



CITY OF  
*Lincoln*  
COUNCIL

Gambling Act 2005

Statement of Policy

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# CITY OF LINCOLN STATEMENT OF POLICY GAMBLING ACT 2005

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*This Statement of Licensing Policy was approved by the City of Lincoln Council on 01/12/2015*

*All references to the Guidance refer to the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition, published September 2012.*

## **PART A**

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

- 1.1 In exercising most of their functions under the Gambling Act 2005, licensing authorities must have regard to the licensing objectives as set out in section 1 of the Act. The licensing objectives are:
- Preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime
  - Ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way
  - Protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling
- 1.2 It should be noted that the Gambling Commission has stated: "The requirement in relation to children is explicitly to protect them from being harmed or exploited by gambling".
- 1.3 This Licensing Authority is aware that, as per Section 153, in making decisions about premises licences and temporary use notices it should aim to permit the use of premises for gambling in so far as it thinks it is:
- in accordance with any relevant code of practice issued by the Gambling Commission
  - in accordance with any relevant guidance issued by the Gambling Commission
  - reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives and
  - in accordance with the authority's statement of policy

### **2. Introduction**

- 2.1 The City of Lincoln Council is the Licensing Authority for the City of Lincoln for the purpose of the Gambling Act 2005 and any subsequent legislation and guidance.
- 2.2 The City of Lincoln Council is situated in the County of Lincolnshire, which contains 7 District Councils in total. The Council area has a population of 96,202 making it the fourth largest in the County in terms of population. In terms of area it is the smallest covering 3569 hectares. The Council's area is mainly urban.
- 2.3 Licensing authorities are required by the Gambling Act 2005 to publish a statement of the policy, which they proposed to apply when exercising their functions. This statement must be published at least every three years. The statement must also be reviewed from "time to time" and any amended parts re-consulted upon. The statement must be then re-published.
- 2.4 The City of Lincoln Council has worked in partnership with the other District Councils in the County in preparing this statement of policy. It is based on:
- a draft statement of principles template issued jointly by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS), the Gambling Commission (the Commission) and the Local Authorities Coordinators of Regulatory Services (LACORS),
  - guidance from the Commission's "Guidance to Licensing Authorities" (the

- Guidance) and
  - advice from the DCMS.
- 2.5 The Gambling Act requires that the following parties are consulted by Licensing Authorities:
- The Chief Officer of Police;
  - One or more persons who appear to the authority to represent the interests of persons carrying on gambling businesses in the authority's area;
  - One or more persons who appear to the Authority to represent the interests of persons who are likely to be affected by the exercise of the Authority's functions under the Gambling Act 2005.
- 2.6 The City of Lincoln Council consulted widely upon this statement before finalising and publishing. A list of those persons consulted is provided below (appendix B).
- 2.7 Our consultation took place between 31<sup>st</sup> July 2015 and 11<sup>th</sup> September 2015.
- 2.8 The City of Lincoln Council recognises its duties to consider the impact of all its functions and decisions on crime and disorder under the requirements of Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 in adopting this statement of policy. The City of Lincoln Council acknowledges the benefits to the community of properly regulating gambling in the district.
- 2.9 The statement of policy was approved at a meeting of the Full Council on 1<sup>st</sup> December 2015 and was published via our website on 15<sup>th</sup> December 2015. Copies were placed in the public libraries of the area as well as being available at City Hall.
- 2.10 It should be noted that this statement of policy will not override the right of any person to make an application, make representations about an application, or apply for a review of a licence, as each will be considered on its own merits and according to the statutory requirements of the Gambling Act 2005.

### **3. Declaration**

- 3.1 In producing the final statement, this Licensing Authority declares that it has had 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 statement.

### **4. Responsible Authorities**

- 4.1 The Licensing Authority is required by regulations to state the policy it will apply in exercising its powers under Section 157(h) of the Act to designate, in writing, a body which is competent to advise the Authority about the protection of children from harm. The policy is:
- 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; and
  - that this body is experienced in dealing with the protection of children.
- 4.2 In accordance with the suggestion in the Gambling Commission's Guidance for licensing authorities, this authority designates the Local Safeguarding Children Board for this purpose.
- 4.3 The contact details of all the Responsible Authorities under the Gambling Act 2005 are available via the City of Lincoln Council's website at: [www.lincoln.gov.uk](http://www.lincoln.gov.uk)

## **5. Interested parties**

- 5.1 Interested parties can make representations about licence applications, or apply for a review of an existing licence. These parties are defined in the Gambling Act 2005 as follows:  
"For the purposes of this Part a person is an interested party in relation to an application for or in respect of a premises licence if, in the opinion of the Licensing Authority which issues the licence or to which the applications 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 paragraph (a) or (b)"
- 5.2 The Licensing Authority is required by regulations to state the policy it will apply in exercising its powers under the Gambling Act 2005 to determine whether a person is an interested party. The policy is:
- 5.3 Each case will be decided upon its merits. This Authority will not apply a rigid rule to its decision making. It will consider the examples of considerations provided in the Gambling Commission's Guidance for licensing authorities at 8.15 and 8.16. It will also consider the Gambling Commission's Guidance that "has business interests" should be given the widest possible interpretation and include partnerships, charities, faith groups and medical practices.
- 5.4 The Gambling Commission has recommended that the Licensing Authority state whom it considers represent interested parties. These include, but are not confined to, democratically elected representatives such as local councillors and Members of Parliament (no specific evidence of being asked to represent an interested person will be required as long as the councillor or Member represents the ward likely to be affected) and bodies such as trade associations and trade unions, and residents' and tenants' associations. This Authority will not however generally view these bodies as interested parties unless they have a member who can be classed as an interested person under the terms of the Gambling Act 2005 i.e. lives sufficiently close to the premises to be likely to be affected by, or has business interests that might be affected by the authorised activities being applied for. A letter from one of these persons requesting representation shall be sufficient.
- 5.5 If individuals wish to approach councillors to ask them to represent their views then care should be taken that the councillors are not part of the Licensing

Committee dealing with the licence application. If there are any doubts then please contact the licensing department on 01522 873564 or [licensing@lincoln.gov.uk](mailto:licensing@lincoln.gov.uk) .

