

Statement of Gambling Policy 2026-2029

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Foreword (TBC)

Welcome to Camden's Statement of Gambling Policy, prepared under the Gambling Act 2005.

Camden has sought to ensure that gambling within the borough is conducted fairly, safely and in a way that protects those who may be vulnerable to gambling-related harm. This Statement of Gambling Policy reflects our continued commitment to balancing a well-regulated gambling sector with the protection of our communities.

While many people gamble responsibly as a legitimate form of leisure, gambling can also have profound and far-reaching consequences for individuals, families, friends and wider communities. Gambling-related harm has significant implications for public health, wellbeing and community safety, with the societal cost of harmful gambling in England conservatively estimated at around **£1.4 billion each year**, including impacts associated with suicide, homelessness, financial hardship and mental ill-health.

As the Licensing Authority, the Council works closely with the Gambling Commission and a range of partner agencies to regulate gambling activities within Camden. While the Gambling Commission regulates gambling operators and matters of national importance, the Council is responsible for licensing gambling premises, permits, notices and registrations within the borough.

In carrying out these responsibilities, the Council must have regard to the Gambling Act 2005 and its statutory **"aim to permit"** gambling, provided applications are consistent with the licensing objectives and other relevant legal requirements. Within that framework, this Policy adopts an evidence-led approach that recognises local risk factors and seeks to minimise gambling-related harm by ensuring licensing decisions are informed by the characteristics, needs and vulnerabilities of Camden's communities.

A key component of this Policy is Camden's Local Area Profile, which provides an assessment of the borough's characteristics and identifies factors that may increase the risk of gambling-related harm. Operators are expected to use this information when preparing and reviewing their Local Risk Assessments, ensuring that appropriate measures are in place to respond to the specific circumstances of each premises and its surrounding area. The Council will continue to monitor emerging issues and keep both the Policy and the Local Area Profile under regular review.

This Statement of Gambling Policy should be read alongside the Gambling Act 2005, the relevant Regulations and the latest Guidance issued by the Gambling Commission.

The Council recognises that gambling is a lawful activity regulated by the Gambling Act 2005. However, it is equally committed to reducing gambling-related harm and protecting the wellbeing of Camden's communities. Applications for gambling premises will therefore be considered against a robust evidence base, taking full account of local risks, the Local Area Profile and operators' risk assessments, to ensure that the licensing objectives are promoted and that the potential impact on local communities is carefully and proportionately assessed.

I am pleased to commend this Policy and thank everyone who contributed to its development.

Councillor Jonathan Simpson MBE - Chair of Licensing

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Terms used in this Policy

This Policy has been written to be clear and accessible the terms used and their meanings are explained below:

DCMS	The Department of Culture, Media, and Sport
Interested parties	Those entitled to make a representation about an application or review of a licence (see page 16)
‘licence’	Any type of premises licence issued under the Gambling Act 2005
‘licensable activities’	See page 21
‘licensing authority’	The Council of the London Borough of Camden
‘Licensing Committee’	A group of 15 elected Councillors who decide licensing matters
‘Licensing Panel’	A sub-committee of the Licensing Committee comprised of three members
‘relevant representation’	A written comment about an application for a licence (subject to certain legal requirements)
‘responsible authority’	Any of the organisations listed in Appendix 2
‘the 2005 Act’	The Gambling Act 2005
‘the Council’	The Council of the London Borough of Camden
‘the police’	The Metropolitan Police Service
‘the regulations’	Additional rules issued under the 2005 Act by the Secretary of State
‘the Guidance’	The Guidance to Licensing Authorities issued by the Gambling Commission under Section 182 of the Gambling Act 2005
‘the/this statement’	This Statement of Gambling Policy
‘the Council’	The Council of the London Borough of Camden

- 1.7 This Policy is written with a view to promote the three licensing objectives set out in the 2005 Act, which are:
- a) preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime
 - b) ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way; and
 - c) protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling.
- 1.8 Please see **Chapter 4** for more information about the three licensing objectives.

Consultation on this Policy

- 1.9 If any changes are made to this Policy, the 2005 Act requires consultation with the following groups of people:
- a) the chief officer of police for Camden
 - b) people and bodies representing the interests of persons carrying on gambling businesses in the area
 - c) people and bodies who represent the interests of persons who are likely to be affected by the exercise of the licensing authority's functions under the 2005 Act.
- 1.10 As part of the review of this Policy, the groups listed in paragraph 1.9 were consulted, and the scope of the consultation was extended to include the following:
- a) residents groups
 - b) community associations
 - c) ethnic group associations
 - d) faith groups
 - e) trader's associations
 - f) neighbouring licensing authorities
 - g) relevant Council teams
 - h) all responsible authorities
 - i) Camden Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Forum
 - j) Camden Community Safety Partnership Board
 - k) Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime
 - l) all Camden Ward Councillors
- 1.11 A public consultation was carried out on this Policy between XXX 2026 and XXX 2026, and the groups listed in paragraphs 1.9 and 1.10 above were consulted. The comments received during the consultation were considered before the changes included in this Policy were made.
- 1.12 Where revisions are limited to typographical corrections, updates to contact details or web links, changes to the names of organisations, or amendments required to reflect changes in legislation, regulations or national guidance, such amendments may be made without further consultation where this is considered appropriate and they do not materially affect the substance of this Policy.

Summary of matters in this Policy

- 1.13 This Statement sets out the broad principles to be applied in the exercise of licensing functions under the 2005 Act in respect of:
- a) the local area profile
 - b) the licensing objectives
 - c) premises licences
 - d) permits and other notices
 - e) the decision-making processes applied when granting or refusing premises licences
 - f) inspection, compliance, and enforcement at licensed premises
 - g) applications for premises licences, permits and notices
 - h) making representations and consultation arrangements
 - i) Licensing Panel hearings.
- 1.14 The extent of the licensing authority's functions is limited to the following types of premises licences, permits, notices and registrations:
- a) casino premises
 - b) bingo premises
 - c) betting premises, including tracks and premises used by betting intermediaries
 - d) adult gaming centre (AGC) premises (for category B3, B4, C and D machines)
 - e) family entertainment centre (FEC) premises (for category C and D machines) – a FEC gaming machine permit may also be issued, which authorises the use of category D machines only.
 - f) gaming machine permit
 - g) prize gaming permit
 - h) club gaming and club machine permit
 - i) unlicensed family entertainment centre permit
 - j) travelling fairs
 - k) temporary use notice
 - l) occasional use notice
 - m) small society lottery registrations
- 1.15 The licensing authority has no powers to deal with the following gambling-related activities:
- a) remote (online gambling)
 - b) the National Lottery
 - c) operating licences
 - d) personal functional licences
 - e) personal management licences
 - f) gambling software
 - g) football pools
 - h) gaming machine manufacturers
 - i) gaming machine suppliers
 - j) gambling advertisements on television or other media
 - k) the number of gaming machines that can be used on premises
 - l) the value of the stakes or prizes allowed on gaming machines

Statement

- 1.16 In exercising licensing functions and in accordance with the legal duty under the 2005 Act, the licensing authority shall aim to permit the use of premises for gambling in so far as it considers this to be:
- a) in accordance with any relevant code of practice issued by the Gambling Commission
 - b) in accordance with any relevant guidance issued by the Gambling Commission
 - c) reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives
 - d) in accordance with this Policy and with reference to the local area profile
- 1.17 This means that, where possible, the aim will be to mitigate the impact of gambling in Camden, for example by attaching conditions to licences, rather than seeking to prevent it altogether. However, discretion is retained not to grant a premises licence if the application does not accord with the matters listed in paragraph 1.16 above.

We Make Camden¹

- 1.18 This Policy provides an effective and appropriate licensing framework that responds to the borough's unique characteristics while helping to deliver the vision for the future of Camden.
- 1.19 We Make Camden is the Council's vision for the borough. It reflects an ambition for Camden's local economy to be strong, sustainable and inclusive, and for everyone to be safe in local communities.
- 1.20 In relation to licensing functions under the 2005 Act, the following aims support those ambitions and challenges:
- a) creating stronger partnerships with responsible authorities and other partners to deliver outcomes for Camden
 - b) improving community involvement in relation to licensing decisions
 - c) supporting businesses by providing easy access to appropriate advice and information, and
 - d) ensuring Camden is a safe place for everyone by using licensing functions to maintain a safe environment in which lawful gambling and gaming may take place

Camden Evening and Night-time Strategy

- 1.21 In preparing this Policy, the Council has had regard to Camden's Evening and Night-time Strategy insofar as it is relevant to the regulation of gambling premises in Camden. Although gambling premises operate within a different statutory framework from alcohol-licensed premises, the Council considers that the key intended outcomes of that Strategy are also relevant to gambling regulation, namely:
- a) well-managed premises;

¹ <https://www.wemakecamden.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/The-Way-We-Work.pdf>

- b) safe and inclusive environments;
- c) a positive experience for residents, workers and visitors;
- d) responsible operator behaviour; and
- e) an appropriate balance between commercial activity and the interests of local communities.

Camden Local Plan

- 1.22 The Council has also had regard to the Camden Local Plan. While planning and licensing are separate regulatory regimes, the Local Plan provides an important statement of the Council's wider place-based priorities, including the protection of amenity, community safety, access for all, town centre management and the relationship between premises and surrounding uses. In applying this Statement, the Council will seek to ensure that gambling decisions are informed by the characteristics of the local area and by the likely effects of premises on residents, communities and the wider street environment.

Camden's Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy and Public Health priorities

- 1.23 The Policy and the Local Area Profile draw on Camden's Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy and the Council's wider Public Health priorities. While public health is not itself a licensing objective under the Gambling Act 2005, the Council recognises that gambling-related harm may have significant consequences for health and wellbeing, including mental ill health, financial hardship, family breakdown and wider inequality. Relevant public health evidence therefore informs the Council's understanding of vulnerability and local risk. This supports:

- a) the identification of vulnerable persons and communities;
- b) a better understanding of place-based risk and harm;
- c) the development of an evidence-led Local Area Profile;
- d) appropriate risk mitigation and signposting measures; and
- e) the effective promotion of the licensing objectives.

