduced throughout the United Kingdom from 1 September 2007. Apart from the National Lottery and spread betting, gambling and betting is regulated by the Gambling Commission whose duties include licensing the operators and individuals involved in the provision of gambling and betting.

Cambridge City Council Licensing Authority recognises the potential impact of gambling and in adopting this policy; the Licensing Authority will seek to work with communities and partners. It will address the concerns of the public to maintain safe and high quality environments making Cambridge an even better place to live, work and visit. It wishes to work together with premises licence operators/ holders to assist the thriving and growing local economy whilst seeking to protect vulnerable persons from harm.

Cambridge City Council ("the Council"), along with other licensing authorities, has a duty under the 2005 Act to licence premises where gambling is taking place. The Council is also required to licence certain other activities (such as registering small society lotteries). This document sets out how Cambridge City Council intends to carry out these duties.

Licensing authorities are required by Section 349 of the 2005 Act to publish a statement of principles that they propose to apply when exercising their functions in accordance with the legislation. This statement must be published every 3 years and this is the second revision. If any part of the document is amended, further consultation and re-publication is required.

The 2005 Act requires that the following parties are consulted by licensing authorities:

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

A full list of those persons/ organisations consulted is detailed at Appendix B.

The latest draft of this statement of principles contains the minimum of amendments and no changes to the intent or direction of the policy. In producing the final statement, the Council declares that it has regard to the

Licensing objectives of the Gambling Act 2005, the guidance issued by the Gambling Commission and any response from those consulted on this statement.

This statement of principles was approved at a meeting of the Full Council on (date to be inserted). It was then published via Cambridge City Council's website on (date to be inserted).

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

The full list of comments made and the consideration by the Council of these comments is available by request to the Licensing & Enforcement Team, Refuse & Environment Department.

Should you have any comments in regard to this statement of principles, please send them to:

The Licensing & Enforcement Manager

Environmental Health Service

Cambridge City Council

PO Box 700

Cambridge, CB1 0JH

Email: licensing@cambridge.gov.uk

PART A

1. The Licensing Objectives

In exercising most of its functions under the Gambling Act 2005, the Council as the Licensing Authority must have regard to the Licensing Objectives as set out in Section 1 of the 2005 Act. The objectives are:

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

The Gambling Commission will be taking a lead role in preventing gambling from being a source of crime. Cambridge City Council is aware that it falls to the Gambling Commission to ensure the suitability of an operator before issuing an operator licence.

However, this Licensing Authority will bring to the attention of the Gambling Commission any information that is brought to its attention during the course of processing a premises licence application or at any other time, which could question the appropriateness of an applicant.

Where an area has known high levels of crime, this Licensing Authority will consider carefully whether gambling premises are suitable to be located there. If there are concerns over a premises location, in order to prevent that premises from becoming a source of crime, certain conditions could be considered by the Council to be attached to the licence.

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

The Gambling Commission is concerned to ensure that not only is gambling fair in the way it is played, but also that the rules are transparent to players and they know what to expect. It achieves this by working to ensure that: -

- Operating and personal licences are issued only to those who are suitable to offer gambling facilities or work in the industry;
- Easily understandable information is made available by operators to players about, for example, the rules of the game, the probability of losing or winning, and the terms and conditions on which business is conducted;
- The rules are fair;
- Advertising is not misleading;
- The results of events and competitions on which commercial gambling takes place are made public;

- Machines, equipment and software used to produce the outcome of games meet standards set by the Gambling Commission and operate as advertised.

The Gambling Commission would not expect licensing authorities to become concerned with ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way. This is because they will either be concerned with the management of the gambling business (and therefore subject to the operating licence), or the suitability and actions of an individual (and therefore subject to a personal licence). These permissions both fall within the remit of the Gambling Commission.

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

The Gambling Act 2005 is intended to ensure that children and vulnerable persons should not be allowed to gamble and should be prohibited from entering those gambling premises which are adult-only environments.

This licensing objective refers to protecting children from being 'harmed or exploited by gambling'; meaning that they should be prevented from taking part in 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, with the exception of Category D gaming machines.

It does not however seek to disallow particular groups of adults from gambling in the same way that it does children. The Gambling Commission has not sought to define 'vulnerable persons', but it does for regulatory purposes assume that this group includes people who gamble more than they want to; people who gamble beyond their means; and people who may not be able to make informed or balanced decisions about gambling due to mental health needs, learning disability or substance misuse relating to alcohol or drugs.

This Licensing Authority will consider this licensing objective on a case by case basis. In order to protect vulnerable persons, this Licensing Authority will consider whether any special considerations apply to a particular premises. These considerations could include self-barring schemes or providing information in the form of leaflets or helpline information from relevant organisations.

The Gambling Commission has stated (5.2) *"The requirement in relation to children is explicitly to protect them from being harmed or exploited by gambling"*

[From 6 April 2016 premises licence holders must conduct a local risk assessment for each of their current premises. This applies to Additional statements on new mandatory requirements to follow:-](#)

[Social Responsibilities/Assessing Local Risk Comes into force on 6 April 2016](#)
[Wording to follow from Gambling Commission](#)

Social Responsibilities/ Sharing Local Risk Assessments

Comes into force on 6 April 2016

Wording to follow from Gambling Commission – Adult Gaming Centres

- Family Entertainment Centres
- Non-Remote Betting
- Non-Remote Bingo
- Non-Remote Casinos
- Remote Betting Intermediary (trading room only)

There is also a requirement to conduct or update a risk assessment when:

- Applying for a new gambling premises licence
- Applying for a variation to a gambling premises licence
- Changes in the local environment, or the premises, warrant a risk assessment to be conducted again.

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The Council will be looking at the Local Area Profile and Assessing Local Risk in a further review of the Statement of Principles during 2016.

This licensing authority is aware that, as per section 153, in making decisions about premises licences and temporary use notices it should “aim to permit” the use of premises for gambling in so far as it is satisfied the application is “*in accordance with any code of practice issued by the Gambling Commission in accordance with any relevant guidance issued by the Gambling Commission reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives and in accordance with the authority’s statement of licensing principles*”.

As a means of assisting Licensing Authorities in determining whether the provision of gambling facilities at premises will be, and will remain, consistent with the licensing objectives, the Gambling Commission that premises licence holders should have policies and procedures in place to mitigate the local risks to the licensing objectives arising from the provision of gambling at their premises.

Following the Gambling Commission’s review of the social responsibility elements of the Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice (LCCP), the Commission have introduced a social responsibility code (SR code 10.1.1) requiring operators to conduct local risk assessments of their premises to demonstrate how they aim to address the local risks to the licensing objectives.

The Council notes the Gambling Commission’s Guidance (5.28) to local authorities that “*In deciding to reject an application, a licensing authority should rely on reasons that demonstrate that the licensing objectives are not being, or are unlikely to be,*

met. Licensing authorities should be aware that other considerations such as moral or ethical objections to gambling are not a valid reason to reject applications for premises licences. This is because such objections do not relate to the Licensing Objectives. An Authority's decision cannot be based on dislike of gambling or a general notion that it is undesirable to allow gambling premises in an area (with the exception of the casino resolution powers)".

2. Cambridge City

Cambridge City Council is situated in Cambridgeshire, which contains a total of 5 District Councils. Cambridge combines a rich history with the vibrancy and prosperity of outstanding educational institutions and modern businesses. It is an inspiring and attractive place in which to live and work. It is at the heart of a buoyant sub-region which is an area designated for major growth in employment and housing.

The City of Cambridge is in the east of England, 50 miles north of London. A beautiful place to live and work, Cambridge is an historic University City and market town with high quality architecture and attractive open spaces. It is also a city of national importance, being a world leader in higher education and many 21st century industries – information technology, telecommunications and commercial research, particularly the biotechnology sector.

The population of Cambridge is over 125,000. This is forecast to increase to 151,800 in 2031 as a result of new developments

At present 23% of the City's population are aged 15–24. A significant characteristic of the City's population is its large and diverse student population, totaling almost 27,000 (including post graduates). This is swollen further by language students attending "summer schools", which adds to a high "churn" in our population. The proportion of older people in the City has not grown in the past 10 years.

The daytime population of the City increases significantly, with high levels of commuting into the City and very large numbers of tourists and visitors. Last year nearly 4 million people visited the City. The high day time population places pressure on the City's infrastructure and heavy demands on basic Council services such as street cleaning.

Cambridge has one of the highest qualified work forces in the East of England with 65.8% of people having NVQ4 qualifications and above, and relatively speaking, the City is affluent.

This area is shown in the map at Appendix A.

3. Authorised Activities

'Gambling' is defined in the 2005 Act as either gaming, betting or taking part in a lottery.

Gaming - means playing a game of chance for a prize

Betting – means making or accepting a bet on the outcome of a race, competition or any other event, the likelihood of anything occurring or not occurring, or whether anything is true or not true.

Lottery – is where persons are required to pay in order to take part in an arrangement, during the course of which one or more prizes are allocated by a process, which relies wholly on chance.

Private Gaming – in private dwellings and on domestic occasions is exempt from licensing or registration providing that no charge is made for participating; only equal chance gaming takes place; and it does not occur in a place to which the public have access.

Domestic Betting – between inhabitants of the same premises or between employees of the same employer is also exempt.

Non-commercial gaming and betting – where no part of the proceeds are for private gain may be subject to certain exemptions.

4. Licences under the Gambling Act 2005

The 2005 Act provides for 3 categories of licence as detailed below:

- Operating Licences
- Personal Licence
- Premises Licences

The Council is responsible for the issue of Premises Licences. The Gambling Commission is responsible for the issue of Operating and Personal Licences.

5. The Gambling Commission

The Gambling Commission regulates gambling in the public interest. It does so by keeping crime out of gambling, by ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way and by protecting children and vulnerable people. The Commission provides independent advice to the Government about the manner in which gambling is carried out, the effects of gambling and the regulation of gambling generally.

The Commission has issued guidance in accordance with Section 25 of the 2005 Act about the manner in which Licensing Authorities exercise their functions under the

Act and, in particular, the principles to be applied.

The Commission will also issue Codes of Practice under Section 24 about the way in which facilities for gambling is provided, which may also include provisions about the advertising of gambling facilities.

The Gambling Commission can be contacted at:

Gambling Commission

Victoria Square House

Victoria Square

Birmingham

B2 4BP

Website www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk

Email info@gamblingcommission.gov.uk

6. Responsible Authorities

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

The principles are:

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

In accordance with the suggestion in the Gambling Commission's Guidance for local authorities, this licensing authority designates the Local safeguarding Children's Board for this purpose.

The contact details of all the Responsible Authorities under the Gambling Act 2005 are set out in Appendix C.

7. Interested Parties

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

as follows:

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

- a) Lives sufficiently close to the premises to be likely affected by the authorized activities, and/ or*
- b) Has business interests that might be affected by the authorized activities, or*
- c) Represents persons who satisfy paragraph a) or b)”.*

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

- Each case will be decided upon its merits. The authority will not apply a rigid rule to its decision making.
- It will have regard to the examples of considerations provided in the Gambling Commissions Guidance to licensing authorities at 8.11 to 8.19
- It will also consider the Gambling Commission’s Guidance that “business interests” should be given the widest possible interpretation and where appropriate include organisations such as, but not limited to, partnerships, charities, faith groups and medical practices.

Interested parties can be people who are democratically elected such as Councillors and MP’s. Where appropriate, this will include county, parish and town Councillors. Other than these persons, authorities should require written evidence that a person ‘represents’ someone who either lives sufficiently close to the premises likely to be affected by the authorized activities and/ or business interests that might be affected by the authorized activities. A letter from one of these persons requesting the representation is sufficient.

Further advice on how licensing authorities can determine whether someone is an interested party is detailed below:

- i) The approach taken by licensing authorities in determining who is an interested party is also a function that is dealt with in the Licensing Statement of Policy.
- ii) The factors that should be taken into account when determining what ‘sufficiently close to the premises’ means (in each case) might include:
 - The size of the premises
 - The nature of the premises
 - The distance of the premises from the location of the person making the representation
 - The potential impact of the premises (number of customers, routes likely to be taken by those visiting the establishment); and

- The circumstances/ interests of the complainant which may be relevant to the distance from the premises.

8. Exchange of Information

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

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

Details of applications and representations which are referred to a Licensing Sub-Committee for determination will be detailed in the reports that are made publicly available in accordance with the Local Government Act 1972 and the Freedom of Information Act 2000. Personal details of people making representations will be disclosed to applicants and only be withheld from publication on the grounds of personal safety where the Licensing Authority is asked to do so.

Should any protocols be established as regards information exchange with other bodies then they will be made available. The Council has various policies relating to the sharing of information which will be considered when deciding what information to share and the process of doing so.

9. Enforcement

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

This Licensing Authority's principles are that it will be guided by the Gambling Commission's Guidance to licensing authorities and will endeavor to be:

- **Proportionate** – regulators should only intervene when necessary. Remedies should be appropriate to the risk posed and costs identified and minimized;
- **Accountable** – regulators must be able to justify decisions and be subject to public scrutiny;
- **Consistent** – rules and standards must be coherent and implemented fairly;
- **Transparent** – regulators should be open and keep regulations simple and user friendly; and
- **Targeted** – regulation should be focused on the problem and minimize side effects.

In accordance with the Gambling Commission’s Guidance, the Council will endeavor to avoid duplication with other regulatory regimes so far as possible.

Cambridge City Council has adopted and implemented a risk-based inspection programme based on:

- The Licensing Objectives
- Relevant Codes of Practice
- Guidance issued by the Gambling Commission (in particular Part 36)
- The principles set out in this Statement of Licensing Policy

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

The Council shall have regard to the principles of “Better Regulation” as outlined by the Department for Business Innovation and Skills.

Bearing in mind the principle of transparency, the Council’s enforcement/ compliance protocols and written agreements are available upon request.

The Corporate Enforcement Policy can be found online here:

<https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/enforcement-policy>

10. Licensing Authority Functions

Licensing Authorities are required under the Act to:

- Be responsible for the licensing of premises where gambling activities are to take place by issuing Premises Licences
- Issue Provisional Statements

- Regulate members' clubs and miners' welfare institutes who wish to undertake certain gaming activities via issuing Club Gaming Permits and/ or Club Machine Permits
- Issue Club Machine Permits to Commercial Clubs
- Grant permits for the use of certain lower stake gaming machines at unlicensed Family Entertainment Centres
- Receive notifications from alcohol licensed premises (under the Licensing Act 2003) for the use of two or fewer gaming machines
- Issue Licensed Premises Gaming Machine Permits for premises licensed to sell/ supply alcohol for consumption on the licensed premises, under the Licensing Act 2003, where there are more than two machines
- Register small society lotteries below prescribed thresholds
- Issue Prize Gaming Permits
- Receive and endorse Temporary Use Notices
- Receive Occasional Use Notices
- Provide information to the Gambling Commission regarding details of licences issued
- Maintain registers of the permits and licences that are issued under these functions

It should be noted that local licensing authorities will not be involved in licensing remote gambling at all, which is regulated by the Gambling Commission via operating licenses.

11. Public Register

Section 156 of the Act requires licensing authorities to maintain a register of the premises licences that it has issued. The register must be made available, at any reasonable time, to the public who may request copies of the entries. The Council achieves this requirement through the use of an online register which is accessible via the Council's website.

PART B PREMISES LICENCES

1. General Principles

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

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;
- Reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives; and
- In accordance with the authority's statement of licensing principles

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

Premises are defined in the Act as including "any place". Section 152 therefore prevents more than one premises licence applying to any place. However, a single building could be subject to more than one premises licence, provided they are for different parts of the building and the different parts of the building can be reasonably regarded as being different premises.

This approach has been taken to allow large, multiple unit premises such as pleasure parks, piers, tracks or shopping malls to obtain discrete premises licences where appropriate safeguards are in place. However, licensing authorities should pay particular attention if there are issues about sub-divisions of a single building or plot and should ensure that mandatory conditions relating to access between premises are observed.

The Gambling Commission states in the fourth edition of its Guidance to Licensing Authorities that "*In most cases the expectation is that a single building/ plot will be the subject of an application for a licence, for example 32 High Street. But, that does not mean 32 High Street cannot be the subject of separate premises licences for the basement and ground floor, if they are configured acceptably.*

Whether different parts of a building can properly be regarded as being separate premises will depend on the circumstances. The location of the premises will clearly be an important consideration and the suitability of the division is likely to be a matter for discussion between the operator and the licensing officer. However, the Commission does not consider that areas of a building that are artificially or temporarily separated, for example by ropes or moveable partitions, can properly be regarded as different premises".

The Council takes particular note of the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities which states that "*Licensing Authorities should take particular care in considering applications for multiple licences for a building and those relating to a discrete part of a building used for other (non-gambling) purposes. In particular*

they should be aware of the following:

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

The Guidance also gives a list of factors which the licensing authority should be aware of, which may include:

- Do the premises have a separate registration for business rates?
- Is the premises neighbouring premises owned by the same person or someone else?
- Can each of the premises be accessed from the street or a public passageway?
- Can the premises only be accessed from any other gambling premises?

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

2. Access Provisions

The Gambling Commissions relevant access provisions for each premises type are below:

Casinos

- The principal access entrance to the premises must be from a street (as defined at 7.23 of the guidance)
- No entrance to a casino must be from premises that are used wholly or mainly by children and/ or young persons
- No customer must be able to enter a casino directly from any other premises which hold a gambling premises licence

Adult Gaming Centre

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

Betting Shops

- Access must be from a street (as per paragraph 7.23 of the guidance) or from another premises with a betting premises licence
- No direct access from a betting shop to another premises used for the retail sale of merchandise or services. In effect there cannot be an entrance to a betting shop from a shop of any kind and you could not have a betting shop at the back of a café, the whole area would have to be licensed

Tracks

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

Bingo Premises

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

Family Entertainment Centre

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

Part 7 of the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities contains further information on this issue, which the Council will also take into account in its decision making.

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

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

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

1. First, whether the premises ought to be permitted to be used for gambling
2. Second, whether the appropriate conditions can be put in place to cater for the situation that the premises are not yet in the state in which they ought to be before gambling takes place

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

More detailed examples of the circumstances in which such a licence may be granted can be found at paragraphs 7.58-7.67 of the Guidance.

3. Location

The Council is aware that demand issues cannot be considered with regard to the location of the premises but that considerations in terms of the licensing objectives are relevant to its decision making. As per the guidance, 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.

Should any specific policy be decided upon as regards areas where gambling premises should not be located, this statement will be updated. It should be noted that any such policy does not preclude any application being made and each application will be decided on its own merits, with the onus upon the applicant showing how potential concerns can be overcome.

4. Planning

The Gambling Commission Guidance to Licensing Authorities states “*In determining applications the licensing authority has a duty to take into consideration all relevant matters and not to take into consideration any irrelevant matters, i.e. those not related to gambling and the licensing objectives. One example of an irrelevant matter would be the likelihood of the applicant obtaining planning permission or building regulations approval for their proposal. This authority will not take into account irrelevant matters as per the above guidance*”.

In addition the Council notes the following exception from the guidance: “*When dealing with a premises licence application for finished buildings, the licensing authority should not take into account whether those buildings have or comply with the necessary planning or building consents. Those matters should be dealt with under relevant planning control and building regulation powers, and not form part of the consideration for the premises licence. Section 210 of the 2005 Act prevents licensing authorities taking into account the likelihood of the proposal by the applicant obtaining planning or building consent when considering a premises*

licence application. Equally, the grant of a gambling premises licence does not prejudice or prevent any action that may be appropriate under the law relating to planning or building control".

5. Duplication with other Regulatory regimes

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

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

6. Licensing Objectives

Premises licences granted must be reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives. With regard to these objectives, the Council has considered the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities:

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

The Gambling Commission takes a leading role in preventing gambling from being a source of crime. The Gambling Commission's guidance does however envisage that licensing authorities should pay attention to the proposed location of gambling premises in terms of this licensing objective. Thus, where an area has known high levels of organised crime the Council will consider carefully whether gambling premises are suitable to be located there and whether conditions may be suitable such as the provision of door supervisors. The Council is aware of the distinction between disorder and nuisance and will consider factors such as whether police assistance was required and how threatening the behavior was to those who could see it, so as to make that distinction.

- **Ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way**

The Gambling Commission has stated that it generally does not expect licensing authorities to become concerned with ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way, as this will be addressed via operating and personal licences. There is however, more of a role with regard to tracks.

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

The Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities states that this objective means preventing children from taking part in gambling (as well as restriction of advertising so that gambling products are not aimed at, or are, particularly attractive to children). The Council will therefore consider, as suggested in the guidance, whether specific measures are required at particular premises with regard to this licensing objective. Appropriate measures may include supervision of entrances/ machines, segregation of areas etc.

The Council is also aware of the Gambling Commission Codes of Practice, which the Gambling Commission issues as regards this licensing objective, in relation to specific premises.