## **6. Exchange of Information**

- 6.1 The Licensing Authority may share information received in the exercise of its functions with the Gambling Commission, a responsible authority, an authorised officer of another Licensing Authority, The Gambling Appeal Tribunal, The National Lottery Commission or the Secretary of State.
- 6.2 The Licensing Authority will act in accordance with the Gambling Act 2005 in its exchange of information which includes the provision that the Data Protection Act 1998 will not be contravened.
- 6.3 The Licensing Authority will also 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 in the Gambling Act 2005.
- 6.4 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.
  - If it comes to the Licensing Authority's attention that alcohol-licensed premises, clubs or institutes are playing bingo during the course of a week which involves significant stakes and prizes that that make it possible that £2,000 in seven days is being exceeded.
  - Any other reasonable and relevant information that the Licensing Authority is of the opinion the Gambling Commission should be made aware of.
- 6.5 Should any protocols be established as regards information exchange with other bodies then they will be made available on the City of Lincoln Council's website at [www.lincoln.gov.uk](http://www.lincoln.gov.uk)

## **7. Enforcement and Inspection**

- 7.1 Licensing Authorities are required by regulation under the Gambling Act 2005 to state the policy to be applied by the Authority in exercising the functions under Part 15 of the Act with respect to the inspection of premises; and the powers under section 346 of the Act to institute criminal proceedings in respect of the offences specified.

- 7.2 This Licensing Authority's policy is that:  
It will be guided by the Gambling Commission's Guidance for Licensing Authorities and will endeavour to be:
- Proportionate: regulators should only intervene when necessary; remedies should be appropriate to the risk posed, and costs identified and minimised;
  - Accountable: regulators must be able to justify decisions, and be subject to public scrutiny;
  - Consistent: rules and standards must be joined up and implemented fairly;
  - Transparent: regulators should be open, and keep regulations simple and user friendly; and
  - Targeted: regulation should be focused on the problem, and minimise side effects.
- 7.3 As per the Gambling Commission's Guidance for Licensing Authorities this Licensing Authority will endeavour to avoid duplication with other regulatory regimes so far as possible.
- 7.4 This Licensing Authority will implement a risk-based inspection programme on a multi-agency basis, based on;
- The licensing objectives
  - Relevant codes of practice
  - Guidance issued by the Gambling Commission, in particular at Part 36
  - The principles set out in this statement of policy
- 7.5 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 operating and personal licences. It is also worth noting that concerns about manufacture, supply or repair of gaming machines will not be dealt with by the Licensing Authority but will be notified to the Gambling Commission.
- 7.6 This Licensing Authority will also keep itself informed of developments as regards the work of the Better Regulation Executive in its consideration of the regulatory functions of local authorities
- 7.7 Bearing in mind the principle of transparency, this Licensing Authority's enforcement/compliance policies/protocols/written agreements will be available upon request to the licensing department.
- 7.8 The Authority recognises that certain gambling premises operators have a number of premises within its area. In order to ensure that any compliance issues are recognised and resolved at the earliest stage, operators are requested to give the Authority a single named point of contact, who should be a senior individual, and who the Authority will contact first should any compliance queries or issues arise.
- 7.9 In considering enforcement action, the Licensing Authority will bear in mind the Human Rights Act, in particular:

- Article 1, Protocol 1 – Peaceful enjoyment of possessions
- Article 6 – right to a fair hearing
- Article 8 – respect for private and family life
- Article 10 – right to freedom of expression

## **8. Licensing Authority functions**

- 8.1 Licensing Authorities are required under the Act to:
- Be responsible for the licensing of premises where gambling activities are to take place by issuing Premises Licences
  - Issue Provisional Statements
  - Regulate members' clubs and miners' welfare institutes who wish to undertake certain gaming activities via issuing Club Gaming Permits and/or Club Machine Permits
  - Issue Club Machine Permits to Commercial Clubs
  - Grant permits for the use of certain lower stake gaming machines at unlicensed Family Entertainment Centres
  - Receive notifications from alcohol licensed premises (under the Licensing Act 2003) for the use of two or fewer gaming machines
  - Issue Licensed Premises Gaming Machine Permits for premises licensed to sell/supply alcohol for consumption on the licensed premises, under the Licensing Act 2003, where there are more than two machines
  - Register small society lotteries below prescribed thresholds
  - Issue Prize Gaming Permits
  - Receive and Endorse Temporary Use Notices
  - Receive Occasional Use Notices
  - Provide information to the Gambling Commission regarding details of licences issued (see section above on 'information exchange')
  - Maintain registers of the permits and licences that are issued under these functions
- 8.2 It should be noted that local licensing authorities will not be involved in licensing remote gambling at all. This will fall to the Gambling Commission via operating licences.
- 8.3 The Gambling Commission has recommended that licensing authorities include a list of licensable activities in their statements of policy.

