



Gambling Policy

Gambling Act 2005

Statement of Principles





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PART A

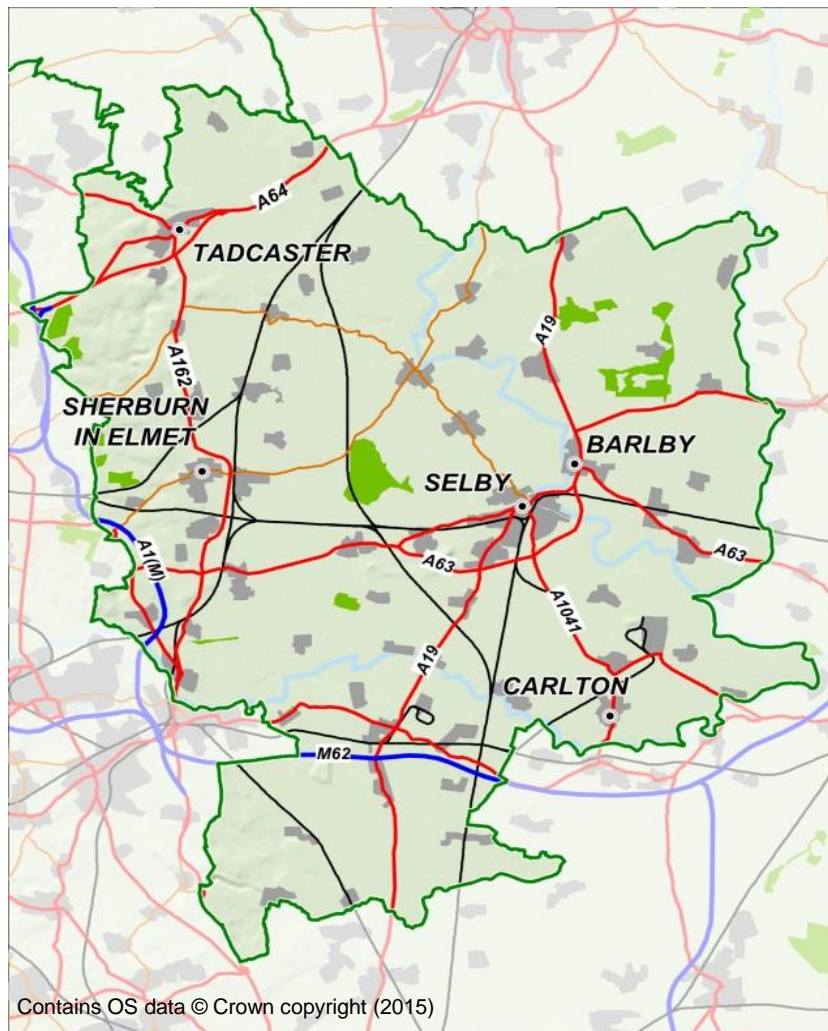
1. Introduction

- 1.1 Section 349 of the Gambling Act 2005 ('the Act') requires us (Selby District Council) as a Licensing Authority in England and Wales to define and publish our Policy Statement on the exercise of our gambling functions at least every three years.
- 1.2 We will review our statement from "time to time" and consult upon any amended parts to the statement. We will then re-publish the amended statement.
- 1.3 In exercising most of our functions under the Act, we must have regard to the licensing objectives as set out in section 1 of the Act. The licensing objectives are:
 - Preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime
 - Ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way
 - Protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling
- 1.3 We have noted that the Gambling Commission has stated: "The requirement in relation to children is explicitly to protect them from being harmed or exploited by gambling".
- 1.4 We have noted that, as per section 153 of the Act, in making decisions about premises licences and temporary use notices we should aim to permit the use of premises for gambling in so far as we think 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 Principles
- 1.5 The Act requires that we consult with the following parties:
 - The Chief Officer of Police
 - One or more persons who appear to us to represent the interests of persons carrying on gambling businesses in our area
 - One or more persons who appear to us to represent the interests of persons who are likely to be affected by the exercise of the our functions under the Gambling Act 2005
- 1.6 We have consulted widely on this policy statement from 16th July 2018 to 13th August 2018. A list of persons consulted can be found at Appendix A.
- 1.7 There were four comments received in response to this consultation.
- 1.8 This statement of Principles was approved at a meeting of the Full Council on. This is published on our website (www.selby.gov.uk). In addition, copies are placed in the public libraries of the area as well as being available in our customer contact centre.

