



LICENSING COMMITTEE

MEETING TO BE HELD IN CIVIC HALL, LEEDS, LS1 1UR ON
WEDNESDAY, 8TH APRIL, 2015 AT 10.00 AM

MEMBERSHIP

Councillors

R Bruce	Rothwell
N Buckley	Alwoodley;
R Downes	Otley and Yeadon;
J Dunn	Ardsley and Robin Hood;
B Gettings	Morley North;
M Harland	Kippax and Methley;
G Hussain	Roundhay;
G Hyde	Killingbeck and Seacroft;
A Khan	Burmantofts and Richmond Hill;
B Selby	Killingbeck and Seacroft;
C Townsley	Horsforth;
G Wilkinson	Wetherby;
B Flynn	Adel and Wharfedale;
M Ingham	Burmantofts and Richmond Hill;
J Pryor	Headingley;

Agenda compiled by:
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Governance Services
Civic Hall
LEEDS LS1 1UR

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224 3836

A G E N D A

Item No	Ward/Equal Opportunities	Item Not Open		Page No
1			<p>APPEALS AGAINST REFUSAL OF INSPECTION OF DOCUMENTS</p> <p>To consider any appeals in accordance with Procedure Rule 15.2 of the Access to Information Procedure Rules (in the event of an Appeal the press and public will be excluded)</p> <p>(*In accordance with Procedure Rule 15.2, written notice of an appeal must be received by the Head of Governance Services at least 24 hours before the meeting)</p>	
2			<p>EXEMPT INFORMATION - POSSIBLE EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC</p> <p>1 To highlight reports or appendices which officers have identified as containing exempt information, and where officers consider that the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information, for the reasons outlined in the report.</p> <p>2 To consider whether or not to accept the officers recommendation in respect of the above information.</p> <p>3 If so, to formally pass the following resolution:-</p> <p>RESOLVED – That the press and public be excluded from the meeting during consideration of those parts of the agenda designated as containing exempt information on the grounds that it is likely, in view of the nature of the business to be transacted or the nature of the proceedings, that if members of the press and public were present there would be disclosure to them of exempt information</p>	

Item No	Ward/Equal Opportunities	Item Not Open		Page No
3			<p>LATE ITEMS</p> <p>To identify items which have been admitted to the agenda by the Chair for consideration</p> <p>(The special circumstances shall be specified in the minutes)</p>	
4			<p>DECLARATION OF DISCLOSABLE PECUNIARY INTERESTS</p> <p>To disclose or draw attention to any disclosable pecuniary interests for the purposes of Section 31 of the Localism Act 2011 and paragraphs 13-16 of the Members' Code of Conduct.</p>	
5			<p>APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE</p> <p>To receive apologies for absence (If any)</p>	
6			<p>MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING</p> <p>To approve the minutes of the last meeting held on 10th March 2015</p> <p>(Copy attached)</p>	1 - 6
7			<p>MATTERS ARISING FROM THE MINUTES</p> <p>To consider any matters arising from the minutes.</p>	
8			<p>SHISHA UPDATE</p> <p>To consider a report by the Director of Environment and Housing which provides an update on the on-going work to tackle shisha smoking in the city. It follows on from previous reports provided to Committee on a 6 monthly basis.</p> <p>(Report attached)</p>	7 - 10

Item No	Ward/Equal Opportunities	Item Not Open		Page No
9			<p>GAMBLING ACT 2005 STATEMENT OF LICENSING POLICY</p> <p>To consider a report by the Head of Licensing and Registration which sets out the Statement of Licensing Policy 2016 – 2018. Appended to the report is a summary of changes.</p> <p>(Report attached)</p>	11 - 78
10			<p>LICENSING COMMITTEE WORK PROGRAMME</p> <p>To note the contents of the Licensing Committee Work Programme 2015.</p> <p>(Copy attached)</p>	79 - 82
11			<p>DATE AND TIME OF NEXT MEETING</p> <p>To note that the next meeting will take place on <u>Wednesday 6th May 2015</u> at 10.00am in the Civic Hall, Leeds.</p>	
12	Harewood; Wetherby	10.4(3, 7)	<p>NOTIFICATION OF FIRST DRAFT EVENT MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR LEEDS FESTIVAL 2015</p> <p>To consider a report by the Head of Licensing and Registration which sets out the proposed arrangements for the 2015 Leeds Festival to be held at Bramham Park between the 25th and 27th August 2015.</p> <p>(Appendix A of the report contains exempt information)</p> <p>(Report attached)</p>	83 - 90

Item No	Ward/Equal Opportunities	Item Not Open		Page No
			<p>Third Party Recording</p> <p>Recording of this meeting is allowed to enable those not present to see or hear the proceedings either as they take place (or later) and to enable the reporting of those proceedings. A copy of the recording protocol is available from the contacts named on the front of this agenda.</p> <p>Use of Recordings by Third Parties– code of practice</p> <p>a) Any published recording should be accompanied by a statement of when and where the recording was made, the context of the discussion that took place, and a clear identification of the main speakers and their role or title.</p> <p>b) Those making recordings must not edit the recording in a way that could lead to misinterpretation or misrepresentation of the proceedings or comments made by attendees. In particular there should be no internal editing of published extracts; recordings may start at any point and end at any point but the material between those points must be complete.</p>	

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Licensing Committee

Tuesday, 10th March, 2015

PRESENT: Councillor M Harland in the Chair

Councillors K Bruce, J Dunn, B Gettings,
G Hussain, G Hyde, A Khan, B Selby,
G Wilkinson, B Flynn and M Ingham

100 Appeals Against Refusal of Inspection of Documents

There were no appeals against the refusal of the inspection of documents.

101 Exempt Information - Possible Exclusion of the Press and Public

RESOLVED – That, in accordance with Regulation 4 of The Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Meetings and Access to Information) (England) Regulations 2012, the public be excluded from the meeting during Consideration of the following parts of the agenda designated as exempt on the grounds that it is likely, in view of the nature of the business to be transacted or the nature of the proceedings, that if members of the public were present there would be disclosure to them of exempt information so designated as follows:-

Appendix (5 & 10) to the report entitled “Digital Advertising Screens in Licensed Vehicles Policy – Review of the in-principle approval of Licensing Committee on 9th September 2014” as referred to in Minute No.110 was designated as exempt under Access to Information Procedure Rule 10.4(1), (2) and (3) because it contains information relating to individuals and which is likely to lead to the identification of individuals.

The report entitled “Legal Highs in Leeds” as referred to in Minute No.111 was designated as exempt under Access to Information Procedure Rule 10.4(1), (3) and (7) because it contains information relating to individuals and which is likely to lead to the identification of individuals, crime and disorder which may result in future legal proceedings and any action taken or to be taken in connection with the prevention, investigation or prosecution of crime.

The report entitled “Policing and the Night Time Economy” referred to in Minute No.112 was designated as exempt under Access to Information Procedure Rule 10.4 (3) because it contains information relating to, crime and disorder which may result in future legal proceedings.

It was considered in all of the above circumstances that the public interest in maintaining the exemption from publication outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information.

102 Late Items

Draft minutes to be approved at the meeting
to be held on Wednesday, 8th April, 2015

The were no late items of business identified.

103 Declaration of Disclosable Pecuniary Interests

There were no declarations of Disclosable Pecuniary Interest made at the meeting.

104 Apologies for Absence

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor Buckley, Councillor Downes and Councillor Townsley

105 Minutes of the Previous Meeting

The minutes of the previous meeting held on 10th February 2015 were submitted for comment and approval.

It was noted that Councillor Ingham's name appeared in both: attendance and apologies.

Councillor Ingham confirmed she was absent from the meeting.

RESOLVED – That subject to the deletion of Councillor Ingham's name from the list of attendees, the minutes of the previous meeting be accepted as a true and correct record.

106 Matters Arising from the Minutes

There were no issues raised under matters arising.

107 Taxi & Private Hire Licensing web page - revealing details of Private Hire and Hackney Carriage drivers (PHD & HCD), Private Hire Operators (PHO) and Hackney Carriage (HCP) and Private Hire Proprietors (PHP) convictions following enforcement activity

The Head of Licensing and Registration submitted a report which sought Members views as to whether there was value in informing the public of the Council's enforcement activity results in the Courts, and if there was also a deterrent benefit to other members of the trade who might then appreciate the sanction imposed and the cost involved.

The Section Head, Taxi and Private Hire Licensing presented the report and responded to Members questions and queries.

Detailed discussion ensued on the contents of the report which included:

- Conviction details would be displayed on the Taxi & Private Hire Licensing Web page and in the Section's newsletter.
- Any information published would comply with data protection legislation
- Information would not be published until expiry of an appeal period

- In the event of an appeal, information would not be published until the appeal had been heard and any additional appeal period had lapsed
- That only the first two letters and numbers of the postcode would be used
- After 6 months the information would be removed at the first opportunity
- The necessity to recruit and retain sufficient numbers of enforcement officers

Responding to a query as to whether drivers convicted from outside the Leeds area but convicted by the Leeds Courts would be named on the Taxi & Private Hire Licensing website, the Section Head, Taxi and Private Hire Licensing confirmed that Leeds City Council prosecutions would be included on the Taxi & Private Hire Licensing website.

RESOLVED – To recommend to the Executive that a policy be approved to publish criminal convictions

108 Licensing Committee Work Programme

Members considered the contents of the Licensing Committee Work Programme for 2015.

RESOLVED – To approve the contents of the Work Programme

109 Date and Time of Next Meeting

RESOLVED – To note that the next meeting will take place on Wednesday, 8th April 2015 at 10.00am in the Civic Hall, Leeds.

110 Digital Advertising Screens in Licensed Vehicles Policy - Review of the 'in-principle' approval of Licensing Committee on 9th September 2014

The Licensing Committee at its meeting on 9th September 2014 considered a report concerning a proposed policy relating to Digital Advertising Screens in Licensed vehicles and resolved:

- (i) That the contents of the report be noted
- (ii) To approve in principle the policy proposal together with the control measures as identified in section 3 of the submitted report
- (iii) That the Head of Licensing and Registration be instructed to prepare a further report for consideration of the Executive with a view to approval.

The Head of Licensing and Registration submitted a further report in relation to this matter following questions raised as to whether the control measures identified were reasonable.

Appended to the report were copies of the following documents:

- Minutes for the Licensing Committee dated 9th September 2014 (Appendix 1 refers)
- Information from ROSPA – Safer Head Restraints Designs (Appendix 2 refers)
- EC Regulation No.17 – Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to seats , their anchorage and any head restraints (Appendix 3 refers)
- Correspondence with the Head of Road Safety (ROSPA) - Appendix 4 refers
- Correspondence from an Insurance Company providing clarification in respect of modified head restraints (Appendix 5 refers - Exempt)
- Correspondence between Digicab media and the Taxi and Private Hire Licensing Section (Appendix 6 refers)
- Correspondence between the Chair of the Licensing Committee and Leeds Private Hire Drivers Association (Appendix 7 refers)
- Freedom of Information Request submitted by the Managing Director Digicab Media (York) Ltd (Appendix 8 refers)
- EU Certificate Conformity in respect of EU electrical standards for a Digicab media product (Appendix 9 refers)
- Correspondence from an Insurance Company providing clarification in respect of public and product liability (Appendix 10 refers - Exempt)

The Section Head, Taxi and Private Hire Licensing reported that the proprietor of the company wishing to place the product in licensed vehicles had provided further documents, however, he was of the view that the information provided lacked sufficient detail/ clarification and unless there were auditable control measures in place to ensure continued compliance to the integrity of the vehicle's safety design that there could be a safety risk to the public and potential legal risk to the Council.

Mr D Crake, Managing Director, Digicab Media (York) Ltd reported that he had recently received information which suggested that the report presented by officers was inaccurate and out of date due to the fact that it referred to EC Regulation No. 17 which had been superseded by EC Regulation No. 25 "Modern Technologies".

Mr Crake indicated this information had only recently come into his possession and he had been unable to provide this information in advance of today's meeting.

The Chair suggested that in light of the comments made Mr Crake, consideration of this item be deferred to allow all parties to receive and consider any new information and determine if any areas of dispute remained.

RESOLVED –

- (i) That consideration of this item be deferred to allow all parties to receive and consider any new information and determine if any areas of dispute remain
- (ii) That subject to (i) above a further report be brought back to this Committee in due course

111 Presentation on Legal Highs in Leeds

Members received a Presentation from Inspector Nick Berry, Safer Leeds, West Yorkshire Police, who spoke about “Legal Highs” or New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) and its use in Leeds.

The presentation covered the following issues:

- What are NPS
- Who uses them
- Assessing prevalence
- Prevention and treatment
- Enforcement
- New Legislation

(Due to the confidential nature of the information being presented, this part of the meeting was held in closed session)

Members welcome the presentation and the information provide commenting it was really useful and informative and suggested that the issue of Legal Highs may be of interest to a number of Scrutiny Boards

The Chair thanked Inspector Berry for his attendance and presentation commenting that it had been a really worthwhile session.

RESOLVED –

- (i) That the contents of the presentation be noted
- (ii) That the issue of Legal High be drawn to the attention of Scrutiny Board (Safer and Stronger Communities) and Scrutiny Board Health and Well-being and adult Social Care

112 Policing and the Night Time Economy

Members received a Presentation from Sergeant Dave Shaw, West Yorkshire Police, who spoke about Policing and the night time economy. Chief Inspector Steve Palmer was also in attendance.

A summary of the issues/ incidents involving licensed premises in City & South Leeds, North East Leeds and North West Leeds was presented.

(Due to the confidential nature of the information being presented, this part of the meeting was held in closed session)

The Chair thanked Sergeant Shaw and Chief Inspector Palmer for their attendance and presentation commenting that the session had been informative and interesting.

RESOLVED – That the contents of the presentation be noted

Draft minutes to be approved at the meeting
to be held on Wednesday, 8th April, 2015

Report of Rachel McCormack, Team Manager, Environmental Health

Report to: Licensing Committee

Date: 8th April 2015

Subject: Shisha Update

Are specific electoral Wards affected? If relevant, name(s) of Ward(s):	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Are there implications for equality and diversity and cohesion and integration?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Is the decision eligible for Call-In?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Does the report contain confidential or exempt information? If relevant, Access to Information Procedure Rule number: Appendix number:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Summary of main issues

1. This report is provided an update to Licensing Committee, as requested, following 3 previous reports relating to shisha and the ongoing work. The last report was 'Shisha – Partnership Working' and was presented at October 2014's Committee.

Recommendations

2. The Committee is asked to note the contents of the report, make comments, ask questions, and provide suggestions. The Committee is also asked to consider the frequency of any further update reports.

Purpose of this report

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide an update on the on-going work to tackle shisha smoking in the city. It follows on from previous reports provided to Committee on a 6 monthly basis.

2 Background information

- 2.1 The previous reports to Committee, in October 2013, April and October 2014 have provided information on smoke free legislation, it's application to shisha bars, and the staged approach to enforcement of the legislation.
- 2.2 The reports also advised of the partnership approach which is taken to tackle shisha and general tobacco smoking across the City. The various partner agencies include Public Health, the NHS, Trading Standards and the Niche Tobacco Group.

3 Main issues

3.1 Environmental Health : Recap and Update on Enforcement – Rachel McCormack

- 3.2 Since April 2014 10 premises have had enforcement visits carried out. These visits were conducted with the support of West Yorkshire Police.

- 3.3 The table below shows the prosecutions for allowing smoking in a smoke free place, to date in this financial year (2014/15). Some of these prosecutions relate to enforcement visits carried out in the previous financial year.

Business	Date	Fine	Costs	Victim Surcharge
Arabyia	July '14	£1000	£1192.5	£100
Al Qasa	July '14	£1500	£1144	£100
Phantom Lounge	Sept '14	£150	£150	£20
Cabin 164	Dec '14	-	£368.63	£15
Cabin 164	Dec '14	-	£368.63	£15
Cabin 164	Dec '14	-	£368.63	£15
Cabin 164	Dec '14	£400	£368.63	£40
Rendezvous	Jan '15	-	£300	£15
Aftez	Jan '15	£165	£50	£20

*Rendezvous – previously prosecuted in May 2013.

