



SOUTH  
KESTEVEN  
DISTRICT  
COUNCIL

# Gambling Statement of Principles

## 2023-2026

**Principles to be applied in exercising licensing functions under the Gambling Act  
2005**

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## Executive Summary

Gambling is controlled in accordance with the provisions contained in Gambling Act 2005.

In accordance with legislation, this Statement of Principles will be reviewed every three years. In the interim, minor amendments to the Statement of Principles, such as legislative updates, which may become necessary from time to time to ensure its continued accuracy, but do not affect its direction or intent may be made in accordance with delegated authority.

This Statement of Principles is important in ensuring that the operation of premises where gambling has been permitted operates safely and supports a number of the priorities in the councils Corporate Plan;

- **Growth of the Economy**
- **Healthy & Strong Communities**
- **Housing that meets the needs of all residents**
- **Clean & Sustainable Environment**
- **A High Performing Council**

By promoting

- **Public safety** - to protect public health, the health and safety and welfare of members of the public.
- **The prevention of crime and disorder** - to support licence holders to promote responsible gambling and preventing problem gambling that can led to crime or anti-social behaviour.
- **The prevention of public nuisance** - to prevent nuisance, inconvenience, or disturbance to members of the public.

This Statement of Principles covers the licensable activity of Gambling as specified in the Act as Gaming, betting or taking part in a lottery.

- **Gaming** means playing a game of chance for a prize.
- **Betting** means making or accepting a bet on the outcome of a race, competition, or any other event; the likelihood of anything occurring or not occurring; or whether anything is true or not.
- **A lottery** is where persons are required to pay in order to take part in an arrangement during the course of which one or more prizes are allocated by a process which relies wholly on chance.

Decisions will be taken in accordance with the Council's Constitution, this may include, either the Licensing Committee or Officers using delegated powers. Where relevant, the Licensing Authority consults with the responsible authorities as described in the Act.

Notwithstanding the existence of this Statement of Principles, each application or enforcement measure will be considered on its own merits. Where it is necessary for the Authority to depart substantially from its Statement of Principles, clear and compelling reasons shall be given for doing so.

South Kesteven District Council has reviewed the previous policy and consultation responses in preparing this Statement of Principles which is based, in part, on the Guidance to Licensing Authorities, issued by the Gambling Commission and the intention is to formally adopt it from January 2023.

## **1. Introduction**

- 1.1 South Kesteven is one of seven districts in Lincolnshire with a population of around 142,000. Two thirds of people live in the four main towns of Grantham, Stamford, Bourne and the Deepings with the remaining third living in one of over 80 villages and hamlets. With an area of 365 square miles, it is one of the largest districts in the county.
- 1.2 South Kesteven District Council (hereinafter referred to as the 'Licensing Authority') is responsible for the licensing of premises and the issue of permits and authorisations under the Gambling Act 2005 ('the Act').
- 1.3 The Licensing Authority functions under the Act are to:
- Licence premises for gambling activities;
  - Consider notices given for the temporary use of premises for gambling;
  - Grant permits for gaming and gaming machines in clubs and miners' welfare institutes;
  - Regulate gaming and gaming machines in alcohol-licensed premises;
  - Grant permits to family entertainment centres (FECs) for the use of certain lower stake gaming machines;
  - Grant permits for prize gaming;
  - Consider occasional use notices for betting at tracks;
  - Register small societies' lotteries;
  - Provide information to the Gambling Commission and HM Revenue & Customs;
  - Maintain Registers of licences, permits and registrations.
- 1.4 This Statement of Principles is intended to provide clarity to applicants, interested parties and Responsible Authorities on how this Licensing Authority will determine applications. Guidance is available to assist applicants but does not form part of this Statement of Principles.

## **2. Information Sharing and Data Protection**

- 2.1 The Licensing Authority works in partnership and exchanges information (per Section 350 of the Act) with the Gambling Commission, The National Lottery Commission, other law enforcement agencies such as the Police, HM Revenue and Customs, Secretary of State, First Tier Tribunal, other Licensing Authorities as well as sharing information with other Council departments or regulatory bodies where appropriate.
- 2.2 The Licensing Authority is legally required to provide information if requested, pursuant to a criminal offence, or to detect fraud, or immigration offences.
- 2.3 Details of premises issued with a gambling licence may be published on the Licensing Authority's website. This may include the name of the business operator, location etc to enable the public to be aware of the premises and the type of gambling that has been licenced.
- 2.4 The Licensing Authority complies fully with its obligations under the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), Data Protection Act 2018 and other relevant legislation pertaining to the safe handling, use, storage, retention and disposal of information and has a written Statement of Principles on these matters, which is available to those who wish to see it on request.

2.5 The Licensing Authority will have regard to any guidance issued by the Gambling Commission to Licensing Authorities as well as any relevant regulations issued by the Secretary of State under powers provided by the Act.

### **3. Whistleblowing**

3.1 The Licensing Authority takes wrongdoing very seriously. Hotlines have been established to allow staff, councillors and the public to raise concerns. Though reports can be raised anonymously, individuals are encouraged to leave as much information as possible to assist with the investigation. The Licensing Authority's Whistleblowing policy is available at [www.southkesteven.gov.uk](http://www.southkesteven.gov.uk).

### **4. Integrating other Guidance, Policies and Strategies**

4.1 The Licensing Authority may implement other policies, strategies and initiatives that may impact on the activity within the remit of this Statement of Principles statement. Subject to the general principles of this Statement of Principles statement, the Licensing Committee may have to have regard to them when making licensing decisions.

4.2 By consulting widely prior to this Statement of Principles being published and working with our partners at all levels, it is hoped this will generate an alignment between this Statement of Principles and any that may be developed by partner agencies.

4.3 In reaching a decision, of whether to grant a gambling licence, the Licensing Authority will take account of any non-compliance with other statutory requirements brought to its attention. Non-compliance with statutory requirements may demonstrate that the activity proposed, or that the management of such is not appropriate to protect the public from harm or nuisance.

