

West Oxfordshire District Council  
Gambling Act 2005

## **Statement of Principles**

**This Statement of Principles applies from 31 Jan 2016  
until 30 Jan 2019  
(unless revised sooner)**

Contact details for licensing under the Gambling Act 2005  
(in the West Oxfordshire District Council area)

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You can also find information and links to other sources of information on the Council's website:  
<http://www.westoxon.gov.uk>

This document remains valid for three years, during which the Council is likely to amend its website. So, rather than providing a direct link to "gambling", we suggest either looking for links for "licensing" then "gambling", or using the site's "A-Z" search.

	<b>Date</b>	<b>Areas of revision</b>
First published:	1 Dec 2006	-
Revised:	21 Oct 2009	Splitting/ Dividing premises, removal of references to transitional period
Revised:	October 2012	Nothing of significance
Revised:	October 2015	Risk assessments, codes of practice and area profiles
Revised:		
Revised:		
Revised:		

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### **Glossary**

<b>Council</b>	West Oxfordshire District Council
<b>GC Guidance</b>	The Gambling Commission's "Guidance to Licensing Authorities" Latest edition
<b>The 2005 Act</b>	The Gambling Act 2005
<b>The 2003 Act</b>	The Licensing Act 2003

## **PART A: GENERAL MATTERS**

### **1. The licensing objectives**

In exercising most of its functions under the 2005 Act, the Licensing Authority must have regard to the licensing objectives (2005 Act, Section 1). The licensing objectives are:

- Preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime
- Ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way
- Protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling

The Gambling Commission has stated:

*“The requirement in relation to children is explicitly to protect them from being harmed or exploited by gambling”.*

This licensing authority is aware that, as per Section 153, in making decisions about premises licences and temporary use notices it should aim to permit the use of premises for gambling in so far as it thinks it:

- in accordance with any relevant code of practice issued by the Gambling Commission
- in accordance with any relevant guidance issued by the Gambling Commission
- reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives and
- in accordance with the authority’s Statement of Principles

### **2. Introduction**

#### **The local area**

West Oxfordshire is one of the most attractive parts of Britain. It has a rich architectural and historic heritage ranging from the Cotswold stone houses to the splendour of Blenheim Palace, a World Heritage Site. The business sector is made up of a mixture of high technology’ small and medium enterprises. The area faces no major social problems and crime figures are amongst the lowest in the country. It is a rural district covering 714 km<sup>2</sup> with a population of 105,000 and is spread across 83 parishes. Situated in a prime central location, there are excellent communications to most parts of the country via the A40/M40 and the A34. There are railway stations at Charlbury, Hanborough and Kingham with regular services to London and Birmingham.

The area is shown on the map in Appendix I.

#### **Statement of Principles**

The 2005 Act requires each Licensing Authority to publish a Statement of Principles that it proposes to apply when exercising its functions. This statement must be reviewed from “time to time” and published at least once every three years. The

Council must consult on any proposed amendments before re-publishing the whole statement.

The 2005 Act requires each Licensing Authority to consult the following parties...

- The Chief Officer of Police.
- One or more persons who appear to the Licensing Authority to represent the interests of persons carrying on gambling businesses in the Licensing Authority's area.
- One or more persons who appear to the Licensing Authority to represent the interests of persons who are likely to be affected by the exercise of the Licensing Authority's functions under the 2005 Act.

Before finalising and publishing this policy statement, the Council consulted the following ...

- Thames Valley Police
- The Oxfordshire Safeguarding Children Board
- Individual bookmakers
- Parish and Town Councils
- Elected Members
- Representatives of the Gaming Machine Trade and Betting Industry

The full list of comments made and the consideration by the Council of those comments is available from the Licensing Authority (see inside front cover for contact details).

Consultation took place from 20 July to 13 September 2015.

- The Statement of Principles was approved at the meeting of West Oxfordshire District Council on 21 October 2015 and was published on the Council's website on the 31 January 2016. From that date copies of the statement have been available from the Licensing Authority office (details inside front cover) and reference copies have been sent to public libraries in Witney, Carterton, Woodstock and Chipping Norton.

If you have any comments about this Statement of Principles, please write to the Licensing Authority (details inside front cover).

This Statement of Principles will not override the right of any person to make an application, make representations about an application, or apply for a review of a licence, as each matter will be considered on its own merits and according to the statutory requirements of the 2005 Act.

### **3. Declaration**

In producing this Statement of Principles, the Licensing Authority declares that it has had regard to the licensing objectives of the 2005 Act, GC Guidance, and any responses from those consulted on the policy statement.

### 4. Effective period

This Statement of Principles becomes effective on 31 January 2016

It will remain effective for three years (or any longer period in accordance with the 2005 Act) unless replaced sooner by a revised version that the Council adopts. At the date of publication, this licensing policy is expected to last until 30 Jan 2019.

### 5. Responsible Authorities

#### 5.1 Protection of children from harm

The Licensing Authority is required by regulations to state the principles it will apply in exercising its powers (2005 Act, s.157(h)) to designate, in writing, a body which is competent to advise the authority about the protection of children from harm. The principles are:

- The need for the body to be responsible for an area covering the whole of the Licensing Authority's area; and
- The need for the body to be answerable to democratically elected persons, rather than any particular vested interest group.

In accordance with the suggestion in the GC Guidance the Licensing Authority has designated the Oxfordshire Safeguarding Children Board for this purpose.

#### 5.2 Contact details

Appendix 3 lists details for all the Responsible Authorities under the 2005 Act that have a role in the Licensing Authority's area.

The latest version of those details can be provided on request. (see contact details inside front cover)

### 6. Interested parties

Interested parties can make representations about licence applications, or apply for a review of an existing licence. The 2005 Act (s.158) defines interested parties as follows...

*"For the purposes of this Part a person is an interested party in relation to an application for or in respect of a premises licence if, in the opinion of the licensing authority which issues the licence or to which the applications is made, the person-*

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

Regulations require the Licensing Authority to state the principles it will apply in exercising its powers under the 2005 Act to determine whether a person is an interested party. Those principles are...