## **PART B PREMISES LICENCES**

### **1. General Policy**

- 1.1 Premises licences will be subject to the requirements set out in the Gambling Act 2005 and regulations, as well as specific mandatory and default conditions which are detailed in regulations issued by the Secretary of State. Licensing Authorities are able to exclude default conditions and also attach others, where it is believed to be appropriate.
- 1.2 This Licensing Authority is aware that in making decisions about premises licences it should aim to permit the use of premises for gambling in so far as it thinks it:
- in accordance with any relevant code of practice issued by the Gambling Commission;
  - in accordance with any relevant guidance issued by the Gambling Commission
  - reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives; and
  - in accordance with the Authority's statement of licensing policy.
- 1.3 It is appreciated that as per the Gambling Commission's Guidance for Licensing Authorities "moral objections to gambling are not a valid reason to reject applications for premises licences" (except as regards any 'no casino resolution' - see section on Casinos below – page 14) and also that unmet demand is not a criterion for a Licensing Authority.
- 1.4 Premises Licences authorise the provision of gambling facilities on the following:
- Casino premises
  - Bingo Premises
  - Betting Premises (including race tracks used by betting intermediaries)
  - Adult Gaming Centres (AGCs)
  - Family Entertainment Centres (FECs)
- 1.5 **Definition of “premises”** - Premises is defined in the Act as “any place”. Different premises licences cannot apply in respect of a 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 in the circumstances. However, the Gambling Commission does not consider that areas of a building that are artificially or temporarily separate can be properly regarded as different premises.
- 1.5.1 This Licensing Authority takes particular note of the Gambling Commission's Guidance for Licensing Authorities which states that:  
Licensing Authorities should take particular care in considering applications for multiple premises licences for a building and those relating to a discrete part of a

building used for other (non-gambling) purposes. In particular they should be aware of the following:

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

1.5.2 The Guidance also gives a list of factors which the Licensing Authority should be aware of, which may include:

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

1.5.3 **Premises "ready for gambling"** - It should be noted that following the case of *The Queen (on the application of) Betting Shop Services Limited v Southend-on-Sea Borough Council*, an applicant can obtain a full premises licence for premises in which it is proposed to offer gambling but the facilities have still to be constructed or altered. Licensing Authorities are required to determine such applications on their merits.

1.5.4 This Authority shall consider such applications in a two-stage process;

- First, whether the premises should be permitted to be used for gambling in accordance with section 153 of the Act.
- Second, whether appropriate conditions can be put in place to cater for the situation that the premises are not yet in the state in which they ought to be before gambling takes place.

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

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

1.5.7 More detailed examples of circumstances in which such a licence may be granted

can be found at paragraphs 7.60-7.67 of the Gambling Commissions Guidance.

- 1.6 **Location** - This Licensing Authority is aware that demand issues cannot be considered with regard to the location of premises but that considerations in terms of the licensing objectives are relevant to its decision-making. As per the Gambling Commission's Guidance for local authorities, this authority will pay particular attention to the protection of children and vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling, as well as issues of crime and disorder. Should any specific policy be decided upon as regards areas where gambling premises should not be located, this statement will be updated. It should be noted that any such policy does not preclude any application being made and each application will be decided on its merits, with the onus upon the applicant showing how potential concerns can be overcome.
- 1.7 **Duplication with other regulatory regimes** - This Licensing Authority will seek to avoid any duplication with other statutory / regulatory systems where possible, including planning. This Licensing Authority will not consider any planning or building regulations issues in relation to the premises, in its consideration of the licence application. It will though, listen to, and consider carefully, any concerns about conditions which are not able to be met by licensees due to planning restrictions, should such a situation arise.
- 1.8 **Licensing objectives** - Premises licences granted must be reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives. With regard to these objectives, this Licensing Authority has considered the Gambling Commission's Guidance to local authorities and some comments are made below.
  - 1.8.1 **Preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime** - This Licensing Authority is aware that the Gambling Commission will be taking a leading role in preventing gambling from being a source of crime. The Gambling Commission's Guidance does however envisage that licensing authorities should pay attention to the proposed location of gambling premises in terms of this licensing objective. This Licensing Authority is aware of the distinction between disorder and nuisance and will consider factors such as whether police assistance was required and how threatening the behaviour was to those who could see it, so as to make that distinction. Issues of nuisance cannot be addressed via the Gambling Act provisions.
  - 1.8.2 **Ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way** - This Licensing Authority has noted that the Gambling Commission has stated that it would generally not expect Licensing Authorities to become concerned with ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way as this will be addressed via operating and personal licences. There is however, more of a role with regard to tracks which is explained in more detail in the 'tracks' section below – page 15).
  - 1.8.3 **Protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling** - This Licensing Authority has noted the Gambling Commission's Guidance for Licensing Authorities states that this objective means preventing children from taking part in gambling (as well as restriction of