## **Part A – Gambling Licensing**

### **1. The Licensing Objectives**

1.1 In exercising most of their functions under the Act, Licensing Authorities must have regard to the Licensing Objectives as set out in Part 1, Section 1 of the Act and within the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities. The Licensing Objectives are:

- To prevent gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime;
- To ensure that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way;
- To protect children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling.

1.2 The Gambling Commission has the power to issue two types of code of practice. These being:

- A social responsibility code (SR code) must be followed and has the force of a licence condition;
- An ordinary code (OC code), which is intended to set out good industry practice.

They are not mandatory, but operators are expected to follow them unless they have alternative arrangements in place that they can demonstrate are equally effective.

Both codes are set out in the Commission's Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice (LCCP) or as Gambling Codes of Practice - Consolidated for all forms of gambling.

## **2. Statement of Principles**

### **2.1 The Act provides for three categories of licence**

- Operating Licences;
- Personal Licences;
- Premises Licences.

The Gambling Commission, in general terms, is responsible for issuing Operating Licences and Personal Licences. The Licensing Authority is responsible for issuing Premises Licences. In addition to Premises licences, the Licensing Authority is also responsible for granting permits, temporary and occasional use notices and registrations under the Act.

### **2.2 This Statement of Principles sets out how the Licensing Authority will apply the principles when making decisions about applications or notifications made in relation to:**

- Premises Licences;
- Temporary and Occasional Use Notices;
- Permits as required under the Act;
- Registrations as required under the Act.

### **2.3 The Licensing Authority's principles are that it will be guided by the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities, and it will endeavour to be:**

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

### **2.4 The main enforcement and compliance role for this Licensing Authority in terms of the Gambling Act 2005 will be to ensure compliance with the Premises Licences and other permissions which it authorises. The Gambling Commission will be the enforcement body for the Operator and Personal Licences. Concerns about the manufacture, supply or repair of gaming machines will not be dealt with by the Licensing Authority but will be notified to the Gambling Commission.**

### **2.5 As per the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities this Licensing Authority will endeavour to avoid duplication with other regulatory regimes so far as possible.**

2.6 The Licensing Authority, when making decisions about Premises Licences, is required by Section 153 of the Act to aim to permit the use of premises for gambling in so far as it thinks it is in accordance with:

- The Licensing Objectives;
- Any relevant Code of Practice issued by the Gambling Commission;
- Any relevant guidance issued by the Gambling Commission;
- The principles set out in this Statement of Principles.

### **3. Licensing Committees**

3.1 Licensing Committees established under Part 2, Section 6 of the Licensing Act 2003 are also the relevant Committees for the purpose of gambling functions. Therefore, the same Committee that deals with applications and other issues in relation to the Licensing Act 2003 will also be responsible for Premises Licence applications and other issues (e.g. permits) in relation to gambling.

3.2 The proceedings of the Licensing Committee are regulated by Part 2, Section 9 of the Licensing Act 2003 and regulations made under that section. Particular provision can be made for proceedings relating solely to the Licensing Act 2003 functions or just the Gambling Act 2005 functions.

3.3 The functions of the Licensing Authority under the Act may be carried out by the Licensing Committee, by a Sub-Committee or by one or more officers acting under delegated authority. Delegated powers shall be in accordance with the table at Appendix 1 of this document.

### **4. Declaration**

4.1 In producing this Statement of Principles, the Licensing Authority declares that it has had regard to the licensing objectives of the Act, the guidance issued by the Gambling Commission; and any responses from those consulted on this statement.

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

### **5. Responsible Authorities**

5.1 Responsible authorities are public bodies that must be notified of applications and that are entitled to make representations to the licensing authority if they are relevant to the licensing objectives.

Section.157 of the Act identifies those authorities as:

- (a) The Gambling Commission;
- (b) The Chief Officer of Police for the area in which the premises are situated;
- (c) The Fire and Rescue Authority;
- (d) The local Planning Authority;
- (e) Environmental Health;
- (f) The Lincolnshire Safeguarding Children Board;
- (g) HM Revenue & Customs;



(h) A Licensing Authority in whose area the premises is situated.

- 5.2 An applicant can apply for a “provisional statement” if the building is not complete, or the applicant doesn’t have a right to occupy it. Such an application is however a separate and distinct process to the granting of planning permission or building control approval.
- 5.3 The lack of planning permission does not prevent an applicant from applying for a premises licence and does not preclude an application for a premises licence being issued. The Gambling Commission guidance to Licensing Authorities advises that when granting a licence the licensing authority must be satisfied that the premises are going to be ready to be used for gambling in the near future.

## **6. Interested parties and Representations**

6.1 Interested parties can make representations about licence applications or apply for a review of an existing licence. Interested parties are defined in the Act as someone who:

- (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;
- (c) Represents persons who satisfy the two groups in 6.3 below.

6.2 In determining whether someone lives sufficiently close to a particular premises so as to be affected, the Licensing Authority will take into account, among other things:

- The size of the premises;
- The nature of the premises;
- The potential impact of the premises such as the number of customers, routes likely to be taken by visiting the establishment;
- The distance of the premises from the person making the representation;
- The circumstances of the person who lives close to the premises, their interests which may be relevant to the distance from the premises.

6.3 The Licensing Authority, in determining whether a person is an Interested Party, will consider each case on its merits. It will not apply a rigid rule to its decision making and will consider the examples of considerations provided in the Gambling Commission’s Guidance to Licensing Authorities:

“Business interests” will be given its widest possible interpretation and may include partnerships, charities, faith groups and medical practices.

“Interested parties” can be persons who are democratically elected such as Councillors and MPs. This will include County, District and Town or Parish Councillors providing they represent the ward likely to be affected. Other than these persons, the Licensing Authority will require written evidence that a person represents someone who either lives sufficiently close to the premises to be likely to be affected by the authorised activity(ies) and / or has business interest(s) that might be affected by the authorised activity(ies). A letter from one of these persons requesting the representation is sufficient.