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

2. Profile of Selby District

- 2.1 Selby District is situated in the County of North Yorkshire. It covers an area of 602 square kilometres and is situated to the south of the city of York. The district's population is 86,900¹ and the principal settlements are Selby, Tadcaster and Sherburn-in-Elmet. The council area is mainly rural in character and aspect with a dispersed settlement plan. There are 74 Parish Councils as well as various Parish and Community meetings. Selby in particular is of historical importance built as it is around Selby Abbey. As a consequence tourism and leisure are important industries. Detail of the district is shown in the map below.



¹ ONS Mid-Year Estimates 2018

3. Declaration

- 3.1 In producing this Statement of Principles, we have given regard to the licensing objectives of the Act, the guidance issued by the Gambling Commission, and any responses from those consulted on the Statement of Principles.

4. Responsible Authorities

- 4.1 We are required by regulations to state the principles we 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
 - the need for the body to be answerable to democratically elected persons, rather than any particular vested interest group
- 4.2 In accordance with the Gambling Commission's Guidance for local authorities this authority designates Corporate Director of Children and Young People's Services, North Yorkshire County Council, Room 122 County Hall, Racecourse Lane, Northallerton, North Yorkshire, DL7 8DD for this purpose.
- 4.3 The contact details of the Responsible Authorities under the Act can be found at Appendix B and on our website www.selby.gov.uk

5. Interested parties

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

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

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

- 5.2 We are required by regulations to state the principles we will apply in exercising our powers under the Act to determine whether a person is an interested party. The principles are:

- Each case will be decided upon its merits. We will not apply a rigid rule to our decision making. We will consider the examples of considerations provided in the Gambling Commission's Guidance for local authorities at 8.12 to 8.17. Note though that decisions on premises and temporary use notices must be “in accordance” with Gambling Commission Guidance (Section 153 of the Act). We will also consider the

Gambling Commission's Guidance that "has business interests" should be given the widest possible interpretation and include partnerships, charities, faith groups and medical practices.

- Interested parties can be persons who are democratically elected such as councillors and MP's. No specific evidence of being asked to represent an interested person will be required as long as the councillor/MP represents the ward likely to be affected. Likewise, parish councils likely to be affected will be considered to be interested parties. Other than these, however, we will generally require written evidence that a person/body (e.g. an advocate/relative) 'represents' someone who either lives sufficiently close to the premises to be likely to be affected by the authorised activities and/or has business interests that might be affected by the authorised activities. A letter from one of these persons, requesting the representation is sufficient.
- If individuals wish to approach Councillors to ask them to represent their views then care should be taken that the Councillors are not part of the Licensing Committee dealing with the licence application. If there are any doubts then please contact the licensing team at:

Licensing
Selby District Council
Civic Centre
Doncaster Road
Selby
YO8 9FT
licensing@selby.gov.uk

01757 705101

6. Exchange of Information

- 6.1 We are required to include in our policy statement 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 us and the Gambling Commission, and the functions under section 350 of the Act with respect to the exchange of information between us and the other persons listed in Schedule 6 to the Act.
- 6.2 The principle that we apply is that we will act in accordance with the provisions of the Act in its exchange of information which includes the provision that the Data Protection Act 1998 will not be contravened. We 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 Act.
- 6.3 Should any protocols be established as regards information exchange with other bodies then they will be made available.

7. Enforcement

7.1 We are required by regulation under the Act to state the principles we will apply to exercising the functions under Part 15 of the Act with respect to the inspection of premises; and the powers under section 346 of the Act to institute criminal proceedings in respect of the offences specified.

7.2 Our principles are that:

We will be guided by the Gambling Commission's Guidance for local authorities. We will endeavour to be:

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

7.3 As per the Gambling Commission's Guidance for local authorities we will endeavour to avoid duplication with other regulatory regimes so far as possible.

7.4 We have adopted and implemented a risk-based inspection programme, based on:

- The licensing objectives
- Relevant codes of practice
- Guidance issued by the Gambling Commission, in particular at Part 36
- The principles set out in this Statement of Licensing Principles

7.5 Our main enforcement and compliance role in terms of the Act will be to ensure compliance with the premises licences and other permissions which we authorise. The Gambling Commission is the enforcement body for the operating and personal licences. It is also worth noting that we will not deal with concerns about manufacture, supply or repair of gaming machines but these concerns will be notified to the Gambling Commission.

7.6 We will also keep ourselves informed of developments regarding the work of the Better Regulation Executive in its consideration of the regulatory functions of local authorities.

7.7 Bearing in mind the principle of transparency, our Corporate Enforcement Policy is available upon request from the licensing team (see details on page 7) or online at: <http://www.selby.gov.uk/enforcement-policy>.

