

Statement of Licensing Policy 2025-28

Gambling Act 2005



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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 [Guidance to licensing authorities](#).

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 regarding 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.

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 can issue permits for prize gaming and unlicensed family entertainment centres. The council can 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 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.

Part A

The Gambling Act 2005



1. (a) The licensing objectives

- 1.1

Under the Gambling Act 2005 (the Act) the Council of the London Borough of Newham is the licensing authority 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 Licensing Authority of the London Borough of Newham.
- 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 14.

(b) The importance of a proper local area risk assessment (“LARA”)

- 1.7

Although the Act is a permissive regime, any relevant gambling harms identified at a local level must be properly identified and taken into account. There is an expectation of this policy that all local area risk assessments accompanying applications will be tailored to the context of the London Borough of Newham and our specific demographics, and challenges, not limited to but including our young demographic, diversity and deprivation.
- 1.8

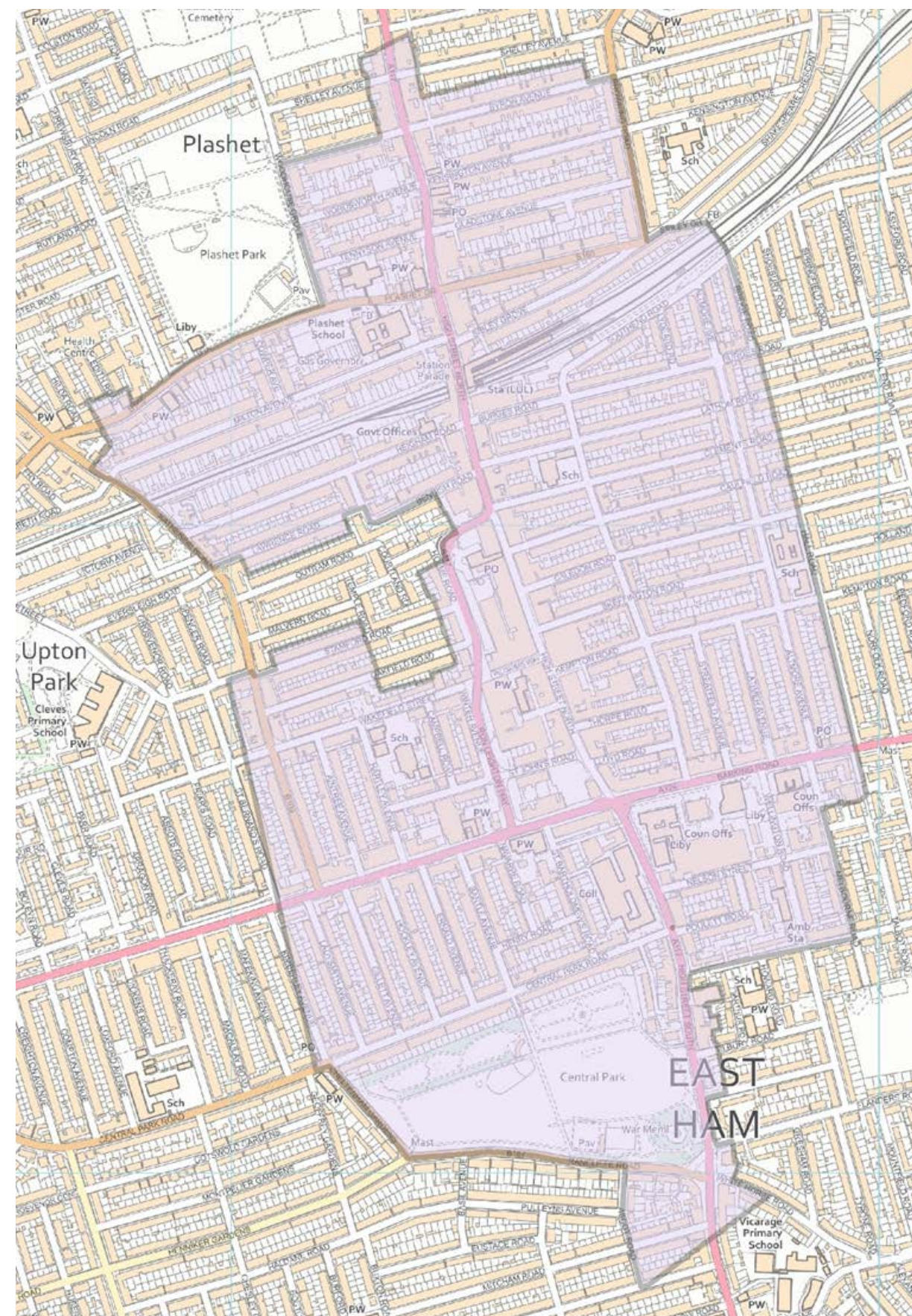
The case of Royal Amusements Vs Sheffield City Council (2024) highlights the fundamental importance of proper local area risk assessments accompanying applications under the Act. The council accepts this is a Magistrates Court decision and therefore not legally binding however it is an example of where a licence application has been refused because local issues were not adequately addressed in the local area risk assessment.
- 1.9

Published statistics covering the Borough can be found at the following sources, as well as these there is an expectation that observations of Council Officers are taken into account when assessing and recognising specific location area vulnerabilities – contact with Officers can be made by emailing licensing@newham.gov.uk
 - Newham published facts and figures [Newham Info – Newham Facts and Figures](#)
 - 2021 Census data [How life has changed in Newham: Census 2021](#)
- 1.10

Please be aware of the potential pitfalls of relying upon generic local area risk assessments and evidential snap-shots by external experts.