- advertising so that gambling products are not aimed at or are, particularly attractive to children). The Licensing Authority will therefore consider, as suggested in the Gambling Commission's Guidance, whether specific measures are required at particular premises, with regard to this licensing objective. Appropriate measures may include supervision of entrances / machines, segregation of areas etc.
- 1.8.4 This Licensing Authority will also make itself aware of the Codes of Practice which the Gambling Commission issues as regards this licensing objective, in relation to specific premises such as casinos.
- 1.8.5 As regards the term "vulnerable persons" it is noted that the Gambling Commission is not seeking to offer a definition but states that "it will for regulatory purposes assume that this group includes people who gamble more than they want to; people who gambling beyond their means; and people who may not be able to make informed or balanced decisions about gambling due to a mental impairment, alcohol or drugs." This Licensing Authority will consider this licensing objective on a case-by-case basis. Should a practical definition prove possible in future then this policy statement will be updated with it, by way of a revision.
- 1.9 **Conditions** - Any conditions attached to licences will be proportionate and will be:
- relevant to the need to make the proposed building suitable as a gambling facility;
  - directly related to the premises and the type of licence applied for;
  - fairly and reasonably related to the scale and type of premises; and
  - reasonable in all other respects.
- 1.9.1 Decisions upon individual conditions will be made on a case by case basis, although there will be a number of measures this Licensing Authority will consider utilising should there be a perceived need, such as the use of supervisors, appropriate signage for adult only areas etc. There are specific comments made in this regard under some of the licence types below. This Licensing Authority will also expect the licence applicant to offer his/her own suggestions as to ways in which the licensing objectives can be met effectively.
- 1.9.2 This Licensing Authority will also consider specific measures which may be required for buildings which are subject to multiple premises licences. Such measures may include the supervision of entrances; segregation of gambling from non-gambling areas frequented by children; and the supervision of gaming machines in non-adult gambling specific premises in order to pursue the licensing objectives. These matters are in accordance with the Gambling Commission's Guidance.
- 1.9.3 This authority will also ensure that where category C or above machines are on offer in premises to which children are admitted:
- all such machines are located in an area of the premises which is separated from the remainder of the premises by a physical barrier which is effective to prevent access other than through a designated entrance;
  - only adults are admitted to the area where these machines are located;
  - access to the area where the machines are located is supervised;

- the area where these machines are located is arranged so that it can be observed by the staff or the licence holder; and
  - at the entrance to and inside any such areas there are prominently displayed notices indicating that access to the area is prohibited to persons under 18.
- 1.9.4 These considerations will apply to premises including buildings where multiple premises licences are applicable.
- 1.9.5 This Licensing Authority is aware that tracks may be subject to one or more than one premises licence, provided each licence relates to a specified area of the track. As per the Gambling Commission's Guidance, this Licensing Authority will consider the impact upon the third licensing objective and the need to ensure that entrances to each type of premises are distinct and that children are excluded from gambling areas where they are not permitted to enter.
- 1.9.6 It is noted that there are conditions which the Licensing Authority cannot attach to premises licences which are:
- any condition on the premises licence which makes it impossible to comply with an operating licence condition;
  - conditions relating to gaming machine categories, numbers, or method of operation;
  - conditions which provide that membership of a club or body be required (the Gambling Act 2005 specifically removes the membership requirement for casino and bingo clubs and this provision prevents it being reinstated; and
  - conditions in relation to stakes, fees, winning or prizes.
- 1.10 **Door Supervisors** - If there are concerns that premises may attract disorder or be subject to unauthorised access by children and young persons, then the Licensing Authority may require that Door Supervisors control entrances to the premises. The Licensing Authority recognises that each premises application shall be treated on its own merit. In addition, the Licensing Authority shall take into account the previous trading history of the type of premises proposed and that any decision shall be necessary and proportionate.
- 1.10.1 Where door supervisors are imposed as a condition on a Premises Licence (except casino or bingo premises), Section 178 of the 2005 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**

- 2.1 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.
- 2.2 This Licensing Authority will expect applicants to offer their own measures to meet the licensing objectives however appropriate measures / licence conditions may cover issues such as:

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

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

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

3.1 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, 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. 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 This Licensing Authority will expect applicants to offer their own measures to meet the licensing objectives however appropriate measures / licence conditions may cover issues such as:

- CCTV
- Supervision of entrances / machine areas (e.g. use of door supervisors)
- Physical separation of areas
- Location of entrance
- Notices / signage
- Specific opening hours
- Self-barring schemes
- Provision of information leaflets / helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare.
- Measures / training for staff on how to deal with suspected truant school children on the premises

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

3.3 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. This Licensing Authority will also make itself aware of any mandatory or default conditions on these premises licences.

#### **4. Casinos**

- 4.1 No Casinos resolution - This Licensing Authority 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. The Full Council will make any such decision.

#### **5. Bingo premises**

- 5.1 This Licensing Authority notes that the Gambling Commission's Guidance states at paragraph 18.4:

- 5.2 Licensing authorities will need to satisfy themselves that bingo can be played in any bingo premises for which they issue a licence. This is a relevant consideration where the operator of an existing bingo premises applies to vary their licence to exclude an area of the existing premises from its ambit and then applies for a new premises licence or multiple licence, for that or those excluded areas.

- 5.3 It is important that if children are allowed to enter premises licensed for bingo 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 licensing authorities should 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.

- 5.4 Where Bingo is provided in alcohol-licensed premises and 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. The aim of this provision is to prevent bingo becoming a predominant commercial activity on such non-gambling premises.

#### **6. Betting premises**

- 6.1 Betting machines - This Licensing Authority will, as per the Gambling Commission's Guidance, take into account the size of the premises, the number of counter positions available for person-to-person transactions or the availability of Fixed-Odds Betting Terminals, and the ability of staff to monitor the use of the machines by children and young persons (it is an offence for those under 18 to bet)

or by vulnerable people, when considering the number/nature/circumstances of betting machines an operator wants to offer.

- 6.2 While the Authority has discretion as to the number, nature and circumstances of the use of betting machines, currently there is no evidence that such machines give rise to regulatory concerns. Therefore, this Authority will consider limiting the number of machines only where there is clear evidence that such machines have been or are likely to be used in breach of the licensing objectives. Where there is such evidence, this Authority may consider, when reviewing the licence, the ability of staff to monitor the use of such machines from the counter.

## **7. Tracks**

- 7.1 This Licensing Authority is aware that tracks may be subject to one or more than one premises licence, provided each licence relates to a specified area of the track. As per the Gambling Commission's Guidance, this Licensing Authority will especially consider the impact upon the third licensing objective (i.e. the protection of children and vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling) and the need to ensure that entrances to each type of premises are distinct and that children are excluded from gambling areas where they are not permitted to enter.

