

Gambling Act 2005 Statement of Principles 2025 - 2028

Effective from Jan 2025

Contents

Part A - The Gambling Act 2005	1
1 The Licensing Objectives	1
2 Introduction and consultation process	2
3 Exchange of Information and Data Protection	3
4 Equality and Diversity	3
5 Crime and Disorder Act 1998	4
6 The Licensing Framework	4
7 Local Area Profile	4
8 Local Risk Assessment	6
9 Declaration	9
10 Responsible Authorities	9
11 Interested Parties	10
12 Licensing Authority Functions	10
Part B - The Licensing Objectives	11
13 Preventing Gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime.	11
14 Ensuring that Gambling is conducted in a fair and open way.	12
15 Protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling.	13
Part C - Premises Licences	13
16 Introduction to Premises Licensing	13
• Definition of 'Premises'	14
• Location and Cumulative Impact	14
• Duplication with other regulatory regimes	15
• Conditions	15
• Door supervision	16

17	Adult Gaming Centres and Licensed Family Entertainment Centres	16
18	Casinos	18
19	Bingo Premises	18
20	Betting Premises	19
21	Tracks	19
22	Travelling Fairs	19
23	Provisional Statements	20

Part D - Permits, Temporary / Occasional Use Notices And Small Society Lottery Registrations **21**

24.	Unlicensed Family Entertainment Centre Gaming Machine Permits	21
25	Gaming Machine Permits in premises licensed for the sale of alcohol	22
26	Prize Gaming Permits	23
27	Club Gaming and Club Machines Permits	24
28	Temporary Use Notices	24
29	Occasional Use Notices (for Tracks)	25
30	Small Society Lottery Registrations	25

Part E - Enforcement **26**

31	Enforcement Principles	26
32	Reviews	28
33	Functions and Delegations	29

Appendix 1 **33**

Part A - The Gambling Act 2005

1 The Licensing Objectives

- 1.1 Under the Gambling Act 2005 (the Act), Stafford Borough Council is the Licensing Authority. The Council licenses premises for gambling activities as well as granting various other gambling permits. In this document, unless otherwise stated, any references to the Council are to Stafford Borough Council.
- 1.2 The Gambling Commission issues operators' licences and personal licences. Any operator wishing to provide gambling at certain premises must have applied for the requisite operator's licence and personal licence from the Gambling Commission before they approach the Council for a premises licence.
- 1.3 The Council is responsible for licensing premises where gambling activities are to take place. The Council is also responsible for a number of other matters which are listed in paragraph 12.1 below.
- 1.4 The Council will carry out its functions under the Act and will aim to permit gambling in accordance with the three licensing objectives set out at Section 1 of the Act. The expectation is that gambling premises will ensure that the licensing objectives are met. The three licensing objectives are:
 - Preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or being used to support crime.
 - Ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way.
 - Protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling.
- 1.5 More information on the licensing objectives can be found later in this document. It should be noted that the licensing objectives do not include ensuring public safety or the prevention of public nuisance.
- 1.6 When making decisions about applications for premises licences, the Council is bound by, and committed to, a statutory aim to permit gambling insofar as it considers that any application made:
 - Is in accordance with any relevant Code of Practice issued by the Gambling Commission;
 - Is in accordance with any relevant guidance issued by the Gambling Commission;
 - Is reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives; and
 - Is in accordance with the Council's Statement of Principles.

- 1.7 The Licensing Authority would emphasise that moral or ethical objections to gambling are not valid reasons for the rejection of premises licences applications.

2 Introduction and consultation process

- 2.1 Licensing authorities are required by the Gambling Act 2005 to publish a statement of the principles which they propose to apply when exercising their functions under the Act.
- 2.2 The Council consulted widely on this Statement of Principles before finalising and publishing. The consultation took place from 9 August - 6 September 2024. The list of those consulted during this consultation is provided within paragraph 2.4 below.
- 2.3 The Council will continue to monitor the effectiveness of this policy and will consider changes to the policy in the light of any new legislation and/or developments affecting the local area. It will consult with stakeholders at the time it is considering any such changes. The Council must review and publish this statement of principles at least every three years.
- 2.4 List of persons and agencies consulted by this authority:
- Staffordshire Police
 - Staffordshire Safeguarding Children Board
 - Staffordshire County Council Social Services
 - Staffordshire County Council Trading Standards
 - Representatives of local businesses
 - Local Member of Parliament
 - National charities concerned with the social impact of gambling
 - Director of Public Health
 - Community Wellbeing Partnership
 - National bodies representing the gambling trade
 - Community Safety Partnership
 - Stafford Borough Council elected Members
 - All parish and town councils in Stafford Borough
 - Stafford Chamber of Commerce
 - Neighbouring local authorities
 - Existing licence holders and trade associations
- 2.5 The statement of Principles consultation took place between 9 August and 6 September 2024 and followed the Cabinet Office Guidance on Consultation Principles first published in July 2012 and last updated in March 2018. This document is available at: www.gov.uk/government/publications/consultation-principles-guidance

2.6 The Council approved and adopted this Statement of Principles at Council on 3 December 2024 for implementation on 5 January 2025.

3 Exchange of Information and Data Protection

3.1 Licensing authorities are required to include, in their policy, the principles which are to be applied to the exchange of information between it and the Gambling Commission, as well as other persons listed in Schedule 6 to the Act. It may also share information with other bodies responsible for auditing or administering public funds for these purposes, e.g. UK National Fraud Initiative.

3.2 The information that you have provided will be used by Stafford Borough Council, as data controller, to allow it to carry out its statutory obligations in relation to the administration, compliance and enforcement of the licensing function within the Borough. The Council will only share your information with agencies involved in licence processing or licensing enforcement where the law requires or permits it to do so. For further information, please see: www.staffordbc.gov.uk/PrivacyNotices

4 Equality and Diversity

4.1 The Council is committed to promoting diversity and equality of opportunity to everyone it comes into contact with. This is an essential part of improving services for everyone. This can only be achieved by promoting equality for all groups of people and removing discrimination and harassment.

Through policies and service delivery, the Council's main aims for ensuring equality and diversity are to:

- Eliminate unlawful discrimination.
- Advance equality of opportunity between those who share a protected characteristic and people who do not;
- Foster good relations between diverse communities.

4.2 The Council has refreshed its Equalities Policy and the overarching aim of this policy is that consideration to equality becomes an intrinsic part of daily working, the organisation culture and service delivery.

4.3 There are two main objectives that support the aim and objectives in the Corporate Business Plan and these relate to:

- Organisational commitment.
- Delivering the best outcomes for residents, businesses and visitors in our borough.

A copy of the policy can be found at: www.staffordbc.gov.uk/equality-and-inclusion-policy

5 Crime and Disorder Act 1998

- 5.1 Under section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 the Council is under a statutory duty to do all that it can to prevent crime and disorder within its area and is mindful of concerns over the use of licensed premises for criminal activity, for example money laundering and drug dealing.
- 5.2 The Council will work in partnership with licence holders, local businesses, responsible authorities, councillors and local people with the aim of promoting the licensing objectives.