(c) Newham's Gambling Vulnerability Area

- 1.11 This policy recognises that Cumulative Impact is not currently a regulatory tool available under the Act. However, the previous Government did lay this out as an intended direction of travel as part of the Gambling Related Harm APPG's inquiry on the Gambling Act Review White Paper.
- 1.12 The Licensing Authority therefore acknowledges that at present there has been no introduction of cumulative impact assessments to provide councils with greater powers to control the number of gambling premises in their local area, as is widely used to regulate alcohol premises under the Licensing Act 2003. This would require an amendment to primary legislation and the Government's commitment is to make the change 'when Parliamentary time allows'.
- 1.13 **This policy however places a particular emphasis on our existing East Ham Cumulative Impact Area (which contains 7 betting shops and 2 adult gaming centres)** noting there are ongoing issues with anti-social behaviour, crime and vulnerability such as alcohol related harm and street drinking coupled with deprivation contributing to an increased risk of gambling harm particularly to those with substance addictions and other health problems as defined by the Gambling Commissions definition on vulnerability. This policy therefore requires any local area risk assessments accompanying applications in this defined area to be specifically tailored to this context. Please find a map of the area below. An interactive version of the East Ham Cumulative Impact Area can be found at [Cumulative impact zones \(CIZ\) - interactive premises checker map – Newham Council](#)
- 1.14 A useful document is the [Formal guidance under SR Code 3.4.1: Customer interaction: formal guidance for premises-based operators](#) document produced by the Gambling Commission, which is formal guidance around expectations for customer interaction for premises based operators. All licensees are required to interact with customers in a way which minimises the risk of customers experiencing harms associated with gambling, as set out in Social Responsibility Code 3.4.1 of the Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice (LCCP).
- 1.15 This policy requires all operators to not only train staff properly in vulnerability and have proper processes in place, but to also **physically display localised gambling harms support services available for customers in a variety of languages reflecting the demographics of the Borough**. This will be expected in all applications and existing premises moving forwards.



2. The London Borough of Newham

- 2.1 With 351,000 people living in Newham, we have one of the biggest populations in London and would be the 14th largest city in the country in terms of population. We have seen a significant growth in residents (over 14%) moving into the borough in the last decade. This is the third highest rate of growth in London.
- 2.2 Newham reflects the world with over a hundred different languages spoken on our streets and a vibrant mix of ethnic groups. Nearly three quarters (72%) of our residents are from Black, Asian and ethnically diverse communities. We also have the second youngest age profile of any borough in London – over nine in ten aged under 65.
- 2.3 As the centre of gravity as London moves eastwards, Newham's economy is becoming the place to work and invest. There are high levels of transport connectivity with Stratford the busiest station in the UK and home to the new Elizabeth Line. Newham hosts major business districts including Stratford, home to global institutions such as the BBC, V&A and University College London. We are also home to innovation hubs like Here East and the Royal Docks, London's only Enterprise Zone. Newham is uniquely located at the axis between the Thames Estuary Production Corridor and the UK's Innovation Corridor. These have helped Newham have the third highest rate of jobs growth in London.

Our challenges and links to gambling vulnerabilities & harms

- 2.4 We have made great strides in promoting jobs growth and tackling deprivation but Newham remains ranked amongst the most deprived boroughs in England. Over a quarter of our neighbourhoods are in the 20% of most deprived neighbourhoods in the country. Over a quarter of our residents are paid below the London Living wage. After housing costs, almost half of our residents live in poverty. Our average rents represent 65% of average wages compared to 30% across the UK. This situation will be exacerbated by the cost of living emergency. It will disproportionately hit Newham residents because of embedded structural inequalities we face.
- In 2022/23, 38% of people in the borough lived in households with an income of less than 60% the UK median after housing costs have been subtracted. This was worse than the average London Borough
 - 44% of children in the borough lived in households with an income of less than 60% the UK median after housing costs have been subtracted in 2022/23. This was worse than the average London Borough
 - In Newham, 23.5% of residents were estimated to be earning below the Living Wage in 2024. This was worse than the average London Borough
 - There were 4.46 repossessions by county court bailiffs per 1,000 in Newham in 2024, worse than the average London Borough
 - There were 54.12 households per 1,000 in temporary accommodation in 2024 Q3, worse than the average London Borough

- In Newham, 1 in 4 adults drink too much when compared to the government guidelines on how much alcohol you should drink
- Projections based on the Annual GB Treatment and Support Survey 2023 show Newham has a higher prevalence of moderate risk and problem gambling than the national average
- Newham is a highly ethnically diverse borough, with a significant portion of its population identifying with Asian, Black, and other ethnic groups. This Policy recognises that gambling harms disproportionately affect ethnic minority groups, although they may be less likely to gamble overall, research shows that individuals from these communities are more likely to experience gambling harm when they do gamble.

Trust for London [Newham_x5\]loeE.pdf](#)

Well Newham – [alcohol addiction Drugs and Alcohol | Well Newham](#)

Gamble Aware – [Local Authority Gambling Harms Prevalence Data](#)

3. Integration with other guidance, policies, objectives, and strategies

3.1 **Building a Fairer Newham Corporate Plan** – The Building a Fairer Newham Corporate Plan sets out how Newham Council will help residents through tough times and live happy, health and well. The Plan sets out eight priorities that will focus all our energy in delivering for our communities.