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

- 7.3 This Licensing Authority will expect applicants to offer their own measures to meet the licensing objectives however appropriate measures / licence conditions may cover issues such as:

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

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

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

- 7.5 Betting machines - This Licensing Authority will, as per the Gambling Commission's Guidance, take into account the size of the premises and the ability of staff to monitor the use of the machines by children and young persons (it is an offence for those under 18 to bet) or by vulnerable people, when considering the number/nature/circumstances of betting machines an operator wants to offer
- 7.6 Applications and plans – The Gambling Act (s151) requires applicants to submit plans of the premises with their application, in order to ensure that the Licensing Authority has the necessary information to make an informed judgement about whether the premises are fit for gambling. The plan will also be used for the Licensing Authority to plan future premises inspection activity. (See the Guidance to Licensing Authorities, para 20.28)
- 7.7 Plans for tracks do not need to be in a particular scale, but should be drawn to scale and should be sufficiently detailed to include the information required by regulations. (See Guidance to Licensing Authorities, para 20.29)
- 7.8 Some tracks may be situated on agricultural land where the perimeter is not defined by virtue of an outer wall or fence, such as point-to-point racetracks. In such circumstances, where an entry fee is levied, track premises licence holders may erect temporary structures to restrict access to premises (See Guidance to Licensing Authorities, para 20.31).
- 7.9 In the rare cases where the outer perimeter cannot be defined, it is likely that the track in question will not be specifically designed for the frequent holding of sporting events or races. In such cases betting facilities may be better provided through occasional use notices where the boundary premises do not need to be defined (See Guidance to Licensing Authorities, Para 20.32)
- 7.10 This Authority appreciates that it is sometimes difficult to define the precise location of betting areas on tracks. The precise location of where betting facilities are provided is not required to be shown on track plans, both by virtue of the fact that betting is permitted anywhere on the premises and because of the difficulties associated with pinpointing exact locations for some types of track. Applicants should provide sufficient information so that this Authority can satisfy itself that the plan indicates the main areas where betting might take place. For racecourses in particular, any betting area subject to the “five times rule” (commonly known as betting rings) must be indicated on the plan (see Guidance to Licensing Authorities Para 20.33)

## **8. Travelling Fairs**

- 8.1 It will fall to this Licensing Authority to decide whether, where category D machines and / or equal chance prize gaming without a permit is to be made available for use at travelling fairs, the statutory requirement that the facilities for gambling amount to no more than an ancillary amusement at the fair is met.
- 8.2 The Licensing Authority will also consider whether the applicant falls within the statutory definition of a travelling fair.

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

## **9. Provisional Statements**

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

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

- Expects to be constructed;
- Expects to be altered; or
- Expects to acquire a right to occupy.

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

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

9.5 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 Authority 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 way of representations at the provisional licence stage
- b) which, in the Authority's opinion, reflect change in the operator's circumstances.
- c) Where the premises has not been constructed in accordance with the plan and information submitted with the provisional statement application. This must be a substantial change to the plan and Licensing Authorities should discuss any

concerns they have with the applicant before making a decision.

## **10. Reviews:**

- 10.1 Requests for a review of a premises licence can be made by interested parties or responsible authorities, however, it is for the Licensing Authority to decide whether the review is to be carried-out. This will be on the basis of whether the request for the review is relevant to the matters listed below:
- in accordance with any relevant code of practice issued by the Gambling Commission;
  - in accordance with any relevant guidance issued by the Gambling Commission;
  - reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives; and
  - in accordance with the Authority's statement of licensing policy.
- 10.2 The request for the review will also be subject to the consideration by the Authority as to whether the request is frivolous, vexatious or whether it will certainly not cause this Authority to wish to alter/revoke/suspend the licence, or whether it is substantially the same as previous representations or requests for review
- 10.3 The Licensing Authority can also initiate a review of a particular premises licence, or a particular class of premises licence on the basis of any reason which it thinks appropriate.
- 10.4 Once a valid application for review has been received by the Licensing Authority, representations can be made by responsible authorities and interested parties during a 28 day period. This period begins 7 days after the application was received by the Licensing Authority, who will publish notice of the application within 7 days of receipt.
- 10.5 The Licensing Authority must carry out the review as soon as possible after the 28 day period for making representations has passed.
- 10.6 The purpose of the review will be to determine whether the Licensing Authority should take any action in relation to the licence. If action is justified, the options open to the Licensing Authority are:
- Add, remove or amend a licence condition imposed by the Licensing Authority;
  - Exclude a default condition imposed by the Secretary of State (e.g. opening hours) or remove or amend such a condition;
  - Suspend the premises licence for a period not exceeding three months; and
  - Revoke the licence.

In determining what action, if any, should be taken following a review, the Licensing Authority must have regard to the principles set out in Section 153 of the Act, as well as any relevant representation.

- 10.7 In particular, the Licensing Authority may also initiate a review of a premises licence on the grounds that a premises licence holder has not provided facilities for gambling at the premises. This is to prevent people from applying for licences in a speculative manner without intending to use them.
- 10.8 Once the review has been completed, the Licensing Authority must, as soon as possible, notify its decision to:
- The licence holder
  - The applicant for review (if any)
  - The Gambling Commission
  - Any person who made a representation
  - The Chief Officer of Police or Chief Constable
  - Her Majesty's Commissioners for Revenue and Customs.
- 10.9 **Appeals** – There is a right of appeal both for 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 applicant was notified by the Licensing Authority of the decision and must be made to Lincoln Magistrates Court.

