

STATEMENT OF GAMBLING POLICY

JANUARY 2025 – JANUARY 2028

Under the Gambling Act 2005 (the Act), the Licensing Authority (We), must publish a statement of the principles which we are going to apply in relation to gambling.

This revised Statement of Gambling Policy will take effect from the 22 January 2025.

We have prepared this Statement of Gambling Policy after considering the guidance issued by the Gambling Commission and the licensing objectives of the Gambling Act 2005. We have consulted on this policy and have considered any responses to the draft statement before adopting and publishing this final document.

We will review and publish this statement at least every three years and consult again about any amended parts. If you would like more information or have any comments about this policy, please [contact us](#) directly.

If you would like to see the full list of comments made on the draft statement, please [contact us](#).

All references to specific paragraphs in the Gambling Commission Guidance relate to the 6th edition published in April 2021 (updated in April 2023). A copy of this version is available on the Council's website. Further editions of the Guidance may be published throughout the duration of this Statement of Gambling Policy.

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1 Introduction

- 1.1 Under section 349 of the Gambling Act 2005 (the Act) the Council must publish a statement of principles which it proposes to apply when exercising its functions under the Act. The form of the statement of principles is set out in The Gambling Act 2005 (Licensing Authority Policy Statement) (England and Wales) Regulations 2006.
- 1.2 The Gambling Commission is responsible for granting operating and personal licences for commercial operators and personnel in the industry. Under the Gambling Act 2005, our responsibilities include the following:
- a) casino premises;
 - b) bingo premises;
 - c) betting premises, including tracks and premises used by betting intermediaries;
 - d) adult gaming centre (AGC) premises (for category B3, B4, C and D gaming machines);
 - e) family entertainment centre (FEC) premises (for category C and D machines) – we may also issue a FEC gaming machine permit, which authorises the use of category D machines only;
 - f) gaming machine permits;
 - g) prize gaming permits;
 - h) club gaming and club machine permits;
 - i) unlicensed family entertainment centre permits;
 - j) travelling fairs;
 - k) temporary use notices;
 - l) occasional use notices;
 - m) small society lottery registrations.

- 1.3 Under the Act, we must consider the licensing objectives as set out in section 1 of the Act. The licensing objectives 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) making sure that gambling is carried out in a fair and open way; and
- c) protecting children and other vulnerable people from being harmed/exploited by gambling.

Under the Gambling Act 2005 ‘child’ means an individual who is less than 16 years old and ‘young person’ means an individual who is not a child but who is less than 18 years old.

- 1.4 Under section 153 of the Act, when making decisions about premises licences and temporary use notices, we should allow the premises to be used for gambling if we think it is (amongst other things):
- in line with any relevant code of practice and guidance issued by the Gambling Commission; and
 - in line with the principles set out in this policy and consistent with the licensing objectives.

Section 153 of the Act in full provides as follows:

153 Principles to be applied

- (1) In exercising their functions under this Part a licensing authority shall aim to permit the use of premises for gambling in so far as the authority think it—
 - (a) in accordance with any relevant code of practice under section 24,
 - (b) in accordance with any relevant guidance issued by the Commission under section 25,
 - (c) reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives (subject to paragraphs (a) and (b)), and
 - (d) in accordance with the statement published by the authority under section 349 (subject to paragraphs (a) to (c)).
- (2) In determining whether to grant a premises licence a licensing authority may not have regard to the expected demand for the facilities which it is proposed to provide.
- (3) This section is subject to section 166.

1 Licensing Authority Functions

1.5 Under the Act, we must be responsible for licensing premises where gambling activities are to take place by:

- issuing premises licences;
- issuing provisional statements;
- issuing club gaming permits and/or club machine permits to regulate members' clubs and miners' welfare institutes that want to offer certain gaming activities;
- issuing club machine permits to commercial clubs;
- granting permits for certain lower-stake gaming machines at family entertainment centres that are not licensed to sell alcohol;
- receiving notices from premises that are licensed to sell alcohol (under the Licensing Act 2003) that they want to use one or two gaming machines;
- issuing gaming machine permits for premises that are licensed to sell or supply alcohol for people to drink on the licensed premises, under the Licensing Act 2003, where there are more than two machines;
- registering small-society lotteries below set limits;
- issuing prize gaming permits;
- receiving and approving temporary-use notices;
- receiving occasional-use notices;
- providing information to the Gambling Commission about the licences we have issued (see section 10 below); and
- maintaining registers of the permits and licences that we issue.

2 The Borough

2.2 Hammersmith & Fulham is one of 13 inner-London boroughs. It is situated in the west of central London, on the transport routes between the city and Heathrow airport.

2.3 It is a long, narrow borough, running north to south with a river border at its south and south-west side. It is bordered by six London boroughs – Brent to the north, Kensington and Chelsea to the east, Wandsworth and Richmond-upon-Thames to the south, and Ealing and Hounslow to the west. Not including the City of London, it is the third smallest London borough in terms of area, covering 1,640 hectares. It has three town centres – Hammersmith, Shepherd's Bush and Fulham.

2.4 Hammersmith & Fulham is made up of 16 electoral wards. These range in size from 55 hectares to 344 hectares.

2.5 When producing this statement, we have considered:

- local crime prevention;
- the licensing policy;
- our planning, transport, tourism and cultural strategies;
- complaints received
- night-time economy and the industrial strategy
- housing strategy
- our equal opportunities policy; and
- our public health duties and the pandemic.

2.6 We consulted the following people before finalising and publishing this statement.

- The Police
- Trade Associations
- Residents' Associations
- Businesses via Council and Town Centre contacts
- Fire Authority
- Ward councillors
- Neighbouring authorities
- Trading Standards
- Environmental Health
- Chamber of Commerce
- Director of Public Health
- Planning Authority
- Safeguarding Adults Board
- Community Safety Partnership
- Other relevant people who could be affected by this policy

2.7 This statement of principles will not stop any eligible person from making an application, commenting on an application, or applying for a review of a licence, as we will consider each one individually and according to the Gambling Act 2005 (except for casinos, see section 17 below).

2.8 There are a range of [statutory application forms and notices](#) that licensing authorities are required to use as part of our gambling licensing responsibilities. A summary list of these can be found in [here](#).

3 General principles

3.2 The Act and any associated regulations will apply to premises licences as well as specific conditions set out in regulations. We can exclude some conditions and attach others where we consider it to be appropriate.

3.3 We are aware that the Gambling Commission's guidance for local authorities says that moral objections to gambling are not a valid reason to reject applications for premises licences, and that a licensing authority must not consider unmet demand when deciding an application. However, to meet the licensing objectives, we will have to consider whether the premises are appropriate for the intended activity.

Multiple licences and separation of different premises

3.4 Under the Act, 'premises' includes 'any place'. A single premises cannot have different premises licences operating at different times. However, it is possible for a single building to have more than one premises licence, as long as they are for different parts of the building and the different parts of the building can reasonably be considered as different premises. Whether different parts of a building can properly be considered as separate premises will always be a question of fact in the circumstances. However, the Gambling Commission does not consider areas of a building that are artificially or temporarily separate to be different premises.

3.5 If more than one application is received for premises licences in a single building, we will make a decision on whether the proposed premises are genuinely separate to the extent that they merit their own licence and are not an artificially created part of what is readily identifiable as a single and separate unit. A decision

of this nature will be taken by the licensing sub-committee.

When determining whether two or more proposed premises are separate, we will take a number of factors into account. Depending on the specific circumstances of the case these may include:

- Do the premises have different postal addresses?
- Is a separate registration for business rates in place at the premises?
- Are the neighbouring premises owned by the same person or not?
- Can each set of premises be accessed by different entrances from the street or a public passageway?
- Can the premises be accessed only from another gambling premises?
- How are the premises separated? Are any partitions fixed, of full height and transparent in any part?

Where the licensing authority determines that more than one premises licence can be granted within a single building, then specific measures may be required to be included as conditions on the licences. Such measures may include:

- the supervision of entrances.
- segregation of gambling from non-gambling areas, which may include the type and position of partitions and/or the supervision of the premises and gaming machines.