6 The Licensing Framework

- 6.1 The Gambling Act 2005 changed the way that gambling is administered in the United Kingdom. The Gambling Commission is the national gambling regulator and has a lead role in working with Central Government and local authorities to regulate gambling activity.
- 6.2 The Gambling Commission issues operators' licences and personal licences. Any operator wishing to provide gambling at certain premises must have applied for the requisite operator's licence and personal licence from the Gambling Commission before they approach the Council for a premises licence. In this way, the Gambling Commission is able to ensure that applicants have the correct credentials to operate gambling premises.
- 6.3 The Council's role is to ensure premises are suitable for providing gambling in accordance with the three licensing objectives and any Codes of Practice issued by the Gambling Commission. The Council also issues various permits and notices for smaller scale gambling.
- 6.4 The Council does not license large society lotteries, the National Lottery or remote gambling through websites. These are regulated by the Gambling Commission.

7 Local Area Profile

- 7.1 Applicants are referred to the web links given in paragraphs 8.9 to 8.15 below. These web pages give wide ranging information on the Council's local area which should be taken into account by applicants who are preparing local risk assessments. These web links are reviewed and updated on a regular basis so as to reflect changes to local characteristics, trends and conditions.

- 7.2 Stafford Borough is one of eight District and Borough Councils that make up Staffordshire in the West Midlands. Stafford is the county town, and the Borough is the largest Staffordshire district, stretching across 59,187 hectares equating to approximately 230 miles. Predominately rural, with 32% of the population living in these areas, its economic scale score of 84.71 ranks it as medium size by British standards.
- 7.3 Stafford Borough currently has more than 136,900 residents and this population figure is expected to increase, to approximately 145,800 by 2033.
- 7.4 The ethnicity of the population is approximately 93% White British, which is comparable to the population of Staffordshire.
- 7.5 The health of people in Stafford Borough is varied compared with the England average. About 10.9% (2,285) children live in low-income families. Life expectancy for both men and women is higher than the England average.
- 7.6 Life expectancy is 6.2 years lower for men and 5.6 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Stafford than in the least deprived areas.
- 7.7 In adult health the rate for alcohol-related harm hospital admissions is 1008* worse than the average for England. This represents 1,441 admissions per year.
- 7.8 The rate for self-harm hospital admissions is 273*, worse than the average for England. This represents 350 admissions per year. (***rate per 100,000 population**): fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/data#page/1/ati/301/are/E070001977.9
- 7.9 The top reported crimes in Stafford Borough during March 2024 are Violence and Sexual offences, Shoplifting, Public Order and Anti-Social Behaviour.
- 7.10 The ward indicator matrix demonstrates that there are eight ward areas that are more deprived and experience poorer outcomes. The wards with the highest levels of need in terms of families and communities facing multiple issues are: Common, Coton, Doxey and Castletown, Forebridge, Highfields and Western Downs, Holmcroft, Littleworth and Penkside.
- 7.11 Approximately 70% of households in the borough are predominantly owner-occupied.
- 7.12 The average price of a house in Stafford Borough was £257,000, in April 2024 (provisional) Across the West Midlands, the average house price rose slightly by 2.0% over the same period to £246,000.

- 7.13 Private rents rose to an average of £749 per month in May 2024, an annual increase of 3.6% from £722 in May 2023. This was lower than the rise in the West Midlands (8.0%) over the year.
- 7.14 The economic activity status in Stafford Borough is that 58.3% of the population are in employment, 2.5% are unemployed and 39.2% are economically inactive.
- 7.15 Stafford Borough Council currently has 11 gambling premises licences, predominantly Adult Gaming Centres and Betting shops with one bingo premises and a Family Entertainment Centre.
- 7.16 The new Corporate Business Plan sets out the council's vision and objectives for the next three years and details a shared vision for economic and housing growth, community health and wellbeing and financial sustainability:
www.staffordbc.gov.uk/corporate-business-plan
- 7.17 All of our outcomes for our residents, families and communities are affected by a wide range of social, demographic, environmental and economic factors which are inextricably linked. It is often the same families and communities that have poor outcomes who are more likely to be the victims and also perpetrators of crime and anti-social behaviour. There is increasing focus upon public sector organisations working in partnership with each other, the voluntary, business sectors and communities to plan, design, resource, build and deliver services around people, families and communities in the most disadvantaged communities to support them to improve their life opportunities.
- 7.18 The Council will proactively engage with all responsible authorities as well as other organisations to ensure any new applications or applications to vary existing licences are assessed by taking the local area profile risks into account. Applicants should therefore consider how they will address these risks and address these matters in any applications.

8 Local Risk Assessment

- 8.1 The Gambling Commission's Licence Conditions and Code of Practice (LCCP) require operators to consider local risks from the provision of gambling at their premises. Please see Code of Practice provisions, section 10: www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk/licensees-and-businesses/lccp
- 8.2 The Social Responsibility (SR) code requires applicants to assess the local risk to the licensing objectives posed by the provision of gambling facilities at each of their premises. It also requires them to have policies, procedures and control measures to mitigate those risks. In undertaking their risk assessments, applicants must take into account any relevant matters identified within this statement of principles.

- 8.3 Applicants are required to undertake a local risk assessment (LRA) when applying for a new premises licence. Further, their risk assessment must also be updated:
- When applying for a variation of a premises licence.
 - To take account of significant changes in local circumstances, including any identified within this policy statement.
 - Where there are significant changes at premises that may affect the mitigation of local risks.
- 8.4 The Council encourages operators to keep a copy of the LRA at the premises at all times. The LRA must be provided to the Council when applying for a new premises licence or for a variation to the existing premises licence. Upon such application, the Council will consider the need to condition premises licences to require operators, to keep the most recent copy of the LRA on the premises at all times.
- 8.5 The LRA should set out measures the applicant has in place to address areas of local concern. In broad terms, the LRA should include reference to any specified local risk, how the operator intends to mitigate any risks identified and how the operator will monitor those risks.
- 8.6 The Council will expect the LRA to consider as a minimum:
- the location of services for children such as schools, playgrounds, leisure/community centres and other areas where children will gather.
 - the demographics of the area in relation to vulnerable groups;
 - whether the premises is in an area subject to high levels of crime and/or disorder.
 - LRAs should show how vulnerable people, including people with gambling dependencies are protected.
- 8.7 Applicants will need to consider socio-economic, demographic and health and wellbeing factors when drafting their LRA. These factors are referred to within the paragraphs 8.9 to 8.13 below.
- 8.8 The Council will expect applicants to have an understanding of the local profile and address the Council's concerns in respect of protecting children and other vulnerable people by ensuring that the licensing objectives are met. This should be demonstrated via the LRA.
- 8.9 The web links below are links to external documents which are intended to assist applicants in obtaining a greater understanding of the local area. Applicants should take this information into account when drafting any LRA.