With regard to the term 'vulnerable persons' it is noted that the Gambling Commission does not seek to offer a definition but states that "*it will for regulatory purposes assume that this group includes people who gamble more than they want to; people who gamble beyond their means; and people who may not be able to make informed or balanced decisions about gambling due to a mental impairment, alcohol or drugs*". The Council will consider this licensing objective on a case by case basis.

7. Licence Conditions

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

- Relevant to the need to make the proposed building suitable as a gambling facility;
- Directly related to the premises and the type of licence applied for;
- Fairly and reasonable related to the scale and type of premises; and
- Reasonable in all other aspects

Decisions upon individual conditions will be made on a case by case basis, although there will be a number of measures this licensing authority will consider utilising should there be a perceived need, such as the use of supervisors, appropriate signage for adult only areas etc. The Council will also expect the licence applicant to offer his/ her own suggestions as to the way in which the licensing objectives can be

met effectively.

The Council will also consider specific measures which may be required for buildings which are subject to multiple premises licences. Such measures may include the supervision of entrances; segregation of gambling from non-gambling areas frequented by children; and the supervision of gaming machines in non-adult gambling specific premises in order to pursue the licensing objectives. These matters are in accordance with the Gambling Commission's Guidance.

The Council will also ensure that where category C or above machines are on offer in premises to which children are admitted:

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

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

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

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

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

8. Door Supervisors

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

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

9. Adult Gaming Centres

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

The Council may consider measures to meet the licensing objectives such as:

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

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

10. Licensed Family Entertainment Centres

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

The Council may consider measures to meet the licensing objectives such as:

- Proof of age schemes

- CCTV
- Supervision of entrances/ machine areas
- Physical separation of areas
- Location of entry
- Notices/ signage
- Specific opening hours
- Self-exclusion schemes
- Provision of information leaflets/ helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare
- Measures/ training for staff on how to deal with suspected truant school children on the premises

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

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

11. Casinos

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

12. Bingo Premises

The Council notes that the Gambling Commission's Guidance states in 18.4 *"Licensing authorities will need to satisfy themselves that bingo can be played in any bingo premises for which they issue a premises licence. This will be a relevant consideration where the operator of an existing bingo premises applies to vary their licence to exclude an area of the existing premises from its ambit and then applies for a new premises licence, or multiple licences, for that or those excluded areas"*.

The Council also notes the Guidance at paragraph 18.7 where the the holder of a bingo premises licence may 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.

Premises in existence before 13 July 2011 are entitled to make available eight category B gaming machines, or 20% of the total number of gaming machines, whichever is the greater. The holder of bingo premises licence granted on or after 13 July 2011 but before 1 April 2014 is entitled to make available a maximum of eight category B gaming machines or 20% of the total number of gaming machines, whichever is the greater; from 1 April 2014 these premises will be entitled to 20% of the total number of gaming machines only.

Regulations state that category B machines at bingo premises should be restricted to sub-category B3 and B4 machines, but not B3A lottery machines.

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

13. Betting Premises

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

14. Credit/ ATM's

Section 177 of the 2005 Act requires, in relation to casino and bingo premises licences, that a condition be placed on the licence prohibiting the provision of credit in connection with gambling authorised by the licence or any involvement with the provision of credit.

Section 177 does not, however, prevent the licensee from permitting the installation of cash dispensers (ATM's) on the premises. Such machines may accept credit cards (and debit cards) providing the arrangement is subject to a requirement that the licensee has no other commercial connection with the machine provider in relation to gambling (aside from the agreement to site the machines) and does not profit from the arrangement, nor make any payment in connection with the machines.

15. Tracks

The Council is aware that tracks may be subject to one or more than one premises licence, provided each licence relates to a specified area of the track. As per the

Gambling Commission's Guidance, the Council will especially consider the impact upon the third licensing objective (i.e the protection of children and vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling) and the need to ensure that entrances to each type of premises are distinct and that children are excluded from gambling areas where they are not permitted to enter.

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

The Council may consider measures to meet the licensing objectives such as:

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

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

Gaming Machines

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

Betting Machines

The Council will take into account the size of the premises and the ability of staff to monitor the use of the machines by children and young persons (it is an offence for those under 18 to bet) or by vulnerable people, when considering the number/ nature/ circumstances of betting machines an operator wants to offer.

Applications and Plans

The Gambling Act (Section 51) requires applicants to submit plans of the premises with their application, in order to ensure that the licensing authority has the necessary information to make an informed judgement about whether the premises

are fit for gambling. The plan will also be used for the Council to plan future premises inspection activity.

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

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

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

The Council appreciates that it is sometimes difficult to define the precise location of betting areas on tracks. The precise location of where betting facilities are provided is not required to be shown on track plans, both by virtue of the fact that betting is permitted anywhere on the premises and because difficulties associated with pinpointing exact locations for some types of track. Applicants should provide sufficient information that this authority can satisfy itself that the plan indicates the main areas where betting might take place. For racecourses in particular, any betting areas subject to the 'five times rule' (commonly known as betting rings) must be indicated on the plan.

16. Travelling Fairs

It will fall to the Council to decide whether, where category D machines and/ or equal chance prize gaming without a permit is to be made available for use at travelling fairs, the statutory requirement that the facilities for gambling amount to no more than an ancillary amusement at the fair is met.

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

It is noted 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 our boundaries is monitored so that the statutory limits are not exceeded.

17. Provisional Statements

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

Section 204 of the Gambling Act 2005 provides for a person to make an application to the licensing authority for a provisional statement in respect of premises that he or she:

- a) Expects to be constructed;
- b) Expects to be altered; or
- c) Expects to acquire a right to occupy

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

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

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

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

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

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

18. Reviews

Requests for a review of a premises licence can be made by interested parties or responsible authorities (it should be noted that there is no mechanism to review any permit or notice). However, it is for the Licensing Authority to decide whether such a request will result in a review. Such a decision will be taken by considering, amongst other matters, the following:

- Any relevant code of practice or guidance issued by the Gambling Commission;
- The licensing objectives
- The Licensing Authority's Statement of Policy
- Whether the request is considered frivolous, vexatious, or whether it will certainly not cause the authority to wish to alter or revoke or suspend the licence; and
- Whether the request is substantially the same as previous representations or requests for a review.

The Council, as the licensing authority, may also initiate a review of a premises licence. The purpose of such a review would be to determine whether the Council, as the licensing authority, should take any action in relation to the licence.

Following a review, the actions open to the licensing authority are:

- Add, remove or amend a licence condition imposed by the licensing authority;
- Exclude a default condition imposed by the Secretary of State or Scottish Ministers to remove or amend such an exclusion;
- Suspend the licence for any period not exceeding three months; and
- Revoke the licence.

In considering what action, if any, should be taken following a review the Council must have regard to the principles set out under Section 153 of the Act as well as any relevant representations.

PART C PERMITS/ TEMPORARY & OCCASIONAL USE NOTICES

1. Unlicensed Family Entertainment Centre Gaming Machine Permits

Unlicensed family entertainment centres will be able to offer category D machines if granted a permit by the Council. If an operator of a family entertainment centre wishes to make category C machines available in addition to category D machines, they will need to apply for an operating licence from the Gambling Commission and a Premises Licence from the Council.

The Council can grant or refuse an application for a permit, but cannot attach conditions.

2. Statement of Principles

As unlicensed family entertainment centres will particularly appeal to children and young persons, weight shall be given to child protection issues.

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. The efficiency of such policies and procedures will each be considered on their merits.

The policies and procedures are expected to include:

- What staff should do if they suspect that truant children are on the premises
- How staff should deal with unsupervised young children on the premises
- How staff should deal with children causing perceived problems on or around the premises

The Council will also expect applicants to demonstrate:

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

3. Alcohol Licensed Premises Gaming Machine Permits

Premises licensed to sell alcohol for consumption on the premises, can automatically have 2 gaming machines, of categories C and/or D. The holder of a Premises Licence under the Licensing Act 2003, authorising the sale of alcohol, will simply need to notify the Council, and pay the prescribed fee.

The Council may remove the automatic authorisation in respect of any particular premises if;

- provision of the machines is not reasonably consistent with the pursuit of the licensing objectives;
- gaming has taken place on the premises that breaches a condition of section 282 of the Act;

- the premises are mainly used for gaming; or
- an offence under the Act has been committed on the premises.

If a premises wishes to have more than 2 machines, then the holder of the Premises Licence will need to apply for a permit. The Council shall consider that application having regard to the licensing objectives, any guidance issued by the Gambling Commission issued under Section 25 of the Act, and any other matters that are considered relevant.

The Council shall determine what constitutes a relevant consideration on a case-by-case basis, but weight shall be given to the third licensing objective i.e. protecting children and vulnerable persons from being harmed or being exploited by gambling. To this end, the Council will expect applicants to demonstrate

- that there will be sufficient measures in place to ensure that under 18 year olds do not have access to the adult only gaming machines.
- Measures 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 will also need to be considered.

With respect to the protection of vulnerable persons, the Council will expect applicants to provide information leaflets / helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare.

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

The Council may decide to grant the application with a smaller number of machines and/or a different category of machines than that applied for. The Council will not attach any other conditions in granting such an application.

The holder of such a permit will be required to comply with any Code of Practice issued by the Gambling Commission about the location and operation of the machine.

4. Prize Gaming Permits

Applicants for prize gaming permits should set out the types of gaming that they intend to offer. The applicant will be required to demonstrate:

- that they understand the limits to stakes and prizes that are set out in Regulations; and
- that the gaming offered is within the law.

In making its decision on an application for this type of permit the Council does not need to have regard to the licensing objectives but will have regard to any Gambling Commission guidance. Weight will be given to child protection issues, and relevant considerations are likely to include the suitability of the applicant (i.e. if the applicant has any convictions which would make them unsuitable to operate prize gaming) and the suitability of the premises. Applicants for prize gaming permits must disclose any previous relevant convictions to the Council.

The Council may grant or refuse an application for a permit, but will not attach any conditions. However, there are 4 conditions in the Act that permit holders must comply with. These are:

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

5. Club Gaming and Club Machine Permits

Members clubs (but not commercial clubs) may apply for a club gaming permit. The club gaming permit will enable the premises to provide gaming machines (3 machines of categories B4, C or D), equal chance gaming and games of chance.

If a club does not wish to have the full range of facilities permitted by a club gaming permit or if they are a commercial club not permitted to provide non-machine gaming (other than exempt gaming under section 269 of the Act), they may apply for a club machine permit, which will enable the premises to provide gaming machines (3 machines of categories B3A, B4, C or D).

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

The Council will only refuse such an application on one or more of the following grounds;

- the applicant does not fulfil the requirements for a members' or commercial club and therefore is not entitled to receive the type of permit for which it has 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 condition 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; or;
- an objection has been lodged by the Gambling Commission or the Police

The Council will have regard to the guidance issued by the Gambling Commission and (subject to that guidance), the licensing objectives.

There is a 'fast-track' procedure available for clubs 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 Gambling Commission or the Police, and the grounds upon which an authority can refuse a permit licences are reduced.

The grounds on which an application under the fast track procedure may be refused are;

- that the club is established primarily for gaming, other than gaming prescribed under schedule 12;
- 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.

The Council may grant or refuse an application for a club gaming or club machine permit, but will not attach any conditions. However, premises must comply with the Gambling Commissions Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice. There are a number of conditions in the Act that the holder must comply with.

6. Cancellation of Permits

Gaming / Machine Permits

The authority is able to cancel a permit. It may do so in specified circumstances which include if the premises are used wholly or mainly by children or young persons or if an offence under the Act has been committed. Before it cancels an authority

must notify the holder giving 21 days' notice of intention to cancel, consider any representations made by the holder, hold a hearing if requested, and comply with any other prescribed requirements relating to the procedure to be followed.

Club Gaming / Club Machine Permits

Decisions relating to the cancellation of a Club Gaming or Club Machine Permit may not be made by an officer of the authority. Such decisions shall be dealt with by the Licensing Sub Committee.

Alcohol Licensed Premises Permits

In the event of representations being received against a notice of cancellation, the matter will be determined by a licensing sub-committee. Where no representations have been received, or if they have been received but have been subsequently withdrawn, then the final decision may remain with an Officer of the Council.

7. Small Local Society Lotteries

A Small Society Lottery is a lottery that is promoted on behalf of a non-commercial society (such as a charity or similar non-profit making organisation) to raise funds for any of the purposes for which the society or organisation is set up.

Small Society Lotteries do not require a licence but must be registered with the licensing authority in the area where the society's principle premises is situated. An application to register a Small Society Lottery should be on the relevant application form and accompanied by any necessary documents and the appropriate fee.

The maximum prize per ticket in either money or monies worth is £25,000.

In determining whether to grant or renew a small society lottery registration, the Licensing Authority will have regard to the Guidance to Local Authorities issued by the Commission.

Societies may wish to refer to the relevant section of the Licensing Authority's website for full details on how to register and maintain small society lottery registrations.

8. Exempt Gambling

The Licensing Authority has no control over Gambling in these circumstances, provided the specific requirements are complied with and any limits on stakes and prizes are observed.

8.1. Non-commercial gaming

There are two types of non-commercial gaming allowed: non-commercial prize gaming and non-commercial equal chance gaming. Neither of these require any authorisation provided the maximum stakes and prizes are not exceeded. In each case the gaming can be incidental to another activity, or the activity itself. It must be non-commercial which means there must be no private profit or gain. However, the proceeds of such events may benefit an organisation, group or one or more individuals if the activity is organised:

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

8.2. Non-commercial prize gaming

In this case, the prize should be determined in advance and not be dependent on the number of players or monies staked. The players should be told what the monies are being raised for, and it cannot take place in premises that have a Gambling Act premises licence (except a track).

This can include casino nights and race nights.

8.3. Non-commercial equal chance gaming

In this case, the stakes per player cannot exceed £8. In addition, the aggregate value of prizes in all games played at a single event cannot exceed £600 (but if the event is the final one of a series in which all of the players have previously taken part, a higher prize fund of up to £900 is allowed). The players should be told what the monies are being raised for, and it cannot take place in premises that have a Gambling Act premises licence (except a track).

This can include casino nights and race nights.

8.4. Private gaming

This covers situations where the public are not admitted to the gaming. This includes residential and domestic premises and workplaces.

This can include casino nights and race nights.

8.5. Domestic gaming

Non-equal chance gaming can be played in private dwellings on domestic occasions

provided no participation charge is made.

8.6. Residential gaming

Non-equal chance gaming can be played in hostels or halls of residence provided at least 50% of the participants are residents.

8.7. Non-commercial and private betting

This is betting in domestic premises or workplaces. In domestic premises the participants must habitually reside there, and for workers betting the participants must be employed by the same employer.

8.8. Incidental non-commercial lottery

These can take place as an incidental activity at another non-commercial event, e.g. a raffle at a dinner or tombola at a garden party. No registration or permission is required provided the following requirements are met.

- Tickets can only be sold on the premises where the event takes place to people present and while the event is taking place;
- The draw must take place at the event and the results must be announced while the event is taking place;
- No rollovers are allowed;
- The maximum deduction allowed for prizes from the proceeds is £500; and
- The maximum deduction allowed for organising costs from the proceeds is £100.

9. Exempt gambling in pubs

Various types of gambling can take place in premises that are licensed under the Licensing Act 2003 to sell alcohol for consumption on the premises and which have a bar at which alcohol is served to customers, but this does not apply where the sale of alcohol can only take place as being ancillary to the sale of food.

9.1. Equal chance gaming in pubs

Equal chance gaming up to specified limits on stakes and prizes can take place, and this includes games such as backgammon, mah-jong, rummy, kalooki, dominoes,

cribbage, bingo and poker.

The following requirements have to be met:

- The maximum stakes and prizes for each type of game must not be exceeded (£5 maximum stake for any game of chance except poker, dominoes and cribbage. For poker the maximum stake is £5, a daily maximum of £100 in aggregate stakes cannot be exceeded and the maximum prize limit is £100. There are no limits on stakes and prizes for dominoes or cribbage);
- The gaming must be supervised by a nominated gaming supervisor and comply with Gambling Commission codes of practice;
- No participation fees can be charged and no levy taken from stakes or prizes;
- The games cannot be linked to any other games in other premises; and
- Nobody under 18 years old can take part.

9.2. Bingo in pubs

Low-turnover bingo where the aggregate of stakes and prizes in a seven day period does not exceed £2000 can take place.

10. Exempt gambling in Clubs

There are two types of club for the purposes of the Act: members' clubs (including miners' welfare institutes) and commercial clubs. Generally speaking the club must be established for purposes other than gaming, but there is an exception for bridge or whist clubs. The exempt gaming that can take place differs according to the type of club. If a club has a club gaming permit, additional games and higher stakes and participation fees apply.

10.1. Equal chance gaming in clubs

Equal chance gaming with no specified limits on stakes and prizes (except for poker) can take place.

The following requirements have to be met:

- Only club members (who have been members for at least 48 hours) or a bona fide guest of a member can participate;
- Except for poker, there is no maximum stake or prize;
- For poker there is a £10 maximum stake, a daily maximum of £250 in

aggregate stakes and a seven day maximum of £1000 in aggregate stakes cannot be exceeded, and the maximum prize limit is £250;

- The gaming must be supervised by a nominated gaming supervisor and comply with Gambling Commission codes of practice;
- A maximum participation fee of £1 can be charged but no levy taken from stakes or prizes (however if the games are bridge or whist, on a day when no other gaming is permitted, participation fees of up to £18 per person can be charged);
- The games cannot be linked to any other games in other premises; and
- Nobody under 18 years old can take part.

10.2. Bingo in clubs

Low-turnover bingo where the aggregate of stakes and prizes in a seven day period does not exceed £2000 can take place in all types of club.

10.3. Bridge and Whist clubs

Unlimited stakes bridge or whist can be played. In addition participation fees (up to £18) can be charged.

11. Temporary Use Notices

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

The licensing authority can only grant a Temporary Use Notice to a person or company holding a relevant operating licence i.e. a non-remote casino operating licence.

The Secretary of State has the power to determine what form of gambling can be authorised by Temporary Use Notices, and at the time of writing this statement the relevant regulations (SI no3157: The Gambling Act 2005 (Temporary Use Notices) Regulations 2007) state that Temporary Use Notices can only be used to permit the provision of facilities or equal chance gaming, where the gaming is intended to produce a single winner, which in practice means poker tournaments.

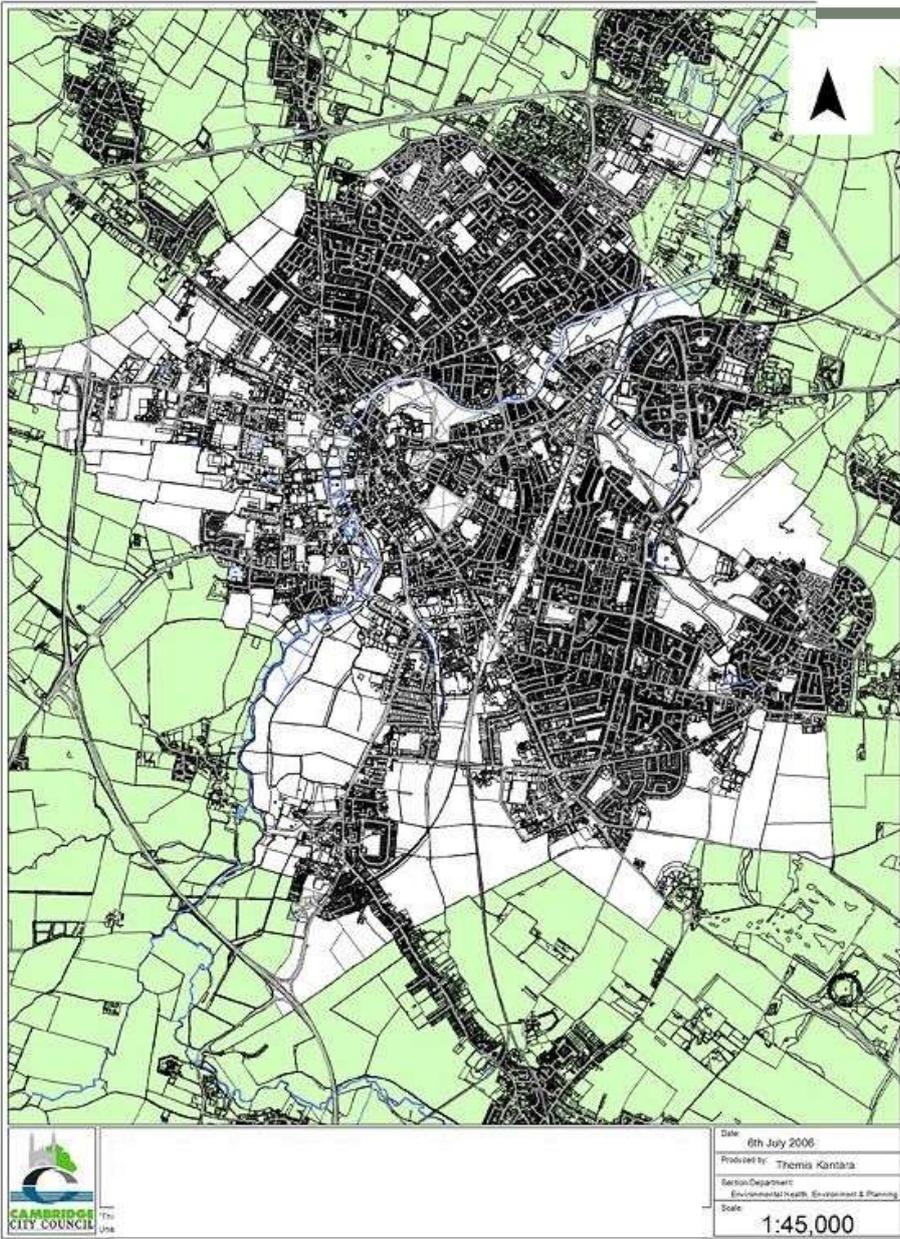
There are a number of statutory limits as regards Temporary Use Notices. Gambling Commission Guidance is noted that "*the meaning of 'premises' in Part 8 of the Act is discussed in Part 7 of the Gambling Commission Guidance to Licensing Authorities.*"

As with 'premises' the definition of a 'set of premises' will be a question of fact in the particular circumstances of each notice that is given. In the Act 'premises' is defined as including 'any place'. In considering whether a place falls within the definition of a 'set of premises', licensing authorities will need to look at, amongst other things, the ownership/ occupation and control of the premises".