8. Licensing Authority functions

8.1 As the Licensing Authority we 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) of 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 more than two machines are required
- Register *small society lotteries* below prescribed thresholds
- Issue *Prize Gaming Permits*
- Receive and Endorse *Temporary Use Notices*
- Receive *Occasional Use Notices*
- Provide information to the Gambling Commission regarding details of licences issued (see section above on 'information exchange')
- Maintain registers of the permits and licences that are issued under these functions

8.2 It should be noted that local licensing authorities will not be involved in licensing remote gambling at all. This will fall to the Gambling Commission via Operator Licences.

PART B

PREMISES LICENCES: CONSIDERATION OF APPLICATIONS

9. General Principles

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

Decision-making

9.2 We are aware that in making decisions about premises licences we should aim to permit the use of premises for gambling in so far as we think it is:

- in accordance with any relevant code of practice issued by the Gambling Commission;
- in accordance with any relevant guidance issued by the Gambling Commission;
- reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives; and
- in accordance with the authority's statement of licensing policy (which is available to view at the following webpage: <http://www.selby.gov.uk/licensing-policies>)

9.3 It is appreciated that as per the Gambling Commission's Guidance for local authorities "moral objections to gambling are not a valid reason to reject applications for premises licences" (except as regards any 'no casino resolution' - see section on Casinos below) and also that unmet demand is not a criterion for us.

10. Definition of “premises”

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

10.2 The Gambling Commission states in the fifth 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

Gambling 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.

10.3 We take particular note of the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Local 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.

10.4 The Guidance also gives a list of factors which we should be aware of when considering if two or more proposed premises are truly separate, 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?

10.5 We will consider these and other relevant factors in making decision, depending on all the circumstances of the case.

10.6 The Gambling Commission’s relevant access provisions (as defined at 7.23 of the Guidance) for each premises type are reproduced below:

Type of premises	Access Provisions
Casinos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The principal access entrance to the premises must be from a street • No entrance to a casino must be from premises that are used wholly or mainly by children and/or young persons • No customer must be able to enter a casino directly from any other premises which holds a gambling premises licence
Adult Gaming Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No customer must be able to access the premises directly from any other licensed gambling premises
Betting Shops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access must be from a street or from another premises with a betting premises licence • No direct access from a betting shop to another premises used for the retail sale of merchandise or services. In effect there cannot be an entrance to a betting shop from a shop of any kind and you could not have a betting shop at the back of a café – the whole area would have to be licensed.
Tracks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No customer should be able to access the premises directly from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a casino, or - an adult gaming centre
Bingo Premises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No customer must be able to access the premises directly from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a casino - an adult gaming centre, or - a betting premises, other than a track
Family Entertainment Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No customer must be able to access the premises directly from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a casino - an adult gaming centre, or - a betting premises, other than a track

10.7 Part 7 of the Gambling Commission’s Guidance to Licensing Authorities contains further guidance on this issue, which we will also take into account in our decision-making.

11. Premises “ready for gambling”

11.1 The Guidance states that a licence to use premises for gambling should only be issued in relation to premises that we can be satisfied is 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.

- 11.2 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.
- 11.3 In deciding whether a premises licence can be granted where there is outstanding construction or alteration works at premises, this authority will determine applications on their merits, applying a two stage consideration process:
- **Stage 1:** whether the premises ought to be permitted to be used for gambling
 - **Stage 2:** whether appropriate conditions can be put in place to cater for the situation that the premises are not yet in the state in which they ought to be before gambling takes place.
- 11.4 Applicants should note that this authority is entitled to decide that it is appropriate to grant a licence subject to conditions, but it is not obliged to grant such a licence.
- 11.5 More detailed examples of the circumstances in which such a licence may be granted can be found at paragraphs 7.59-7.66 of the Guidance.

12. Location:

- 12.1 We are aware that demand issues cannot be considered with regard to the location of premises, but that considerations in terms of the licensing objectives are relevant to our decision-making. As per the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Local Authorities, we 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 policy statement will be updated.
- 12.2 We will need to be satisfied that there is sufficient evidence that the particular location of the premises would be harmful to the licensing objectives before refusing. From 6 April 2016, it has been a requirement of the Gambling Commission's Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice (LCCP), under Section 10, for licensees to assess the local risks to the licensing objectives posed by the provisions of gambling facilities at each of their premises, and have policies, procedures and control measure to mitigate those risks. In undertaking their risk assessments, they must take into account relevant matters identified in this policy statement. It is a Council requirement that Local Risk assessments (LRA) are kept on the premises. These should be structured in such a manner that offers sufficient assurance that the premises have suitable controls and procedures in place. These controls should reflect the level of risk within the particular area, which will be determined by local circumstances.
- 12.3 The LCCP say that licensees must review (and update as necessary) their local risk assessments:
- to take account of significant changes in local circumstances, including those identified in this policy statement;
 - when there are significant changes at a licensee's premises that may affect their mitigation of local risks;
 - when applying for a variation of a premises licence; and

- in any case, undertake a local risk assessment when applying for a new premises licence.