Community Safety Partnership priorities

- 1.24 The Statement and Local Area Profile draw on the priorities of Camden's Community Safety Partnership, including antisocial behaviour, women's safety, hate incidents, vulnerability, community resilience, and the reduction of crime and disorder. These priorities are relevant to the Council's gambling functions and help to inform its approach to the location, operation and management of gambling premises. In particular, they support:
- a) reducing the risk of gambling being a source of crime or disorder;
 - b) promoting safer local environments;
 - c) protecting vulnerable persons from harm or exploitation;
 - d) encouraging responsible premises management; and
 - e) informing a partnership-based and risk-led approach to local regulation

Children and Young People's Plan

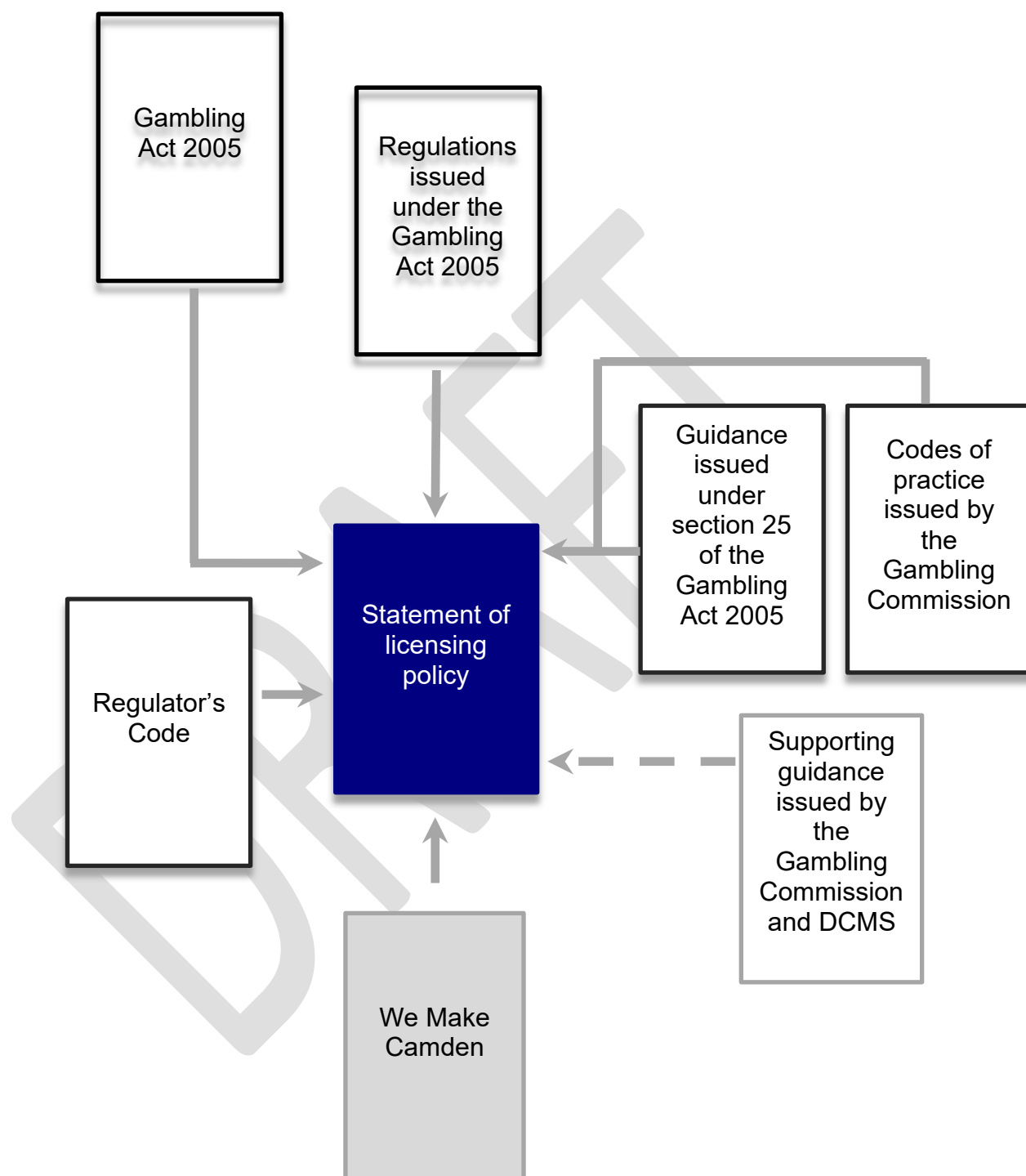
- 1.25 Camden's Children and Young People's Plan and the wider strategic objective of improving outcomes for children, young people and families. This is closely aligned with the licensing objective of protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling. In particular, the Council will place significant weight on:
- a) safeguarding children and young people from gambling-related harm;
 - b) the location of premises in relation to schools, youth facilities and similar settings;
 - c) the risk of exposure of children and young people to gambling environments;
 - d) robust age verification and access controls;
 - e) effective supervision and staff training; and
 - f) prompt staff intervention where concerns arise.

Camden Equality Policy

- 1.26 Camden's Equality Policy and the Council's duties under the Equality Act 2010. In applying this Policy, the Council will seek to ensure that its approach is fair, inclusive and responsive to the needs of Camden's diverse communities. In particular, the Council will place significant weight on:
- a) promoting equality of opportunity;
 - b) ensuring accessible and inclusive consultation and communication;
 - c) recognising that gambling-related harm may affect different groups differently; and
 - d) taking equality impacts into account when identifying local risk and promoting the licensing objectives.

- 1.27 The following diagram shows the relationship between this Policy, the 2005 Act and its associated regulations, the Guidance, the Codes of Practice, the Regulator's Code and We Make Camden Plan.

Statement of licensing policy hierarchy



General

- 1.28 In preparing this Policy, we have had regard to the 2005 Act, the Guidance, the Codes of Practice, the Regulators Code, our ambitions and challenges set out in We Make Camden, and responses to the consultation on this Policy. We seek through this Policy to contribute to a safe, sustainable, and thriving economy, that people of all ages and from all sections of the community can enjoy.
- 1.29 In exercising functions under the 2005 Act, the licensing authority will also have regard to the Human Rights Act 1998 and, in particular, to the need to balance the rights of applicants, licence holders, persons affected by gambling premises and the wider community.

The Gambling Commission's Guidance to Local Authorities

- 1.30 The Gambling Commission is required to issue guidance on how local authorities are to exercise their functions under the 2005 Act, and with particular regard to the principles to be applied by local authorities.
- 1.31 The Guidance must be taken into account, and any decision not to comply with it must be justified by good reason. It is therefore an important document and has been considered in the preparation of this Policy.
- 1.32 The Gambling Commission's Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice.
- 1.33 The Gambling Commission is required to publish codes of practice about the manner in which facilities for gambling are provided. There are two types of code provisions:
- Social responsibility code provisions.
 - Ordinary code provisions.
- 1.34 The social responsibility code provisions are designed to ensure:
- gambling is conducted in a fair and open way.
 - children and other vulnerable people are protected from being harmed or exploited from gambling.
 - assistance is available to persons who are or who may be affected by problems related to gambling.
- 1.35 Gambling operators must comply with these provisions as a condition of their operator licences. A breach of these codes can result in the Gambling Commission reviewing the operator's licence with a view to suspending or revoking the licence. The Commission may also impose a financial penalty on the operator, who may also be liable to a prosecution.

- 1.36 The ordinary code provisions indicate good practice but do not have the same status as the social responsibility codes. This means that the Commission cannot review the operator's licence or impose a financial penalty if the operator breaches these codes. A breach of these codes can be presented as evidence in criminal or civil proceedings, and the Commission can consider any breaches when determining an application for an operator's licence or a review of an existing licence.

The Regulator's Code

- 1.37 The Regulator's Code provides a clear, flexible and principles-based framework for how regulators should engage with those they regulate. Regard must be had to this Code when developing policies and procedures that guide regulatory activities.
- 1.38 The Code requires regulators to:
- carry out their activities in a way that supports those they regulate to comply and grow
 - provide simple and straightforward ways to engage with those they regulate and hear their views
 - base their regulatory activities on risk
 - ensure clear information, guidance and advice is available to help those they regulate meet their responsibilities to comply
 - ensure that their approach to their regulatory activities is transparent
- 1.39 It is acknowledged that, when exercising its licensing functions under the 2005 Act, the licensing authority must have regard to the documents mentioned above and apply the principles set out in this Policy. However, in some rare cases, the promotion of the licensing objectives may justify exceptions to this Policy or departure from the Guidance. It is also acknowledged that the Guidance and this Policy cannot anticipate every scenario or set of circumstances that may arise, and that such exceptions will be rare. Where an exception is made, full reasons will be given.
- 1.40 In deciding whether an exception should be made to this Policy, consideration will be given to the reasons for the specific principle and to whether making an exception would undermine the objectives of this Policy.
- 1.41 This Policy does not seek to undermine the right of any individual to make an application and to have that application considered on its individual merits, nor to override the right of any person to make representations about an application, or to seek a review of a licence the licensing authority has issued.
- 1.42 The licensing authority will not use this Policy to attach conditions that duplicate other regulatory regimes or try to impose standard conditions on licences without regard to the merits of the individual case.

- 1.43 In determining whether to grant a premises licence, the licensing authority will not have regard to the whether there is a need for or demand for the gambling facilities that the applicant proposes to provide unless the application is for a casino premises licence. See **Chapter 5** below.

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Chapter two

Principles

- 2.1 In this section the licensing authority has set out specific matters as required by regulation 5 of The Gambling Act 2005 (Licensing Authority Policy Statement) (England and Wales) Regulations 2006.

Competent Body for Protection of Children from Harm

- 2.2 The licensing authority is required to designate, in writing, a body that is competent to advise the licensing authority about the protection of children from harm. When making this decision the licensing authority has also had regard to Part 6 of the Guidance.
- 2.3 In making that decision, it has been determined that the body must be:
- a) responsible for child protection matters for an area covering the whole of the borough of Camden and
 - b) answerable to democratically elected persons, rather than a particular group with a personal stake.
- 2.4 It is considered that the Camden Safeguarding Children Board fulfils these requirements and the Board has therefore been designated as the competent body to advise the licensing authority on issues concerning the protection of children from harm.