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

12. Occasional Use Notices

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 though consider the definition of a 'track' and whether the applicant is permitted to avail him/ herself of the notice.



APPENDIX B – LIST OF CONSULTEES

- Responsible Authorities
- Emma Thornton (Head of Tourism & City Centre Management)
- Graham Saint (Consultation Working Group)
- Adam Ratcliffe (CAMBAC Manager)
- Popleston Allen
- TLT Solicitors
- Gamestec
- **BACTA**

- **The Bingo Association**
- **Association of British Bookmakers Ltd (ABB)**
- **Business In Sport and Leisure (BISL)**
- **BALPA**
- **British Institute of Inn Keeping (BIl)**
- **Justices Clerks' Society**
- **The Portman Group**
- **British Beer and Pub Association**
- **Racecourse Association Ltd**
- **GAMCARE**
- **Greater Cambridge Partnership**
- **Cambridge Citizens Advice Bureau**
- **Cambridgeshire Chambers of Commerce**

Paddy Power
 Coral Bookmakers
 Ladbrokes PLC
 William Hill
 Betfred
 Done Brothers (Cash Betting) Limited
 Power Leisure Bookmakers Ltd
 Quicksilver Amusement
 Talarius Limited

Ward Residents Associations

Abbey People
 Riverside Area Residents Association
 Riverside Area Residents Association
 Whitehill Residents Association
 The Friends of Sourbridge Common
 Castle Community Action Group
 Darwin & Akeman St (DEARA)
 NAFRA 19 Acre Field Residents' Association
 NAFRA 19 Acre Field Residents' Association
 Storeys Way Residents' Association
 Concerned Residents Of North West Cambridge (CRONC)
 Windsor Road Residents Association (WIRE)
 Oxford Road Residents' Association
 CREW
 Tavistock Road & Stratfield Close Residents' Association
 Richmond Road Residents' Association
 Richmond Road Residents' Association
 Marion Close & Sherlock Road Association

Sherlock Close RA
Shelly Gardens Leaseholder's Association
Rustat Neighbourhood Association
Newnham Croft Conservation Group
Newnham Croft Conservation Group
Cherry Hinton & Rathmore Road Residents' Association
Old Chesterton Residents Association
Iceni Homes (Hundred Houses) Tenants' Association
Three Trees Residents' Association
Three Trees Residents' Association
St Andrews Road RA
Fen Estates and Nuffield Road RA (FENRA)
Fen Road Steering Group
Bradmore & Petersfield Residents Association
Kings Hedges Neighbourhood Partnership
Park Street Residents' Association
Park Street Residents' Association
Park Street Residents' Association
Ravensworth Gardens Residents Association Limited
Christ's Pieces Residents Association
King Street Neighbourhood Association
Jesus Green Association
Jesus Green Association
Brunswick & North Kite Residents Association
Brunswick & North Kite Residents Association
Evening Court RA
Radcliffe Court Residents' Association
St Andrews Road RA
North Newnham Residents Association
Gough Way Residents Association
West Cambridge Preservation Society
Clerk Maxwell Road Residents' Association
Pinehurst South Resident's Association
Pinehurst South Resident's Association
Residents' Association of Old Newnham
Residents' Association of Old Newnham
Residents' Association of Old Newnham
Bulstrode Gardens Residents Association
Barton Close Residents' Association
Millington Road & Millington Lane Residents' Association
Millington Road & Millington Lane Residents' Association
Hedgerley Close RA
Bradmore & Petersfield Residents Association
Bradmore & Petersfield Residents Association
George Pateman Court Residents' Association
Covent Garden Residents' Association
Glisson Road/Tenison Road Area Residents' Association
Petersfield Mansions Residents' Association
Petersfield Mansions Residents' Association
Petersfield Area Community Trust (PACT)



Mill Road Community Improvements Group
Devonshire Road Residents' Association
Guest Road Residents' Association
Highsett Flats Resident's Association
Babraham Road Action Group
Corfe Close Residents Association (CCRA)
Greenlands' Residents Association
Blinco Grove Residents' Association
East Mill Road Action Group EMRAG
Romsey Action
Mill Road Society
Mill Road Society
Mill Road Society
Mill Road Society
Empty Common Allotment Society
Gazeley Lane Residents' Association
Brookside Residents Association
Hanover & Princess Court Residents' Association
Bateman Street & Bateman Mews Residents Association
Bishops Court Residents' Company Ltd
Trumpington Residents Association
Norwich Street Residents' Association
Norwich Street Residents' Association
Southacre Latham Road and Chaucer Road RA (SOLACHRA)
Southacre Latham Road and Chaucer Road RA (SOLACHRA)
Southacre Latham Road and Chaucer Road RA (SOLACHRA)
Accordia Community and Resident's Association (ACRA)
Accordia Community and Resident's Association (ACRA)
Brooklands Avenue Area Residents' Association
North Newtown Residents' Association
North Newtown Residents' Association
Newtown Residents' Association
Applecourt Residents' Association
Fenners Lawn Residents' Association
Fenners Lawn Residents' Association
BENERA (Bentley and Newton Road Residents' Association)
Victoria Park Residents Working Group
Mitchams Corner Residents' & Traders' Association (MCRTA)
Mulberry Close Residents Society
Sandy Lane Residents' Association
De Freville Avenue RA
Federation of Cambridge Residents' Associations (Secretary)
Federation of Cambridge Residents' Associations (Chair)



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APPENDIX C – Responsible Authorities

The Licensing Authority

The Gambling Commission

The Chief Officer of Police

The Fire and Rescue Authority

Planning Authority

Environmental Health

Local Safeguarding Children Board

HM Revenues and Customs

In addition, for vessels:

Environment Agency

Conservators of the River Cam

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APPENDIX D List of Authorisation

MATTER TO BE DEALT WITH	FULL COUNCIL	LICENSING COMMITTEE/SUB COMMITTEE	OFFICERS	COUNCIL SOLICITOR
Three year licensing policy	✓			
Policy not to permit casinos	✓			
Fee setting-when appropriate		✓		
Application for		Where representations	Where no representations	

premises licences		received and not withdrawn	received/representations have been withdrawn	
Application for a variation to a licence		Where representations received and not withdrawn	Where no representations received/representations have been withdrawn	
Application for a transfer of a licence		Where representations received from the Gambling Commission	Where no representations received from the Gambling Commission	
Application for provisional statement		Where representations received and not withdrawn	Where no representations received/representations have been withdrawn	
Review of premises licence		✓		
Application for club gaming/club machine permits		Where representations received and not withdrawn	Where no representations received/representations have been withdrawn	
Cancellation of club gaming/club machine permits		✓		
Application for other permits			✓	
Cancellation of licensed premises gaming machine permits			✓	
Consideration of Temporary Use Notices			✓	
Decision to give a counter Notice to a Temporary Use Notice		✓		
Determination as to whether a person is an interested party				✓
Determination as to whether representations are relevant				✓
Determination as whether a representation is frivolous, vexatious or repetitive				✓
Representative of Licensing Authority who will be responsible for making representations as the Responsible Authority on licence applications				✓
Responsibility for attaching to			✓	

premises licences Mandatory, Default and Specific Conditions				
Representative of Licensing Authority who can initiate a Licence review				✓
Representative of Licensing Authority who can reject an application for a Licence review				✓

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APPENDIX E – GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Admissible Representations: - representations submitted by a Responsible Authority or Interested Party.

Authorised Local Authority Officer: - a Licensing Authority Officer who is an authorised person for a purpose relating to premises in that authority's area.

Authorised Person: - a licensing officer and an officer of an authority other than a Licensing Authority, both of whom have been authorised for a purpose relating to premises in that authority's area. The following are considered authorised persons:

- Inspectors appointed under the Fire Precautions Act 1971;
- Inspectors appointed under the Health and Safety at work, etc. Act 1974;
- Inspectors or Surveyors of ships appointed under the Merchant Shipping Act 1995; &
- A person in a class prescribed in regulations by the Secretary of State.

Automated Roulette Equipment: - equipment that is either linked to a live game of chance, e.g. roulette, or plays live automated games, i.e. operates without human intervention.

Automatic Conditions: - conditions attached automatically to premises licences or authorisations. The Licensing Authority has no discretion not to include or modify them.

AWP machines: - Amusement with Prize Machines

BACTA: - the British Amusement Catering Trade Association

Betting Intermediary: - someone who offers services via remote communication, such as the internet.

Betting Ring: - an area that is used for temporary 'on course' betting facilities.

Bingo: - a game of equal chance.

Casino: - an arrangement whereby people are given an opportunity to participate in one or more casino games.

Casino Games: - games of chance that are not equal chance gaming.

Casino Premises Licence Categories: - regional, large, small, casinos permitted under transitional arrangements.

Casino Resolution: - resolution concerning whether or not to issue Casino Premises Licences.

Child: - an individual who is less than 16 years old.

Christmas Day Period: - the period of 24 hours from midnight on 24 December.

Club Gaming Machine Permit: - a permit to enable the premises to provide gaming machines (three machines of Categories B, C or D)

Club Gaming Permit: - a permit to enable the premises to provide gaming machines (three machines of Categories B C or D), equal chance gaming and games of chance.

Complex Lottery: - an arrangement where:

- Persons are required to pay to participate in the arrangement;
- In the course of the arrangement, one or more prizes are allocated to one or more members of a class;
- The prizes are allocated by a series of processes; and
- The first of those processes relies wholly on chance.

Conditions: - conditions to be attached to licences by way of:

- Automatic provision
- Regulations provided by Sec. Of State
- Conditions provided by Gambling Commission
- Conditions provided by Licensing Authority
- Conditions may be general in nature (either attached to all licences or all licences of a particular nature) or may be specific to a particular licence.

Customer Lotteries: - lotteries run by the occupiers of business premises who sell tickets only to customers present on their premises. These lotteries may not be conducted on vessels.

Default Conditions: - conditions that will apply unless the Licensing Authority decide to exclude them. This may apply to all Premises Licences, to a class of Premises Licence or Licences for specified circumstances.

Delegated Powers: - decisions delegated by the Licensing Authority either to a Licensing Committee, Sub-Committee or Licensing Officers.

Disorders: - in the case of gambling premises licences, disorder is intended to mean activity that is more serious and disruptive than mere nuisance.

Domestic Computer: - one used for in a residential property for private, non-commercial purposes and is exempt from a Gaming Machine Permit.

Dual Use Computer: - definition in forthcoming Regulations. Exempt from a Gaming Machine Permit.

Equal Chance Gaming: - games that do not involve playing or staking against a bank and where the chances are equally favourable to all participants.

EBT: - Electronic Bingo Ticket Minders consisting of electronic equipment operated by a Bingo Operators Licence for the purposes of playing bingo.

Exempt Lotteries: - lotteries specified in the Gambling Act as permitted to be run without a licence from the Gambling Commission. There are four types:

- Small Society Lottery (required to register with Licensing Authorities)
- Incidental Non Commercial Lotteries
- Private Lotteries
- Customer Lotteries

External Lottery Manager: - an individual, firm or company appointed by the Small Lottery Society to manage a lottery on their behalf. They are consultants who generally take their fees from the expenses of the lottery.

Fixed Odds Betting: - general betting on tracks.

Gaming: - prize gaming where the nature and size of the prize is not determined by the number of people playing or the amount paid for or raised by the gaming and where the prizes are determined by the operator before the play commences.

Gaming Machine: - a machine used for gambling under all types of gambling activity, including betting on virtual events.

Guidance to Licensing Authorities: - guidance issued by the Gambling Commission dated May 2009.

Inadmissible Representation: - a representation not made by a Responsible Authority or Interested Party.

Incidental non-commercial lottery: - a lottery that is run as an additional amusement at non-commercial events with tickets only sold and drawn during the event, such as a raffle at a dance, bazaar etc.

Information Exchange: - exchanging of information with other regulatory bodies under the Gambling Act.

Interested Party: - a person who in the opinion of the Licensing Authority

- Lives sufficiently close to the premises to be likely to be affected by the authorised activities,
 - Has business interests that might be affected by the authorised activities, or
 - Represents persons above, including Trade Associations, Trade Unions, Residents and Tenants Associations where they can demonstrate that they represent such persons.
- In determining if a person lives or has business interests sufficiently close to the premises, the following factors will be considered: -
- The size and nature of the premises to be licensed.
 - The distance of the premises from the location of the person making the representation.
 - The potential impact of the premises (e.g. number of customers, routes likely to be taken by those visiting the establishment).
 - The nature of the complaint, i.e. not the personal characteristics of the complainant but the interest of the complainant, which may be relevant to the distance from the premises.
 - The catchment area of the premises (i.e. how far people travel to visit).
 - Whether the person making the representation has business interests that might be affected in that catchment area.

Irrelevant Representations: - representations that are vexatious, frivolous or will certainly not influence the authority's determination of the application.

Large Lottery: - where the total value of tickets in any one lottery exceeds £20,000 or tickets in separate lotteries in one calendar year exceeds £250,000. This type of lottery requires an operating Licence from the Gambling Commission.

Licensed Lottery: - large society lotteries and lotteries run for the benefit of local authorities will require operating licences to be issued by the Gambling Commission.

Licensing Objectives: - there are three objectives

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

Live Gambling: - gambling on a live game as it happens.

Lottery: - an arrangement which satisfies the statutory description of either a simple lottery or a complex lottery in Section 14 of the Act.

Lottery Tickets: - every lottery must have tickets for each chance

- Identifying the promoting society
- Stating the price of the ticket, which must be the same for all tickets
- Stating the name and address of the member of the society who is designated as having responsibility at the Society for the promotion of the lottery, or, if there is one, the external lottery manager; and
- Stating the date of the draw, or sufficient information to enable the date of the draw to be determined.

Mandatory Conditions: - conditions that must be attached to a Premises Licence, to a class of Premises Licence or licences for specified circumstances.

Members Club: - a club must have at least 25 members, be established and conducted 'wholly or mainly' for purposes other than gaming, be permanent in nature, not established to make commercial profit and controlled by its members equally.

Non-commercial event: - an event where all the money raised at the event, including entrance fees, goes entirely to purposes that are not for private gain.

Non-commercial society: - a society established and conducted for charitable purposes; for the purpose of enabling participation in, or of supporting, sport athletics or a cultural activity; or for any other non-commercial purpose other than that of private gain.

Occasional Use Notice: - a notice that may only be issued in respect of a track, that permits betting on a track without the need for a Premises Licence and which only the person responsible for administration of events on the track or the occupier of the track may issue.

Off Course Betting: - betting that takes place other than at a track, i.e. at a licensed betting shop.

Off Course Betting: - betting that takes place in self contained betting premises within the track premises providing facilities for off course betting, i.e. on other events, not just those taking place on the track. Normally operate only on race days.

On Course Betting: - betting that takes place on a track while races are taking place.

Operating Licence: - a licence issued by the Gambling Commission to permit individuals and companies to provide facilities for certain types of gambling, including remote or non remote gambling.

Permit: - an authorisation issued by the Licensing Authority to provide gambling facilities where the stakes and prizes are low or gambling is not the main function of the premises.

Personal Licence: - a licence issued by the Gambling Commission to individuals who control facilities for gambling or are able to influence the outcome of gambling.

Pool Betting (Tracks): - pool betting may only be offered at a horse racecourse by the Tote and at a dog track by the holder of the premises licence for the track.

Premises: - 'any place' including anything (other than a seaplane or amphibious vehicle) designed or adapted for use on water, a hovercraft or anything or any place situated on or in water. It is for the Licensing Authority to decide whether different parts of a building can be properly regarded as being separate premises.

Premises Licence: - a licence issued by the Licensing Authority to authorise the provision of gaming facilities on casino premises, bingo premises, betting premises, including tracks, adult gaming centres and family entertainment centres where an operator's licence and personal licence have been issued by the Gambling Commission. A licence is restricted to one premises only but one set of premises may have separate licences issued in respect of different parts of the building.

Private lottery: - there are three types of private lottery

- Private Society Lotteries – tickets may only be sold to members of the Society or persons who are on the premises of the Society
- Work Lotteries – the promoters and purchasers of tickets must all work on a single set of work premises
- Residents' Lotteries – promoted by, and tickets may only be sold to, people who live at the same set of premises

Prize Gaming: - gaming in which the nature and size of the prize is not determined by the number of players or the amount paid for or raised by the gaming, the prizes having been determined before play commences, e.g. bingo with non-cash prizes. (NB: bingo with cash prizes and that carried on in commercial bingo halls will need to be licensed by the Gambling Commission; prize gaming does not include gaming by use of gaming machines.)

Prize Gaming Permit: - a permit issued by the Licensing Authority to authorise the provision of facilities for gaming with prizes on specific premises.

Provisional Statement: - an application to the Licensing Authority in respect of premises that are

- Expected to be constructed
- Expected to be altered
- Expected to acquire a right to occupy

Relevant Representations: - representations that relate to the Gambling Licensing Objectives, the Gambling Commission's Guidance, the Codes of Practice.

Responsible Authorities: - public bodies for the area in which the premises are mainly or wholly situated

- Licensing Authority in whose area the premise is partly or wholly situated
- Chief Officer of Police
- Fire & Rescue Service
- Planning Authority
- Environmental Health (related to pollution and harm to human health)
- Body competent to advise on protection of children from harm, i.e. Children & Young Peoples' Service
- Authority in relation to vulnerable adults
- Navigation Authority whose statutory functions are in relation to waters where a vessel is usually moored or berthed
- Environment Agency
- British Waterways Board
- Maritime & Coastguard Agency
- HM Revenue & Customs
- Gambling Commission

Simple Lottery: - an arrangement where

- Persons are required to pay to participate in the arrangement
- In the course of the arrangement, 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.

SWP: - a Skills-with-Prizes machine

Skills with Prizes machine: - a machine on which the winning of a prize is determined only by the player's skill and there is no element of chance. SWPs are unregulated.

Small Lottery: - where the total value of tickets in a single lottery is £20,000 or less and the aggregate value of the tickets in a calendar year is £250,000 or less.

Small Society Lottery: - a lottery promoted on behalf of a non-commercial society, i.e. lotteries intended to raise funds for good causes.

Small Operations: - independent on course betting operators with only one or two employees or a bookmaker running just one shop.

Statement of Principles: - matters the Licensing Authority may publish in the Statement of Licensing Principles that they intend to apply when considering an applicant's suitability in applications for permits for unlicensed family entertainment centres and prize gaming.

Temporary Use Notice: - a notice that may be issued in respect of a set of premises where there is no premises licence, but where a person or company holding an operating licence relevant to the proposed temporary use of premises wishes to use the premises temporarily for providing facilities for gambling.

Travelling Fair: - a fair that 'wholly or principally' provides amusements and must be on a site used for fairs for no more than 27 days per calendar year.

Vehicles: - includes trains, aircraft, sea planes and amphibious vehicles other than hovercraft.

Vessel: - anything (other than a seaplane or amphibious vehicle) designed or adapted for use on water; a hovercraft; or anything or part of any place situated on or in water.

Virtual Betting: - gambling by machine that takes bets on virtual races, i.e. images generated by computer to resemble races or other events.

Vulnerable Persons: - no set definition but likely to mean group to include people who gamble more than they want to, people who gamble beyond their means; people who may not be able to make informed or balanced decisions about gambling due to a mental impairment, alcohol or drugs.