- 8.10 The Public Health England Stafford Borough Health Profile can be viewed at: fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/area-search-results/E07000197?place_name=Stafford&search_type=parent-area
- 8.11 Area data - www.staffordshire.gov.uk/Observatory/Data/Area-data.aspx
- 8.12 Housing prices in Stafford - www.ons.gov.uk/visualisations/housingpriceslocal/E07000197/
- 8.13 Public Health Outcomes Framework At A Glance Summary for Stafford can be viewed here: fingertips.phe.org.uk/static-reports/health-profiles/2019/E07000197.html?area-name+Stafford
- 8.14 The Stafford and Surrounds Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2020-2024 can be found at: www.staffordbc.gov.uk/Community-Safety-and-Wellbeing-Strategy-2020-2024
- 8.15 The Stafford Borough Community Safety Strategic Assessment: www.staffordbc.gov.uk/Community-Safety-Strategic-Assessment
- 8.16 Having considered the information provided above, applicants should provide the licensing authority with the policies and procedures they have in place, which are designed to prevent underage gambling. These policies and procedures should also take account of the structure and layout of the particular premises as well as any training provided to staff.
- 8.17 In the event of any application to vary a premises licence, operators will be required to provide the licensing authority with any age-related compliance test results which relate to the premises concerned and the following information:
- Self-exclusion details
 - Attempts to gamble by under 18s
 - Test Purchase results
 - Anti-social behaviour issues on the incident log
 - Police reports and call outs
 - Sharing information with nearby agencies e.g. treatment centres
 - Protections in place when footfall is highest
 - Betwatch or similar
- 8.18 With respect to preventing vulnerable people from gambling, applicants must demonstrate how they intend to ensure that the licensing objective is met. This might include providing details about their own self exclusion schemes and their intentions towards the Multi Operator Self Exclusion Scheme (MOSES). Relevant information can be found here: self-exclusion.co.uk/
-

- 8.19 In LRAs applicants should provide details of the responsible gambling information that they make available to customers. This should include information from organisations such as Gambleaware www.about.gambleaware.org and GamCare www.gamcare.org.uk/
- 8.20 Further information should be provided which detail what controls are in place for challenging excluded persons from entering into the premises and what arrangements are in place for monitoring the use of fixed odds betting terminals (FOBT). More information can be found at: www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk/

9 Declaration

- 9.1 This Policy Statement will not override the right of any person to make an application, make representations about an application or apply for a review of a licence; these applications will be considered on their own merits and according to the statutory requirements of the Gambling Act 2005.
- 9.2 In producing the finalised Statement of Principles, the Council declares that it will have regard to the licensing objectives of the Gambling Act 2005, the guidance issued by the Gambling Commission and any responses from those consulted on the Policy Statement.
- 9.3 Appendix 1 provides more in-depth descriptors of various Term's used for Gambling purposes.

10 Responsible Authorities

- 10.1 The Act allows certain agencies to act as responsible authorities. Responsible authorities are able to make representations about licence applications or apply for a review of an existing licence. Responsible authorities may also offer advice and guidance to applicants.
- 10.2 The Council is required by regulations to state the principles it will apply to designate, in writing, a body which is competent to advise the authority about the protection of children from harm. The principles are:
- The need for the body to be responsible for an area covering the whole of the licensing authority's area;
 - The need for the body to be answerable to democratically elected persons, rather than any particular vested interest group.
- 10.3 In accordance with the regulations, the Council designates the Staffordshire County Council, Local Safeguarding Children Board for this purpose: staffsscb.org.uk/working-together-to-safeguard-children/

- 10.4 The contact details of all the responsible authorities under the Gambling Act 2005 can be found on the Council's website at:
www.staffordbc.gov.uk/responsible-authorities

11 Interested Parties

11.1 Interested parties are people or organisations that have the right to make representations about licence applications or apply for a review of an existing licence. These parties are defined in the Gambling Act 2005 as set out below.

11.2 For the purposes of this part, a person is an interested party if, in the opinion of the licensing authority which issued the licence or to which the application is made, the person:

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

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

- Each case will be decided upon its merits. The Council will not apply a rigid rule to its decision making. It will consider the examples of considerations provided in the Gambling Commission: Guidance to Local Authorities.
- In order to determine if an interested party lives or has business interests sufficiently close to the premises to be likely to be affected by the gambling activities, the Council will consider factors such as the size of the premises and the nature of the activities taking place.

11.4 The Council will consult with the Director of Public Health on all Premises Licence applications.

12 Licensing Authority Functions

12.1 Licensing authorities are responsible under the Act for:

- Licensing premises where gambling activities are to take place by issuing premises licences.
- Issuing provisional statements.
- Regulating members' clubs and miners' welfare institutes who wish to undertake certain gaming activities via issuing Club Gaming Permits and/or Club Machine Permits.
- Issuing Club Machine Permits to commercial clubs.

- Granting permits for the use of certain lower stake gaming machines at unlicensed Family Entertainment Centres.
- Receiving notifications from alcohol licensed premises (under the Licensing Act 2003) of the use of up to two gaming machines.
- Granting Licensed Premises Gaming Machine Permits for premises licensed to sell/supply alcohol for consumption on the licensed premises under the Licensing Act 2003, where more than two machines are required.
- Registering small society lotteries below prescribed thresholds.
- Issuing Prize Gaming Permits.
- Receiving and endorsing Temporary Use Notices.
- Receiving Occasional Use Notices (for tracks).
- Providing information to the Gambling Commission regarding details of licences issued (see section above on information exchange).
- Maintaining registers of the permits and licences that are issued under these functions.

12.2 The Council does not license remote gambling. This matter falls to the Gambling Commission however the Council note it is a condition of some companies' remote operator's licence that they must notify both the commission and the relevant LA at least 28 days before any event takes place in a new premises. We would encourage venues hosting such events to promote responsible gambling.

Part B - The Licensing Objectives

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

13.1 The Gambling Commission takes the lead role in preventing gambling from being a source of crime. However, as a Licensing Authority, we will take into account any local considerations that may impact with regard to this licensing objective, particularly in respect to the location of the premises, to ensure the suitability of the gambling premises. When considering whether a disturbance was serious enough to constitute disorder, we will have regard to the individual merits of the situation including, but not limited to, whether police assistance was required and how threatening the behaviour was to those who could see or hear it. We acknowledge that the Gambling Commission highlights in its guidance to local authorities that "disorder is intended to mean activity that is more serious and disruptive than mere nuisance".

- 13.2 Whilst regulatory issues arising from the prevention of disorder are likely to focus almost exclusively on premises licensing, rather than on operating licences; if there are persistent or serious disorder problems that we consider an operator could or should do more to prevent, we will bring this to the attention of the Commission so that it can consider the continuing suitability of the operator to hold an operating licence.
- 13.3 Licensees and applicants will be expected to demonstrate that they have given careful consideration to preventing gambling from being a source of crime and disorder, being associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime.
- 13.4 We encourage that premises liaise with their Neighbourhood Policing Team to develop relationships at a local level and promote effective communication and co-operation. Additionally, operators are expected to actively support and participate in any local business partnership schemes, where any such schemes are in operation, and where such schemes are reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives.
- 13.5 Operators are also required to consider child protection issues such as the risk of child sexual exploitation, as part of this Licensing Objective.

14 Ensuring that Gambling is conducted in a fair and open way.

- 14.1 The Gambling Commission takes the lead role in ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way and addresses this via operating and personal licences.
- 14.2 The Council will take operator licence conditions into account and will communicate any concerns to the Gambling Commission about misleading advertising or any absence of required game rules or other information.
- 14.3 Examples of the specific steps the Council may take to address this area can be found in the various sections covering specific premises types in Part C of this document, and also in Part D which covers permits and notices.
- 14.4 The Council may work in partnership with external authorities.