3.4 Future Actions

- 3.5 Recent visits have indicated that a number of businesses have changed hands since initial advisory visits took place in September / October 2013. Therefore a review of the businesses believed to be allowing smoking in doors will be

conducted, and advisory re-visits will take place. This will ensure the staged enforcement approach continues. These will then be followed up by enforcement visits with the Police.

3.6 Niche Tobacco Project Update – Information Provided by Jo Loft

3.7 The Niche Tobacco Project has been running since December 2012 with the aim of raising awareness of the health risks associated with niche tobacco use with community members, frontline workers and professionals.

3.8 During the first year of the project the main role of the project officers was to run education and community engagement sessions across three targeted areas of the city. Alongside these sessions resources were developed for use by frontline services to aid them with their awareness raising activities. To date the project has reached over 3500 people through a variety of awareness raising and training activities.

3.9 Continued funding of the project was confirmed with a new focus being set for 2014/15. Year two funding was concentrated on making the work sustainable with the main focus being the development of a toolkit for awareness raising to be used once the project workers were no longer in post. The timescales for the development of the toolkit were for completion by October 2014 with the remaining project worker time being used to promote the toolkit and train frontline workers and volunteers on its use.

3.10 The Niche Tobacco Toolkit was completed on schedule and is now available across the city. There are 5 copies available to borrow from the Public Health Resource Centre and key agencies across the city have access to their own copy. Work is also being carried out to make the toolkit available electronically through the Public Health Resource Centre website.

3.11 One key area where concerns were raised was regarding the schools across the city and their continued promotion of this topic once the project officers were no longer in post. This area has been investigated and work is being done to make the toolkit accessible to teachers online through the Healthy Schools website. The niche tobacco project worker has also attended the Healthy Schools Twilight sessions to promote the toolkit and its use.

3.12 A full evaluation of the project is currently being produced and will be available at the end of April 2015.

4 Conclusions

4.1 Shisha smoking continues to be a real risk to public health and Environmental Health are continuing make visits to shisha premises to secure compliance with smoke free legislation.

4.2 10 number of premises have had compliance visits carried out at them in the 2014/15 financial year.

4.3 9 people were prosecuted for allowing smoking in a smoke free place in the same period.

5 Recommendations

- 5.1 The Committee is asked to note the contents of the report, make comments, ask questions, and provide suggestions. The Committee is also asked to consider the frequency of any further update reports.



Report author: Susan Holden
Tel: 51863

Report of the Head of Licensing and Registration

Report to Licensing Committee

Date: 8th April 2015

Subject: Gambling Act 2005 Statement of Licensing Policy

Are specific electoral Wards affected? If relevant, name(s) of Ward(s):	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Are there implications for equality and diversity and cohesion and integration?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Is the decision eligible for Call-In?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Does the report contain confidential or exempt information? If relevant, Access to Information Procedure Rule number: Appendix number:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Summary of main issues

1. Every three years the Council is required by the Gambling Act 2005 to review the Gambling Act 2005 Statement of Licensing Policy (Licensing Policy), and to consult upon any changes.
2. The three yearly review is taking place this year and officers have reviewed the current policy and made suggestions in line with changes to Gambling Commissions Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice.
3. The next step is to consult with the public and other bodies as required by statute.

Recommendations

4. That Licensing Committee reviews the proposed amendments to the Licensing Policy and consider approving the document for public consultation.

1.0 Purpose of this report

- 1.1 To present to Licensing Committee the Statement of Licensing Policy (appendix 1) and a summary of the changes (appendix 2) for consideration.

2.0 Background information

- 2.1 Under Section 349 of the Gambling Act 2005 the Licensing Authority is required to prepare a statement of principles that they propose to apply in exercising their functions under this Act. This process is to be repeated every three years from 31st January 2007.
- 2.2 The consultation process is laid out clearly in the Gambling Act 2005, the Gambling Act 2005 (Licensing Authority Policy Statement)(England and Wales) Regulations 2006 and the Guidance to Licensing Authorities issued by the Gambling Commission (www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk).

3.0 Main issues

- 3.1 This will be the fourth time that the council has reviewed and amended the Gambling Act 2005 Statement of Licensing Policy (Licensing Policy).
- 3.2 In the last three years there have been a number of issues that have come to the attention of councils nationwide. The most publicly reported of which is the increase in the number of Fixed Odds Betting Terminals in premises in deprived areas. In Leeds, although there has not been a significant change in the number of betting shops, there has been movement and more premises are opening in deprived areas.
- 3.3 In response to this concern, the Gambling Commission has consulted upon a change to the Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice (LCCPs) that are attached to Operator's Licence under the Gambling Act 2005 to require operators to complete locality specific risk assessments and show the measures they use to mitigate the risks. Officers have reviewed the new LCCPs and have incorporated the changes into the Licensing Policy. A summary of the changes to the Licensing Policy is attached at Appendix 2.
- 3.4 As part of the review process officers have contacted the responsible authorities (including West Yorkshire Police, Public Health, West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Services, Leeds Safeguarding Children Board) who have no comment to make at this stage. They will be consulted with further during the public consultation.
- 3.5 The approval of the policy is a matter for full Council. The approval process follows the Budgetary and Policy Framework. The suggested timescale for approval is as follows:

Public Consultation	13 th April to 28 June 2015
Licensing Committee	14 th July 2015
Executive Board	15 th July 2015
Scrutiny Board	Early September 2015

4.0 Corporate Considerations

4.1 Consultation and Engagement

4.1.1 The Licensing Policy is subject to a statutory consultation. It is planned to use this opportunity to consult with the statutory consultees and ward member, parish and town councils and Citizen Advice Bureaux.

4.2 Equality and Diversity / Cohesion and Integration

4.2.1 The Licensing Policy review process is subject to a EDCI Assessment, and a screening form has been completed. It is attached at Appendix 3.

4.3 Council Policies and City Priorities

4.3.1 The licensing regime contributes to the following Best Council Plan 2013-17 outcomes:

- Improve the quality of life for our residents, particularly for those who are vulnerable or in poverty;
- Make it easier for people to do business with us.

4.3.2 The licensing regime contributes to our best council objective:

- Ensuring high quality public services – improving quality, efficiency and involving people in shaping their city.

4.4 Resources and Value for Money

4.4.1 A review of the effectiveness of specific consultation methods has been instrumental in reducing costs. The public consultation of the policy is now mostly undertaken by email, which has helped reduce the cost further.

4.5 Legal Implications, Access to Information and Call In

4.5.1 There are no legal implications for this report.

4.6 Risk Management

4.6.1 There are no issues relating to risk management.

5 Conclusions

5.1 Officers have completed an initial review of the Licensing Policy and have produced a draft for public consultation. The main changes include new requirements in relation to the Operator's Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice published by the Gambling Commission and these changes are detailed in Appendix 1

6 Recommendations

- 6.1 That Licensing Committee reviews the changes suggested by officers and, if satisfactory, approve the draft for public consultation.

7 Background documents¹

- 7.1 There are no unpublished background documents that relate to this matter.

¹ The background documents listed in this section are available to download from the Council's website, unless they contain confidential or exempt information. The list of background documents does not include published works.

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Statement of Licensing Policy 2016 – 2018

Gambling Act 2005



Further copies of this document can be obtained from:

Entertainment Licensing
Leeds City Council
Civic Hall
Leeds
LS1 1UR

Tel: 0113 247 4095

Fax: 0113 224 3885

Email: entertainment.licensing@leeds.gov.uk

Web: www.leeds.gov.uk/licensing

Please note:

The information contained within this document can be made available in different languages and formats including Braille, large print and audio cassette.

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Executive Summary

The Gambling Act 2005 obtained Royal Assent in 2005 and came into effect in 2007.

Under Section 349 of the Gambling Act 2005 the Licensing Authority is required to prepare a statement of principles that they propose to apply in exercising their functions under this Act. This process is to be repeated every three years from 31st January 2007.

The consultation process is laid out clearly in the Gambling Act 2005, the Gambling Act 2005 (Licensing Authority Policy Statement)(England and Wales) Regulations 2006 and the Guidance to Licensing Authorities issued by the Gambling Commission (www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk).

The purpose of the Statement of Licensing Policy is to set out the principles that the Council propose to apply when determining licences, permits and registrations under the Gambling Act 2005.

Any decision taken by the Council in regard to determination of licences, permits and registrations should aim to permit the use of premises for gambling in so far as it is reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives which 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 principles to be applied specifically to the determination of premises licence applications include definition of premises, location, duplication with other regulatory regimes, conditions, door supervision, layout of the premises and supervision of gaming facilities. The policy also specifically mentions adult gaming centres, family entertainment centres, casinos, bingo premises, betting premises, tracks and travelling fairs.

The council has the ability to issue permits for prize gaming and unlicensed family entertainment centres. The council is able to specify the information it requires as part of the application process which will aid determination and this information is described in this Policy.

Club gaming and club machine permits are also issued by the council. The process for this is described, along with other processes specified in the legislation for example temporary use notices, occasional use notices and small society lotteries.

Enforcement of the legislation is a requirement of the Act that is undertaken by the council in conjunction with the Gambling Commission. The policy describes the council's enforcement principles and the principles underpinning the right of review.

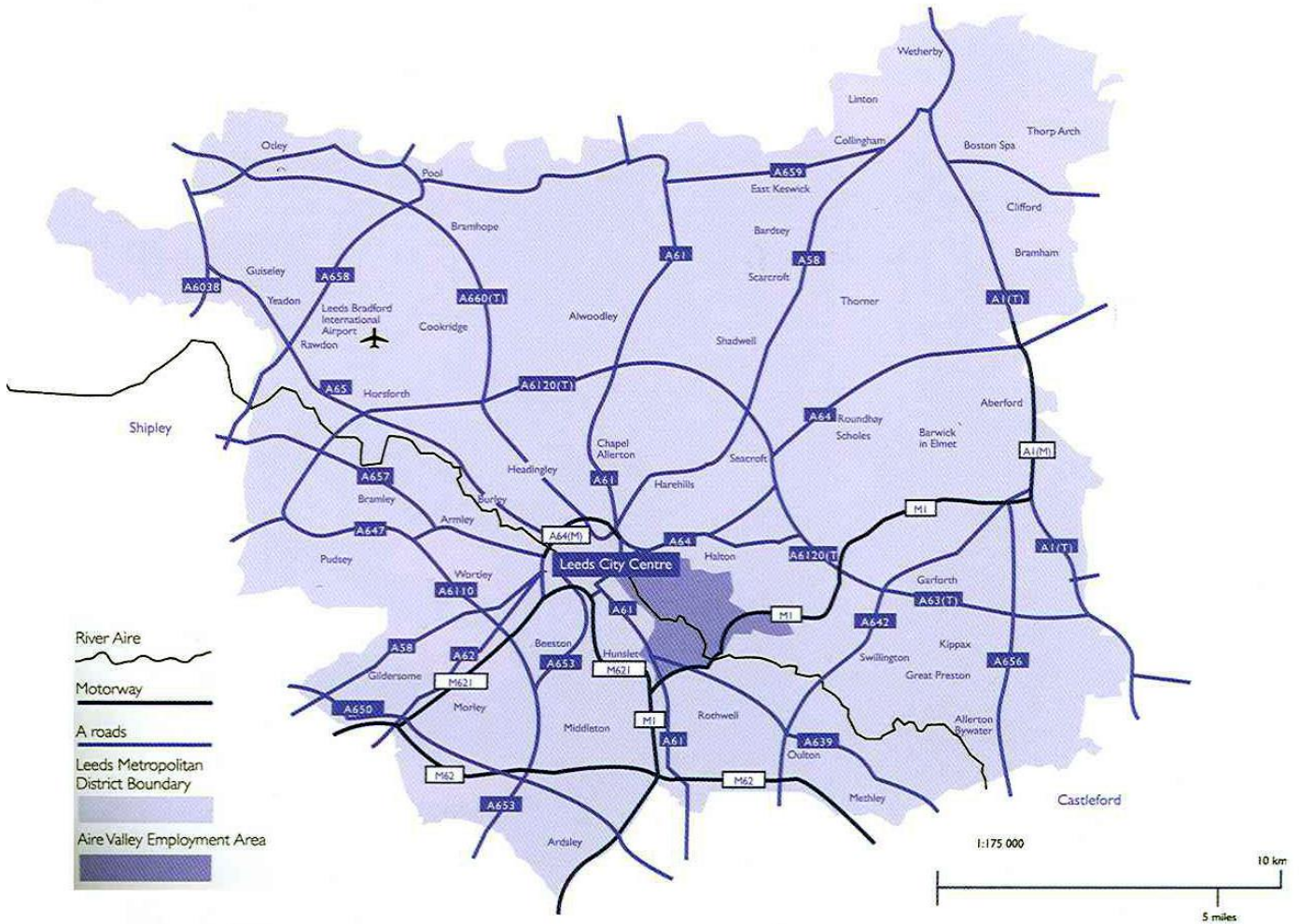
The policy has three appendices, describing the stakes and prizes which determine the category of a gaming machine, a glossary of terms and exempt gaming in pubs and clubs.

Part A The Gambling Act 2005

1. The licensing objectives

- 1.1 Under the Gambling Act 2005 (the Act) Leeds City Council is the licensing authority for the Leeds district and licences premises for gambling activities as well as granting various other gambling permits. In this document, unless otherwise stated, any references to the council are to the Leeds Licensing Authority.
- 1.2 The council will carry out its functions under the Act with a view to aiming to permit the use of premises for gambling in so far as it is reasonably consistent with the three licensing objectives set out at Section 1 of the Act. The licensing objectives are:
 - preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime
 - ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way
 - protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling.
- 1.3 More information can be found about how the council will achieve this in Part B and C of this document.
- 1.4 The council will follow any regulations and statutory guidance issued in accordance with the Act and will have regard to any codes of practice issued by the national gambling regulator, the Gambling Commission.
- 1.5 The council 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 is:
 - in accordance with any relevant code of practice issued by the Gambling Commission
 - in accordance with any relevant guidance issued by the Gambling Commission
 - reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives and
 - in accordance with this document.
- 1.6 The Gambling Commission's Licence Conditions and Code of Practice (LCCP) require gambling premises to undertake a risk assessment taking into consideration their local information. Specific information about localities is provided in this policy at Section xxx.

2. The Leeds district



- 2.1 Leeds City Council has sought to establish Leeds as a major European city and cultural and social centre. It is the second largest metropolitan district in England and has a population of 2.2 million people living within 30 minutes drive of the city centre.
- 2.2 The Leeds metropolitan district extends over 562 square kilometres (217 square miles) and has a population of 761,481 (ONS, Population Estimates for UK as at 30 June 2013). It includes the city centre and the urban areas that surround it, the more rural outer suburbs and several towns, all with their very different identities. Two-thirds of the district is greenbelt (open land with restrictive building), and there is beautiful countryside within easy reach of the city.
- 2.3 Over recent years Leeds has experienced significant levels of growth in entertainment use within the City coupled with a significant increase in residential development. The close proximity of a range of land uses and the creation of mixed-use schemes has many benefits including the creation of a vibrant 24-hour city. Leeds City Council has a policy promoting mixed use development including residential and evening uses throughout the city centre.

- 2.4 Leeds has strong artistic traditions and top performing artistes can be seen at the Leeds first direct Arena, Leeds Town Hall and at other indoor and outdoor venues across the city. The success of arts and heritage organisations including the Grand Theatre, West Yorkshire Playhouse, Opera North, Northern Ballet Theatre, Phoenix Dance Theatre, Harewood House and the Henry Moore Institute, has helped to attract other major arts and heritage investments such as the award winning Royal Armouries and the Thackray Medical Museum. The city also boasts a wealth of community based sports, entertainment, heritage and recreational facilities. There is a vibrant voluntary sector including thousands of groups and societies.
- 2.5 Sport is a passion for people in Leeds and Yorkshire. Leeds United Football Club has a loyal and passionate following and Elland Road is one of England's great traditional grounds. Cricket is followed with enthusiasm with Yorkshire Cricket Club's home in Headingley. Leeds has a world's first dual code rugby partnership – Leeds Rhino Rugby League and Leeds Carnegie Rugby Union. The Leeds Rhinos in particular have enjoyed great success in recent years. Wetherby racecourse was established in 1891 and is considered one of the best jump courses in the country.
- 2.6 Leeds is a city with many cultures, languages, races and faiths. A wide range of minority groups including Black Caribbean, Indian, Pakistani, Irish and Chinese as well as many other smaller communities make up almost 11% of the city population.
- 2.7 The Vision for Leeds 2011-2030 is published by the Leeds Initiative, as the city's strategic partnership group. It sets the overall aim that "by 2030, Leeds will be locally and internationally recognised as the best city in the UK" By 2030:
- Leeds will be fair, open and welcoming
 - Leeds' economy will be prosperous and sustainable
 - All Leeds' communities will be successful
- 2.8 This statement of licensing policy seeks to promote the licensing objectives within the overall context of the three aims set out in the Vision for Leeds 2011-2030.