- A healthier Newham and ageing well
- Newham's inclusive economy to support you in these hard times
- Your neighbourhood
- Safer Newham
- Homes for our residents
- Supporting our young people
- People powered Newham and widening participation
- A campaigning Council

[Building a Fairer Newham Corporate Plan – Newham Council](#)

3.2 **50 Steps to a Healthier Newham** – Newham Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2024-2027. Everyone in Newham should have the opportunity to thrive, and to have healthy, happy, and fulfilled lives. Good health not only gives everyone a chance to achieve their potential and lead a meaningful, enjoyable life; health is also a vital asset, which will help Newham's growing and ageing population be ready for the future. The aim of 50 Steps to a Healthier Newham 2024-2027 is to improve health for all Newham residents, and reduce health inequalities.

[50 Steps to a Healthier Newham: Newham Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2024-2027 – Newham Council](#)

3.3 **Newham Local Plan Review** – The Local Plan is the key planning document which the Council uses to assess planning applications and to decide where regeneration and development happen in Newham. All Councils are required to have an up-to-date Local Plan. We are refreshing ours so we can plan to 2038 and deliver our key objectives: inclusive growth, delivering a fairer Newham, and addressing the climate emergency.

HS6: Health and wellbeing on the High Street – Borough-wide, development must avoid over concentrations of gambling premises by ensuring that none of the documented linear and area concentration limits are exceeded. Please note that planning permission applications for gambling premises will be assessed against the cumulative impact criteria of Part 1 of this policy, and the Health and Social Value Impact Screening Assessment requirement of Local Plan Policy BFN3, alongside any other planning matter relevant to the application.

[Overview – Newham Local Plan Review – Newham Council](#)

3.4 **Newham Integrated Community Enforcement (NICE) model** – We have embedded the Newham Integrated Community Enforcement (NICE) model, introduced in September 24, to improve collaboration and communication between Newham teams and partners to tackle serious violence including youth violence, and also other enforcement and ASB borough based issues.

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

4.1 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.

4.2 London Borough of Newham consulted widely upon this policy statement before finalising and publishing it. The policy was presented for public consultation on the website, and by email and to solicitors, licensees, support organisations, responsible authorities, ward members, MPs and trade associations. The consultation was also advertised via a press release.

4.3 The consultation took place over a 6 week period between 30 June and 8 August 2025. Consultation responses are available on request. The policy was approved at a meeting of the Full Council on 22 September 2025.

5. The licensing framework

- 5.1

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.
- 5.2

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 operator licence before they can approach the council for a premises licence. In this way the Gambling Commission can 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.
- 5.3

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 is regulated by the Gambling Commission under the National Lottery Act 1993.

6. Declaration

- 6.1

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.
- 6.2

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.

7. Responsible authorities

- 7.1

The Act empowers certain agencies to act as responsible authorities so that they can employ their area of expertise to help promote the licensing objectives. Responsible authorities can make representations about licence applications or apply for a review of an existing licence. Responsible authorities will also offer advice and guidance to applicants.
- 7.2

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:

a.

the need for the body to be responsible for an area covering the whole of the licensing authority's area

b.

the need for the body to be answerable to democratically elected people, rather than any particular vested interest group etc.
- 7.3

In accordance with the regulations the council designates London Borough of Newham – Children's Services for this purpose.
- 7.4

The contact details of all the responsible authorities under the Gambling Act 2005 are available on the council's website Responsible authorities - [gambling – Gambling premises licence – Newham Council](#)

8. Interested parties

- 8.1

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 application is made, the person

a.

lives sufficiently close to the premises to be likely to be affected by the authorised activities,

b.

has business interests that might be affected by the authorised activities, or

c.

represents persons who satisfy paragraph (a) or (b)”

8.2

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

•

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.

8.3

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.

9. Exchange of information

- 9.1

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 people listed in Schedule 6 to the Act.
- 9.2

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 2018 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.

10. Licensing authority functions

- 10.1

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 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
- 10.2

The council is not involved in licensing remote gambling. This is in the remit of the Gambling Commission via operator licences.
 - 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.

Part B

The licensing objectives

11/5	Freehold	3/1	SAT 15:00
12/5	Bolton	4/5	SAT 15:00
9/4	Stevenage	11/10	SAT 15:00
9/4	Charlton	2/1	SAT 15:00
11/5	Exeter City	5/2	SAT 15:00
9/4	Peterborough	Evs	SAT 15:00
11/5	Barrow	12/5	SAT 15:00
5/2	Crawley	2/1	SAT 15:00
1/5	Tranmere	15/8	SAT 15:00
1/2	Mansfield Town	4/6	SAT 15:00
2/5	Stockport	5/6	SAT 15:00
4	Colchester	2/1	SAT 15:00
2	Accrington	3/1	SAT 15:00
4	Sutton Utd	2/1	SAT 15:00
2	Salford	11/8	SAT 15:00
5	Newport	11/4	SAT 15:00
5	Bradford	11/4	SAT 15:00
	Rochdale	11/4	SAT 15:00
	Maidenhead Utd	11/4	SAT 15:00
	Ebbsfleet United	11/1	SAT 15:00
	Oxford City	4/1	SAT 15:00
	Fc Halifax Town	11/10	SAT 15:00
	Afc Fylde	5/4	SAT 15:00
	York City	4/1	SAT 15:00
	Hartlepool	2/1	SAT 17:30
	Bonnyrigg Rose	20/1	SAT 15:00
	Hibernian	Evs	SAT 15:00

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

- 11.1

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 14.8 and 14.9) and whether conditions may be required such as the provision of door supervision (see paragraph 14.31).
- 11.2

There is a distinction between disorder and nuisance. 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.
- 11.3

Issues of nuisance cannot be addressed by the Gambling Act provisions however problems of this nature can be addressed through other legislation as appropriate. For example, this policy cannot deal with people congregating outside premises or people drinking in the vicinity. These issues would be addressed by our Community Safety team using such powers as the Boroughs Public Space Protection Order in relation to alcohol or other Anti-Social Behaviour powers.
- 11.4

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 in Part D which covers permits and notices.