12.4 We expect the local risk assessment to consider as a minimum:

- the location of services for children such as schools, playgrounds, leisure/community centres and other areas where children will gather;
- the demographics of the area in relation to vulnerable groups;
- whether the premises is in an area subject to high levels of crime and/or disorder.

12.5 Local risk assessments should show how vulnerable people, including people with gambling dependencies are protected.

12.6 It should be noted that any such policy does not preclude any application being made and each application will be decided on its merits, with the onus upon the applicant showing how the concerns can be overcome.

13. Duplication with other regulatory regimes:

13.1 We will seek to avoid any duplication with other statutory / regulatory systems where possible, including planning. We will not consider whether a licence application is likely to be awarded planning or building approval, in our consideration of it. We 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.

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

14. Licensing objectives

14.1 Premises licences granted must be reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives. With regard to these objectives, we have considered the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Local Authorities:

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

We are aware that the Gambling Commission takes a leading role in preventing gambling from being a source of crime. The Gambling Commission's Guidance does however envisage that licensing authorities should pay attention to the proposed location of gambling premises in terms of this licensing objective. Thus, where an area has known high levels of organised crime this authority will consider carefully whether gambling premises are suitable to be located there and whether conditions may be suitable such as the provision of door

supervisors. We are aware of the distinction between disorder and nuisance and will consider factors (for example whether police assistance was required and how threatening the behaviour was to those who could see it) so as to make that distinction.

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

We note that the Gambling Commission states that it generally does not expect licensing authorities to be concerned with ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way as this will be addressed via operating and personal licences (but, if such concerns come to our notice we will forward them to the Commission). There is however, more of a role with regard to tracks which is explained in more detail in the 'tracks' section below.

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

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

14.5 We will also make ourselves aware of the Codes of Practice which the Gambling Commission issues as regards this licensing objective, in relation to specific types of premises.

14.6 As regards the term "vulnerable persons" it is noted that the Gambling Commission does not seek to offer a definition but states that "it will for regulatory purposes assume that this group includes:

- people who gamble more than they want to;
- people gambling beyond their means; and
- people who may not be able to make informed or balanced decisions about gambling due to a mental impairment, alcohol or drugs."

14.7 We will consider this licensing objective on a case by case basis.

15. Conditions

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

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

15.2 Decisions upon individual conditions will be made on a case by case basis, although there will be a number of measures we will consider utilising should there be a perceived need, such as:

- the use of door supervisors;
- supervision of adult gaming machines; and
- appropriate signage for adult only areas etc.

15.3 There are specific comments made in this regard under some of the licence types below. We will also expect the licence applicant to offer his/her own suggestions as to ways in which the licensing objectives can be met effectively.

15.4 We 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.

15.5 We 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.

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

15.7 It is noted that there are conditions which we cannot attach to premises licences these 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.

16. Door Supervisors

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

16.2 It is noted that the door supervisors at casinos or bingo premises are not required to be registered by the Security Industry Authority (SIA) under the Private Security Act 2001.

Where door supervisors are provided at these premises the operator should ensure that any persons employed in this capacity are fit and proper to carry out such duties. Possible ways to achieve this could be to carry out a Disclosure and Barring Service check on potential staff and for such personnel to have attended industry recognised training. Door supervisors not directly employed by a casino or bingo operator do have to be SIA registered.

17. Adult Gaming Centres

17.1 We 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.

17.2 We 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-barring schemes
- Provision of information leaflets / helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare.

This list is not mandatory, nor exhaustive.

18. (Licensed) Family Entertainment Centres

18.1 Licensed Family Entertainment Centres (FECs) are those premises which usually provide a range of amusements such as computer games, penny pushers and may have a separate section for adult only 17 gaming machines with higher stakes and prizes. Licensed FECs will be able to make available unlimited category C and D machines where there is a clear segregation in place so children do not access the areas where the category C machines are located.

18.2 We 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.

18.3 We may consider measures to meet the licensing objectives such as:

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

This list is not mandatory, nor exhaustive.

18.4 We will, as per the Gambling Commission's guidance, refer to the Commission's website to see any conditions that apply to operating licences covering the way in which the area containing the category C machines should be delineated. We will also make ourselves aware of any mandatory or default conditions on these premises licences.

19. Casinos

19.1 *No Casinos resolution* – We have not passed a 'no casino' resolution under Section 166 of the Gambling Act 2005, but we are aware that we have the power to do so. Should we decide in the future to pass such a resolution, we will update this Statement of Principles with details of that resolution. Any such decision will be made by the Full Council.