Child Friendly

- 2.9 The council has announced its intention for the city to become 'Child Friendly'. This links back to the council's vision which states:

'Best city... for children

Leeds will be a child-friendly city where the voices, needs and priorities of children and young people are heard and inform the way we make decisions and take action.'

- 2.10 There are over 180,000 children and young people in Leeds. To become a child friendly city, and the best city for children and young people, their voices and views need to be heard and responded to, and that they are active participants in their local community and citywide.



- 2.11 The UN convention on the rights of the child sets out the basic rights for children worldwide. The UN developed the model for child friendly city model – a place where children rights are known and understood by children and adults alike, and where these rights are reflected in policies and budgets.
- 2.12 As part of the aim for Leeds to become a child friendly city, the council declared 12 wishes:
- 2.13 This policy is particularly affected by wish 2 – “Children and young people find the city centre welcoming and safe, with friendly places to go, have fun and play” and wish 3 – “There are places and spaces to play and things to do, in all areas and open to all”.

3. The purpose of the Gambling Act 2005 – Statement of Licensing Policy

- 3.1 Licensing authorities are required by the Gambling Act 2005 to publish a statement of the principles which they propose to apply when exercising their functions under the Act. This document fulfils this requirement. Such statement must be published at least every three years. The statement can also be reviewed from “time to time” and any amendments must be consulted upon. The statement must then be re-published.
- 3.2 Leeds City Council consulted widely upon this policy statement before finalising and publishing it. A list of the persons we consulted is provided below:
- West Yorkshire Police
 - the Local Safeguarding Children Board
 - representatives of local businesses (including Leeds Chamber of Commerce and the Federation of Small Businesses)
 - members of the public
 - the Gambling Commission
 - community representatives
 - town/parish councils in the district
 - Area Committees
 - local Members of Parliament
 - national bodies representing the gambling trade
 - national charities concerned with the social impact of gambling
 - other charities offering support to alcohol and drugs users
 - representatives of existing licence holders
 - Yorkshire Forward (the regional development agency)
 - Yorkshire Culture
 - Leeds Citizens Advice Bureau
 - NHS Leeds
 - Her Majesty’s Revenue and Customs
 - West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service
 - Faith groups within the Leeds district
 - Department of Neighbourhoods & Housing, Environmental Health Services
 - Leeds City Council Development Department
 - Leeds Initiative

- 3.3 The consultation took place between xxx and xxx and followed the Cabinet Office's Code of Practice on Consultation. The consultation elicited xxx responses which are available on request. The policy was approved at a meeting of the Full Council on xxxx

4. The licensing framework

- 4.1 The Gambling Act 2005 brought about changes to the way that gambling is administered in the United Kingdom. The Gambling Commission is the national gambling regulator and has a lead role in working with central government and local authorities to regulate gambling activity.
- 4.2 The Gambling Commission issues operators licences and personal licences. Any operator wishing to provide gambling at a certain premises must have applied for the requisite personal licence and operators licence before they can approach the council for a premises licence. In this way the Gambling Commission is able to screen applicants and organisations to ensure they have the correct credentials to operate gambling premises. The council's role is to ensure premises are suitable for providing gambling in line with the three licensing objectives and any codes of practice issued by the Gambling Commission. The council also issues various permits and notices to regulate smaller scale and or ad hoc gambling in various other locations such as pubs, clubs and hotels.
- 4.3 The council does not licence large society lotteries or remote gambling through websites. These areas fall to the Gambling Commission. The National Lottery is not licensed by the Gambling Act 2005 and continues to be regulated by the National Lottery Commission under the National Lottery Act 1993.

5. Declaration

- 5.1 This statement of licensing policy will not override the right of any person to make an application, make representations about an application, or apply for a review of a licence, as each will be considered on its own merits and according to the statutory requirements of the Gambling Act 2005.
- 5.2 In producing this document, the council declares that it has had regard to the licensing objectives of the Gambling Act 2005, the guidance issued by the Gambling Commission, and any responses from those consulted on the policy statement.

6. Responsible authorities

- 6.1 The Act empowers certain agencies to act as responsible authorities so that they can employ their particular area of expertise to help promote the licensing objectives. Responsible authorities are able to make representations about licence applications, or apply for a review of an existing licence. Responsible authorities will also offer advice and guidance to applicants.
- 6.2 The council is required by regulations to state the principles it will apply to designate, in writing, a body which is competent to advise the authority about the protection of children from harm. The principles are:

- the need for the body to be responsible for an area covering the whole of the licensing authority's area
- the need for the body to be answerable to democratically elected persons, rather than any particular vested interest group etc.

6.3 In accordance with the regulations the council designates the Local Safeguarding Children Board for this purpose. Leeds Safeguarding Children Board has produced a "West Yorkshire Consortium Procedures Manual which can be found at <http://westyorkscb.proceduresonline.com/> . Applicants may find this manual useful as a point of reference, a guide for good practice and the mechanism by which to make a referral to Social Care etc, when producing their own policies and procedures in relation to the objective of protection of children and vulnerable people.

6.4 The contact details of all the responsible authorities under the Gambling Act 2005 are available on the council's website within the guidance documents at <http://www.leeds.gov.uk/Business/Pages/Gambling-Premises-Licences.aspx>.

7. Interested parties

7.1 Interested parties are certain types of people or organisations that have the right to make representations about licence applications, or apply for a review of an existing licence. These parties are defined in the Gambling Act 2005 as follows:

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

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

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

- Each case will be decided upon its merits. The council will not apply a rigid rule to its decision making. It will consider the examples of considerations provided in the Gambling Commission's Guidance to local authorities.
- Within this framework the council will accept representations made on behalf of residents and tenants associations.
- In order to determine if an interested party lives or has business interests, sufficiently close to the premises to be likely to be affected by the gambling activities, the council will consider factors such as the size of the premises and the nature of the activities taking place.

7.3 The council will provide more detailed information on the making of representations in a separate guidance note. The guidance note has been prepared in accordance with relevant Statutory Instruments and Gambling Commission guidance.

8. Exchange of information

8.1 Licensing authorities are required to include in their policy statement the principles to be applied by the authority with regards to the exchange of information between it and the Gambling Commission, as well as other persons listed in Schedule 6 to the Act.

8.2 The principle that the council applies is that it will act in accordance with the provisions of the Gambling Act 2005 in its exchange of information which includes the provision that the Data Protection Act 1998 will not be contravened. The council will also have regard to any guidance issued by the Gambling Commission to local authorities on this matter, as well as any relevant regulations issued by the Secretary of State under the powers provided in the Gambling Act 2005.

9. Licensing authority functions

9.1 Licensing authorities are responsible under the Act for:

- licensing premises where gambling activities are to take place by issuing premises licences
- issuing provisional statements
- regulating members' clubs and miners' welfare institutes who wish to undertake certain gaming activities via issuing Club Gaming Permits and/or Club Machine Permits
- issuing Club Machine Permits to commercial clubs
- granting permits for the use of certain lower stake gaming machines at Unlicensed Family Entertainment Centres
- receiving notifications from alcohol licensed premises (under the Licensing Act 2003) of the use of two or less gaming machines
- granting Licensed Premises Gaming Machine Permits for premises licensed to sell/supply alcohol for consumption on the licensed premises, under the Licensing Act 2003, where more than two machines are required
- registering small society lotteries below prescribed thresholds
- issuing Prize Gaming Permits
- receiving and endorsing Temporary Use Notices
- receiving Occasional Use Notices (for tracks)
- providing information to the Gambling Commission regarding details of licences issued (see section above on 'Exchange of information')
- maintaining registers of the permits and licences that are issued under these functions.

9.2 The council will not be involved in licensing remote gambling at all. This will fall to the Gambling Commission via operator licences.

Part B Promotion of the licensing objectives

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

- 10.1 The Gambling Commission will take a lead role in keeping gambling crime free by vetting all applicants for personal and operator licences. The council's main role is to try and promote this area with regard actual premises. Thus, where an area has known high levels of organised crime the council will consider carefully whether gambling premises are suitable to be located there (see paragraph 13.8 and 13.9) and whether conditions may be required such as the provision of door supervision (see paragraph 13.15).
- 10.2 There is a distinction between disorder and nuisance. In order to make the distinction, when incidents of this nature occur, the council will consider factors such as whether police assistance was required and how threatening the behaviour was.
- 10.3 Issues of nuisance cannot be addressed by the Gambling Act provisions however problems of this nature can be addressed through other legislation as appropriate.
- 10.4 Examples of the specific steps the council may take to address this area can be found in the various sections covering specific premises types in Part C of this document and also in Part D which covers permits and notices.

11. Ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way

- 11.1 The council is aware that except in the case of tracks (see section 18) generally the Gambling Commission does 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.
- 11.2 However the council will familiarise itself with operator licence conditions and will communicate any concerns to the Gambling Commission about misleading advertising or any absence of required game rules or other matters as set out in the Gambling Commission's Licence Conditions and Code of Practice.
- 11.3 Examples of the specific steps the council may take to address this area can be found in the various sections covering specific premises types in Part C of this document and also in Part D which covers permits and notices.

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

Protection of children

- 12.1 This licensing objective means preventing children from taking part in most types of gambling. The council will therefore consider whether specific measures are required at particular premises, with regard to this licensing objective. Appropriate measures may include supervision of entrances / machines, segregation of areas etc.

12.2 The Act provides the following definition for child and young adult in Section 45:

Meaning of “child” and “young person”

- (1) In this Act “child” means an individual who is less than 16 years old.
- (2) In this Act “young person” means an individual who is not a child but who is less than 18 years old.

For the purpose of this section protection of children will encompass both child and young person as defined by the Act.

12.3 The council will pay particular attention to any codes of practice which the Gambling Commission issues as regards this licensing objective in relation to specific premises such as casinos.

12.4 Examples of the specific steps the council may take to address this area can be found in the various sections covering specific premises types in Part C of this document and also in Part D which covers permits and notices.

Protection of vulnerable people

12.5 The council is aware of the difficulty in defining the term “vulnerable person”.

12.6 The Gambling Commission, in its Guidance to Local Authorities, does not seek to offer a definition for the term “vulnerable people” but will, for regulatory purposes assume that this group includes people:

“who gamble more than they want to, people who gamble beyond their means, elderly persons, and people who may not be able to make informed or balanced decisions about gambling due to a mental impairment, or because of the influence of alcohol or drugs.”

12.7 The Department of Health document “No Secrets” offers a definition of a vulnerable adult as a person:

“who is or may be in need of community care services by reason of mental or other disability, age or illness; and who is or may be unable to take care of him or herself, or unable to protect him or herself against significant harm or exploitation.”

12.8 In the case of premises licences the council is aware of the extensive requirements set out for operators in the Gambling Commissions Code of Practice. In this document the Gambling Commission clearly describe the policies and procedures that operators should put in place regarding:

- Combating problem gambling
- Access to gambling by children and young persons
- Information on how to gambling responsibly and help for problem gamblers
- Customer interaction
- Self exclusion
- Employment of children and young persons

- 12.9 All applicants should familiarise themselves with the operator licence conditions and codes of practice relating to this objective and determine if these policies and procedures are appropriate in their circumstances. The council will communicate any concerns to the Gambling Commission about any absence of this required information.
- 12.10 Applicants may also like to make reference to Leeds Safeguarding Adults Partnership document entitled “Leeds Multi Agency Safeguarding Adults Policies and Procedures” which provides extensive guidance on identifying vulnerable people and what can be done to reduce risk for this group. This document can be accessed via <http://www.leedssafeguardingadults.org.uk>
- 12.11 Applicants should consider the following proposed measures for protecting and supporting vulnerable persons, for example:
- leaflets offering assistance to problem gamblers should be available on gambling premises in a location that is both prominent and discreet, such as toilets
 - training for staff members which focuses on building an employee’s ability to maintain a sense of awareness of how much (e.g. how long) customers are gambling, as part of measures to detect persons who may be vulnerable. (see 12.4.1)
 - trained personnel for the purpose of identifying and providing support to vulnerable persons
 - self exclusion schemes
 - operators should demonstrate their understanding of best practice issued by organisations that represent the interests of vulnerable people
 - posters with GamCare Helpline and website in prominent locations
 - windows, entrances and advertisements to be positioned or designed not to entice passers by.
- 12.12 It should be noted that some of these measures form part of the mandatory conditions placed on premises licences.
- 12.13 The council may consider any of the above or similar measures as licence conditions should these not be adequately addressed by any mandatory conditions, default conditions or proposed by the applicant.

Part C Premises licences

- 13.1 The council will issue premises licences to allow those premises to be used for certain types of gambling. For example premises licences will be issued to amusement arcades, bingo halls, bookmakers and casinos.
- 13.2 Premises licences are subject to the permissions/restrictions set-out in the Gambling Act 2005 and regulations, as well as specific mandatory and default conditions which are detailed in regulations issued by the Secretary of State. Licensing authorities are able to exclude default conditions and also attach other conditions, where it is believed to be necessary and proportionate. (see 13.18)
- 13.3 Applicants should also be aware that the Gambling Commission has issued Codes of Practice for each interest area for which they must have regard. The council will also have regard to these Codes of Practice.

Definition of “premises”

- 13.4 Premises is defined in the Act as “any place”. Different premises licences cannot apply in respect of a single premises at different times. However, it is possible for a single building to be subject to more than one premises licence, provided they are for different parts of the building and the different parts of the building can be reasonably regarded as being different premises. Whether different parts of a building can properly be regarded as being separate premises will always be a question of fact in the circumstances.
- 13.5 The council will 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 the council will assess entrances and exits from parts of a building covered by one or more licences to satisfy itself that they are separate and identifiable so that the separation of different premises is not compromised and that people do not ‘drift’ into a gambling area.
- 13.6 The council will pay particular attention to applications where access to the licensed premises is through other premises (which themselves may be licensed or unlicensed). Issues that the council will consider before granting such applications include whether children can gain access, compatibility of the two establishments; and the ability to comply with the requirements of the Act. In addition an overriding consideration will be whether, taken as a whole, the co-location of the licensed premises with other facilities has the effect of creating an arrangement that otherwise would, or should, be prohibited under the Act.
- 13.7 An applicant cannot obtain a full premises licence until they have the right to occupy the premises to which the application relates.

Location

- 13.8 The council is aware that demand issues (e.g. the likely demand or need for gambling facilities in an area) cannot be considered with regard to the location of premises but that considerations in terms of the licensing objectives can. The council will pay particular attention to the protection of children and vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling, as well as issues of crime and disorder.
- 13.9 With regards to these objectives it is the council's policy, upon receipt of any relevant representations to look at specific location issues including:
- the possible impact a gambling premises may have on any premises that provide services to children or young people, i.e. a school, or vulnerable adult centres in the area
 - the possible impact a gambling premises may have on residential areas where there may be a high concentration of families with children
 - the size of the premises and the nature of the activities taking place
 - any levels of organised crime in the area.
- 13.10 The council will need to be satisfied that there is sufficient evidence that the particular location of the premises would be harmful to the licensing objectives. From 6 April 2016, it is a requirement of the Gambling Commission's Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice (LCCP), under section 10, for licensees to assess the local risks to the licensing objectives posed by the provision of gambling facilities at 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 this policy.
- 13.11 The LCCP goes on to say licensees must review (and update as necessary) their local risk assessments:
- a. to take account of significant changes in local circumstance, including those identified in this 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.
- 13.12 The council will expect the local risk assessment to consider as a minimum:
- whether the premises is in an area of deprivation
 - whether the premises is in an area subject to high levels of crime and/or disorder
 - the ethnic profile of residents in the area
 - the demographics of the area in relation to vulnerable groups
 - the location of services for children such as schools, playgrounds, toy shops, leisure centres and other areas where children will gather
- 13.13 In any case the local risk assessment should show how vulnerable people, including people with gambling dependencies, are protected.