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

- 12.1

The council is aware that, except in the case of tracks, 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.
- 12.2

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.
- 12.3

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 in Part D which covers permits and notices.

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

Protection of children

- 13.1 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 premises, regarding this licensing objective. Appropriate measures may include supervision of entrances/machines, segregation of areas etc.
- 13.2 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 this section protection of children will encompass both child and young person as defined by the Act.
- 13.3 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.
- 13.4 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 in Part D which covers permits and notices. **This includes the council’s expectation that Licence Holders operate a ‘Think 25’ age verification policy.**

Protection of vulnerable people

- 13.5 The council is aware of the difficulty in defining the term “vulnerable person”. In most recent literature it is not a term that is used, with the term “adults at risk of abuse or neglect” or “adults at risk” being the preferred terms.
- 13.6 The Gambling Commission, in its Guidance to Local Authorities, does not seek to define ‘vulnerable persons’ but it does, for regulatory purposes, assume that this group includes “people who gamble more than they want to, people who gamble beyond their means and people who may not be able to make informed or balanced decisions about gambling due to, for example, mental health, a learning disability or substance misuse relating to alcohol or drugs.”
- 13.7 However, in their Vulnerability Statement ([What do we mean by vulnerability?](#)) the Gambling Commission also state: “We know that adults may be in a vulnerable situation at any age, but young adults may be particularly vulnerable to gambling related harms due to a combination of biological, situational and environmental factors.”
- 13.8 The Care Act 2014 imposes a requirement on a local authority to “make enquiries if it has reasonable cause to suspect that an adult in its area, whether or not ordinarily resident there, has needs for care and support, is experiencing, or is at risk of, abuse or neglect, and as a result of those needs is unable to protect himself or herself against the abuse or neglect or the risk of it.”

- 13.9 The local authority must make whatever enquiries it thinks necessary to enable it to decide whether any action should be taken in the adult’s case (whether under this Part or otherwise) and, if so, what and by whom. The Care Act 2014 considers abuse to include financial abuse. It states “financial abuse” includes:
 - a. having money or other property stolen,
 - b. being defrauded,
 - c. being put under pressure in relation to money or other property, and
 - d. having money or other property misused.
- 13.10 The Care Act 2014 s42 identifies ‘an adult at risk.’ An adult at risk of abuse or neglect is defined as someone who has needs for care and support, who is experiencing, or at risk of, abuse or neglect and because of their care needs – is unable to protect themselves.

Vulnerability to gambling harms in London

- 13.11 The London Assembly Health Committee took the decision to carry out an investigation into the health impacts of gambling in London in 2023-24 ([Gambling-related harms in London | London City Hall](#)). The Committee explored the prevalence and impact of gambling-related harms in London, which groups are impacted by gambling related harms, and the availability of support and treatment. It also asked what action the Mayor can take to address gambling-related harms in London.
- 13.12 The majority of people who gamble do not experience gambling-related harms. However, a substantial number of people in London do experience harm as a result of their participation in gambling activity. Gambling-related harms impact people differently, but they can include having a detrimental impact on someone’s finances, mental health and relationships. These harms can impact both the person involved in gambling and ‘affected others’.
- 13.13 Gambling harm is a health inequalities issue. People from lower socio-economic groups and minority ethnic groups are less likely to gamble, but more likely to experience gambling-related harms.
- 13.14 The way in which people gamble has changed significantly in recent years, with a large increase in the number of people gambling online, and a reduction in the number of people gambling in ‘land-based’ premises. Despite this, slightly more people still gamble in land-based premises than online, and betting shops in London are more likely to be found in areas of higher deprivation.

13.15 With Newham experiencing ongoing health and wealth inequalities, it is likely that its population are at higher risk of developing problem gambling behaviours than residents in other boroughs, further compounded by a higher prevalence of gambling premises than the national average as identified by the Retail and Leisure Study (2024).

Considering vulnerability when making applications

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

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

13.17 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.

13.18 Licensing authorities should make decisions on conditions on a case-by-case basis, and in the context of the principles of Section 153 of the Act. They must aim to permit the use of the premises for gambling and so should not attach conditions that limit their use except where it is necessary in accordance with the licensing objectives, the Commission’s codes of practice and guidance, and this statement of policy. Licensing authorities should not turn down applications for premises licences where relevant objections can be dealt with through the use of conditions. For more information on conditions see Section 14.24. The following are examples of potential conditions:

- Reduced opening hours
- Working with local authority and treatment partners in training staff in gambling harm prevention
- 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 people who may be vulnerable
- Training for staff members which focuses on identifying and providing support to vulnerable people
- Restrict single manning operations (no lone working) due to concerns over timely age verification, safety of staff, supervision, ability to comply with company policies on gambling harm, and the ability to provide brief interventions
- Use of security to minimise risk of disturbances including CCTV, SIA licensed security presence at the venue

- Outline the amount and content of gambling harms support advertising that should be in the premises, including advertising of local treatment support
- The level of detail that will be collected in the incident log, including interventions made by staff to support customers who are gambling problematically. Define how often this information should be shared with the local authority
- Provision of leaflets aiding problem gamblers should be available on gambling premises in a location that is both prominent and discreet, such as toilets
- The administration and enforcement of self-exclusion schemes
- Windows, entrances, and advertisements to be positioned or designed not to entice children or vulnerable people.