**PART C**  
**Permits / Temporary & Occasional Use Notices / Lotteries**

1. **Unlicensed Family Entertainment Centre (FEC) gaming machine permits (Statement of Policy on Permits - Schedule 10 paragraph 7)**
  - 1.1 Where a premises does not hold a premises licence but wishes to provide category D gaming machines, it may apply to the Licensing Authority for this permit. It should be noted that the applicant must show that the premises will be wholly or mainly used for making gaming machines available for use (Section 238).
  - 1.2 The Gambling Act 2005 states that a Licensing Authority may prepare a statement of policy that they propose to consider in determining the suitability of an applicant for a permit and in preparing this statement, and/or considering applications, it need not (but may) have regard to the licensing objectives and shall have regard to any relevant guidance issued by the Commission under section 25. The Gambling Commission's Guidance for Licensing Authorities also states: "In its Licensing Authority Statement of Policy, a Licensing Authority may include a statement of principles that it proposes to apply in exercising its function in considering applications for permits...., Licensing Authorities may want to give weight to matters relating to child protection issues." (24.6)
  - 1.3 Guidance also states: "...An application for a permit may be granted only if the Licensing Authority is satisfied that the premises will be used as an unlicensed FEC, and if the chief officer of police has been consulted on the application. ...Licensing Authorities might wish to consider asking applications to demonstrate:
    - a full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes of the gambling that is permissible in unlicensed FECs;
    - that the applicant has no relevant convictions (those that are set out in Schedule 7 of the Act; and
    - that employees are trained to have a full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes. " (24.7)
  - 1.4 It should be noted that a Licensing Authority cannot attach conditions to this type of permit.
  - 1.5 This Licensing Authority will expect the applicant to show that there are policies and procedures in place to protect children from harm. Harm in this context is not limited to harm from gambling but includes wider child protection considerations. The efficiency of such policies and procedures will each be considered on their merits, however, they may include appropriate measures / training for staff as regards suspected truant school children on the premises, measures / training covering how staff would deal with unsupervised very young children being on the premises, or children causing perceived problems on / around the premises. This Licensing Authority will also expect, as per Gambling Commission Guidance, that applicants demonstrate a full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes of the gambling that is permissible in unlicensed FECs; that the applicant has no relevant convictions (those that are set out in Schedule 7 of the Act); and that staff are trained to have a full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes.

**2. (Alcohol) Licensed premises gaming machine permits - (Schedule 13 paragraph 4(1))**

2.1 There is provision in the Act for premises licensed to sell alcohol for consumption on the premises, from a bar, without a requirement that alcohol is served only with food to automatically have 2 gaming machines, of categories C and/or D. The premises merely need to notify the Licensing Authority and pay the relevant fee. The Licensing Authority 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.

2.2 If a premises wishes to have more than 2 machines, then it needs to apply for a permit and the Licensing Authority must consider that application based upon the licensing objectives, any guidance issued by the Gambling Commission issued under Section 25 of the Gambling Act 2005, and “*such matters as they think relevant.*” This Licensing Authority considers that “such matters” will be decided on a case by case basis but generally there will be regard to the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from harm or being exploited by gambling and will expect the applicant to satisfy the authority that there will be sufficient measures to ensure that under 18 year olds do not have access to the adult only gaming machines. Measures which will satisfy the authority that there will be no access may include the adult machines being in sight of the bar, or in the sight of staff who will monitor that the machines are not being used by those under 18. Notices and signage may also help. As regards the protection of vulnerable persons applicants may wish to consider the provision of information leaflets / helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare.

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

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

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

### **3. Prize Gaming Permits - (Statement of Policy on Permits - Schedule 14 paragraph 8 (3))**

- 3.1 The Gambling Act 2005 states that a Licensing Authority may “prepare a statement of policy that they propose to apply in exercising their functions under this Schedule” which “may, in particular, specify matters that the Licensing Authority propose to consider in determining the suitability of the applicant for a permit”.
- 3.2 This Licensing Authority’s Statement of Policy 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;
  - and that the gaming offered is within the law.
  - clear policies that outline steps to be taken to protect children from harm.
- 3.3 In making its decision on an application for this permit the Licensing Authority does not need to (but may) have regard to the licensing objectives but must have regard to any Gambling Commission guidance.
- 3.4 It should be noted that there are conditions in the Gambling Act 2005 by which the permit holder must comply, but that the Licensing Authority 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.

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

- 4.1 Members Clubs and Miners’ welfare institutes may apply for a Club Gaming Permit (but not Commercial Clubs) or if a club does not wish to have the full facilities permitted under a Club Gaming Permit or is a commercial club, then they can apply for a Club Machine Permit. The Club Gaming Permit will enable the premises to provide gaming machines (3 machines of categories B3A, B4, C or D – but only 1 B3A can be sited as part of this entitlement), equal chance gaming and games of chance as set out in regulations. A Club Machine Permit will enable the premises to provide gaming machines (3 machines of categories B3A, B4, C or D – but only 1 B3A can be sited as part of this entitlement) if a Members Club or Miners’ welfare institute but not category B3A in Commercial Clubs.
- 4.2 Gambling Commission Guidance states: "Members clubs must have at least 25 members and be established and conducted “wholly or mainly” for purposes other

than gaming, unless the gaming is permitted by separate regulations. The Secretary of State has made regulation and these cover bridge and whist clubs, which replicates the position under the Gambling Act 1968. A members' club must be permanent in nature, not established to make commercial profit, and controlled by its members equally. Examples include working men's clubs, branches of Royal British Legion and clubs with political affiliations."