13.14 Other matters that the assessment may include:

- The training of staff in brief intervention when customers show signs of excessive gambling, the ability of staff to offer brief intervention and how the manning of premises affects this.
- Details as to the location and coverage of working CCTV cameras, and how the system will be monitored.
- The layout of the premises so that staff have an unobstructed view of persons using the premises ??
- The number of staff that will be available on the premises at any one time. If at any time that number is one, confirm the supervisory and monitoring arrangements when that person is absent from the licensed area or distracted from supervising the premises and observing those persons using the premises.
- Arrangements for monitoring and dealing with under age persons and vulnerable persons, which may include dedicated and trained personnel, leaflets, posters, self-exclusion schemes, window displays and advertisements not to entice passers-by etc.
- The provision of signage and documents relating to games rules, gambling care providers and other relevant information be provided in both English and the other prominent first language for that locality.
- Where the application is for a betting premises licence, other than in respect of a track, the location and extent of any part of the premises which will be used to provide facilities for gambling in reliance on the licence.

13.15 Such information may be used to inform the decision the council makes about whether to grant the licence, to grant the licence with special conditions or to refuse the application.

13.16 This policy does not preclude any application being made and each application will be decided on its merits, with the onus being upon the applicant to show how the concerns can be overcome.

Local Licensing Guidance

13.17 Each locality has its own character and challenges. In order to assist applicants, where there is an issue in a local area which impacts on how the applicant should complete their risk assessment, the council has published local licensing guidance. This guidance which is compiled through the Area Committee and approved by the Licensing Committee can be obtained from Entertainment Licensing.

13.18 The local licensing guidance should be given careful consideration when making an application. Applicants may be asked to attend a meeting with licensing officers to discuss the measures suggested in the guidance and how they might be relevant to their application. The Local Licensing Guidance will be presented to any subsequent Licensing subcommittee when they determine an application that has received representations.

13.19 The council recognises that it cannot insist on applicants using the local licensing guidance when completing their risk assessments. However an applicant who decides to disregard the guidance may face additional representations and the expense of a hearing as a result.

Duplication with other regulatory regimes

13.20 The council will seek to avoid any duplication with other statutory/regulatory systems where possible, including planning. The council will not consider whether a licence application is likely to be awarded planning permission or building regulations approval, in its consideration of it. It will though, listen to, and consider carefully, any concerns about proposed conditions which are not able to be met by the applicant due to planning restrictions, should such a situation arise.

Conditions

13.21 The council is aware that the Secretary of State has set mandatory conditions and default conditions and the Gambling Commission has set Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice which are necessary for the general good conduct of gambling premises, therefore it is unlikely that the council will need to impose individual conditions imposing a more restricted regime in relation to matters that have already been dealt with.

13.22 Where there are specific risks or problems associated with a particular locality, or specific premises, or class of premises, the council will attach individual conditions to address this.

13.23 Any conditions attached to a licence issued by the council will be proportionate and will be:

- relevant to the need to make the proposed building suitable as a gambling facility
- directly related to the premises and the type of licence applied for, and/or related to the area where the premises is based
- fairly and reasonably related to the scale, type and location of premises
- consistent with the licensing objectives, and
- reasonable in all other respects.

13.24 Decisions about individual conditions will be made on a case by case basis, although there will be a number of control measures the council will consider using, such as supervision of entrances, supervision of adult gaming machines, appropriate signage for adult only areas etc. There are specific comments made in this regard under each of the licence types in this policy. The council will also expect the applicant to offer his/her own suggestions as to the way in which the licensing objectives can be met effectively

13.25 Where certain measures are not already addressed by the mandatory/default conditions or by the applicant, the council may consider licence conditions to cover issues such as:

- proof of age schemes
- CCTV
- supervision of entrances
- supervision of machine areas
- a reduction in the number of betting machines (betting premises)
- the manning of premises
- physical separation of areas
- location of entrance points
- notices / signage

- specific opening hours
- a requirement that children must be accompanied by an adult
- enhanced CRB checks of the applicant and/or staff
- support to persons with gambling addiction
- policies to address seasonal periods where children may more frequently attempt to gain access to premises and gamble such as pre and post school hours, half terms and summer holidays
- policies to address the problems associated with truant children who may attempt to gain access to premises and gamble
- any one or a combination of the measures as set out at paragraph 12.7 of this policy.

13.26 This list is not mandatory or exhaustive and is merely indicative of examples of certain measures which may satisfy the requirements of the licensing authority and the responsible authorities, depending on the nature and location of the premises and the gambling facilities to be provided.

13.27 There are conditions which the council cannot attach to premises licences which are:

- any condition on the premises licence which makes it impossible for the applicant to comply with an operating licence condition;
- conditions relating to gaming machine categories, numbers, or method of operation;
- conditions which provide that membership of a club or body be required (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, winnings or prizes.

Door supervision

13.28 The council will consider whether there is a need for door supervision in terms of the licensing objectives of protection of children and vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling, and also in terms of preventing premises becoming a source of crime. It is noted though that the Gambling Act 2005 has amended the Private Security Industry Act 2001 and that door supervisors at casinos or bingo premises are not required to be licensed by the Security Industry Authority. Where door supervisors are provided at these premises the operator should ensure that any persons employed in this capacity are fit and proper to carry out such duties. Possible ways to achieve this could be to carry out a criminal records (CRB) check on potential staff and for such personnel to have attended industry recognised training.

14. Adult gaming centres

14.1 Adult gaming centres are a new category of premises introduced by the Act that are most closely related to what are commonly known as adult only amusement arcades seen in many city centres.

14.2 Under the Act a premises holding an adult gaming centre licence will be able to make category B, C and D gaming machines available and no one under 18 will be permitted to enter such premises (see Appendix 1).

14.3 The council will specifically have regard to the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from harm or being exploited by gambling in these premises. The council will expect applicants to satisfy the authority that there will be sufficient measures to ensure that under 18 year olds do not have access to the premises.

14.4 Where certain measures are not already addressed by the mandatory and default conditions and the Gambling Commission Codes of Practice or by the applicant, the council may consider licence conditions to address such issues, examples of which are provided at paragraph 13.15.

15. Licensed family entertainment centres (FECs)

15.1 Licensed family entertainment centres are those premises which usually provide a range of amusements such as computer games, penny pushers and may have a separate section set a side for adult only gaming machines with higher stakes and prizes. Licensed family entertainment centres will be able to make available unlimited category C and D machines where there is clear segregation in place so children do not access the areas where the category C machines are located (see Appendix 1).

15.2 Where category C or above machines are available in premises to which children are admitted then the council will ensure that:

- all such machines are located in an area of the premises separate from the remainder of the premises by a physical barrier which is effective to prevent access other than through a designated entrance. For this purpose a rope, floor markings or similar provision will not suffice and the council may insist on a permanent barrier of at least 1 meter high
- only adults are admitted to the area where the machines (category C) are located
- access to the area where the machines are located is supervised at all times
- the area where the machines are located is arranged so that it can be observed by staff; and
- at the entrance to, and inside any such area there are prominently displayed notices indicating that access to the area is prohibited to persons under 18.

15.3 The council will specifically have regard to the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from harm or being exploited by gambling in these premises. The council will expect applicants 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 machine areas.

15.4 The council will expect the applicant to show that there are policies and procedures in place to protect children from harm. Harm in this context is not limited to harm from gambling but includes wider child protection considerations.

15.5 The efficiency of such policies and procedures will each be considered on their merits, however, they may include:

- appropriate measures and training for staff as regards suspected truant children on the premises
- measures and training covering how staff would deal with unsupervised very young children being on the premises

- measures and training covering how staff would deal with children causing perceived problems on or around the premises.
- the arrangements for supervision of premises either by staff or the use of CCTV. Any CCTV system installed should both the interior and the entrance working to the latest Home Office and ACPO standards and to the satisfaction of West Yorkshire Police and the local authority. The system must record images clearly and these recordings be retained for a minimum of 31 days. If the equipment is inoperative the police and local authority must be informed as soon as possible and immediate steps taken to make the system operative. Notices must be displayed at the entrances advising that CCTV is in operation.

15.6 Due to the nature of these premises, which are attractive to children, applicants who employ staff to supervise the premises should consult with the Independent Safeguarding Authority to determine if their staff need to be CRB checked.

15.7 The council will refer to the Commission's website to familiarise itself with any conditions that apply to operating licences covering the way in which the area containing the category C machines should be delineated. The council will also make itself aware of the mandatory or default conditions and any Gambling Commission Codes of Practice on these premises licences.

16. Casinos

16.1 Leeds has a number of casinos which were licensed under the Gaming Act 1968, which have been subsequently converted into Gambling Act 2005 Converted Casino Premises Licences.

16.2 The Gambling Act states that a casino is an arrangement whereby people are given the opportunity to participate in one or more casino games whereby casino games are defined as a game of chance which is not equal chance gaming. This means that casino games offer the chance for multiple participants to take part in a game competing against the house or bank at different odds to their fellow players. Casinos can also provide equal chance gaming and gaming machines. Large and small casinos can also provide betting machines.

Licence considerations / conditions

16.3 The Gambling Commission has provided Guidance for Licensing Authorities and Licence Conditions and Code of Practice which are applied to Operator's Licences. The council will take this into consideration when determining licence applications for converted casino licences.

16.4 Where certain measures are not already addressed by the mandatory/default conditions, Gambling Commission Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice or by the applicant, the council may consider licence conditions to cover certain issues, examples of which are provided at paragraph 13.15.

16.5 Detailed information on the Large Casino Application Process can be found in Appendix 4.

17. Bingo premises

- 17.1 There is no official definition for bingo in the Gambling Act 2005 however from a licensing point of view there is a category of premises licence specifically for bingo premises which is used by traditional commercial bingo halls for both cash and prize bingo. In addition this premises licence will authorise the provision of a limited number of gaming machines in line with the provisions of the Act (see Appendix 1).
- 17.2 The council is aware that it is important that if children are allowed to enter premises licensed for bingo that they do not participate in gambling, other than on category D machines. Where category C or above machines are available in premises to which children are admitted then the council will ensure that:
- all such machines are located in an area of the premises separate from the remainder of the premises by a physical barrier which is effective to prevent access other than through a designated entrance. For this purpose a rope, floor markings or similar provision will not suffice and the council may insist on a permanent barrier of at least one meter high
 - only adults are admitted to the area where the machines are located
 - access to the area where the machines are located is supervised at all times
 - the area where the machines are located is arranged so that it can be observed by staff
 - at the entrance to, and inside any such area there are prominently displayed notices indicating that access to the area is prohibited to persons under 18
 - children will not be admitted to bingo premises unless accompanied by an adult.
- 17.3 The Gambling Commission has provided Guidance for Licensing Authorities and Licence Conditions and Code of Practice which are applied to Operator's Licences. The council will take this into consideration when determining licence applications for bingo premises.
- 17.4 Where certain measures are not already addressed by the mandatory/default conditions, the Gambling Commission Code of Practice or the applicant, the council may consider licence conditions to address such issues, examples of which are provided at paragraph 13.15.

18. Betting premises

- 18.1 Betting premises are premises such as bookmakers where various types of gambling are authorised to take place. The Act contains a single class of licence for betting premises however within this single class there are different types of premises which require licensing such as high street bookmakers, bookmakers located in self contained facilities at race courses as well as the general betting premises licences that track operators will require.

Betting machines

- 18.2 The council is aware that Section 181 of the Act contains an express power for licensing authorities to restrict the number of betting machines, their nature and the circumstances in which they are made available by attaching a licence condition to a betting premises licence. When considering whether to impose a condition to restrict the number of betting

machines in particular premises, the council, amongst other things, will take into account the size of the premises, the number of counter positions available for person-to-person transactions, and the ability of staff to monitor the use of the machines.

- 18.3 Where an applicant for a betting premises licence intends to offer higher stake category B gaming machines (categories B2-B4) including any Fixed Odds Betting Terminals (FOBTs), then applicants should consider the control measures related to the protection of vulnerable persons, highlighted in section 12.
- 18.4 Where certain measures are not already addressed by the mandatory/default conditions, Gambling Commission Code of Practice or the applicant, the council may consider licence conditions to address such issues..

19. Tracks

- 19.1 Tracks are sites (including racecourses and dog tracks) where races or other sporting events take place. Betting is a major gambling activity on tracks, both in the form of pool betting (often known as the “totaliser” or “tote”), and also general betting, often known as “fixed-odds” betting. Multiple betting outlets are usually located on tracks such as ‘on-course’ betting operators who come onto the track just on race days to provide betting for the races taking place on that track. There can also be ‘off-course’ betting operators who may operate self contained facilities at the tracks which offer customers the chance to bet on other events, not just those taking place on the track.
- 19.2 All tracks will require a primary ‘general betting premises licence’ that the track operator will hold. It should be noted that track operators do not require an operating licence from the Gambling Commission although they may apply for one. This is because the various other gambling operators offering betting at the track will each hold an operating licence.
- 19.3 Tracks may also be subject to one or more premises licences, provided each licence relates to a specified area of the track. This may be preferable for any self-contained premises providing off-course betting facilities at the track. The council will however assess each individual case on its merits before deciding if this is necessary. Where possible the council will be happy for the track operator to decide if any particular off-course operators should apply for a separate premises licence.
- 19.4 If any off-course operators are permitted to provide betting facilities under the authorisation of the track operator’s premises licence, then it will be the responsibility of the premises licence holder to ensure the proper conduct of such betting within the premises boundary.
- 19.5 Gambling Commission guidance also indicates that it would be possible for other types of gambling premises to be located at a track under the authorisation of separate premises licences, e.g. a casino premises licence or adult gaming centre premises licence. If you require further guidance on this provision please contact the Entertainment Licensing Section.

- 19.6 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, although they are still prevented from entering areas where gaming machines and betting machines (other than category D machines) are provided.
- 19.7 The council will consider the impact upon the protection of children licensing objective and the need to ensure that entrances to each type of betting premises are distinct and that children are excluded from gambling areas where they are not permitted to enter.

Betting machines

- 19.8 The council is aware that Section 181 of the Act contains an express power for licensing authorities to restrict the number of betting machines, their nature and the circumstances in which they are made available by attaching a licence condition to a betting premises licence. When considering whether to impose a condition to restrict the number of betting machines in particular premises, the council, amongst other things, will take into account the size of the premises, the number of counter positions available for person-to-person transactions and the location of the machines, in order to ensure they are in a properly segregated area where children are not permitted.
- 19.9 Where certain measures are not already addressed by the mandatory/default conditions, the Gambling Commission's Licence Conditions and Code of Practice or the applicant, the council may consider licence conditions to address such issues.

20. Travelling fairs

- 20.1 Travelling fairs have traditionally been able to provide various types of low stake gambling without the need for a licence or permit provided that certain conditions are met and this provision continues in similar fashion under the new Act.
- 20.2 Travelling fairs have the right to provide an unlimited number of category D gaming machines and/or equal chance prize gaming (without the need for a permit) as long as the gambling amounts to no more than an ancillary amusement at the fair (see Appendix 1).
- 20.3 The council will consider whether any fairs which take up the above entitlement fall within the statutory definition of a travelling fair.
- 20.4 The council is aware that the 27 day statutory maximum for the land being used as a fair is per calendar year and that it applies to the piece of land on which the fairs are held, regardless of whether it is the same or different travelling fairs occupying the land. The council will work with its neighbouring authorities to ensure that land which crosses the council boundary is monitored so that the statutory limits are not exceeded.

21. Provisional statements

- 21.1 A provisional statement application is a process which allows a developer to examine the likelihood of whether a building which he expects to be constructed, to be altered or to acquire a right to occupy would be granted a premises licence. A provisional statement is not a licence and merely gives the holder some form of guarantee that a premises licence

would be granted so the developer can judge whether a development is worth taking forward in light of the need to obtain a premises licence. An applicant may also apply for a provisional statement for premises which already hold a premises licence (either for a different type of gambling or the same type).