3.6 We pay particular attention to the Gambling Commission's guidance for local authorities, which states the following:

7.32 *Licensing authorities should take particular care in considering applications for multiple premises 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 or exploited by gambling and premises should be configured so that children are prohibited from participating in gambling, such that they are not invited to participate in, have accidental access to, or closely observe gambling*
- *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.*

3.7 The Gambling Commission's Guidance states at paragraph 7.59 that premises licence applications may be made in the following circumstances. *"As the Court has held in a 2008 case (The Queen (on the application of) Betting Shop Services Limited –v- Southend-on-Sea Borough Council [2008] EWHC 105 (Admin)), operators can apply for a premises licence in respect of premises which have still to be constructed or altered, and licensing authorities are required to determine any such applications on their merits. Such cases should be considered in a two stage process; first, licensing authorities must decide whether, as a matter of substance after applying the principles in s.153 of the Act, the premises ought to be permitted to be used for gambling; second, in deciding whether or not to grant the application a licensing authority will need to consider if 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"*

Paragraph 7.60 states, “It may be sufficient to simply issue the licence with a future effective date, as is possible under the Regulations (SI 2007/459: The Gambling Act 2005 (Premises Licences and Provisional Statements) Regulations 2007 ...”

Plans

3.8 The Licensing Authority will expect compliance with the Gambling Act 2005 (Premises Licences and Provisional Statements) Regulation 2007 (as amended) in relation to the submission of plans with applications.

The Regulations state that plans shall contain the following information:

- the extent of the boundary or perimeter of the premises
- where the premises include, or consist of, one or more buildings, the location of any external or internal walls of each such building
- where the premises form part of a building, the location of any external or internal walls of the building which are included in the premises
- where the premises are a vessel or a part of a vessel, the location of any part of the sides of the vessel, and of any internal walls of the vessel, which are included in the premises
- the location of each point of entry to and exit from the premises, including in each case a description of the place from which entry is made or to which the exit leads.

3.9 In line with the Gambling Commission’s guidance for local authorities, we will pay particular attention to protecting children and vulnerable people from being harmed or exploited by gambling, as well as issues of crime and disorder. This would include incidents, or suspected incidents, of modern slavery or child sexual exploitation. We welcomed the [ABB Code for Responsible Gambling and Player Protection](#), and recommend [Gamcare certification](#) to gambling operators in this borough. We expect all operators of gambling premises to fully comply with the [Gambling Commission’s Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice \(LCCP\)](#).

3.10 When determining premises licence applications and when inspecting premises we will consider the [Gambling Commission’s codes of practice provisions](#). The codes specify a number of requirements related to social responsibility issues, for example, protection of the young and vulnerable, in relation to access for children into Gambling premises, their policies and procedures designed to prevent underage gambling, and how they monitor the effectiveness of these.

Planning Considerations

3.11 We will try to avoid repeating any work already carried out under other regulatory schemes where possible, including planning. We will not consider whether a licence application is likely to be awarded planning permission or building regulations approval. However, we will carefully consider any concerns about conditions which are not able to be met by licensees due to planning restrictions.

3.12 The Gambling Commission’s Guidance to Licensing Authorities states:

‘7.58 In determining applications, the licensing authority should not take into consideration matters that are not related to gambling and the licensing objectives. One example would be the likelihood of the applicant obtaining planning permission or building regulations approval for their proposal...’

‘7.65 - When dealing with a premises licence application for finished buildings, the licensing authority

should not take into account whether those buildings have to comply with the necessary planning or building consents. Nor should fire or health and safety risks be taken into account. Those matters should be dealt with under relevant planning control, building and other regulations, and must not form part of the consideration for the premises licence. S.210 of the 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.

The Licensing Authority is aware that the Government introduced additional planning controls in relation to betting offices, removing them from Class D2 use to a 'sui generis' use. This means that Betting Shops have been taken out of the planning 'use' classes and will need to receive planning approval. This has enabled Planning Authorities to exercise stricter controls over these uses, and this Authority would expect applicants for new Gambling Premises Licences to have been granted permission to use prospective premises for the proposed operation subject of the licence application.

4 Premises Licences

- 4.1 Any person or business that wishes to offer gambling for which an operating licence from the Gambling Commission is required, and which is premises based, must [apply to the Licensing Authority for a premises licence](#).
- 4.2 For each premises type the Act makes it clear that the primary activity should be that described in the premises licence type. It is the Council's opinion that all gambling premises, whether subject to an application or currently licensed, must operate primarily in the use of the licence type applied for or issued.
- 4.3 A premises licence issued by the Licensing Authority will be subject to mandatory and/or default conditions and conditions imposed by the Council. The Council may consider that conditions, other than the mandatory or default conditions, are necessary to ensure that the premises operate in a manner that is reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives, the Commission's [Codes of Practice](#) and/or [local authority guidance](#), and this Statement of Gambling Policy.
- 4.4 The primary activity of each premises licence type is specified on the premises licence when it is issued. Section 150 of the Act authorises the provision of gambling facilities for the following types of premises licences: (For definitions of categories of gaming machines, see the glossary at section 25 of this policy)
 - casino premises
 - bingo premises
 - betting premises, including tracks and premises used by betting intermediaries
 - adult gaming centre premises (for category C and D machines)
 - family entertainment centre premises (for category C and D machines) (note that, separate to this category, the licensing authority may issue family entertainment centre gaming machine permits, which authorise the use of category D machines only).
- 4.5 In betting premises, the primary activity will be betting, with gaming machines as an ancillary offer on the premises. As far as betting or bingo premises licences are concerned the [Gambling Commission's Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice \(LCCP\)](#) sets out the requirements on the operator to ensure that premises operate within the terms of the Act and the relevant conditions.

4.6 The Council will make decisions having regard to the Commission's view on primary gambling activity and will expect applicants to operate premises in line with the [Commission's Guidance](#) and conditions on their operator's licence. The Council will monitor the operation of premises and report any potential breach of operating licence conditions to the Commission. Applications for new premises licences, or to vary an existing licence, will be expected to demonstrate that the premises are intended to be used for the primary gambling activity proposed. For example, a betting premises licence application that only has 4 gaming machines, but no betting counter or associated betting facilities shown on the proposed plans, will not be considered as offering the primary gambling activity in accordance with that indicated on the application.

5 Conditions

5.1 Certain matters which are set out in the Act may not be the subject of conditions. These are:

- conditions which make it impossible to comply with an operating licence,
- conditions as to gaming machines that contradict the provisions in the Act,
- conditions making activities, premises or parts of them, operate as a membership club,
- conditions on fees, winnings, stakes or prizes.

5.2 We will make decisions on individual conditions, on a case-by-case basis, although there will be a number of measures we will consider using if necessary, such as using door supervisors, appropriate signs for adult-only areas and so on. We will also expect you to offer suggestions as to how you will meet the licensing objectives effectively. Where we engage any discretion with conditions, we will always ensure that it is exercised proportionately, having regard to the LCCP conditions which apply.

5.3 We will also consider specific measures which may be needed for buildings which have more than one premises licence. These may include supervising entrances, separating gambling from non-gambling areas used by children, and supervising gaming machines in non-adult gambling premises to achieve the licensing objectives. Noise, nuisance and disturbance are often linked to late night licensed premises and can often be linked, or be a precursor to, disorder. Although we recognise that nuisance is not mentioned as a Licensing Objective, the fact that it can be closely related to disorder can be a cause for concern when dealing with gambling premises applications and, in particular, applications to operate gambling premises late at night.

5.4 In appropriate circumstances, and where representations have been received and appropriate, relevant evidence is provided, this Authority will consider the imposition of conditions such as:

Door and Windows

- All external doors and windows shall be kept closed [at all times] [after [TIME]].
- External doors shall be fitted with a self-closing device.
- External doors fitted with a self-closing device shall not be propped open at anytime.

Signs and Announcements

- Signs shall be prominently displayed at the exits from the premises reminding patrons there are residents living nearby and instructing them to respect the neighbours and to leave the premises promptly and quietly.
- When a microphone is available e.g. in bingo gambling premises, an announcement will be made at the end of gambling hours reminding customers that the premises are in a residential area and

asking them to leave the premises promptly and quietly.

Speakers

- There shall be no stereo / television or other audio equipment speakers mounted in the ceiling of the premises to prevent vibration transmission of sound energy to adjoining properties.
- All stereo / television, other audio equipment, or free-standing / portable speakers shall be mounted on anti-vibration mountings to prevent vibration transmission of sound energy to adjoining properties.

5.5 Such conditions will only be considered where there is evidence to suggest that the licensing objective of preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime, is not being promoted for a specific premises and the imposition of such conditions are necessary to promote this licensing objective.