19.2 *Licence considerations / conditions* – We will attach conditions to casino premises licences according to the principles set out in the Gambling Commission's Guidance at paragraph 9, bearing in mind the mandatory conditions listed at paragraph 17 of the Guidance, and the Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice published by the Gambling Commission.

20. Bingo premises

20.1 We note that the Gambling Commission's Guidance states:

20.2 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.

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

21. Betting premises

21.1 *Betting machines* - Section 181 of the Act contains an express power for licensing authorities to restrict the number of betting machines, their nature and the circumstances in which they are made available by attaching a licence condition to a betting premises licence. When considering whether to impose a condition to restrict the number of betting machines in particular premises, we will, amongst other things, take into account:

- the size of the premises;
- the number of counter positions available for person-to-person transactions; and
- the ability of staff to monitor the use of the machines by vulnerable persons

21.2 Where an applicant for a betting premises licence intends to offer higher stake category B gaming machines (categories B2-B4) including any Fixed Odds Betting Terminals (FOBTs), then applicants should consider the control measures related to the protection of vulnerable persons.

21.3 Where certain measures are not already addressed by the mandatory and default conditions and the Gambling Commission's Codes of Practice or by the applicant we may consider licence conditions to address such issues.

Appropriate licence conditions may be:

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

This list is not mandatory, nor exhaustive.

22. Tracks

22.1 Tracks (as defined by s353 the Act means a horse-race course, dog track or other premises on any part of which a race or other sporting event takes place or is intended to take place) are different from other premises in that there may be more than one premises licence in effect and that the track operator may not be required to hold an operating licence as there may be several premises licence holders at the track which will need to hold their own operating licences.

22.2 There may be some specific considerations with regard to the protection of children and vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling and this authority would expect the premises licence applicants 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,

although they are still prevented from entering areas where gaming machines (other than category D machines) are provided.

We 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-barring schemes
- Provision of information leaflets / helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare

This list is not mandatory, nor exhaustive.

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

22.4 *Betting machines* – We have a power under the Act, to restrict the number of betting machines, their nature and the circumstances in which they are made available, by attaching a licence condition to a betting premises licence. In relation to betting premises away from tracks, we will take into account the size of the premises and the ability of staff to monitor the use of the machines by vulnerable people when determining the number of machines permitted.

22.5 Similar considerations apply in relation to tracks, where the potential space for such machines may be considerable, bringing with it significant problems in relation to the proliferation of such machines, the ability of track staff to supervise them if they are scattered around the track and the ability of the track operator to comply with the law and prevent children betting on the machine. We will consider restricting the number and location of betting machines, in the light of the circumstances of each application for a track betting premises licence.

22.6 We take the view that it would be preferable for all self-contained premises operated by off-course betting operators on track to be the subject of separate premises licences. This would ensure that there was clarity between the respective responsibilities of the track operator and the off-course betting operator running a self-contained unit on the premises.

22.7 **Condition on rules being displayed** - This authority will consider whether to attach a condition to track premises licences requiring the track operator to ensure that the rules are prominently displayed in or near the betting areas, or that other measures are taken to ensure that they are made available to the public. For example, the rules could be printed in the race-card or made available in leaflet form from the track office.

22.8 **Applications and plans** – The Gambling Act (s51) requires applicants to submit plans of the premises with their application, in order to ensure that we have the necessary information to make an informed judgement about whether the premises are fit for gambling.

The plan will also be used for us to plan future premises inspection activity. (See Guidance to Licensing Authorities, paragraph 20.28).

22.9 Plans for tracks do not need to be in a particular scale, but should be drawn to scale and should be sufficiently detailed to include the information required by regulations (See Guidance to Licensing Authorities 20.29).

22.10 Some tracks may be situated on agricultural land where the perimeter is not defined by virtue of an outer wall or fence, such as point-to-point racetracks. In such instances, where an entry fee is levied, track premises licence holders may erect temporary structures to restrict access to premises (See Guidance to Licensing Authorities 20.31).

22.11 In 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 premises boundaries do not need to be defined (See Guidance to Licensing Authorities, paragraphs 20.32).

22.12 We appreciate that it is sometimes difficult to define the precise location of betting areas on tracks. The precise location of where betting facilities are provided is not required to be shown on track plans, both by virtue of the fact that betting is permitted anywhere on the premises and because of the difficulties associated with pinpointing exact locations for some types of track. Applicants should provide sufficient information so that this authority can satisfy itself that the plan indicates the main areas where betting might take place. For racecourses in particular, any betting areas subject to the “five times rule” (commonly known as betting rings) must be indicated on the plan. (See Guidance to Licensing Authorities, paragraph 20.33).