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

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

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

Part D Permits, notices and lottery registrations

22. Unlicensed family entertainment centre gaming machine permits (UFECs)

- 22.1 The term ‘unlicensed family entertainment centre’ is one defined in the Act and refers to a premises which provides category D gaming machines along with various other amusements such as computer games and penny pushers. The premises is ‘unlicensed’ in that it does not require a premises licence but does require a permit to be able to provide category D machines. It should not be confused with a ‘licensed family entertainment centre’ which requires a premises licence because it contains both category C and D gaming machines.
- 22.2 The Gambling Act 2005 contains provision for local authorities to prepare a “Statement of Principles” that they propose to consider in determining the suitability of an applicant for a permit. Schedule 10, Para 7 of the Act states “In preparing this statement, and/or considering applications, it [the council] need not (but may) have regard to the licensing objectives and shall have regard to any relevant guidance issued by the Commission.
- 22.3 In line with the above provision the council has prepared a ‘Statement of Principles’ in relation to unlicensed family entertainment centre gaming machines as follows:

Statement of Principles

- 22.4 The council will expect the applicant to show that there are policies and procedures in place to protect children from harm. Harm in this context is not limited to harm from gambling but includes wider child protection considerations.
- 22.5 The efficiency of such policies and procedures will each be considered on their merits, however, they may include:
- appropriate measures and training for staff as regards suspected truant children on the premises
 - measures and training covering how staff would deal with unsupervised very young children being on the premises
 - measures and training covering how staff would deal with children causing perceived problems on or around the premises.
 - the arrangements for supervision of premises either by staff or the use of CCTV. Any CCTV system installed should both the interior and the entrance working to the latest Home Office and ACPO standards and to the satisfaction of West Yorkshire Police and the local authority. The system must record images clearly and these recordings be retained for a minimum of 31 days. If the equipment is inoperative the police and local authority must be informed as soon as possible and immediate steps taken to make the system operative. Notices must be displayed at the entrances advising that CCTV is in operation.
- 22.6 Due to the nature of these premises, which are attractive to children, applicants who employ staff to supervise the premises should consult with the Independent Safeguarding Authority to determine if their staff need to be CRB checked.

- 22.7 The council will also expect, as per the Gambling Commission Guidance, that applicants demonstrate:
- A full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes of the gambling that is permissible in unlicensed FECs
 - That the applicant has no relevant conviction (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.
- 22.8 In line with the Act, while the council cannot attach conditions to this type of permit, the council can refuse applications if they are not satisfied that the issues raised in the “Statement of Principles” have been addressed through the application.
- 22.9 Applicants only need to address the “Statement of Principles” when making their initial applications and not at renewal time.

23 Gaming machine permits in premises licensed for the sale of alcohol

- 23.1 There is provision in the Act for premises licensed to sell alcohol for consumption on the premises, to automatically have two gaming machines, of categories C and/or D. The premises merely need to notify the council. The council can remove the automatic authorisation in respect of any particular premises if:
- provision of the machines is not reasonably consistent with the pursuit of the licensing objectives;
 - gaming has taken place on the premises that breaches a condition of Section 282 of the Gambling Act (i.e. that written notice has been provided to the licensing authority, that a fee has been provided and that any relevant code of practice issued by the Gambling Commission about the location and operation of the machine has been complied with)
 - the premises are mainly used for gaming; or
 - an offence under the Gambling Act has been committed on the premises.
- 23.2 If a premises wishes to have more than two machines, then it needs to apply for a permit and the council 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.*” The council considers that “such matters” will be decided on a case by case basis but generally there will be regard to the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from harm or being exploited by gambling. The council will also expect the applicant to satisfy the authority that there will be sufficient measures to ensure that children and young people under the age of 18 do not have access to the adult only gaming machines.
- 23.3 All alcohol licensed premises with gaming machines must have regard to the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from harm or being exploited by gambling and provide sufficient measures to ensure that under 18 year olds do not use the adult only gaming machines.

- 23.4 Measures which may satisfy the council that persons under 18 years will be prevented from using the machines may include the machines being in close proximity to the bar, or in any other area where they are capable of being adequately supervised. Notices and signage may also help. As regards the protection of vulnerable persons, applicants may wish to consider the provision of information leaflets and or helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare.
- 23.5 The council can decide to grant the permit with a smaller number of machines and/or a different category of machines than that applied for. Conditions (other than these) cannot be attached.
- 23.6 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(s).
- 23.7 It is recognised that some alcohol licensed premises may apply for a premises licence for their non-alcohol licensed areas. Any such application would need to be dealt with under the relevant provisions of the Act.
- 23.8 Alcohol licensed premises are able to provide some limited equal chance gaming. Licensees are referred to the advice provided by the Gambling Commission and Appendix 3 of this document.

24. Prize gaming permits

- 24.1 Section 288 defines gaming as prize gaming if the nature and size of the prize is not determined by the number of people playing or the amount paid for or raised by the gaming. The prizes will be determined by the operator before play commences. Prize gaming can often be seen at seaside resorts in amusement arcades where a form of bingo is offered and the prizes are displayed on the walls.
- 24.2 A prize gaming permit is a permit issued by the licensing authority to authorise the provision of facilities for gaming with prizes on specified premises.
- 24.3 The Gambling Act 2005 contains provision for local authorities to prepare a “Statement of Principles” that they propose to consider in determining the suitability of an applicant for a permit. Schedule 14, Para 8 of the Act states, “in preparing this statement, and/or considering applications, it [the council] need not (but may) have regard to the licensing objectives and shall have regard to any relevant guidance issued by the Commission under Section 25.
- 24.4 In line with the above provision the council has prepared a Statement of Principles in relation to prize gaming permits as follows:

Statement of Principles

- 24.5 The council will expect the applicant to show that there are policies and procedures in place to protect children from harm. Harm in this context is not limited to harm from gambling but includes wider child protection considerations.

- 24.6 The efficiency of such policies and procedures will each be considered on their merits, however, they may include:
- appropriate measures and training for staff as regards suspected truant children on the premises
 - measures and training covering how staff would deal with unsupervised very young children being on the premises
 - measures and training covering how staff would deal with children causing perceived problems on or around the premises.
 - the arrangements for supervision of premises either by staff or the use of CCTV. Any CCTV system installed should both the interior and the entrance working to the Home Office and ACPO standards as described PSDB leaflet 09/05 and to the satisfaction of West Yorkshire Police and the local authority. The system must record images clearly and these recordings be retained for a minimum of 31 days. If the equipment is inoperative the police and local authority must be informed as soon as possible and immediate steps taken to make the system operative. Notices must be displayed at the entrances advising that CCTV is in operation.
- 24.7 Due to the nature of these premises, which are attractive to children, applicants who employ staff to supervise the premises should consult with the Independent Safeguarding Authority to determine if their staff need to be CRB checked.
- 24.8 The council will also expect, as per the Gambling Commission Guidance, that applicants demonstrate:
- A full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes of the gambling that is permissible
 - That the gaming offered is within the law.
- 24.9 In line with the Act, while the council cannot attach conditions to this type of permit, the council can refuse applications if they are not satisfied that the issues raised in the “Statement of Principles” have been addressed through the application.
- 24.10 Applicants only need to address the “Statement of Principles” when making their initial applications and not at renewal time.
- 24.11 There are conditions in the Gambling Act 2005 by which the permit holder must comply. 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 machine permits

- 25.1 Members clubs and miners' welfare institutes may apply for a 'club gaming permit' or a 'club machine permit'. The 'club gaming permit' will enable the premises to provide gaming machines (three machines of categories B4, C or D), equal chance gaming. i.e. poker, bingo etc. A 'club machine permit' will enable the premises to provide gaming machines (three machines of categories B4, C or D). Commercial clubs may apply for a 'club machine permit' only.
- 25.2 To qualify for these special club permits a members club must have at least 25 members and be established and conducted "wholly or mainly" for purposes other than gaming. A members' club must be permanent in nature, not established to make commercial profit, and controlled by its members equally. Examples include working men's clubs, branches of the Royal British Legion and clubs with political affiliations.
- 25.3 Clubs must have regard to the protection of children and vulnerable persons from harm or being exploited by gambling. They must provide sufficient measures to ensure that under 18 year olds do not use the adult only gaming machines. These measures may include:
- the machines being in close proximity to the bar, or in any other area where they are capable of being adequately supervised
 - notices and signage
 - the provision of information leaflets / helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare.
- 25.4 Before granting the permit the council will need to satisfy itself that the premises meets the requirements of a members' club and that the majority of members are over 18.
- 25.5 The council may only refuse an application on the grounds that:
- (a) the applicant does not fulfil the requirements for a members' or commercial club or miners' welfare institute and therefore is not entitled to receive the type of permit for which they have applied;
 - (b) the applicant's premises are used wholly or mainly by children and/or young persons;
 - (c) an offence under the Act or a breach of a permit has been committed by the applicant while providing gaming facilities;
 - (d) a permit held by the applicant has been cancelled in the previous ten years; or
 - (e) an objection has been lodged by the Commission or the police.
- 25.6 There is also a 'fast-track' procedure available for premises which hold a club premises certificate under the Licensing Act 2003. 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 the council can refuse a permit is reduced. The grounds on which an application under the process may be refused are:
- (a) that the club is established primarily for gaming,
 - (b) that in addition to the prescribed gaming, the applicant provides facilities for other gaming; or

- (c) that a club gaming permit or club machine permit issued to the applicant in the last ten years has been cancelled.

26. Temporary use notices

- 26.1 Temporary use notices allow the use of premises on not more than 21 days in any 12 month period for gambling where there is no premises licence but where a gambling operator wishes to use the premises temporarily for providing facilities for gambling. Premises that might be useful for a temporary use notice would include hotels, conference centres and sporting venues.
- 26.2 Temporary Use Notices allow the use of premises for any form of equal chance gambling where those participating in the gaming are taking part in a competition which is intended to produce a single, overall winner.
- 26.3 Only persons or companies holding a relevant operating licence can apply for a temporary use notice to authorise the particular class of gambling permitted by their operating licence.
- 26.4 A temporary use notice must be lodged with the licensing authority not less than three months and one day before the day on which the gambling is due to take place. Detailed information about how to serve a temporary use notice will be available in a separate guidance note.
- 26.5 The Act makes a special reference, in the context of temporary use notices, to a “set of premises” to try and ensure that large premises which cannot reasonably be viewed as separate are not used for more temporary use notices than permitted under the Act. The council considers that the determination of what constitutes “a set of premises” will be a question of fact in the particular circumstances of each notice that is given. In considering whether a place falls within the definition of a “set of premises”, the council will look at, amongst other things, the ownership/occupation and control of the premises. The council will be ready to object to notices where it appears that their effect would be to permit regular gambling in a place that could be described as one set of premises.

27. Occasional use notices (for tracks)

- 27.1 There is a special provision in the Act which provides that where there is betting on a track on eight days or less in a calendar year, betting may be permitted by an occasional use notice without the need for a full premises licence. Track operators and occupiers need to be aware that the procedure for applying for an occasional use notice is different to that for a temporary use notice. The application may be made in writing, to the council by the person responsible for the administration of the events on a track or by an occupier of the track.
- 27.2 The council has very little discretion as regards these notices aside from ensuring that the statutory limit of 8 days in a calendar year is not exceeded. The council will however consider the definition of a ‘track’ and whether the applicant is entitled to benefit from such notice.

28. Small society lottery registrations

- 28.1 A lottery generally refers to schemes under which prizes are distributed by chance among entrants who have given some form of value for their chance to take part.
- 28.2 The Act creates two principal classes of lotteries: Licensed lotteries and exempt lotteries. Licensed lotteries are large society lotteries and lotteries run for the benefit of local authorities. These will be regulated by the Gambling Commission. Within the class of exempt lotteries there are four sub classes, one of which is small society lotteries.
- 28.3 A small society lottery is a lottery promoted on behalf of a non commercial society as defined in the Act which also meets specific financial requirements set out in the Act. These will be administered by the council for small societies who have a principal office in Leeds and want to run such lottery.
- 28.4 A lottery is small if the total value of tickets put on sale in a single lottery is £20,000 or less and the aggregate value of the tickets put on sale in a calendar year is £250,000 or less.
- 28.5 To be 'non-commercial' a society must be established and conducted:
- for charitable purposes,
 - for the purpose of enabling participation in, or supporting, sport, athletics or a cultural activity; or
 - for any other non-commercial purpose other than that of private gain.
- 28.6 The other types of exempt lotteries are 'incidental non-commercial lotteries', 'private lotteries' and 'customer lotteries'. If you require guidance on the different categories of lotteries please contact the council.
- 28.7 The National lottery is not licensed by the Gambling Act 2005 and continues to be regulated by the National Lottery Commission under the National Lottery Act 1993.

Part E Enforcement

29. Enforcement principles

29.1 The council will work closely with the responsible authorities in accordance with a locally established joint enforcement protocol and will aim to promote the licensing objectives by targeting known high risk premises following government guidance around better regulation.

29.2 In carrying out its enforcement duties with regards to the inspection of premises; and the powers to institute criminal proceedings in respect of certain offences under the Act the council 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.

29.3 The council will endeavour to avoid duplication with other regulatory regimes so far as possible.

29.4 Where there is a Primary Authority scheme in place, the council will seek guidance from the Primary Authority before taking any enforcement action. At the time of the publication of this policy there were four Primary Authority arrangements with host local authorities:

Coral	London Borough of Newham
William Hill	City of Westminster
Ladbrokes	Milton Keynes
Paddy Power	Reading

29.5 Further information, including an index of all Primary Authority arrangements can be found at <https://primaryauthorityregister.info/par/index.php/home>

29.4 The council will also adopt a risk-based inspection programme in line with government recommendations around better regulation and the principles of the Hampton Review.

29.5 The main enforcement and compliance role for the council in terms of the Gambling Act 2005 will be to ensure compliance with the premises licences and other permissions which it authorises. The Gambling Commission will be the enforcement body for the operator and personal licences. Concerns about the manufacture, supply or repair of gaming machines will not be dealt with by the council but will be notified to the Gambling Commission. In circumstances where the council believes a premises requires a premises licence for

gambling activities and no such licence is in force, the council will alert the Gambling Commission.

29.6 The council will also keep itself informed of developments as regards the work of the Better Regulation Executive in its consideration of the regulatory functions of local authorities.

29.7 The council's enforcement/compliance protocols/written agreements will be available upon request.

30. Reviews

30.1 A review is a process defined in the legislation which ultimately leads to a licence being reassessed by the Licensing Committee with the possibility that the licence may be revoked, suspended or that conditions may amended or new conditions added.

30.2 Requests for a review of a premises licence can be made by interested parties or responsible authorities; however, it is for the council to decide whether the review is to be carried-out. This will be on the basis of whether the request for the review is:

- i) in accordance with any relevant code of practice issued by the Gambling Commission
- ii) in accordance with any relevant guidance issued by the Gambling Commission
- iii) reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives and
- iv) in accordance with this authority's Gambling Act 2005 – Statement of Licensing Policy.

In addition the council may also reject the application on the grounds that the request is frivolous, vexatious, will certainly not cause this authority to wish to alter, revoke or suspend the licence, or is substantially the same as previous representations or requests for review.

30.3 The council can also initiate a review of a licence on the basis of any reason which it thinks is appropriate.

Appendix 1 Gaming machines

This appendix describes the categories of gaming machine as set out in the Act (and in regulations) and the number of such machines that may be permitted in each type of gambling premises.

- Table 1 below sets out the current proposals for the different categories with the maximum stakes and prizes that will apply. This table will be updated as soon as the proposals are confirmed.
- Table 2 overleaf shows the maximum number of machines permitted and in the case of casinos the ratios between tables and machines.

Category of machine	Maximum Stake	Maximum Prize
A	Unlimited	Unlimited
B1	£2	£4,000
¹ B2	£100	£500
B3	£1	£500
B3A	£1	£500
B4	£1	£250
C	£1	£70
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	£15 (of which no more than £8 may be a money prize)

Table 1

¹ The category B2 is not actually a traditional slot machine. It refers to a type of gaming machine known as a fixed odds betting terminal (FOBTs). These are a new type of gaming machine which generally appear in licensed bookmakers. FOBTs have 'touch-screen' displays and look similar to quiz machines familiar in pubs and clubs. They normally offer a number of games, roulette being the most popular.