13.19 When licensed premises wish to advertise to local communities, a risk assessment with the Licensing Authority should be undertaken to ensure the most deprived areas and vulnerable client groups are not targeted. To protect those most vulnerable or susceptible to gambling related harm the council recommends advertising material is not displayed within 100 metres of venues accessed by vulnerable groups.

13.20 It should be noted that some of these measures form part of the mandatory conditions placed on premises licences.

Part C

Premises licences



14. General Requirements

- 14.1
- 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.
- 14.2
- 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 can exclude default conditions and attach other conditions, where it is believed to be necessary and proportionate.
- 14.3
- 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”

- 14.4
- 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.
- 14.5
- 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. 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.
- 14.6
- 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.
- 14.7
- An applicant cannot obtain a full premises licence until they have the right to occupy the premises to which the application relates.

Location

- 14.8
- The council is aware that demand issues (e.g. the likely demand or need for gambling facilities in an area) and saturation of existing premises cannot be considered regarding 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 people from being harmed or exploited by gambling, as well as issues of crime and disorder.
- 14.9
- 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, for example 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
- deprivation in the area
- any levels of organised crime in the area.

- 14.10
- In order for location to be considered, the council will need to be satisfied that there is sufficient evidence that the location of the premises would be harmful to the licensing objectives.
- 14.11
- Although the council cannot consider if there is a need or demand for the gambling facilities applied for nor saturation of existing premises, applicants should consider the proximity of other gambling premises in the Local Area Risk Assessment and the impact this will have on residents, including children and other vulnerable groups.
- 14.12
- Newham has a strong faith community and a high level of religious activity and belief: in the 2011 census, only 9.5% of residents said they had no religion, compared to the national proportion of 24.7%. The Gambling Commission guidance states that moral objections to gambling are not a valid reason to reject applications for premises licences, as such objections do not relate to the licensing objectives. All objections must be based on the licensing objectives.

Local Risk Assessments

- 14.13
- It is a requirement of the Gambling Commission’s Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice (LCCP), under section 10, for licensees (except for those which hold betting licences for tracks) 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 consider relevant matters identified in this policy.
- 14.14
- 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.
- 14.15
- The council will expect the local risk assessment to consider the urban setting:
 - The proximity of the premises to schools
 - The commercial environment
 - Factors affecting the footfall
 - 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
 - The range of facilities in the local area such as other gambling outlets, banks, post offices, refreshment, and entertainment type facilities
 - Known problems in the area such as problems arising from street drinkers, youths participating in anti-social behaviour, drug dealing activity, etc.
 - The proximity of churches, mosques, temples, or any other place of worship.
- 14.16 The local risk assessment should show how vulnerable people, including people with gambling dependencies, are protected:
- The training of staff by a quality assured training provider 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
 - Information held by the licensee regarding self-exclusions and incidences of underage gambling
 - Arrangements in place for local exchange of anonymised information regarding self-exclusion and gaming trends
 - Gaming trends that may mirror days for financial payments such as pay days or benefit payments
 - Arrangements for monitoring and dealing with under-age people and vulnerable people, which may include:
 - dedicated and trained personnel
 - leaflets and posters
 - self-exclusion schemes
 - window displays and advertisements designed to not entice children and vulnerable people
- 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
 - The proximity of premises that may be frequented by vulnerable people such as hospitals, residential care homes, medical facilities, doctor surgeries, council community hubs, addiction clinics or help centres, places where alcohol or drug dependent people may congregate.
- 14.17 The local risk assessment should show how children are to be protected:
- The proximity of institutions, places, or areas where children and young people frequent such as schools, youth clubs, parks, playgrounds, and entertainment venues such as bowling allies, cinemas, etc.
 - The proximity of place where children congregate such as bus stops, cafes, shops
 - Areas that are prone to issues of youths participating in anti-social behaviour, including activities such as graffiti, tagging, underage drinking etc.
- 14.18 Other matters that the assessment may include:
- 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 people 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 people using the premises

- 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
- 14.19 Information in the Local Area Risk Assessment may be used to inform the decision the council makes about whether to grant the licence, to grant the licence with conditions or to refuse the application.
- 14.20 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.
- 14.21 Please refer to Section 1C of this policy for more information on Newham's Gambling Vulnerability Area covering East Ham. The council recognises that it cannot insist on applicants using this information when completing their risk assessments. However, an applicant who decides to disregard it may face additional representations and the expense of a hearing as a result.

Duplication with other regulatory regimes

- 14.22 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.

- 14.23 Section 187 Application to vary licence, of the Gambling Act 2005, states (2) 'A licence may not be varied under this section so as to relate to premises to which it did not previously relate'. Applicants should be aware of this when enlarging an existing licensed premises by knocking into a neighbouring unit for example. This would require a new application rather than a variation.

Conditions

- 14.24 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.
- 14.25 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.
- 14.26 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.

- 14.27

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.
- 14.28

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 (in premises where children are allowed)
 - Enhanced DBS checks of the applicant and/or staff
 - Staff training in brief intervention, conflict resolution, basic knowledge of mental health, learning disabilities and addiction, including substance misuse
- Support to people with gambling addiction, including brief intervention
 - 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 term and school holidays
 - Policies to address the problems associated with truant children who may attempt to gain access to premises and gamble
 - Obscuring windows where appropriate and labelling premises so it's clear that they are gambling premises.
- 14.29

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.
- 14.30

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

- 14.31

The council will consider whether there is a need for door supervision in terms of the licensing objectives of protection of children and vulnerable people from being harmed or exploited by gambling, and 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 people employed in this capacity are fit and proper to carry out such duties. Possible ways to achieve this could be to carry out criminal records (DBS) check on potential staff and for such personnel to have attended industry recognised training.