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

- 15.1 This licensing objective seeks to prevent children from taking part in most types of gambling and where appropriate, the Council may require specific measures at particular premises which are designed to ensure that the licensing objectives are met. The Gambling Act defines ‘children’ as those persons under 16 years of age and ‘young persons’ as those persons aged 16 or 17 years of age. The term ‘vulnerable persons’ is not defined and what constitutes harm or exploitation will have to be considered on a case-by-case basis.
- 15.2 Gambling-related harms are the adverse impacts from gambling on the health and wellbeing of individuals, families, communities and society. These harms are diverse, affecting resources, relationships and health, and may reflect an interplay between individual, family and community processes. The harmful effects from gambling may be short-lived but can persist, having longer term and enduring consequences that can exacerbate existing inequalities.
- 15.3 Preventative measures may include the supervision of premises and machines and appropriate training for staff with regard to suspected truanting school children and how staff should deal in general with unsupervised children.
- 15.4 The Council will pay particular attention to any Licence Codes of Practice (LCCP) which the Gambling Commission issues with respect to this licensing objective. Link to current LCCP - www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk/licensees-and-businesses/lccp/online
- 15.5 The Council does not seek to offer a definition for the term “vulnerable people” but for regulatory purposes it will assume that this group includes elderly people, people who gamble more than they want to; people who gamble beyond their means and people who may not be able to make informed or balanced decisions about gambling due to a mental impairment, or because of the influence of alcohol or drugs.

Part C - Premises Licences

16 Introduction to Premises Licensing

- 16.1 The Council will issue premises licences to allow those premises to be used for certain types of gambling. Premises licences may, for example, be issued to amusement arcades, bingo halls and bookmakers.

- 16.2 The Council expects high standards from all gambling premises. Operators will be expected to demonstrate that they have given careful consideration to the licensing objectives and have appropriate measures in place to uphold them. Premises licences will be subject to the permissions/restrictions set out in the Gambling Act 2005 and regulations as well as specific mandatory and default conditions which will be detailed in regulations issued by the Secretary of State. Licensing authorities are able to exclude default conditions and also attach other conditions, where it is believed to be necessary and proportionate.

Definition of 'Premises'

- 16.3 Premises are defined in the Act as 'any place'. Different premises licences cannot apply in respect of single premises at different times. However, it is possible for a single building to be subject to more than one premises licence, provided they are for different parts of the building and the different parts of the building can be reasonably regarded as being different premises. Whether different parts of a building can properly be regarded as being separate premises will always be a question of fact within any given circumstances.
- 16.4 The Council will take particular care when considering applications for multiple licences for a building and those relating to a discrete part of a building used for other non-gambling purposes. In particular, the Council will assess entrances and exits from parts of a building covered by one or more licences to satisfy itself that they are separate and identifiable so that the separation of different premises is not compromised, and that people do not 'drift' into a gambling area.
- 16.5 The Council will pay particular attention to applications where access to the licensed premises is through other premises (which themselves may be licensed or unlicensed). Issues that the Council will consider before granting such applications include whether children can gain access; compatibility of the two establishments and the ability to comply with the requirements of the Act. In addition, an overriding consideration will be whether, taken as a whole, the co-location of the licensed premises with other facilities has the effect of creating an arrangement that otherwise would, or should, be prohibited under the Act.

Location and Cumulative Impact

- 16.6 The Council is aware that demand issues (e.g. the likely demand or need for gambling facilities in the area) cannot be considered with regard to the location of premises but that considerations in terms of the licensing objectives can. The Council will pay particular attention to the protection of children and vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling, as well as issues of crime and disorder.

- 16.7 When considering the licensing objectives, the Council's may, upon receipt of any relevant representations, look at location as a specific issue. Location issues might include, but are not be limited to:
- The proximity of the premises to schools and vulnerable adult centres.
 - The proximity of the premises to residential areas where there may be a high concentration of families with children.
 - The size of the premises and the nature of the activities taking place.
 - The level of organised crime in the area.
- 16.8 Such information may be used to inform the decision the Council makes about whether to grant the licence, to grant the licence with special conditions or to refuse the application.
- 16.9 This policy does not preclude any application being made and each application will be decided on its merits, with the onus upon the applicant to show how any concerns can be overcome.
- 16.10 Stakeholders may wish to note that the government has a stated intention to align the regimes for alcohol and gambling licensing by introducing a formal system of cumulative impact assessments and consult on increasing fees for premises licences and permits. The Council will consider these matters should it become appropriate to do so.

Duplication with other regulatory regimes

- 16.11 The Council will seek to avoid any duplication with other statutory/regulatory systems such as planning. The Council will not consider whether a licence application is likely to be awarded planning permission or building regulations approval in its consideration of it. It will listen to and consider carefully any concerns about conditions which the licence holder cannot meet because of planning restrictions.

Conditions

- 16.12 Applications will be granted subject only to the mandatory and default conditions. Such conditions are usually sufficient to ensure operation that is reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives. Additional conditions will only be imposed where there is evidence of a risk to the licensing objectives that requires that the mandatory and default conditions be supplemented. Conditions will only be attached to premises licences where there is evidence of a need to do so.
- 16.13 Any conditions attached to licences will be proportionate and will be:
- Relevant to the need to make the proposed building suitable as a gambling facility.

- Directly related to the premises and the type of licence applied for, and/or related to the area where the premises are based.
- Fairly and reasonably related to the scale and type of premises; and,
- Reasonable in all other respects.

16.14 Decisions about individual conditions will be made on a case-by-case basis, although there will be a number of control measures which the Council may consider. These include the use of door supervisors, supervision of adult gaming machines and appropriate signage for adult only areas. The Council will also expect the applicants to ensure that the licensing objectives are effectively met.

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

- Any condition on the premises licence which makes it impossible for the applicant to comply with an operating licence condition.
- Conditions relating to gaming machine categories, numbers or method of operation.
- Conditions which provide that membership of a club or body be required; and,
- Conditions in relation to stakes, fees, winnings or prizes.

Door supervision

The Council may consider whether there is a need for door supervision in terms of the licensing objectives. Where door supervisors are required, it is the operator's responsibility to ensure that any persons employed in this capacity are fit and proper to carry out such duties.

17 Adult Gaming Centres and Licensed Family Entertainment Centres

17.1 Adult gaming centres (AGCs) are premises able to make category B, C and D gaming machines available to their customers and are commonly found within town centre environments. Persons operating an AGC must hold a gaming machines general operating licence from the Commission as well as a premises licence from the Council.

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

- 17.3 Where gambling facilities are provided at premises as a supplementary activity to the main purpose of the premises, e.g. motorway service areas and shopping malls. The council will expect the gambling area to be clearly defined to ensure that customers are fully aware that they are making a choice to enter into the gambling premises and that the premises is adequately supervised at all times.
- 17.4 Licensed Family Entertainment Centres (LFECs) are those premises which usually provide a range of amusements such as computer games and penny pushers. They may have a separate section set aside for adult only gaming machines with higher stakes and prizes and are able to make available a certain number of category C and D machines. Clear segregation must be in place to ensure children do not access the areas where the category C machines are located.
- 17.5 This licensing authority will specifically have regard to the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from harm or being exploited by gambling, in such premises, and will expect the applicant to satisfy the authority, for example, that there will be sufficient measures to ensure that under 18-year-olds do not have access to the adult only gaming machine areas or adult gaming centres within the LFEC.
- 17.6 The Council will expect applicants to offer their own measures to meet the licensing objectives.
- 17.7 Appropriate measures/licence conditions may cover:
- Proof of age schemes (e.g. PASS schemes).
 - The use of Challenge 25 policy.
 - The use of 'No ID No Entry' policy.
 - CCTV.
 - Staff supervision and training.
 - Detailed plan.
 - Social responsibility policies.
 - Staff easily identifiable.
 - Door supervision.
 - Supervision of machine areas.
 - Physical separation of areas.
 - Location of entry.
 - Clear Notices/signage.
 - Specific opening hours.
 - Staff training in the law and the provision of a named point of contact to help ensure compliance.
 - Measures/training for staff on how to deal with suspected truanting school children and how to recognise signs of potential child sexual exploitation.