Interested Parties

- 2.5 The licensing authority is required to determine whether a person is an interested party in relation to a premises licence, or in relation to an application for or in respect of a premises licence.
- 2.6 Section 158 of the 2005 Act defines an interested party as a person, whom in the opinion of the licensing authority
- 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)”
- 2.7 When deciding whether a person is an interested party for the purposes of the 2005 Act, the licensing authority will consider each case upon its merits.
- 2.8 In considering whether a person lives sufficiently close to a premises to be considered an interested party the licensing authority will take the following matters into account:
- a) the size of the premises
 - b) the nature of the premises

- c) the distance of the premises from the usual residence or workplace of the person making the representation.
- d) the potential impact of the premises (numbers of customers, routes likely to be taken by those visiting the premises).
- e) the circumstances of the person and nature of their interests, which may be relevant to the distance from the premises.

- 2.9 When deciding whether a person or organisation "has business interests" the licensing authority will adopt the widest possible interpretation and include residents' and tenants' associations, trade associations, trades unions, partnerships, charities, faith groups and medical practices, as appropriate.
- 2.10 The licensing authority will regard bodies such as trade associations, trade unions, residents' and tenants' associations, and professional advisors such as solicitors, barristers, and consultants, as capable of representing interested parties where the interested party has asked for representation. The licensing authority will only regard representative bodies as interested parties in their own right if they have a member who is an interested party.
- 2.11 The licensing authority will generally allow any person to represent an interested party, but the licensing authority will generally require evidence that a person/body (for example an advocate or relative) genuinely 'represents' the interested party. If persons representing interested parties are Councillors, Members of Parliament or Members of the European Parliament, then the licensing authority will not ask for specific evidence as long as they represent the relevant area.
- 2.12 If individuals wish to approach Councillors to ask them to represent their views, then those Councillors shall not sit on a Licensing Panel that determines the licence application.

Exchange of Information

- 2.13 The licensing authority is required to set out the principles the licensing authority will apply when exchanging information with the Gambling Commission and other persons.
- 2.14 The Commission can require the licensing authority to provide specific information if it forms part of its licensing register or is held in connection with its licensing functions under the 2005 Act. Currently, the Commission requires the submission of a return at the end of each budget year, which is subsequently included in the Department for Communities and Local Government Single Data List. The following details will therefore continue to be provided to the Commission:
- a) permits issued
 - b) temporary use notices issued
 - c) occasional use notices issued
 - d) premises inspections conducted
 - e) reasons for and outcomes of reviews

- 2.15 It is acknowledged that the Commission may change its requirements during the period of this Policy, and any other requested information will therefore be provided where it is held by the licensing authority and is required to be provided.
- 2.16 When information is exchanged by the licensing authority information with the Commission and other persons or bodies, the licensing authority will act in accordance with the provisions of the 2005 Act and the Data Protection Act 1998. The licensing authority will also have regard to any guidance issued by the Commission or Information Commissioner, in addition to any relevant regulations issued by the Secretary of State under powers provided in the 2005 Act.
- 2.17 The licensing authority may also exchange information with other persons or bodies listed below for use in the exercise of functions under the 2005 Act.
- a) a constable or police force
 - b) an enforcement officer
 - c) a licensing authority
 - d) HMRC
 - e) the First Tier Tribunal
 - f) the Secretary of State
- 2.18 If the licensing authority establishes protocols with any of these bodies relating to the exchange of information, the licensing authority will make them available on the Council's website.

Inspection and Criminal Proceedings

- 2.19 The licensing authority is required to include a section within this Policy setting out the principles to be applied when exercising the inspection function and instigating criminal proceedings. Those principles are set out in **Chapter 7** of this Policy.

Chapter Three

Camden's Local Area Profile

- 3.1 Camden's local area profile is an assessment of the local environment and identifies the key characteristics of Camden. The local area profile is intended to provide operators, the public and the licensing authority with a better understanding and awareness of the gambling-related risks in the Borough. In this context, risk includes actual and potential risk and considers any future or emerging risks.
- 3.2 The local area profile takes account of a wide number and range of factors and information. It provides clarity for operators as to the relevant factors that will be considered in decision-making and enables evidence-based decisions to be made from a clear and published set of factors and risks.
- 3.3 In particular, the local area profile draws together evidence about matters including the presence of children and young people and other vulnerable persons, indicators of economic vulnerability and deprivation, including cost of living pressures and indebtedness, and issues relating to crime, anti-social behaviour and disorder. It may also identify other local features and sensitive receptors that are relevant to gambling-related harm in Camden.
- 3.4 Applicants should ensure that their applications and local risk assessments demonstrate a clear understanding of the local area profile and explain how the specific risks identified for the locality of the premises will be addressed.
- 3.5 Using the local area profile will lead to improved premises licence applications and operators will be able to incorporate controls and measures within their applications to mitigate risk. Through this pro-active approach to risk, it is expected to achieve a reduction in compliance and enforcement action.
- 3.6 The local environment can change, and the licensing authority retain the ability to review and quickly update the local area profile so that current and emerging risks remain under review. For this reason, the local area profile has not been included within the body of this Policy and has been published as a separate document. This allows information within the local area profile to be updated and new or emerging risks to be assessed quickly, thereby informing decisions without the need for full consultation.
- 3.7 Operators are expected to update their local risk assessments to take account of any changes in Camden's local area profile. To assist, all operators will be informed when any changes are made to the local area profile.

Local Risk Assessments

- 3.8 The Commission's Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice (LCCP) formalise the need for operators to consider local risks.
- 3.9 Premises licence holders are required to assess the local risks to the licensing objectives posed by the provision of gambling facilities at each of their premises, and have policies, procedures, and control measures to mitigate those risks. In undertaking their risk assessments, they must consider relevant matters identified in this Policy and the local area profile.
- 3.10 Without limiting the matters that may be relevant in any individual case, local risk assessments should address, where applicable, the following matters:
- a) the proximity of the premises to schools, colleges, playgrounds, youth facilities, hostels, treatment and support services, residential accommodation, hospitals or other sensitive uses
 - b) the character of the surrounding area, including whether it is predominantly residential, commercial, visitor-focused, commuter-focused or associated with the night-time economy
 - c) local indicators of deprivation, financial hardship, debt, homelessness or other economic vulnerability, including any relevant cost of living pressures identified in the local area profile
 - d) levels and patterns of crime, anti-social behaviour, disorder or other enforcement concerns in the vicinity of the premises
 - e) the clustering or concentration of gambling premises in the locality and any cumulative local risks that may arise from that concentration, and
 - f) the controls, policies, procedures and physical measures proposed to mitigate the local risks identified.
- 3.11 Licensees are required to undertake a local risk assessment when applying for a new premises licence. Their risk assessment must also be updated:
- a) when applying for a variation of a premises licence
 - b) to take account of significant changes in local circumstances, including those identified in a licensing authority's statement of policy
 - c) when there are significant changes at a licensee's premises that may affect their mitigation of local risks.
- 3.12 Licence holders are also required to provide the licensing authority with a copy of their risk assessment when applying for a premises licence or for a variation to an existing premises licence. A copy of the risk assessment may also be requested at any other time, for example when premises are being inspected.
- 3.13 Where concerns exist or new risks emerge, the licensing authority may ask a licence holder to provide a copy of their risk assessment, setting out the measures they have in place to address specific concerns. Licence holders may wish to consider the benefit of making their risk assessment available to responsible authorities and interested parties.

Chapter four

The Licensing Objectives

- 4.1 The three licensing objectives guide the licensing authority's functions under the 2005 Act. Operators are expected to implement measures to mitigate risks to the licensing objectives and to consider and address the measures contained in this section when preparing their risk assessments. Operators should also have regard to the local area profile, which identifies existing or emerging risks within Camden.

Objective 1: Preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime.

- 4.2 When considering applications, the licensing authority will always take the location of the premises into account when considering the crime and disorder objective. The licensing authority will have particular regard to premises situated in areas of Camden that represent a higher risk of potential vulnerability to gambling-related harm as identified in the local area profile.
- 4.3 The suitability of an applicant to operate a gambling premises is assessed by the Gambling Commission before the operator's licence is issued. The licensing authority therefore does not carry out this assessment but will consider whether the applicant is suitable to apply for a premises licence. Any issues that arise during the application process or after a licence has been granted that call into question the suitability of the applicant or licence holder, will be brought to the attention of the Gambling Commission.
- 4.4 When preparing a risk assessments, applicants must consider the following measures:
- a) measures or actions to address crime and disorder issues around the design, layout or the look and feel of the premises. This may include steps to 'design out crime' such as changing layout, positioning of registers, CCTV, lighting and so on
 - b) measures to address the reoccurrence of any historical crime and disorder issues
 - c) changes to opening hours, where it is felt that amending them would address or reduce the specific concern around crime and disorder
 - d) whether the licensee should participate in any relevant council strategy that relates (or have aspects relating) to crime and disorder
 - e) whether training should be given to staff around crime prevention measures appropriate to the premises
 - f) where premises are subject to age restrictions, whether additional procedures or measures could be put in place to conduct age verification checks, better supervision of entrances/age restricted machines, or to ensure there is better segregation between age restricted areas of the premises
 - g) whether the premises has door supervisors or security
 - h) if the licence or variation is granted, the likelihood that the grant will result in violence, public disorder or problems in respect of policing.

- 4.5 This list is not exhaustive and simply indicates the types of measures that operators should consider in relation to crime and disorder.
- 4.6 Issues relating to nuisance or public safety cannot be considered when applications for premises licences are determined because these matters must be addressed through other legislation. Where the licensing authority becomes aware of a nuisance or public safety issues the concern will be referred to the relevant statutory authority so that the matter can be addressed under the appropriate legislation or enforcement regime.
- 4.7 In general, disorder is considered to be something more serious or disruptive than mere nuisance. When considering whether an incident constitutes disorder or nuisance, factors such as whether police assistance was required, the level of threatening behaviour and the types of people who witnessed it, for example children, will be taken into account.

Objective 2: Ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way

- 4.8 In general, issues of fairness and openness are not expected to arise when considering applications because the way gambling products are provided will usually be a matter for the Commission under the conditions of the operating licence or personal licences. However, if there is reason to suspect that gambling is not being conducted in a fair and open way, the matter will be brought to the attention of the Commission.

