



# South Norfolk Council

## **Gambling Act 2005 Licensing Authority Statement of Policy**

To be published by 16 December 2009  
To come into effect on 14 January 2010

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**This Licensing Authority Statement of Policy was approved by South Norfolk Council on 07 December 2009**

**All references to the Guidance refer to the Gambling Commission's Guidance for Local Authorities, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition, published May 2009.**

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## **PART A**

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

In exercising most of their functions under the Gambling Act 2005, Licensing Authorities must have regard to the licensing objectives as set out in section 1 of the Act. The licensing objectives are:

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

It should be noted that the Gambling Commission has stated: “The requirement in relation to children is explicitly to protect them from being harmed or exploited by gambling”.

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

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

### **2. Introduction**

South Norfolk Council is situated in the County of Norfolk, which contains seven District Councils in total.

South Norfolk is a rural district covering approximately 90,765 hectares and with a population of nearly 111,000 (2001 census). The area is an attractive rural area of market towns and villages, providing an excellent lifestyle.

There are approximately 54,000 dwellings and 3,700 businesses within the District.

The main urban areas are the towns of Wymondham, Diss, Harleston and Hingham as well as the parishes of Costessey and Cringleford on the Norwich fringe and large villages including Hetherset, Long Stratton, Poringland, Mulbarton and Loddon.

South Norfolk comprises 4 towns and 115 villages.

These areas are shown in the map attached at Appendix 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. This statement must be published at least every three years. The statement must also be reviewed from “time to time” and any amended parts re-consulted upon. The statement must be then re-published.

South Norfolk Council, consulted widely upon this statement before finalising and publishing. A full list of those persons consulted is provided in the published policy statement in Appendix 4.

The Gambling Act requires that the following parties are consulted by Licensing Authorities:

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

Our consultation took place between 17 August 2009 and 09 November 2009 and we followed the HM Government Code of Practice on Consultation (published July 2008), which is available at:

<http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file47158.pdf>

Should you have any comments as regards this policy statement please send them via e-mail or letter to the following contact:

Name: Ali Doe  
Address: Democratic Services, South Norfolk Council, Swan Lane, Long Stratton, Norwich, NR15 2XE  
E-mail: [licensingteam@s-norfolk.gov.uk](mailto:licensingteam@s-norfolk.gov.uk)

The full list of comments made and the consideration by the Council of those comments will be available by request to: Democratic Services Manager, South Norfolk Council, Swan Lane, Norwich, NR15 2XE and via the Council’s website [www.south-norfolk.gov.uk](http://www.south-norfolk.gov.uk)

The draft policy was presented for approval at a meeting of the Full Council on 07 December 2009.

The approved policy was published by 16 December 2009, and will be available at the South Norfolk Council offices, on our website and in libraries within the district, and comes into effect on 14 January 2010.

It should be noted that this policy statement will not override the right of any person to make an application, make representations about an application, or

apply for a review of a licence, as each will be considered on its own merits and according to the statutory requirements of the Gambling Act 2005.

### **3. Declaration**

In producing the final statement, this Licensing Authority declares that it has had regard to the licensing objectives of the Gambling Act 2005, the Guidance to Local Authorities issued by the Gambling Commission, and any responses from those consulted on the statement.

### **4. Responsible Authorities**

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

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

In accordance with the suggestion in the Gambling Commission's Guidance for Local Authorities, this authority designates the Local Safeguarding Children Board for this purpose.

The contact details of all the Responsible Authorities under the Gambling Act 2005 are attached at Appendix 3.

### **5. Interested parties**

Interested parties can make representations about licence applications, or apply for a review of an existing licence. These parties are defined in the Gambling Act 2005 as follows:

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

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

The Licensing Authority is required by regulations to state the principles it will apply in exercising its powers under the Gambling Act 2005 to determine whether a person is an interested party. The principles are:

Each case will be decided upon its merits. This authority will not apply a rigid rule to its decision making. It will consider the examples of considerations provided in the Gambling Commission's Guidance for Local Authorities. It will also consider the Gambling Commission's Guidance that "has business interests" should be given the widest possible interpretation and include partnerships, charities, faith groups and medical practices.

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

If individuals wish to approach councillors to ask them to represent their views then care should be taken that the councillors are not part of the Licensing Committee dealing with the licence application. If there are any doubts then please contact the licensing team (contact details on page 2).

## **6. Exchange of Information**

Licensing Authorities are required to include in their statements the principles to be applied by the authority in exercising the functions under sections 29 and 30 of the Act with respect to the exchange of information between it and the Gambling Commission, and the functions under section 350 of the Act with the respect to the exchange of information between it and the other persons listed in Schedule 6 to the Act.

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

Should any protocols be established as regards information exchange with other bodies then they will be made available.

## **7. Enforcement**

Licensing Authorities are required by regulation under the Gambling Act 2005 to state the principles to be applied by the authority in exercising the functions under Part 15 of the Act with respect to the inspection of premises; and the

powers under section 346 of the Act to institute criminal proceedings in respect of the offences specified.