Age verification policies and procedures

- 14.32

The council expects Licence Holders to operate a 'Think 25' age verification policy within their licensed premises. This provides greater degree of certainty in ensuring those under the age of 18 will be prevented from gambling by challenging those who appear to be under the age of 25. Newham is a relatively young borough, with 45% of residents under 30.

15. Adult gaming centres

- 15.1 Adult gaming centres are a category of premises introduced by the Act that are most closely related to adult only amusement arcades seen in many city centres.
- 15.2 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.
- 15.3 The council will specifically have regard to the need to protect children and vulnerable people 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.

16. Licensed family entertainment centres (FECs)

- 16.1 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 aside 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.
- 16.2 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 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 always supervised
 - 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 people under 18.
- 16.3 The council will specifically have regard to the need to protect children and vulnerable people 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.
- 16.4 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.
- 16.5 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 the supervision of the premises either by staff or the use of a suitable CCTV system. Advice regarding the suitability of a CCTV system can be obtained from the Metropolitan Police Newham licensing team.
- 16.6 Due to the nature of these premises, which are attractive to children, applicants who employ staff to supervise the premises should consult with the Disclosure and Barring Service to determine if their staff need to undertake a DBS check.
- 16.7 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.



17. Casinos

- 17.1 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.
- 17.2 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.
- 17.3 The council will specifically have regard to the need to protect children and vulnerable people 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.

Large Casino premises licence - London Borough of Newham

- 17.4 The Licensing Authority through its Licensing Committee passed a resolution, which was endorsed by the Full Council stating that the Council as the Licensing Authority would not at a future date pass a 'no casino' resolution under Section 166 of the Gambling Act 2005.
- 17.5 In 2008 the Categories of Casino Regulations 2008 and the Gambling (Geographical Distribution of Large and Small Casino Premises Licences) Order 2008 were approved, and the London Borough of Newham was authorised to issue a Large Casino Premises Licence under the Gambling Act 2005.
- 17.6 Following competition under Schedule 9 of the Gambling Act a casino premises licence was awarded to an operator who opened its casino in Newham (Stratford City, Westfield) in December 2011. It was the first large casino to open in the UK and was part of the Westfield Stratford City development.
- 17.7 The London Borough of Newham has a document of principles that it applied when making the determination to award and grant the casino licence in 2011. This is available on request.



18. Bingo premises

- 18.1

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.
- 18.2

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 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 always supervised
 - 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 people under 18
 - children will not be admitted to bingo premises unless accompanied by an adult.
- 18.3

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.

19. Betting premises

- 19.1

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 racecourses as well as the general betting premises licences that track operators will require.
- 19.2

The council will specifically have regard to the need to protect children and vulnerable people 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.
- 19.3

Betting machines

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 consider 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.
- 19.4

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 people, highlighted in section 13.

20. Tracks

- 20.1 Tracks are sites 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 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 event days to provide betting for the event taking place. 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 day.
- 20.2 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.
- 20.3 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 off-course operators should apply for a separate premises licence.
- 20.4 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.
- 20.5 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.
- 20.6 Children and young people will be permitted to enter track areas where facilities for betting are provided on event days, although they are still prevented from entering areas where gaming machines and betting machines (other than category D machines) are provided.
- 20.7 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

- 20.8 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 consider the size of the premises, the number of counter positions available for person-to-person transactions and the location of the machines, to ensure they are in a properly segregated area where children are not permitted.

21. Travelling fairs

- 21.1

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.
- 21.2

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.
- 21.3

The council will consider whether any fairs which take up the above entitlement fall within the statutory definition of a travelling fair.
- 21.4

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.

22. Provisional statements

- 22.1

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 considering 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).
- 22.2

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 considered 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.
- 22.3

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



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

- 23.1 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.
- 23.2 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”.
- 23.3 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

- 23.4 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.
- 23.5 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 the Metropolitan 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.
- 23.6 Due to the nature of these premises, which are attractive to children, applicants who employ staff to supervise the premises should consult with the Disclosure and Barring Service to determine if their staff need to undertake a DBS check.

- 23.7 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 family entertainment centres
 - 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.
- 23.8 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.
- 23.9 Applicants only need to address the Statement of Principles when making their initial applications and not at renewal time.

24. Gaming machine permits in premises licensed for the sale of alcohol

24.1 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 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.

24.2 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 people 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.

24.3 All alcohol licensed premises with gaming machines must have regard to the need to protect children and vulnerable people 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.

24.4 Measures which may satisfy the council that people under 18 years will be prevented from using the machines may include the machines being near 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 people, applicants may wish to consider the provision of information leaflets and or helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare, as well as any policy they may have regarding people becoming distressed or who may be gambling excessively, or for an excessive amount of time.

24.5 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.

24.6 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). The code of practice attaches the following conditions to a permit, and failure to comply could result in cancellation of the permit:

- The gaming machines must be situated on the premises so that their use can be supervised
- Permit holders must have in place arrangements for such supervision
- Gaming machines situated on the premises shall be located in a place that requires a customer who wishes to use any ATM made available on the premises to cease gambling at the gaming machines in order to do so.

24.7 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.

24.8 Alcohol licensed premises can provide some limited equal chance gaming. Licensees are referred to the advice provided by the Gambling Commission.

25. Prize gaming permits

- 25.1 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.
- 25.2 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.
- 25.3 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”.
- 25.4 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

- 25.5 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.
- 25.6 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 the Metropolitan 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.