Young Person: - an individual who is over 16 years of age but who is under 18 years of age.

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CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL



GAMBLING ACT 2005

Local Area Profile

April 2016

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1. Introduction

Nationally, gambling policy and the regulatory environment overall has an increasing focus on risk. Whilst not compulsory, it is now recommended that a licensing authority creates a 'local area profile' to inform its understanding of risk and to allow appropriate decisions to be made and steps taken to mitigate these risks.

From April 2016, gambling establishment operators must undertake 'local area risk assessments' for all their premises and will be expected to give due consideration to the information available in the Council's 'local area profile'.

Although not a compulsory requirement, we have included a local area profile in the proposed Policy in order to increase awareness of local risks and improve information sharing with gambling operators. This will facilitate constructive engagement with licensees and a more coordinated response to local risks.

The local area profile will help to inform the local risk assessment process. For example, if a gambling outlet is to be located within close proximity to a school we would expect licensees to have sufficient controls in place to mitigate associated risks, e.g. implementing a robust Think 21 policy and ensuring that the premises is so designed that children cannot see gambling taking place. The Council believe that contribution to premises risk assessments and being knowledgeable and informed on the 'local area' and risks is necessary in order to provide sufficient detail within the assessment. This means that any assessments undertaken do need to have an involvement of and an understanding of the local area in which they operate and are licensed.

It is wholly anticipated that the Council's 'local area profile' will develop over time and will be influenced by information and intelligence from researchers, key partners and other stakeholders.

It is our view that the inclusion of a Local Area Profile within the Policy will bring the following benefits:

- enable us to better serve our local community, by better reflecting the community and the risks within it,
- enable us to make robust decisions, based on a clear, published set of factors and risks, which are therefore less susceptible to challenge; and
- encourage operators and applicants to take a proactive approach to risk that is likely to result in reduced compliance and enforcement action.

2. Background

The last decade has seen many changes in the British gambling landscape. The most notable changes during this period include growth in the availability of remote gambling (particularly via the internet), the introduction of fixed odds betting terminals into most bookmakers, an increase in the number of casinos, an increase in the prominence of poker (both online and offline), and the introduction of online betting exchanges.

The most severe form of gambling, pathological (or problem gambling) is recognized as a mental health disorder. Pathological gambling is currently classified as an impulse control disorder but it shares many important features with substance use disorders, especially in terms of diagnostic criteria, clinical course, and treatment.

Key Facts

All major current research has been undertaken at national level.

- 73% of the adult population (16+) participated in some form of gambling in the past year (2010)
- The most popular gambling activity remains the national lottery. Excluding this the rate is 59% of adults
- 14% of adults had used the internet to gamble in the past year
- Problem gamblers are most likely to be young, male, have parents who gambled regularly and smoke.
- Other risk factors include unemployment, poor health, those from Black Asian and Black British backgrounds and other substance misuse.

British Gambling Prevalence Survey (BGPS) 2010

The BGPS 2010 is the third nationally representative survey of participation in gambling and the prevalence of problem gambling in Great Britain. It builds on the two previous surveys conducted in 1999 and 2007. The BGPS 2010 is the first survey to have been carried out since the implementation of the Gambling Act 2005 on 1 September 2007. The aims of the BGPS 2010 were to provide data on participation in all forms of gambling in Great Britain, the prevalence of problem gambling, attitudes to gambling and to explore a range of associations with gambling behaviour.

Participation in Gambling Activities

- Overall, 73% of the adult population (aged 16 and over) participated in some form of gambling in the past year. This equates to around 35.5 million adults in the UK. Applied to the estimated 16+ population of Cambridge City (93,300) in 2014 (Office of National Statistics Population Estimates), this would amount to around 68,109 people in the authority.
- The most popular gambling activity was the National Lottery. In 2010, 59% of adults had bought tickets for the National Lottery Draw.

- Excluding those who had only gambled on the National Lottery Draw, 56% of adults participated in some other form of gambling in the past year. This would amount to ~38,300 people in Cambridge City.
- After the national lottery, the next most popular gambling activities are other lotteries (25%), scratch cards (24%), horserace betting (16%) and slot machines (13%).
- The survey has noted a significant increase in betting on other events such as horse and dog racing (increased from 3% in 1999 to 9% in 2010, scratch cards (up to 24% in 2010 from 20% in 2007) and a smaller increase in online poker/bingo/casino gambling from 3% in 2007 to 5% in 2010.
- In contrast, betting on football pools, slot machines and online bets has fallen slightly over the course of the survey.

Online and Offline Gambling

- Overall, 14% of adults had used the internet to gamble in the past year, including online lottery tickets, betting, casino games, bingo, online slot machines and football pools. This would estimate to ~13,100 people in Cambridge City. Increases in online gambling activity have been greater in women than men.
- Among respondents who had gambled in the past year, 81% reported that they gambled 'in person' only, 17% had gambled both online and in-person and only 2% had gambled 'online only'.
- The survey suggests that most gambling activities still occur 'offline'; however casino games and betting on other sports events reported relatively high proportions of online activity – 39% and 27% respectively.

Profile of Participants in Gambling Activity

- Men were more likely than women to gamble overall (75% for men and 71% for women). Women however had higher incidence participating in bingo and scratch cards.
- Gambling participation is associated with age – participation was lowest among the youngest and oldest age groups and highest among those aged 44-64.
- Gambling prevalence was highest among those who were;
 - Either married or had been married (75%)
 - White/white British (76%)
 - Those whose highest qualification was GCSE's or equivalent (76%)
 - Those in lower supervisory/technical households (79%)
 - Those in paid work (78%)
 - Those with the highest personal income

Gambling Frequency

- 59% of people who participated in the National Lottery did so once a week or more often. Only football pools had a similar level of frequency (54% once a week or more often).
- There were five other activities which were undertaken at least once a month by half or more of all participants. These were bingo played in person (54%),

casino games played on line (53%), spread betting (53%), fixed odd betting terminals (52%), and poker at a pub/club (50%).

- Taking participation in all gambling activities together, past year gamblers took part in gambling, on average, on 93.6 days per year. That is, they tended to gamble more than once a week, but not quite as often as twice a week.
- Those who gambled both online and in-person did so more than twice as often (163.3 days) as those who gambled 'online only' (61.5 days) or 'in-person' only (79.5 days).
- Overall, 6% of regular gamblers were classified as high-time/high-spend gamblers.
- The profile for high-time gamblers consists disproportionately of those with poorer socio-economic indicators, with National Lottery and Bingo being the most popular activities.
- The profile for high-spend gamblers had a higher proportion of graduates, those in paid employment and a preference for betting on horse racing, slot machines and casino games.
- When asked how their gambling involvement had changed in the past year, 4% reported an increase, 13% a decrease and 82% no change.

3. Problem Gambling

Problem gambling, or Ludo mania, is an urge to continuously gamble despite harmful negative consequences or a desire to stop. Problem gambling often is defined by whether harm is experienced by the gambler or others, rather than by the gambler's behavior. Severe problem gambling may be diagnosed as clinical pathological gambling if the gambler meets certain criteria. Pathological gambling is a common disorder that is associated with both social and family costs. The condition is classified as an impulse control disorder, with sufferers exhibiting many similarities to those who have substance addictions.

- Problem gambling prevalence measures using DSM-IV (diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders) and PGSI (problem gambling severity index) estimate problem gambling at between 0.7 and 0.9% of the adult population in 2010.
- Rates observed in Great Britain compared similarly to other European countries, particularly Germany, Norway and Switzerland, and lower than countries like the USA, Australia and South Africa.
- Problem gamblers were more likely to be male, younger, have parents who gambled regularly and had experienced problems with their gambling behaviour and be current cigarette smokers. Unemployment, poor health, alcohol consumption and those from Asian/Asian British and Black/Black British backgrounds were also associated risk factors.
- Current best estimates suggest that less than 1% of those in need of treatment actually embark on a treatment programme.
- It is estimated that every problem gambler represents an annual cost to society of c£8,000.

Young People and problem gambling

There are an estimated 127,500 people aged under 24 with a gambling problem in the UK. Factors linked with problem gambling in young people include; depression, anxiety, crime, suicide, alcohol and substance abuse and poor school performance.

Gambling and Debt

The first known UK research to focus exclusively on the relationship between problem gambling and over indebtedness, published in Autumn 2009, was jointly commissioned by GamCare and the Money Advice Trust from Manchester Metropolitan University. Key findings were;

- Debts of up to £60,000 might be common amongst problem gamblers.
- Understanding of problem gambling amongst money advice agencies and in the NHS is extremely low.
- Awareness of the help available to problem gamblers amongst these agencies and in the NHS, particularly GPs, is equally poor.
- There is an urgent need to improve education about gambling for young people, alongside or as part of work on financial literacy and understanding chance and risk.

4. Gambling Premises

In Cambridge City there are currently:

16 Betting Shops

2 Adult Gaming Centres

10 Premises with Gaming Permits

7 Premises with Club Machine Permits

These premises pose potential risks to those who reside, work and visit the City in terms of associated crime and also in terms of 'problem gambling'.

Problem gambling is commonly defined as gambling to a degree that compromises, disrupts or damages family, personal or recreational pursuits. This profile provides data and maps of the local area showing the risk profile for Cambridge City for the Gambling Act 2005 Policy.

5. Cambridge City

Cambridge City Council is situated in Cambridgeshire, which contains a total of 5 District Councils. Cambridge combines a rich history with the vibrancy and prosperity of outstanding educational institutions and modern businesses. It is an inspiring and attractive place in which to live and work. It is at the heart of a buoyant sub-region which is an area designated for major growth in employment and housing.

The City of Cambridge is in the east of England, 50 miles north of London. A beautiful place to live and work, Cambridge is an historic University City and market town with high quality architecture and attractive open spaces. It is also a city of national importance, being a world leader in higher education and many 21st century industries – information technology, telecommunications and commercial research, particularly the biotechnology sector.

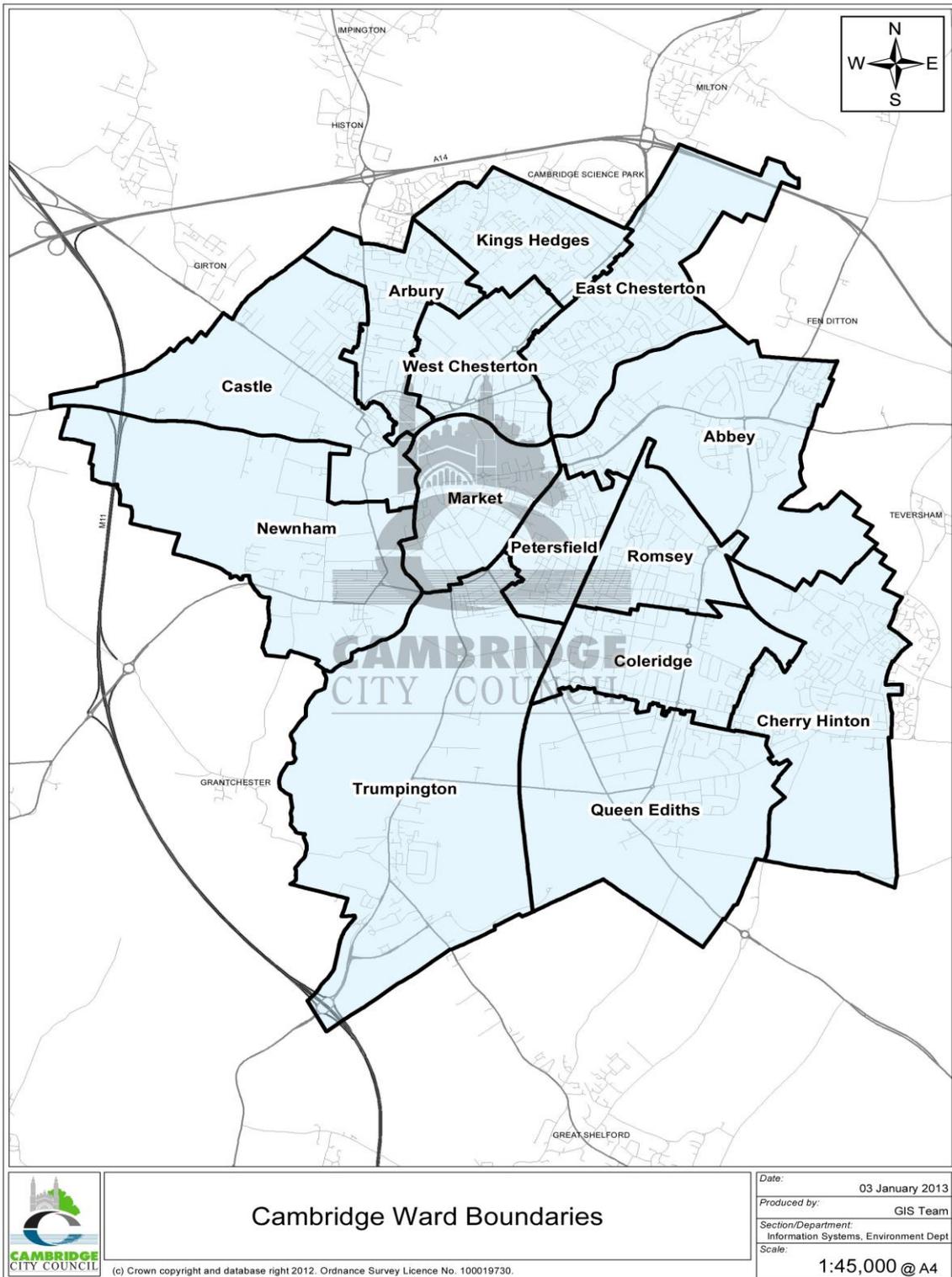
The population of Cambridge is over 125,000. This is forecast to increase to 151,800 in 2031 as a result of new developments

At present 23% of the City's population are aged 15–24. A significant characteristic of the City's population is its large and diverse student population, totaling almost 27,000 (including post graduates). This is swollen further by language students attending “summer schools”, which adds to a high “churn” in our population. The proportion of older people in the City has not grown in the past 10 years.

The daytime population of the City increases significantly, with high levels of commuting into the City and very large numbers of tourists and visitors. Last year nearly 4 million people visited the City. The high day time population places pressure on the City's infrastructure and heavy demands on basic Council services such as street cleaning.

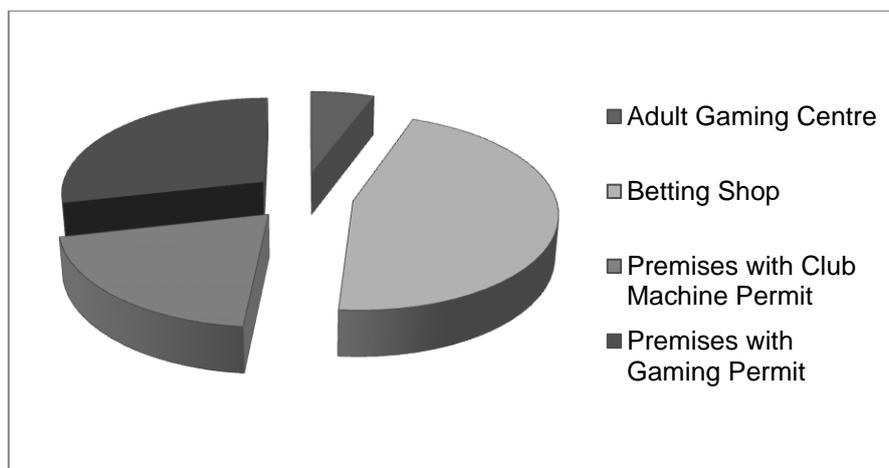
Cambridge has one of the highest qualified work forces in the East of England with 65.8% of people having NVQ4 qualifications and above, and relatively speaking, the City is affluent.

Cambridge has 14 Wards as shown in the map below:



The Ward Breakdown of Gambling Premises is detailed below:

WARD	BREAKDOWN
Abbey	1 Premises with Club Machine Permit
Arbury	1 Betting Shop
Castle	NA
Cherry Hinton	2 Betting Shops
Coleridge	3 Betting Shops 1 Premises with Club Machine Permit 1 Premises with Gaming Permit
East Chesterton	1 Betting Shop 2 Premises with Club Machine Permit
Kings Hedges	1 Betting Shop 1 Premises with Gaming Permit
Market	2 Adult Gaming Centres 5 Betting Shops 3 Premises with Club Machine Permit 6 Premises with Gaming Permit
Newnham	NA
Petersfield	NA
Queen Edith	NA
Romsey	1 Betting Shop
Trumpington	NA
West Chesterton	2 Betting Shops 2 Premises with Gaming Permit



6. Compilation of the Local Profile

In researching and compiling the Local Profile for Cambridge City consideration and focus has been upon the following strands:

- Crime & Disorder
- Antisocial Behaviour
- Areas of Deprivation
- Accessibility
- Health
- Safeguarding

It is using this information that the Council has been able to identify concerns and risks in relation to gambling in particular areas as described in this Local Area Profile.

In line with updated guidance, the Council will use the Local Area Profile to help shape the Gambling Statement of Principles. The profile will be maintained separately from the Statement to enable it to be updated accordingly.

The Local Area Profile has regard to the following:

- Places of Worship & Religious Buildings
- Schools, Sixth Form Centres, Nurseries & Other Education establishments
- Hostels or Shelters for Vulnerable People
- Addiction Support Facilities (e.g. drug/ alcohol)
- Supported Living & Sheltered Housing Facilities
- Residential Care establishments
- Hospitals
- Mental Health Centres
- Community Centres
- Areas with a significant presence of children (e.g. Park)
- Job Centres
- Pawn Broker/ Pay Day Loan businesses in the area
- Nearby Parking facilities
- Banks and/ or ATM facilities nearby
- Transport links (e.g. bus stops)

- Other gambling premises in the area
- Crime and Disorder Statistics for the area
- Known anti-social behaviour issues
- The area footfall (e.g. is it a residential area, are there mainly visitors)
- Other premises in the area (type and operation)
- Known issues with ludomania
- The economic makeup of the area
- The surrounding night time economy

The Council has specifically included the location of religious premises and places of worship with the Local Area Profile due to evidence we have that they are focal points and areas of congregation for a percentage of vulnerable members of the local community, including our homeless community and youth population.

It is not intended that we are considering any moral or ethical issues associated with gambling.

Accessibility to money is a factor which is cited in many gambling studies as is proximity from various locations such as dwellings to gambling venues as being a notable factor.

7. Cambridge in Detail

General

Cambridge continues to be a diverse and dynamic place with a high turnover in its population and a place of growth. People are drawn to Cambridge because it has an international reputation as a centre for academic excellence and research. The economic success contributes to a high jobs density in the City but has also led to a high cost of living.

The total number of people at places of work identified (in the 2011 census) in Cambridge is 84,617, occupied by 33,839 people who live in the City. Therefore 40% of Cambridge employment is filled with people who live in the City.

Cambridge continues to be one of the most diverse places in the country, outside of London, with an increasing proportion of its population made up of a number of ethnic groups.

According to the 2011 census, there were 103.5 males to every 100 females resident in Cambridge which is higher than the national average.

In general, the median age of people resident in Cambridge is thirty-one, one of the lowest medians for a local authority population in the country. Cambridge's age structure differs significantly from the other Cambridgeshire districts and nationally.

Health & Wellbeing Profile

The health of people in Cambridge is varied compared with the England average.

Life expectancy for men and women is higher than the England average.

Health and social care services in all sectors find themselves under increasing pressure. People are living longer and the proportion of older people in our society is increasing; resulting in growing needs and demands on existing systems and services.

Unique to Cambridge are the Joint Strategic Needs Assessments which identify the current and future health and social care needs within the local area. Local authorities and clinical commissioning groups (CCGs) have an equal and joint duty to prepare the assessments through the health and wellbeing board.

There are many different factors which have an important influence on people's health. The factors which have been found to have the most significant influence are widely known as the determinants of health. While health services make a contribution to health, most of the key determinants of health, for example, education, employment, housing, and environment, lie outside the direct influence of healthcare.

Deprivation & the Anti-Poverty Strategy

The Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) and the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD 2015) indicates that Cambridge City ranks as a less deprived area than average.

The IMD has identified two areas within Kings Hedges which fall within the 20% most deprived areas in the country. There are also a further 18 areas in the city which are amongst the 40% most deprived areas nationally.

Deprivation does not just cover finances but a complex range need and a lack of access to resources. In total there are seven indices:

- Income
- Employment
- Education, Skills and Training
- Health deprivation and Disability
- Crime
- Barriers to Housing and Services
- Living Environment

The City of Cambridge has a thriving economy where the quality of life enjoyed by manage residents is high. However, there is evidence to show that this is not shared by all Cambridge residents. A fifth of households in the City have annual earnings of £19,169 or less and a significant proportion of Cambridge residents are also in receipt of benefits, up to 20% of residents in some Wards in the City.