Premises Type	Machine category							
	A	B1	B2	B3	B4	C	D	
Large casino (machine/table ratio of 5-1 up to maximum)		Maximum of 150 machines Any combination of machines in categories B to D (except B3A machines), within the total limit of 150 (subject to machine/table ratio)						
Small casino (machine/table ratio of 2-1 up to maximum)		Maximum of 80 machines Any combination of machines in categories B to D (except B3A machines), within the total limit of 80 (subject to machine/table ratio)						
Pre-2005 Act Casinos (no machine/table ratio)		Maximum of 20 machines categories B to D (except B3A machines), or any number of C or D machines instead						
Betting premises and tracks operated by pool betting		Maximum of 4 machines categories B2 to D						
Bingo Premises					Maximum of 20% of the total number of gaming machines which are available for use on the premises categories B3 or B4*	No limit C or D machines		
Adult gaming centre					Maximum of 20% of the total number of gaming machines which are available for use on the premises categories B3 or B4*	No limit C or D machines		
Family entertainment centre (with premises licence)							No limit C or D machines	
Family entertainment centre (with Permit)							No limit on category D machines	
Clubs or miners' welfare institutes with permits					Maximum of 3 machines in categories B3A or B4 to D*			
Qualifying alcohol licensed premises							1 or 2 machines of category C or D automatic upon notification	
Qualifying alcohol licensed premises with gaming machine permit						Number of category C-D machines as specified on permit		
Travelling fair						No limit on category D machines		
	A	B1	B2	B3	B4	C	D	

Table 2

*It should be noted that member's clubs and miner's welfare institutes are entitled to site a total of three machines in categories B3A to D but only one B3A machine can be sited as part of this entitlement. Commercial clubs are entitled to a total of three machines in categories B4 to D.

Bingo premises and adult gaming centres are entitled to make available a number of Category B3/B4 gaming machines not exceeding 20% of the total number of gaming machines which are available for use on the premises. Bingo premises in existence before 13 July 2011 are entitled to make available eight category B3/B4 gaming machines, and adult gaming centres are entitled to make available four category B3/B4 gaming machines or 20% of the total number of gaming machines, whichever is the greater.

Bingo premises licences granted on or after 13 July 2011 but before 1 April 2014 are entitled to a maximum of eight category B3/B4 gaming machines and adult gaming centres are entitled to make available four category B3/B4 gaming machines or 20% of the total number of gaming machines, whichever is the greater; from 1 April 2014 these premises will be entitled to 20% of the total number of gaming machines only.

Appendix 2 Glossary of terms

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

Term	Description
Gaming Machine	Any type of machine allowing any sort of gambling activity including betting on virtual events but not including home computers even though users can access online gaming websites.
Licensing Objectives	<p>The licensing objectives are three principal goals which form the basis of the Act. Stakeholders who have an interest in the Act need to try and promote these objectives: The licensing objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime • ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way • protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling.
Lottery	<p>A lottery generally refers to schemes under which prizes are distributed by chance among entrants who have given some form of value for their chance to take part. A lottery is defined as either a simple lottery or a complex lottery. A simple lottery is one where persons are required to pay to participate and one or more prizes are allocated to one or more members of a class and the prizes are allocated by a process which relies wholly on chance. A complex lottery is where persons are required to pay to participate and one or more members of a class and the prizes are allocated by a series of processes where the first of those processes relies wholly on chance. Prize means money, articles or services provided by the members of the class among whom the prize is allocated. (It should be noted that the National Lottery is not included in this definition of lottery and is regulated by the National Lottery Commission).</p>
Mandatory condition	<p>A condition which will be set by the Secretary of State (some set out in the Act and some to be prescribed by regulations) which will be automatically attached to a specific type of premises licence. The council will have no discretion to alter or remove these conditions.</p>
Money prize machine	<p>A machine in respect of which every prize which can be won as a result of using the machine is a money prize.</p>
Non-money prize machine	<p>A machine in respect of which every prize which can be won as a result of using the machine is a non-money prize. The winner of the prize is determined by:</p> <p>(i) the position in which the coin or token comes to rest after it has been inserted into the machine, together with the position of other coins or tokens which have previously been inserted into the machine to pay a charge for use, or</p> <p>(ii) if the insertion of a single coin to pay the charge for use enables the person using the machine to release one or more tokens within the machine, the position in which such tokens come to rest after being released, together with the position of other tokens which have previously been so released.</p>

Term	Description
Odds	The ratio to which a bet will be paid if the bet wins. e.g. 3-1 means for every £1 bet, a person would receive £3 of winnings.
Off-course betting operator	Off-course betting operators may, in addition to premises away from the track, operate self contained betting premises within a track premises. Such self contained premises will provide facilities for betting on both events taking place at the track (on-course betting), as well as other sporting events taking place away from the track (off-course betting). In essence such premises operate like a traditional high street bookmakers. They will however only normally operate on race days.
On-course betting operator	The on-course betting operator is one who comes onto on a track, temporarily, while races are taking place, and operates at the track side. On-course betting operators tend to offer betting only on the events taking place on the track that day (on-course betting).
Pool Betting	For the purposes of the Gambling Act, pool betting is made on terms that all or part of the winnings: 1) Shall be determined by reference to the aggregate of the stakes paid or agreed to be paid by the persons betting 2) Shall be divided among the winners or 3) Shall or may be something other than money. For the purposes of the Gambling Act, pool betting is horse-race pool betting if it relates to horse-racing in Britain.
Regulations or Statutory instruments	Regulations are a form of law, often referred to as delegated or secondary legislation. They have the same binding legal effect as Acts and usually state rules that apply generally, rather than to specific persons or things. However, regulations are not made by Parliament. Rather, they are made by persons or bodies to whom Parliament has delegated the authority to make them, such as a minister or an administrative agency.
Representations	In the context of the Gambling Act representations are either positive statements of support or negative objections which are made in relation to a licensing application. Representations must be made in time, e.g. during a designated notice period.
Responsible authority (authorities)	Responsible authorities (RAs) are agencies which have been appointed by the Gambling Act or regulations to fulfil a designated role during the licensing process. RAs must be sent copies of all licensing applications and have the power to make representations about such applications. RAs also have the power to ask for licences to be reviewed. For Leeds the RAs include West Yorkshire Police, The local Safeguarding Children Board, Leeds City Council's Development Department as well as several others.

Term	Description
Skill machine / Skill with prizes machine	The Act does not cover machines that give prizes as a result of the application of pure skill by players. A skill with prizes machine is one on which the winning of a prize is determined only by the player's skill – any element of chance imparted by the action of the machine would cause it to be a gaming machine. An example of a skill game would be trivia game machines, popular in pubs and clubs, which require the player to answer general knowledge questions to win cash prizes.
Spread betting	A form of investing which is more akin to betting, and can be applied either to sporting events or to the financial markets. Spread betting is regulated by the Financial Services Authority.
Stake	The amount pledged when taking part in gambling activity as either a bet, or deposit to the bank or house where the house could be a gaming machine.
Statement of principles document	A document prepared by the council which outlines the areas that applicants need to consider before applying for gaming permits.
Table gaming	Card games played in casinos.
Tote	"Tote" is short for Totaliser, a system introduced to Britain in 1929 to offer pool betting on racecourses.
Track	Tracks are sites (including horse tracks and dog tracks) where races or other sporting events take place. Examples of tracks within the Leeds district would be Elland Road Football ground and Headingley Stadium.

Appendix 3 Summary of gaming entitlements for clubs and pubs

	Members' club or MW institute with club gaming permit	Bridge or whist club	Members' club or commercial club with club machine permit	Members' club, commercial club or MW institute without a club gaming permit	Pubs and other alcohol-licensed premises
Equal chance gaming	Yes	Bridge and/or whist only	Yes	Yes	Yes
Limits on stakes	No limit	No limit	<u>Poker</u> £1000 per week £250 per day £10 per person per game <u>Other gaming</u> No limit	<u>Poker</u> £1000 per week £250 per day £10 per person per game <u>Other gaming</u> No limit	<u>Cribbage & dominoes</u> No limit <u>Poker</u> £100 per premises per day <u>Other gaming</u> £5 per person per game
Limits on prizes	No limit	No limit	<u>Poker</u> £250 per game <u>Other gaming</u> No limit	<u>Poker</u> £250 per game <u>Other gaming</u> No limit	<u>Poker</u> £100 per game <u>Other gaming</u> No limit
Maximum participation fees – per person per day	<u>Bridge and/or whist*</u> £20 <u>Other gaming</u> £3	£18 (without club gaming permit) £20 (with club gaming permit)	<u>Bridge and/or whist*</u> £18 <u>Other gaming</u> £3 (commercial club) £1 (members club)	<u>Bridge and/or whist*</u> £18 <u>Other gaming</u> £1	None permitted
Bankers or unequal chance gaming	Pontoon Chemin de Fer	None permitted	None permitted	None permitted	None permitted
Limits on bingo	Maximum of £2,000 per week in stakes/prizes. If more then will need an operating licence.	No bingo permitted	Maximum of £2,000 per week in stakes/prizes. If more then will need an operating licence.	Maximum of £2,000 per week in stakes/prizes. If more then will need an operating licence.	Maximum of £2,000 per week in stakes/prizes. If more then will need an operating licence.

* On a day when no other facilities for gaming are provided

Appendix 4 Large Casino

1. Background

- 1.1 The Act introduces three new categories of casino; one regional casino, eight large casinos and eight small casinos. In 2006 the council submitted a proposal for a regional and large casino to the Casino Advisory Panel.
- 1.2 On 15th May 2008 the Categories of Casino Regulation 2008 and the Gambling (Geographical Distribution of Large and Small Casino Premises Licences) Order 2008 was approved. This specified which licensing authorities could issue premises licences for large and small casinos. Leeds City Council was authorised to issue a large casino premises licence.
- 1.3 On 26th February 2008 the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport issued the Code of Practice on Determinations Relating to Large and Small Casinos (Code of Practice). The council will comply with this Code which sets out:
 - a. the procedure to be followed in making any determinations required under Paragraphs 4 and 5 of Schedule 9 to the Gambling Act 2005 and
 - b. matters to which the Licensing Authority should have regard in making these determinations.
- 1.4 The council recognises that applicants may either apply for a casino premises licence or a provisional statement. As for all premises licences, applicants for a casino premises licence must fulfil certain criteria in that they must:
 - a. hold or have applied for an operating licence from the Gambling Commission; and
 - b. have the right to occupy the premises in question.
- 1.5 Should an applicant be unable to meet these two criteria they should apply for a provisional statement.
- 1.6 Unless otherwise specified, any reference to the application and procedures for a premises licence for a casino in the following parts of this section will also include the application and procedures for a provisional statement for a casino.
- 1.7 Where a provisional statement application is successful, the council may limit the period of time for which the statement will have effect. This period may be extended if the applicant so applies.
- 1.8 The council will ensure that any pre-existing contract, arrangement or other relationship with a company or individual does not affect the procedure for assessing applications so as to make it unfair or perceived to be unfair to any applicant.

- 1.9 In making a decision on both stages the council will take heed of any current Codes of Practice, current Regulations and guidance issued by the Secretary of State for the Department of Culture, Media and Sport and the Gambling Commission.
- 1.10 The council has not passed a “no casino” resolution under Section 166 of the Gambling Act 2005, but is aware that it has the power to do so. It may choose to exercise this option should there be only one application for a large casino premises licence or should, where there is more than one application, those applications fail to meet the council’s aspirations for benefit for the Leeds metropolitan area. Should the council decide in the future to pass such a resolution, it will update this policy with details of that resolution and any such decision will be made by full Council.
- 1.11 As per Part 8, Section 210 of the Gambling Act 2005 the council will not have regard to whether or not a proposal by the applicant is likely to be permitted in accordance with the law relating to planning or building and any licensing decision will not constrain any later decision by the council under the law relating to planning or building.
- 1.12 The council does not have a preferred location for the new large casino. Applicants can submit proposals for any site or location within the Leeds metropolitan area and each will be judged on its own individual merits.

2. Application Process

Stage 1

- 2.1 The council will publish an invitation calling for applications. This invitation will be published in a trade newspaper, journal or similar publication. It will state the latest date the application must be made and the place from which a person may obtain an application pack.
- 2.2 The part of the application pack which relates to stage 1 will include, as a minimum, the following:
- Guidance for applicants
 - Application form for Stage 1
 - Example notices
- 2.3 With regard to stage 1 of the application process, the general principles as stated in Part C of this gambling policy will apply to all applications.
- 2.4 At stage 1 the Licensing Committee or sub-committee, will determine, if there are valid representations, which applications would be granted if they were able to grant more than one application.
- 2.5 At stage 1, the council will not consider whether any of the applications is more deserving of being granted.

Stage 2

- 2.6 Should more than one applicant pass through stage 1, the process will proceed to the second stage with each successful applicant being invited to submit information about how their application would, if granted, benefit the area.
- 2.7 The part of the application pack which relates to stage 2 will include, as a minimum, the following:
- Stage 2 evaluation methodology, including scoring matrix
 - Details of current Licensing Committee
 - Details of the Advisory Panel
 - Terms of reference for Advisory Panel
 - Example Schedule 9 agreement
 - Glossary
 - Vision for Leeds 2011 to 2030
- 2.8 At stage 2, the procedure will follow the DCMS Code of Practice. However, the Code leaves individual councils to determine the detail of their own procedure.
- 2.9 The council will not bear any abortive costs of the unsuccessful applicants and their participation in all phases of the licence process is conducted entirely at the applicants risk.

Advisory Panel

- 2.10 It is recognised that the Licensing Committee does not necessarily have specialised expertise required to fully evaluate each application. It will seek professional expertise from officers of the council. Where this expertise is not available, it may seek independent expertise from outside the council.
- 2.11 For this purpose, the Licensing Committee will appoint a non-statutory panel to assist it in the evaluation of the stage 2 application process. This panel will be called the “Advisory Panel”. The Advisory Panel will evaluate each application using the evaluation methodology and scoring provided in the application pack.
- 2.12 To ensure there are no conflicts of interest, applicants will be provided with a list of Advisory Panel members. Where objections are made, it will be necessary to give details of the substance of such objection. These objections will be considered by the Licensing Committee before the evaluation of stage 2 applications commence.
- 2.13 The Advisory Panel will engage in discussions with each second stage applicant with a view to the particulars of an application being refined, supplemented or otherwise altered so as to maximise the benefits to the Leeds metropolitan area that would result from it (were it granted).
- 2.14 The Advisory Panel will report its findings to the Licensing Committee. The report will be made available to the applicant before being submitted to ensure that the information provided within it is accurate. Should the applicant disagree with the evaluation, this will be noted and reported to the Licensing Committee, together with any necessary changes to the Advisory Panel’s report.

- 2.15 The Licensing Committee will consider all the applications at Stage 2, and the report of the Advisory Panel. They will evaluate the proposals, in line with the principles below and determine which application, if granted, is likely to result in the greatest benefit to the area. This will involve an evaluation both of the benefits and the likelihood of their delivery.
- 2.16 The Licensing Committee will instruct officers to complete negotiations on any written agreements made under Paragraph 5(3)(b) of Schedule 9 of the Act. Once the negotiations have been completed officers will report to Licensing Committee who will then grant the licence to the successful applicant and reject the remaining applications.
- 2.17 In line with paragraph 5.7.4 of the Code of Practice, in determining the principles the council intends to apply in making any determination for a casino premises licence, the council has had specific regard to the following:
- a. The financial and other contribution a second stage applicant proposes to make to the Leeds metropolitan area,
 - b. The likely effects of an application on employment, the local economy and regeneration within the authority's area,
 - c. Whether, and the extent to which, the benefits offered are pursuant to an agreement under paragraph 5(3)(b) of Schedule 9 or otherwise.
- 2.18 In line with paragraph 3.3 of the Code of Practice, in determining the principles the council intend to apply at Stage 2, it disregarded the existence of any contract, arrangement or other relationship already in place; and will
- put in place arrangements to ensure that any such contract, arrangement or other relationship does not, actually or apparently, prejudice its ability to conduct the procedure fairly; and will
 - prepare a register of interests disclosing their interest in any contract, arrangement or other relationship with an applicant or a person connected or associated with an applicant.