Each case will be decided upon its merits. This authority will not apply a rigid rule to its decision making. It will consider the examples of considerations provided in the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities at 8.11 to 8.19 *(if the authority does not wish to follow the Gambling Commission's guidance in any respect it is*

*advised to state this in its statement. Note though that decisions on premises licences and temporary use notices must be “in accordance” with Gambling Commission Guidance (Section 153)). It will also consider the Gambling Commission's Guidance that "has business interests" should be given the widest possible interpretation and include partnerships, charities, faith groups and medical practices.*

Interested parties can be persons who are democratically elected such as councillors and MP's. No specific evidence of being asked to represent an interested person will be required as long as the councillor / MP represents the ward likely to be affected. Likewise, parish councils likely to be affected will be considered to be interested parties. Other than these however, this authority will generally require written evidence that a person/body (e.g. an advocate / relative) 'represents' someone who either lives sufficiently close to the premises to be likely to be affected by the authorised activities and/or has business interests that might be affected by the authorised activities. A letter from one of these persons, requesting the representation is sufficient.

If individuals wish to approach councillors to ask them to represent their views then care should be taken that the councillors are not part of the Licensing Committee dealing with the licence application. If there are any doubts then please contact the licensing department.

### **7. Exchange of Information**

Licensing authorities are required to include in their Statements the Principles to be applied by the authority in exercising functions about the exchange of information between it and the Gambling Commission (2005 Act, s.29 and s.30), and functions about exchange of information between it and the other persons listed in the 2005 Act, Schedule 6 (2005 Act, s.350).

The Licensing Authority applies the principle that it will act in accordance with the provisions of the 2005 Act in its exchange of information. This includes the provision that the Data Protection Act 1998 will not be contravened.

The Licensing Authority will also have regard to any GC Guidance on this matter and any relevant regulations issued under the 2005 Act.

The Licensing Authority has a protocol on information exchange with the other four licensing authorities in Oxfordshire, Thames Valley Police, the Environmental Health Service of each district council in Oxfordshire and Oxfordshire County Council's Social and Health Care, Fire and Rescue Service, and Trading Standards.

### **8. Enforcement**

Licensing authorities are required by regulation under the Gambling Act 2005 to state the principles to be applied by the authority in exercising the functions under Part 15 of the Act with respect to the inspection of premises; and the powers under Section 346 of the Act to institute criminal proceedings in respect of the offences specified.

This licensing authority's principles are that it will be guided by the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities and will endeavour to be:

- Proportionate: regulators should only intervene when necessary: remedies should be appropriate to the risk posed, and costs identified and minimised;
- Accountable: regulators must be able to justify decisions, and be subject to public scrutiny;

- Consistent: rules and standards must be joined up and implemented fairly;
- Transparent: regulators should be open, and keep regulations simple and user friendly; and
- Targeted: regulation should be focused on the problem, and minimise side effects.

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

This licensing authority has adopted and implemented an intelligence based inspection programme, based on;

- The licensing objectives
- Relevant codes of practice
- Guidance issued by the Gambling Commission, in particular at Part 36
- The principles set out in this Statement of Principles

The main enforcement and compliance role for this licensing authority in terms of the Gambling Act 2005 is to ensure compliance with the premises licences and other permissions which it authorises. The Gambling Commission is the enforcement body for the operating and personal licences. It is also worth noting that concerns about manufacture, supply or repair of gaming machines are not dealt with by the licensing authority but should be notified to the Gambling Commission.

This licensing authority also keeps itself informed of developments relating to the work of the Better Regulation Executive in its consideration of the regulatory functions of local authorities.

Bearing in mind the principle of transparency, this licensing authority's enforcement/compliance protocols/written agreements are available upon request to the licensing department.

## **9. Functions under the 2005 Act**

### **9.1 Functions of the Licensing Authority**

The 2005 Act gives Licensing Authorities the following functions...

- Licensing premises where gambling activities are to take place by issuing Premises Licences
- Issuing Provisional Statements
- Regulating members' clubs and miners' welfare institutes who wish to undertake certain gaming activities, by issuing Club Gaming Permits and/or Club Machine Permits
- Issuing Club Machine Permits to Commercial Clubs
- Granting permits for the use of certain lower stake gaming machines at unlicensed Family Entertainment Centres
- Receiving notifications of the use of two or fewer gaming machines, from premises licensed (under the 2003 Act) to sell/supply of alcohol (for consumption on the premises other than with a meal).

- Issuing Licensed Premises Gaming Machine Permits where more than two machines are required for premises licensed (under the 2003 Act) to sell/supply alcohol (for consumption on the premises other than with a meal).
- Registering small society lotteries below prescribed thresholds
- Issuing Prize Gaming Permits
- Receiving and endorsing Temporary Use Notices
- Receiving Occasional Use Notices
- Providing information to the Gambling Commission on details of licences issued (see section above on 'information exchange')
- Maintaining registers of permits and licences issued under these functions.

### 9.2 **Others' functions**

Spread betting is regulated by The Financial Services Authority

The National Lottery is regulated by The National Lottery Commission.

### 10. Risk Assessments and Area Profiles

10.1 Operators will be required to prepare a risk assessment for their business which takes into account the nature and characteristics of the locality in which they are situated. For example the proximity of schools, churches, etc and/or whether the business is located on a walking route for local schools.

10.2 The Gambling Commission issue codes of practice under section 24 of the Gambling Act 2005, about the manner in which facilities for gambling are provided to ensure that:

- gambling is conducted in a fair and open way
- children and other vulnerable people are protected from being harmed or exploited by gambling
- assistance is made available to people who are, or may be, affected by problems related to gambling.

10.3 Codes of practice are either:

- social responsibility code provisions - which must be adhered to by all licence holders
- ordinary code provisions – these do not have the status of licence conditions but failure to take account of them can be used as evidence in criminal or civil proceedings.