Objective 3: Protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling

- 4.9 When considering applications, the licensing authority will always take the location of the premises into account with regard to the children and vulnerable persons licensing objective. The licensing authority will have particular regard to premises situated in areas of Camden that represent a higher risk of potential vulnerability to gambling-related harm as identified in the local area profile.
- 4.10 In order to explain this licensing objective clearly, the licensing authority has separated it into Children and vulnerable people.

Children

- 4.11 Protecting children from being harmed or exploited by gambling means:
- a) preventing children from taking part in gambling and
 - b) restricting activities such as advertising, so that gambling products are not aimed at or appear attractive to children
- 4.12 The 2005 Act restricts access to certain types of premises and how children may participate in gambling:
- Casinos are not allowed to admit anyone under 18 years of age
 - Betting shops are not allowed to admit anyone under 18 years

- Bingo clubs may admit those under 18 years, but must have policies in place to ensure that they do not play bingo, or play category B or C machines that are restricted to those aged over 18 years
- Adult gaming centres are not allowed to admit those under 18 years
- Family entertainment centres and those with alcohol licences (such as pubs) can admit those under 18 years, but they must not play the category C machines which are restricted to use by those aged 18 years and over
- Clubs holding a club premises certificate may admit those under-18 years, but they must have policies in place to ensure those aged under 18 years do not play machines other than the category D machines

4.13 Where the type of premises specifically excludes persons under the age of 18 years, it is expected operators will act appropriately to prevent access to the premises. As a minimum, it is expected that operators consider the following measures:

- displaying signs at the entrances and within the premises making clear the children are not permitted on site at any time
- locating betting and gaming machines so that staff can easily monitor them
- monitoring the entrance(s) to premises
- ensuring the layout of the premises allows staff to effectively monitor all areas of the premises
- if layout is problematic in promoting this objective, operators should consider measures to help with monitoring, such as CCTV, staff walking the shop floor, use of mirrors and so on

4.14 The licensing authority will pay particular attention to licence applications for premises situated where there may be a high concentration of children or families such as locations close to.

- schools
- youth centres / clubs
- cinemas
- child play centre
- playgrounds

4.15 The licensing authority will also have regard to the proximity of the premises to other high-risk areas identified in the local area profile and consider whether this is likely to present a risk to this licensing objective.

4.16 In considering the operators risk assessment, the licensing authority will assess the measures the operator has in place to mitigate the risks to this licensing objective. The licensing authority will also decide whether specific measures are required at particular premises such as

- a) supervision of entrances to the premises
- b) supervision of gaming machines and
- c) the separation of certain areas within the premises

- 4.17 The licensing authority will also ensure that where category C, B or A machines are on offer in premises to which children are admitted:
- a) 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
 - b) the premises is appropriately signed, indicating that access to that area is restricted to persons under the age of 18
 - c) only adults are admitted to the area where the machines are located
 - d) access to the area where the machines are located is supervised
 - e) the area where the machines are located is arranged so that the staff or the licence holder can observe it.
- 4.18 The licensing authority will also apply these considerations to buildings in which multiple premises licences exist.
- 4.19 Separate requirements apply to alcohol-licensed premises that hold a gaming machine permit. Please refer to section 5 and Camden's Statement of Licensing Policy under the Licensing Act 2003.

Vulnerable People

- 4.20 This Policy does not seek to stop particular groups of adults from gambling or gaming in the same way that children are prevented from participating. However, concern remains about the potential for vulnerable people to be harmed or exploited by gambling.
- 4.21 In assessing risks to vulnerable people, regard will also be had to the indicators of economic vulnerability identified in Camden's local area profile, including deprivation, debt and cost of living pressures, where those matters are relevant to the locality of the premises or the nature of the application.
- 4.22 The local area profile identifies the types of people who may be at greater risk of vulnerability to gambling-related harm and may include people who are:
- a) young
 - b) some ethnic groups
 - c) unemployed
 - d) in financial difficulty or debt
 - e) homeless
 - f) unable to make an informed or balanced decision about gambling due to
 - mental impairment
 - substances abuse or misuse such as alcohol or drugs
 - g) 'problem gamblers' such as
 - people who continue to gamble despite harmful negative consequences or a desire to stop
 - people who gamble more than they want to
 - people who gamble beyond their means
 - people who may suffer from a gambling addiction
 - people who are seeking treatment for a gambling addiction

- 4.23 It is recognised that serious issues can result from problem gambling, and it presents a greater risk of harm to vulnerable persons. These can include but are not limited to:
- a) job loss and absenteeism
 - b) poor work/study performance
 - c) stress depression and anxiety
 - d) suicide
 - e) poor health
 - f) financial hardship, debts and bankruptcy
 - g) resorting to crime/theft and imprisonment
 - h) neglect of family
 - i) impacts on others
 - j) relationship breakdown
 - k) domestic violence
- 4.24 Problem gambling, particularly with the young, can sometimes be an indication of other issues, such as anti-social behaviour problems. When the licensing authority becomes aware of issues associated with problem gambling and vulnerable people, the licensing authority will seek to work closely with the gambling premises operator, the Gambling Commission and other relevant services within the Council.

Cost-of-Living Crisis

- 4.25 The rising cost of living could lead to an increase in gambling harms amongst those who gamble. Analysis has revealed one in four aged 18-49 who gamble in Great Britain expect to increase their gambling in the coming months due to the cost-of-living crisis.
- 4.26 One in ten people who gamble have reported they turned to gambling to try and supplement household income. With fears increasing that the cost-of-living crisis will further exacerbate this over the coming months.
- 4.27 Gambling premises in Camden should implement measures to address concerns around the increase in gambling to supplement household income. Notices signposting vulnerable individuals to help and support should be placed at all gambling premises in Camden.
- 4.28 Camden expects all new gambling premises to display information to discourage gamblers from placing bets as a way of supplementing household income. The information displayed should also provide information on the vital support that is available through organisations such as those that can be found in **Appendix 2**.
- 4.29 All applicants and existing operators are expected to consider vulnerable people when proposing new venues or considering changes to existing venues.

- 4.30 When dealing with gambling premises applications, regard will be had to the local area profile, with particular attention paid to applications for premises near venues where, for example, Gamblers Anonymous groups or similar groups meet, as well as residential homes and hospitals. Consideration will be given to whether the proximity of the premises to the vulnerable group is likely to present a risk to this licensing objective. Where relevant evidence exists, the likelihood of vulnerable people using the premises may also be considered, whether they have another reason to be in the vicinity or not. Such evidence could include complaints made to the licensing authority or representations made about an application.
- 4.31 When determining an application where this issue is raised, the licensing authority will also consider the operator's risk assessment and assess the controls that are in place (or will be in place) to protect vulnerable people and promote the licensing objectives at the premises. Depending on the circumstances, the licensing authority may have particular regard to:
- a) the size of the premises
 - b) staffing levels at the premises
 - c) procedures in place to identify a vulnerable person and to stop a vulnerable person from gambling
 - d) the location and type of gaming machines on the premises
 - e) arrangements in place to supervise the gaming machines

Chapter five

Premises Licences

- 5.1 Where an individual or company use premises or cause or permit premises to be used to offer gambling, they will need to apply for a premises licence. Premises licences may be granted with or without conditions, and existing premises licences may be reviewed or revoked.
- 5.2 A premises licences can authorise the provision of facilities for the following types of premises:
- a) casino
 - b) bingo
 - c) betting, including tracks and premises used by betting intermediaries
 - d) adult gaming centre (AGC)
 - e) licensed family entertainment centre (FEC)

Buildings with Multiple Licences

- 5.3 No more than one premises licence may be issued to a premises. A 'premises' is defined as 'any place', and therefore there is no reason a single building could not be subject to more than one premises licence, provided those licences relate to different parts of the building.
- 5.4 Different premises configurations may be appropriate under different circumstances, but the main consideration is whether the proposed premises within the building are genuinely separate premises that merit their own licence.
- 5.5 Where the licensing authority receives an application for multiple premises licences in a building, an assessment will be made on the individual merits of the application as to whether the proposed premises are truly separate. If the premises are not considered to be separate, or if there is any doubt, the application will normally be referred to a licensing panel for determination.
- 5.6 When assessing whether premises are separate, the licensing authority will take a range of factors into account. Depending on the circumstances of the application these may include:
- a) whether the premises are separately registered for business rates
 - b) whether the neighbouring premises are owned by the same person
 - c) whether each premises can be accessed from the street or a public passageway
 - d) whether the premises can only be accessed from another gambling premises
- 5.7 Where it is determined that multiple premises licences could be granted within a single building, the licensing authority may require specific measures to be included as conditions on the licences. Such measures may include:

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

Provisional Statements

- 5.8 Developers may wish to apply for a provisional statement before entering into a contract to buy or lease property or land. This may allow the developer 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.
- 5.9 A person can make an application for a provisional statement in respect of premises that they:
- a) expect to construct
 - b) expect to alter or
 - c) expect to acquire a right to occupy.
- 5.10 The process for considering an application for a provisional statement is the same as that for a premises licence application. The applicant is required 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.
- 5.11 In contrast to the premises licence application, the applicant does not have to hold, nor have applied for; an operating licence from the Gambling Commission (except in the case of a track) and they do not need a right to occupy the premises in respect of which their provisional statement application is made.
- 5.12 The holder of a provisional statement may subsequently 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. Representations about the premises licence applications following the grant of a provisional statement from relevant authorities or interested parties can only be considered if:
- a) they concern matters which could not have been addressed at the provisional statement stage, or
 - b) they relate to a change in the applicant's circumstances.
- 5.13 In addition, the licensing 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 objectors at the provisional statement application stage
 - b) which reflect a change in the operator's circumstances; or

- c) where the premises has 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 the licensing authority may have with the applicant before deciding.

Premises Licences

Casino premises

- 5.14 A casino premises licence for premises in Camden which were licensed before the introduction of the Gambling Act 2005, allows the primary activity, and also allows bingo and the following allocation of gaming machines:
 - a) Maximum of 20 category B to D (except B3A) machines, or any number of C or D machines instead.
- 5.15 Regional, large and small casinos are entitled to a different allocation of gaming machines. However, there are no regional, large or small casinos in Camden, and the licensing authority has not therefore listed the allocations in this section.