- 6.4 The Licensing Authority will not generally view bodies such as trade associations and trade unions, and residents and tenant’s associations as interested parties unless they have a member who can be classed as an interested party e.g. lives sufficiently close to the premises to be likely to be affected by the activities being applied for.
- 6.5 Details of those making representations will be made available to applicants to allow for negotiation and, in the event of a hearing being held, will form part of the public document. Anyone making representations or applying for the review of a premises licence will be informed that their details will be disclosed.
- 6.6 When considering applications for premises licences the Licensing Authority cannot take into consideration “irrelevant matters”, any representations it considers to be frivolous or vexatious.
- 6.7 A vexatious representation is generally one that is without foundation, or made for some other reason, such as malice. A frivolous representation is generally one that is without substance, lacking in seriousness, unrelated to the licensing objectives, the guidance issued by the Gambling Commission, or this Statement of Principles. Decisions on whether representations are frivolous or vexatious will generally be a matter of fact, given the circumstances of the representation.

## **7. Risk Assessments**

- 7.1 The Gambling Commission Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice (LCCP issued October 2020) requires operators to consider the local risks to their application.
- 7.2 As part of the application process licensees are required to submit a local risk assessment when applying for a new premises application. An exception to this may be Racing tracks, as they are not required to have an operating licence unless they are providing facilities for betting themselves. An updated risk assessment must be submitted:
- When applying for premises licence;
  - To take account of significant changes in local circumstances, including those identified in a licensing authority Statement of Principles statement;
  - When there are significant changes at a licensee’s premises that may affect their mitigation of local risks.
- 7.3 Guidance supporting the Act advises that considerations relating to disabled access should not be attached to licences as this would duplicate existing statutory requirements. Operators are therefore reminded of their duties under Equality legislation that any person who provides a service to the public must make reasonable adjustments to a physical feature that makes it impossible or unreasonably difficult for a disabled person to access a service, or to provide the service by a reasonable alternative means. This should be considered as part of a risk assessment.
- 7.4 The risk assessment will set out the measures the licensee has in place to address specific issues where concerns exist over new or existing risk and demonstrate the applicant has considered, as a minimum:
- local crime statistics;
  - any problems in the area relating to gambling establishments;

- the location of any nearby sensitive premises, such as hostels and other facilities used by vulnerable persons e.g. drug and alcohol addictions;
- the location of services for children such as schools, playgrounds, leisure/community centres and other areas where children will gather
- whether there is any indication of problems in the area with young persons attempting to access adult gambling facilities of that type of gambling premises in the area;
- how vulnerable people, including people with gambling dependencies are protected;
- whether there is a prevalence of street drinking in the area, which may increase the risk of vulnerable persons using the premises;
- any indication in the area of young people attempting to access adult gambling facilities of the type offered in the area.

7.5 The Licensing Authority may require a licensee to share their risk assessment with the authority. Adopting a proactive approach Licensing Authorities and licensees should be able to reduce the occasions on which a premises review is required.

## 8. Local Area Profile

8.1 The following local area profile has been included to facilitate operators to understand the area of South Kesteven. However, applicants are expected to have a good understanding of the area in which they either operate or intend to operate. Providing evidence that they meet the criteria set out in this Statement of Principles and that in the operating of the premises they will promote the licensing objectives.

8.2 At the time of reviewing this Statement of Principles South Kesteven had the following Premises Licences and Permits:

Adult Gaming Centres (AGCs)	1
Alcohol Licensed Premises Notifications of up to 2 Gaming Machines	94
Alcohol Licensed Premises Gaming Machine Permits – over 2 machines	10
Betting Premises	9
Bingo Premises	1
Club Gaming Machine Permits	7
Family Entertainment Centres (FECs)	1
Prize Gaming Permit (Unlicensed Family Entertainment)	2
Small Society Lotteries	147

8.3 The district does not have any racecourses. Given there are racecourses in neighbouring authorities it could be assumed that there isn't the demand for further expansion in this form of gambling. Should a racecourse be developed arrangements will be made to ensure that it has a low impact on the life of the district.

8.4 At the time of preparing this Statement of Principles, there has been no evidence presented to the Licensing Authority to suggest that any part of the area has or is experiencing problems from gambling activities. The position will be kept under review and if it changes, research will be carried out to discover the extent of the problems and to prepare an Area Profile accordingly.

## **9. Inspection and Enforcement**

- 9.1 It is essential that premises are monitored to ensure that they are run in accordance with the provisions of the Act, Codes of Practice and in compliance with any licensing conditions. Inspection and enforcement activities will be targeted in terms of risk and so as best to promote the licensing objectives.
- 9.2 The Licensing Authority will consider formal action where there is evidence that the Licensing Objectives are being adversely affected which could lead to a review of the Premises Licence.
- 9.3 The Licensing Authority will inform the Gambling Commission without delay if:
- Information that causes the Licensing Authority to question the suitability of a person or business holding or applying to hold an Operating Licence is received;
  - There are persistent or serious disorder problems that an Operator could or should do more to prevent so that the Commission may consider the continuing suitability of the operator to hold an Operating Licence;
  - It comes to the Licensing Authority's attention that alcohol-licensed premises, clubs or institutes are playing bingo during the course of a week stakes and prizes totalling £2,000 in seven days is being exceeded.
- 9.4 Enforcement action will be taken in accordance with the Licensing Authority's own enforcement Statement of Principles which reflects the agreed principles that are consistent with the Regulatory Code.
- 9.5 The Licensing Authority will seek to work actively with the Gambling Commission, Lincolnshire Police and other responsible authorities where appropriate in enforcing licensing,
- 9.6 The Gambling Commission will be the enforcement body for the Operator and Personal Licences.
- 9.7 Concerns regarding the manufacture, supply or repair of gaming machines will not be dealt with by the Licensing Authority but will be notified to the Gambling Commission.