6 Local Area Profile

- 6.1 A newly revised local area profile was produced in October 2024 and has been attached as a separate document to this policy at Annex 3. This document may need to be reviewed and updated from time to time as the local environment evolves over the lifetime of this policy. We must therefore retain the ability to review and quickly update the local area profile so that we remain aware of the current and emerging risks.
- 6.2 This document contains the location of all schools, hostels, health services, children’s centres, and hotspots of anti-social behaviour (ASB). This Authority will pay particular attention to applications for the new grant of, or variations to existing, premises licences where those premises lie within areas with a concentration of ASB, hostels/homes for vulnerable people and centres for people with a gambling addiction. The Authority will also pay particular attention to areas where children, young people and families congregate, and areas of high vulnerability and deprivation. This document will be periodically updated and will be publicly available on the [Hammersmith and Fulham Council website](#).
- 6.3 Irrespective of the area where an application is made, this Authority will always expect applicants to fully explain in their local area risk assessment how their proposal will not exacerbate any problems to individuals living in the vicinity or exacerbate any ASB problems within the vicinity generally. The local area risk assessment enables an applicant to identify risks posed by the gambling facilities provided and to detail policies, procedures and control measures in place to mitigate the risk.
- 6.4 Additional conditions may also be required where there is evidence that the policies, procedures and control measures contained within the risk assessment do not adequately address the risk posed by the provision of gambling facilities proposed. They should have the appropriate numbers of trained staff, and propose licence conditions, to cater for the local area in which they propose to run their business. This Authority fully supports any ‘Bet Watch’ or similar schemes within the borough. This Authority expects operators of relevant premises to actively participate in the scheme in order to demonstrate their commitment to protecting vulnerable people from gambling harm.

Gambling Vulnerability Zones

6.5 Our local area profile has identified 5 high risk areas known as “Gambling Vulnerability Zones”. These areas

are rated in the top 40% of a vulnerability index developed by Hammersmith and Fulham's Business Intelligence team in 2023. The risks in these areas are driven by a number of factors including deprivation, youth unemployment, household income and lone parent households, amongst others. More information on these areas is included on pages 8 to 12 of the borough's local area profile available at Annex 3 .

Cumulative Impact Areas

- 6.6 At the time of publishing this statement it is evident that there is a clustering of gambling premises in the Shepherd's Bush, Hammersmith and Fulham (north end road) areas – these areas have been highlighted as three "Cumulative Impact Areas" on pages 18 and 19 of our local area profile.
- 6.7 It is clear from the information provided in the local area profile that the clustering, or cumulative impact, of gambling premises is currently undermining one or more of the licensing objectives. In particular, the most recent local area profile has shown that these areas have the highest levels of Crime and ASB in the borough. It should also be noted that all three of these areas are also partly, or wholly, within one of the five gambling vulnerability zones mentioned above.
- 6.8 Within gambling vulnerability zones and Cumulative Impact Areas, we would expect existing operators to have appropriate measures in place to address the specific risks within those areas. More information on considerations for local risk assessments and appropriate conditions are included in section 6.12 and 6.13 below.

Policy presumption of refusal within Gambling Vulnerability Zones and Cumulative Impact Areas

- 6.9 Within Gambling Vulnerability Zones and the three Cumulative Impact Areas, there is a policy presumption to refuse any new gambling applications for AGC, Betting Shops or Bingo premises, except in exceptional circumstances.

Local Risk Assessments

- 6.10 Applicants should always be aware of areas with concentrations of hostels and other types of accommodation for vulnerable people. Where they propose to make an application for the new grant of a premises licence, or a variation to an existing licence, in such areas they should explain fully in their Local Risk Assessment (LRA) how they will mitigate any risks of operating gambling premises in close proximity to concentrations of housing for vulnerable people or proximity to churches, mosques, temples or any other place of worship. Religious premises and places of worship often support vulnerable members of the local community, including the homeless community and youth population and have therefore been included in this policy, rather than for any moral or ethical reasons.
- 6.11 If the authority does not feel that risks have not been identified or adequately addressed then an applicant would be invited to reconsider the risk assessment submitted. Some publicly available sources of information to assist in operators completing a Local Risk Assessment (LRA) include:
- (a) the [latest crime statistics and advice](#);
 - (b) [Office for National Statistics](#) for local neighborhood information;
 - (c) Relevant websites or publications by any of the [Responsible Authorities](#);

- (d) Information leaflets and helpline numbers, from organisations such as [GamCare](#) and [GambleAware](#), for customers who may have a gambling addiction.
- (e) [The National Gambling Treatment Service](#) who work with, and alongside, the National Health Service (NHS). It provides telephone, on-line and face-to-face treatment for individuals and groups via a network of NHS trusts and voluntary sector organisations.

6.12 This Authority will expect applicants for the new grant of, or variation to an existing, licence to also submit their LRA to comply with the [Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice \(LCCP\) - Social Responsibility \(SR\) code 10.1.1 and Ordinary code provision 10.1.2](#). Additional licence conditions will only be considered where there is evidence that gambling premises in a particular area will exacerbate the risk of harm to vulnerable, and young, people, and where there is evidence that they are necessary in order to promote the licensing objectives. There is no presumption that because a gambling premises is proposed to be located in a specific location that there will be a need for additional licence conditions, or that an individual application will be rejected. We strongly recommend that operators of licensed premises keep their Local Risk Assessments on the individual licensed premises and ensure that it is available for inspection.

The [LCCP](#) also states that a LRA must also be submitted when changes in the local environment or the premises warrant a LRA to be conducted again. This may be where:

- Any substantial building development or conversion of existing premises in the local area which may increase the number of vulnerable persons in the area.
- 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.
- Any vulnerable group is identified by the Licensing Authority or venues relating to those vulnerable groups are opened in proximity to gambling premises (e.g. additional homeless hostels, religious places, places of worship or gambling or mental health care/ support facilities are opened in the local area).

The Authority will expect the local risk assessment to consider:

- the location of services for children such as schools, playgrounds, leisure/community centres and other areas where children and young people will congregate such as youth clubs, parks, bus stops, cafés, shops, entertainment venues such as cinemas, bowling allies and any other place where children are attracted.
- 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, including areas that are prone to youths participating in antisocial behaviour, e.g. graffiti/tagging or underage drinking.
- the nighttime economy in our town centres so that it is sensitive to local residents but enhances the borough as a destination for inward investment, tourists and visitors.
- how women can be kept safe through support for the Women's Night Safety Charter, which the council has signed up to.
- how vulnerable people, including people with gambling dependencies are protected.
- assessing staffing levels when a local college closes and the students begin to vacate the grounds.
- age verification policies such as 'Challenge 25'.
- How joining schemes such as Bet Watch could help reduce crime and antisocial behavior.
- line of sight from the counter to gambling machines.
- information held regarding self-exclusions and incidences of underage gambling.
- gaming trends that may mirror days for financial payments such as pay days or benefit payments.

- The impact of the covid pandemic on gaming trends and on operational risks.
- proximity of premises which may be frequented by vulnerable people such as hospitals, residential care homes, medical facilities, doctor's surgeries, religious places, places of worship, council housing offices, addiction clinics or help centres, places where alcohol or drug dependant people may congregate.

6.13 Appropriate licence conditions may be as follows:

- All gaming machines are in an area of the premises which is separated from the rest of the premises by a physical barrier which prevents people from entering other than through a specific entrance,
- Only adults are allowed into 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 must be arranged so that it can be monitored by the staff or the licence holder,
- Recognised proof-of-age schemes must be in place,
- Notices should be clearly displayed showing that people under 18s are not allowed at the entrance to, and inside any of, these areas.
- The entrance and gaming machines must be in appropriate places,
- Closed-circuit television must be provided,
- Door supervisors must be provided,
- There must be specific opening hours,
- There must be self-barring schemes. This means that problem gamblers can ask for their casual membership to be suspended and ask to be denied entry so they can deal with their addiction,
- Information leaflets and helpline numbers for organisations such as [Gamcare](#), [GambleAware](#), and the [National Gambling Treatment Service](#) must be provided.

6.14 The licensing authority will ensure that where category C or above machines are on offer in premises to which children are admitted the following conditions should apply:

- remainder of the premises is divided by a physical barrier which is effective to prevent any views of machines in category C or above and any access to them 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.

6.15 The licensing authority expects opening hours for premises to be specified only in applications where hours are not already specified by the default conditions. The licensing authority also suggests that that the terminal hour for AGC and Bingo premises should be limited to 22:00. Any such premises wishing to operate after this time would need to provide a robust risk assessment and also commit to employing more than one member of staff after 22:00.

6.16 These considerations will also apply to premises where more than one premises licence is needed.

Door Supervisors

6.17 We may consider whether door supervisors are needed to meet the licensing objectives of protecting children and vulnerable people from being harmed or exploited by gambling, and also in terms of preventing

premises becoming a source of crime. In particular, we would expect the appropriate numbers of door supervisors to be employed at premises where alcohol is sold or operates beyond 22:00. We may feel it necessary to add specific conditions in relation to door supervisors, particularly where the door supervisors do not have to be registered with the Security Industry Authority (SIA). These conditions may include:

- the need to be easily identifiable, with the person's name badge clearly on display; and
- the need to have received specific training related to the task being performed.