This Licensing Authority's principles are that:

It will be guided by the Gambling Commission's Guidance for Local Authorities and will endeavour to be:

- Proportionate: regulators should only intervene when necessary: remedies should be appropriate to the risk posed, and costs identified and minimised;
- Accountable: regulators must be able to justify decisions, and be subject to public scrutiny;
- Consistent: rules and standards must be joined up and implemented fairly;
- Transparent: regulators should be open, and keep regulations simple and user friendly; and
- Targeted: regulation should be focused on the problem, and minimise side effects.

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

This Licensing Authority has adopted and implemented a risk-based inspection programme, based on;

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

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

This Licensing Authority also keeps itself informed of developments as regards the work of the Better Regulation Executive in its consideration of the regulatory functions of Local Authorities.

Bearing in mind the principle of transparency, this Licensing Authority's enforcement/compliance protocols/written agreements are available upon request to the licensing team (contact details on page 2)

## 8. Licensing Authority Functions

Licensing Authorities are required under the Act to:

- be responsible for the licensing of premises where gambling activities are to take place by issuing Premises Licences
- issue Provisional Statements
- regulate members' clubs and miners' welfare institutes who wish to undertake certain gaming activities via issuing Club Gaming Permits and/or Club Machine Permits
- issue Club Machine Permits to Commercial Clubs
- grant permits for the use of certain lower stake gaming machines at unlicensed Family Entertainment Centres
- receive notifications from alcohol licensed premises (under the Licensing Act 2003) for the use of two or fewer gaming machines
- issue Licensed Premises Gaming Machine Permits for premises licensed to sell/supply alcohol for consumption on the licensed premises, under the Licensing Act 2003, where there are more than two machines
- register Small Society Lotteries below prescribed thresholds
- issue Prize Gaming Permits
- receive and endorse Temporary Use Notices
- receive Occasional Use Notices
- provide information to the Gambling Commission regarding details of licences issued (see section above on 'information exchange')
- maintain registers of the permits and licences that are issued under these functions

It should be noted that local Licensing Authorities are not involved in licensing remote gambling at all, which is regulated by the Gambling Commission via operating licences.

## **PART B**

### **PREMISES LICENCES: CONSIDERATION OF APPLICATIONS**

#### **1. General Principles**

Premises licences are subject to the requirements set out in the Gambling Act 2005 and regulations, as well as specific mandatory and default conditions, which are detailed in regulations issued by the Secretary of State. Licensing Authorities are able to exclude default conditions and also attach others, where it is believed to be appropriate.

##### **(a) Decision making**

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

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

It is appreciated that as per the Gambling Commission's Guidance for Local Authorities "moral objections to gambling are not a valid reason to reject applications for premises licences" (except as regards any 'no casino resolution' - see section on Casinos below – page 10) and also that unmet demand is not a criterion for a Licensing Authority.

##### **(b) Definition of “premises”**

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

The Gambling Commission states in the third edition of its Guidance to Licensing Authorities that: "In most cases the expectation is that a single building / plot will be the subject of an application for a licence, for example,

32 High Street. But, that does not mean 32 High Street cannot be the subject of separate premises licences for the basement and ground floor, if they are configured acceptably. Whether different parts of a building can properly be regarded as being separate premises will depend on the circumstances. The location of the premises will clearly be an important consideration and the suitability of the division is likely to be a matter for discussion between the operator and the licensing officer. However, the Commission does not consider that areas of a building that are artificially or temporarily separated, for example by ropes or moveable partitions, can properly be regarded as different premises.”

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Casinos**

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

### **Adult Gaming Centre**

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

### **Betting Shops**

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

### **Tracks**

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

### **Bingo Premises**

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

### **Family Entertainment Centre**

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

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

### **(c) Premises "ready for gambling"**

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

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

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

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

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

More detailed examples of the circumstances in which such a licence may be granted can be found in the Gambling Commission Guidance.

### **(d) Location**

This Licensing Authority is aware that demand issues cannot be considered with regard to the location of premises but that considerations in terms of the licensing objectives are relevant to its decision-making. As per the Gambling Commission's Guidance for Local Authorities, this authority will pay particular attention to the protection of children and vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling, as well as issues of crime and disorder. Should any specific policy be decided upon as regards areas where gambling premises should not be located, this statement will be updated. It should be noted that any such policy does not preclude any application being made and each application will be decided on its merits, with the onus upon the applicant showing how potential concerns can be overcome.

### **(e) Planning**

The Gambling Commission Guidance to Licensing Authorities states:

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

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

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

### **(f) Duplication with other regulatory regimes**

This Licensing Authority seeks to avoid any duplication with other statutory / regulatory systems where possible, including planning. This authority 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 conditions which are not able to be met by licensees due to planning restrictions, should such a situation arise.

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

### **(g) Licensing objectives**

Premises licences granted must be reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives. With regard to these objectives, this Licensing Authority has

considered the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Local Authorities and some comments are made below.