10.4 New code provisions covering risk assessments and local authority area profiles will come into force in April 2016. More detail can be found by going to the Gambling Commission website at [www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk](http://www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk). The following are extracts relating to this aspect:

10.5 Social responsibility code provision 10.1.1

Assessing local risk

- 1 Licensees must 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 making risk assessments, licensees must take into account relevant matters identified in the licensing authority's statement of licensing policy.
- 2 Licensees must review (and update as necessary) their local risk assessments:
  - a to take account of significant changes in local circumstances, including those identified in a licensing authority's statement of licensing policy;
  - b when there are significant changes at a licensee's premises that may affect their mitigation of local risks;
  - c when applying for a variation of a premises licence; and
  - d in any case, undertake a local risk assessment when applying for a new premises licence.

### 10.6 Ordinary code provision

#### Sharing local risk assessments

All non-remote casino, adult gaming centre, bingo, family entertainment centre, betting and remote betting intermediary (trading room only) licences, except non-remote general betting (limited) and betting intermediary licences

Licensees should share their risk assessment with licensing authorities when applying for a premises licence or applying for a variation to existing licensed premises, or otherwise on request.

10.7 Such risk assessments can make reference to the council's Area profile which may be compiled with respect to reported gambling-related problems in an area. At the time of preparing this edition of the Statement of Licensing Principles there has been no evidence presented to West Oxfordshire District Council to support the assertion that any part of the borough had or is experiencing problems from gambling activities. This position will be kept under review and, in the event that it changes, further research will be carried out to discover the extent of the problems and to prepare an Area Profile accordingly.

#### Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice

10.8 Operators should be mindful of the Commission's published Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice (LCCP) which were substantially updated in February 2015 and provide sector-specific advice about steps that a business should take to meet its social responsibilities and reflect the licensing objectives. In particular this relates to those business activities which fall under the responsibility of the Licensing Authority ie. in the areas of non-remote casino, adult gaming centre, bingo, family entertainment centre, betting and remote betting intermediary (trading room only) licences, except non-remote general betting (limited) and betting intermediary licences.

## **PART B: PREMISES LICENCES**

### **11. General Principles**

Premises Licences are subject to the requirements set out in the Gambling Act 2005 and regulations, as well as specific mandatory and default conditions which are detailed in regulations issued by the Secretary of State. Where the Licensing Authority considers it appropriate, it may exclude default conditions; attach other conditions, or both.

The Licensing Authority is aware that in making decisions about premises licences it should aim to permit the use of premises for gambling in so far as it thinks it:

- in accordance with any relevant code of practice issued by the Gambling Commission
- in accordance with any relevant guidance issued by the Gambling Commission
- reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives and
- In accordance with the authority's Statement of Principles.

The Licensing Authority is also aware that that unmet demand (for gambling facilities) is not a criterion for a licensing authority and that GC Guidance states "moral objections to gambling are not a valid reason to reject applications for premises licences" (except as regards any 'no casino resolution' - see section on casinos below).

### **12. Definition of "premises"**

In the Act, "premises" is defined as including "any place". Section 152 therefore prevents more than one premises licence applying to any place. But a single building could be subject to more than one premises licence, provided they are for different parts of the building and the different parts of the building can be reasonably regarded as being different premises. This approach has been taken to allow large, multiple unit premises such as a pleasure park, pier, track or shopping mall to obtain discrete premises licences, where appropriate safeguards are in place. However, licensing authorities should pay particular attention if there are issues about sub-divisions of a single building or plot and should ensure that mandatory conditions relating to access between premises are observed.

The Gambling Commission states in the fourth edition of its Guidance to Licensing Authorities that: "In most cases the expectation is that a single building / plot will be the subject of an application for a licence, for example, 32 High Street. But, that does not mean 32 High Street cannot be the subject of separate premises licences for the basement and ground floor, if they are configured acceptably. Whether different parts of a building can properly be regarded as being separate premises will depend on the circumstances. The location of the premises will clearly be an important consideration and the suitability of the division is likely to be a matter for discussion between the operator and the licensing officer. However, the Commission does not consider that areas of a building that are artificially or temporarily separated, for example by ropes or moveable partitions, can properly be regarded as different premises."

This licensing authority takes particular note of the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities which states that: licensing authorities should take particular care in considering applications for multiple licences for a building and those relating to a discrete part of a building used for other (non-gambling) purposes. In particular they should be aware of the following:

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

The Guidance also gives a list of factors which the licensing authority should be aware of, which may include:

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

This authority will consider these and other relevant factors in making its decision, depending on all the circumstances of the case.

**The Gambling Commission’s relevant access provisions for each premises type are reproduced below:**

### **Casinos**

- The principal access entrance to the premises must be from a street (as defined at 7.26 of the Guidance)
- No entrance to a casino must be from premises that are used wholly or mainly by children and/or young persons
- No customer must be able to enter a casino directly from any other premises which holds a gambling premises licence

### **Adult Gaming Centre**

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

### **Betting Shops**

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

### Tracks

- No customer should be able to access the premises directly from:
  - a casino
  - an adult gaming centre

### Bingo Premises

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

### Family Entertainment Centre

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

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

### Premises "ready for gambling"

The Guidance states that a licence to use premises for gambling should only be issued in relation to premises that the licensing authority can be satisfied are going to be ready to be used for gambling in the reasonably near future, consistent with the scale of building or alterations required before the premises are brought into use.

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

In deciding whether a premises licence can be granted where there are outstanding construction or alteration works at a premises, this authority will determine applications on their merits, applying a two stage consideration process:-

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

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

More detailed examples of the circumstances in which such a licence may be granted can be found at paragraphs 7.60-7.67 of the Guidance.

### **13. Location**

The Licensing Authority is aware that the issue of demand for gambling facilities cannot be included when considering the location of premises but that considerations in terms of the licensing objectives can.

In accordance with the GC Guidance, the Licensing Authority will pay particular attention to the protection of children and vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling, as well as issues of crime and disorder.

This Statement of Principles will be amended if the Council requires any specific policy about areas where gambling premises should not be located.

Such policies do not prevent submission of any application and each application will be decided on its merits, although the Licensing Authority will expect the applicant to show how potential concerns would be overcome.