Resolution not to issue casino licences

- 5.16 The 2005 Act allows licensing authorities to make a resolution not to issue any casino premises licences.
- 5.17 In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, Camden made resolutions not to issue casino premises licences based on resident opposition to new casinos. The resolutions did not affect existing casinos, which continue to operate.
- 5.18 However, The Gambling (Geographical Distribution of Large and Small Casino Premises Licences) Order 2008 specifies those licensing authorities that may issue casino premises licences. London Borough of Camden is not one of the local authorities permitted to issue casino licences therefore, the licensing authority does not consider it necessary to make a 'no casino resolution' at this time.
- 5.19 Applicants should note that, as casino premises licences cannot be issued by this authority, applications for this type of licence will not be processed.

Bingo premises

5.20 Bingo is not defined by the 2005 Act however the Commission states that the following three elements must exist for a game to be considered as bingo,

- the game must be played as an equal chance game
- the game must involve a degree of participation
- the game must have a clearly defined end point

5.21 There are two main types of bingo:

- Cash bingo, where the stakes paid by the customer, make up the cash prizes which can be won
- Prize bingo, where various prizes can be won are not directly related to the stakes which have been paid by the customer

5.22 The licensing authority will always consider the three elements when determining whether the gaming being offered, is genuinely bingo or whether it falls into another category of gambling.

5.23 A bingo premises licence allows the primary activity of bingo and the following allocation of gaming machines

If the licence was granted after 13 July 2011:

- a) a maximum of 20% of the total number of gaming machines which are available for use on the premises may be category B3 or B4 (but not B3A) machines
- b) any number of Category C or D machines

If the licence was granted before 13 July 2011:

- a) eight category B3 or B4 (but not B3A) machines, or 20% of the total number of gaming machines which are available for use on the premises, whichever is the greater
- b) any number of Category C or D machines

Betting premises (excluding tracks)

5.24 A betting premises licence allows the primary activity of betting and the following allocation of gaming machines

- a) Maximum of four category B2 to D (except B3A) machines.

Betting machines in betting premises

- 5.25 Holders of a betting premises licence are permitted, at the licensing authority's discretion, to have betting machines. A betting machine is different from a gaming machine, as it is designed or adapted to allow betting on real events. For example, some premises may have betting machines that accept bets on live events, such as horse racing, as a substitute for placing a bet in person over the counter.
- 5.26 Licensing Authorities have powers to restrict the number of betting machines in certain premises. In determining the number of betting machines, the licensing authority will consider the nature of the machine and the circumstances by which they are made available. This may include:
- a) the size of the premises
 - b) the number of counter positions available for transactions; and/or
 - c) the number of staff to monitor the use of the machines by children and young persons or vulnerable people.
 - d) whether the machines have been or are likely to be used in breach of the licensing objectives.

Betting premises (tracks)

- 5.27 A track betting licence allows betting as its primary gambling activity. There is no machine allocation for the track betting licence itself.
- 5.28 The 2005 Act defines a track as a horse-race course, dog track or other premises on any part of which a race or other sporting event takes place or is intended to take place. Examples of tracks include:
- Horse-racing tracks
 - Greyhound racing tracks
 - Football stadia
 - Rugby grounds
 - Cricket grounds
 - Athletic tracks
 - Tennis courts
 - Golf courses
 - Basketball courts
 - Snooker halls
 - Darts halls
 - Boxing arenas
 - Baseball courts
 - Motor racing events
- 5.29 There is no definition of what constitutes a sporting event with the Act. This authority shall take it in the ordinary meaning of the words, taken from the Oxford English Dictionary:
- Sporting (noun) – the action of sport
 - Event – something that happens or takes place, especially something significant or noteworthy

- 5.30 A wide range of activities could fall within this definition, and therefore a range of premises could apply for a track betting licence. However, the licensing authority will consider each application on a case-by-case basis, and will expect sporting events to be genuine events, rather than invented activities to allow for betting to take place at a premises where it would not normally be permitted. If the licensing authority does not consider the sporting events to be genuine, the premises will fail the test for being a track, and the licensing authority will refuse the application.
- 5.31 There are two main types of betting which take place in relation to tracks, namely 'on-course' and 'off-course'
- 5.32 On-course betting operators come on site temporarily while racing or other sporting events are taking place. The on-course operators offer betting on the event(s) taking place while they are present. The operators who attend race meetings usually only attend while the meetings are occurring, in the same way that betting operators at sports ground would normally only attend on a 'match' or 'event' day.
- 5.33 Off-course betting operators provide the betting facilities which you would expect in a betting shop on the high street. They will be offering a full range of events and occurrences to bet upon, as would a normal high street betting shop.

Adult gaming centres (AGC)

- 5.34 An AGC provides gaming machines. The holder of an AGC licence is not permitted to make any other form of gambling available.
- 5.35 An AGC allows the following allocation of gaming machines:

If the licence was granted after 13 July 2011:

- a) a maximum of 20% of the total number of gaming machines which are available for use on the premises may be category B3 or B4 (but not B3A) machines
- b) any number of Category C or D machines

If the licence was granted before 13 July 2011:

- c) four category B3 or B4 (but not B3A) machines, or 20% of the total number of gaming machines which are available for use on the premises, whichever is the greater
 - d) any number of Category C or D machines
- 5.36 Gaming machines may be a form of gambling which children and young people find attractive, with machines in a similar format to the category D machines which they are permitted to play. Applicants are expected and licence holders to be vigilant about access to the premises. Extra care will need to be taken at AGCs which are proposed to operate at places such as shopping centres, rest stops and airports.

- 5.37 It is shown that gaming machines (and in particular B3 and B4 class machines) can be addictive in nature. With the encouragement of solitary play and the possibility of immediate pay-outs, they can encourage extended, potentially excessive gaming periods.
- 5.38 In order to mitigate the risk factor associated with the large numbers of machines available, and the potential risk to children, young people and other vulnerable persons, it is expected applicants and licence holders to consider as a minimum, the following measures:
- displaying signs at the entrances and within the premises making clear the children are not permitted on site at any time
 - locating betting and gaming machines so that staff can easily monitor them
 - monitoring the entrance(s) to premises
 - ensuring the layout of the premises allows staff to effectively monitor all areas of the premises
 - if layout is problematic in promoting this objective, operators should consider measures to help with monitoring, such as CCTV, staff walking the shop floor, use of mirrors and so on
 - age verification policies and procedures
 - staff training on age verification
 - using self-exclusion schemes
 - making information available for customers on how to gamble responsibly, and how to access information about and help in respect of problem gambling
 - certain machines to have facilities whereby customers can set time and or monetary limits where the customer and / or staff are notified when said limit(s) are reached
 - staff interacting with customers to minimise their risks of experiencing harm related to gambling.

Licensed family entertainment centres (FEC)

- 5.39 There are two types of family entertainment centres (FECs). This section of the policy refers to the licensed FECs. The unlicensed FECs are covered in the permits section of the policy.
- 5.40 An FEC allows any number of Category C or D machines. There must be clear segregation in licensed FEC premises between the class C and D machines, so as to prevent people under-18 years using the C class machines.
- 5.41 FECs are often found at seaside resorts and towns, airports, motorway stations and bowling alleys. These locations do cater for children, and there is the risk of unaccompanied children finding themselves in these areas. At these types of venues in particular, this authority will expect applicants and licence holders alike to take careful consideration to protecting these children and young people from the risks of being harmed or exploited by gambling.

- 5.42 Children and young persons are allowed to enter licensed FECs, but they are not permitted to play any category C machines. Gaming machines may be a form of gambling which children and young people find attractive. With the added complication that children and young people are not only permitted to come into the premises, but they are also permitted to play on some of the machines present at the premises. Applicants and licence holders will need to be particularly aware of this when considering a licensed FEC.
- 5.43 In order to mitigate the risk factor associated with the large numbers of machines available, and the potential risk to children, young people and other vulnerable persons, it is expected applicants and licence holders to consider as a minimum, the following measures:
- displaying signs at the entrances and within the premises making clear the children are not permitted on site at any time
 - locating betting and gaming machines so that staff can easily monitor them
 - monitoring the entrance(s) to premises
 - ensuring the layout of the premises allows staff to effectively monitor all areas of the premises
 - if layout is problematic in promoting this objective, operators should consider measures to help with monitoring, such as CCTV, staff walking the shop floor, use of mirrors and so on
 - age verification policies and procedures
 - staff training on age verification
 - Segregation of class C and class D machines
 - Particular consideration should be given to the protection of children and young persons, where premises intend to operate at locations where they are more likely to be present, such as:
 - Airports
 - Seaside resorts / towns
 - Motorway service stations
 - Bowling alleys
 - Cinemas
 - Shopping centres
 - Arcades
- 5.44 It is also important to note that a licensed FEC is a gambling premises. The area licensed for gambling should be for the primary gambling use, which for FECs is the availability of use of gaming machines. For locations such as airports, shopping centres and motorway rest stops, it would not be appropriate to licence the whole building – only the area which is to be used for the gaming machines. This is to prevent situations where gaming machines may be located in corridors or other accessible area of the premises which do not have appropriate levels of supervision.

The application and decision-making process

- 5.45 When the licensing authority receives an application for a premises licence, the licensing authority must consult interested parties and responsible authorities as set out in Chapter 2 above. Both groups can make comments about applications for premises licences. These comments are called 'representations'.
- 5.46 Where a representation is received and it relates to either the licensing objectives, matters in this Policy, or the Gambling Commission's Codes of Practice or Guidance, the application will normally be referred to the Licensing Panel for determination.
- 5.47 In determining applications, the licensing authority shall aim to permit the use of premises for gambling in so far as it considers this to be:
- a) in accordance with any relevant Code of Practice or guidance issued by the Gambling Commission
 - b) reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives
 - c) in accordance with this Policy
- 5.48 When determining an application, the licensing authority may not consider the
- a) moral objections (decisions cannot be based on a dislike of gambling, or a general notion that it is undesirable to allow gambling premises in Camden)
 - b) planning (regard cannot be had to planning or building control permissions, or any planning restrictions)
 - c) demand (the licensing authority must not consider concerns around the demand for gambling premises)

Representations and Hearings

- 5.49 Where a representation is received from an interested party or responsible authority, the application will normally be referred to the Licensing Panel for a decision.
- 5.50 The licensing authority will not consider representations that:
- a) are not made by an Interested Party or a Responsible Authority
 - b) are vexatious or frivolous, or
 - c) will "certainly not" influence the determination of the application
- 5.51 When considering if a representation could influence the determination of an application, the licensing authority will consider the relevance of the representation to:
- a) the application, and
 - b) the licensing objectives

- 5.52 An interested party who wishes to be represented by another person or organisation at the Licensing Panel meeting must give the licensing authority written notice requesting to be represented by that person or organisation.
- 5.53 Interested parties can make representations about licence applications or apply for a review of an existing licence (see below).
- 5.54 Trade associations, trade unions and residents and tenants' associations can be interested parties, if they can demonstrate they are representing a member who lives sufficiently close to the premises or is likely to be affected by the activities being applied for.
- 5.55 Elected Councillors and MPs may also be interested parties. Elected Councillors may also represent interested parties, subject to legal constraints, guidance and advice. Where a Councillor or MP is representing their constituents, the requirements of paragraph **Error! Reference source not found.** above.