23. Travelling Fairs

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

23.2 We will also consider whether the applicant falls within the statutory definition of a travelling fair.

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

24. Provisional Statements

24.1 Developers may wish to apply to us 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

24.6 In addition to this, we 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 premise has not been constructed in accordance with the plan submitted with the application. This must be a substantial change to the plan and we note that it can discuss any concerns it has with the applicant before making a decision.

25. Reviews

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

- in accordance with any relevant code of practice issued by the Gambling Commission
- in accordance with any relevant guidance issued by the Gambling Commission
- reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives and

- in accordance with this Gambling Act 2005 - Statement of Principles.

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

25.3 We can also initiate a review of a particular premises licence, or a particular class of premises licence on the basis of any reason which it thinks is appropriate.

25.4 Once we have received a valid application for a review, representations can be made by responsible authorities and interested parties during a 28 day period. This period begins 7 days after we receive the application, we will publish notice of the application within 7 days of receipt.

25.5 We must carry out the review as soon as possible after the 28 day period for making representations has passed.

25.6 The purpose of the review will be to determine whether we should take any action in relation to the licence. If action is justified, the options open to us are to:-

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

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

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

25.9 Once the review has been completed, we must, as soon as possible, notify our decision to:

- the licence holder
- the applicant for review (if any)
- the Commission
- any person who made representations
- the chief officer of police or chief constable; and
- Her Majesty's Commissioners for Revenue and Customs

PART C

Permits / Temporary & Occasional Use Notice

26. Unlicensed Family Entertainment Centre gaming machine permits

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

26.2 The Act states that a Licensing Authority may prepare a *statement of principles* that they propose to consider in determining the suitability of an applicant for a permit and in preparing this statement, and/or considering applications, it need not (but may) have regard to the licensing objectives and shall have regard to any relevant guidance issued by the Commission under section 25 of the Act.

26.3 S24.9 of the Guidance also states: “An application for a permit may be granted only if the licensing authority is satisfied that the premises will be used as an unlicensed FEC, and if the chief officer of police has been consulted on the application” Licensing Authorities might wish to consider asking applications to demonstrate:

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

26.4 It should be noted that a Licensing Authority cannot attach conditions to this type of permit.

26.5 **Statement of Principles:** We expect applicants to show that there are policies and procedures in place to protect children from harm. Harm in this context is not limited to harm from gambling but includes wider child protection considerations. The efficiency of such policies and procedures will each be considered on their merits. However, they may include appropriate measures / training for staff as regards suspected truant school children on the premises, measures / training covering how staff would deal with unsupervised very young children being on the premises, or children causing perceived problems on / around the premises. We also expect (as per Gambling Commission Guidance), that applicants demonstrate:

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

27. (Alcohol) Licensed premises gaming machine permits

27.1 There is provision in the Act for premises licensed to sell alcohol for consumption on the premises, to automatically have 2 gaming machines, of categories C and/or D. The premises merely need to notify us, as the licensing authority. We can remove the automatic authorisation in respect of any particular premises if:

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

27.2 **Permit: 3 or more machines-** If a premises wishes to have more than 2 machines, then it needs to apply for a permit and we must consider that application based upon the licensing objectives, any guidance issued by the Gambling Commission issued under Section 25 of the Gambling Act 2005, and “*such matters as [we] think relevant.*”

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

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

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

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

28. Prize Gaming Permits

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

28.2 We have prepared a Statement of Principles which is that the applicant should set out the types of gaming that he or she is intending to offer and that the applicant should be able to demonstrate:

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

- 28.3 In making our decision on an application for this permit we do not need (but may) have regard to the licensing objectives but must have regard to any Gambling Commission guidance.
- 28.4 It should be noted that there are conditions in the Act by which the permit holder must comply, but to which we cannot attach conditions.

The conditions in the Act are:

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

29. Club Gaming and Club Machines Permits

- 29.1 Members Clubs and Miners' welfare institutes may apply for a Club Gaming Permit or a Club Gaming Machines Permit. A Commercial Club may only apply for a Club Machine Permit. The Club Gaming Permit will enable the premises to provide gaming machines (3 machines of categories B3A, B4, C or D), equal chance gaming and games of chance as set out in regulations. A Club Gaming Machine Permit will enable the premises to provide gaming machines (3 machines of categories B3A, B4, C or D). Only one category B3A machine can be sited as part of this entitlement.
- 29.2 Gambling Commission Guidance for licensing authorities states: "Members clubs must have at least 25 members and be established and conducted 'wholly or mainly' for purposes other than gaming, unless the gaming is permitted by separate regulations. The Secretary of State has made regulations and these cover bridge and whist clubs, which 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."
- 29.3 Before granting the permit we will need to be satisfied that the premises meet the requirements of a members' club and we may grant the permit only if the majority of members are over 18 years old.
- 29.4 We are aware that we may only refuse an application on the grounds that:
- (a) the applicant does not fulfil the requirements for a members' or commercial club or miners' welfare institute and therefore is not entitled to receive the type of permit for which it has applied;
 - (b) the applicant's premises are used wholly or mainly by children and/or young persons;
 - (c) an offence under the Act or a breach of a permit has been committed by the applicant while providing gaming facilities;
 - (d) a permit held by the applicant has been cancelled in the previous ten years; or
 - (e) an objection has been lodged by the Commission or the police.