6.18 This recognises the work door supervisors carry out, which includes searching individuals, dealing with potentially aggressive people, where there are concerns about modern slavery or child sexual exploitation and so on.

6.19 For premises other than casinos and bingo premises, operators and licensing authorities may decide that entrances and machines should be supervised in particular cases, but they will need to decide whether these supervisors need to be licensed by the SIA or not. It will not be automatically assumed that they need to be.

6.20 There is no evidence that, generally, betting offices need door supervisors to protect the public. The authority will only require a betting shop to appoint a door supervisor if there is clear evidence that the premises cannot be properly supervised from the counter.

7 Responsible authorities

7.1 The responsible authorities as defined by the Act are listed in the glossary under section 25 of this policy.

7.2 Contact details of all the responsible authorities under the Act can be obtained from our [website](#).

7.3 We must set out the principles we will apply when naming an organisation which will be able to advise us on protecting children from harm. The principles are that the organisation must be:

- responsible for an area covering the whole of the licensing authority's area; and
- be answerable to elected people, rather than any group with an interest in gambling.

7.4 We appoint the [Local Safeguarding Children Partnership](#) (LSCP) for this purpose.

8 Relevant representations and interested parties

8.1 Interested parties can comment on licence applications or apply for a review of an existing licence. Interested parties are defined in section 158 of 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:

- 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 who satisfy paragraph (a) or (b).'

8.2 The Gambling Commission has recommended that we make it clear that interested parties include trade associations and trade unions, and residents' and tenants' associations ([Gambling Commission guidance for](#)

[local authorities 8.16 and 8.17](#)). However, we will not generally view these organisations as interested parties unless they have a member who can be classed as an interested person under the terms of the Act (that is, lives close enough to the premises or has business interests that might be affected by the activities being applied for).

- 8.3 Interested parties can be people who are democratically elected such as Councillors and MPs. We will not need specific evidence of them being asked to represent an interested person as long as the Councillor or MP represents the ward that is likely to be affected. Other than that, however, we will generally need written evidence, e.g. a letter, that a person or organisation ‘represents’ someone who either lives close enough to the premises to be likely to be affected by the authorised activities or has business interests that might be affected by the authorised activities.
- 8.4 If people want to approach Councillors to ask them to represent their views, they should be careful that the Councillors are not part of the licensing committee dealing with the licence application. Councillors may be restricted in representing constituents under the members’ code of conduct in cases where they have a particular interest. Please [contact us](#) if there are any doubts.
- 8.5 We will decide each case individually. We will not apply a strict rule when making decisions. We will consider the Gambling Commission’s guidance for local authorities should we need any clarity regarding the validity of any particular representations.
- 8.6 Representations will not be accepted if they do not relate to one or more of the three licensing objectives (as set out in section 1.3 of this policy). ‘Frivolous’ or ‘vexatious’ representations will not be accepted as valid.
- 8.7 Environmental issues such as noise or light pollution cannot be considered under the Act as they do not relate to the licensing objectives. Issues of this type can be considered under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and should be reported to the Council’s Noise and Nuisance team [online](#), or on 0208 753 1081 or by email to: noise@lbhf.gov.uk.

9 Reviews

- 9.1 An interested party or a responsible authority (see the glossary at section 25 for a list of relevant responsible authorities) may apply to the Council to review a premises licence. Such reviews can be made in relation to, amongst other things;
- i) if there are repeated incidents of crime and disorder associated with the premises, or the gambling activity, which the premises operator has failed to adequately address,
 - ii) where incidents that have adversely affected one or more licensing objectives have occurred at a premises that could have been prevented if advice and guidance from a responsible authority had been taken account of,
 - iii) if the premises is either attracting children or people likely to be involved in crime and disorder, e.g. modern slavery or child sexual exploitation, due to the activities being undertaken.

An application to review a premises licence may be made requesting that conditions relating to age verification policies are applied to the licence where an underage test purchase has been made.

- 9.2 As a review of a premises licence can lead to its revocation, the Council will consider what informal action

has been undertaken by the applicant, or the licence holder, prior to the review application being made. The Council accepts that an application for review may be appropriate without informal measures first being requested by an applicant but will actively encourage appropriate alternative forms of action being considered prior to review applications being made.

9.3 Our decision will be based on whether the request for the review:

- raises an issue related to any [relevant code of practice](#), any relevant [guidance issued by the Gambling Commission](#), the licensing objectives or this statement;
- is frivolous or vexatious;
- could possibly lead to a decision to alter, revoke (withdraw) or suspend the licence; or
- raises grounds that are substantially the same as, or different from, grounds within an earlier request for a review or from representations made in relation to the application for the premises licence.

9.4 We can also review a licence for any reason we consider to be appropriate under the law.

10 Enforcement

10.1 We are committed to the Regulators' Code in terms of reducing regulatory burdens and supporting compliant business growth through the development of an open and constructive relationship between us and those we regulate. Our commitment extends to aiming to design our service and policies in a manner that best suits the needs of business, by complying with the principles-based framework for regulatory delivery within the Regulators' Code. We will ensure that any enforcement action complies with the 'Regulators Code' and, to support or enable economic growth for compliant businesses, we will endeavor to:

- understand and minimise negative economic impacts of our regulatory activities;
- minimise the costs of compliance for those we regulate;
- improve confidence in compliance for those we regulate, by providing greater certainty; and
- choose proportionate, transparent and effective approaches to encourage and promote compliance

We will act in accordance with our Enforcement Policy. Bearing in mind the principle of transparency, our [Enforcement Policy](#) is available on our website.

10.2 In accordance with the Gambling Commission's guidance and the 'Regulators Code' we will provide the criteria we will use for this on request or provide the information on our website. In accordance with the Regulators Code only those premises identified as being 'high risk' premises will be routinely inspected. Officers will only visit premises where there is a reason to do so (e.g. as part of a complaint investigation).

10.3 Once premises have been licensed it is essential that they are monitored to make sure that they are run in accordance with their operating schedules and with any licence conditions. It will also be important to monitor the borough for unlicensed premises.

10.4 The main enforcement role for us in terms of the Act will be to make sure that premises are used in accordance with the licences and other permissions which we authorise. The Gambling Commission will be the enforcement body for operating and personal licences. The Gambling Commission will also deal with concerns about the manufacture, supply or repair of gaming machines.

- 10.5 We will investigate complaints about licensed premises in relation to the licensing objectives or offences under the Act. If it is not appropriate for you to raise the complaint directly with the licence holder or business concerned to try and find a solution, please [contact us](#) for advice or information. There may be circumstances where the premises may be operating in a way that could result in enforcement action, e.g. a complaint in relation to criminal activities or that it is being used by children. In these circumstances we would recommend that you provide us with this information directly rather than speaking with the licence holder or business concerned. We can then refer the information to the appropriate authority for further investigation or for information.
- 10.6 This Licensing Authority recognises that certain bookmakers have several premises within its area. In order to ensure compliance issues are recognised and resolved at the earliest stage, the Licensing Authority will contact the [Primary Authority](#) for the business. Where there is no [Primary Authority Partnership](#) in place, operators are requested to give the Authority a single named point of contact, who should be a senior individual, and whom the Authority will contact first should any compliance queries or issues arise.
- 10.7 In recognition of H&F's diverse community and to support the principles in this enforcement policy of transparency, consistency, proportionality, targeting and helpfulness, we want to:
- a) commit to working with diverse businesses to ensure equality for all. Along with the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) and others we need to be an organisation which *“understands the diverse society in which it operates, which is clear about the impact of its policies and operations on that diverse society, and which conducts its business with sensitivity and respect for people's different needs, vulnerabilities and perspectives on life”*;
 - b) ensure that we minimise the impact of our enforcement actions on diverse businesses, which could unintentionally lead to race and other inequalities;
 - c) improve any perceived negative perception that diverse businesses may have of local government regulators;
 - d) raise awareness about how our services can support individuals and families in diverse communities with easy access to advice and protection, to minimise any inadvertent race or other inequalities;
 - e) increase the reporting of non-compliant business operations within diverse communities; so that reputable businesses can thrive and grow and to improve the safety, health and wellbeing of our residents.

We will achieve this goal by:

- improving the equalities monitoring of our enforcement actions and outcomes to enable us to have improved data to use with equality impact assessment tools;
- using our monitoring and other data to make improvements to the way in which we communicate, help, engage with and support diverse businesses;
- making better use of business intelligence and other monitoring data to improve our targeted communications when reaching out to a diverse range of people and organisations to understand and address any potential barriers to communication.
- responding positively to requests for information in alternative formats or by specific officers, where capacity and availability of resources, will allow;
- making better use of available training, information and research to provide information about race and other diversity issues, so that we can engage in a more helpful way;
- providing unconscious bias and other equalities training for all our officers; and

- improving the diversity of advisory/consultee bodies and stakeholder networking.