- 25.7 Due to the nature of these premises, which are attractive to children, applicants who employ staff to supervise the premises should consult with the Disclosure and Barring Service to determine if their staff need to undertake a DBS check.
- 25.8 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.
- 25.9 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.
- 25.10 Applicants only need to address the Statement of Principles when making their initial applications and not at renewal time.
- 25.11 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.

26. Club gaming and club machine permits

- 26.1 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.
- 26.2 To qualify for these special club permits a member's 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.
- 26.3 Clubs must have regard to the protection of children and vulnerable people 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. Measures which may satisfy the council that people under 18 years will be prevented from using the machines may include the machines being near 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 people, applicants may wish to consider the provision of information leaflets and or helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare, as well as any policy they may have regarding people becoming distressed or who may be gambling excessively, or for an excessive amount of time.
- 26.4 Before granting the permit the council will need to satisfy itself that the premises meets the requirements of a members' club, and that most members are over 18.
- 26.5 The council may only refuse an application on the grounds that:
- the applicant does not fulfil the requirements for a members' or commercial club or miners' welfare institute and therefore is not entitled to receive the type of permit for which they have applied.
 - the applicant's premises are used wholly or mainly by children and/or young people.
 - an offence under the Act or a breach of a permit has been committed by the applicant while providing gaming facilities.
 - a permit held by the applicant has been cancelled in the previous ten years; or
 - an objection has been lodged by the Commission or the police.
- 26.6 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:
- that the club is established primarily for gaming,
 - that in addition to the prescribed gaming, the applicant provides facilities for other gaming; or
 - that a club gaming permit or club machine permit issued to the applicant in the last ten years has been cancelled.

27. Temporary use notices

- 27.1 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.
- 27.2 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.
- 27.3 Only people or companies holding a relevant operating licence can apply for a temporary use notice to authorise the class of gambling permitted by their operating licence.
- 27.4 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.
- 27.5 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 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.

28. Occasional use notices (for tracks)

- 28.1

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.
- 28.2

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.

29. Small society lottery registrations

- 29.1

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.
- 29.2

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.
- 29.3

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 Newham and want to run such lottery.
- 29.4

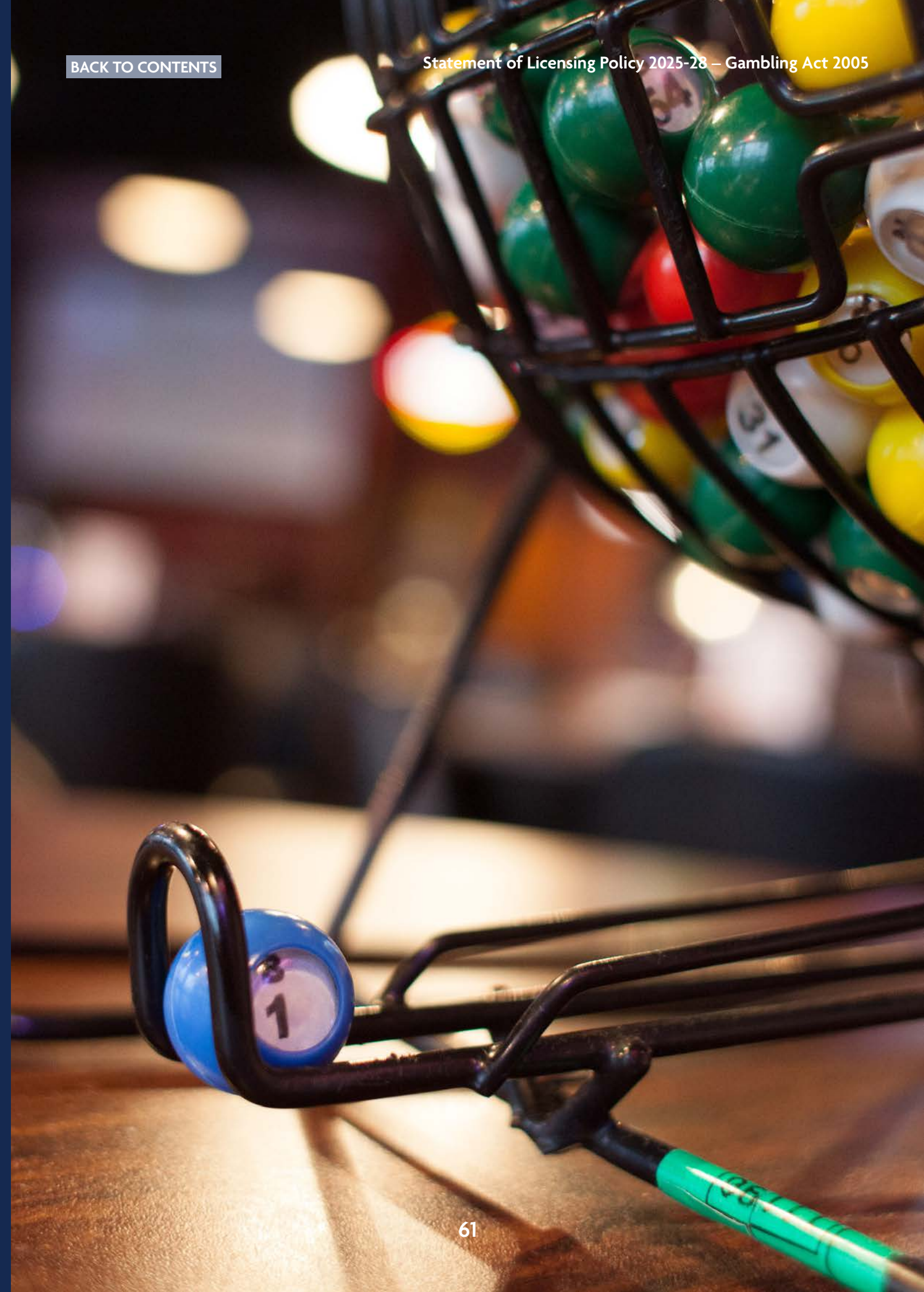
A lottery is small if the total value of tickets put on sale in a single lottery is £20,000 or less and the aggregate value of the tickets put on sale in a calendar year is £250,000 or less.
- 29.5