The anti-poverty strategy aims to improve the standard of living and daily lives of those residents in Cambridge who are experiencing poverty, but also to alleviate issues that can lead to households on low incomes to experience financial pressures.

In terms of the economic make-up of the area, in compiling the Local Area Profile we explored the findings of reports from the Gambling Commission 2009 and 2010 undertaken Birmingham University titled “the role of social factors in gambling; evidence from the 2007 British Gambling Survey”. Whilst the study dates back, there are a number of observations within the reports which focuses more on the social aspects of gambling and make up of individuals from a local area, income of individuals and further factors which led the Council to consider our own Anti-Poverty Strategy.

Some high risk groups often also correlate to having low or limited income, live in areas of high deprivation, are more at risk of being involved in or of being a victim of crime and disorder as well as often suffering with additional health related matters.

Community Safety

Nationally, total crime (both police recorded crime and the measures within the Crime Survey for England and Wales) is showing a declining trend. This is not to say there have not been spikes or local increases in some parts of the Country. Within Cambridge City total crime has reduced over the long term, with recent increases noted.

Over the last 12 months there have been a number of emerging issues, both nationally and locally. These include cohesion, child sexual exploitation (CSE), modern day slavery, cybercrime and dwelling burglary. A particular aspect across all of these is the vulnerabilities displayed, particularly by the victims of these crimes.

The Cambridge City Community Safety Partnership currently has the following priorities:

- To understand the impact of mental health, alcohol and drug misuse on violent crime and anti-social behaviour
- alcohol-related violent crime
- antisocial behaviour
- personal property crime
- domestic abuse (with local awareness raising and training)

Local Economy

The primary purpose of a local economic assessment is to inform county and district councils’ sustainable community strategies, and the economic interventions of local partners. Local economic assessments will also form part of the evidence base for the preparation of a range of local strategies such as local transport plans, local development frameworks, skills and economic development strategies.

There is a large working age population, but high student numbers reduce the levels of economic activity. However, with a high level of in-commuting, Cambridge is a regional hub of employment with Cambridge being the third largest travel to work area in the East of England.

A large proportion of the resident population are employed in 'high value' occupations (64%) but there are disparities within the City with some areas having a much higher prevalence of Jobseeker's Allowance claimants. This is particularly true for King's Hedges Ward and, to a lesser extent, Abbey and Arbury Wards.

The unemployment rate among the economically active across Cambridge City is low at 3.5% of 16-74 year old residents (compared with a national level of 5.2%).

Knowledge intensive occupations are concentrated in Cambridge City where they represent 26% of employment (reflecting high employment in teaching, research and health professions). The dominant sectors of employment are education (accounting for approximately 25% of all employment compared with a national average of 10%), health, professional, scientific and technical, and retail.

The East of England Forecasting Model estimates that labour productivity in Cambridge City is the third highest of all Greater Cambridge districts. 45% of Cambridge workers work in the public sector (15 percentage points higher than the national average).

8. The Local Profile

The following area profile has been included to facilitate operators being able to better understand the environment within Cambridge City and therefore proactively mitigate risks to the licensing objectives.

The number of gambling premises has remained stable since the inception of the 2005 Act.

We have produced and included an overview of key buildings at a ward level, including licensed premises and schools as a number, although not all of these premises can and do have gambling and alcohol related licenses (small society lotteries, TEN's, notification of more than 2 gambling machines). It is pertinent to highlight that the Local Area Profile is not exclusively just for the larger betting establishments.

The City also has a number of licensed premises (2003 Act) which have 2 gambling machines (automatic entitlement) which are required to be registered and the appropriate fee paid. Whilst these are not separately licensed, they will be inspected accordingly and the Council expect these premises to consider an appropriate risk assessment and will review their activities within the guidance.

Appendix Ai

Abbey Ward

Educational Facilities	1 Primary School
Places of Worship	7 Places of Worship
Licensed Premises	Premises Licensed for On Sales – 4 Premises Licensed for Off Sales – 7 Premises Licensed for On & Off Sales - 6

Arbury Ward

Educational Facilities	2 Primary Schools
Places of Worship	3 Places of Worship
Licensed Premises	Premises Licensed for On Sales – 2 Premises Licensed for Off Sales – 10 Premises Licensed for On & Off Sales - 5

Castle Ward

Educational Facilities	1 Primary School
Places of Worship	5 Places of Worship
Licensed Premises	Premises Licensed for On Sales – 7 Premises Licensed for Off Sales – 1 Premises Licensed for On & Off Sales - 22

Cherry Hinton Ward

Educational Facilities	4 Primary Schools 1 Secondary School
Places of Worship	2 Places of Worship
Licensed Premises	Premises Licensed for On Sales – 3 Premises Licensed for Off Sales – 5 Premises Licensed for On & Off Sales - 6

Coleridge Ward

Educational Facilities	1 Primary School 1 Secondary School 1 Further Education Establishment
Places of Worship	2 Places of Worship
Licensed Premises	Premises Licensed for On Sales – 11 Premises Licensed for Off Sales – 12 Premises Licensed for On & Off Sales - 14

East Chesterton Ward

Educational Facilities	1 Primary School
Places of Worship	3 Places of Worship
Licensed Premises	Premises Licensed for On Sales – 1 Premises Licensed for Off Sales – 6 Premises Licensed for On & Off Sales - 3

Appendix Ai

Kings Hedges Ward

Educational Facilities	3 Primary Schools 1 Further Education Establishment
Places of Worship	3 Places of Worship
Licensed Premises	Premises Licensed for On Sales – 2 Premises Licensed for Off Sales – 4 Premises Licensed for On & Off Sales - 3

Market Ward

Educational Facilities	1 Primary School 1 Secondary School
Places of Worship	22 Places of Worship
Licensed Premises	Premises Licensed for On Sales – 81 Premises Licensed for Off Sales – 14 Premises Licensed for On & Off Sales - 109

Newnham Ward

Educational Facilities	1 Primary School 1 Independent School
Places of Worship	3 Places of Worship
Licensed Premises	Premises Licensed for On Sales – 12 Premises Licensed for Off Sales – 3 Premises Licensed for On & Off Sales - 17

Petersfield Ward

Educational Facilities	1 Primary School
Places of Worship	5 Places of Worship
Licensed Premises	Premises Licensed for On Sales – 23 Premises Licensed for Off Sales – 18 Premises Licensed for On & Off Sales - 20

Queen Ediths Ward

Educational Facilities	3 Primary Schools 1 Secondary School 1 Independent School
Places of Worship	4 Places of Worship
Licensed Premises	Premises Licensed for On Sales – 1 Premises Licensed for Off Sales – 2 Premises Licensed for On & Off Sales - 5

Romsey Ward

Educational Facilities	1 Primary School
Places of Worship	4 Places of Worship
Licensed Premises	Premises Licensed for On Sales – 7 Premises Licensed for Off Sales – 7 Premises Licensed for On & Off Sales - 6

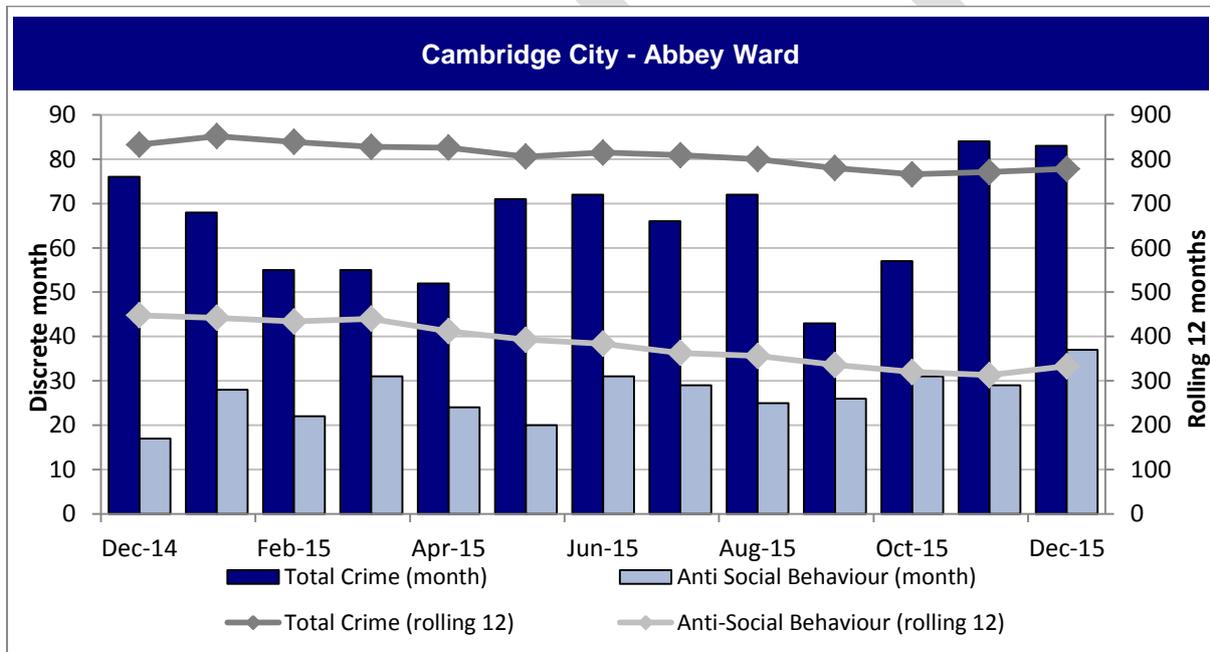
Trumpington Ward

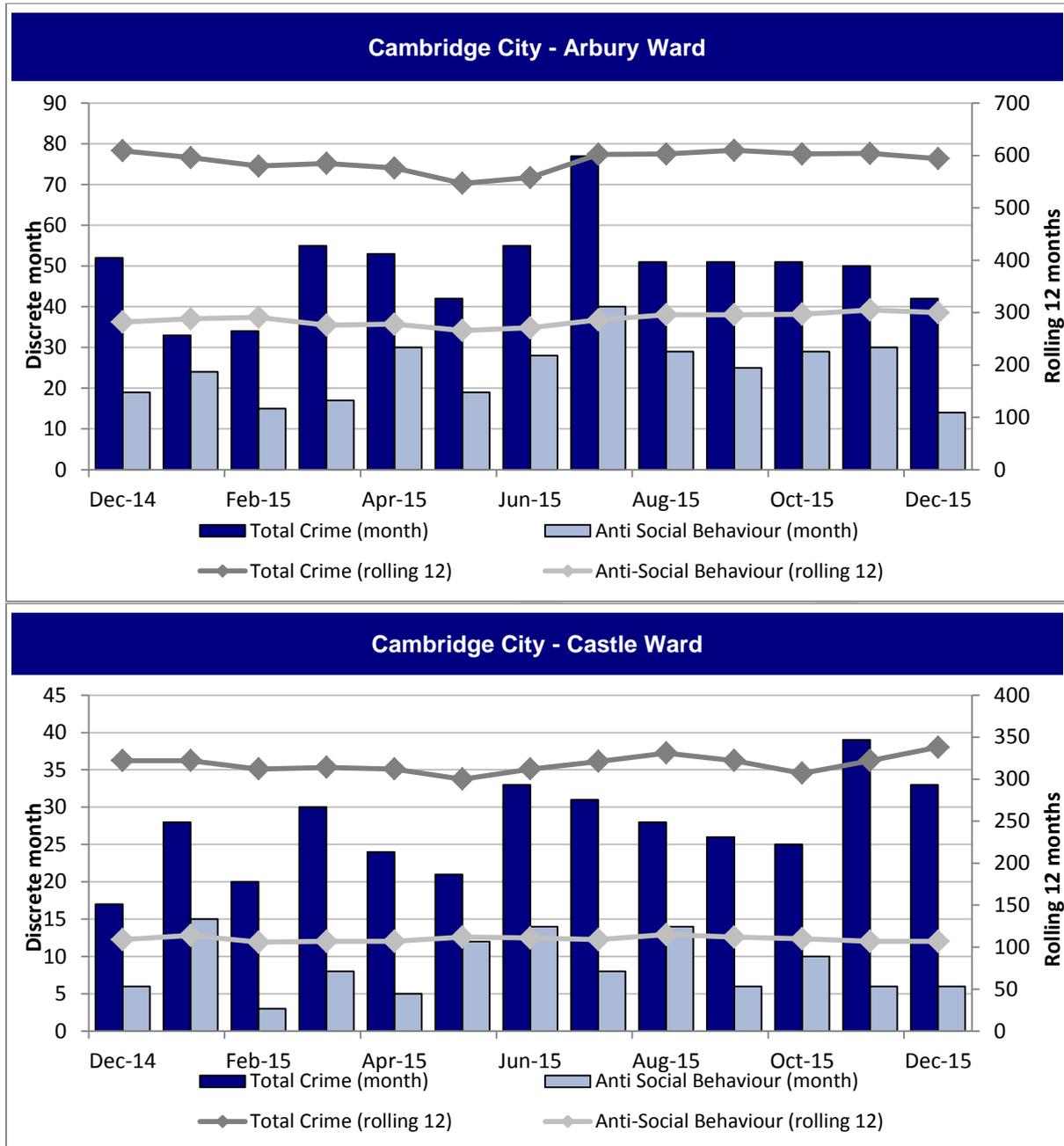
Educational Facilities	2 Primary Schools 2 Independent Schools 1 Further Education Establishment
Places of Worship	6 Places of Worship
Licensed Premises	Premises Licensed for On Sales – 10 Premises Licensed for Off Sales – 9 Premises Licensed for On & Off Sales - 21

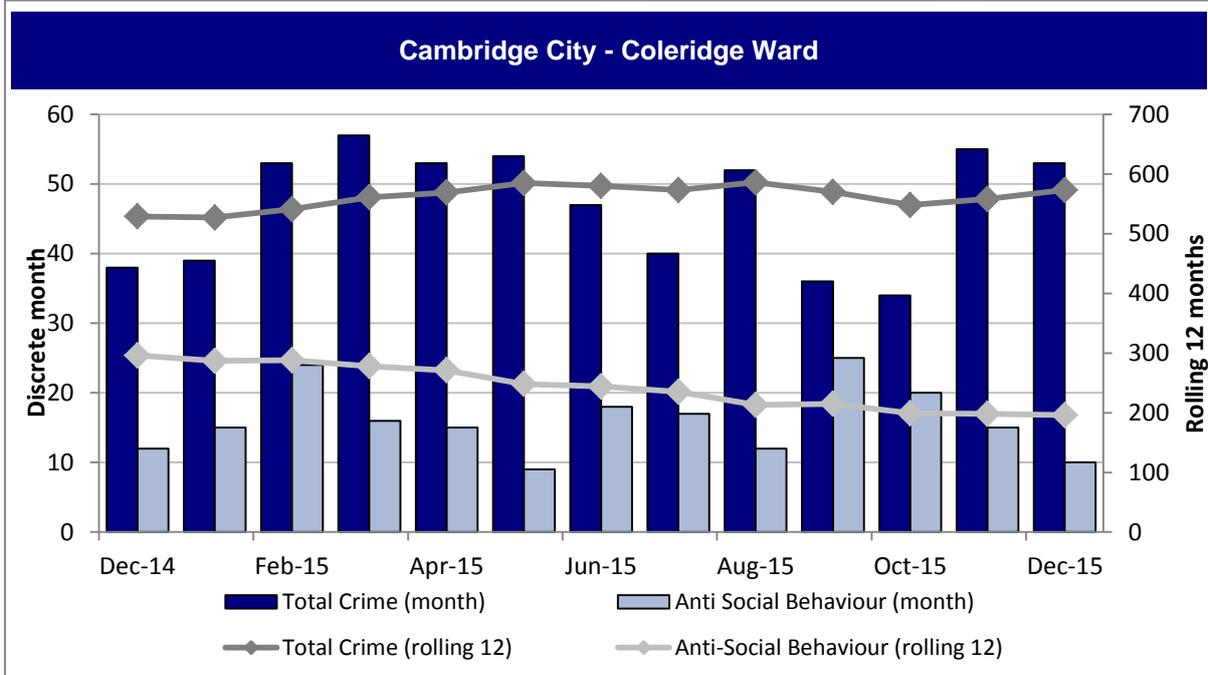
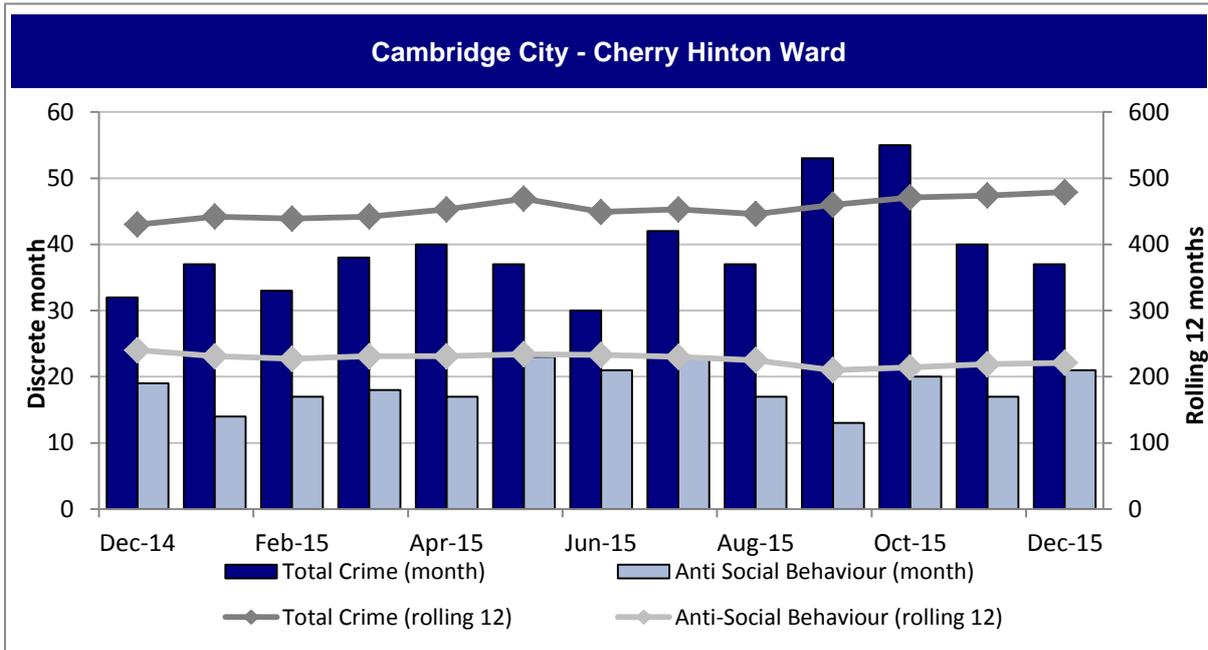
West Chesterton Ward