## Part B - Premises Licences

### 1. General Principles

- 1.1 Whilst Licensing Authorities are required to 'aim to permit' gambling, there is wide scope for them to impose conditions on Premises Licences or to reject, review or revoke Premises Licences where there is clear evidence of conflict with the relevant Codes of Practice, Guidance to Licensing Authorities, the licensing objectives or this Gambling Statement of Principles.
- 1.2 Licensing authorities can request any information from an operator they may require in order to make licensing decisions. The Act requires a minimum level of information which must be provided, but the Gambling Commission state in their Guidance to Licensing Authorities that this does not preclude licensing authorities from making reasonable requests for any additional information they may require to satisfy themselves their decision is reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives and Codes of Practice.
- 1.3 The Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities, "...moral or ethical objections to gambling are not a valid reason to reject applications for premises licences". Unmet demand is not a criterion for a Licensing Authority but considerations in terms of the Licensing Objectives are relevant to its decision making.
- 1.4 Premises Licences authorise the provision of gambling facilities on the following:
  - Casino premises;
  - Bingo premises;
  - Betting premises (including racetracks used by betting intermediaries);
  - Adult Gaming Centres (AGCs);
  - Family Entertainment Centres (FECs).
- 1.5 Section 152 of the Act defines "Premises" to be "any place" but prevents more than one premises licence applying to any place. There is no reason in principle why a single building could not 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 reasonably be regarded as being different premises
- 1.6 The Licensing Authority will review the sub-division of a single building or plot to ensure compliance with the mandatory conditions relating to access between premises. Areas of a building that are artificially or temporarily separated, for example by ropes or moveable partitions, will not be considered as different premises.
- 1.7 The Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities states:

When 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 licensing objective to protect children from being harmed by gambling, meaning not only preventing them from taking part in gambling, but also preventing them from being in close proximity to gambling. Therefore, premises should be configured so that children are not invited to participate in, have

accidental access to, or closely observe gambling where they are prohibited from participating.

- Entrances to and exits from parts of a building covered by one or more premises licences should be separate and identifiable so that the separation of different premises is not compromised, and people do not 'drift' into a gambling area. In this context it should normally be possible to access the premises without going through another licensed premises or premises with a permit.
- Customers should be able to participate in the activity named on the premises licence.

1.8 The Guidance also gives a list of factors that a licensing authority should consider when determining whether two or more proposed premises are truly separate which may include:

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

The Licensing Authority will consider these and other relevant factors in making its decision.

1.9 The Gambling Commission's relevant access provisions for each premises type, stated within their Guidance to Local Authorities, are reproduced below:

#### Casinos

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

#### Adult gaming centres

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

#### Betting Shops

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

#### Tracks

- No customer should be able to access the premises directly from:
  - A casino.
  - An adult gaming centre.

### Bingo premises

- No customer should be able to access the premises directly from:
  - A casino.
  - An adult gaming centre.
  - A betting premises, other than a track.

### Family Entertainment Centre

- No customer must be able to access the premises directly from:
  - A casino.
  - An adult gaming centre.
  - A betting premises, other than a track.

Part 7 of the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities contains further guidance which this Licensing Authority will also take into account in its decision making.

## 1.10 Licensing Objectives

Premises Licences granted must be reasonably consistent with the Licensing Objectives.

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

The Gambling Commission takes a leading role in preventing gambling from being a source of crime. However, the Guidance to Licensing Authorities does envisage that Licensing Authorities will pay attention to the proposed location of gambling premises in terms of this Licensing Objective.

Applicants are encouraged to discuss the crime prevention procedures in their premises with the Licensing Authority (South Kesteven District Council's Licensing Team) and Lincolnshire Police before making a formal application.

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

The Gambling Commission does not expect licensing authorities to be involved with ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way. This will be a matter for the Gambling Commission to consider through the operating and/or personal licences.

Because betting track operators do not need an operating licence from the Gambling Commission, the Licensing Authority may, in certain circumstances require licence conditions which ensure that the environment in which betting takes place is suitable.

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

The access of children and young persons to those gambling premises which are adult only environments will not be permitted. The Gambling Commission has issued a number of Codes of Practices for each sector of the gaming industry to ensure that children and young people do not access adult only environments.

The Licensing Authority will consider whether any measures are necessary to protect children when considering whether to grant a premises licence or permit. Evidence may be requested from the operator to show how any relevant code of practice will be complied with in respect of the premises in question.

In seeking to protect vulnerable people the Licensing Authority will include 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, perhaps due to a mental health impairment, alcohol or drugs in the absence of a definition of 'vulnerable persons' by the Gambling Commission.

1.11 Numbers and categories of gaming machines are outlined Section 172 of the Act prescribing the number and category of gaming machines that are permitted in each type of gambling premises licensed by authorities. Neither the Commission nor Licensing Authorities have the power to set different limits or further expand or restrict the categories of machine that are permitted. In addition, limits are set separately in the Act for certain types of permits issued by Licensing Authorities.

Appendix 3 outlines each category of gaming machine, the maximum stake and winnings.

#### 1.12 Conditions

Decisions about individual conditions will be made on a case-by-case basis, although there will be a number of measures the Licensing Authority will consider utilising should there be a perceived need, such as the use of Door Supervisors and appropriate signage for adult-only areas etc. There are specific comments made in this regard under some of the licence types below. The Licensing Authority will also expect the licence applicant to offer his/her own suggestions as to the way in which the licensing objectives can be met effectively.

Any conditions attached to licences will be proportionate and be:

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

The Licensing Authority will also consider specific measures which may be required for buildings which are subject to multiple Premises Licences. This may include the supervision of entrances, segregation of gambling from non-gambling areas frequented by children and the supervision of gaming machines in non-adult gambling specific premises in order to pursue the licensing objectives.