3. Principles

- 3.1 At stage 2 the applicant will be required to state and demonstrate the benefit that they can bring to Leeds metropolitan area.
- 3.2 The council will seek to determine the greatest benefit through the following principles:

Financial	To seek to maximise the financial return to the council.
Social	To use any financial return accrued to facilitate the delivery of programmes and projects that support the Council's social and economic inclusion agenda, for the benefit of the Leeds metropolitan area.
Economic	To secure a positive and significant economic impact for the local economy through the provision of a Large Casino in Leeds.

4. Evaluation Criteria

- 4.1 The council will publish a detailed evaluation methodology, which includes the information applicants are required to supply in order to support their application, and the weight that will be placed on each criterion. This evaluation methodology will be included in the application pack.
- 4.2 Applicants should carefully examine the evaluation methodology and tailor their application accordingly to ensure that they maximise benefits in accordance with this methodology.
- 4.3 In line with paragraph 5.7.4 of the Code of Practice, and the principles stated at 16.37 of this policy, the council has selected the following criteria which they will use to evaluate and score applications:

Financial Contribution	This criterion relates to 16.33a and the first and second principles
Socio-economic	This criterion relates to 16.33b and the second and third principles
Risk and deliverability	This criterion relates to 16.33c and all three principles

Financial Contribution

- 4.4 The council is seeking to identify and quantify the level of financial contribution that could be secured for the Leeds metropolitan area. It is expected that the contribution will comprise a mixture of annual payments received from the applicant and a lump sum payable upon signing of any agreements and on specified dates and/or events thereafter.
- 4.5 The financial contribution will be used by the council to establish and maintain the council administered Social Inclusion Fund (SIF) which will facilitate the delivery of programmes and projects that support the council's social and economic inclusion agenda, for the benefit of the Leeds metropolitan area.
- 4.6 The financial contribution will be evaluated in terms of its ability to fund a credible and sustainable SIF. As such a mixture of upfront and annual payments is required.
- 4.7 The scoring of financial contributions will be weighted as follows:

1.0	1.0 Financial Contribution	33%
1.1	Net Present Value of total financial offer	
1.2	Upfront capital payment paid to the council on completion of the Schedule 9 Agreement	
1.3	Net Present Value of annual cash sum offer	
1.4	Credibility of financial assumptions and offer	

4.8 Further detail including the information required, its format and how the submission will be evaluated can be found in the evaluation methodology included in the stage 2 application pack.

Socio-economic

4.9 The council is seeking to identify and quantify the level of expected net socio-economic benefits that could be secured for the Leeds metropolitan area based on the projected gross levels applicants believe their proposals will generate.

4.10 The council will expect to see that the applicant has tailored its proposals specifically to the requirements of Leeds through research and detailed assessment of the physical, social and economic position as outlined in its vision documents. These documents will be made available in the stage 2 application pack.

4.11 Applicants should have regard to the proposed location of the premises, with regard to meeting the licensing objective which seeks to protect children and vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling. Applicants will be asked to provide information related to the area in which their proposed developed is situated in their strategy and vision documents.

4.12 Applicants will be asked to provide information on how their development will impact on employment and training, including amongst others, graduate training, NEETs and vocational qualifications as well as opportunities for Leeds businesses and the local supply chain.

4.13 Applicants must demonstrate a firm commitment to mitigation of negative impacts and ensuring residents’ safety and health is not put at risk by the large casino. In particular, attention should be focussed on mitigation for the most vulnerable in society and for those living closest to the proposed casino and applicants must ensure that problem gambling issues do not increase in the Leeds area. Applicants must provide an assessment of the social, equality and health impacts of their proposed casino developments and provide mitigation plans to minimise and eliminate negative impacts. Applicants should also commit to supporting the ongoing monitoring of negative social, equality and health impacts of the large casino and make contractual commitments in the schedule 9 agreement on all mitigation measures proposed.

4.14 The scoring of the socio-economic benefits will be weighted as follows:

2.0 Socio-economic	34%
2.1 Strategy and vision for proposed development	
2.2 Economic Benefits (Gross):	
- Net contribution to local economy (including direct employment and GVA)	
- Credibility of economic assumptions	
2.3 Net social impacts	

4.15 Further detail including the information required, its format, data requirements and how the submission will be evaluated can be found in the evaluation methodology included in the stage 2 application pack.

Risk and deliverability

4.16 At stage 2 the council will assess the risk and deliverability of the proposed scheme. In particular the council will wish to consider what legal and financial assurances there are that the proposed development will be delivered within 5 years, and that the promised benefits will both materialise and be maintained. Firm evidence is required that all benefits and development proposed can be funded and a contractual obligation with penalties for non-delivery is required.

4.17 The application pack will include a template agreement under paragraph 5(3)(b) of Schedule 9 to the 2005 Act ('a schedule 9 agreement'). Such an agreement will be negotiated with the applicants during the stage 2 evaluation process. This agreement will include a list of the benefits proposed, along with delivery targets and details of the penalties for non-delivery. Applications where the benefits, including delivery of the development itself, are made subject of contractual obligation and where the applicant provides damages for non-delivery are likely to receive greater weight in the evaluation process.

4.18 The council is aware that the casino application may form part of a wider development proposal or be a new development. A casino development with firm contractual commitment to be fully operational within a 5 year timescale with proof of funding and with meaningful payment proposed for late or non-delivery will score more highly than a casino development that is not supported by a contractual commitment and/or meaningful payments for late or non-delivery and/or proof of funding. Any part of a wider development proposal which is not directly required for the delivery of the casino will score more highly if the applicant commits to completing the wider development within a 5 year timescale, proposes meaningful payment for late or non-delivery and provides proof of funding. These commitments will be contained within the schedule 9 agreement and the five year timescale will start from the signing of the schedule 9 agreement. Applicants must demonstrate that all development proposals are credible.

4.19 The scoring of risk and deliverability will be weighted as follows:

3.0 Risk and deliverability	33%
3.1 Contents of the Schedule 9 Agreement	
3.2 Deliverability:	
- Financing	
- Financial Standing	
- Right to occupy the site/premises	
- Credibility of approach to implementation	

- 4.20 Further detail including the information required, its format and how the submission will be evaluated can be found in the evaluation methodology included in the stage 2 application pack along with a template schedule 9 agreement.

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Summary of Changes

Summary

The Gambling Act 2005 Statement of Licensing Policy is under its three yearly review.

A number of changes have been made to the Operator's Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice by the Gambling Commission. These have been reflected in this review.

Policies and other council publications have been updated as has census data.

Detailed Changes

Executive Summary

Page 5 - 6th paragraph (not numbered)

Addition of "layout of the premises and supervision of gaming facilities."

Part A The Gambling Act

Page 6 paragraph 1.6

Addition of "The Gambling Commission's Licence Conditions and Code of Practice (LCCP) require gambling premises to undertake a risk assessment taking into consideration their local information. Specific information about localities is provided in this policy at Section xxx."

Page 7 paragraph 2. The Leeds District

Moved map.

Page 7 paragraph 2.2

Update of census information.

Page 8 paragraph 2.4

Amendment of paragraph to remove reference to free outdoor festivals.

Page 8 paragraph 2.5

Addition of "Sport is a passion for people in Leeds and Yorkshire. Leeds United Football Club has a loyal and passionate following and Elland Road is one of England's great traditional grounds. Cricket is followed with enthusiasm with Yorkshire Cricket Club's home in Headingley. Leeds has a world's first dual code rugby partnership – Leeds Rhino Rugby League and Leeds Carnegie Rugby Union. The Leeds Rhinos in particular have enjoyed great success in recent years. Wetherby racecourse was established in 1891 and is considered one of the best jump courses in the country."

Page 8 paragraph 2.7

Update of wording relating to the Vision for Leeds.

Page 9 paragraph 2.9 – 2.13

Addition of:

- 2.9 The council has announced its intention for the city to become 'Child Friendly'. This links back to the council's vision which states:

'Best city... for children

Leeds will be a child-friendly city where the voices, needs and priorities of children and young people are heard and inform the way we make decisions and take action.'

- 2.10 There are over 180,000 children and young people in Leeds. To become a child friendly city, and the best city for children and young people, their voices and views need to be heard and responded to, and that they are active participants in their local community and citywide.



- 2.11 The UN convention on the rights of the child sets out the basic rights for children worldwide. The UN developed the model for child friendly city model – a place where children rights are known and understood by children and adults alike, and where these rights are reflected in policies and budgets.
- 2.12 As part of the aim for Leeds to become a child friendly city, the council declared 12 wishes:
- 2.13 This policy is particularly affected by wish 2 – “Children and young people find the city centre welcoming and safe, with friendly places to go, have fun and play” and wish 3 – “There are places and spaces to play and things to do, in all areas and open to all”.

Page 11 paragraph 6.3

Updated link to the West Yorkshire Consortium Procedures Manual

Page 11 paragraph 6.4

Removal of Responsible Authority details and inclusion of link to the council's webpage.

Part B Promotion of the licensing objectives

Page 13 paragraph 10.2

Removal of “to those who could see it”

Part C Premises licences

Page 17 paragraph 13.10

Addition of:

- 13.10 The council will need to be satisfied that there is sufficient evidence that the particular location of the premises would be harmful to the licensing objectives. From 6 April 2016, it is a requirement of

the Gambling Commission's Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice (LCCP), under section 10, for licensees to assess the local risks to the licensing objectives posed by the provision of gambling facilities at 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 this policy.

13.11 The LCCP goes on to say licensees must review (and update as necessary) their local risk assessments:

- a. to take account of significant changes in local circumstance, including those identified in this 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.

13.12 The council will expect the local risk assessment to consider as a minimum:

- whether the premises is in an area of deprivation
- whether the premises is in an area subject to high levels of crime and/or disorder
- the ethnic profile of residents in the area
- the demographics of the area in relation to vulnerable groups
- the location of services for children such as schools, playgrounds, toy shops, leisure centres and other areas where children will gather

13.13 In any case the local risk assessment should show how vulnerable people, including people with gambling dependencies, are protected.

13.14 Other matters that the assessment may include:

- The training of staff in brief intervention when customers show signs of excessive gambling, the ability of staff to offer brief intervention and how the manning of premises affects this.
- Details as to the location and coverage of working CCTV cameras, and how the system will be monitored.
- The layout of the premises so that staff have an unobstructed view of persons using the premises ??
- The number of staff that will be available on the premises at any one time. If at any time that number is one, confirm the supervisory and monitoring arrangements when that person is absent from the licensed area or distracted from supervising the premises and observing those persons using the premises.
- Arrangements for monitoring and dealing with under age persons and vulnerable persons, which may include dedicated and trained personnel, leaflets, posters, self-exclusion schemes, window displays and advertisements not to entice passers-by etc.
- The provision of signage and documents relating to games rules, gambling care providers and other relevant information be provided in both English and the other prominent first language for that locality.
- Where the application is for a betting premises licence, other than in respect of a track, the location and extent of any part of the premises which will be used to provide facilities for gambling in reliance on the licence.

Page 18 paragraph 13.15

Replace work "evidence" with "information".

Page 18 paragraph 13.17 to 13.19

Addition of:

Local Licensing Guidance

- 13.17 Each locality has its own character and challenges. In order to assist applicants, where there is an issue in a local area which impacts on how the applicant should complete their risk assessment, the council has published local licensing guidance. This guidance which is compiled through the Area Committee and approved by the Licensing Committee can be obtained from Entertainment Licensing.
- 13.18 The local licensing guidance should be given careful consideration when making an application. Applicants may be asked to attend a meeting with licensing officers to discuss the measures suggested in the guidance and how they might be relevant to their application. The Local Licensing Guidance will be presented to any subsequent Licensing subcommittee when they determine an application that has received representations.
- 13.19 The council recognises that it cannot insist on applicants using the local licensing guidance when completing their risk assessments. However an applicant who decides to disregard the guidance may face additional representations and the expense of a hearing as a result.

Page 19 paragraph 13.21

Removal of “If the council is minded to do so because there are regulatory concerns of an exceptional nature, then any addition licence conditions must relate to the licensing objectives.”

Page 19 paragraph 13.25

Addition of two bullet points:

- a reduction in the number of betting machines (betting premises)
- the manning of premises

Page 21 paragraph 15.4 to 15.6

Addition of:

- 15.4 The council will expect the applicant to show that there are policies and procedures in place to protect children from harm. Harm in this context is not limited to harm from gambling but includes wider child protection considerations.
- 15.5 The efficiency of such policies and procedures will each be considered on their merits, however, they may include:
- appropriate measures and training for staff as regards suspected truant children on the premises
 - measures and training covering how staff would deal with unsupervised very young children being on the premises
 - measures and training covering how staff would deal with children causing perceived problems on or around the premises.
 - the arrangements for supervision of premises either by staff or the use of CCTV. Any CCTV system installed should both the interior and the entrance working to the latest Home Office and ACPO standards and to the satisfaction of West Yorkshire Police and the local authority.

The system must record images clearly and these recordings be retained for a minimum of 31 days. If the equipment is inoperative the police and local authority must be informed as soon as possible and immediate steps taken to make the system operative. Notices must be displayed at the entrances advising that CCTV is in operation.

- 15.6 Due to the nature of these premises, which are attractive to children, applicants who employ staff to supervise the premises should consult with the Independent Safeguarding Authority to determine if their staff need to be CRB checked.

Page 22 paragraph 16.5 to 16.56

Move the large casino section to a new Appendix 4 at the end of the Policy.

Part E Enforcement

Page 34 paragraph 29.4

- 29.4 Where there is a Primary Authority scheme in place, the council will seek guidance from the Primary Authority before taking any enforcement action. At the time of the publication of this policy there were four Primary Authority arrangements with host local authorities:

Coral	London Borough of Newham
William Hill	City of Westminster
Ladbrokes	Milton Keynes
Paddy Power	Reading

- 29.5 Further information, including an index of all Primary Authority arrangements can be found at <https://primaryauthorityregister.info/par/index.php/home>

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Equality, Diversity, Cohesion and Integration Screening



As a public authority we need to ensure that all our strategies, policies, service and functions, both current and proposed have given proper consideration to equality, diversity, cohesion and integration.

A **screening** process can help judge relevance and provides a record of both the **process** and **decision**. Screening should be a short, sharp exercise that determines relevance for all new and revised strategies, policies, services and functions.

Completed at the earliest opportunity it will help to determine:

- the relevance of proposals and decisions to equality, diversity, cohesion and integration.
- whether or not equality, diversity, cohesion and integration is being/has already been considered, and
- whether or not it is necessary to carry out an impact assessment.

Directorate: Citizens and Communities	Service area: Entertainment Licensing
Lead person: Susan Holden	Contact number: 0113 395 1863

1. Title:

Is this a:

Strategy / Policy

 Service / Function

 Other

If other, please specify

2. Please provide a brief description of what you are screening

Under Section 349 of the Gambling Act 2005 the Licensing Authority is required to prepare a statement of principles that they propose to apply in exercising their functions under this Act. This process is to be repeated every three years from 31st January 2007.

The consultation process is laid out clearly in the Gambling Act 2005, the Gambling Act 2005 (Licensing Authority Policy Statement)(England and Wales) Regulations 2006 and the Guidance to Licensing Authorities issued by the Gambling Commission (www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk).

3. Relevance to equality, diversity, cohesion and integration

All the council's strategies/policies, services/functions affect service users, employees or the wider community – city wide or more local. These will also have a greater/lesser relevance to equality, diversity, cohesion and integration.

The following questions will help you to identify how relevant your proposals are.

When considering these questions think about age, carers, disability, gender reassignment, race, religion or belief, sex, sexual orientation. Also those areas that impact on or relate to equality: tackling poverty and improving health and well-being.