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

This Licensing Authority is aware that the Gambling Commission takes a leading role in preventing gambling from being a source of crime. The Gambling Commission's Guidance does however envisage that Licensing Authorities should pay attention to the proposed location of gambling premises in terms of this licensing objective. Thus, where an area has known levels of organised crime this authority will consider carefully whether gambling premises are suitable to be located there and whether conditions may be suitable such as the provision of door supervisors. This Licensing Authority is aware of the distinction between disorder and nuisance and will consider factors (for example whether police assistance was required and how threatening the behaviour was to those who could see it) so as to make that distinction.

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

This Licensing Authority has noted that the Gambling Commission states that it generally does not expect Licensing Authorities to be concerned with ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way, as this will be addressed via operating and personal licences. (There is however more of a role with regard to tracks – see page 19).

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

This Licensing Authority has noted the Gambling Commission's Guidance for Local Authorities states that this objective means preventing children from taking part in gambling (as well as restriction of advertising so that gambling products are not aimed at or are, particularly attractive to children). The Licensing Authority will therefore consider, as suggested in the Gambling Commission's Guidance, whether specific measures are required at particular premises, with regard to this licensing objective. Appropriate measures may include supervision of entrances / machines, segregation of areas etc.

This Licensing Authority is also aware of the Gambling Commission Codes of Practice as regards this licensing objective, in relation to specific premises.

As regards the term "vulnerable persons" it is noted that the Gambling Commission does not seek to offer a definition but states that "it will for regulatory purposes assume that this group includes people who gamble more than they want to; people who gambling beyond their means; and people who may not be able to make informed or balanced decisions about gambling due to a mental impairment, alcohol or drugs." This Licensing Authority will consider this licensing objective on a case-by-case basis.

## **(h) Conditions**

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

- relevant to the need to make the proposed building suitable as a gambling facility;
- directly related to the premises and the type of licence applied for;
- fairly and reasonably related to the scale and type of premises; and
- reasonable in all other respects.

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

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

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

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

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

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

It is noted that there are conditions which the Licensing Authority cannot attach to premises licences which are:

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

### **(i) Door Supervisors**

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

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

## **2. Adult Gaming Centres**

This Licensing Authority will specifically have regard to the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from harm or being exploited by gambling and will expect the applicant to satisfy the authority that there will be sufficient measures to, for example, ensure that under 18 year olds do not have access to the premises.

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

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

- Provision of information leaflets / help-line numbers for organisations such as GamCare.

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

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

This Licensing Authority will specifically have regard to the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from harm or being exploited by gambling and will expect the applicant to satisfy the authority, for example, that there will be sufficient measures to ensure that under 18 year olds do not have access to the adult only gaming machine areas.

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

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

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

This Licensing Authority will, as per the Gambling Commission's guidance, refer to the Commission's website to see any conditions that apply to operating licences covering the way in which the area containing the category C machines should be delineated. This Licensing Authority will also make itself aware of any mandatory or default conditions on these premises licences, when they have been published.

### **4. Casinos**

This Licensing Authority has not passed a 'no casino' resolution under Section 166 of the Gambling Act 2005, but is aware that it has the power to do so. Should this Licensing Authority decide in the future to pass such a resolution, it will update this policy statement with details of that resolution. Any such decision will be made by the Full Council.

## **5. Bingo premises**

This Licensing Authority notes that the Gambling Commission's Guidance states:

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

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

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

## **6. Betting premises**

Betting machines - This Licensing Authority will, as per the Gambling Commission's Guidance, take into account the size of the premises, the number of counter positions available for person-to-person transactions, and the ability of staff to monitor the use of the machines by children and young persons (it is an offence for those under 18 to bet) or by vulnerable people, when considering the number/nature/circumstances of betting machines an operator wants to offer.

## **7. Tracks**

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

This authority will therefore expect the premises licence applicant to demonstrate suitable measures to ensure that children do not have access to adult only gaming facilities. It is noted that children and young persons will be

permitted to enter track areas where facilities for betting are provided on days when dog-racing and/or horse racing takes place, but that they are still prevented from entering areas where gaming machines (other than category D machines) are provided.

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

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

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

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

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

### **(a) Applications and plans**

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

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

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

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

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

## **8. Travelling Fairs**

This Licensing Authority is responsible for deciding whether, where category D machines and / or equal chance prize gaming without a permit is to be made available for use at travelling fairs, the statutory requirement that the facilities for gambling amount to no more than an ancillary amusement at the fair is met.

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

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

## **9. Provisional Statements**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- which could not have been raised by objectors at the provisional statement stage;
- which in the authority's opinion reflect a change in the operator's circumstances; or
- where the premises has not been constructed in accordance with the plan submitted with the application. This must be a substantial change to the plan and this Licensing Authority notes that it can discuss any concerns it has with the applicant before making a decision.

## **10. Reviews**

Requests for a review of a premises licence can be made by interested parties or responsible authorities; however, it is for the Licensing Authority to

decide whether the review is to be carried-out. This will be on the basis of whether the request for the review is relevant to the matters listed below;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- the licence holder
- the applicant for review (if any)
- the Commission
- any person who made representations
- the chief officer of police or chief constable; and
- Her Majesty's Commissioners for Revenue and Customs

**PART C**  
**Permits / Temporary & Occasional Use Notice/Small Society Lotteries**

**1. Unlicensed Family Entertainment Centre gaming machine permits  
(Statement of Principles on Permits - Schedule 10 paragraph 7)**

Where a premise does not hold a premises licence but wishes to provide gaming machines, it may apply to the Licensing Authority for this permit. It should be noted that the applicant must show that the premises will be wholly or mainly used for making gaming machines available for use (Section 238).