Where Category C or above machines are on offer in premises to which children are admitted the following conditions will apply:

- All such machines are located in an area of the premises which is separated from the remainder of the premises by a physical barrier which is effective to prevent access other than through a designated entrance
- Only adults are admitted to the area where these machines are located
- Access to the area where the machines are located is supervised



- The area where these machines are located is arranged so that it can be observed by the staff or the licence holder
- 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.

A category C machine has a minimum bet of £1.00 and a maximum prize of £100.00.

Betting Tracks may be subject to one or more than one Premises Licence, provided each Licence relates to a specified area of the track. The Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities, refers to Licensing Authority's considering the impact upon the third Licensing Objective, (i.e. the protection of children and vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling), and the need to ensure that entrances to each type of premises are distinct and that children are excluded from gambling areas where they are not permitted to enter.

It is noted that there are conditions which this Licensing Authority cannot attach to premises licences which are:

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

### 1.13 Door Supervisors

If there are concerns that premises may attract disorder or be subject to unauthorised access by children and young persons, then door supervisors controlling entrances to the premises may be required. Each premises application shall be treated on its own merit, taking into account the previous trading history of the type of premises proposed and that any decision shall be necessary and proportionate.

1.14 Where door supervisors are imposed as a condition on a premises licence (except casino or bingo premises), Part 8, Section 178 of the Act requires that any person employed in that capacity will hold a relevant licence issued by the Security Industry Authority (SIA).

## 2. Adult Gaming Centres (AGCs)

2.1 Premises licensed as an Adult Gaming Centre are permitted to provide an unlimited amount of category D and C machines and up to 20 percent of the total machines can be category B machines. Persons under the age of 18 years are not permitted to enter. The need to protect children and vulnerable persons from harm and/or being exploited by gambling is an important licensing objective.

2.2 This Licensing Authority will expect applicants to adopt an approved proof of age scheme (such as Challenge 21) for staff to be suitably trained and aware of the gambling laws, social responsibility and statutory requirements relating to age restrictions. Other measures may be required to meet the licensing objectives such as:

- CCTV.
- Supervision of entrances / machine areas (e.g. use of door supervisors).
- Physical separation of areas.
- Location of entry.
- Notices / signage.
- Specific opening hours.
- Self-exclusion schemes.
- Provision of information leaflets/helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare, the National Gambling Helpline.

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

### **3. Licensed Family Entertainment Centres (FECs)**

- 3.1 Children and young persons are permitted to enter an FEC and may play on Category D machines. They are not permitted to play on Category C machines, and it is a requirement that there is clear segregation between the two types of machine to prevent access by children and young persons to Category C machines.
- 3.2 As regards the protection of vulnerable persons, this Licensing Authority will consider measures such as the use of self-barring schemes, provision of information leaflets/helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare appropriate.
- 3.3 The Licensing Authority requires applicants to provide evidence to show that direct supervision of FEC areas is in place whether using a premises licence or permit.
- 3.4 This Licensing Authority will, as per the Gambling Commission's guidance, refer to the Commission's website to see any conditions that apply to operating licences covering the way in which the area containing the Category C machines should be delineated.

### **4. Casinos**

- 4.1 The Licensing Authority has not passed a 'no casino' resolution under Section 166 of the Act.
- 4.2 Should the licensing authority decide in future to pass such a resolution, approved by Full Council, this Statement of Principles will be updated with details of that resolution.
- 4.3 There is no right of appeal against this resolution.

### **5. Bingo premises**

- 5.1 The primary purpose of a Bingo premises licence is to permit the premises to be used for the playing of Bingo. Such premises are permitted to make any number of Category C & D machines available for use and up to 20 percent of the total machines can be category B machines.
- 5.2 The Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities, provides information about the splitting of a pre-existing premises and category B gaming machines in one of the resulting premises.

- 5.3 Children and young persons are allowed to enter premises licensed for bingo however, they are not permitted to participate in any gambling other than on Category D machines. Where Category C or above machines are available for use these must be separated from areas where children and young people are admitted.
- 5.4 In accordance with the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities, the Licensing Authority will require 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.
- 5.5 Where bingo is provided in alcohol-licensed premises and it reaches a certain threshold, it will no longer be authorised as equal chance gaming and a Bingo Operating Licence will need to be obtained from the Gambling Commission. This is to prevent bingo becoming a predominant commercial activity on non-gambling premises.

## **6. Betting premises (off-course)**

- 6.1 Off course betting premises are any premises licensed to accept bets that are not situated at a track.
- 6.2 Children and young persons are not permitted entry to a premise with a Betting Premises Licence. The Licensing Authority would need to see appropriate measures in place to be satisfied that children and young persons will not gain access to the premises.
- 6.3 The Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities, recommends taking into account the size of the premises; the number of counter positions available for person-to-person transactions; and the ability of staff to monitor the use of the machines by vulnerable people or by children and young persons when considering the number, nature and circumstances of betting machines an operator wants to offer.
- 6.4 As regards the protection of vulnerable persons, this Licensing Authority will consider measures such as the use of self-barring schemes, provision of information leaflets/helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare appropriate.

## **7. Tracks**

- 7.1 There are currently no tracks operating in the district - however this Statement of Principles will be amended with appropriate regulation should such a facility require licensing within the district.

7.2 Tracks are defined under the Act as “a horse racecourse, greyhound track or other premises on any part of which a race or other sporting event takes place or is intended to take place”.

## **8. Travelling Fairs**

8.1 A travelling fair is defined under the Act as a “fair consisting wholly or principally of the provision of amusements” and is provided “wholly or principally by persons who travel from place to place for the purpose of providing fairs”.

8.2 A travelling fair meeting the statutory definition will be permitted to make one or more category D gaming machine(s) available for use, so long as it is no more than an ancillary amusement at the fair.

8.3 A travelling fair can only be sited on land that has been used for the purposes of a fair, for no more than 27 days per calendar year.