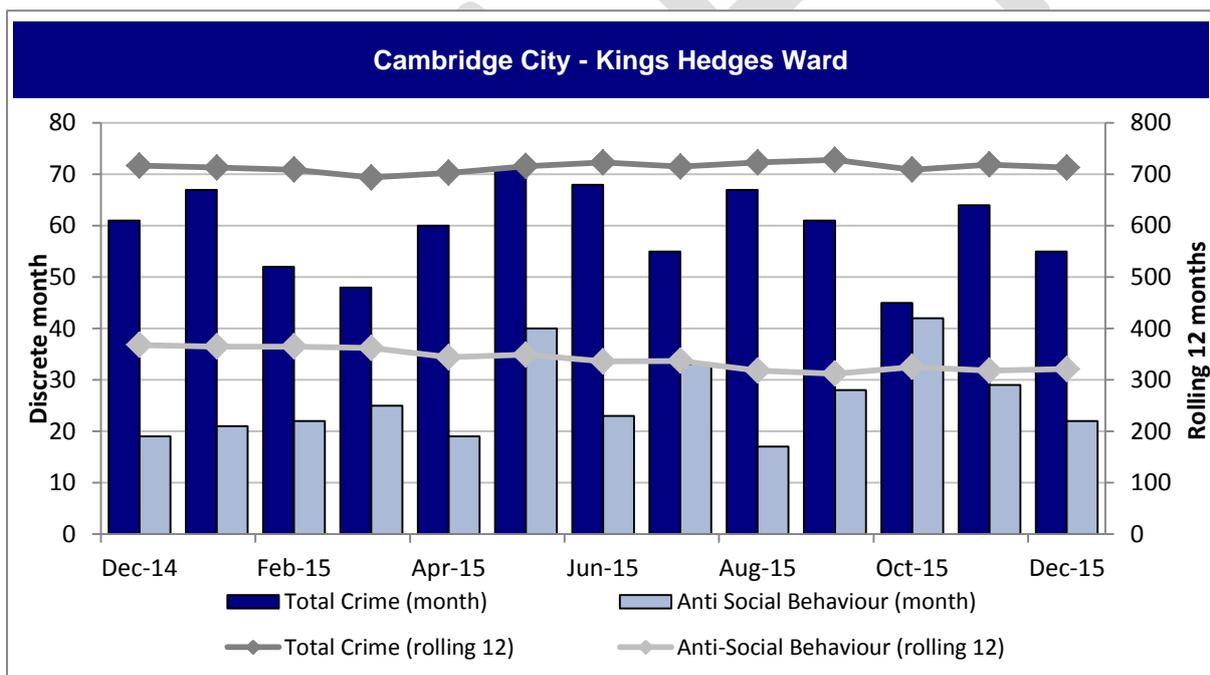
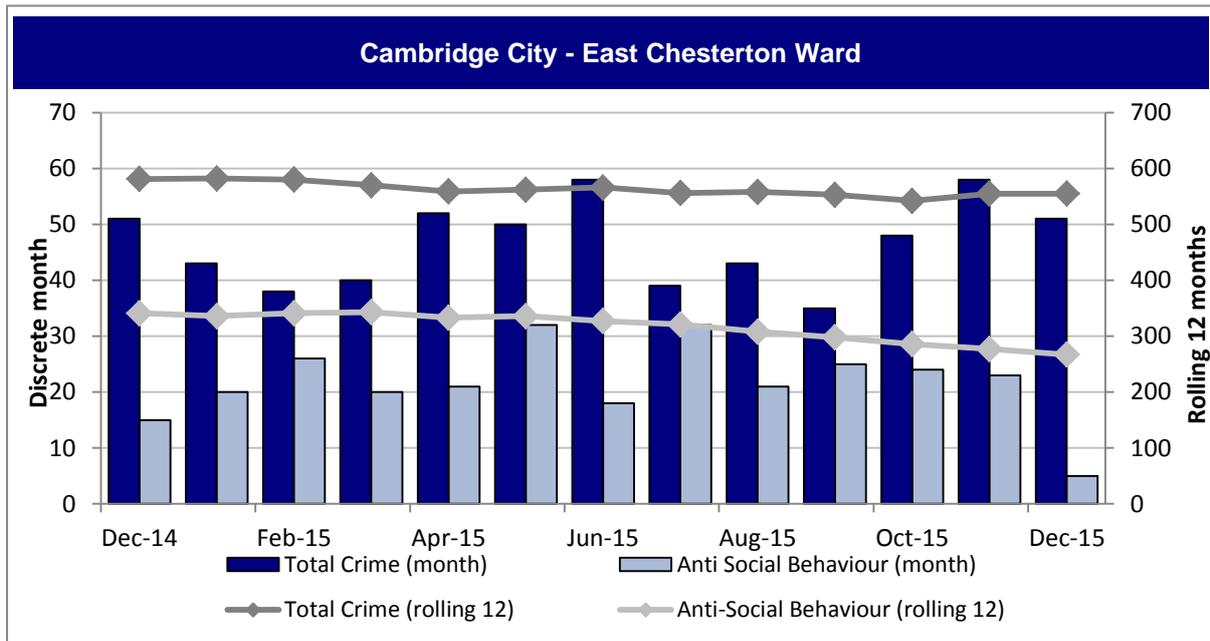
Educational Facilities	1 Primary School 2 Secondary Schools
Places of Worship	2 Places of Worship
Licensed Premises	Premises Licensed for On Sales – 7 Premises Licensed for Off Sales – 7 Premises Licensed for On & Off Sales - 11

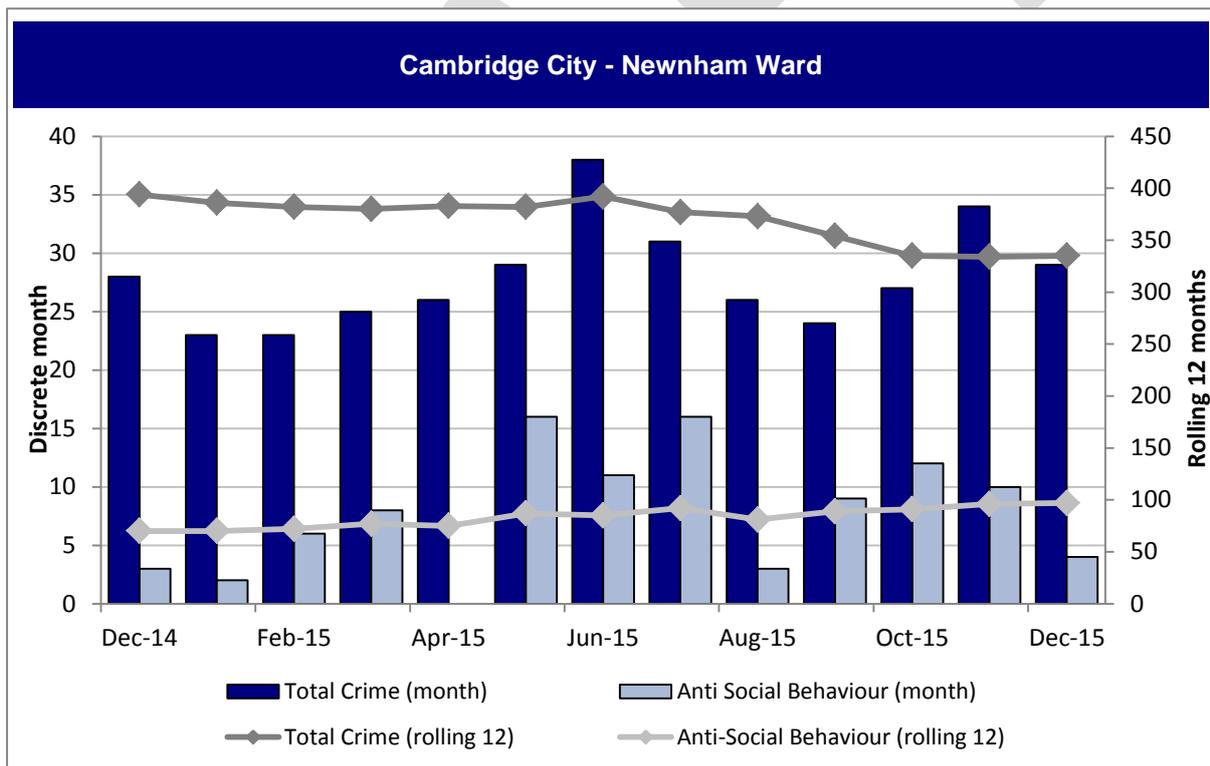
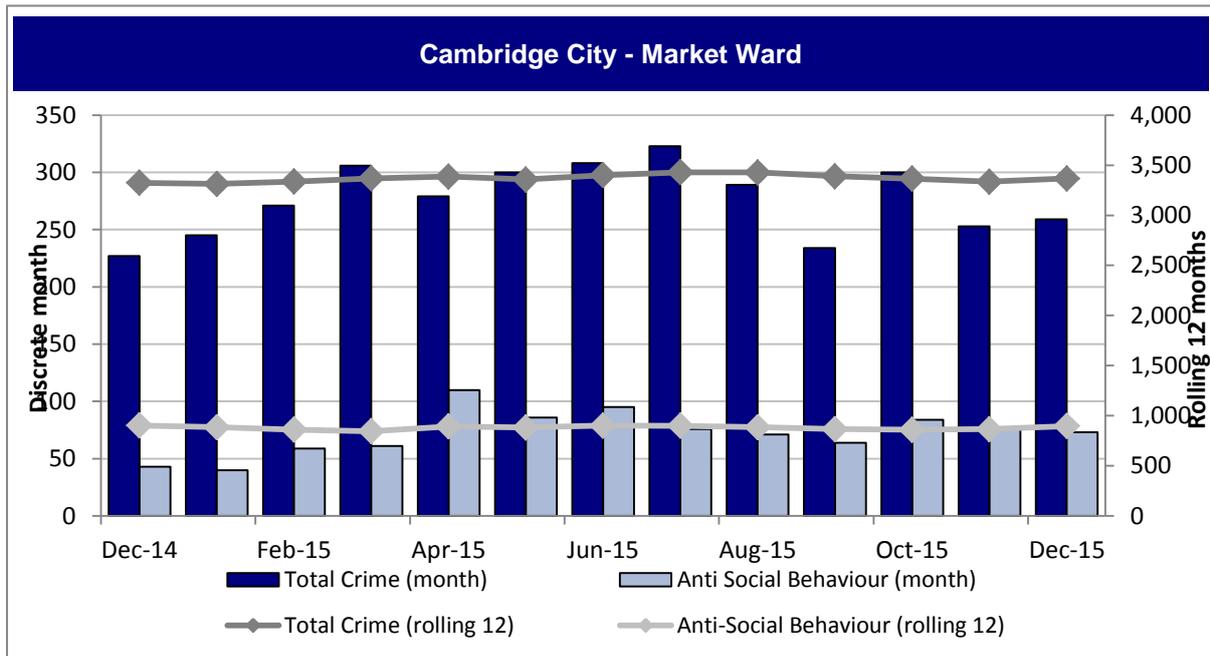
Crime & Anti-Social Behaviour Statistics

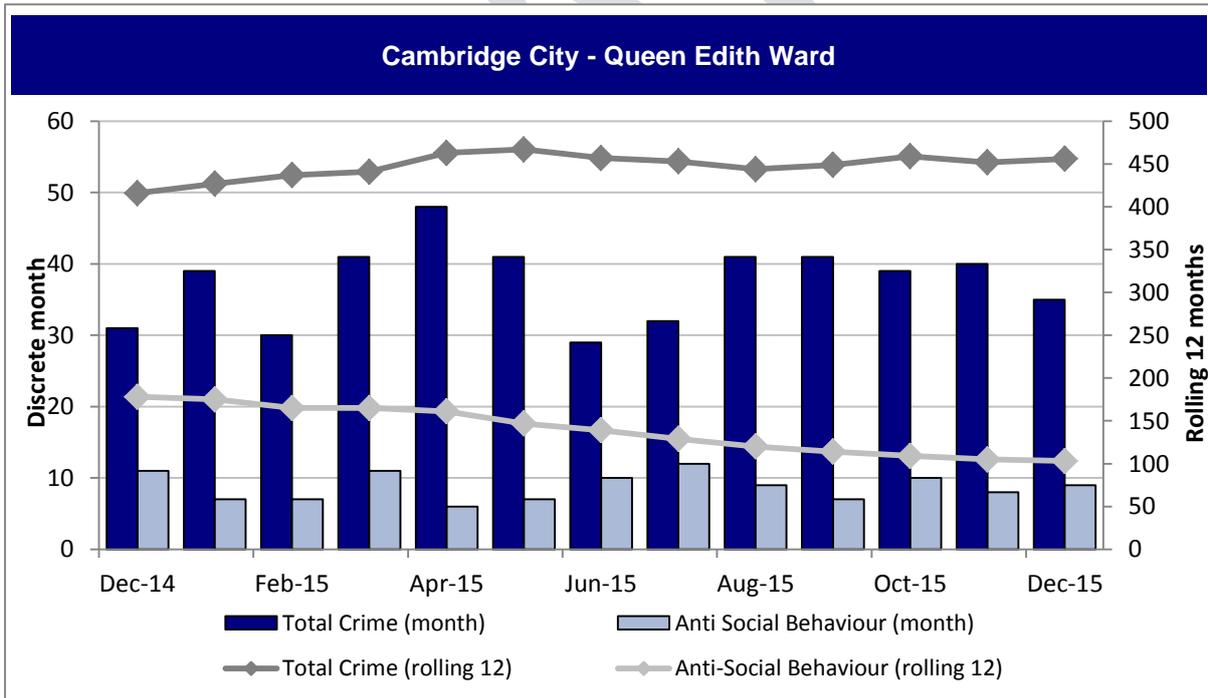
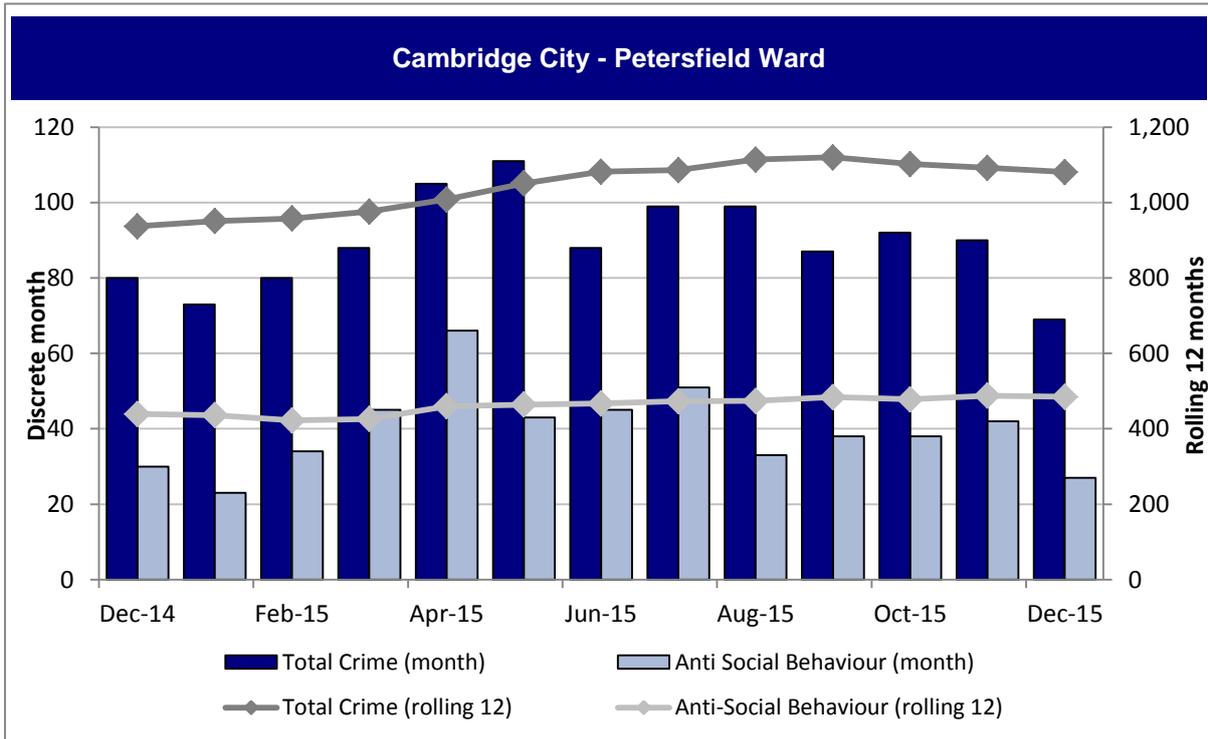


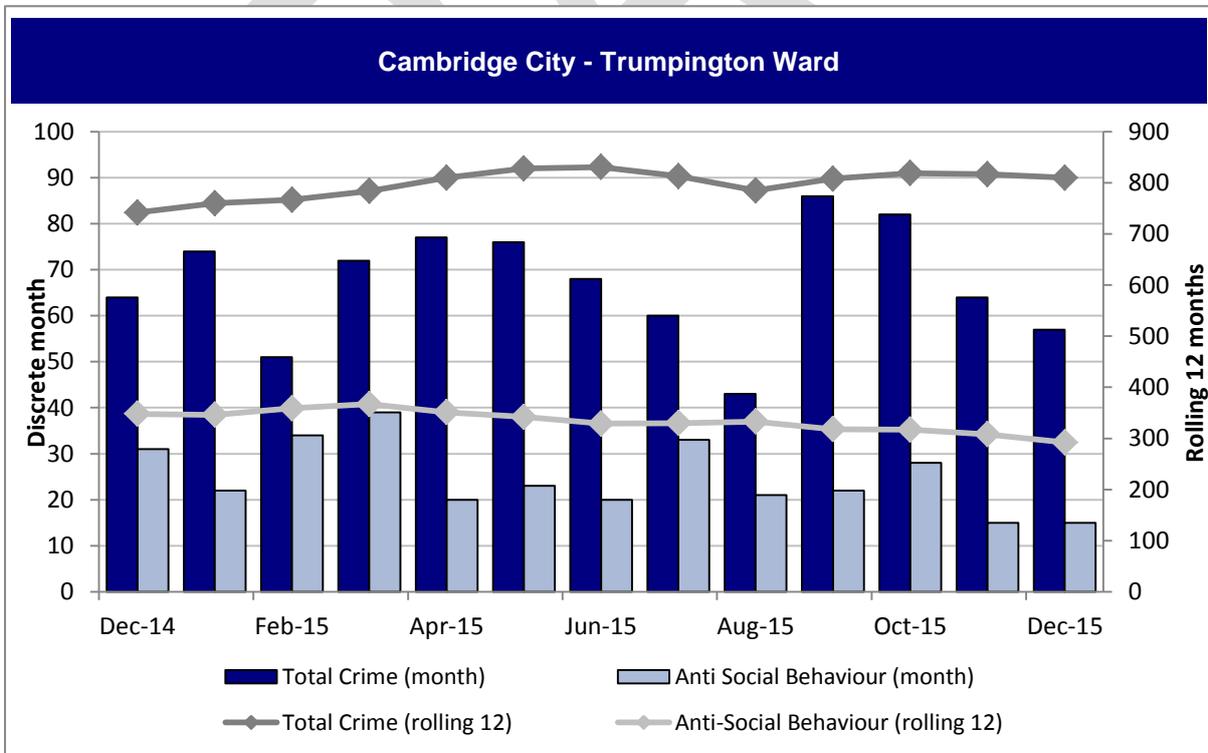
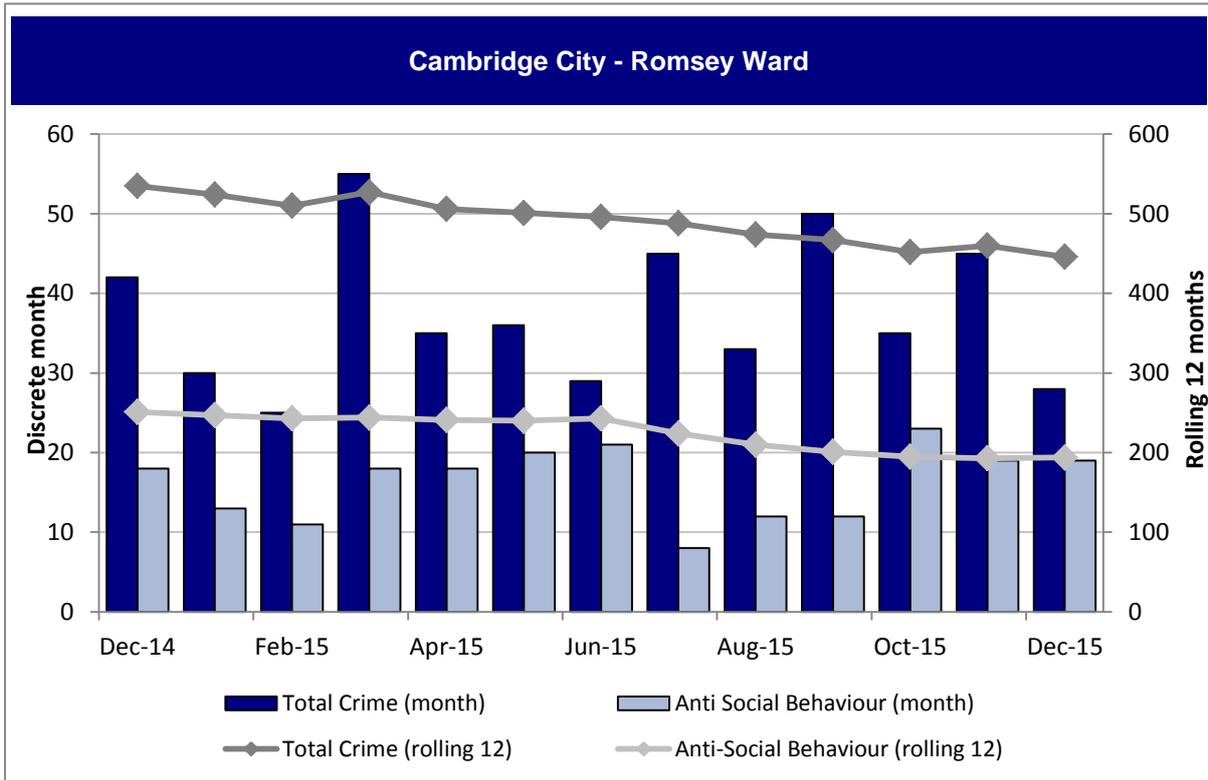


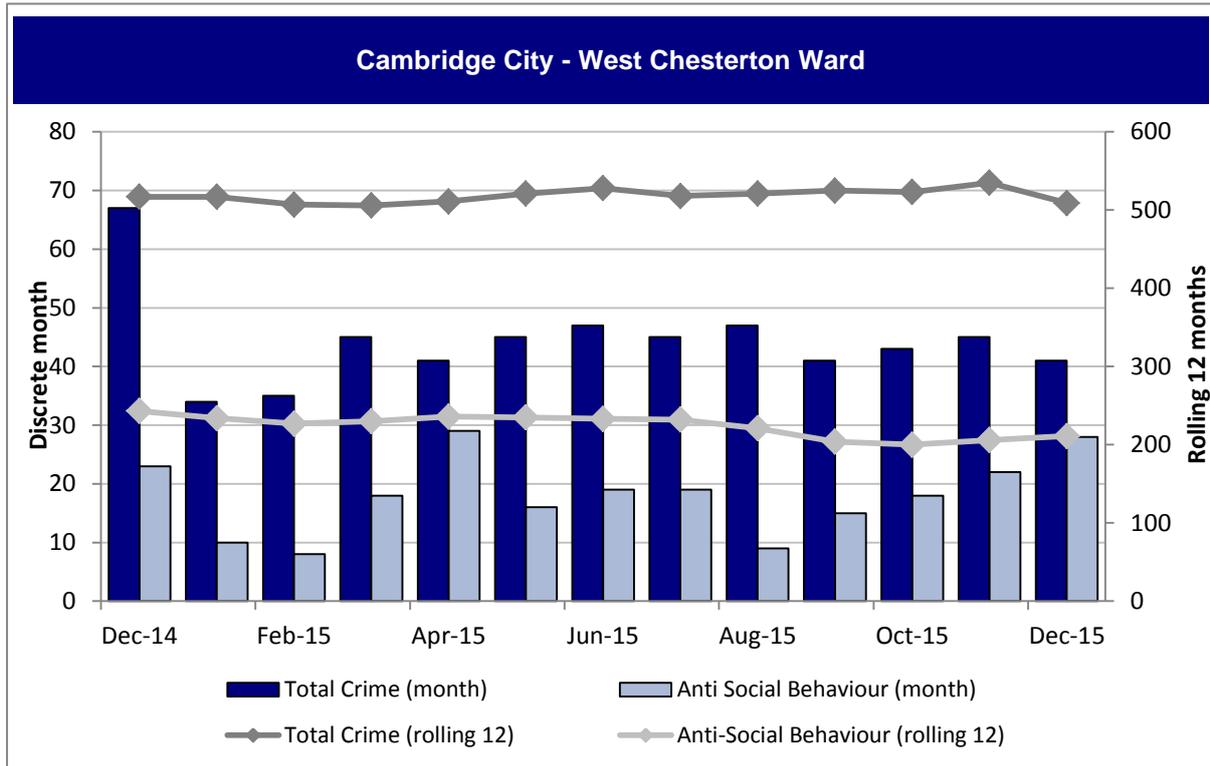












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CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL



GAMBLING ACT 2005

Guidance on Undertaking Local Gambling Risk Assessments

April 2016

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Introduction

The Gambling Commission (the Commission) has introduced new provisions in its social responsibility code within the Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice (LCCP) which require gambling operators to assess the local risks to the licensing objectives posed by the provision of gambling facilities at each of their premises, and to have policies, procedures and control measures to mitigate those risks. This change in national policy is intended to provide a well evidenced and transparent approach to considering and implementing measures to address the risks associated with gambling.