- Clear policies that outline the steps to be taken to protect children from harm.
- Self-exclusion schemes and the provision of leaflets/helpline numbers to organisations such as GamCare, the Responsible Gambling Trust or GambleAware etc.
- Ensure that there is a policy in place which addresses the Multi operator self-exclusion scheme (MOSES).

This list is not mandatory nor exhaustive and is merely indicative.

18 Casinos

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

19 Bingo and Bingo Premises

- 19.1 Bingo is not statutorily defined within the Gambling Act 2005 but is essentially lottery which is played as an equal chance game. Such premises may provide cash and prize bingo. In addition, bingo premises are also able to provide a limited number of gaming machines in line with the provisions of the Act.
- 19.2 It is important that where children are allowed to enter Bingo premises, that they do not participate in gambling, other than on category D machines. Where category C or above machines are available in premises to which children are admitted then the operator must ensure that:
- All such machines are located in an area of the premises separate from the remainder of the premises by a physical barrier which is effective to prevent access other than through a designated entrance
 - Only adults are admitted to the area where the machines are located
 - Access to the area where the machines are located is supervised
 - The area where the machines are located is arranged so that it can be observed by staff of the operator or the licence holder, and
 - At the entrance to, and inside any such area there are prominently displayed notices indicating that access to the area is prohibited to persons under 18.
- 19.3 Other measures which applicants will need to consider in meeting the licensing objectives are outlined in paragraph 17.7 above.

- 19.4 The Council note it is a condition of some companies' remote operator's licence that they must notify both the commission and the relevant LA at least 28 days before any event takes place in a new premises. We would encourage venues hosting such events to promote responsible gambling.

20 Betting Premises

- 20.1 Betting premises are premises such as bookmakers where various types of gambling are authorised to take place. The Act contains a single class of licence for betting premises.
- 20.2 The Council is aware that Section 181 of the Act contains an express power for licensing authorities to restrict the number of betting machines and the nature and circumstances in which they are made available by attaching a licence condition to a betting premises licence. The Council is also aware that it is not possible to restrict the number of gaming machines which may be made available within betting premises.
- 20.3 It is not possible to reduce the maximum of four £500 pay out gaming machines which may be made available by law within betting premises.
- 20.4 When considering whether to impose a condition to restrict the number of betting machines in particular premises the Council, amongst other things, will take into account the size of the premises, the number of counter positions available for person-to-person transactions and the ability of staff to monitor the use of the machines by children and young persons (it is an offence for those under 18 to bet) or by vulnerable people.
- 20.5 Measures which applicants will need to consider in meeting the licensing objectives are outlined in paragraph 17.7 above.

21 Tracks

- 21.1 Currently this licensing authority does not licence any tracks which permit on-course betting. Where an application for a track premises licence is proposed, the applicant should contact the Council's Licensing Unit at the earliest opportunity. The Council's focus will be on the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling and the need to ensure that entrances to premises are distinct. Children must be excluded from gambling areas where they are not permitted to enter.

22 Travelling Fairs

- 22.1 Travelling fairs have the right to provide an unlimited number of category D gaming machines and/or equal chance prize gaming (without the need for a permit) as long as the gambling amounts to no more than an ancillary amusement at the fair.

22.2 The 28-day statutory maximum for the land being used as a fair is per calendar year. This applies to the piece of land on which the fairs are held, regardless of whether it is the same or different travelling fairs occupying the land. Where appropriate, the Council will liaise with neighbouring authorities to ensure that land which crosses its boundaries is monitored so that the statutory limits are not exceeded.

23 Provisional Statements

23.1 The provisional statement process provides an alternative to making a premises licence application. The process permits an applicant to examine the likelihood of whether a building which has yet to be constructed or is about to be altered for the purpose of gambling would be granted a premises licence when the building work is complete.

23.2 A provisional statement is not a licence and merely gives the holder some form of assurance that a premises licence would be granted so the project can be started. Once works are complete a full premises licence would still be required.

23.3 In terms of representations about premises licence applications, following the grant of a provisional statement, no further representations from Responsible Authorities or interested parties can be taken into account unless they concern matters which could not have been addressed at the provisional statement stage or they reflect a change in the applicant's circumstances. In addition, the Council may refuse the premises licence (or grant it on terms different to those attached to the provisional statement) only by reference to matters:

- (a) which could not have been raised by objectors at the provisional licence stage; or
- (b) which in the Authority's opinion reflect a change in the operator's circumstances.

23.4 When determining a provisional statement application, the Council will operate in accordance with the Act and will not have regard to any issues related to planning consent or building regulations, e.g. the likelihood that planning consent will be granted.

Part D - Permits, Temporary / Occasional Use Notices and Small Society Lottery Registrations

24. Unlicensed Family Entertainment Centre Gaming Machine Permits

- 24.1 The term 'Unlicensed Family Entertainment Centre' is one defined in the Act and refers to premises which provide category D gaming machines along with various other amusements such as computer games and penny pushers. The premises are 'unlicensed' in that they do not require a premises licence but do require a permit to be able to provide category D machines. It should not be confused with a 'Licensed Family Entertainment Centre' which does require a premises licence because it contains both category C and D gaming machines.
- 24.2 In accordance with Gambling Commission guidance, the Council will carefully consider child protection issues when considering applications for permits. This consideration will generally engage two of the three licensing objectives: These are:
- Preventing Gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime
 - Protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling.
- 24.3 The Council will expect applicants to show that there are policies and procedures in place to protect children and vulnerable persons from harm or from being exploited by gambling and to promote wider child protection issues as part of the crime prevention objective. Policies must include appropriate measures/training for staff regarding how staff would deal with unsupervised children being on the premises, or children causing problems on or around the premises.
- 24.4 The Council will also expect applicants to demonstrate a full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes of the gambling that is permissible in unlicensed FECs, that the applicant has no relevant convictions (those that are set out in Schedule 7 of the Act), and that staff are trained to have a full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes.
- 24.5 The Council is aware that an application for a permit may only be granted if the Chief Officer of Police has been consulted on the application.
- 24.6 In line with the Act the Council cannot attach conditions to this type of permit and the statement of principles only applies to initial applications and not to renewals.