### **14. Planning**

The Gambling Commission Guidance to Licensing Authorities states:

“7.60 – In determining applications the licensing authority has a duty to take into consideration all relevant matters and not to take into consideration any irrelevant matters, i.e. those not related to gambling and the licensing objectives. One example of an irrelevant matter would be the likelihood of the applicant obtaining planning permission or building regulations approval for their proposal.

This authority will not take into account irrelevant matters as per the above guidance. In addition this authority notes the following excerpt from the Guidance:

7.67 - When dealing with a premises licence application for finished buildings, the licensing authority should not take into account whether those buildings have or comply with the necessary planning or building consents. Those matters should be dealt with under relevant planning control and building regulation powers, and not form part of the consideration for the premises licence. Section 210 of the 2005 Act prevents licensing authorities taking into account the likelihood of the proposal by the applicant obtaining planning or building consent when considering a premises licence application. Equally the grant of a gambling premises licence does not prejudice or prevent any action that may be appropriate under the law relating to planning or building.”

### **15. Duplication with other regulatory regimes**

The Licensing Authority will seek to avoid any duplication with other statutory / regulatory systems where possible.

In considering a premises licence application the Licensing Authority will take no account of whether the premises are likely to be awarded planning consent or building regulations approval. However, should such a situation arise, the Licensing Authority will consider carefully any concerns about conditions that licensees would be unable to meet due to planning restrictions.

When dealing with a premises licence application for finished buildings, this authority will not take into account whether those buildings have to comply with the necessary planning or buildings consents. Fire or health and safety risks will not be taken into account, as these matters are dealt with under relevant planning control, buildings and other regulations and must not form part of the consideration for the premises licence.

### **16. Licensing objectives**

Premises licences granted must be reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives. The Licensing Authority has considered the GC Guidance on these objectives, and comments as follows...

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

The Licensing Authority is aware that the Gambling Commission takes a leading role in preventing gambling from being a source of crime. The GC Guidance does however envisage that licensing authorities should pay attention to the proposed location of gambling premises in terms of this licensing objective. Thus, if an area has known high levels of organised crime this authority will consider carefully whether gambling premises should be located there and whether conditions, such as the provision of door supervisors, may be necessary.

Issues of nuisance cannot be addressed under the 2005 Act. However, the Licensing Authority is aware of the distinction between disorder and nuisance and will consider factors such as whether police assistance was required at incidents and how threatening the behaviour was to those who could see it, so as to make that distinction.

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

The Licensing Authority notes that the Gambling Commission has stated that it would generally not expect licensing authorities to become concerned with ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way as this will be addressed via operating and personal licences.

However, tracks are different from other premises, as track operators will not necessarily have an operating licence, and the Premises Licence may then need to contain conditions to ensure that the environment in which betting takes place is suitable."

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

The Licensing Authority notes the GC Guidance that this objective means preventing children from taking part in gambling (as well as restriction of advertising so that gambling products are not aimed at children or advertised in such a way that makes them particularly attractive to them. The Licensing Authority will consider, as suggested in the GC Guidance and in any Gambling Commission Code of Practice, whether specific measures are required at particular premises to further to this licensing objective. Appropriate measures may include supervision of entrances / machines, segregation of areas etc.

The Licensing Authority notes that the Gambling Commission is not seeking to offer a definition for the term “vulnerable persons” but states that ...

*“it will for regulatory purposes assume that this group includes people who gamble more than they want to; people who gamble beyond their means; and people who may not be able to make informed or balanced decisions about gambling due to a mental impairment, alcohol or drugs.”*

The Licensing Authority will consider this licensing objective as it applies to each case on its merits.

### 17. Conditions

Any conditions attached to licences will be proportionate and will be...

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

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

This licensing authority will also consider specific measures which may be required for buildings which are subject to multiple premises licences. Such measures may include the supervision of entrances; segregation of gambling from non-gambling areas frequented by children; and the supervision of gaming machines in non-adult gambling specific premises in order to pursue the licensing objectives. These matters are in accordance with the Gambling Commission's Guidance.

This authority will also ensure that where category C or above machines are on offer in premises to which children are admitted:

- all such machines are located in an area of the premises which is separated from the remainder of the premises by a physical barrier which is effective to prevent access other than through a designated entrance;
- only adults are admitted to the area where these machines are located;
- access to the area where the machines are located is supervised;
- the area where these machines are located is arranged so that it can be observed by the staff or the licence holder; and
- at the entrance to and inside any such areas there are prominently displayed notices indicating that access to the area is prohibited to persons under 18.

These considerations will apply to premises including buildings where multiple premises licences are applicable.

This licensing authority is aware that tracks may be subject to one or more than one premises licence, provided each licence relates to a specified area of the track. As per the Gambling Commission's Guidance, this licensing authority will consider the impact upon the third licensing objective and the need to ensure that entrances to each type of premises are distinct and that children are excluded from gambling areas where they are not permitted to enter.

It is noted that there are conditions which the licensing authority cannot attach to premises licences which are:

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

### **18. Door Supervisors**

The Gambling Commission advises in its Guidance to Licensing Authorities that if a licensing authority is concerned that a premises may attract disorder or be subject to attempts at unauthorised access (for example by children and young persons) then it may require that the entrances to the premises are controlled by a door supervisor, and is entitled to impose a premises licence to this effect.

Where it is decided that supervision of entrances/machines is appropriate for particular cases, a consideration of whether these need to be SIA licensed or not will be necessary. It will not be automatically assumed that they need to be licensed, as the statutory requirements for different types of premises vary (as per the Guidance, Part 33).

### **19. Specific types of premises**

#### **19.1 Adult Gaming Centres**

For these premises, the Licensing Authority will have specific regard to the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from harm or being exploited by gambling and expects the applicant to satisfy the Licensing Authority of the adequacy of measures to ensure, for example, that no-one under 18 years old has access to the premises.

The Licensing Authority expects applicants to offer their own measures to meet the licensing objectives, such as the following, and may attach conditions to cover issues such as ...