- 4.3 The Commission Guidance also notes that "Licensing Authorities may only refuse an application on the grounds that:
- a) the applicant does not fulfil the requirements for a members' or commercial club or miners' welfare institute and therefore is not entitled to receive the type of permit for which it has applied;
  - b) the applicant's premises are used wholly or mainly by children and/or young persons;
  - c) an offence under the Act or a breach of a permit has been committed by the applicant while providing gaming facilities;
  - d) a permit held by the applicant has been cancelled in the previous ten years; or
  - e) an objection has been lodged by the Commission or the police.
- 4.4 There is also a 'fast-track' procedure available under the Act for premises that hold a Club Premises Certificate under the Licensing Act 2003 (Schedule 12 paragraph 10). As the Gambling Commission's Guidance for Licensing Authorities states: "Under the fast-track procedure there is no opportunity for objections to be made by the Commission or the police, and the ground upon which an Authority can refuse a permit are reduced." and "The grounds on which an application under the process may be refused are:
- a) that the club is established primarily for gaming, other than gaming prescribed under schedule 12;
  - b) that in addition to the prescribed gaming, the applicant provides facilities for other gaming; or
  - c) (that a club gaming permit or club machine permit issued to the applicant in the last ten years has been cancelled."
- 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 Temporary Use Notices allow the use of premises for gambling where there is no premises licence but where a gambling operator wishes to use the premises temporarily for providing facilities for gambling. Premises that might be suitable for a Temporary Use Notice, according to the Gambling Commission, would include hotels, conference centres and sporting venues.
- 5.2 The Licensing Authority can only grant a Temporary Use Notice to a person or company holding a relevant operating licence i.e. a non-remote casino operating licence.

- 5.3 The Secretary of State has the power to determine what form of gambling can be authorised by Temporary Use Notices, and at the time of writing this statement the relevant regulations (SI no 3157: The Gambling Act 2005 (Temporary Use Notices) Regulations 2007) state that Temporary Use Notices can only be used to permit the provision of facilities for equal chance gaming, where the gaming is intended to produce a single winner, which in practice means poker tournaments.
- 5.4 There are a number of statutory limits as regards Temporary Use Notices. The meaning of “premises” in Part 8 of the Act is discussed in Part 7 of the Gambling Commission’s Guidance to Licensing Authorities. As with “premises”, the definition of “a set of premises” will be a question of fact in the particular circumstances of each notice that is given. In the Act “premises” is defined as including “any place”. In considering whether a place falls within the definition of a “set of premises” the Licensing Authority needs to look at, amongst other things, the ownership/occupation and control of the premises.
- 5.5 The Licensing Authority expects to object to notices where it appears that their effect would be to permit regular gambling in a place that could be described as one set of premises, as recommended in the Gambling Commissions Guidance to Local Authorities.

## **6. Occasional Use Notices:**

- 6.1 The Licensing Authority has very little discretion as regards these notices aside from ensuring that the statutory limit of 8 days in a calendar year is not exceeded. This Licensing Authority will though consider the definition of a ‘track’ and whether the applicant is permitted to avail him/herself of the notice.

## **7. Lotteries:**

- 7.1 The promotion or facilitating of lotteries falls within 2 categories:
- Licensed Lotteries (these require an Operating Licence from the Gambling Commission); and
  - Exempt Lotteries
- 7.2 One such exemption is ‘Small Society Lotteries’, these are non-commercial and have been established and conducted for one of the following purposes:
- for charitable purposes;
  - for the purpose of enabling participation in, or of supporting, sports, athletic or a cultural activity; or
  - for any other non-commercial purpose other than for private gain
- 7.3 Those societies wishing to operate small society lotteries must first register with the Licensing Authority in the area where their principle office is located. Where the Licensing Authority believes the Society’s principal office is situated in another area it will inform the Society as soon as possible.
- 7.4 The Licensing Authority will keep a Public Register of all applications and will

provide information to the Gambling Commission on all lotteries registered by the Licensing Authority. As soon as the entry on the Register is completed, the Licensing Authority will notify the applicant of registration.

- 7.5 Where the 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 why it is minded to refuse registration and supply evidence on which it has reached that preliminary conclusion.

## **8. Review**

- 8.1 This statement of policy will remain in force for a period of three years and will be subject to review and further consultation before January 2019. However, following consultation, the Licensing Authority may make revisions to it as deemed necessary.

## **9. Glossary**

- 9.1 A glossary of terms is attached at Appendix C.

## Appendix A

<b>Summary of Licensing Authority delegations permitted under the Gambling Act.</b>			
<b>MATTER TO BE DEALT WITH</b>	<b>FULL COUNCIL</b>	<b>SUB-COMMITTEE OF LICENSING COMMITTEE</b>	<b>OFFICERS</b>
Final approval of three year licensing statement of principles	✓		
Statement of principles not to permit casinos	✓		
Application for premises licences		Where representations have been received and not withdrawn	Where no representations received/representations have been withdrawn
Application for a variation to a licence		Where representations have been received and not withdrawn	Where no representations received/representations have been withdrawn
Application for a transfer of a licence		Where representations have been received from the Commission	Where no representations received from the Commission/representations have been withdrawn
Application for a provisional statement		Where representations have been received and not withdrawn	Where no objections made/objections have been withdrawn
Revocation of a premises licence due to non-payment of annual fee.			✓
Review of a premises licence		✓	
Application for a club gaming/club machine permit		Where objections have been received and not withdrawn	Where no representations received/representations have been withdrawn
Cancellation of club gaming/club machine permits		✓	
Application for other permits			✓
Cancellation of licensed premises gaming machine permits			✓

Consideration of temporary use notice			✓
Decision to give a counter notice to a temporary use notice		✓	
Registration of small society lotteries		Where officers believe there is reason to refuse the application for registration	✓
Cancellation of a small society lottery due to non-payment of annual fee.			✓