11 Exchanging information

- 11.1 We will exchange information in accordance with the Act and Data Protection legislation.
- 11.2 We will also consider any guidance issued by the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS), or the Gambling Commission to local authorities on this matter as well as any relevant regulations issued by the Secretary of State under the powers provided in the Act.
- 11.3 When the law allows, the Licensing Authority will agree secure mechanisms to share information with other regulators about gambling premises, to help target resources and activities and minimise duplication.

12 Provisional statements

- 12.1 We will decide whether premises can be considered for a premises licence. The guidance issued by the Gambling Commission advises that the building should be complete so that the authority could, if necessary, carry out a full inspection.
- 12.2 We cannot consider any more representations from relevant authorities or interested parties after we have issued a provisional statement, unless they concern matters which could not have been dealt with at the provisional statement stage, or they reflect a change in circumstances. We may also refuse the premises licence (or grant it on terms different to those attached to the provisional statement) if the matter:
- could not have been raised by objectors at the provisional licence stage; or
 - reflects a change in the operator's circumstances.

13 Temporary-use notices

- 13.1 These allow premises to be used for gambling where there is no premises licence but where a gambling operator wants to use the premises temporarily for providing facilities for gambling. Premises that might be suitable for a temporary-use notice would include hotels, conference centres and sporting venues. A temporary-use notice may only be granted to a person or company holding a relevant operating licence. For example, the holder of a betting operating licence could apply to provide betting facilities at a snooker tournament.
- 13.2 The Secretary of State will list the gambling activities that may be covered by a temporary-use notice, as well as activities that may not be and activities that may not be combined with any other.

14 Occasional-use notices

- 14.1 Where there is betting on a track on eight days or less in a calendar year, betting may be allowed under an occasional-use notice without the need for a full premises licence.
- 14.2 We have limited power in relation to these notices other than making sure that betting is not allowed for more than eight days in a calendar year.

15 Consultation

- 15.1 We will expect you to advertise the application in line with the regulations made under the Act. An

applicant for the grant or variation of a licence, or for a provisional statement is required to advertise the application by means of:

- a notice displayed at the premises for 28 consecutive days starting on the day the application is made to the licensing authority, and
- publication of the notice of application in a local newspaper within 10 working days of submitting the application to the licensing authority.

The notices must be in the prescribed form.

The consultation period for applications runs for 28 days starting the day the application is made to the licensing authority.

15.2 We will carry out a consultation process in line with the regulations made under the Act. In exceptional circumstances we may consider it appropriate to carry out a more thorough public consultation. We will publicise details of applications received.

16 Adult gaming centres, family entertainment centres (licensed), bingo premises and betting premises.

16.1 When deciding applications for these types of premises, we will consider the need to protect children and vulnerable people from harm or being exploited by gambling. We will expect you to satisfy us that there will be enough measures in place to meet this licensing objective. Appropriate measures could include training for staff on how to deal with suspected truanting school children on the premises or how to recognise signs of potential modern slavery or child sexual exploitation.

16.2 We will expect you to offer your own measures to meet the licensing objectives. Appropriate measures and licence conditions may include the ones listed in section 5 and Annex 2 of this policy.

16.3 We will consider the [guidance issued by the Gambling Commission](#) and will take into account the size, suitability, layout of the premises and, if relevant, the number of counters available for face-to-face transactions.

16.4 Providing the Licensing Authority with details of where a child or young person repeatedly attempts to gamble on their premises may provide the Licensing Authority with an opportunity to consider safeguarding concerns. The Licensing Authority continues to raise awareness in cooperation with the Metropolitan Police of modern slavery or child sexual exploitation, via [Operation Makesafe](#), amongst the business community. To date, efforts have been focused on providing awareness to hotels, taxi companies and licensed premises.

16.5 Larger operators are responsible for conducting/taking part in underage testing, results of which are shared with the Gambling Commission. Operators are encouraged to also make the results available to licensing authorities, as far as is practicable.

17 Family Entertainment Centres (FECs)

17.1 There are two types of Family Entertainment Centres:

- a) Licensed - providing both category C and D machines, which require a premises licence
- b) Unlicensed - providing category D machines only, which do not require a premises licence, but are regulated through Family Entertainment Centre Gaming Machine Permits

17.2 If an operator does not hold a premises licence but wants to provide gaming machines they may apply to us, the licensing authority, for this permit. The person applying must show that the premises will be completely or mainly used for gaming machines (section 238 of the Act).

17.3 FECs not holding a licence will be able to offer only category-D machines with a gaming machine permit. There can be any number of category-D machines with such a permit (depending on other considerations such as fire regulations and health and safety, which will not be issues for the licensing authority under the Act). We cannot issue permits for vessels or vehicles.

17.4 As part of any Unlicensed Family Entertainment permit application, the Council will require applicants to demonstrate:

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

17.5 The Council will expect the applicant to show that there are policies and procedures in place to protect children and vulnerable people from harm ([Social Responsibility Code 3](#)). Harm in this context is not limited to harm from gambling but includes wider child protection and potential modern slavery or child sexual exploitation considerations. The efficiency of such policies and procedures will each be considered on their merits. However, they may include:

- measures/training for staff concerning suspected truant school children on the premises;
- measures/training covering how staff would deal with unsupervised, very young children being on the premises;
- measures/training covering how staff would deal with children causing perceived problems on or around the premises;
- measures/training covering how staff would identify the signs and symptoms of persons engaged in the illegal use, or under the influence, of controlled drugs and/or alcohol.

18 Casinos

18.1 We currently have a 'no casino' resolution in this borough.

18.2 The 'no casino' resolution came into effect on the same date as the original Statement of Gambling policy.

18.3 This means that we will not consider any applications for a premises licence for a casino. We will return any applications we receive with a notice that a 'no casino' resolution is in place.

19 Tracks

19.1 We are aware that tracks may need more than one premises licence and we will especially consider the effect on the third licensing objective (that is, protecting children and vulnerable people from being harmed or exploited by gambling).

19.2 We would expect you to show that suitable measures are in place to make sure that children do not have access to adult-only gaming facilities. Appropriate measures and licence conditions may include the ones

listed in section 5 and Annex 2 of this policy.

19.3 We will expect you to have plans that explain very clearly what you want authorisation for under the track betting premises licence and which, if any, other areas need a separate application for a different type of premises licence.

20 Travelling fairs

20.1 We will firstly consider whether you fall within the legal definition of a travelling fair.

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

20.3 Fairs cannot be held on a particular piece of land for more than 27 days per calendar year, no matter whether it is the same or a different travelling fair using the land. We will work with our neighboring authorities to make sure that land which crosses administrative boundaries is monitored to ensure legal limits are not broken.

21 Gaming machine permits for premises that sell alcohol

21.1 Premises licensed to sell alcohol for people to drink on the premises are entitled to have two gaming machines, of categories C and/or D. The licensee must provide notification, and we can remove this entitlement if:

- the machines are not provided in line with the licensing objectives;
- gambling has taken place on the premises that breaks a condition of section 282 of the Act (that is, written notice has not been provided to the licensing authority, a fee has not been paid and any relevant code of practice issued by the Gambling Commission about the location and operation of the machine has not been met);
- the premises are mainly used for gambling; or
- an offence under the Act has been committed on the premises.

21.2 If a licensee wants to have more than two machines, they need to apply for a permit and we must consider that application based on the licensing objectives, any [guidance issued by the Gambling Commission](#) issued under section 25 of the Act, and any other relevant conditions.

21.3 One of the licensing objectives is to protect children and vulnerable people from harm or being exploited by gambling. We will expect you to show us that there will be enough measures to make sure that people under 18 do not have access to the adult-only gaming machines. Appropriate measures and licence conditions may include the ones listed in section 5 above and Annex 2.

21.4 Some alcohol-licensed premises may apply for a premises licence for areas of the premises which are not licensed for selling alcohol. Any such application would most likely need to be made and dealt with as a premises licence for an adult gaming centre.

21.5 We can decide to grant the application with a smaller number of machines or different category of machines than those applied for. Conditions (other than these) cannot be attached.

21.6 The holder of a permit must follow any [code of practice issued by the Gambling Commission](#) about where and how the machine must be used.