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

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

### 19.2 Licensed Family Entertainment Centres

For these premises, the Licensing Authority will have specific regard to the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from harm or being exploited by gambling and expects the applicant to satisfy the Licensing Authority of the adequacy of measures to ensure, for example, that no-one under 18 years old has access to adult-only gaming machine areas.

The Licensing Authority expects applicants to offer their own measures to meet the licensing objectives, such as the following, and may attach conditions to cover issues such as ...

- CCTV
- Supervision of entrances / machine areas
- Physical separation of areas
- Location of entry
- Notices / signage
- Specific opening hours
- Self-exclusion schemes
- Provision of information leaflets / helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare.
- Measures / training for staff on how to deal with suspected truant school children on the premises

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

In accordance with GC Guidance, the Licensing Authority will check the Gambling Commission's website for any potential conditions on operating licences that cover delineation of areas containing category C machines.

The Licensing Authority will also check for any mandatory or default conditions that apply to premises licences for Adult Gaming Centres, when published.

### 19.3 Casinos

- **Casino proposals**

The Licensing Authority did not submit any proposal for a casino, to the Independent Casinos Advisory Panel.

- **'No casino' resolutions**

The Council has passed a 'no casino' resolution (2005 Act, s.166) at its meeting on 21 October 2015 on the basis that there was an absence of any evidence of demand within the district.

Potential licence applicants should note that as a 'no-casino' resolution has been passed by this authority no applications for casino premises licences will be considered. Any applications received will be returned with a notification that a 'no-casino' resolution is in place.

### 19.4 Bingo premises

This licensing authority notes that the Gambling Commission's Guidance states:

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

This authority also notes the Guidance at paragraph 18.8 regarding the unusual circumstances in which the splitting of a pre-existing premises into two adjacent premises might be permitted, and in particular that it is not permissible to locate sixteen category B3 gaming machines in one of the resulting premises, as the gaming machine entitlement for that premises would be exceeded.

18.7 Children and young people are allowed into bingo premises; however they are not permitted to participate in the bingo and if category B or C machines are made available for use these must be separated from areas where children and young people are allowed.

### 19.5 Betting premises-Betting machines

When considering the number/nature/circumstances of betting machines an operator wants to offer, the Licensing Authority will follow the GC Guidance and take into account the size of the premises, the number of counter positions available for person-to-person transactions, and the ability of staff to monitor the use of the machines by vulnerable people or by children or young persons.

### 19.6 Tracks

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

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

This licensing authority may consider measures to meet the licensing objectives such as:

- Proof of age schemes
- CCTV
- Supervision of entrances / machine areas
- Physical separation of areas
- Location of entry
- Notices / signage
- Specific opening hours

- Self-exclusion schemes
- Provision of information leaflets / helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare

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

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

*Betting machines* - This licensing authority will, as per Part 6 of the Gambling Commission's Guidance, take into account the size of the premises and the ability of staff to monitor the use of the machines by children and young persons (it is an offence for those under 18 to bet) or by vulnerable people, when considering the number/nature/circumstances of betting machines an operator proposes to offer.

*Applications and plans* - The Gambling Act (s51) requires applicants to submit plans of the premises with their application, in order to ensure that the licensing authority has the necessary information to make an informed judgement about whether the premises are fit for gambling. The plan will also be used for the licensing authority to plan future premises inspection activity. (See Guidance to Licensing Authorities, para 20.28).

Plans for tracks do not need to be in a particular scale, but should be drawn to scale and should be sufficiently detailed to include the information required by regulations. (See Guidance to Licensing Authorities, para 20.29).

Some tracks may be situated on agricultural land where the perimeter is not defined by virtue of an outer wall or fence, such as point-to-point racetracks. In such instances, where an entry fee is levied, track premises licence holders may erect temporary structures to restrict access to premises (See Guidance to Licensing Authorities, para 20.31).

In the rare cases where the outer perimeter cannot be defined, it is likely that the track in question will not be specifically designed for the frequent holding of sporting events or races. In such cases betting facilities may be better provided through occasional use notices where the boundary premises do not need to be defined. (See Guidance to Licensing Authorities, para 20.32).

This authority appreciates that it is sometimes difficult to define the precise location of betting areas on tracks. The precise location of where betting facilities are provided is not required to be shown on track plans, both by virtue of the fact that betting is permitted anywhere on the premises and because of the difficulties associated with pinpointing exact locations for some types of track. Applicants should provide sufficient information that this authority can satisfy itself that the plan indicates the main areas where betting might take place. For racecourses in particular, any betting areas subject to the "five times rule" (commonly known as betting rings) must be indicated on the plan. (See Guidance to Licensing Authorities, para 20.33).

### 19.7 Travelling Fairs

The 2005 Act allows travelling fairs to make available category D gaming machines and / or equal chance prize gaming without a permit, provided that they comply with the statutory requirement that the facilities for gambling amount to no more than an

ancillary amusement at the fair. The Licensing Authority has the power to decide whether travelling fairs comply.

The Licensing Authority may also consider whether the applicant falls within the statutory definition of a travelling fair.

Regardless of which travelling fairs occupy a site, if used by fairs for more than the 27-day statutory maximum in a calendar year a permit is required for use of gaming machines and / or equal chance prize gaming. The Licensing Authority will liaise with adjoining authorities to ensure that statutory limits are not exceeded for land that straddles its area boundaries.

### **20. Provisional Statements**

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

S204 of the Gambling Act provides for a person to make an application to the licensing authority for a provisional statement in respect of premises that he or she:

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

The process for considering an application for a provisional statement is the same as that for a premises licence application. The applicant is obliged to give notice of the application in the same way as applying for a premises licence. Responsible authorities and interested parties may make representations and there are rights of appeal.

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

The holder of a provisional statement may then apply for a premises licence once the premises are constructed, altered or acquired. The licensing authority will be constrained in the matters it can consider when determining the premises licence application, and in terms of representations about premises licence applications that follow the grant of a provisional statement, no further representations from relevant authorities or interested parties can be taken into account unless:

- they concern matters which could not have been addressed at the provisional statement stage, or
- they reflect a change in the applicant's circumstances.