The Gambling Act 2005 states that a Licensing Authority may prepare a statement of principles that they propose to consider in determining the suitability of an applicant for a permit and in preparing this statement, and/or considering applications, it need not (but may) have regard to the licensing objectives and shall have regard to any relevant guidance issued by the Commission under section 25. The Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities also states: "In their three year licensing policy statement, Licensing Authorities may include a statement of principles that they propose to apply when exercising their functions in considering applications for permits...., Licensing Authorities will want to give weight to child protection issues." (24.6)

Guidance also states: "...An application for a permit may be granted only if the Licensing Authority is satisfied that the premises will be used as an unlicensed FEC, and if the Chief Officer of Police has been consulted on the application....Licensing Authorities might wish to consider asking applications to demonstrate:

- a full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes of the gambling that is permissible in unlicensed FECs;
- that the applicant has no relevant convictions (those that are set out in Schedule 7 of the Act; and
- that staff are trained to have a full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes.

It should be noted that a Licensing Authority cannot attach conditions to this type of permit.

This Licensing Authority has adopted the following Statement of Principles, in respect of unlicensed FECs:

The Licensing Authority will expect the applicant to show that there are policies and procedures in place to protect children from harm. Such policies/procedures will be considered on their merits; however, they may include appropriate measures on staff training on how to deal with suspected truancy, how to deal with unsupervised very young children being on the premises and children causing problems around the premises.

The Licensing Authority will also expect the applicants demonstrate a full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes of the gambling that is permissible in unlicensed FECs, and that staff are trained to have a full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes.

The Licensing Authority will require the following to be submitted in addition to the application form and fee:

- (1) Proof of the applicant's identity and age;
- (2) Proof of the applicant's right to occupy the premises for which the permit is sought;
- (3) (Where the applicant is an individual) a 'basic' Criminal Records Bureau (CRB) disclosure dated no earlier than one calendar month on the day the application is received by the Licensing Authority. Holders of operating licences issued by the Gambling Commission are exempt this requirement.
- (4) An insurance certificate (or certified copy) confirming the availability of public liability insurance covering the proposed activity.
- (5) A plan scale 1:100 of the premises showing:
  - a. The boundary of the premises including any internal and external walls, entrances, exits, doorways and windows, and indicating the points of access available to the public.
  - b. The location of any fixed or temporary structures.
  - c. The location of any counters, booths, offices or other locations from which staff may monitor the activities of persons on the premises.
  - d. The location of any public toilets within the boundary of the premises.
  - e. The location of CCTV cameras.
  - f. The location of any ATM or other cash/change machines.
  - g. The proposed location of the Category 'D' machines.
  - h. Details of non-category 'D' machines (e.g. skill with prizes machines).

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

### **(a) Automatic entitlement: 2 machines**

There is provision in the Act for premises licensed to sell alcohol for consumption on the premises to automatically have 2 gaming machines, of categories C and/or D. The person who holds the premises licence (issued under the Licensing Act 2003), merely need to notify the Licensing Authority and pay the prescribed fee.

The Licensing Authority can remove the automatic authorisation in respect of any particular premises if:

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

### **(b) Permit: 3 or more machines**

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

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

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

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

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

### 3. Prize Gaming Permits

The Gambling Act 2005 states that a Licensing Authority may “prepare a statement of principles that they propose to apply in exercising their functions under this Schedule” which “may, in particular, specify matters that the Licensing Authority proposes to consider in determining the suitability of the applicant for a permit”.

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

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

The Licensing Authority shall also require (where the applicant is an individual) a ‘basic’ Criminal Records Bureau (CRB) disclosure dated no earlier than one calendar month on the day the application is received by the Licensing Authority. Holders of operating licences issued by the Gambling Commission are exempt this requirement.

In making its decision on an application for this permit the Licensing Authority does not need to (but may) have regard to the licensing objectives but must have regard to any Gambling Commission guidance. (Gambling Act 2005, Schedule 14 paragraph 8(3))

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

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

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

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

Gambling Commission Guidance states: "Members clubs must have at least 25 members and be established and conducted "wholly or mainly" for purposes other than gaming, unless the gaming is permitted by separate regulations. The Secretary of State has made regulation and these cover bridge and whist clubs. A members' club must be permanent in nature, not established to make commercial profit, and controlled by its members equally. Examples include working men's clubs, branches of Royal British Legion and clubs with political affiliations."