22 Prize gaming permits

22.1 This Authority has not adopted a statement of principles on permits under Schedule 14 paragraph 8 (3) of the Act.

22.2 Gaming is defined as prize gaming if the nature and size of the prize does not depend on the number of people playing or the amount paid for or raised by the gaming. The operator decides the price before anyone starts to play on the machines.

22.3 A prize gaming permit is a permit we issue to authorise gaming facilities with prizes on specific premises.

22.4 An application for a permit can only be made by a person who uses or plans to use the relevant premises. If the applicant is an individual, they must be aged 18 or over. An application for a permit cannot be made if a premises licence or club gaming permit is already in existence for the same premises.

The application must be made to the authority in whose area the premises are completely or partly situated.

22.5 When making our decision on an application for this permit, we do not need to consider licensing objectives but must consider any [Gambling Commission guidance](#).

22.6 There are conditions in the Act which the permit holder must follow. These are:

- the limits on participation fees, as set out in regulations;
- all chances to take part in the gaming must be offered 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 offered 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 be more than the amount set out in regulations (if a money prize), or the set value (if a non-monetary prize); and
- taking part in the gaming must not entitle the player to take part in any other gambling.

23 Club gaming and club machine permits

23.1 Members' clubs and miners' welfare institutes (but not commercial clubs) may apply for a club gaming permit or a club gaming machine permit.

23.2 Gambling Commission guidance states: 'Members clubs must have at least 25 members and be established and conducted "wholly or mainly" for purposes other than gaming, unless the gaming is permitted by separate regulations. 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 the Royal British Legion and clubs with political affiliations.'

23.3 We may only refuse an application if:

- you do not fulfil the requirements for a members' or commercial club or miners' welfare institute and so are not entitled to receive the type of permit which you have applied for;

- your premises are used wholly or mainly by children or young people;
- you have committed an offence under the Act or have broken the conditions of a permit while providing gaming facilities;
- a permit held by you has been cancelled in the previous 10 years; or
- an objection has been lodged by the Commissioner of Police.

23.4 There are conditions attached to club gaming permits that no child uses a category-B or category- C machine on the premises and that the holder follows any [relevant code of practice](#) about where and how gaming machines are used.

24. Small Society Lotteries

24.1 Under the Act, a lottery is unlawful unless it runs with an operating licence or is an exempt lottery. The Licensing Authority will register and administer small society lotteries (as defined). Promoting or facilitating a lottery will fall within 2 categories:

- licensed lotteries (requiring an operating licence from the Gambling Commission); and
- exempt lotteries (including small society lotteries registered by the Licensing Authority)

24.2 The Licensing Authority recommends those seeking to run lotteries take their own legal advice. Guidance notes on small society lotteries, limits placed on them and information setting out financial limits can be found on our [website](#). Applicants for registration of small society lotteries must apply to the Licensing Authority in the area where their principal office is located.

24.3 Lotteries will be regulated through; a licensing and registration scheme, conditions imposed on licences by the Gambling Commission, [codes of practice](#) and any [guidance issued by the Gambling Commission](#). In exercising its functions with regard to small society and exempt lotteries, the Licensing Authority will have due regard to the [Gambling Commission's guidance](#).

The Licensing Authority will accept society lottery returns electronically by email.

25 Other Information

25.1 **Annual Licence fee** – The Gambling Act 2005 requires every holder of a gambling licence to pay an annual fee to the Licensing Authority. Failure to pay the annual fee may result in the revocation of the premises licence.

25.2 **Public Health considerations** - Although public health is not yet formally a licensing objective there is definitely evidence that problem gamblers and their families are at risk of significant health and social problems such as mental illness, drug and alcohol misuse, relationship breakdown, criminal activity and financial difficulties. The Licensing Authority will liaise with public health colleagues about new and variation applications within the borough, so that we can continue to monitor any increase in access to gambling opportunities for those at risk of problem gambling, check for vulnerable locations nearby eg drug and alcohol clinics or homeless hostels, and work jointly to ensure that appropriate measures are put in place to minimise that risk and support those seeking help.

25.3 **Equalities** - The Equality Act 2010 places a legal obligation on public authorities to have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation; to advance equality of opportunity; and to foster good relations between persons with different protected characteristics. The protected characteristics are age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and

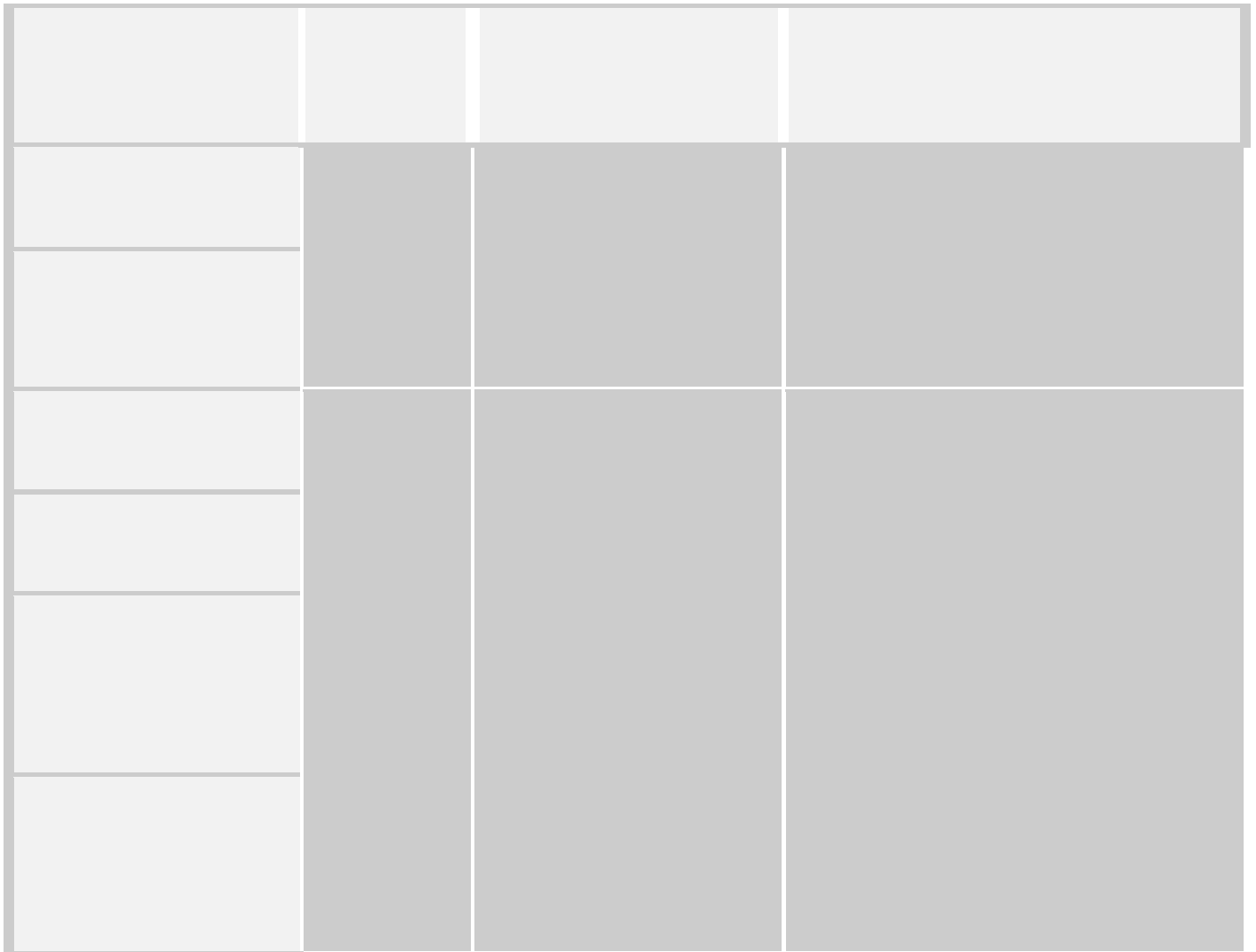
maternity, race, religion or belief, sex, and sexual orientation. Hammersmith and Fulham Council has an [Equal Opportunities Policy](#) and this revised Statement of Gambling Policy will be monitored for any adverse impact on the promotion of opportunities for all.

This Statement of Gambling Policy recognises the Race Relations Act 1976. The Licensing Authority will have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, and to promote equality of opportunity and good relations between persons of different racial groups.