In addition, the authority may refuse the premises licence (or grant it on terms different to those attached to the provisional statement) only by reference to matters:

- which could not have been raised by objectors at the provisional statement stage;
- which in the authority's opinion reflect a change in the operator's circumstances; or
- 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 and this licensing

authority notes that it can discuss any concerns it has with the applicant before making a decision.

### 21. Reviews

Requests for a review of a premises licence can be made by interested parties or responsible authorities; however, it is for the licensing authority to decide whether the review is to be carried-out. This will be on the basis of whether the request for the review is relevant to the matters listed below;

- in accordance with any relevant Code of Practice issued by the Gambling Commission;
- in accordance with any relevant guidance issued by the Gambling Commission;
- reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives; and
- in accordance with the authority's statement of principles.

The request for the review will also be subject to the consideration by the authority as to whether the request is frivolous, vexatious, or whether it will certainly not cause this authority to wish to alter/revoke/suspend the licence, or whether it is substantially the same as previous representations or requests for review.

The licensing authority can also initiate a review of a particular premises licence, or a particular class of premises licence on the basis of any reason which it thinks is appropriate.

Once a valid application for a review has been received by the licensing authority, representations can be made by responsible authorities and interested parties during a 28 day period. This period begins 7 days after the application was received by the licensing authority, who will publish notice of the application within 7 days of receipt.

The licensing authority must carry out the review as soon as possible after the 28 day period for making representations has passed.

The purpose of the review will be to determine whether the licensing authority should take any action in relation to the licence. If action is justified, the options open to the licensing authority are:-

- add, remove or amend a licence condition imposed by the licensing authority;
- exclude a default condition imposed by the Secretary of State or Scottish Ministers (e.g. opening hours) or remove or amend such an exclusion;
- suspend the premises licence for a period not exceeding three months; and
- revoke the premises licence.

In determining what action, if any, should be taken following a review, the licensing authority must have regard to the principles set out in section 153 of the Act, as well as any relevant representations.

In particular, the licensing authority may also initiate a review of a premises licence on the grounds that a premises licence holder has not provided facilities for gambling at the premises. This is to prevent people from applying for licences in a speculative manner without intending to use them.

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

- the licence holder

## **West Oxfordshire District Council Statement of Principles**

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- the applicant for review (if any)
- the Commission
- any person who made representations
- the Chief Officer of Police or Chief Constable; and
- Her Majesty's Commissioners for Revenue and Customs

## **PART C: PERMITS, TEMPORARY & OCCASIONAL USE NOTICES**

### **22. Unlicensed Family Entertainment Centre gaming machine permits (Statement of Principles on Permits (2005 Act, Schedule 10, para.7))**

Where a premise has no Premises Licence but the user wishes to provide gaming machines, it may apply to the Licensing Authority for this permit. The applicant must show that the premises will be wholly or mainly used for making gaming machines available for use (2005 Act, s238).

The 2005 Act states that a licensing authority may prepare a statement of principles that they propose to consider in determining the suitability of an applicant for a permit; and that it shall have regard to the GC Guidance and may (but need not) have regard to the licensing objectives in preparing this statement or considering applications, or both.

The Licensing Authority notes that the GC Guidance states that...

*"In their three year Statement of Principles, licensing authorities may include a statement of principles that they propose to apply when exercising their functions in considering applications for permits ... licensing authorities will want to give weight to child protection issues. "*

The GC Guidance also states:

*"An application for a permit may be granted only if the licensing authority is satisfied that the premises will be used as an unlicensed FEC, and if the chief officer of police has been consulted on the application ... Licensing authorities might wish to consider asking applicants to demonstrate:*

- a full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes of the gambling that is permissible in unlicensed FECs;*
- that the applicant has no relevant convictions (those that are set out in Schedule 7 of the Act; and*
- that staff are trained to have a full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes."*  
*The Licensing Authority cannot attach conditions to this type of permit.*

### **Statement of Principles**

The Licensing Authority expects each applicant to show that there are policies and procedures in place to protect children from harm. Harm in this context is not limited to harm from gambling but includes wider child protection considerations. The Licensing Authority will consider on their individual merits the efficiency of such policies and procedures, which may include appropriate measures / training for staff as regards suspected truant school children on the premises, measures / training covering how staff would deal with any unsupervised very young children on the premises, or children causing perceived problems on or around the premises.

In accordance with GC Guidance, the Licensing Authority will also expect applicants to demonstrate a full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes of the gambling that is permissible in unlicensed FECs; that the applicant has no relevant convictions (as set out in Schedule 7 of the Act); and that staff are trained to have a full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes.

**23. Alcohol-licensed premises gaming machine permits  
(2005 Act, Schedule 13 para 4(1))**

**23.1 Automatic entitlement: 2 machines**

The 2005 Act provides for premises licensed to sell alcohol for consumption on the premises to automatically have up to 2 gaming machines of either category C and/or D. The premise merely needs to notify the licensing authority and pay the prescribed.

The Licensing Authority can remove the automatic authorisation for any particular premises if:

- provision of the machines is not reasonably consistent with the pursuit of the licensing objectives;
- gaming has taken place on the premises that breaches a condition of s. 282 of the 2005 Act. (This requires a fee and written notice to be provided to the Licensing Authority, and compliance with any relevant code of practice issued by the Gambling Commission about the location and operation of the machine);
- the premises are mainly used for gaming; or
- an offence under the 2005 Act has been committed on the premises.

**23.2 Permit: 3 or more machines**

If a premises wishes to have more than 2 machines, then it needs to apply for a permit and the licensing authority must consider that application based upon the licensing objectives, any guidance issued by the Gambling Commission issued under Section 25 of the Gambling Act 2005, and “*such matters as they think relevant.*”

This licensing authority considers that “such matters” will be decided on a case by case basis but generally there will be regard to the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from harmed or being exploited by gambling and will expect the applicant to satisfy the authority that there will be sufficient measures to ensure that under 18 year olds do not have access to the adult only gaming machines. Measures which will satisfy the authority that there will be no access may include the adult machines being in sight of the bar, or in the sight of staff who will monitor that the machines are not being used by those under 18. Notices and signage may also be help. As regards the protection of vulnerable persons, applicants may wish to consider the provision of information leaflets / helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare.