The Commission Guidance also notes that "Licensing Authorities may only refuse an application on the grounds that:

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

There is also a 'fast-track' procedure available under the Act for premises which hold a Club Premises Certificate under the Licensing Act 2003 (Schedule 12 paragraph 10). As the Gambling Commission's Guidance for Local Authorities states: "Under the fast-track procedure there is no opportunity for objections to be made by the Commission or the police, and the ground upon which an authority can refuse a permit are reduced." and "The grounds on which an application under the process may be refused are:

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

There are statutory conditions on club gaming permits that no child uses a category B or C machine on the premises and that the holder complies with

any relevant provision of a code of practice about the location and operation of gaming machines.

## **5. Temporary Use Notices**

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

The Licensing Authority can only grant a temporary use notice to a person or company holding a relevant operating licence, i.e. a non-remote casino operating licence.

The Secretary of State has the power to determine what form of gambling can be authorised by temporary use notices, and at the time of writing this Statement the relevant regulations (SI no 3157: The Gambling Act 2005 (Temporary Use Notices) Regulations 2007) state that temporary use notices can only be used to permit the provision of facilities for equal chance gaming, where the gaming is intended to produce a single winner, which in practice means poker tournaments.

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

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

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

## **6. Occasional Use Notices**

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

## **7. Small Society Lotteries**

The Licensing Authority will register and administer smaller non-commercial lotteries and applicants for lottery licences must apply to the Licensing Authority in the area where their principal office is located.

The Licensing Authority may refuse an application for registration if in their opinion:

- The applicant is not a non-commercial society;
- A person who will or may be connected with the promotion of the lottery has been convicted of a relevant offence; or
- Information provided in or with the application for registration is false or misleading.

Where the Licensing Authority intends to refuse registration of a Society, it will give the Society an opportunity to make representations and will inform the Society of the reasons why it is minded to refuse registration and supply evidence on which it has reached that preliminary conclusion. In any event, the Licensing Authority will make available on its website its procedures on how it handles representations.

The Licensing Authority may revoke the registered status of a society if it thinks that they would have had to, or would be entitled to; refuse an application for registration if it were being made at that time. However, no revocations will take place unless the Society has been given the opportunity to make representations. The Licensing Authority will inform the society of the reasons why it is minded to revoke the registration and will provide an outline of the evidence on which it has reached that preliminary conclusion.

**Part D**  
**Committee, officer delegation and contacts**

**1. Committee decisions and scheme of delegation**

The Licensing Authority is involved in a wide range of licensing decisions and functions and has established the Licensing and Gambling Act Committee to administer them.

Licensing Sub-Committees made up of three Councillors from the main Licensing Committee will sit to hear applications where representations have been received from interested parties and responsible authorities. Ward Councillors will not sit on a Sub-Committee involving an application within their ward.

Where a Councillor who is a member of the Licensing Committee is making or has made representations regarding a licence on behalf of an interested party, in the interests of good governance they will disqualify themselves from any involvement in the decision making process affecting the licence in question.

The Council's Licensing Officers will deal with all other licensing applications where either no representation have been received, or where representations have been received and it is agreed by the parties that a hearing is not necessary.

Decisions as to whether representations are irrelevant, frivolous or vexatious will be made by Council Officers, who will make the decisions on whether representations or applications for licence reviews should be referred to the Licensing Committee or Sub-Committee. Where representations are rejected, the person making that representation will be given written reason as to why that is the case. There is no right of appeal against a determination that representations are not admissible.

The table shown at Appendix 2 sets out the agreed delegation of decisions and functions to Licensing Committee, Sub-Committee and Officers.

This form of delegation is without prejudice to Officers referring an application to a Sub-Committee or Full Committee if considered appropriate in the circumstances of any particular case.

## 2. Contacts

Further information about the Gambling Act 2005, this Statement of Licensing Policy or the application process can be obtained from:-

Contact:

Democratic Services - Licensing Team  
South Norfolk Council  
Swan Lane  
Long Stratton  
Norwich  
NR15 2XE

Telephone: 01508 533633  
Fax: 01508 533695  
email: [licensingteam@s-norfolk.gov.uk](mailto:licensingteam@s-norfolk.gov.uk)  
Website: [www.south-norfolk.gov.uk](http://www.south-norfolk.gov.uk)