25 Gaming Machine Permits in premises licensed for the sale of alcohol

- 25.1 There is provision in the Act for premises licensed to sell alcohol for consumption on the premises, to automatically have two gaming machines of categories C and/or D.
- 25.2 The Council can remove the automatic authorisation in respect of any particular premises if:
- Provision of the machines is not reasonably consistent with the pursuit of the licensing objectives
 - Gaming has taken place on the premises that breaches a condition of Section 282 of the Gambling Act (i.e. that written notice has been provided to the licensing authority, that a fee has been provided and that any relevant Code of Practice issued by the Gambling Commission about the location and operation of the machine has been complied with)
 - The premises are mainly used for gaming; or
 - An offence under the Gambling Act has been committed on the premises.
- 25.3 If a premises wishes to have more than two gaming machines, the application must be made for a permit. The Council must consider the application based upon the licensing objectives, any guidance issued by the Gambling Commission under Section 25 of the Gambling Act 2005, and 'such matters as it thinks relevant'. The Council considers that 'such matters' will be decided on a case-by-case basis, but generally regard will be given to the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from harm or being exploited by gambling. The Council will also expect the applicant to satisfy the Authority that there will be sufficient measures to ensure that under 18-year-olds do not have access to the adult only gaming machines.
- 25.4 Measures which may satisfy the Council that there will be no access could include the adult machines being situated in close proximity to the bar, or in the sight of staff who will monitor that the machines are not being used by those under 18 years of age. Notices and signage may also help. Regarding the protection of vulnerable persons, applicants may wish to consider the provision of information leaflets/helpline numbers for organisations such as Gam Care.
- 25.5 It is recognised that some alcohol licensed premises may apply for a premises licence for their non-alcohol licensed areas. Any such application would need to be dealt with under the relevant provisions of the Act.
- 25.6 The Council can decide to grant the application with a smaller number of machines and/or a different category of machines from that applied for. Conditions (other than these) cannot be attached.
-

- 25.7 The holder of a permit must comply with any Code of Practice issued by the Gambling Commission about the location and operation of the machine.
- 25.8 A summary of gaming machine categories and entitlements can be found at Appendix B of the Guidance issued to licensing authorities by the Gambling Commission: www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk/guidance/guidance-to-licensing-authorities

26 Prize Gaming Permits

- 26.1 Prize gaming premises will appeal to children and young persons and weight will be given to child protection issues. Therefore, the licensing authority will expect the applicant to demonstrate that they are suitable to hold a permit and the suitability of the premises. The Council will also expect the applicant to set out the types of gaming that he or she is intending to offer and be able to demonstrate:
- That they understand the limits to stakes and prizes that are set out in regulations.
 - That the gaming offered is within the law.
- 26.2 In making its decision on an application for prize gaming permits, the Council does not need to have regard to the licensing objectives but must have regard to any Gambling Commission guidance.
- 26.3 There are conditions in the Gambling Act 2005 with which the permit holder must comply, but the Council cannot attach conditions. The conditions in the Act are:
- The limits on participation fees, as set out in regulations, must be complied with.
 - All chances to participate in the gaming must be allocated on the premises on which the gaming is taking place and on one day; the game must be played and completed on the day the chances are allocated, and the result of the game must be made public in the premises on the day that it is played.
 - The prize for which the game is played must not exceed the amount set out in regulations (if a money prize), or the prescribed value (if non-monetary prize); and
 - Participation in the gaming must not entitle the player to take part in any other gambling.

27 Club Gaming and Club Machines Permits

- 27.1 Members' clubs and miners' welfare institutes (but not commercial clubs) may apply for a club gaming permit or a club gaming machines permit. The club gaming permit will enable the premises to provide gaming machines (three machines of categories B, C or D), equal chance gaming and games of chance as set out in forthcoming regulations. A club gaming machine permit will enable the premises to provide gaming machines (three machines of categories B, C or D).
- 27.2 To qualify for these special club permits, a members' club must have at least 25 members and be established and conducted wholly or mainly for purposes other than gaming, 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.
- 27.3 Before granting the permit, the Council will need to satisfy itself that the premises meet the requirements of a members' club, and that the majority of members are over 18 years of age.
- 27.4 The Council may only refuse an application on the grounds that:
- (a) the applicant does not fulfil the requirements for a members' or commercial club or miners' welfare institute and therefore is not entitled to receive the type of permit for which they have applied.
 - (b) the applicant's premises are used wholly or mainly by children and/or young persons.
 - (c) an offence under the Act or a breach of a permit has been committed by the applicant while providing gaming facilities.
 - (d) a permit held by the applicant has been cancelled in the previous ten years; or,
 - (e) an objection has been lodged by the Gambling Commission or the Police.

28 Temporary Use Notices

- 28.1 Temporary use notices allow the use of premises for gambling where there is no premises licence but where a gambling operator wishes to use the premises temporarily for providing facilities for gambling. Premises that might be useful for a temporary use notice would include hotels, conference centres and sporting venues.

- 28.2 The Act makes a special reference, in the context of temporary use notices, to a 'set of premises' to try and ensure that large premises which cannot reasonably be reviewed as separate are not used for more temporary use notices than permitted under the Act. The Council considers that the determination of what constitutes a 'set of premises' will be a question of fact in the particular circumstances of each notice that is given. In considering whether a place falls within the definition of a 'set of premises', the Council will look at, amongst other things, the ownership/occupation and control of the premises.
- 28.3 The Council will be ready to object to notices where it appears that their effect would be to permit regular gambling in a place that could be described as one set of premises.

29 Occasional Use Notices (for Tracks)

- 29.1 There is a special provision in the Act which provides that where there is betting on a track on eight days or less in a calendar year, betting may be permitted by an occasional use notice without the need for a full premises licence. Track operators and occupiers need to be aware that the procedure for applying for an occasional use notice is different to that for a temporary use notice.
- 29.2 The Council has very little discretion regarding these notices apart from ensuring that the statutory limit of 8 days in a calendar year is not exceeded. The Council will however consider the definition of a 'track' and whether the applicant is entitled to benefit from such notice.
- 29.3 Occasional Use Notices (OUN) are designed to allow licensed betting operators to provide betting facilities at genuine sporting events, such as point-to-point racecourses and golf courses for major competitions, within the boundaries of the identified venue on a specific date.
- 29.4 An OUN must be submitted for EACH day that the betting activity will be conducted on the premises. For example, four notices for four consecutive days of betting and not one notice covering the four days.
- 29.5 We will liaise with the Gambling Commission should we receive an OUN that does not relate to a genuine recognised sporting event to ensure that OUN's are not misused, for example, venues seeking to become tracks through a contrived sporting event, utilising OUNs to solely or primarily facilitate betting taking place on events occurring away from the identified venue.

30 Small Society Lottery Registrations

- 30.1 The Act creates two principal classes of lotteries- licenced lotteries and exempt lotteries.

- 30.2 Licensed lotteries are large society lotteries and lotteries run for the benefit of local authorities. These will be regulated by the Gambling Commission. Within the class of exempt lotteries, there are four sub classes, one of which is small society lotteries. A lottery is small if the total value of tickets put on sale in a single lottery is £20,000 or less and the aggregate value of the tickets put on sale in a calendar year is £250,000 or less.
- 30.3 A small society lottery is a lottery promoted on behalf of a non-commercial society as defined in the Act which also meets specific financial requirements set out in the Act. These may be administered by the Council for small societies who have a principal office in the area and wish to run such a lottery.
- 30.4 To be 'non-commercial', a society must be established and conducted:
- For charitable purposes.
 - For the purpose of enabling participation in, or supporting, sport, athletics or a cultural activity; or;
 - For any other non-commercial purpose other than that of private gain.
- 30.5 This licensing authority will adopt a risk-based approach towards its enforcement responsibilities for small society lotteries. This authority considers that the following list, although not exclusive, could affect the risk status of the operator:
- Submission of late returns (returns must be submitted no later than three months after the date on which the lottery draw was held).
 - Submission of incomplete or incorrect returns.
 - Breaches of the limits for small society lotteries.
 - The eligibility of society as 'non-commercial'.
- 30.6 The other types of exempt lotteries are 'incidental non-commercial lotteries', 'private lotteries' and 'customer lotteries'
- 30.7 The Gambling Commission has introduced a new voluntary code which requires that lottery tickets may only be sold to those who are aged 18 and older. The Council will expect the promotor of small society lotteries to comply with this voluntary requirement unless there is good reason to depart from this agreement.