## **Appendix B**

### **Consultees**

Addaction  
Age UK  
Association of British Bookmakers Ltd  
BACTA  
BALPPA (The British Association of Leisure Parks, Piers & Attractions Limited)  
BII  
British Beer & Pub Association  
Businesses in Sport and Leisure  
Chamber of Commerce  
Citizens Advice Bureau  
City of Lincoln Council  
City of Lincoln Council Head of Environmental Sustainability  
Civic Voice  
DAAT, Public Health Directorate  
Done Brothers  
Federation of Small Businesses  
Gala Coral Group  
Gamble Aware  
Gamblers Anonymous  
Gambling Commission  
GamCare  
H.M. Revenue & Customs  
Head of Community Services, Leisure and Sport  
Health & Safety Executive  
Institute of Directors  
Ladbrokes Betting and Gaming Ltd  
Licensing Committee City of Lincoln Council  
Lincoln Business Improvement Group  
Lincoln Magistrates Court  
Lincolnshire County Council  
Lincolnshire County Council Chief Executive  
Lincolnshire County Council Director for Communities  
Lincolnshire County Council Director of Adult Services  
Lincolnshire Fire & Rescue  
Lincolnshire Police  
Lincolnshire Safeguarding Children Board  
Local MP Karl McCartney  
Lotteries Council  
Mencap  
Mental Health Trust  
MIND  
NSPCC  
Relate  
Responsible Gambling Trust  
RTB Investments Limited  
Teddy Clark Limited  
The Bingo Association  
The Racecourse Association  
Trading Standards Service  
William Hill Organization Ltd

## Appendix C

### GLOSSARY OF TERMS UNDER THE GAMBLING ACT 2005

Council:	City of Lincoln Council
Applications:	Applications for licences and permits as stated in the Statement of Policy
Notifications:	Notifications of temporary and occasional use notices
Act:	The Gambling Act 2005
Regulations:	Regulations made under the Gambling Act 2005
Premises:	Any place, including a vehicle, vessel or moveable structure
Premises Licence	Issued by the Licensing Authority to authorise premises to be used for the activities as defined by Section 150 of the Gambling Act
Operator Licence	Issued by the Gambling Commission to organisations and individuals who are providing facilities for gambling as defined by Section 65 of the Gambling Act
Personal Licence	Issued by the Gambling Commission to certain categories of people working in the gambling industry as defined by Section 127 of the Gambling Act
Family Entertainment Centre	The Act creates two classes of Family Entertainment Centres – Licensed: which provide category C and D gaming machines and require a premises licence Unlicensed: which provide category D gaming machines in reliance on a Gaming machine Permit
Adult Gaming Centre	Premises which provide category B, C and D gaming machines and require an operating licence and a premises licence
Gaming Machine	A machine which is designed or adapted for use by individuals to gamble as defined by Section 235 of the Gambling Act
Money Prize Machine	A machine in respect of which every prize which

can be won as a result of using the machine is a money prize as defined in regulation 3(7) of the Categories of Gaming Machine (Amendment) Regulations 2009.

#### Non- Money Prize Machine

A machine in respect of which every prize which can be won as a result of using the machine is a non-money prize as defined in regulation 3(7) of the Categories of Gaming Machine (Amendment) Regulations 2009. For non-money prize machines in general, the maximum stake (charge for use) must be no more than 30 pence, and the maximum prize value must be no more than £8.

#### Crane Grab Machine

A crane grab machine is defined as a non-money prize machine in respect of which two conditions are satisfied. The first is that every prize which can be won as a result of using the machine consists of an individual physical object (such as a stuffed toy). The second is that whether or not a person using the machine wins a prize is determined by the person's success or failure 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. The maximum stake may be anything up to and including £1, and the maximum prize value may be anything up to and including £50

#### Coin Pusher or Penny Fall Machine

These machines are commonly found in seaside arcades and are defined in regulation 2(3) of the Categories of Gaming Machine Regulations 2007 with the additional requirement that the machine be neither a money-prize nor a non-money prize machine. The maximum stake may be anything up to and including 20 pence, and the maximum prize value may be anything up to and including £20 (of which no more than £10 may be a money prize).

#### Other Categories of Gaming Machines

A – Maximum Stake: unlimited, Maximum Prize: unlimited  
B1 – Maximum Stake: £5, Maximum Prize: £10,000  
B2 – Maximum Stake: £100 (in multiples of £10),

Maximum Prize: £500  
B3A – Maximum Stake: £2, Maximum Prize: £500  
B3 – Maximum Stake: £2, Maximum Prize: £500  
B4 – Maximum Stake: £2, Maximum Prize: £400  
C – Maximum Stake: £1, Maximum Prize: £100  
D – Maximum Stake: 10p or 30p when non-monetary prize, Maximum Prize: £5 cash or £8 non-monetary prize

Code of Practice: Means any relevant code of practice under section 24 of the Gambling Act 2005

Responsible Authority: For the purposes of this Act, the following are responsible authorities in relation to premises:

1. The Licensing Authority in whose area the premises are wholly or mainly situated (City of Lincoln Council);
2. The Gambling Commission;
3. Lincolnshire Police;
4. Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue;
5. Planning Department, City of Lincoln Council;
6. Environmental Health (Pollution Section) City of Lincoln Council
7. Lincolnshire Safe Guarding Children’s Board, Lincolnshire County Council;
8. HM Revenue and Customs.

Interested Party: For the purposes of this Act, a person is an interested party in relation to a premises licence if, in the opinion of the Licensing Authority which issues the licence or to which the application is made, the person:-

- a) Lives sufficiently close to the premises to be likely to be affected by the authorised activities;
- b) Has business interests that might be affected by the authorised activities;
- c) Represents persons who satisfy a) or b) above.