Licence Conditions

- 5.56 Where a relevant representation is received regarding one of the licensing objectives, the Licensing Panel will consider whether conditions are required to ensure that the licensing objectives are promoted.
- 5.57 Any conditions attached to premises licences will be proportionate to the circumstances they seek to address and will be:
- a) relevant to the need to make the proposed building suitable as a gambling facility
 - b) directly related to the premises and type of licence applied for
 - c) fairly and reasonably related to the scale and type of premises
 - d) reasonable in all other respects.
- 5.58 The local area profile may identify specific risks or problems associated with a particular locality, specific premises or class of premises. Those matters will be determined on a case-by-case basis and, in such circumstances, individual conditions will normally be attached to address those risks or problems.
- 5.59 Having had regard to the local area profile and the individual merits of the application, default conditions may also be excluded where considered appropriate.
- 5.60 The licensing authority will not duplicate any conditions or requirements attached to a premises licence by the Gambling Act, Gambling Commission Codes of Practice or Secretary of State (unless they are default conditions that the licensing authority may substitute accordingly) or conditions attached to an operator's licence or personal licence.
- 5.61 The following are some but not all matters that operators are likely to be required to comply with by virtue of the 2005 Act, Regulations, mandatory conditions, default conditions or Codes of Practice:

- a) Proof of Age schemes
- b) CCTV
- c) supervision of entrances and machine areas
- d) physical separation of areas
- e) whether the premises may hold a licence to provide alcohol
- f) location of entry to the premises
- g) notices and signage about persons under 18 years of age not entering the premises
- h) opening hours
- i) self-barring schemes and
- j) provision of information leaflets and helpline number of gambling self-help organisations.

5.62 However, where matters are not covered by other requirements, appropriate conditions relevant to the application may be added.

Conditions that cannot be attached to licences

5.63 The following types of condition cannot be attached to a premises licence:

- a) any condition on a that makes it impossible to comply with a condition of the operating licence
- b) conditions relating to gaming machines categories, numbers, or method of operation
- c) conditions which provide that membership of a club or body be required
- d) conditions in relation to stakes, fees, winnings or prizes.

Review of a Premises Licence

- 5.64 The licensing authority may review a premises licence, and an interested party or responsible authority may also apply for a review. When determining whether to initiate a review, regard shall be had to the licensing and gambling enforcement policy. That policy sets out the approach to achieving compliance with the law on gambling and licensing and is available on the Council's website.
- 5.65 Whether a review is carried out is a matter for the licensing authority to decide. In making that decision, consideration will be given to whether the grounds for review:
- a) are in accordance with any relevant code of practice or guidance issued by the Gambling Commission
 - b) are reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives or
 - c) are in accordance with this Policy
- 5.66 Consideration will also be given to whether the request for a review is frivolous, vexatious, would 'certainly not' lead to the licence being altered, revoked or suspended, or is substantially the same as previous representations or requests for review (that is, repetitive).
- 5.67 The licensing authority may initiate a review of a particular premises licence, or a particular class of premises licence, for any reason considered appropriate.
- 5.68 Once the licensing authority has received a valid application for a review, responsible authorities and interested parties may make representations during a 28-day period. This period begins seven days after receipt of the application. Notice of the application will be published within seven days of receipt.
- 5.69 The licensing authority will carry out the review as soon as possible after the 28-day period for making representations has passed.
- 5.70 The purpose of the review is to determine whether any action should be taken in relation to the licence. If action is justified, the options open to the licensing authority are:
- a) add, remove or amend a licence condition imposed by the licensing authority
 - b) exclude a default condition imposed by the Secretary of State or remove or amend such an exclusion
 - c) suspend the premises licence for a period not exceeding three months and
 - d) revoke the premises licence.
- 5.71 In determining what action, if any, should be taken following a review, the licensing authority will have regard to any relevant representations and the principles set out in paragraph 1.14 above.

- 5.72 The licensing authority may also initiate a review of a premises licence because 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.
- 5.73 Once the licensing authority has completed the review will notify the following as soon as possible:
- a) the licence holder
 - b) the applicant for review (if any)
 - c) the Commission
 - d) any person who made representations
 - e) the chief officer of police and
 - f) Her Majesty's Commissioners for Revenue and Customs
- 5.74 The licensing authority may provide further guidance regarding the review process on the Council's website.

Chapter six

Permits, Notices and Registrations

- 6.1 A permit or notice is required when premises provide a gambling facility, but either the stakes and prizes are very low, or gambling is not the main function of the premises.
- 6.2 The licensing authority is responsible for issuing and receiving the following types of permit, notice and registration:
- a) gaming machine permit
 - b) prize gaming permit
 - c) club gaming and club machine permit
 - d) unlicensed family entertainment centre permit
 - e) travelling fairs
 - f) temporary use notice
 - g) occasional use notice
 - h) small society lottery
- 6.3 Specific details of the stakes and prizes for the various permits have not been included, and only minimal information has been provided regarding the numbers of permitted machines, because the government may change this information during the life of this Policy. Readers are advised to refer to the Council's website or the Gambling Commission's website for up-to-date information.
- 6.4 Gaming Machines are commonly referred to as 'fruit machines' or 'one arm bandits' and fall into categories depending on the stake required to play them and the value of the maximum prize available. Generally,
- a) Category A machines have no limits on prizes or stakes but would only be permitted at a regional casino.
 - b) Category B machines can be provided in casinos, betting premises, bingo premises, adult gaming centres and private members clubs. These machines can give a much higher prize and there is a restriction on the number of machines allowed in those premises.
 - c) Category C machines are the type most commonly found in pubs and have a maximum prize value that is significantly lower than category B.
 - d) Category D machines are the type commonly found in amusement arcades and have lower value prizes and stakes.

Further guidance on permits and notices

- 6.5 Separate guidance on how to apply for a permit, renewal, lapse, surrender, forfeiture, refusal, conditions, stakes and prizes of the various permits is available on the Council's website and the Gambling Commission's website.

Alcohol licensed premises: gaming machine notifications

- 6.6 Any premises that holds a premises Licence granted under the Licensing Act 2003 that permits the retail sale of alcohol (an “alcohol licence”) and has a bar at which alcohol is served for consumption on the premises, has an automatic entitlement to provide two category C or D gaming machines. Restaurants or similar premises are excluded from having gaming machines where they have a condition requiring alcohol to be sold as ancillary to food.
- 6.7 To benefit from the automatic entitlement, the holder of the alcohol licence must give written notification to the licensing authority together with the prescribed fee. The notification is not transferable, and if the alcohol licence is transferred, the new alcohol licence holder must give a new notification.
- 6.8 The notification cannot be considered or refused; however, the licensing authority may make an order under section 284 of the 2005 Act to remove an automatic entitlement if:
- a) provision of the machines is not reasonably consistent with the pursuit of the licensing objectives
 - b) gaming has taken place on the premises that breaches a condition of section 282 for example, the gaming machines have been made available in a way that does not comply with requirements on the location and operation of gaming machines.
 - c) the premises are mainly used for gaming.
 - d) an offence under the 2005 Act has been committed on the premises.
- 6.9 In this situation, the permit holder will be given the opportunity to make oral or written representations, or both, to the licensing authority and may request a hearing before a final determination is made.

Alcohol licensed premises: permit for more than two machines

- 6.10 If an alcohol licensed premises wishes to exceed the automatic entitlement of two machines, an application must be made to the licensing authority for a permit for more than two machines. This permit replaces the automatic entitlement to two machines and is not an addition to it. The application will be considered on the basis of the licensing objectives, the Guidance and any other matters considered relevant.
- 6.11 The licensing authority will decide each application on a case-by-case basis but generally:
- a) The licensing authority may consider the size of premises and whether the numbers of machines applied for is appropriate in light of the licensing objectives and whether the premises is being “mainly used” for gambling.

- b) Regard shall be had to the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling. Applicants will be expected to provide sufficient measures to ensure that persons under 18 years of age do not have access to adult-only gaming machines and that the permit holder can comply with Section C of the Gambling Codes of Practice, which relates to gaming machine permits in alcohol-licensed premises.
 - c) whether there are any issues in the premises history relating to the gambling licensing objectives that the Licensing Authority should properly consider when deciding whether to grant a permit.
- 6.12 Some alcohol-licensed premises may apply for a premises licence for the non-alcohol-licensed areas within the premises. In such circumstances, an application would ordinarily be expected for a premises licence for an adult gaming centre.
- 6.13 The licensing authority may decide to grant the application with a smaller number of machines and/or a different category of machines than that applied for. However, no other conditions may be attached.
- 6.14 It is expected the holder of a permit to comply with the Codes of Practice issued by the Gambling Commission.

Club Gaming Permit

- 6.15 Only members clubs and miners' welfare institutes may apply for a club gaming permit. Commercial clubs such as snooker clubs may not apply.
- 6.16 Miners' welfare clubs are associations established for recreational or social purposes. They are managed by representatives of miners or use premises regulated by a charitable trust, which has received fund from one or a number of mining organisations.
- 6.17 A members clubs must:
- a) have at least 25 members
 - b) be established for, and conducted wholly or mainly for, purposes other than gaming (unless gaming is permitted by separate regulations)
 - c) be permanent in nature
 - d) not established to make a profit; and
 - e) controlled by its members equally.
- 6.18 A club gaming permit allows a total maximum number of three Gaming Machines of categories B4, C or D. It also permits the playing of games of chance and equal chance, such as Pontoon. Please refer to the Gambling Commission's website for a detailed and up to date list of permissions, prizes and stakes.
- 6.19 A club gaming permit lasts for ten years unless it ceases to have effect because it is surrendered, cancelled or forfeited. The licensing authority may only grant or refuse a club gaming permit. Conditions cannot be added.