Part E - Enforcement

31 Enforcement Principles

- 31.1 The Council will work closely with other agencies in targeting known high risk premises. In doing so, the Council will follow Government guidance on better regulation.

31.2 The Council recognises that the Regulators Code applies to all activities under the Act. This will however, be most obvious in respect of the Councils inspection and enforcement duties and the powers to institute criminal proceedings. The Regulators' Code can be found at:
www.gov.uk/government/publications/regulators-code

31.3 The Council will aim to be:

Proportionate:

Regulators should only intervene when necessary. Remedies should be appropriate to the risk posed, and costs identified and minimised.

Accountable:

Regulators must be able to justify decisions and be subject to public scrutiny.

Consistent:

Rules and standards must be joined up and implemented fairly.

Transparent:

Regulators should be open and keep regulations simple and user friendly.

Targeted:

Regulation should be focused on the problem and minimise side effects.

31.4 The Council's Enforcement Policy, which explains how the Council deals with non-compliance and unlawful gambling activity, can be found at:
www.staffordbc.gov.uk/environmental-and-health-enforcement-policy

31.5 Known enforcement issues which the Council's Licensing Unit will address include illegal gambling machines in takeaways and poker in pubs.

31.6 The Council will endeavour to avoid duplication with other regulatory regimes.

31.7 The main enforcement and compliance role for the Council in terms of the Gambling Act 2005 will be to ensure compliance with the premises licence conditions and other permissions. The Gambling Commission will be the enforcement body for the operator and personal licences. Concerns about the manufacture, supply or repair of gaming machines will not be dealt with by the Council but will be notified to the Gambling Commission.

31.8 In circumstances where the Council believes a premises requires a premises licence for gambling activities and no such licence is in force, the Council will notify the Gambling Commission.

- 31.9 The Council will also have regard to any guidance issued and keep itself informed of developments regarding the work of the Regulatory Delivery Division of the Department of Business Innovation and Skills in its consideration of the regulatory functions of local authorities.
- 31.10 Since October 2013, the Primary Authority scheme, under the terms of the Regulatory Enforcement and Sanctions (RES) Act 2008, has been extended to include age-restricted sales of gambling in England. The Council is aware that Primary Authority Partnerships have been agreed with a number of national bookmaking companies. The Council will follow any 'age-restricted sales of gambling' national inspection plans that are published on the Primary Authority register, when considering proactive age-restricted sales (gambling) activity, including test purchasing.

32 Reviews

- 32.1 A review is a process defined in the legislation which ultimately leads to a licence being reassessed by the Licensing Committee with the possibility that the licence may be revoked or suspended or that conditions may be amended or new conditions added.
- 32.2 Requests for a review of a premises licence can be made by interested parties or responsible authorities. However, it is for the Council to decide whether the review is to be carried out. This will be on the basis of whether the request for the review is:
- In accordance with any relevant Code of Practice issued by the Gambling Commission.
 - Reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives; and;
 - In accordance with this Authority's Statement of Gambling Policy.
 - In accordance with any relevant guidance issued by the Gambling Commission.
- 32.3 A link to the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities is here: www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk/guidance/guidance-to-licensing-authorities
- 32.4 In addition, the Council may also reject the application on the grounds that the request is frivolous, vexatious, will not cause the authority to wish to alter, revoke or suspend the licence, or is substantially the same as previous representations or requests for review.
- 32.5 The Council can also initiate a review of a licence on the basis of any reason which it thinks appropriate. This may for instance follow a second failed compliance test at the premises.

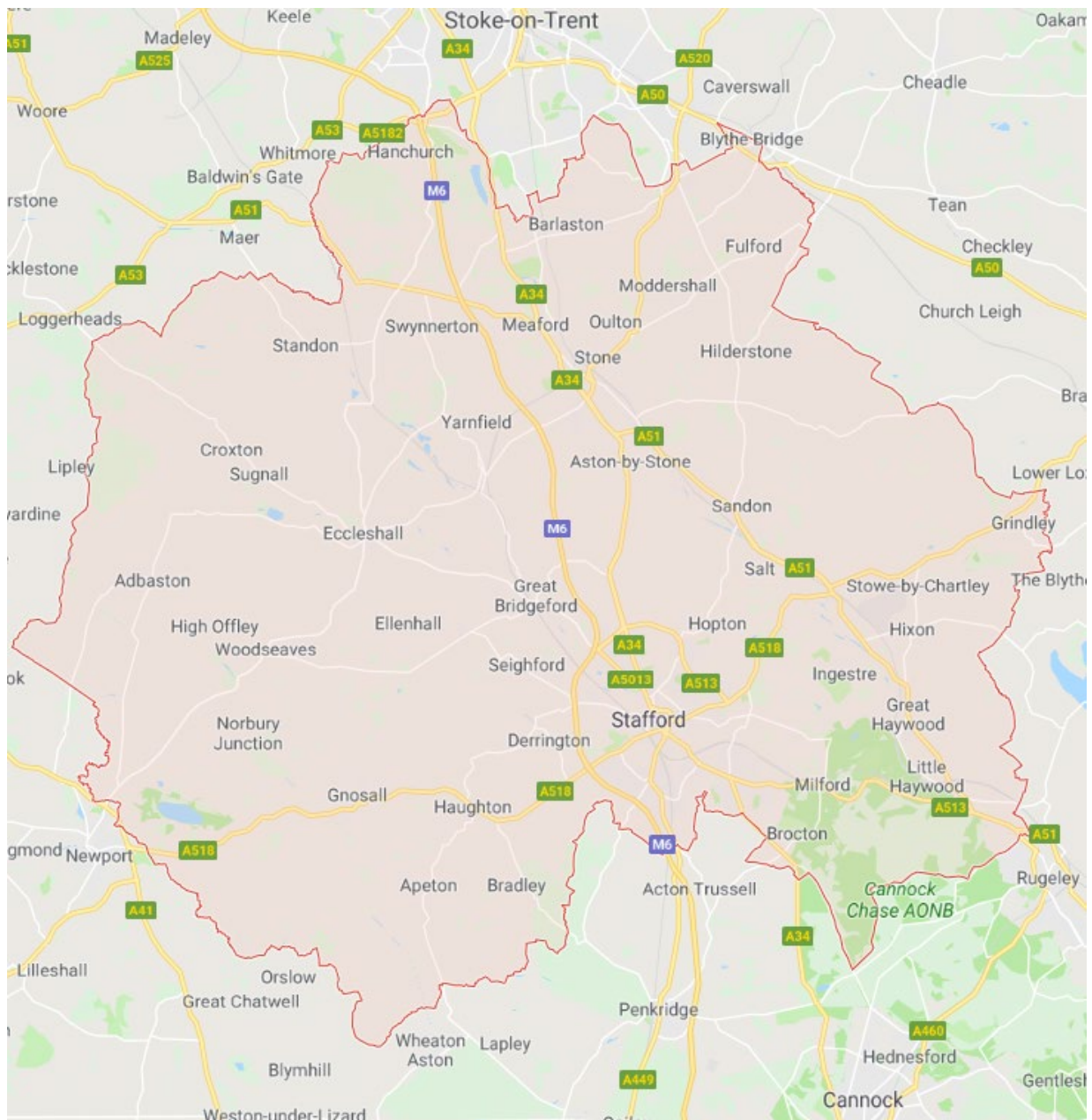
32.6 Before sitting as a member of the Licensing Sub Committee, members will need to attend a Gambling Act 2005 training session with officers from Legal Services and Licensing. Members will need to attend refresher training every year that they remain a member of the Licensing and Public Protection Committee.