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

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

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

## 24. Prize Gaming Permits

### (Statement of Principles on Permits - Schedule 14 para 8 (3))

The 2005 Act states that a licensing authority may

*“prepare a Statement of Principles that they propose to apply in exercising their functions under this Schedule” which “may, in particular, specify matters that the licensing authority proposes to consider in determining the suitability of the applicant for a permit”.*  
{2005 Act Schedule 14 8 (1)}

The Licensing Authority has prepared a Statement of Principles, which is that the applicant should set out the types of gaming that he or she is intending to offer and that the applicant should be able to demonstrate:

- that they understand the limits to stakes and prizes that are set out in Regulations;
- and that the gaming offered is within the law.
- Clear policies that outline the steps to be taken to protect children from harm

In making its decision on an application for this permit the Licensing Authority does not need to have regard to the licensing objectives but must have regard to any GC Guidance.

It should be noted that there are conditions in the 2005 Act by which the permit holder must comply, but that the Licensing Authority cannot attach conditions. The conditions in the Act are:

- the limits on participation fees, as set out in regulations, must be complied with;
- all chances to participate in the gaming must be allocated on the premises on which the gaming is taking place and on one day; the game must be played and completed on the day the chances are allocated; and the result of the game must be made public in the premises on the day that it is played;
- the prize for which the game is played must not exceed the amount set out in regulations (if a money prize), or the prescribed value (if non-monetary prize); and
- participation in the gaming must not entitle the player to take part in any other gambling.

## 25. Club Gaming and Club Machines Permits

Members Clubs and Miners' welfare institutes (but not Commercial Clubs) may apply for a Club Gaming Permit. The Club Gaming Permit will enable the premises to provide gaming machines (3 machines of categories B, C or D), equal chance gaming and games of chance as set-out in forthcoming regulations.

Members Clubs and Miner's welfare institutes – and also Commercial Clubs – may apply for a Club Machine Permit. A Club Machine permit will enable the premises to provide gaming machines (3 machines of categories B, C or D). NB Commercial Clubs may not site category B3A gaming machines offering lottery games in their club.

This licensing authority notes that the Gambling Commission's Guidance states:

25.46 The LA has to satisfy itself that the club meets the requirements of the Act to obtain a club gaming permit. In doing so it will take account a number of matters as outlined in sections 25.47-25.49 of the Gambling Commission's Guidance. These

include the constitution of the club, the frequency of gaming, and ensuring that there are more than 25 members.

The club must be conducted 'wholly or mainly' for purposes other than gaming, unless the gaming is permitted by separate regulations. The Secretary of State has made regulations and these cover bridge and whist clubs.

The Licensing Authority notes that:

*"Licensing authorities may only refuse an application on the grounds that:*

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

There is a 'fast-track' procedure available, under the 2005 Act, for premises that hold a Club Premises Certificate under the 2003 Act. The GC Guidance states...

*"Under the fast-track procedure there is no opportunity for objections to be made by the Commission or the police, and the ground upon which an authority can refuse a permit are reduced"*

and

*"The grounds on which an application under the process may be refused are:*

- that the club is established primarily for gaming, other than gaming prescribed under schedule 12;*
- that in addition to the prescribed gaming, the applicant provides facilities for other gaming; or*
- that a club gaming permit or club machine permit issued to the applicant in the last ten years has been cancelled."*

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

## **26. Temporary Use Notices**

Temporary Use Notices allow the use of premises for gambling where there is no premises licence but where a gambling operator wishes to use the premises temporarily for providing facilities for gambling. Premises that might be suitable for a Temporary Use Notice, according to the Gambling Commission, would include hotels, conference centres and sporting venues.

The licensing authority can only grant a Temporary Use Notice to a person or company holding a relevant operating licence, i.e. a non-remote casino operating licence.

The Secretary of State has the power to determine what form of gambling can be authorised by Temporary Use Notices, and at the time of writing this Statement the

relevant regulations (SI no 3157: The Gambling Act 2005 (Temporary Use Notices) Regulations 2007) state that Temporary Use Notices can only be used to permit the provision of facilities or equal chance gaming, where the gaming is intended to produce a single winner, eg poker tournaments.

There are a number of statutory limits as regards Temporary Use Notices. The meaning of "premises" in Part 8 of the Act is discussed in Part 7 of the Gambling Commission Guidance to Licensing Authorities. As with "premises", the definition of "a set of premises" will be a question of fact in the particular circumstances of each notice that is given. In the Act "premises" is defined as including "any place".

In considering whether a place falls within the definition of "a set of premises", the licensing authority needs to look at, amongst other things, the ownership/occupation and control of the premises.

This licensing authority expects to object to notices where it appears that their effect would be to permit regular gambling in a place that could be described as one set of premises, as recommended in the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities.

### **27. Occasional Use Notices:**

Occasional Use Notices permit licensed betting operators (with appropriate permission from the Gambling Commission) to use tracks for short periods for conducting betting where the event upon which the betting is taking place is of a temporary infrequent nature. The Licensing Authority has very little discretion in determining Occasional Use Notices, other than ensuring that the statutory limit of 8 days in a calendar year is not exceeded.

However, the Licensing Authority will need to consider the definition of a 'track' and whether the applicant is permitted to use such a notice.

### **28. Small Society Lotteries**

This licensing authority will adopt a risk based approach towards its enforcement responsibilities for small society lotteries. This authority considers that the following list, although not exclusive, could affect the risk status of the operator:

- submission of late returns (returns must be submitted no later than three months
- after the date on which the lottery draw was held)
- submission of incomplete or incorrect returns
- breaches of the limits for small society lotteries

Non-commercial gaming is permitted if it takes place at a non-commercial event, either as an incidental or principal activity at the event. Events are non-commercial if no part of the proceeds is for private profit or gain. The proceeds of such events may benefit one or more individuals if the activity is organised:

- by, or on behalf of, a charity or for charitable purposes
- to enable participation in, or support of, sporting, athletic or cultural activities.