- 29.5 There is also a 'fast-track' procedure available under the Act for premises which hold a Club Premises Certificate under the Gambling Act 2005 (Schedule 12 paragraph 10). Under the fast-track procedure there is no opportunity for objections to be made by the Commission or the police, and the ground upon which an authority can refuse a permit are reduced.
- 29.6 The grounds on which an application under the process may be refused are that:
- (a) the club is established primarily for gaming, other than gaming prescribed under schedule 12;
 - (b) in addition to the prescribed gaming, the applicant provides facilities for other gaming; or
 - (c) a club gaming permit or club machine permit issued to the applicant in the last ten years have been cancelled."
- 29.7 There are statutory conditions on club gaming permits that no child uses a category B or C machine on the premises and that the holder complies with any relevant provision of a code of practice about the location and operation of gaming machines.

30. Temporary Use Notices

- 30.1 Temporary Use Notices allow the use of premises for gambling where there is no premises licence but where a gambling operator wishes to use the premises temporarily for providing facilities for gambling. Premises that might be suitable for Temporary Use Notices, according to the Gambling Commission, would include hotels, conference centres and sporting venues.
- 30.2 We 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.
- 30.3 The Secretary of State has the power to determine what form of gambling can be authorised by Temporary Use Notices, and at the time of writing this statement the relevant regulations (The Gambling Act 2005 (Temporary Use Notices) Regulations 2007) state that Temporary Use Notices can only be used to permit the provision of facilities for equal chance gaming, where the gaming is intended to produce a single winner, which in practice means poker tournaments.
- 30.4 There are a number of statutory limits as regards Temporary Use Notices. The meaning of "premises" in Part 8 of the Act is discussed in the Gambling Commission Guidance to Licensing Authorities. As with "premises", the definition of "a set of premises" will be a question of fact in the particular circumstances of each notice that is given. In the Act "premises" is defined as including "any place".
- 30.5 In considering whether a place falls within the definition of "a set of premises", the licensing authority needs to look at, amongst other things, the ownership/occupation and control of the premises.
- 30.6 We expect to object to notices where it appears that their effect would be to permit regular gambling in a place that could be described as one set of premises, as recommended in the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities.

31. Occasional Use Notices:

- 31.1 The Act provides that where there is betting on a track on eight days or fewer in a calendar year, betting may be permitted by an Occasional Use Notice without the need for a full premises licence.
- 31.2 We have very little discretion as regards these notices aside from ensuring that the statutory limit of 8 days in a calendar year is not exceeded. We will, however, consider the definition of a 'track' and whether the applicant is permitted to benefit him/herself of the notice.

32. Registration of Small Society Lotteries

- 32.1 We will adopt a risk based approach towards its enforcement responsibilities for small society lotteries. This authority considers that the following list, although not exclusive, could affect the risk status of an operator:
- submission of late returns (returns must be submitted no later than three months after the date on which the lottery draw was held)
 - submission of incomplete or incorrect returns
 - breaches of the limits for small society lotteries
- 32.2 Non-commercial gaming is permitted if it takes place at a non-commercial event, either as an incidental or principal activity at the event. Events are non-commercial if no part of the proceeds is for private profit or gain. The proceeds of such events may benefit one or more individuals if the activity is organised:
- by, or on behalf of, a charity or for charitable purposes
 - to enable participation in, or support of, sporting athletic or cultural activities.

Appendix A – List of Consultees

The Gambling Act requires that the following parties be consulted on the Licensing Policy:

(a) The Chief Officer of Police

Chief Constable, North Yorkshire Police

(b) One or more persons who appear to the Authority to represent the interests of persons carrying on gambling businesses in the Authority's area

Done Brothers (Cash Betting) Ltd
Betfred
Ladbrokes Betting & Gaming Ltd
Ladbrokes
Stan James
William Hill Organisation Ltd
William Hill Bookmakers
William Hill Bookmakers
William Hill
Bowl 'N' Fun
Gamestec Leisure Limited
Popleston Allen

Selby Bowling Club
Inspiring Healthy Lifestyles
BACTA
Association of British Bookmakers Ltd
The Bingo Association
Greyhound Board of Great Britain
The Jockey Club
Federation of Licensed
Victuallers Associations
Alcohol Premises Licence Holders

(c) 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.