The introduction of new provisions in the social responsibility code within the LCCP encourages local authorities, the Commission and the industry to work in partnership to address local issues and areas of concern. This movement towards increased partnership working is something that Cambridge City Council (the Council) wishes to develop in order to implement a risk based approach to regulation so that the Council can priorities resources where they are most required and can be most effective.

Undertaking a risk based approach provides a better understanding of, and enables a proportionate response, to risk. This approach includes identifying future risks and thinking about risks in a hypothetical way. It is worth highlighting that risk is not necessarily related to an event, or events, that have happened. Risk is related to the probability of an event happening, along with the likely impact of that event. In this case it is the risk of the impact on the licensing objectives.

The Council has developed this guidance to assist gambling operators in undertaking and preparing their local (premises) risk assessments. This guidance provides a framework for the local risk assessment process that will provide a uniform approach across all non-remote gambling sectors. This will benefit the Council as Licensing Authority under the Gambling Act 2005 (the Act), as well as responsible authorities and interested parties when considering new and variation applications. The local risk assessments will also enable the Council to establish a more progressive compliance inspection regime.

Gambling operators will be required to undertake a risk assessment for all of their existing premises by 6th April 2016.

Following that date operators must also undertake a review of those assessments when certain triggers are met. These triggers, along with the Council's views on what would instigate either a new assessment or the review of an existing one are detailed within this guidance document.

The Council considers that these local risk assessments are a key component of the overall assessment and management of the local risks. The Council will assist

operators in this process by providing specific information on its concerns surrounding gambling within the City and the impact that premises can have on the licensing objectives. This will be contained within its Gambling Statement of Principles.

This local risk assessment process is not the same as other forms of risk assessment undertaken by gambling operators, such as Health and Safety at Work, Fire Safety and Food Hygiene, etc. These local risk assessments are specific to the potential harm that gambling premises can have on one or more of the licensing objectives under the Act. They are specific to the premises, the local area and the local community.

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1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1 Cambridge City Council is a Licensing Authority under the Act. The Licensing Authority is responsible for considering and determining applications for premises licences which offer gambling facilities within the City. The Licensing Authority also has a role in gambling regulation by ensuring compliance with the Act.
- 1.2 The Act contains three licensing objectives which guide the way that the Licensing Authority performs its functions and the way that gambling operators carry on their activities. They are:
- a) Preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder, or being used to support crime.
 - b) Ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way.
 - c) Protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling.
- 1.3 The Act places a legal duty on the Licensing Authority to aim to permit gambling in so far as it thinks it reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives. The effect of this duty is that the Licensing Authority must approach its functions in a way that seeks to regulate gambling by using its powers where appropriate, for example to attach conditions to licences to moderate their impact on the licensing objectives, rather than by setting out to prevent gambling altogether.
- 1.4 The Licensing Authority will set out how it intends to carry out its functions under the Act in its Statement of Principles, also known as Licensing Policy. This statement is kept under review and is updated every three years (as a minimum).
- 1.5 The Commission is responsible for issuing operating licences to gambling operators who are deemed suitable and competent to provide facilities for gambling. As a requirement of these operating licences operators must ensure that they comply with and meet the requirements of the LCCP.
- 1.6 Although gambling is a legal entertainment activity it can, in some locations have a negative impact on individuals and the wider community.
- 1.7 In February 2015, following substantial consultation with relevant stakeholders the Commission introduced a new social responsibility code provision making it a requirement for certain gambling operators to assess the local risks to the licensing objectives posed by each of their premises based gambling operations. The Commission also introduced an ordinary code provision relating to sharing local risk assessments. The relevant provisions of the code state:

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY CODE PROVISION 10.1.1

Assessing Local Risk

All non-remote casino, adult gaming centre, bingo, family entertainment centre, betting and remote betting intermediary (trading room only) licences, except non-remote general betting (limited) and betting intermediary licences.

This provision comes into force on 6 April 2016.

- a) Licensees must assess the local risks to the licensing objectives posed by the provision of gambling facilities at each of 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 the licensing authority's statement of gambling principles.
- b) Licensees must review (and update as necessary) their local risk assessments:
 - i) To take account of significant changes in local circumstances, including those identified in the licensing authority's statement of gambling principles;
 - ii) When there are significant changes at a licensee's premises that may affect their mitigation of local risks;
 - iii) When applying for a variation of a premises licence; and
 - iv) In any case, undertake a local risk assessment when applying for a new premises licence

ORDINARY CODE PROVISION 10.1.2

Sharing Local Risk Assessments

All non-remote casino, adult gaming centre, bingo, family entertainment centre, betting and remote betting intermediary (trading room only) licences, except non-remote general betting (limited) and betting intermediary licences.

This provision comes into force on 6 April 2016.

- a) Licensees should share their risk assessment with licensing authorities when applying for a premises licence or applying for a variation to existing licensed premises, or otherwise upon request.

1.8 These code provisions come into effect on 6 April 2016. As a result, all premises that provide facilities for gambling within Cambridge City must be assessed to identify the local risks posed by the provision of gambling facilities in their

respective locations. This guidance will assist operators in complying with these code provisions.

2. RISK ASSESSMENT TRIGGERS

2.1 The local risk assessment code provisions provide a number of triggers for when a new assessment is required and for when an existing risk assessment requires review. This section sets out the Licensing Authority's views on what these triggers are and when operators should provide a copy of their assessments to the Licensing Authority.

New Premises

2.2 If an operator intends to apply for a new premises licence under Part 8 of The Gambling Act 2005 then a local risk assessment must be carried out. That assessment should be based on how the premises are proposed to operate at the premises location and must take into account the local area. The completed assessment should be provided with the application for a new premises licence upon submission to the Licensing Authority.

Significant Changes in Local Circumstances

2.3 Operators are required to review their local risk assessment if significant changes in local circumstances occur. Changes to local circumstances happen frequently and can be either temporary or permanent depending on the change, how long that change will remain in place and how it affects the local area. However, the requirement for review of the risk assessment is only applicable when that change is significant.

2.4 The following list sets out some examples of what the Licensing Authority considers to be significant changes in local circumstances:

- The local area is classified or declassified by the Licensing Authority as being an area of heightened risk within its Gambling Statement of Principles.
- Any substantial building development or conversion of existing premises in the local area which may increase or decrease the number of visitors. For example, where premises are converted to a local supermarket or a new office building is constructed nearby.
- Any new pay day loan or pawn brokers open up in the local area.
- Changes are made to the provision, location and/ or timings of public transport in the local area, such as a bus stop which is used by children to attend school is moved to a location in proximity to gambling premises.

- Educational facilities increase in the local area. This may occur as a result of the construction of a new school/ college or where a significant change is made to an existing establishment.
- The local area is identified as a crime hotspot by the Police and/ or Licensing Authority.
- Any vulnerable group is identified by the Licensing Authority or venues relating to those vulnerable groups are opened in the proximity to gambling premises (e.g. additional homeless hostels or care/ support facilities are opened in the local area).
- A new gambling premises opens in the local area.

2.5 The above list is not an exhaustive list of significant changes in local circumstances. The Local Authority will provide information to gambling operators when it feels a significant change has occurred in the local area. The Licensing Authority will set out what that change is and may provide information on any specific concerns it may have that should be considered by operators. However, operators must also consider what is happening in their local areas and it is their responsibility to identify significant changes which may require a review and possibly an amendment to their risk assessment. A significant change can be temporary and any temporary changes should be considered and adjustments made to the local risk assessment if necessary.

Significant Changes to the Premises

2.6 From time to time, operators may undertake a refresh of the premises layout and décor which is unlikely to prompt a review of the risk assessment for that premises. However, where there is significant change at the premises that may affect mitigation of local risks, then an operator must review its risk assessment and if necessary update it, taking into account the change and how it may affect one or more of the licensing objectives.

2.7 The following list sets out some examples of what the Licensing Authority considers to be significant changes to the premises (some of which may also require a variation to the existing premises licence). This is not an exhaustive list of significant changes to premises; operators must consider whether any change that they are proposing to their premises is one that may be considered significant.

- Any building work or premises refit where gambling facilities are relocated within the premises.
- The premises licence is transferred to a new operator who will operate the premises with its own procedures and policies which are different to those of the previous licensee.

- Any change to the operator's internal policies which as a result requires additional or changes to existing control measures; and/ or staff will require training on those policy changes.
- The entrance or entrances to the premises are changed, for example, the door materials are changed from metal with glazing to a full glass door or doors are reallocated from egress to ingress or vice versa.
- New gambling facilities are made available on the premises which were not provided previously, for example, bet in play, handheld gaming devices for customers, self-service betting terminals or a different category of gaming machine is provided.
- The premises operator makes an application for a licence at that premises to provide an activity under a different regulatory regime, for example to permit the sale of alcohol or to provide sexual entertainment on the premises.

2.8 The Licensing Authority will not, as general practice, request a copy of the reviewed risk assessment if a significant change to the licensed premises has occurred unless the change is one that will necessitate a variation application.

Variation of the Premises Licence

2.9 Variations to premises licences are only those required to be made under Section 187 of The Gambling Act 2005 and will not include changes of circumstances such as a change of premises name or a change of licensee's address.

2.10 When preparing an application to vary the premises licence the operator must undertake a review of the local risk assessment and update it if necessary. Operators submitting a variation application to the Licensing Authority should provide a copy of the reviewed local risk assessment when submitting the application.

Regular Review of Risk Assessment

2.11 As a matter of best practice, the Licensing Authority recommends that operators establish a regular review regime in respect of their local risk assessments. This review programme can be carried out alongside other reviews on Health and Safety risk assessments for the premises. This review programme would ensure that, regardless of whether or not any of the trigger events set out above have occurred, these risk assessments are considered at regular intervals and updated if necessary.

3. LOCAL RISKS AND CONTROL MEASURES

- 3.1 There are two specific parts to the risk assessment process, the assessment of the local risks and the determination of appropriate mitigation to reduce those risks.
- 3.2 The risks that operators must identify relate to the potential impact a gambling premises and its operation may have on the licensing objectives. The gambling operator will be expected to identify and list all of the local risks within the assessment. The level of such risks can range from being low to very high depending on the potential impact they can have on the licensing objectives. The level of any given risk will have a direct impact on the type and extent of the control measures necessary to mitigate such risk.
- 3.3 This process is not new to gambling operators as they are already undertaking elements of this assessment, albeit in a far less formalised way. Operators will already be assessing locations when looking for new sites or when reviewing performance of their premises. The design of premises is also assessed to ensure that they will meet the needs of the gambling operation, will provide protection for staff and customers; and will have facilities for recording incidents of crime. Operators will also have implemented policies and procedures for the operation of premises in line with statutory and other regulatory requirements placed upon them by the Commission and other agencies.
- 3.4 Operators will already be familiar with identifying risks in relation to health and safety and food hygiene legislation. Risk assessments are also used for security and crime purposes, for example for money laundering and as part of trade association best practice, such as the Safe Bet Alliance.
- 3.5 The local risk assessment process, although similar, requires a much broader range of considerations when identifying local risk. Operators must consider the local area in which the premises are situated, the gambling operation and the premises both internally and externally.

Local Area Risks

- 3.6 There are a number of factors relating to the local area that operators will need to consider which is independent of who the operator believes is their target market. A few examples of these factors are:
- The types of premises and their operation in the local area surrounding these premises.

- The footfall in the local area, for example, does it predominantly comprise residents, workers or visitors, is it a family orientated area, popular with children and young people.
- Transport links and parking facilities.
- Educational facilities.
- Community centres.
- Hospitals.
- Homeless or rough sleeper shelters, hostels and support services.
- The ethnicity, age and economic makeup of the local community.

3.7 The local area will be different depending on the premises and the size of its operation. For example a casino may have a wider catchment area than a neighbourhood betting shop as the casino attracts customers from further afield.

Gambling Operational Risks

3.8 The gambling operation relates to how the premises will be or is run. This will include the operator's policies and procedures which have been put in place to meet the requirements of the business, the Act and/ or specific code provisions within the LCCP. It will also include other elements such as:

- The gambling products it provides in the premises.
- The facilities to enable gambling within premises.
- Marketing material within premises
- Standard shop fixtures and their design.
- Security and crime prevention arrangements.
- Shop displays and provision of information to customers.
- Staffing levels
- Loyalty cards

3.9 It is likely that the identification of risks associated with this element of the assessment will be very similar for all premises with slight variations depending on any specific factors that relate to the premises or the local area.

3.10 The control measures that operators will put in place to mitigate any risk associated with the gambling operation will be dependent on the type of gambling activities provided, how the company operates and the size of the organisation.

Premises Design Risks

3.11 The design of the premises is an extremely important factor when considering local risks. For example, premises which are located within an area which has a high number of children and young people present throughout the day may

identify that their standard external design means that children and young people can see into the premises and see gambling taking place. The appropriate mitigation in this case may be for the operator to amend the premises design by installing a screen or by covering the windows to obscure the interior of the premises. Such changes would be considered as control measures to mitigate the risk of attracting children to gambling.

- 3.12 As part of the design process, the layout of the premises is a major consideration as poorly conceived design may create significant risks to one or more of the licensing objectives.

Interior Design Risks

- 3.13 The internal design and layout will reflect the premises operation and the type of gambling facilities that it offers. For some premises the design will be subject to certain limitations due to mandatory conditions on the gambling premises licence, such as the distance between gaming tables and other gambling facilities in casinos, and the restrictions on the locations of ATM's.
- 3.14 Operators will need to assess the risk presented by the internal layout of the premises and the location of gambling facilities within them. For example, if a gaming machine is placed within direct line of sight of the cashier counter then staff will be able to monitor player behaviour and undertake interventions if there is a concern over the customers spending habits. Staff can also monitor the use of the machines and can challenge any customers who are believed to be under the age of 18, or who damage machines, or who appear to be attempting to launder money. By a simple assessment of the optimum location for these machines, operators can significantly reduce the risk to the licensing objectives.

Exterior Design Risks

- 3.15 The exterior of the premises will be a major advertisement for the gambling operator. However, the design will need to be assessed based on the associated risk. Operators will identify the risk associated with the design and introduce control measures based on that perceived risk. For example, if the premises have a large amount of glass frontage in an area prone to criminal damage, operators may consider the risk of damage to the standard toughened glass to be high and introduce a control measure such as roller shutters and/ or external CCTV cameras.

Control Measures

- 3.16 Depending on the nature of the risk factors, the control measures identified to mitigate the perceived risk may be a combination of systems, design and physical measure. Control measures that relate to systems will be measures that have been put in place through policies and procedures. These can either be systems that apply to all of the operators' premises or systems that have been developed specifically for particular premises to deal with a specific local risk factor. System control measures will include staff training and security policies and procedures. They may also relate to having security personnel on entrances, implementing membership criteria and/ or providing support to local vulnerable groups through financial or other means.
- 3.17 Design control measures are measures that are built into the design of the premises. These can include the location of gambling facilities and the design and location of cashier counters within the premises, along with the exterior design of the premises. For example, a control measure for the interior of the premises could involve moving a cashier counter from the rear of the premises to the front next to the main entrance. An external design measure may involve the exterior design being tailored to address local risks, for example, more open window displays to enable staff to see out of the premises or a design to avoid attracting children to the premises.
- 3.18 The final control measures relate to specific physical measures that will address an identified risk factor. These physical control measures may include alarms, CCTV cameras, doors, magnetic locks, time locks on safes, spit kits, window shutters, fogging systems, UV lights in toilets.
- 3.19 The control measures identified to mitigate a perceived risk may involve a combination of systems, design and physical measures. For example to address the risk factors relating to children gaining access to an over 18 restricted gambling premises, the operator may identify the following control measures:

SYSTEMS	PASS card or age verification policies, 'Think 21' scheme, staff training and door staff.
DESIGN	Exterior design which will not attract children into the premises, the entrance layout which will enable staff and security to watch those entering the premises and challenge them on the grounds of age.
PHYSICAL	Magnetic door locks and ID scans.

Licence Conditions

3.20 As set out in the code provisions, applications for new premises licences and for variations to existing licences will require a local risk assessment. The control measures specified in these risk assessments may be incorporated into the new or varied premises licences through the imposition of appropriate conditions. Cambridge City Council, within its Gambling Statement of Principles has provided some examples of measures which operators can review and choose to use to address specific risks depending on the results of their assessment. Operators are advised to formulate appropriate control measures to mitigate risks to the licensing objectives identified in their local risk assessments.

4. UNDERTAKING A LOCAL RISK ASSESSMENT

4.1 A local risk assessment of gambling premises should be carried out using a step by step approach. The approach that Cambridge City Council suggests is to first assess the local area and identify the relevant risk factors, then to assess the gambling operation and finally to assess the premises design both internal and external. Once the risk factors have been identified the control measures to mitigate the risks should be considered. These control measures will either already be in place or will need to be implemented. To assist, Cambridge City Council has developed a local risk assessment form that encompasses the step by step approach to the assessment (Appendix A). The form also enables the assessor to identify actions such as the installation or production of control measures, the individual made responsible for carrying out those actions and to record when those actions were completed.

Who Should Undertake the Assessment?

4.2 It will be the responsibility of the gambling operator to assign the assessor for assessing the local risks for their premises. The person assigned as the assessor must be competent to undertake this role as failure to properly carry out this function could result in a breach of the provisions of the LCCP. The assessor must understand how the premises operate or will operate, the design and where it is located. The assessor will need to understand the local area and can use staff or area managers to assist in gaining an understanding of that local area.