33 Functions and Delegations

A table showing the delegation of functions within the Council can be found at Appendix G of the Gambling Commission Guidance:

www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk/guidance/guidance-to-licensing-authorities

Stafford Borough Boundary Map



Appendix 1 - Descriptors of Terms used within Gambling.

Term	Description
Lottery	<p>A lottery generally refers to schemes under which prizes are distributed by chance among entrants who have given some form of value for their chance to take part.</p> <p>A lottery is defined as either a simple lottery or a complex lottery.</p> <p>A simple lottery is one where people are required to pay to participate and one or more prizes are allocated to one or more members of a class and the prizes are allocated by a process which relies wholly on chance.</p> <p>A complex lottery is where people are required to pay to participate and one or more members of a class and the prizes are allocated by a series of processes where the first of those processes relies wholly on chance.</p> <p>Prize means money, articles or services provided by the members of the class among whom the prize is allocated. (It should be noted that the National Lottery is not included in this definition of lottery and is regulated by the Gambling Commission.</p>
Money prize machine	<p>A machine in respect of which every prize which can be won as a result of using the machine is a money prize.</p>
Non-money prize machine	<p>A machine in respect of which every prize which can be won as a result of using the machine is a non-money prize. The winner of the prize is determined by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="496 1317 1412 1464">(i) the position in which the coin or token comes to rest after it has been inserted into the machine, together with the position of other coins or tokens which have previously been inserted into the machine to pay a charge for use, or <li data-bbox="496 1480 1412 1697">(ii) if the insertion of a single coin to pay the charge for use enables the person using the machine to release one or more tokens within the machine, the position in which such tokens come to rest after being released, together with the position of other tokens which have previously been so released.
Odds	<p>The ratio to which a bet will be paid if the bet wins, e.g. 3-1 means for every £1 bet, a person would receive £3 of winnings.</p>

Term	Description
Off-course betting operator	Off-course betting operators may, in addition to premises away from the track, operate self-contained betting premises within a track premises. Such self-contained premises will provide facilities for betting on both events taking place at the track (on-course betting), as well as other sporting events taking place away from the track (off-course betting). In essence such premises operate like a traditional high street bookmakers. They will however only normally operate on race days.
On-course betting operator	The on-course betting operator is one who comes onto on a track, temporarily, while races are taking place, and operates at the track side. On-course betting operators tend to offer betting only on the events taking place on the track that day (on-course betting).
Pool Betting	For the purposes of the Gambling Act, pool betting is made on terms that all or part of the winnings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Shall be determined by reference to the aggregate of the stakes paid or agreed to be paid by the people betting (2) Shall be divided among the winners or (3) Shall or may be something other than money. For the purposes of the Gambling Act, pool betting is horse-race pool betting if it relates to horse-racing in Britain.
Regulations or Statutory instruments	Regulations are a form of law, often referred to as delegated or secondary legislation. They have the same binding legal effect as Acts and usually state rules that apply generally, rather than to specific people or things. However, regulations are not made by Parliament. Rather, they are made by people or bodies to whom Parliament has delegated the authority to make them, such as a minister or an administrative agency.
Representations	In the context of the Gambling Act representations are either positive statements of support or negative objections which are made in relation to a licensing application. Representations must be made in time, e.g. during a designated notice period.
Responsible authority (authorities)	Responsible authorities (RAs) are agencies which have been appointed by the Gambling Act or regulations to fulfil a designated role during the licensing process. RAs must be sent copies of all licensing applications and have the power to make representations about such applications. RAs also have the power to ask for licences to be reviewed.

Term	Description
Skill machine / Skill with prizes machine	<p>The Act does not cover machines that give prizes as a result of the application of pure skill by players.</p> <p>A skill with prizes machine is one on which the winning of a prize is determined only by the player's skill - any element of chance imparted by the action of the machine would cause it to be a gaming machine. An example of a skill game would be trivia game machines, popular in pubs and clubs, which require the player to answer general knowledge questions to win cash prizes.</p>
Spread betting	<p>A form of investing which is more akin to betting, and can be applied either to sporting events or to the financial markets. Spread betting is regulated by the Financial Services Authority.</p>
Stake	<p>The amount pledged when taking part in gambling activity as either a bet, or deposit to the bank or house where the house could be a gaming machine.</p>
Statement of principles document	<p>A document prepared by the Authority which outlines the areas that applicants need to consider before applying for gaming permits.</p>
Table gaming	<p>Card games played in casinos.</p>
Tote	<p>"Tote" is short for Totaliser, a system introduced to Britain in 1929 to offer pool betting on racecourses.</p>
Track	<p>Tracks are sites (including horse tracks and dog tracks and stadia) where races or other sporting events take place</p>
ATM	<p>Auto teller machine or cash machine.</p>
Betting	<p>Betting is defined as making or accepting a bet on the outcome of a race, competition or other event or process or on the outcome of anything occurring or not occurring or on whether anything is or is not true. It is irrelevant if the event has already happened or not and likewise whether one person knows the outcome or not. (Spread betting is not included within this definition).</p>
Betting Machines / Bet Receipt Terminal	<p>Betting machines can be described as automated betting terminals where people can place bets on sporting events removing the need to queue up and place a bet over the counter.</p>

Term	Description
Bingo	There are essentially two types of bingo: cash bingo, where the stakes paid make up the cash prizes that can be won and prize bingo, where various forms of prizes can be won, not directly related to the stakes paid.
Book	Running a 'book' is the act of quoting odds and accepting bets on an event. Hence the term 'Bookmaker'.
Casino games	A game of chance, which is not equal chance gaming. Casino games includes Roulette and black jack etc.
Chip	Casinos in the UK require you to use chips to denote money. They are usually purchased and exchanged at a cashier's booth.
Coin pusher or penny falls machine	A machine of the kind which is neither a money prize machine nor a non-money prize machine
Crane grab machine	A non-money prize machine in respect of which every prize which can be won consists of an individual physical object (such as a stuffed toy) won by a person's success in manipulating a device forming part of the machine so as to separate, and keep separate, one or more physical objects from a group of such objects.
Default condition	These are prescribed in regulations and will be attached to all classes of premises licence, unless excluded by the Authority.
Equal Chance Gaming	Gaming which does not involve playing or staking against a bank.
Fixed odds betting	If a gambler is able to establish what the return on a bet will be when it is placed, (and the activity is not 'gaming' see below), then it is likely to be betting at fixed odds.
Fixed Odds betting terminals (FOBTs)	FOBTs are a type of gaming machine which generally appear in licensed bookmakers. FOBTs have 'touch-screen' displays and look similar to quiz machines familiar in pubs and clubs. They normally offer a number of games, roulette being the most popular.
Gaming	Gaming can be defined as 'the playing of a game of chance for winnings in money or monies worth, whether any person playing the game is at risk of losing any money or monies worth or not'.

Term	Description
Gaming Machine	Any type of machine allowing any sort of gambling activity including betting on virtual events but not including home computers even though users can access online gaming websites.
Licensing Objectives	<p>The licensing objectives are three principal goals which form the basis of the Act. Stakeholders who have an interest in the Act need to try and promote these objectives. The licensing objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime. • Ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way. • Protecting children and other vulnerable people from being harmed or exploited by gambling.