Matthew France, Police Licensing
Officer
Chief Fire Officer
The Gambling Commission
H M Revenue & Customs
Social Services Strategy &
Performance
Officer
GamCare
GambleAware
Health and Safety Executive

North Yorkshire Trading Standards
Mr Nigel Adams, MP
Selby District Councillors
Selby District Town and Parish
Councils
Selby District Council Licensing
Committee
Selby District Council Policy Review
Committee
Responsible Authorities

Appendix B – Responsible Authorities

This list of Responsible Authorities is also available on our website www.selby.gov.uk

North Yorkshire Police (For Licensing applications only)
North Yorkshire Police Headquarters
The Licensing Section
Fulford Road
York
YO10 4BY
nyplicensing@northyorkshire.pnn.police.uk

North Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority
Chief Fire Officer
Fire Brigade Headquarters
Crosby Road
Northallerton
North Yorkshire
DL6 1AB
www.northyorksfire.gov.uk/contact-us

The Gambling Commission
Victoria Square House
Victoria Square
Birmingham
B2 4BP
Tel: 0121 230 6500

Social Services
Strategy & Performance Officer
Children & Young People's Service
Room SB012
County Hall,
Racecourse Lane
Northallerton
DL8 7AE

Lead Officer – Development Control
Selby District Council
Civic Centre
Doncaster Road
Selby
YO8 9FT

**H M Revenue & Customs
Exercise Processing Teams
BX1 1GL**

Tel: 0141 555 3633

The Licensing Officer
Selby Police Station
Portholme Road
Selby
North Yorkshire
YO8 4QQ

Environmental Health
Selby District Council
Civic Centre
Doncaster Road
Selby
YO8 9FT

Solicitor to the Council
Selby District Council
Civic Centre
Doncaster Road
Selby
YO8 9FT

Health & Safety Section
Environmental Health Department
Selby District Council
Civic Centre
Doncaster Road
Selby
YO8 9FT

Appendix C - Table of delegation of licensing functions

Matter to be dealt with	Full Council	Licensing Sub Committee	Officers
Application for premises licences		✓ Where representations have been received and not withdrawn	✓ Where no representations received / representations have been withdrawn
Application for a variation to a licence		✓ Where representations have been received and not withdrawn	✓ Where no representations received / representations have been withdrawn
Application for a transfer of a licence		✓ Where representations have been received from the Commission or responsible authority	✓ Where no representations received from the Commission or responsible authority
Review of a premises licence		✓	
Application for a provisional statement		✓ Where representations have been received and not withdrawn	✓ Where no representations received/representations have been withdrawn
Application for club gaming / club machine permits		✓ Where objections have been made and not withdrawn	Where no objections made/objections have been withdrawn
Cancellation of club gaming / club machine permits		✓	
Applications for other permits		✓ Where the application is for 5 or more machines	✓ (except where there is a possibility of refusal or grant of a reduced number of gaming or betting machines)
Cancellation of licensed premises gaming machine permits			✓
Consideration of temporary use notice			✓
Decision to give a counter notice to a temporary use notice		✓	

Matter to be dealt with	Full Council	Licensing Sub Committee	Officers
Determination as to whether a representation is frivolous, vexatious or repetitive		✓	
Fee Setting – when appropriate		✓	
Three year Gambling Policy	✓		
Policy not to permit casinos	✓		

✓ indicates the lowest level to which decisions can be delegated.

NB. The Council reserves the right to amend this table of delegation

Appendix D – Categories of Gaming Machines

Section 236 of the Gambling Act 2005 provides for the Secretary of State to make regulations to define four classes of gaming machine: categories A, B, C, and D, with category B further divided into sub-categories. The regulations define the classes according to the maximum amount that can be paid for playing the machine and the maximum prize it can deliver.

The following table shows the different categories of machine and the maximum stakes and prizes that currently apply.

Category of machine	Maximum stake (from Jan 2014)*	Maximum prize (from Jan 2014)*
A	No category A gaming machines are currently permitted	
B1	£5	£10,000*
B2	£100	£500
B3A	£2	£500
B3	£2	£500
B4	£2	£400
C	£1	£100
D – non-money prize (other than a crane grab machine or a coin pusher or penny falls machine)	30p	£8
D – non-money prize (crane grab machine)	£1	£50
D – money prize (other than a coin pusher or penny falls machine)	10p	£5
D – combined money and non-money prize (other than a coin pusher or penny falls machine)	10p	£8 (of which no more than £5 may be prize money)
D – combined money and non-money prize (coin pusher or penny falls machine)	20p	£20 (of which no more than £10 may be prize money)

* with the option of a maximum £20,000 linked progressive jackpot on a premises basis only.

**Stakes and Prizes may change.