Information is also available from:-

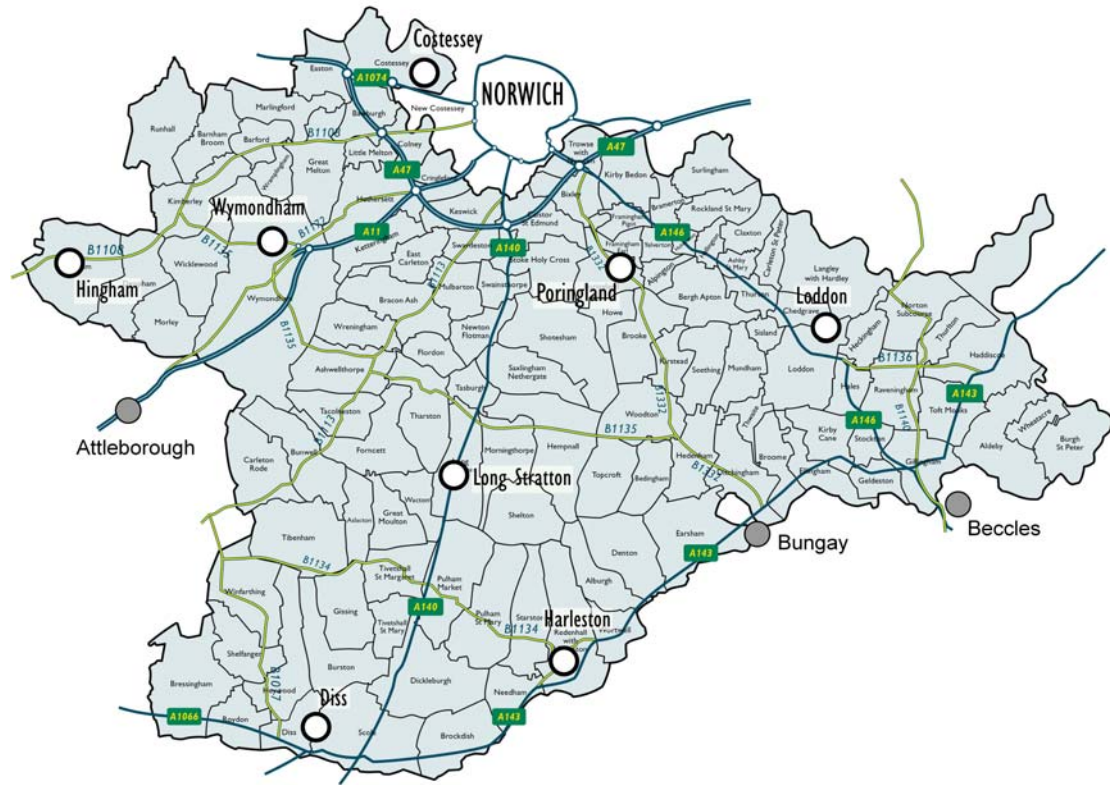
Gambling Commission  
4<sup>th</sup> floor  
Victoria Square House  
Birmingham  
B2 4BP

Tel: 01212 331096  
Website: [www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk](http://www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk)

Department for Culture Media and Sport  
Website: [www.culture.gov.uk](http://www.culture.gov.uk)

# Appendices

## Appendix 1 – Map of the District



## Appendix 2 – Table of Delegations of Licensing Functions

MATTER TO BE DEALT WITH	FULL COUNCIL	SUB-COMMITTEE	OFFICERS
Three year licensing policy	X		
Policy not to permit casinos	X		
Fee Setting - when appropriate			X
Application for premises licences		Where representations have been received and not withdrawn	Where no representations received/ representations have been withdrawn
Application for a variation to a licence		Where representations have been received and not withdrawn	Where no representations received/ representations have been withdrawn
Application for a transfer of a licence		Where representations have been received from the Commission	Where no representations received from the Commission
Application for a provisional statement		Where representations have been received and not withdrawn	Where no representations received/ representations have been withdrawn
Review of a premises licence		X	
Application for club gaming /club machine permits		Where representations have been received and not withdrawn	Where no representations received/ representations have been withdrawn
Cancellation of club gaming/ club machine permits		X	
Applications for other permits			X
Cancellation of licensed premises gaming machine permits			X
Consideration of temporary use notice			X
Decision to give a counter notice to a temporary use notice		X	

## **Appendix 3 – Responsible Authorities Contact Details**

### **The Chief Officer of Police**

Licensing Team  
Central Area Licensing Team  
Bethel Street, Norwich Norfolk  
NR2 1NN  
Telephone: 01603 276020  
Fax No 01603 276025  
Email: [licensingteam@norfolk.pnn.police.uk](mailto:licensingteam@norfolk.pnn.police.uk)

### **The Fire Authority**

Fire Safety Officer (South Norfolk)  
Norfolk Fire and Rescue Service,  
Bethel Street,  
Norwich NR2 1NW  
Telephone: 01603 810351  
Fax no: 01603 229034  
Email: [Norw@fire.norfolk.gov.uk](mailto:Norw@fire.norfolk.gov.uk)

### **Child Protection**

Child Protection Officer,  
Children's Services  
Norfolk County Council, County Hall,  
Martineau Lane,  
Norwich, NR1 2UD  
Telephone: 0844 800 8014  
Email: [social.services@norfolk.gov.uk](mailto:social.services@norfolk.gov.uk)

### **Environmental Health -Health and Safety**

Mr. T. Durell  
Directorate of Environment, Health and Leisure  
South Norfolk Council  
Swan Lane  
Long Stratton  
Norwich NR15 2XE  
Telephone: 01508 533711  
Email: [ehl@s-norfolk.gov.uk](mailto:ehl@s-norfolk.gov.uk)

### **Environmental Health- Pollution Team**

Mr C Tubby  
Directorate of Environment, Health and Leisure  
South Norfolk Council  
Swan Lane  
Long Stratton  
Norwich, NR15 2XE  
Telephone: 01508 533723  
Email: [ehl@s-norfolk.gov.uk](mailto:ehl@s-norfolk.gov.uk)