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.
- 29.6

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.
- 29.7

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



30. Enforcement principles

- 30.1 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. Specifically, the council is subject to the Regulators’ Code which provides the following six provisions which the council should follow in its enforcement activities, unless it concludes, based on material evidence, that a specific provision of the Code is either not applicable or outweighed by another relevant consideration.
- a. Regulators should carry out their activities in a way that supports those they regulate to comply and grow
 - b. Regulators should provide simple and straightforward ways to engage with those they regulate and hear their views
 - c. Regulators should base their regulatory activities on risk
 - d. Regulators should share information about compliance and risk
 - e. Regulators should ensure clear information, guidance and advice is available to help those they regulate meet their responsibilities to comply
 - f. Regulators should ensure that their approach to their regulatory activities is transparent

- 30.2 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.

- 30.3 The council will endeavour to avoid duplication with other regulatory regimes so far as possible.
- 30.4 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.
- 30.5 Once premises have been licensed it is essential that they are monitored to make sure that they are run in accordance with their operating schedules and with any licence conditions. It will also be important to monitor the borough for unlicensed premises.
- 30.6 The main enforcement role in terms of the Act will be to make sure that premises are used in accordance with the licences and other permissions which we authorise. The Gambling Commission will be the enforcement body for operating and personal licences. The Gambling Commission will also deal with concerns about the manufacture, supply or repair of gaming machines.

- 30.7 This Licensing Authority recognises that certain bookmakers have several premises within its area. In order to ensure compliance issues are recognised and resolved at the earliest stage, the Licensing Authority will contact the Primary Authority for the business. Where there is no Primary Authority Partnership in place, operators are requested to give the Authority a single named point of contact, who should be a senior individual, and whom the Authority will contact first should any compliance queries or issues arise.
- 30.8 The council will also keep itself informed of developments as regards the work of the Regulation Directorate in its consideration of the regulatory functions of local authorities.
- 30.9 The council's enforcement policy for Licensing & Regulatory Services will be available upon request.

31.Reviews

- 31.1

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.
- 31.2

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 based on whether the request for the review is:

a.

in accordance with any relevant code of practice issued by the Gambling Commission

b.

in accordance with any relevant guidance issued by the Gambling Commission

c.

reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives and

d.

in accordance with this authority’s Gambling Act 2005 – Statement of Licensing Policy.
- 31.3

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.
- 31.4

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

32. Test purchasing

- 32.1

From the 30th August 2024 the Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice require all land based operators to undergo age verification test purchasing regardless of size of operation. Results of any test purchasing conducted by the licensee are shared with the Gambling Commission.
- 32.2

Each licensee is responsible for ensuring they comply with the above requirements. If a licensee chooses to take part in a collective test purchasing programme (for example, one organised by a trade association), they must assure themselves that the collective programme provides reasonable assurance that the licensee has effective policies and procedures to prevent underage gambling.
- 32.3

If the council (acting as a licensing authority or through another function such as trading standards) has a concern regarding underage access and age verification policies at licensed premises in the borough, we will consult with operators in the first instance, as well as the Gambling Commission and any relevant Primary Authority.
- 32.4

If the council as a responsible authority has a complaint or specific intelligence regarding underage sales related to specific licensed premises, test purchasing without prior notification may be deemed an appropriate course of action irrespective of the actions of an operator on their overall estate.
- 32.5

The council requests that all operators share any failed test purchase results including any improvement programmes or measures implemented as a result. Where a premises fails a test purchase visit, we expect the premises staff to be informed of the result and for retesting to be carried out. We expect the retest to be conducted as soon as practicable after remedial action has been taken and no longer than three months after the failed test. If test purchasing results reveal weaknesses across several premises, we expect operators to review their age verification policies and procedures and take measures to improve compliance.

Appendix 1

Glossary of terms

Term	Description
ATM	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.
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 such as roulette and blackjack etc.
Chip	Casinos in the UK 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 i.e. a grab mechanism.
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 can 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 'touchscreen' displays and look like quiz machines familiar in pubs and clubs but offer several games, roulette being the most popular.
Gaming	Gaming, in reference to gambling, 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'. Gaming is also the common term for the playing of online video games and should not be Confused

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	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: • 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 people from being harmed or exploited by gambling.
Lottery	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 people 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 people 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).
Mandatory condition	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.
Money prize machine	A machine in respect of which every prize which can be won because of using the machine is a money prize.
Non-money prize machine	A machine in respect of which every prize which can be won because of using the machine is a non-money prize. The winner of the prize is determined by: (i) the position in which the coin or token comes to rest after it is 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 (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 release, together with the position of other tokens which have previously been released.
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 bookmaker. They will however only normally operate on event days.

Term	Description
On-course betting operator	The on-course betting operator is one who comes onto on a track, temporarily, while events are taking place, and operates at the track side. On-course betting operators tend to offer betting only on the events taking place on 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 people 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 people or things. However, regulations are not made by Parliament. Rather, they are made by people 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.
Skill machine / Skill with prizes machine	The Act does not cover machines that give prizes because 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. Example of a track within Newham would be London Stadium home to West Ham United Football Club.