8.4 The 27-day statutory maximum for the land being used as a fair 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.

## **9. Provisional Statements**

9.1 An application for a provision statement in respect of premises can be made if;

- It is expected to be constructed;
- It is expected to be altered, or
- A right to occupy is expected to be acquired.

There is no need for the applicant to hold an Operating Licence in order to apply for a Provisional Statement.

9.2 The process for considering an application for a Provisional Statement is the same as that for a Premises Licence application. The applicant is obliged to give notice of the application in the same way as applying for a Premises Licence. Responsible Authorities and Interested Parties may make representations and there are rights of appeal.

9.3 The holder of the Provisional Statement may then apply for a Premises Licence once the premises is constructed, altered or acquired. The Licensing Authority will be constrained in the matters it can consider when determining the Premises Licence application, and in terms of representations about Premises Licence applications that follow the grant of a Provisional Statement, no further representations from relevant Authorities or interested parties can be taken into account unless it:

- Addresses matters that could not have been addressed at the Provisional Statement stage, or
- Reflects a change in the applicant’s circumstances.

9.4 The Licensing Authority may refuse the application, or grant it on terms or conditions (note included in the Provisional Statement) only by reference to matters which:

- Could not have been raised by objectors at the Provisional Statement stage

- Which in the Licensing Authority's opinion reflect a change in the Operator's circumstances.
- Where the premises have not been constructed in accordance with the plan submitted with the application. This must be a substantial change to the plan. The Licensing Authority can discuss any concerns it has with the applicant before making a decision.

## 10. Reviews

10.1 Once granted, a premises licence may be subject to review proceedings if there are concerns that a premises is not promoting the licencing objectives. The Licensing Authority will carry out a review of a Premises Licence where it has received a formal application for review in accordance with the Act. Requests for a review of a Premises Licence can be made by Interested Parties or Responsible Authorities.

10.2 Due consideration will be given to all relevant representations, a representation will be relevant unless it falls into the following category:

- The grounds are frivolous or vexatious;
- The grounds will not cause the Licensing Authority to wish to revoke or suspend the Licence or to remove, amend or attach conditions on the premises licence;
- The grounds are substantially the same as the grounds cited in a previous application relating to the same premises; or
- The grounds are substantially the same as representations made at the time the application for a premises licence was considered.

10.3 This Licensing Authority can also initiate a review of a premises licence or a particular class of premises licence on the basis of any reason which it thinks appropriate.

10.4 The Licensing Authority must carry out the review as soon as possible after the 28-day period for making representations has passed.

10.5 The purpose of the review will be to determine whether the licensing authority should take any action in relation to the licence, namely:

- Add, remove or amend a licence condition imposed by the licensing authority;
- Exclude a default condition imposed by the Secretary of State (for example, opening hours) or remove or amend such an exclusion;
- Suspend the premises licence for a period not exceeding three months, or
- Revoke the licence.

10.6 Once the review has been completed the licensing authority must notify its decision as soon as possible to:

- The licence holder;
- The applicant for review (if any);
- The Gambling Commission;
- Any person who made representations;
- The Chief Officer of Police or Chief Constable;
- HM Revenue and Customs.

## **11. Appeals**

- 11.1 A right of appeal is available for both applicants and those who have made relevant representations or applied for a review. This appeal must be lodged within a period of 21 days from the day on which the appellant was notified by the Licensing Authority of the decision and must be made to a Magistrates' Court for the justice area in which the premises are situated.

## **Part C - Permits / Temporary & Occasional Use Notice / Lotteries**

### **1. Unlicensed Family Entertainment Centre (uFEC) gaming machine permits**

- 1.1 Where a premise does not hold a Premises Licence but wishes to provide Category D gaming machines it may apply to the Licensing Authority for a permit. If the operator wishes to make category C machines available in addition to Category D machines, the operator will need to apply for a gaming machine general operating licence (Family Entertainment Centre).
- 1.2 uFEC's are premises which are 'wholly or mainly' used for making gaming machines available. As a result, it is generally not permissible for such premises to correspond to a motorway service station, entire shopping centre or similar. Typically, the machines would be in a designated, enclosed area.
- 1.3 An application for a uFEC permit can only be made by a person who occupies or plans to occupy the premises as a uFEC and, if the applicant is an individual, he or she must be aged 18 or over. Applications cannot be made if a premises licence is in effect for the same premises. The application must be made to the licensing authority in whose area the premises are wholly or partly situated.
- 1.4 Statement of Principles

The Licensing Authority will expect the applicant to show that there are policies and procedures in place to protect children and vulnerable adults from harm. Harm in this context is not limited to harm from gambling but includes wider safeguarding considerations. The efficiency of such policies and procedures will each be considered on their merits; however, they may include CRB checks for staff, training covering how staff would deal with unsupervised very young children being on the premises, or children causing perceived problems on / around the premises.

### **2. Alcohol licensed premises gaming machine permits and notifications**

- 2.1 Premises licensed to sell alcohol for consumption on the premises without any conditions restricting the sale as an ancillary to food, are automatically entitled to have 2 gaming machines - category C and/or D. The premises licence holder needs to notify the licensing authority in writing and pay the prescribed fee.
- 2.2 If a premises wishes to have more than 2 machines a Licensed Premises Gaming Machine Permit must be applied for. The Licensing Authority must consider that application based upon the licensing objectives, any guidance issued by the Gambling Commission and any relevant matters.

This Licensing Authority considers that "matters" will be decided on a case by case basis but generally there will be regard to the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from harm or being exploited by gambling and will expect the applicant to satisfy this Licensing Authority that there will be sufficient measures to ensure that under 18 year olds do not have access to the adult-only gaming machines.

- 2.3 As regards to the protection of vulnerable persons, the applicants may wish to consider the provision of information leaflets and helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare.