Charities and community groups should contact this licensing authority on **01993 861530** for further advice

## **APPENDICES**



## Appendix I – Map of West Oxfordshire

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## Appendix 2 – Licensing Authority delegations

Matter to be dealt with	Full Council	Sub-committee of licensing committee	Officers
Final approval of three year licensing policy	X		
Policy not to permit casinos	X		
Fee setting (when appropriate)	X		
Application for premises licence		Where representations have been received and not withdrawn	Where no representations received or all have been withdrawn
Application for a variation to a licence		Where representations have been received and not withdrawn	Where no representations received or all have been withdrawn
Application for a transfer of a licence		Where representations have been received from the Commission	Where no representations received from the Commission
Application for a provisional statement		Where representations have been received and not withdrawn	Where no representations received or all have been withdrawn
Review of a premises licence		X	
Application for club gaming/ club machine permits		Where objections have been made (and not withdrawn)	Where no representations received or all have been withdrawn
Cancellation of club gaming/ club machine permits		X	
Applications for other permits			X
Cancellation of licensed premises gaming machine permits			X
Consideration of temporary use notice			X
Decision to give a counter notice to a temporary use notice		X	

X Indicates the lowest level to which decisions can be delegated



## Appendix 3 - Responsible Authorities

The Responsible Authorities for West Oxfordshire District Council area under the 2005 Act, and their contact details are as follows.

Contact details may change, and other responsible authorities may be designated by regulations by the Secretary of State. For latest information, please check with the Licensing Authority (contact details inside front cover).

		Contact details for preliminary discussions or follow-up enquiries	
Responsible Authority	Address	Phone	Email and website
The Licensing Authority	The Licensing Authority West Oxfordshire District Council Elmfield WITNEY OX28 1PB	01993 861636	community.services@westoxon.gov.uk <a href="http://www.westoxon.gov.uk">www.westoxon.gov.uk</a>
The Planning Authority	The Planning Authority West Oxfordshire District Council Elmfield WITNEY OX28 1PB	01993 861420	planning@westoxon.gov.uk <a href="http://www.westoxon.gov.uk">www.westoxon.gov.uk</a>
Environmental Health	Environmental Protection West Oxfordshire District Council Elmfield WITNEY OX28 1PB	01993 861060	<a href="http://www.westoxon.gov.uk">www.westoxon.gov.uk</a>
Gambling Commission	Gambling Commission Victoria Square House Victoria Square BIRMINGHAM B2 4BP	0121 230 6500	<a href="http://www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk">www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk</a>
Thames Valley Police	Thames Valley Police Licensing Office 165 Oxford Road Kidlington OX5 2NX	01865 266109	licensing@thamesvalley.pnn.police.uk
Fire and Rescue Service	Oxfordshire Fire and Rescue Service Sterling Road Kidlington OX5 2DU	01865 242223	
Oxfordshire Safeguarding Children Board	Oxfordshire Safeguarding Children's Board Oxfordshire Council County Hall 3 <sup>rd</sup> Floor New Road OXFORD OX1 1ND	01865 810628	

## West Oxfordshire District Council Statement of Principles

Customs and Excise	HM Customs & Excise 3400 John Smith Drive Oxford Business Park South OXFORD OX4 2WB	01865 233800	
(Where premises straddle the area boundary) A licensing authority for the area in which the premises are partly situated. See the following table			
Any other person prescribed for the purpose by regulations made by the Secretary of State.			

### Adjacent licensing authorities

(Where premises straddle the area boundary) A licensing authority for the area in which the premises are partly situated is also a Responsible Authority.			
		Contact details for preliminary discussions or follow-up enquiries	
Responsible Authority	Address	Phone	Email and website
Cherwell District Council The Licensing Authority	The Licensing Authority Central Services Bodicote House Bodicote BANBURY Oxfordshire OX15 4AA	01295 221535	<a href="http://www.cherwell-dc.gov.uk">www.cherwell-dc.gov.uk</a> licensing@cherwell-dc.gov.uk
Oxford City Council The Licensing Authority	The Licensing Authority Ramsay House 10 St Ebbes Street OXFORD OX1 1PT	01865 252565	<a href="http://www.oxford.gov.uk">www.oxford.gov.uk</a> licensing@oxford.gov.uk
Vale of the White Horse District Council The Licensing Authority	The Licensing Authority Abbey House Abbey Close ABINGDON OX14 3JE	01235 520202	<a href="http://www.whitehorsedc.gov.uk">www.whitehorsedc.gov.uk</a> licensing@whitehorsedc.gov.uk
Cotswold District Council The Licensing Authority	The Licensing Authority Trinity Road CIRENCESTER Gloucestershire GL7 1PX	01285 623440	<a href="http://www.cotswold.gov.uk">www.cotswold.gov.uk</a> licensing@cotswold.gov.uk

Stratford Upon Avon District Council The Licensing Authority	The Licensing Authority Elizabeth House Church Street Stratford-upon-Avon Warwickshire CV37 6HX		<a href="http://www.stratford-dc.gov.uk">www.stratford-dc.gov.uk</a>  licensing@stratford-dc.gov.uk
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### Appendix 4 - Categories of machine

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Category of machine	Maximum Stake	Maximum Prize
A	Unlimited	Unlimited
B1	£5	£10,000
B2	£100	£500
B3	£2	£500
B3a	£2	£500
B4	£2	£400
C	£1	£100
D-non money prize other than a crane grab machine	30p	£8
D-non money prize (crane grab machine)	£1	£50
D(money prize)	10p	£5
D-combined money and non-money prize(other than a coin pusher or penny falls machine)	10p	£8 (of which no more than £5 may be a money prize)
D- combined money and non-money prize(coin pusher or penny falls machine)	10p	£20 (of which no more than £10 may be a money prize)

Categories A-B3 only permissible in casinos, Bingo premises, Adult gaming centres etc