- 25.4 **Email Alerts** - If you are interested in being notified about new applications you can [register on our website](#) for licensing application email alerts and receive regular updates about applications in your area.
- 25.5 **The Local Plan** - The [Local Plan](#) sets out the Council's planning policies for developing land, improving transport and protecting the environment. The Council is required to determine planning applications in accordance with the Local Plan, the [London Plan](#) and any other material considerations.
- 25.6 **Review of the Statement of Gambling Policy** - Under the Gambling Act 2005, the Licensing Authority must carry out a review of its Statement of Gambling Policy every three years. In accordance with the Act, the Licensing Authority intends to carry out a further full review of its policy no later than 2028 and, prior to publishing the revised version, it intends to consult fully with those groups and individuals consulted, as required by law. In addition, within the three-year period the Licensing Authority will review its Statement of Gambling Policy whenever it feels that relevant issues have arisen - for example, if any further significant amendments are made to the Gambling Act 2005, [Guidance](#) or [Codes of Practice](#). Any website links within this document that do not work will be updated or removed. Issues that arise concerning implementation of the policy will be recorded in an issue log and taken into account during any review.

26 Glossary

- 26.1 **Adult gaming centre** – a premises that may have up to four category-B machines (restricted to B3 and B4), any number of category-C machines and any number of category-D machines.
- 26.2 **Betting premises** – a premises that may have up to four gaming machines of category-B (restricted to B2, B3 and B4), C or D.
- 26.3 **Bingo premises** – a premises that may have up to four category-B machines (restricted to B3 and B4), any number of category-C machines and any number of category-D machines.
- 26.4 **Categories of gambling** – regulations will define the classes according to the maximum amount that can be paid for playing the machine and the maximum prize it can deliver. The current [maximum stakes and prizes](#) are subject to change by Central Government.



- 26.5 **Club machines permit** – a premises will need this permit if it is a members' club, a commercial club or a

miners' welfare institute, with up to three machines of category-B (restricted to B4) C or D (that is, three machines in total).

- 26.6 **Family entertainment centre** (with commission operating licence) – a premises that may have any number of category-C machines and any number of category-D machines. Category-C machines must be in a separate area to make sure that they are only played by adults.
- 26.7 **Family entertainment centre** (with gaming machine permit) – a premises that may have any number of category-D machines. There is no power for the licensing authority to set a limit on the number of machines covered by the permit.
- 26.8 **Gaming machines** – all machines on which people can gamble.
- 26.9 **Occasional-use notices** – where there is betting on a track on eight days or less in a calendar year, betting may be allowed under an 'occasional-use notice' without the need for a full premises licence.
- 26.10 **Primary Authority** – Where a chain of businesses and a specific Local Authority agree, that Authority becomes the 'Primary Authority' for those businesses. The authority will ensure consistent regulation, improving the professionalism of front-line regulators, and giving businesses a say in their regulation. Where another Local Authority has concerns about compliance issues, it must refer to the Primary Authority for directions.
- 26.11 **Provisional Statement** - Where an applicant can make an application to the Licensing Authority in respect of premises that he:
- Expects to be constructed
 - Expects to be altered
 - Expects to acquire a right to occupy.
- 26.12 **Regulators' code** – protects the public, the environment and groups such as consumers and workers through the 'business-friendly' enforcement of regulations. It is a procedure that can be adopted by enforcement officers to help businesses and others meet their legal responsibilities without unnecessary expense while taking firm action, including prosecution where appropriate, against those who break the law or act irresponsibly.
- 25.11 **Remote gambling** – gambling that takes place on the internet.
- 25.13 **Responsible authorities** – these are public organisations that must be told about applications and that are entitled to make representations to the licensing authority in relation to applications for, and in relation to, a premises licence. They are:
- a licensing authority in whose area the premises is completely or partly situated;
 - the Gambling Commission;
 - the chief officer of police or chief constable for the area in which the premises is completely or partly situated;

- the fire and rescue authority for the same area;
 - the local planning authority;
 - the noise and nuisance team;
 - the Local Safeguarding Children's Partnership (LSCP); and
 - Her Majesty's Commissioners of Customs and Excise.
- any other person prescribed for the purposes of this section by regulations made by the Secretary of State

25.14 **Reviews** - Applications for a review of a premises licence can be made by interested parties or responsible authorities. However, it is for the Licensing Authority to decide whether the review application is valid and/or whether it is appropriate to carry out the review, given the circumstances.

25.15 **Spread betting** – allows an investor to bet on whether they believe that the price quoted is likely to strengthen (go up in value) or weaken (go down in value). The profit or loss for a spread bet depends on the difference in the buy and sell price.

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

25.17 **Temporary-use notices** – these allow premises to be used for gambling where there is no premises licence but where a gambling operator wants to use the premises temporarily for providing facilities for gambling. Premises that might be suitable for a temporary-use notice would include hotels, conference centres and sporting venues.

25.18 **Travelling fair** – completely or mainly providing amusements on a site that has been used for fairs for no more than 27 days in each calendar year. Any number of category-D machines can be made available but the facilities for gambling must not be the main amusements at the fair.

Annex 1 Mandatory Conditions

Gambling Act 2005 Mandatory and Default Conditions by premises type

All Premises		
All	Summary of the terms and conditions of the premises licence shall be displayed in a prominent place with the premises.	Mandatory
All	The layout of the premises shall be maintained in accordance with the plan.	Mandatory
All	The premises shall not be used for the sale of tickets in a private lottery or customer lottery or the sale of tickets in any other lottery in respect of which the sale of tickets on the premises is otherwise prohibited.	Mandatory

Betting Premises		
Betting Premises	A notice stating that no person under the age of 18 is permitted to enter the premises shall be displayed in a prominent place at every entrance to the premises.	Mandatory
Betting Premises	Access to the premises shall be from a street or from other premises with a betting premises licence. Apart from this there must be no direct access between the premises and other premises which are used for the retail sale of merchandise or services.	Mandatory
Betting Premises	The premises shall not be used for any purpose other than for providing facilities for betting apart from anything permitted under the Gambling Act 2005 and having an ATM, permitted visual/sound apparatus and permitted publications.	Mandatory
Betting Premises	Any ATM made available for use on the premises shall be located in a place that requires any customer who wishes to use it to leave any gaming machine or betting machine in order to do so.	Mandatory
Betting Premises	No apparatus for making information or other material available in the form of sounds or visual images may be used on the premises, except for apparatus used for the following purposes: a) Communicating information about, or coverage of, sporting events, including- (i) information relating to betting on such an event; and (ii) any other mater of information, including an advertisement, which is incidental to such an event; b) Communicating information relating to betting on any event (including the result of an event) in connection with which betting transactions may be or have been effected on the premises.	Mandatory
Betting Premises	No publications, other than racing periodicals or specialist betting publications, may be sold or offered for sale on the premises.	Mandatory
Betting Premises	No music, dancing or other entertainment shall be provided or permitted on the premises, save for entertainment provided via the sound/visual apparatus referred to above.	Mandatory
Betting Premises	No alcohol shall be permitted to be consumed on the premises at any time during which facilities for gambling are being provided on the premises. A notice explaining this shall be displayed in a prominent place at every entrance to the premises.	Mandatory
Betting Premises	A notice setting out the terms on which customers are invited to bet on the premises shall be displayed in a prominent place on the premises to which customers have unrestricted access.	Mandatory
Betting Premises	HOURS: No facilities for gambling shall be provided on the premises between the hours of 10pm on one day and 7am on the next day.	Default

Betting Tracks only		
Tracks(all)	No customer shall be able to access the premises directly from another premises which has a casino premises licence or an adult gaming centre premises licence.	Mandatory
Tracks (all)	A notice stating that no person under the age of 18 is permitted to bet on the premises shall be displayed in a prominent place at every public entrance to the premises.	Mandatory
Tracks(all)	The terms on which a bet may be placed must be displayed in a prominent place within the premises to which customers wishing to use facilities for betting have unrestricted access.	Mandatory
Tracks(all)	The premises licence holder shall make arrangements to ensure that betting operators who are admitted to the premises for the purpose of accepting bets (a) will be operating under a valid operating licence; and (b) are enabled to accept such bets in accordance with- (i) the conditions imposed under sections 92 (general betting operating licence) or 93 (pool betting operating licence) of the 2005 Act, or (ii) an authorisation under section 94 (horse-race pool betting operating licence) of that Act	Mandatory
Tracks(all)	The premises licence holder shall make arrangements to ensure that reasonable steps are taken to remove from the premises any person who is found to be accepting bets on the premises otherwise than in accordance with the 2005 Act.	Mandatory
Tracks(all)	Any ATM made available for use on the premises shall be located in a place that requires any customer who wishes to use it to cease gambling in order to do so.	Mandatory
Horseracing Tracks (converted from an existing track)	The licence holder shall ensure that any part of the tracks which, prior to 1 September 2007, were made available for betting operators (or their assistants) will continue to be so.	Mandatory
Horseracing Tracks (converted from an existing track)	The charge for admission to an existing betting area for providing facilities for betting shall not exceed five times the cost of the highest charge paid by members of the public (for betting operators) or the highest charge paid by member of the public (for the betting operator's assistant). All betting operators and betting operators' assistants will be charged the same for admission to the same part of the track. No other charge may be made, and the charges must only cover reasonable costs.	Mandatory
Horseracing tracks (all)	The premises licence holder shall provide a place on the premises where betting operators and betting operators' assistants may provide facilities for betting. This does not apply to converted licences prior to the 01 September 2012.	Mandatory
Dog Tracks	A totalisator on the premises shall only be operated at a time when the public are admitted for the purpose of attending dog races and no other sporting events are taking place on the premises, and for the purpose of effecting betting transactions on the dog races taking place on the premises.	Mandatory
Dog Tracks	At any time when the totalisator is being used, no betting operator or betting operator's assistance shall be excluded from the premises for the reason that s/he proposes to negotiate bets on the premises. There must also be space made available where the betting operators and their assistants can conveniently accept and negotiate bets in connection with the dog races running on the premises that day.	Mandatory