### **3. Prize Gaming**

- 3.1 An application can be made by anyone who occupies or plans to occupy relevant premises for a Prize Gaming Permit. In the case of an individual applicant the individual must be aged over 18 years of age.
- 3.2 This Licensing Authority has prepared a Statement of Principles which is that the applicant should set out the types of gaming that he or she is intending to offer and that the applicant should be able to demonstrate:
- That they understand the limits to stakes and prizes that are set out in regulations;
  - That the gaming offered is within the law;
  - Clear policies that outline steps to be taken to protect children from harm.
- 3.3 There are conditions within the Act that will apply to a prize gaming permit, but the licensing authority cannot attach any further 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 monetary prize) or the prescribed value (if a non-monetary prize); and
  - Participation in the gaming must not entitle the player to take part in any other gambling.
- 3.4 A permit can only be granted if the Licensing Authority has consulted with the Chief Officer of Police. The applicant will have the opportunity to respond in writing. If the matter cannot be resolved the matter will be referred to the Licensing Committee, as outlined in Appendix 1.

### **4. Club Gaming and Club Machines Permits**

- 4.1 A Members' clubs or Miners Welfare Institute may apply for either a Club Gaming permit or a Club Machine permit. A commercial members clubs may apply for a Club Machine Permit only.
- 4.2 The Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities states:
- "Members' clubs must have at least 25 members and be established and conducted 'wholly or mainly' for purposes other than gaming unless the gaming is restricted to that of a prescribed kind (currently bridge and whist). A Members' club must be permanent in nature but there is no need for a club to have an alcohol licence."
- 4.3 The Licensing Authority may only refuse an application on the grounds that:



- The applicant does not fulfil the requirements for a members' club, commercial members or miners' welfare institute and therefore is not entitled to receive the type of permit for which it has applied;
- The applicant's premises are used wholly or mainly by children and/or young persons;
- An offence under the Act or a breach of a permit has been committed by the applicant while providing gaming facilities;
- A permit held by the applicant has been cancelled in the previous ten years; or
- An objection has been lodged by the Commission or the police.

4.4 There is a 'fast-track' procedure available under the Act (Schedule 12 paragraph 10) for premises which hold a Club Premises Certificate under the Licensing Act 2003.

4.5 There are statutory conditions on Club Gaming permits that no child uses a category B or C machine on the premises and that the holder complies with any relevant provision of a Code of Practice about the location and operation of gaming machines.

## **5. Temporary Use Notices**

5.1 Part 9 of the Act allows gambling to be carried out in specified circumstances on a temporary basis, subject to a temporary use notice being served on the Licensing Authority, the Gambling Commission, the Police and HM Revenue & Customs. All these persons can raise objections having regard to the licensing objectives.

5.2 A Temporary Use Notice can only be given by the holder of an operating licence and can only authorise gambling for which that operating licence authorises.

5.3 A notice must be served not less than three months and one day before the day on which the event may begin. A set of premises cannot be authorised for more than the statutory limit of 21 days under Temporary Use Notice in a calendar year.

## **6. Occasional Use Notices**

6.1 Occasional Use Notices allow licensed bookmakers to provide betting facilities at genuine sporting events for a short period of time, without needing a full betting premises licence.

6.2 The event must be temporary or infrequent.

6.3 An occasional use notice must:

- Be made in writing; and
- Sent in advance to the licensing authority; and
- Copied to the local chief of police.

6.4 An occasional use notice cannot be used if the statutory limit of 8 days in a calendar year is exceeded for that track.

## **7. Lotteries**

7.1 The Licensing Authority is responsible for registering Small Society Lotteries. The society must be established and be conducted for charitable purposes, for the purposes of enabling participation in, supporting sport, athletics or a cultural activity or any non-commercial purpose other than that of private gain.

7.2 The other lotteries that can be conducted without a Licence from the Gambling Commission are:

- Incidental Non-Commercial Lotteries.
- Private Lotteries (Private Society Lottery, Work Lottery, Residents' Lottery).
- Customer Lotteries.

7.3. Societies may organise lotteries if they are licensed by the Gambling Commission, registered with the Licensing Authority or fall within the exempt category. Those seeking to run lotteries should seek their own legal advice on which type of lottery category they fall within.

7.4 Applicants for lottery licences must apply to the Licensing Authority in the area where their principal office is located.

7.5 This Licensing Authority will keep a Public Register of all applications and will provide information to the Gambling Commission on all lotteries registered by this Licensing Authority. As soon as the entry on the Public Register is completed, this Licensing Authority will notify the applicant of registration.

7.6 This Licensing Authority will ask applicants to set out the purposes for which the Society is established and will ask the Society to declare that they represent a bona fide non-commercial society and have no relevant convictions. This Licensing Authority may seek further information from the Society and may require a copy of the Society's constitution.

7.7 Where this Licensing Authority intends to refuse registration of a Society it will give the Society an opportunity to make representations and will inform the Society of the reasons and supply evidence as to how it reached that preliminary conclusion.

7.8 Small Society Lottery tickets may be sold using the following guidance:

- Tickets should not be sold in a Street. ('Street' includes any bridge, road, lane, footway, subway, square, court, alley or passage (including passages through enclosed premises such as shopping centres)).
- Tickets may be sold in a street from a kiosk, in a shop or door to door.

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

## **8. Review**

8.1 This Statement of Principles will remain in existence for a period of three years and will be subject to review and further consultation before 1<sup>st</sup> January 2026. However, following consultation, the Licensing Authority may make revisions to it as deemed necessary.

## APPENDIX 1 – DELEGATED AUTHORITY

Summary of Licensing Authority delegations permitted under the Gambling Act (This summary is for information purposes only and does not form part of the Statement of Principles proper. The delegations may be amended at any time).