Questions	Yes	No
Is there an existing or likely differential impact for the different equality characteristics?		X
Have there been or likely to be any public concerns about the policy or proposal?	X	
Could the proposal affect how our services, commissioning or procurement activities are organised, provided, located and by whom?		X
Could the proposal affect our workforce or employment practices?		X
Does the proposal involve or will it have an impact on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminating unlawful discrimination, victimisation and harassment • Advancing equality of opportunity • Fostering good relations 		X

If you have answered **no** to the questions above please complete **sections 6 and 7**

If you have answered **yes** to any of the above and;

- Believe you have already considered the impact on equality, diversity, cohesion and integration within your proposal please go to **section 4**.
- Are not already considering the impact on equality, diversity, cohesion and integration within your proposal please go to **section 5**.

4. Considering the impact on equality, diversity, cohesion and integration

If you can demonstrate you have considered how your proposals impact on equality, diversity, cohesion and integration you have carried out an impact assessment.

Please provide specific details for all three areas below (use the prompts for guidance).

- **How have you considered equality, diversity, cohesion and integration?** (think about the scope of the proposal, who is likely to be affected, equality related information, gaps in information and plans to address, consultation and engagement activities (taken place or planned) with those likely to be affected)

The concerns relate to gambling and vulnerable people. Vulnerable is defined in the policy as:

The Gambling Commission, in its Guidance to Local Authorities, does not seek to offer a definition for the term “vulnerable people” but will, for regulatory purposes assume that this group includes people:

“who gamble more than they want to, people who gamble beyond their means, elderly persons, and people who may not be able to make informed or balanced decisions about gambling due to a mental impairment, or because of the influence of alcohol or drugs.”

The Department of Health document “No Secrets” offers a definition of a vulnerable adult as a person:

“who is or may be in need of community care services by reason of mental or other disability, age or illness; and who is or may be unable to take care of him or herself, or unable to protect him or herself against significant harm or exploitation.”

Vulnerable people, especially the elderly, people with disabilities, people who are ill can be considered at protected characteristics and have been forefront when reviewing the policy.

- **Key findings**

(think about any potential positive and negative impact on different equality characteristics, potential to promote strong and positive relationships between groups, potential to bring groups/communities into increased contact with each other, perception that the proposal could benefit one group at the expense of another)

The impact on vulnerable people specifically relates to gambling premises which are embedded within the community such as betting shops and adult gaming centres. Betting shops in particular are plentiful and on every high street. They also have fixed odds betting terminals which are considered to be highly addictive gaming machines, offering casino style games. The increase in the availability of these machines is of concern nationally. Additional requirements under the Gambling Commission’s Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice (LCCP) seek to address risks to vulnerable people.

- **Actions**

(think about how you will promote positive impact and remove/ reduce negative impact)

This is the fourth review of the Gambling Act 2005 Statement of Licensing Policy. At this review the council does not seek to remove any of the protections included in other versions of the policy. It does seek to include additional requirements on licence applicants to consider their local area when making their application and for all existing gambling premises to undertake a similar review. These measures are included in paragraph 13.10, on page 17 of the policy, onwards.

5. If you are not already considering the impact on equality, diversity, cohesion and integration you will need to carry out an impact assessment.

Date to scope and plan your impact assessment:

Date to complete your impact assessment

Lead person for your impact assessment
(Include name and job title)

6. Governance, ownership and approval

Please state here who has approved the actions and outcomes of the screening

Name	Job title	Date
Nicola Raper	Section Head Entertainment Licensing	16 th March 2015
Date screening completed		16 th March 2015

7. Publishing

Though **all** key decisions are required to give due regard to equality the council **only** publishes those related to **Executive Board, Full Council, Key Delegated Decisions** or a **Significant Operational Decision**.

A copy of this equality screening should be attached as an appendix to the decision making report:

- Governance Services will publish those relating to Executive Board and Full Council.
- The appropriate directorate will publish those relating to Delegated Decisions and Significant Operational Decisions.
- A copy of all other equality screenings that are not to be published should be sent to equalityteam@leeds.gov.uk for record.

Complete the appropriate section below with the date the report and attached screening was sent:

For Executive Board or Full Council – sent to Governance Services	Date sent: 16 th March 2015
For Delegated Decisions or Significant Operational Decisions – sent to appropriate Directorate	Date sent:
All other decisions – sent to equalityteam@leeds.gov.uk	Date sent:

LICENSING COMMITTEE WORK PROGRAMME 2014/15 - LAST UPDATED 24/3/15 (JG)

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	NOTES	TYPE OF ITEM
Items Currently Unscheduled			
Digital Advertising Screens in Licensed Vehicles	To receive an update on the issue of Digital Advertising Screens in Licensed vehicles	D Broster	DP

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	Officer	TYPE OF ITEM
	Meeting date: 10th JUNE 2014. HELD PH operator Conditions Review, HC Proprietors Suitability Assessment, 3Year Driver Licensing, Convictions Criteria and De Regulations		
	Meeting date: 8th JULY 2014. HELD: BID UPDATE (Late Night Economy), Strong Alcohol Schemes, Otley Cumulative Impact Policy		
	Meeting date: 5th AUGUST 2014. HELD: Entertainment Licensing Section Activity update, TPHL Section Activity Update, TPHL Equality Monitoring, Leeds Festival 2014		
	Meeting date: 9th SEPTEMBER 2014. HELD: WYP Presentation, Hackney Carriage Proprietors – Appropriate Suitability Assessment, Digital Advertising Screens In Licensed Vehicles		
	Meeting date: 7th OCTOBER 2014 HELD: Inner East and Inner West Local Licensing guidance, Shisha Smoking and Smoke Free Legislation Update Report, Outcomes of the Licensing Committee Working Group (WG) and Information and Consultation Report – Additional Licensing Safeguarding Proposals		
	Meeting date: 11th NOVEMBER 2014 CANCELLED		
	Meeting date: 9TH DECEMBER 2014 - HELD: Wi-Fi in licensed vehicles, Additional Licensing Safeguarding Proposals – Improving Criminal Intelligence Lengths with WYP, Unmet demand survey – Hackney Carriages, Yearly DBS Checking,		

Key: RP – Review of existing policy DP – Development of new policy PM – Performance management B – Briefings SC – Statutory consultation

LICENSING COMMITTEE WORK PROGRAMME 2014/15 - LAST UPDATED 24/3/15 (JG)

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	Officer	TYPE OF ITEM
Leeds Festival de brief, City Centre CIP Review, Entertainment Licensing Review of Fees and Charges and Fixed Odds Betting Terminals			
Meeting date: 6 TH JANUARY 2015 - CANCELLED			
Meeting date: 10 TH FEBRUARY 2015 – HELD: Hackney Carriage Proprietors – Appropriate Suitability Assessment, Safeguarding measures – ‘fit and proper’ assessment for HCD, HCVP, PHD, PHVP, PHO licences, TPHL Equality Monitoring Report, TPHL Section Activity Update, Health Guidance, Entertainment Licensing Section Activity Update.			
Meeting date: 10 TH MARCH 2015 - HELD: WYP Presentation, Legal Highs - the partnership approach to tackling the use of Legal High's in Leeds', Taxi and Private Hire - Prosecutions outcomes and Digital Advertising Screens in Licensed Vehicles.			
Meeting date: WEDNESDAY 8 TH APRIL 2015			
Shisha Smoking and Smoke Free Legislation Update Report	To receive an update on Shisha Smoking and Smoke Free Legislation	R McCormack	PM
Gambling Act Policy Review	To receive report setting out the Statement of Licensing Policy and a summary of the changes.	S Holden	RP
Leeds Festival Update	To receive an update on the arrangements for the Leeds Festival 2015	S Holder	B

LICENSING COMMITTEE WORK PROGRAMME 2014/15 - LAST UPDATED 24/3/15 (JG)

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	Officer	TYPE OF ITEM
Meeting date: WEDNESDAY 6TH MAY 2015			
Meeting date: FRIDAY 22ND MAY 2015 – PROPOSED ADDITIONAL MEETING			
Governance arrangements	To approve the governance arrangements for the Licensing Committee and its sub committees for the 2015/16 Municipal Year		
Meeting date: 9th JUNE 2015			
Safeguarding Measures – Fit and Proper Assessment for Taxi drivers and operators	To receive report setting out proposals for the introduction of a new policy dealing with Safeguarding Measures – Fit and Proper Assessment for taxi drivers and operators	D Broster	DP
Licensing Reform – Taxi and Private Hire (Including Wheel Chair Accessible taxis)	To receive an update on Licensing Reform – Taxi and Private Hire	D Broster	DP
Meeting date: 7th JULY 2015			

LICENSING COMMITTEE WORK PROGRAMME 2014/15 - LAST UPDATED 24/3/15 (JG)

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	Officer	TYPE OF ITEM
Meeting date: 11th AUGUST 2015			
Private Hire Vehicles Bonnet Stickers	Following consultation with the trade to receive a report on Private Hire Vehicles Bonnet Stickers	D Broster	DP
Leeds Festival 2015	To receive an update on the Leeds Festival 2015	S Holder	B



Report author: Stephen Holder
0113 247 4095

Report of the Head of Licensing and Registration

Report to the Licensing Committee

Date: 8 April 2015

Subject: Notification of First Draft Event Management Plan for Leeds Festival 2015

Are specific electoral Wards affected?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
If relevant, name(s) of Ward(s): Wetherby and Harewood		
Are there implications for equality and diversity and cohesion and integration?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Is the decision eligible for Call-In?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Does the report contain confidential or exempt information?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
If relevant, Access to Information Procedure Rule number: 10.4 (3 & 7)		
Appendix number: Appendix A		

Summary of main issues

- 1.0 The Leeds Festival is an annual event held within the grounds of Bramham Park on the August Bank Holiday Weekend, held under the authorisation of a premises licence issued under the Licensing Act 2003.
- 2.0 Members of the Licensing Committee and Ward Members of the surrounding area have been notified of the proposed changes.

Recommendations

- 3.0 Members are requested to note the summary of changes to the 2015 event and to note that a further report will be brought back before the Licensing Committee in August 2015 to inform Members of the final arrangements and agency comments.

1.0 Purpose of this Report

1.1 To advise Members of the arrangements for the 2015 Leeds Festival to be held at Bramham Park between the 25th and 27th August 2015.

1.2 To advise Members and the responsible authorities, that the promoter, Mr. Melvin Benn of Festival Republic Limited has provided a schedule of changes to be made to the 2015 event. A copy of the same may be found at Appendix A of this report. It should be noted that the contents of the Event Management Plan and the document containing the summary of changes are potentially exempt information under Access to Information Procedure Rule 10.4(3) and (7) as these include information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person and it may contain information relating to any action taken or to be taken in connection with the prevention, investigation or prosecution of crime.

1.3 Members are asked to consider exclusion of the press and public from the hearing if these matters contained within the summary of changes are to be discussed.

2.0 History of Premises

2.1 The premises licence for Leeds Festival was considered and approved by the members of the Licensing Committee on the 28 April 2006.

2.2 The Licence is held for Bramham Park and allows the Festival to take place every August Bank Holiday.

2.3 Members resolved to grant the application as requested and accepted the applicants offer to include the following additional three conditions:

1) There shall be an Event Management Plan which incorporates the operating schedule submitted to the licensing authority at least 6 months prior to the Festival each year.

2) The Event Management Plan and any revisions must be approved by the Licensing Authority prior to the Festival.

3) The premises licence holder shall comply with the terms and requirements of the Event Management Plan each year.

2.4 In addition the Committee reserved the right to determine how the final amended Event Management Plan for the Festival should be agreed with the facility for the final plan to be agreed by the Committee or officers under delegated authority.

2.5 A variation application to increase the capacity of the site from 69,999 to 89,999 implemented at 5,000 per year was made in December 2010. The application received no representations from responsible authorities or interested parties and was deemed granted on the 10 January 2011.

2.6 The variation was reported to Members at the Licensing Committee meeting on the 15 February 2011 where it was confirmed that the 5,000 a year increase would be agreed with the responsible authorities on an annual basis and become part of

the Event Management Plan, which in turn would be considered by the Licensing Committee prior to the start of the event. Members agreed to note the report.

- 2.7 Since 2011 each year the authorised capacity has increased by 5,000 persons and by 2014 the maximum capacity had increased to 89,999 persons but as in previous years ticket sales did not reach the maximum capacity.
- 2.8 Members of the Licensing Committee were provided with a de brief report from the 2014 Festival at their meeting in December 2014. The consensus between responsible authorities was that they were broadly satisfied with the running of the event. The main issues highlighted were the communication problems between the on- site noise team and the Environmental Health noise monitoring team, issues of speeding taxis through Thorner, the provision of a traffic speed warning device (speed camera with visual display board) in Thorner, and communication with residents prior to the start of the event.
- 2.9 A multi agency meeting was held on the 13th March last when these matters were discussed. With regards to the communication with residents, this was hindered due to residents opting out of the public electoral register. This year the promoter is to distribute resident's letters through the Parish Council.
- 2.10 Discussion took place concerning the communication problems between the noise monitoring teams and solutions have been identified but further dialogue is to take place to formalise the arrangements. Fuller details will be provided at the August Licensing Committee, together with details of any traffic calming measures for the village of Thorner.

3.0 Main Issues

- 3.1 The Summary of Changes from the 2014 event to the 2015 event was received in March 2015 and circulated to members of the Licensing Committee and Ward Members of the constituencies surrounding the event site.
- 3.2 Member's attention is drawn to the capacity of the site which increased to its maximum of 89,999 in 2014. Whilst the increase of 20,000 since 2010 has not been tested, consultation with the responsible authorities suggests that there would be no objection to this capacity provided that the site facilities and supporting infrastructures were adequate to support this. It is not anticipated that this capacity will be reached in 2015.
- 3.3 The first multi- agency meeting was held on the 13th March 2015 and will continue on a bi-monthly basis until the event.

4.0 Corporate Considerations

4.1 Consultation and Engagement

- 4.1.1 The application for a premises licence considered in 2006 underwent the full 28 day consultation process including a newspaper advertisement and public notices displayed around the site for the required 28 day period and full liaison with the Ward Members and responsible authorities. Mr. Benn continues to consult with

community representatives through the Parish Councils and local residents on all aspects of the impact of the event.

4.2 Equality and Diversity/Cohesion and Integration

4.2.1 At the time of writing this report there were no implications for equality and diversity. Any decision taken by the Licensing Committee will be in accordance with the four licensing objectives as prescribed by the Licensing Act 2003.

4.3 Council Policies and City Priorities

4.3.1 When determining applications under the Licensing Act 2003 the Licensing Authority must have regard to the relevant legislation, guidance issued by the Home Office, the council's own statement of licensing policy and any associated local area guidance.

4.3.2 Applicants are expected to have had consideration to the relevant policy and any local area guidance when completing their applications and the licensing authority will refer to the policy/local area guidance when making its decision.

4.3.3 The licensing regime contribute to the following outcome:

Best Council Plan 2013-17:

- Improve the quality of life for our residents, particular those who are vulnerable or in poverty;
- Make it easier for people to do business with us: and
- Achieve the savings and efficiencies required to continue to deliver frontline services.

4.3.4 The application was granted in 2006 with regard to the Council's Licensing Act 2003 Statement of Licensing Policy, and the event will operate in accordance with the licensing objectives as set out in the current Statement of Licensing Policy 2014-2018.

4.4 Resources and Value for Money

4.4.1 There are no resource implications to the licensing authority. The premises licence is subject to an annual maintenance fee as prescribed under the Licensing Act 2003.

4.5 Legal Implications, Access to Information and Call In

4.5.1 There are no legal implications known to the Council in terms of its responsibilities held under the Licensing Act 2003.

4.6 Risk Management

4.6.1 The event is subject to a number of multi-agency meetings.

4.6.2 Any matters arising during the planning of the 2015 event having an implication on the premises licence and objectives of the Licensing Act will be brought back before the Licensing Committee.

5.0 Conclusions

5.1 This report presents the summary of changes to the Leeds Festival 2015 Event Management Plan in accordance with the promoter's plans to identify and carry out improvements to the event year on year.

6.0 Recommendations

6.1 Members are requested to note the summary of changes to the 2015 event and to note that a further report will be brought back before the Licensing Committee in August 2015 to inform Members of the final arrangements and agency comments.

7.0 Appendices

7.1 Appendix A – Summary of Changes (Exempt information)

8.0 Background Papers

None

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