Tracks (all)	HOURS: No facilities for gambling shall be provided on the premises between the hours of 10pm on one day and 7am on the next, except where there is a sporting event taking place on the premises. Where there is a sporting event taking place on the premises then gambling may take place at any time that day.	Default
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Bingo		
Bingo	A notice stating that no person under the age of 18 is permitted to play bingo on the premises shall be displayed in a prominent place at every entrance to the premises.	Mandatory
Bingo	No customer shall be able to enter the premises directly from any other premises in respect of which one of the following permissions has effect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A casino premises licence • An adult gaming centre premises licence • A betting premises licence other than a track premises licence 	Mandatory
Bingo	Where children and/or young persons are permitted by the licence holder to enter the premises, and category B or C gaming machines are made available for use on the premises, then the gaming machines must be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • separated from the rest of the premises by a physical barrier to prevent access other than via an entrance designed to be the entrance • supervised at all times to ensure children or young persons do not enter the area • arranged so that the area can be observed by persons responsible for supervision or closed-circuit television which is monitored • The gaming machines area must also have a notice at the entrance stating that no person under the age of 18 years is permitted to enter the area.	Mandatory
Bingo	Where there is a charge for admission there must be a notice of the charge displayed in a prominent place at the principal entrance to the premises.	Mandatory
Bingo	A notice setting out any other charges in respect of the gaming (except prize gaming) shall be displayed at the main point where payment for the charge is to be made. Such a notice must include the cost (in money) of each game card or set of game cards, payable by an individual in respect of the game of bingo, and the amount that will be charged by way of a participation fee. There should also be in the notice a statement that all/part of the participation fee may be waived at the discretion of the person charging it. This notice can be displayed in electronic form.	Mandatory
Bingo	The rules of each type of game that is available (other than gaming machines) shall be made available to customers within the premises by either displaying a sign, making leaflets or other written material available, or running an audio-visual guide prior to any game commencing.	Mandatory
Bingo	Any ATM made available for use on the premises shall be located in a place that requires any customer who wishes to use it to cease gambling in order to do so.	Mandatory
Bingo	HOURS: No facilities for gambling shall be provided on the premises between midnight and 9am, apart from gaming machines.	Default

Arcades		
Adult Gaming Centres	A notice stating that no person under the age of 18 is permitted to enter the premises shall be displayed in a prominent place at every entrance to the premises.	Mandatory
Adult Gaming Centres	No customer shall be able to access the premises directly from any other premises in respect of which a premises licence of the following types of permit have effect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • unlicensed family entertainment centre gaming machine permit • club gaming or club machine permit • alcohol licensed premises gaming machine permit 	Mandatory
Adult Gaming Centres	Any ATM made available for use on the premises shall be located in a place that requires any customer who wishes to use it to cease gambling at any gaming machine in order to do so.	Mandatory
Adult Gaming Centres	No alcohol shall be permitted to be consumed on the premises at any time during which facilities for gambling are being provided on the premises. A notice to this effect shall be displayed at every entrance to the premises in a prominent place.	Mandatory
Family Entertainment Centres	No customer shall be able to access the premises directly from a premises where there is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a casino premises licence • an adult gaming centre premises licences • a betting premises licence (other than a track premises licence) 	Mandatory
Family Entertainment Centres	Any ATM made available for use on the premises shall be located in a place that requires any customer who wishes to use it to cease gambling at any gaming machine in order to do so.	Mandatory
Family Entertainment Centres	Where category C gaming machines are made available for use on the premises, then the gaming machines must be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • separated from the rest of the premises by a physical barrier to prevent access other than via an entrance designed to be the entrance • supervised at all times to ensure children or young persons do not enter the area • arranged so that the area can be observed by persons responsible for supervision, or closed circuit television which is monitored <p>The gaming machines area must also have a notice at the entrance stating that no person under the age of 18 is permitted to enter the area.</p>	Mandatory
Family Entertainment Centres	No alcohol shall be permitted to be consumed on the premises at any time during which facilities for gambling are being provided on the premises. A notice to this effect shall be displayed at every entrance to the premises in a prominent place.	Mandatory

Annex 2 Local Pool of Licence Conditions

The following conditions can be applied to a number of different gambling premises. They can be used as a guide for applicants, residents, Councillors, agencies and responsible authorities such as the Police when making, commenting on or considering applications. This list is not exhaustive and should be used as a guide to help promote the three licensing objectives. Such conditions will only be imposed where there is evidence that the imposition of conditions is necessary to ensure that the licensing objectives are upheld,

CCTV
CCTV covering areas inside and outside of the premises should be installed and maintained to police recommendations with properly maintained log arrangements. All images will be stored for a minimum of 31 days.
A staff member from the premises that is conversant with the operation of the CCTV system will be on the premises at all times that the premises are open to the public. This staff member will be able to show police recent data footage with the minimum of delay when requested. This data or footage reproduction should be almost instantaneous.
Training
Full training shall be given to each member of staff employed at the premises. This training should include sections on compliance, fraud, robbery and crime prevention.
Written records of all staff training shall be kept at the premises and should be made available to the Police and/or authorised Council officers on request
Responsible Management
An incident log book will be maintained by the premises that details incidents that occur in the premises. This shall include refused sales, disorder, and ejections at a minimum. Management shall regularly check the book to ensure that staff are using it. The log book shall be kept on the premises and should be made available for inspection by the Police or Council Officers at any time the premises is open.
Protecting children, proof of age schemes
A Proof of Age scheme shall operate at the premises and all staff shall be trained in its implementation. Only photographic ID such as a British driving licence, a current passport or a PASS ID card shall be treated as acceptable forms of identification
All staff shall be trained in the Proof of Age policy and how to identify acceptable means of identification.
Posters shall be displayed in prominent positions around the entrance to the premises advising customers of the Proof of Age policy in force at the premises
A refusals book will be maintained by the premises that details all refusals to provide gambling activities. This book shall contain the date and time of the incident, a description of the customer, the name of the staff member who refused the sale, and the reason the sale was refused. The refusal book

shall be kept on the premises and should be made available for inspection by the Police and/or authorised Council officers at any time the premises is open.
Door Supervisors Any door supervisors working at the premises must be licensed by the Security Industry Authority
A minimum of (insert number) door supervisors shall be on duty on the premises during the hours of (insert times) on (insert days of the week)
A minimum of (insert number) door supervisors shall be provided on (insert days of week) to patrol external areas of the premises between the hours of (insert times)
Random searches shall be undertaken of customers entering the premises between the hours of (insert times) and prominent signage provided to this effect
Crime Prevention A metal detection device shall randomly be used by door supervisors to search patrons for weapons
A search arch shall be used at the entrance to the premises to detect customers who may be carrying weapons
An electronic door lock (maglock) shall be fitted to the front door of the premises.
Any drugs or weapons confiscated from customers shall be stored in a locked and secure container and the Police shall be notified as soon as reasonably practicable.
All gaming machines shall have a control behind the counter to allow machines to be turned on or off. (Insert crime prevention device – see examples below) shall be installed at the premises to the satisfaction of the Police licensing officer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shutters • Re – enforced steel back/front doors • Window bars • External lighting • Security mirrors • Prevention signage
No facilities for gambling shall be provided on the premises between the hours of (Insert time) on one day and (Insert time) on the next day
Any entrance or exit doors to the premises shall remain closed at all times (i.e. not propped open)
A panic button shall be installed behind the counter or service area in the premises. This button should alert the Police to any incident taking place at the premises.
Lone working is not permitted in the premises at any time

Annex 3 – Local Area Profile – available at : www.lbhf.gov.uk/business/licensing/licensing-policy