**Planning Authority**

South Norfolk Council  
Directorate of Planning, Housing and the Built Environment  
South Norfolk Council  
Swan Lane  
Long Stratton  
Norwich, NR15 2XE  
Telephone: 01508 533845  
Email: [planning@s-norfolk.gov.uk](mailto:planning@s-norfolk.gov.uk)

**Gambling Commission**

Head of Licensing  
Victoria Square House Victoria Square  
Birmingham B2 4B  
Tel: 0121 230 6666 Fax: 0121 233 1096  
Email: [licensing@gamblingcommission.gov.uk](mailto:licensing@gamblingcommission.gov.uk)

**HM Customs & Excise**

Greenock Accounting Centre  
Custom House  
Custom House Quay  
Greenock  
PA15 1EQ  
Tel: 01475 881431 / 881434 / 881435

## **Appendix 4 – Persons Consulted on Draft Statement of Policy**

### **Responsible Authorities**

#### **The Chief Officer of Police**

Licensing Team  
Central Area Licensing Team  
Bethel Street  
Norwich  
NR2 1NN

#### **The Fire Authority**

Fire Safety Officer (South Norfolk)  
Norfolk Fire and Rescue Service  
Bethel Street  
Norwich  
NR2 1NW

#### **Child Protection Officer**

Children's Services  
Norfolk County Council  
County Hall  
Martineau Lane  
Norwich  
NR1 2UD

#### **Environmental Health -Health and Safety**

Directorate of Environment, Health and Leisure  
Mr. T. Durell  
South Norfolk Council  
Swan Lane  
Long Stratton  
Norwich NR15 2XE

#### **Environmental Health- Pollution Team**

Directorate of Environment, Health and Leisure  
Mr C Tubby  
South Norfolk Council  
Swan Lane  
Long Stratton  
Norwich, NR15 2XE

#### **Planning Authority**

South Norfolk Council  
Directorate of Planning, Housing and the Built Environment  
South Norfolk Council  
Swan Lane  
Long Stratton  
Norwich, NR15 2XE

#### **Gambling Commission**

Head of Licensing  
Victoria Square House  
Victoria Square  
Birmingham B2 4B

#### **HM Customs & Excise**

Greenock Accounting Centre  
Custom House  
Custom House Quay  
Greenock  
PA15 1EQ

**Those who represent the interests of persons carrying on gambling business in the authority's area**

**Coral Racing Limited**

Glebe House  
Vicarage Drive  
Barking  
Essex  
IG11 7NS

**Tunmore Leisure Ltd**

Unit 23 Ashwelltorpe Industrial  
Estate  
Ashwellthorpe  
Norwich  
Norfolk  
NR16 1ER

**Ladbrokes Betting and Gaming Ltd**

Imperial House  
Imperial Drive  
Rayners Lane  
Harrow  
HA2 7JW

**Leisure-Tek (East Anglia) Ltd**

1 Hinderclay Road  
Wattisfield  
Diss  
Norfolk  
IP22 1NF

**Greenhill Racing Ltd**

Shop 4, Ice House Precinct  
Long Stratton  
Norfolk  
NR15 2XW

**Leisure Link**

3 The Maltings  
Wetmore Road  
Burton on Trent  
Staffordshire  
DE14 1SE

**Harleston Turf**

43 The Thoroughfare  
Harleston  
Norfolk  
IP20 9AS

**DP Leisure**

The Conge  
Great Yarmouth  
NR30 1JN

**Rix Automatics**

The Homefields  
Grove Road  
Tivetshall St Margaret  
Norfolk  
NR15 2BE

**British Hospitality Association**

Queens House  
55-56 Lincoln's Inn Fields  
London  
WC2A 3BH

**Gamestec Leisure Ltd**

Low Lane  
Horsforth  
Leeds  
LS18 4ER

**British Institute of Innkeeping**

Wessex House  
80 Park Street  
Camberley  
Surrey  
GU15 3PT

**Those who represent the interests of those likely to be affected by the exercise of the authority's functions under this Act**