Club Machine Permit

- 6.20 Members clubs and miners' welfare institutes may choose to apply for the club machine permit if they do not want to have the full gaming provided by a club gaming permit. In addition, commercial clubs may also apply for a club machine permit.
- 6.21 Commercial clubs are members clubs established for profit, such as snooker clubs.
- 6.22 A club machine permit allows a total maximum number of three gaming machines of categories B3A to but only one B3A machine can be sited as part of this entitlement. Please refer to the Gambling Commission's website for a detailed and up to date list of permissions, prizes and stakes.
- 6.23 A club machine permit lasts for ten years unless it ceases to have effect because it is surrendered, cancelled or forfeited. The licensing authority may only grant or refuse a club machine permit. Conditions cannot be added.

Prize gaming permits

- 6.24 Prize gaming takes place when the number of people playing does not determine the nature and size of the prize, or the amount paid for or raised by the gaming. The operator determines the prize before play commences.
- 6.25 When determining a prize gaming permit application, the licensing authority will have regard to the local area profile and consider whether:
- a) the applicant clearly understands the limits to stakes and prizes that they propose to offer, and the gaming is within the law
 - b) the premises where gaming is proposed to be offered is not situated in the vicinity of areas that may overly attract young people, such as schools, after school care, parks or playgrounds
 - c) the applicant has any relevant convictions
 - d) the offering of prize gaming is in accordance with the licensing objectives. This may include whether offering prize gaming on the premises is likely to attract or perpetuate issues around crime and disorder in the area or issues around children and young people or the vulnerable
 - e) the police have raised any objections relevant to the licensing objectives.
- 6.26 The above list is not exhaustive, but an indication of the types of issues that the licensing authority may consider when the licensing authority receives an application for a prize gaming permit.
- 6.27 Although conditions cannot be attached to a prize gaming permit, the 2005 Act sets out the following conditions with which the permit holder must comply:
- a) limits on participation fees, as set out in regulations
 - b) all chances to participate in the gaming must be allocated on the premises on which the gaming is taking place and on one day

- c) 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
- d) 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
- e) participation in the gaming must not entitle the player to take part in any other gambling

Unlicensed family entertainment centre permits (UFEC)

- 6.28 A UFEC authorises the lowest stake gaming machines (Category D). The licensing authority may grant or refuse an application for a UFEC, but conditions cannot be added.
- 6.29 A UFEC is likely to cater to families, including unaccompanied children and young persons and are likely to be arcade style premises such as in airports and motorway service centres. A UFEC should not be confused with a licensed family entertainment centre (FEC) which requires the operator to obtain a premises licence. A requirement of an FEC is that there must be clear segregation between areas permitted for children and people over 18 years old.
- 6.30 By their very nature, a UFEC will appeal to children. In order to mitigate the risk factor associated with the large numbers of machines available, and the potential risk to children, young people, and other vulnerable persons, it is expected applicants and licence holders to consider as a minimum, the following measures
- displaying signs at the entrances and within the premises making clear the children are not permitted on site at any time
 - locating betting and gaming machines so that staff can easily monitor them
 - monitoring the entrance(s) to premises
 - ensuring the layout of the premises allows to staff to effectively monitor all areas of the premises
 - if layout is problematic in promoting this objective, operators should consider measures to help with monitoring, such as CCTV, staff walking the shop floor, use of mirrors and so on
 - age verification policies and procedures
 - staff training on age verification
 - Segregation of class C and class D machines
 - Particular consideration should be given to the protection of children and young persons, where premises intend to operate at locations where they are more likely to be present, such as:
 - Airports
 - Seaside resorts / towns
 - Motorway service stations
 - Bowling alleys
 - Cinemas
 - Shopping centres

- Arcades

- 6.31 The applicant for a UFEC must show that the premises will be wholly, or mainly used for making gaming machines available for use.
- 6.32 An application for a permit may only be granted if the licensing authority is satisfied that the premises will be used as a UFEC and the chief officer of police has been consulted on the application.

Travelling Fairs

- 6.33 The licensing authority is responsible for deciding whether Category D machines and equal chance prize gaming without a permit can be made available for use at travelling fairs. The statutory requirement is that the facilities for gambling must be ancillary amusement at the fair and not its main purpose.
- 6.34 The licensing authority will also consider whether the applicant falls within the statutory definition of a travelling fair in that it must not be on a site that has been used for fairs on more than 27 days per calendar year.
- 6.35 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 occupied by the same or different travelling fairs. The licensing authority will work with neighbouring licensing authorities to ensure that land crossing borough boundaries is monitored so that the statutory limits are not exceeded.

Temporary use notices

- 6.36 Temporary Use Notices (TUNs) 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 TUN could include hotels, conference centres and sporting venues. The licensing authority can only grant a TUN to a person or company holding a relevant operating licence issued by the Commission.
- 6.37 The Secretary of State has the power to determine what form of gambling can be authorised by a TUN, and the licensing authority will always have regard to the relevant regulations. Currently TUNs can only be used to permit the provision of facilities or equal chance gaming, where the gaming is intended to produce a single winner. It is recognised that TUNs will usually be (but not always) used to run poker tournaments.
- 6.38 In considering whether a place falls within the definition of "a set of premises", the licensing authority will have regard to the Guidance and consider the individual facts on their merits but, amongst other things, the licensing authority will have particular regard to the ownership, occupation and control of the premises.
- 6.39 It is expected 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 Guidance.

Occasional use notices

- 6.40 An occasional use notice permits betting on a sporting event or race at a track on eight days or fewer in a calendar year without the need for a full premises licence. It therefore allows temporary and infrequent events such as point-to-point racing to take place and for bets to be taken on the outcome.
- 6.41 The licensing authority has little discretion in relation to occasional use notices apart from ensuring that the statutory limit of eight days in a calendar year starting on 1 January is not exceeded. However, the licensing authority will consider whether the applicant is licensed as a betting operator and has appropriate permission from the Gambling Commission to use tracks for conducting betting.
- 6.42 The licensing authority will also decide what constitutes a track, sporting event or race on a case-by-case basis. In doing so the licensing authority will follow the Gambling Commission's guidance in relation to tracks.

Small Society Lotteries

- 6.43 A lottery is regarded as a small society lottery if
- It is run by a society for charitable purposes, or for enabling participation, or in support of a sporting, cultural or athletic purpose
 - No more than £20,000 worth of tickets are put on sale for any one lottery
 - The total proceeds from all of the society's lotteries during a calendar year do not exceed £250,000
- 6.44 Societies are required to register with a local authority before the promotion of a small society lottery may legally commence. In addition to the prescribed form and fee for a registration for a small society lottery, it is expected applicants to submit the following in support of their registration
- Terms and conditions of the Society's rules and regulations to demonstrate the society is genuinely not a commercial entity
 - A signed declaration stating the society is a genuine not-for-profit body
- 6.45 Registrations are granted for an unlimited period and only expire if cancelled by the holder or revoked by the Licensing Authority. Small society lottery registrations are subject to an annual fee.

Refusal of small society lottery registration

- 6.46 The licensing authority may refuse applications for a small society lottery registration in the following circumstances:

- The applicant has had an operating licence revoked within the last five years
 - The applicant has had an application for an operating licence refused in the last five years
 - The society cannot be confirmed as being a not-for-profit or non-commercial organisation
 - An individual who may be or will be promoting the lottery has been convicted of a relevant offence under the Act.
 - Information provided with the application has been proven to be false or misleading
- 6.47 The licensing authority may only refuse an application on one or more of the above grounds if the applicant has been given an opportunity to make representations to such a decision. In this regard, the licensing authority will write to any applicants where it is the intention to refuse such a registration, highlighting the reasons why this decision has been reached. Applicants shall then have a 21-day period from receipt of the notice of intention to refuse the registration to make representations to this. If no representation is received to this notice within the 21-day period, the refusal decision will be final.
- 6.48 In the event that representations are submitted by the applicant within the 21-day period, the registration shall be considered at a licensing panel hearing to determine the application, unless agreement to dispense the hearing is reached.

Social responsibility

- 6.49 Lotteries are a form of gambling, and as such, all operators are expected to run lotteries in a manner which is socially responsible.
- 6.50 Lotteries may only be played by persons aged 16 and older. Lottery operators are required by the relevant codes of practice to have put effective policies and procedures in place to minimise the risks of children (those aged under 16 years) participating in lotteries. This must include procedures for:
- checking the age of person attempting to purchase tickets who appear to be under the age of 16 years
 - acting where an unlawful attempt has been made to buy tickets – such as ensuring those who are not aged 16 years or above that have unlawfully obtained tickets are refunded any stakes, and are not paid any winnings

- 6.51 Holders of lottery registrations are expected to take all reasonable steps to make sure all parties involved in the promotion of the lottery are aware of their responsibilities for preventing under-age gambling, returning stakes and not paying out prizes to those who have illegally obtained tickets by virtue of not being aged 16 years or older.
- 6.52 To promote the relevant codes of practice, and the protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling licensing objective, this authority expects any applicants for registrations, and registration holders for small society lotteries, to be able to demonstrate they have policies and procedures in place to ensure:
- Relevant age checks are carried out for lottery ticket sales when any person attempting to buy them appears that they could be under the age of 16 years
 - All stakes are refunded to any persons who have unlawfully purchased lottery tickets by virtue of their age
 - No prizes are paid out to any persons who have unlawfully purchased lottery tickets by virtue of their age
 - All persons involved in the promotion of the lottery are aware of the requirements and responsibilities in relation to age checks, refunding of stakes and not paying out prizes to those aged 16 years and under

Lottery returns

- 6.53 A small society lottery must apply a minimum of 20% of the gross proceeds for each lottery to the purpose of the society, or for local authority lottery, on a function for which the authority has the power to incur expenditure. This means that a maximum of 80% of the gross proceeds may be spent on prizes and reasonable expenses of the lottery.
- 6.54 In order for authorities to be able to confirm the small society lotteries are being run within the prescribed limits, operators are required to provide lottery returns, which must be received by the authority no later than three months after the lottery draw has been made.
- 6.55 These lottery return must be signed by two members of the society who have been authorised in writing to make such returns by the society or governing body, and a copy of this authorisation. This returns must detail the following information:
- How the lottery was run – including details of dates when tickets were on sale, date(s) of the draw and details of prizes, and (if applicable) any rollover(s)
 - The proceeds of the lottery

- The amount taken from the proceeds by the organisers to pay for any prizes used in the draw
 - The amount taken from the organisers for other reasonable costs incurred in running the lottery
 - The amount of money taken from the proceeds to go to the cause for which the lottery was promoted
 - Whether any expenses in relation to the lottery were paid for in any other manner than taking them from the proceeds of the lottery, and if so, the amount of these expenses and how they were paid for
- 6.56 Should these returns indicate that the lottery is in fact a large society lottery, this authority shall notify the Commission in writing. All returns are kept by the Authority for a minimum of three years from the date of the lottery draw.
- 6.57 It should also be made clear that to use the profits of the lottery for anything other than that which is permitted and been outlined above is an offence under the Act. If the returns indicate as such, or information is received that this may have taken place, this authority shall investigate and action appropriately.