<b>Matter to be dealt with</b>	<b>Council</b>	<b>Alcohol, Entertainment &amp; Late Night Refreshment Committee</b>	<b>Officers</b>
Final approval of three year Licensing Statement of Principles	All Cases		
Pass a resolution not to permit casinos	All Cases		
Fee setting (when appropriate)	<b>X</b>		<b>X</b> (recommend to Council)
Application for Premises Licence (including applications for Re-instatement under S195*)		Representation made and not withdrawn (S154 (4) (a)*)	No representation made or representations have been withdrawn
Application to vary Premises Licence		Representation made and not withdrawn (S154 (4)(b)*)	No representation made or representations have been withdrawn
Application for transfer of Premises Licence		Representation made by the Commission (S154 (4) (c)*)	Where no representations received from the Commission
Application for a Provisional Statement		Representation made and not withdrawn (S154 (4) (d)*)	No representation made or representations have been withdrawn
Revocation of a Premises Licence (for failure to pay annual fee under S193*)			All Cases
Review of a Premises Licence		<b>X</b>	
Application for Club Gaming/Club Machine Permits		Objection made and not withdrawn (Schedule 12 Paragraph 28 (2)*)	No objection made or objections have been withdrawn
Cancellation of Club Gaming / Club Machine Permits under Schedule 12 Paragraph 21*		<b>X</b>	

Matter to be dealt with	Council	Sub-Committee of Licensing Committee	Officers
Consideration of Temporary Use Notices (including Notices modified under Section 223)		<p>All cases where an objection notice has been received unless each person who would be entitled to make representations agrees that a hearing is unnecessary.</p> <p>All cases where a counter notice may be required (S232 (3)*)</p>	All other cases
Decision to give a Counter Notice to a Temporary Use Notice		All Cases <u>except</u> where time limits for temporary events are exceeded pursuant to Section 218 (3) and Section 218 (5)	All cases where time limits for temporary events are exceeded pursuant to Section 218 (3) and Section 218 (5)
Applications for other Permits, Registrations and Notifications			<b>X</b>
Cancellation of Licensed Premises Gaming Machine Permits (Schedule 13 Paragraph 16*)			<b>X</b>

\*Gambling Act 2005

'X' - Indicates at the lowest level to which decisions can be delegated.

The Sub-Committee of the Alcohol, Entertainment and Late Night Refreshment Licensing Committee, shall be comprised of, normally a minimum of 3 members.

## APPENDIX 2 - GLOSSARY OF TERMS UNDER THE GAMBLING ACT 2005

**Act:** The Gambling Act 2005.

**Betting:** Making or accepting a bet on the outcome of a race, competition, or any other event; the likelihood of anything occurring or not occurring; or whether anything is true.

**Business interests:** Will be given its widest possible interpretation and may include partnerships, charities, faith groups and medical practices.

**Frivolous representation:** One that is without substance, lacking in seriousness, unrelated to the licensing objectives, the guidance issued by the Gambling Commission.

**Gaming:** Playing a game of chance for a prize.

**Gaming machine:** A machine designed or adapted for use by individuals to gamble as defined in Section 235 of the Gambling Act 2005.

**Interested parties:** Can be persons who are democratically elected such as Councillors and MPs. This will include County, District and Parish Councillors providing they represent the ward likely to be affected. Other than these persons, the Licensing Authority will require written evidence that a person represents someone who either lives sufficiently close to the premises to be likely to be affected by the authorised activity(ies) and / or has business interest(s) that might be affected by the authorised activity(ies). A letter from one of these persons requesting the representation is sufficient.

**Licensing Authority:** South Kesteven District Council.

**Lottery:** Where persons are required to pay in order to take part in an arrangement during the course of which one or more prizes are allocated by a process which relies wholly on chance

**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 restricted to that of a prescribed kind (currently bridge or whist).

**Off course betting premises:** Any premises licensed to accept bets that are not situated on a track.

**Occasional Use Notice:** Allows bookmakers to provide betting facilities at genuine sporting events for a short period of time, without needing a full betting premises licence.

**Premises:** “any place” as defined by Section 152 of the Gambling Act 2005

**Responsible Authorities:** Public bodies that must be notified of applications and that are entitled to make representations to licensing authorities if they are relevant to the licensing objectives.

**Social responsibility code provisions** - Provisions describing arrangements which should be made by persons providing facilities for gambling for the purpose of -  
(a) ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way.

- (b) protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling; and
- (c) making assistance available to persons who are or may be affected by problems related to gambling.

Compliance with these is a condition of operator licences; therefore, any breach of them by a licensed operator may lead the Commission to review the operator's licence with a view to suspension, revocation or the imposition of a financial penalty and would also expose the operator to the risk of prosecution.

**Track:** A horse racecourse, greyhound track or other premises of any part of which a race or other sporting event takes place or is intended to take place – Section 353 of the Gambling Act 2005. This means that land which has a number of uses, one of which fulfils the definition of a track, could qualify for a premises licence.

**Travelling Fair:** A fair consisting wholly or principally of the provision of amusements provided wholly or principally by persons who travel from place to place for the purpose of providing fairs.

**Vexatious Representation:** One that is without foundation, or made for some other reason, such as malice.

## APPENDIX 3 – SUMMARY OF GAMING MACHINE CATEGORIES

Category of machine	Maximum stake (from April 2019)	Maximum prize (from Jan 2014)
A	Unlimited – No category A gaming machines are currently permitted	Unlimited – No category A gaming machines are currently permitted
B1	£5	£10,000 <sup>±</sup>
B2	£2	£500
B3A	£2	£500
B3	£2	£500
B4	£2	£400
C	£1	£100
D – non-money prize	30p	£8
D – non-money prize (crane grab machines only)	£1	£50

Category of machine	Maximum stake (from April 2019)	Maximum prize (from Jan 2014)
D – money prize	10p	£5
D – combined money and non-money prize	10p	£8 (of which no more than £5 may be a money prize)
D – combined money and non-money prize (coin pusher or penny falls machines only)	20p	£20 (of which no more than £10 may be a money prize)

† With option of max £20,000 linked progressive jackpot on premises basis only

Table correct as at 30 June 2022.