**Taylor Road Residents Association**

c/o Bob Shields  
10 Stanley Road  
Diss  
Norfolk  
IP22 4AZ

**Chedgrave Residents Association**

c/o Violet Sizeland  
15 Hurst Road  
Chedgrave  
Norwich  
NR14 6HT

**Wymondham Residents Association & Silfield Youth & Management Group**

c/o Jean Beer  
20 Northfield Gardens  
Wymondham  
Norfolk  
NR18 0DG

**Long Stratton Community Group**

c/o Brian Webb  
21 Sturmy Close  
Long Stratton  
Norwich  
NR15 2XU

**Thurton Residents Group**

c/o Jenny Feery  
22 Ashby Road  
Thurton  
Norwich  
NR14 6AX

**Diss, Thetford and District Citizens Advice Bureau**

Shelfanger Road  
Diss  
Norfolk  
IP22 4EH

**Norwich and District Citizens Advice Bureau**

St Vedast House  
5-7 St Vedast Street  
Norwich  
NR1 1BT

**Wymondham District Citizens Advice Bureau**

14 The Bridewell  
Norwich Road  
Wymondham  
Norfolk  
NR18 0NS

**Saffron Housing Trust**

Saffron Barn  
Swan Lane  
Long Stratton  
NR15 2XP

**Mrs J Ewles – Clerk to Barnham Broom Parish Council**

Little Acre  
Pockthorpe Loke  
Barnham Broom  
Norwich  
NR9 3LU

**Mr J Witcombe – Clerk to Easton Parish Council**

Protea Lodge  
7a Stanley Avenue  
Norwich  
Norfolk  
NR7 0BE

**Mrs H Bosworth – Clerk to  
Kirby Bedon Parish Council**  
The Cottage  
Sallow Lane  
Kirby Bedon  
NR147DT

**Mrs L Rowe – Clerk to  
Kirstead Parish Council**  
Lyng Farmhouse  
Kirstead Lyng  
Norwich  
NR15 1DR

**Mrs E Riches – Clerk to  
Morningthorpe Parish Council**  
47 Manor Road  
Long Stratton  
Norwich  
NR15 2XS

**Mrs G Potts – Clerk to  
Mundham Parish Council**  
Chapel Cottage  
Mundham Common  
Mundham  
Norwich  
NR14 6EH

**Mr B Vyse – Clerk to  
Raveningham parish Council**  
The Lawns  
Beccles Road  
Thurlton  
Norwich  
NR14 6AJ

**Mr W Hemmant – Clerk to  
Sisland Parish Council**  
Westfield  
Poplar Farm  
Sisland  
Norwich  
NR14 6EF

**Mrs C Steppings – Clerk to  
Stockton Parish Council**  
Bungay Road  
Stockton  
Eccles  
NR35 0HR

**Mrs S Huggins – Clerk to  
Thwaite Parish Council**  
Woodlands  
Toad Lane  
Thwaite St Mary  
Bungay  
NR35 2EQ

## **ALL OTHER PARISH/TOWN COUNCILS BY EMAIL**

## **AII LOCAL MEMBERS BY EMAIL**

**GamCare**  
2nd Floor  
7-11 St John's Hill  
London  
SW11 1TR

**John Wood – Wymondham  
Community Partnership**  
c/o 18 Cock Street  
Wymondham  
Norfolk  
NR18 0BX

**The Children's Society**  
Edward Rudolf House  
Margery Street  
London  
WC1X 0JL

## **Other persons consulted – external**

**Chamber of Commerce**  
9 Norwich Business Park  
Whiting Road  
Norwich  
NR4 6DJ

**Supt. P Sanford**  
Diss Police Station  
Stanley Road  
Diss  
IP22 4BP

**Derek Clarke – Norfolk  
Home Watch Co-ordinator**  
Diss Police Station  
Stanley Road  
Diss  
IP22 4BP

**Norfolk NHS - PCT**  
Lakeside 400, Old Chapel Way  
Broadland Business Park  
Thorpe St Andrew  
Norwich  
NR7 0WG

**Norfolk and Waveney Mental  
Health NHS Foundation Trust**  
Research Office  
Postgraduate Centre  
Hellesdon Hospital  
Drayton High Road  
Norwich  
NR6 5BE

**Committee of Registered  
Clubs Association (CORCA)**  
Club Union House  
253-254 Upper Street  
London  
N1 1RY

**The Chief Executive  
Norfolk County Council**  
County Hall  
Martineau Lane  
Norwich  
NR1 2DH

**The Chief Executive  
Mid Suffolk Council**  
131 High Street  
Needham Market  
Ipswich  
Suffolk  
IP6 8DL

**The Chief Executive  
Waveney District Council**  
Town Hall  
High Street  
Lowestoft  
Suffolk  
NR32 1HS

**Norfolk Rural Community  
Council**  
Ambassador Way  
Greens Road  
Dereham  
Norfolk  
NR20 3TL

**Admiral Taverns**  
150 Aldegate Street  
London  
EC1A 4EJ

**Adnams PLC**  
Sole Bay Brewery  
East Green  
Southwold  
Suffolk  
IP18 6JW

**Enterprise Inns PLC**  
3 Monkspath Hall Road  
Solihull  
West Midlands  
B90 4SJ

**Green King Brewery and Retail Ltd**  
Abbot House  
PO Box 337  
Bury St Edmunds  
Suffolk  
IP33 1QW

**GRS Inns Ltd**  
**31 Haverscroft Industrial Estate**  
New Road  
Attleborough  
Norfolk  
NR17 1NE

**Punch Taverns PLC**  
Jubilee House  
Second Avenue  
Burton upon Trent  
Staffordshire  
DE14 2WF

**Scottish and Newcastle Pub Enterprises**  
2-4 Broadway Park  
South Gyle Broadway  
Edinburgh  
EH12 9JZ

**Other Persons Consulted-  
Internal**

South Norfolk Council  
Legal Services

South Norfolk Council  
Democratic Services Officers

South Norfolk Council  
Communities Manager

The Draft Licensing Authority Statement of Policy – Gambling Act 2005 was also available at [www.south-norfolk.gov.uk](http://www.south-norfolk.gov.uk) between 17 August 2009 and 09 November 2009