Lottery tickets

- 6.58 Lottery tickets (whether virtual or physical) for small society lotteries must state the following:
- The name of the society for which the lottery is being promoted
 - The price of the ticket
 - The name and address of the member of the society responsible for the promotion of the lottery, or, if using an External Lottery Manager (ELM), their name and address may be given as an alternative
 - The date of the draw, or a way of showing how the date of the lottery draw can be established
- 6.59 For virtual tickets, the information must be provided in such a way so that the recipient can either save or print it.

Chapter seven

Inspection, Compliance, and Enforcement

- 7.1 This chapter outlines, in general terms, the approach to monitoring the operation of gambling premises to check compliance with licence conditions and the law, and the approach to enforcement for non-compliance.
- 7.2 The primary aim of enforcement is to achieve compliance. Enforcement means the formal approach, but also includes advice and support to business to achieve compliance.
- 7.3 The licensing authority may achieve compliance by encouraging a sense of community, improved communication and proactive work with licensees and businesses. Such proactive work may include training, the provision of advice and information, and initiatives that educate, inform and encourage partners and stakeholders to work together efficiently and effectively. The principal objective in taking an integrated approach to managing gambling premises is to prevent problems from occurring before they begin.
- 7.4 However, it is recognised that such aims cannot always be achieved, and that active enforcement of the law may be the only effective means of securing compliance. To this end, the following enforcement options are available to the licensing authority:
- a) verbal or written advice
 - b) verbal warning
 - c) written warning
 - d) mediation between licensees and residents
 - e) simple caution
 - f) prosecution
- 7.5 These actions are not mutually exclusive, and it may be that one course of action follows another, depending on the individual circumstances.
- 7.6 A partnership approach is taken to dealing with enforcement matters concerning gambling premises. This may include working with the police, other Council colleagues or outside agencies.
- 7.7 The licensing authority has a licensing enforcement policy under which all monitoring and enforcement practices operate. This enforcement policy follows the principles of the Enforcement Concordat.
- 7.8 The licensing authority will also have regard to the Regulator's Code, under which regulators should:
- a) carry out activities in a way that supports those regulated to comply and grow
 - b) provide simple and straightforward ways to engage with those regulated and hear their views
 - c) base regulatory activities on risk
 - d) share information about compliance and risk

- e) ensure clear information, guidance and advice is available to help those regulated meet their responsibilities to comply
- f) ensure that the regulatory approach is transparent

7.9 One of the key mechanisms used to manage licensed activity in Camden is the Communities Tasking Group (CTG).

7.10 The CTG consists of representatives from all the responsible authorities under the Licensing Act 2003, which includes most of the responsible authorities under the 2005 Act, and meets monthly. The meetings focus on operational matters, and partners provide and share intelligence in the form of crime statistics, complaints and any other relevant information relating to licensed activities. The CTG agrees tasks for the partner best equipped to deal with the particular problem. The relevant partner reports the outcomes of that task back to the group at the following meeting, and further action is then considered as necessary.

7.11 The licensing authority must be satisfied that premises are complying with the law and licence conditions. To achieve this, full inspections of premises, covert visits and general monitoring of known problem areas are carried out.

7.12 The licensing authority will base the licensing authority's inspections and enforcement activity on the principles of risk assessment, a graduated response and the targeting of problem premises. The licensing authority will not routinely carry out full premises inspections and the frequency of inspections will be determined on risk-based criteria with high- risk operations receiving more attention than premises carrying low public safety, crime and disorder or public nuisance risks.

7.13 The licensing authority will rate fully compliant premises as lower risk. The licensing authority will rate non-compliant premises as higher risk.

7.14 Appropriate enforcement action will be taken against those responsible for unlicensed premises or activity. Any such action will be taken in accordance with the enforcement policy.

7.15 Before deciding which course of action to take, the licensing authority will consider the following matters:

- a) the history of the premises
- b) the history of the offender
- c) the offender's attitude
- d) the circumstances of the offence
- e) whether the offender has a statutory defence to the allegations
- f) the impact or potential impact of the breach on the public
- g) the quality of the evidence against the offender
- h) the likelihood of achieving success in a prosecution
- i) the likely punishment that will be incurred if the case goes to Court
- j) whether the course of action proposed is likely to act as a deterrent
- k) whether the course of action, if it is publicised, is likely to have a beneficial effect on the behaviour of others

- 7.16 Additionally, responsible authorities and interested parties under the 2005 Act may seek a review of a premises licence if they feel the premises are not properly upholding the licensing objectives.

Inspection

- 7.17 When inspections of licensed premises are carried out, regard shall be had to the gambling and licensing enforcement policy, the Legislative and Regulatory Reform Act 2006, and the statutory principles of good regulation. The licensing functions of the licensing authority will be carried out in a way that is
- a) transparent
 - b) accountable
 - c) proportionate
 - d) consistent

Licence fees

- 7.18 The licensing authority will calculate and collect fees from gambling operators to meet the costs of carrying out its licensing functions under the 2005 Act. The intention of the government is that fees will cover the costs of administration, including hearings and appeals, and the inspection and enforcement of the licensing regime.
- 7.19 Current fees are available on the Council's website.

Appendix 1

Responsible Authorities

Responsible authorities are public bodies who have the right to be notified of any premises licence applications under the 2005 Act. Responsible authorities are also permitted to make representations to applications for premises licences, and in relation to premises licence applications.

Section 157 of the Act identifies the bodies which are to be regarded as responsible authorities, and they are as follows:

- The licensing authority where the premises is wholly or partially situated
- The Gambling Commission
- The chief officer of police or chief constable for the area in which the premises is wholly or partially situated
- The fire and rescue authority constable for the area in which the premises is wholly or partially situated
- The local planning authority
- An authority which has functions in relation to pollution to the environment or harm to human health
- Any designated in writing by the licensing authority as competent to advise about the protection of children from harm
- HM Revenue & Customs
- Any other person prescribed in regulations by the Secretary of State

Section 221(4) of the Act states that in relation to a vessel, but not any other premises, the responsible authorities include navigation agencies as described in Section 221(1) of the Water Resources Act 1991. These include:

- The Environment Agency in England and Wales
- The British Waterways Board
- The Secretary of State for Transport, who act through the Maritime Coastguard Agency

These bodies would need to have statutory functions in relation to where the vessel is normally moored or berthed, or any waters where it is proposed to be navigated when being used for licensable activities to act as a responsible authority in this regard.

Contact details for the responsible authorities for Camden are shown below:

The licensing authority London Borough of Camden 5 Pancras Square c/o Town Hall Judd Street London WC1H 9JE licesning@camden.gov.uk	London Fire Brigade Fire Safety Regulation South West Area 4 London Fire Brigade 169 Union Street London SE1 0LL FSR-AdminSupport@london-fire.gov.uk
Metropolitan Police Service Licensing / Partnership Office Holborn Police Station 10 Lambs Conduit Street London WC1 3NR CNMailbox-.CamdenPoliceLicensingTeam@met.police.uk	Gambling Commission Victoria Square House Victoria Square Birmingham B2 4BP gclocalauthority@gamblingcommission.gov.uk
HM Revenue and Customs Excise Processing Teams BX9 1GL United Kingdom Gaming@hmrc.gsi.gov.uk	Camden Safeguarding Children Board 5 Pancras Square London N1C 4AG CSCP@camden.gov.uk
Environmental Health Team London Borough of Camden 5 Pancras Square c/o Town Hall Judd Street London WC1H 9JE EHLicensingApps@camden.gov.uk	Planning London Borough of Camden 5 Pancras Square c/o Town Hall Judd Street London WC1H 9JE Planning@camden.gov.uk

Appendix 2

Cost of Living Crisis

A number of charities have launched prevention campaigns to raise awareness of vital support available for those who may be struggling. The campaign challenges the stigma that impacts those who gamble, encouraging those that gamble and their loved ones to spot early warning signs around their gambling and start a conversation before these issues escalate.

Gambling operators are also encouraged to take steps to spot early signs and signpost vulnerable customers to the support available.

Support is available through organisations such as:

The National Gambling Clinic (NGC)

<https://www.cnwl.nhs.uk/services/addictions/national-gambling-clinic>

A free and confidential NHS service for people experiencing gambling-related harm. The service supports young people aged 13 to 18 from anywhere in England, and adults aged 18 and over living in Greater London.

GambleAware

<https://www.gambleaware.org/>

Provides information, advice, self-help tools and signposting to gambling support services. The website remains a useful source of information and access to support services.

National Gambling Helpline (run by GamCare)

Provides free, confidential information, advice and support for anyone affected by gambling harms. The helpline is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Tel: 0808 8020 133

National Debt Line

<https://www.nationaldebtline.org/>

Provides free confidential and independent advice on how to deal with debt problems.

Tel: 0808 808 4000

Money Helper

<https://www.moneyhelper.org.uk/en>

An independent service set up by government to help people manage their money.

GamCare

<https://www.gamcare.org.uk/>

GamCare provides information, advice, treatment and support for people affected by gambling harms, including operation of the National Gambling Helpline.

Address: 91-94 Saffron Hill, London EC1N 8QP

Tel: 0808 802 0133