Step by Step Approach

STEP 1 THE LOCAL AREA	
1	<p>Operators will be expected to identify the local risk factors surrounding the premises.</p> <p>The risk factors will differ from location to location so an understanding of the specific characteristics of the local area and the people who live, work or visit that area is important.</p>
2	<p>To assist in assessing the local area, Cambridge City Council has developed a Local Area Profile (LAP) which sets out the demographic profile areas of the City and the specific concerns and risks that the Council has identified in relation to gambling in those areas.</p>
3	<p>The first step is to identify the local risk factors associated with the local area in which the premises are located.</p> <p>Local risk factors are risks that affect one or more of the licensing objectives.</p>
4	<p>The following list is a small example of some of the risk factors which may be present in an area where gambling premises are located:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The types of premises and their operation in the local area surrounding these premises - The footfall in the local area e.g. does it predominately comprise residents, workers or visitors, is it a family orientated area, popular with children and young people - Transport links and parking facilities - Educational facilities - Community centres - Hospitals - Homeless shelters, hostels or support services - The ethnicity, age and economic make-up of the community - Significant presence of children - High crime area - High unemployment area - Nearby drug or alcohol support facility - Pawn broker/ pay day loan business in the vicinity - Other gambling premises in the vicinity

STEP 2 THE GAMBLING OPERATION

- 1** In assessing the risk factors associated with a gambling operation the assessor should take into account the local risks which are commonly accepted by broader stakeholders and how that gambling operation may affect that risk.

The assessor may wish to consider:

- How the gambling operation will relate to how the operator conducts its business
- What gambling products it provides in the premises
- The facilities to enable gambling within the premises
- The staffing levels within the premises
- The level and requirement for staff training
- Whether loyalty or account cards are used or not
- The policies and procedures it has in place in relation to regulatory requirements of the Act or to comply with the LCCP
- The security and crime prevention arrangements it has in place
- How it advertises locally and on the premises
- The marketing material within the premises
- The display and provision of information

STEP 3 THE DESIGN OF THE PREMISES

- 1** The design and layout of the premises is a key consideration as this could have a significant impact on the risk to the licensing objectives.

In assessing the risk factors associated with the premises design and layout reference is needed to the local area risk factors already identified to ensure the design does not add to that risk.

The design both internal and external should be considered and specific risk factors identified and noted. For example:

- The premises may have a number of support pillars which the assessor identifies as obstructing the view of the gaming machines from the cashier counter
- The assessor may identify that the design of the entrance to the premises is not sufficiently covered by CCTV to enable the identification of offenders
- Premises which are located within an area which has a high number of children and young people present throughout the day, may identify that their standard external design means that children and young people can see into the premises and see gambling taking place
- If a premises has a large amount of glass frontage in an area prone to criminal damage, the assessor may consider the risk of damage to the standard toughened glass to be high

These would be identified risk factors that would need to be documented.

STEP 4 CONTROL MEASURES	
1	<p>Once the risk factors have been identified, the assessor should seek to identify control measures that would mitigate the identified risks. Such control measures will relate to one of the three categories of control measures mentioned above (systems, design and physical).</p> <p>Some risk factors may require a combination of control measures to adequately mitigate the risk.</p>

COMPLETED ASSESSMENT	
1	<p>The control measures must be implemented on the premises and, if applicable, staff on the premises should be trained in their use or trained on the new policy or procedure.</p> <p>The assessment must be retained and should be reviewed whenever a trigger occurs or as part of a regular review regime.</p>
2	<p>Cambridge City Council will assess the risks identified and the measures implemented to mitigate those risks.</p> <p>When a completed assessment is provided with a new application or with a variation application, the Council will consider the assessment in the course of determining whether to grant the application or not.</p> <p>Some control measures identified in the assessment may be put forward as conditions to be attached to the licence to address significant local concerns.</p>

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Gambling Act 2005 Statement of Policy - Revisions



Introduction and Background

A public consultation on the updated Statement of Principles under the Gambling Act 2005 was undertaken from 3rd July 2015 to 3rd September 2015. The updated Statement was approved at Licensing Sub-Committee on 12th October 2015 and Full Council on 22nd October 2015.

The Council is required to prepare and publish a Statement of Principles for each successive three year period and the current Statement became effective for the period January 2016 to January 2019, the Statement sets out the principles that the Council will apply in exercising its functions under the Act.

During the spring and summer of 2015 The Gambling Commission updated the advice for Local Authorities on how to prepare the Statement of Gambling Principles allowing, under new provisions, the Council to create a Local Area Profile to map the risks in Cambridge City of gambling related harm according to a range of criteria. This could include mental health prevalence, significant ethnic groups, significant life stage groups (such as children or emerging adults), financial/ debt problems, housing instability, alcohol consumption and employment & income.

Gambling Operators that apply for licences will be required to produce a risk assessment that is specific to Cambridge City Council's Local Area Profile and Statement of Gambling Principles. The risk assessment should address how the operator will mitigate any risks outline. Furthermore, operators will be required to demonstrate in their applications how they will prevent underage gambling and also their attitude to social responsibility.

Officers undertook a 'light touch' review of the Statement of Principles in 2015, to ensure legal compliance, with a view to a far more in depth review and a revised Statement being produced by April 2016.

The current Statement of Principles can be found here:

https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/sites/default/files/gambling_statement_of_principles_january_2016.pdf

The Gambling Act 2005

The Gambling Act 2005 gives Licensing Authorities various regulatory functions in relation to gambling. The main functions of Licensing Authorities include:

- Licensing premises for gambling activities,
- Considering notices given for the temporary use of premises for gambling,
- Granting permits for gaming and gaming machines in clubs,
- Regulating gaming and gaming machines in alcohol licensed premises,
- Granting permits to family entertainment centres for the use of certain lower stake gaming machines,
- Granting permits for prize gaming; and
- Registering Small Society Lotteries.

A Gambling Statement of Principles is required to address the three licensing objectives of the Act 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 that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way; and
- Protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling.

Risk Assessment and Local Area Profiles

Licensing Authorities are already familiar with a risk based approach to compliance and targeting resources and effort where risk is greatest. To provide greater clarity, and make more explicit what an assessment of gambling related risks might look like, there is:

- Guidance on Undertaking Local Gambling Risk Assessments,
- Gambling Risk Assessment; and
- Cambridge City Local Area Profile

as an addendum to the existing Gambling Statement of Principles.

Although not a mandatory requirement, the Local Area Profile will increase awareness of local risks and improve information sharing. This will facilitate constructive engagement with licensees and a more co-ordinated response to local risks. The Local Area Profile will also help to inform the risk assessment section of any new licence application or application to vary a licence.

For example, an area could be identified as high risks on the basis that it is located within close proximity to a youth centre, rehabilitation centre or a school. The Licensing Authority might therefore indicate that they would expect licensees to take appropriate steps to ensure that advertising relating to their premises, or relating to events at their premises, is not displayed at a time when children are likely to be

nearby. The licensee would be reasonably expected to have sufficient controls in place to mitigate associated risks in such areas and, if not, the Licensing Authority could consider implementing other controls.

Having a Local Area Profile will bring the following benefits:

- Enable Licensing Authorities to better serve their local community by better reflecting the community and the risks within it,
- Enable Licensing Authorities to make robust decisions, based on a clear, published set of factors and risks, which are therefore less susceptible to challenge; and
- Encourage operators and applicants to take a proactive approach to risk that is likely to result in reduced compliance and enforcement action.

It is anticipated that our 'local area profile' will develop over time and will be influenced by information and intelligence from researchers, key partners and other stakeholders.

Consultation

The Gambling Commission Guidance (para 6.64) states that “Authorities should note that where a statement is revised, it is only the revision that needs to be published and consulted on. So, for example, an authority may consult separately on whether to pass a casino resolution and then subsequently publish the resolution as part of the statement. This can be done without any need to review and reopen consultation on the main body of the statement. The same would apply if the licensing authority was updating its local area profile to take account of changing local risks. Any revisions must be published and advertised in the same way as a new statement.”

Cambridge City Council is consulting on a revision to the Gambling Act 2005 Statement of Principles for 2016-19.

An addendum covering Risk Assessment and the Local Area Profile is included as a revision to the existing Statement and draft documents can be found in the appendices.

The consultation is open to the public and the closing date for submitting consultation responses is **14 February 2016**.

Send your response:

- By email to licensing@cambridge.gov.uk please include the words 'Gambling Consultation' in the subject field; or
- In writing to Licensing & Enforcement, Environmental Health Service, Cambridge City Council, PO Box 700, Cambridge, CB1 0JH.

The licensing authority is particularly interested in hearing from responsible authorities as well as other organisations/ individuals in the area that can give input to 'map' local risks in the City. If there is sufficient information to develop the Local Area Profile it will help increase awareness of local risks and improve information

sharing, facilitate constructive engagement with licensees and develop a more coordinated response to local risks.

Any comments that you forward to the Licensing Authority should clearly state your name, any organisation or persons you may be responding on behalf of and your address. It would also be helpful if you would give a brief description of any specific interest you have in gambling matters (for example you may be involved in some capacity with existing gambling premises, vulnerable persons/ children's groups, or be an individual or business affected by gambling premises near to you).

It should be noted that the Gambling Commission Guidance advises that demand for gambling premises; public nuisance and morality issues are not considerations under this legislation. Therefore the authority may not be in a position to consider any comments of this nature.

Cambridge City Council
Licensing and Enforcement Team
PO Box 700
Cambridge
CB1 0JH

Please ask for:
Direct Tel:
Email:
Our ref: RJT / LHK / 097505.00004
#GS606618
Your ref:
Date: 11 February 2016

Dear Sir/Madam,

**Re: Consultation on Revisions to Gambling Act 2005 Statement of Principles
Guidance on Undertaking Local Gambling Risk Assessments and Local Area Profile**

We act for the Association of British Bookmakers (ABB) and have received instructions to respond on behalf of our client to your consultation on the council's revisions to the Gambling Act 2005 Statement of Principles.

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.

On behalf of our client, we have reviewed the documents, "Guidance on Undertaking Local Gambling Risk Assessments", "Gambling Act 2005 – Local Area Profile – April 2016" and "Local Area Profile Gambling Risk Assessment Document".

Local Area Profile

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

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

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

The local area profile document produced indicates that *“the local area profiles will help to inform the local risk assessment process.”* This sentence should be expanded in accordance with paragraph 6.49 of the Gambling Commission Guidance to Licensing Authorities (5th Edition) which indicates that *“the local area profile will help to inform specific risks that operators will need to address in their risk assessment...”* The document needs to be clear that the purpose of the local area profile is to assist with the risk assessment. The local area profile, therefore, needs to highlight matters which are relevant to the licensing objectives. The local area profile should not include matters that can have no bearing on whether or not the operation of a premise is reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives.

Section 6 of the Local Area Profile Document lists factors taken into account when compiling the local area profile. This list indicates that the City Council has had regard to places of worship and religious buildings, job centres, pawnbrokers, payday loan businesses in the area, parking facilities, banks and/or ATM facilities nearby, the economic make-up of the area and the surrounding night time economy when comparing its local area profile. The proximity of such places to Gambling Act 2005 premises will have no bearing on whether the operation of such premises is reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives and these should not, therefore, be taken into account.

It is not clear why places of worship and religious buildings are taken into account when compiling the local area profile. The Gambling Commission Guidance (5th Edition) is clear at paragraph 5.34 that licensing authorities should be aware that considerations such as moral or ethical objections to gambling, a dislike of gambling or a general notion that is undesirable to allow gambling premises in an area, are not valid reasons to reject a premises licence application and therefore cannot be relevant in these circumstances.

Another factor included is the economic make-up of the area. It is impossible to see how the relevant affluence of an area could be relevant. The only way that the relative affluence of an area could be relevant is if the council has determined that people in certain income brackets are more or less likely to be involved with crime or are vulnerable. We doubt that this is the case.

In the circumstances, we respectfully submit that the list of factors to be taken into account when compiling the local area profile needs to be reviewed with the list being redrafted to ensure that only relevant factors (such as hostels or shelters for vulnerable people, addiction support facilities, mental health centres) are included.

The Local Area Profile Document refers to the British Gambling Prevalence Survey of 2010. The data upon which this is based is well over six years old and we respectfully submit that more relevant figures from subsequent reports should be produced. For example, “Gambling Behaviour in England and Scotland” was published in June 2014 and details the findings of the health survey for England and Scotland in 2012. These more recent surveys indicate that problem gambling among adults is around 0.4% (less than the British Gambling Prevalence Survey 2010) and the number of problem gamblers is stable.

The local area profile produces details (pages 15 -17) of the educational facilities, places of worship and licensed premises for each ward. It is not clear why these are produced. The proximity of premises licensed under Licensing Act 2003 is not a relevant consideration and the comments

above relating to places of worship are similarly irrelevant considerations. This section of the local area profile seems to offer nothing.

The local area profile document should concentrate on matters that are relevant. To be of assistance in producing a local area profile, then it should list instances of gambling being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime.

Guidance on Undertaking Local Gambling Risk Assessments/Pro Forma for Gambling Risk Assessments

The pro forma gambling risk assessment form indicates in its guidance notes that “this risk assessment must be completed for all new premises or when the premises licence is varied.” This makes completion of the Cambridge City Council pro forma mandatory. The ABB believes that it is not for a licensing authority to prescribe a form of risk assessment. If a risk assessment document is to be produced, it should be clear that it may be used although it must be made clear that operators may use their own forms of documentation. There is no power to require use of any prescribed form. The documentation should be amended to make this very clear.

The guidance on completing the risk assessments needs to be amended. The examples of risk assessment triggers given take into account matters that can have no bearing on whether the operation of a premise is consistent with the licensing objectives. For example the opening of a new payday loan or pawnbrokers in an area is not relevant to whether or not a premise operates in accordance with the licensing objectives. The ethnicity, age and economic make-up of the community is similarly irrelevant unless the council has determined that certain ethnic groups are more likely to commit crime arising out of gambling or are automatically vulnerable. The statement of principles does not suggest this.

The lists of triggers for risk assessments and local area risks need to be reviewed and redrafted to ensure that only matters that are relevant to the licensing objectives are included.

Within the section headed “Control Measures” there is reference to a “Challenge 21 scheme”. This scheme is relevant to Licensing Act 2003 premises. The industry standard age verification scheme operated by most betting office operators is called Think 21 and is similar. The document should be amended to reflect this.

We trust that the comments above are useful to you and look forward to receiving confirmation that the documentation will be reviewed as outlined above.

Yours faithfully

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Licensing & Enforcement,
Environmental Health Service,
Cambridge City Council,
PO Box 700,
Cambridge,
CB1 0JH

12th February 2016

Dear Sir,

**Consultation on Cambridge City Council's Statement of Principles –
Gambling Consultation – Risk Assessment**

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

Coral Racing Limited are broadly supportive of your detailed document regarding the new risk assessment inclusion and appreciate the advice and guidance you have provided within it.

We have been progressing the new risk assessment requirements for over 6 months and have been discussing our proposals for applying the correct assessments with a number of councils (through consultation exercises) as well as in more detail with Westminster City Council.

As we are sure you appreciate, with an estate as wide as ours, it is not sensible to have a bespoke template for each of the c.350 local authorities and we have agreed a form for completion in conjunction with Westminster City Council which we are using for all our shops. Comparing our format to your suggestion, there are many similarities and they both cover the key areas of risk assessments. Our shops will be inspected by our security team and the assessments will be completed by them in conjunction with our operational teams who understand the local area in greater detail. Your draft document does not indicate that use of your template is mandatory and as such, we will continue with our standard template in your area which of course, you are able to inspect at any time.

Naturally, if these do not meet the level desired by yourselves, we would be happy to receive feedback on the areas which you would like further information on.

Yours sincerely,

[Redacted signature and name]



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Registered in England No. 541600
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a  company



1700+ shops



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coral.co.uk



0800 242 232

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Cambridge City Council Equality Impact Assessment

Completing an Equality Impact Assessment will help you to think about what impact your strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service may have on people that live in, work in or visit Cambridge, as well as on City Council staff.



The template is easy to use. You do not need to have specialist equalities knowledge to complete it. It asks you to make judgements based on evidence and experience. There are guidance notes on the intranet to help you. You can also get advice from Suzanne Goff, Strategy Officer on 01223 457174 or email suzanne.goff@cambridge.gov.uk or from any member of the Joint Equalities Group.

1. Title of strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service:

Gambling Act 2005: Statement of Principles January 2016-January 2019

2. What is the objective or purpose of your strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service?

Licensing Authorities are required by the Gambling Act 2005 to publish a Statement of Principles that they propose to apply when exercising their functions under the above legislation. The statement must be published at least every three years. The statement must also be reviewed from 'time to time' and any amended parts re-consulted upon before publication.

The objective of the Statement of Principles is to inform interested parties of the principles that it proposes to apply when exercising its functions under the Gambling Act 2005. The Council must have regard to the licensing objectives as set out in section 1 of the Act as follows:

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

The Gambling Commission has updated the advice for Local Authorities on how to prepare the Statement of Gambling Principles. The changes will allow the Council to create a Statement which is reflective of local circumstances and issues than is the case now and under the new provisions the Council will be able to create a Local Area Profile to map the risks in Cambridge City of gambling-related harm according to a range of criteria. This could include:

- Mental health prevalence
- Significant ethnic groups
- Significant life stage groups
- Financial/ debt problems
- Housing instability
- Alcohol consumption
- Employment and income

The London Borough of Westminster and Manchester City Council have jointly commissioned research that will be made available for all Local Authorities to assist them in producing detailed Local Area Profiles of their communities and local needs.

Operators that apply for licences will be required to produce a risk assessment that is specific to Cambridge City Council's Local Area Profile and Statement of Gambling Principles. The risk assessment should address how the operator will mitigate any risks outlined. Furthermore, operators will be required to demonstrate in their applications how they will prevent underage gambling and also their attitude to social responsibility.

There would be extensive, detailed research required in order to produce and consult on a Local Area Profile, it would not be possible to undertake this and produce complete document in time to meet the January deadline for the Council's Statement of Principles.

Currently, officers have undertaken a 'light touch' review of the existing statement for approval, in order to ensure that we are legally compliant, with a view to a far more in depth review and new Statement being produced during 2016.

2. What is the objective or purpose of your strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service?

Cambridge City Council has a duty to determine and publish a Statement of Principles no later than 21 December 2015. The policy must also be referred to full Council for adoption in order to fulfil the Council's statutory duty.

The committee report can be found here: [insert hyperlink](#)

3. Who will be affected by this strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service? (Please tick those that apply)

Residents

Visitors

Staff

A specific client group or groups (please state):

Children

Vulnerable Adults

4. What type of strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service is this? (Please tick)

New

Revised

Existing

5. Responsible directorate and service

Directorate: Customer & Community Services

Service: Environmental Health Service

6. Are other departments or partners involved in delivering this strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service?

No

Yes (please give details):

7. Potential impact

There are no specific equalities indicators. Gambling legislation and licensing procedures are designed to ensure that all applications are dealt with on their own merits. The regulatory framework is transparent and fair.

(a) Age (any group of people of a particular age, including younger and older people – in particular, please consider any safeguarding issues for children and vulnerable adults)

Children and vulnerable adults – whilst there is no specific evidence at this present time, however a more in depth review will be undertaken, and a new Statement of Principles produced, during 2016.

(b) Disability (including people with a physical impairment, sensory impairment, learning disability, mental health problem or other condition which has an impact on their daily life)

Individuals with mental health issues and individuals with learning disabilities - whilst there is no specific evidence at this present time, however a more in depth review will be undertaken, and a new Statement of Principles produced, during 2016.

(c) Gender

There is no specific evidence at this present time. Further research will be carried out and a more in depth review will be undertaken, and a new Statement of Principles produced, during 2016.

(d) Pregnancy and maternity

N/A

(e) Transgender (including gender re-assignment)

N/A

(f) Marriage and Civil Partnership

N/A

(g) Race or Ethnicity

There is no specific evidence at this present time. Further research will be carried out and a more in depth review will be undertaken, and a new Statement of Principles produced, during 2016.

(h) Religion or Belief

There is no specific evidence at this present time. Further research will be carried out and a more in depth review will be undertaken, and a new Statement of Principles produced, during 2016.

(i) Sexual Orientation

N/A

(j) Other factors that may lead to inequality – in particular – please consider the impact of any changes on low income groups or those experiencing the impacts of poverty (please state):

8. If you have any additional comments please add them here

Individuals affected by poverty and individuals in low income areas - There is no specific evidence at this present time. Further research will be carried out and a more in depth review will be undertaken, and a new Statement of Principles produced, during 2016.

9. Conclusions and Next Steps

All completed Equality Impact Assessments must be emailed to Suzanne Goff, Strategy Officer, who will arrange for it to be published on the City Council's website.
Email suzanne.goff@cambridge.gov.uk

10. Sign off

Name and job title of assessment lead officer: Victoria Jameson – Assistant Licensing Officer

Names and job titles of other assessment team members and people consulted:
Yvonne O'Donnell – Environmental Health Manager

Date of completion: September 2015

Date of next review of the assessment: After April 2016 when further guidance has been issued, research and risk assessment undertaken and revised Statement of Principles consulted upon.

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