

Membership as from May 2024

Councillor Berry
Councillor Drummond
Councillor Harvey (Vice)
Councillor Hood (Chair)
Councillor Hulbert
Councillor Jarvis
Councillor Jones
Councillor McHugh
Councillor Nobbs
Councillor Perry

Members = 10



Newmarket

TOWN COUNCIL

The Memorial Hall, High Street, Newmarket Suffolk CB8 8JP

TEL: 01638 667227

You are hereby summoned to attend a meeting of the
Development and Planning Committee

to be held at

Memorial Hall, High Street, Newmarket, CB8 8JP

Monday 19th August 2024 at 6.15pm

A G E N D A

The meeting is held in public and the public are encouraged to attend and participate. Just occasionally matters such as contractual or staffing matters do have to be held in the confidential part of the meeting.

Members of the public and press may not orally report or comment about a meeting as it takes place if present at a meeting of the Council, but otherwise may:

- film, photograph or make an audio recording of the meeting;
- use any other means for enabling persons not present to see or hear proceedings at a meeting as it takes place or later;
- Report or comment on the proceedings in writing, during or after a meeting or orally after the meeting.

The Council will where possible facilitate such recording unless it is being disruptive. It will also take steps to ensure that children, the vulnerable and members of the public who object to being filmed are protected without undermining the broader purpose of the meeting

- 1. Chair to read** fire safety notice and announce that proceedings may be filmed or recorded and ask if anyone present intends to record the meeting.
- 2. Apologies** - To receive and accept apologies for absence
- 3. Declaration of interests**
 - Councillors are invited to raise any declarations of interest concerning items on the agenda
 - To consider any requests for dispensation
- 4. Minutes of previous meeting held 5th August 2024**
 - To consider and adopt the minutes, as a true record of the proceedings
 - To consider any matters arising
- 5. Public participation** – an invitation to members of the public to make representations to Councillors. Resolutions can only be made on items on the agenda
Rules of public participation: no person may speak for longer than 3 minutes in total. The maximum time permitted for this item is 15 minutes. This is the only opportunity during the meeting for members of the public to address Councillors
- 6. To consider if Newmarket Neighbourhood Plan policies impact on planning applications for consideration**
- 7. Planning applications** – West Suffolk Council, weeks commencing 22/7/24, 29/7/24, 5/8/24
- 8. Planning applications** – Amended and Deferred Plans
- 9. Planning Appeals** – to discuss any notified appeals and receive any appeal updates or results
 - AP/24/0019/STAND Garage at Nowell Lodge, Fordham Road – appeal in progress
 - AP/24/0008/STAND Chels, 51A Bury Road – appeal in progress
- 10. Planning applications** – East Cambs
- 11. Planning decisions and plans withdrawn** – West Suffolk Council-week 22/7/24, 29/7/24, 5/8/24
- 12. Delegation Panel decisions** - To discuss any decisions by Delegation Panel
- 13. Licensing**
 - To discuss any Licensing applications, including pavement licence applications
- 14. Enforcement** – to discuss any enforcement issues
- 15. Consultations** – to receive and discuss the WSC Gambling Act 2005 Statement of Policy Consultation
- 16. Accounts** – to receive the accounts for the Committee at Month 4
- 17. Correspondence**
- 18. Date of next meeting – 2nd September 2024**

Signed: *CE Whitaker* Cathy Whitaker, Town Clerk

Date: 13th August 2024

To: Chair & Members of D&P Committee, Other Council Members, Press & the Public

Material Planning Considerations	
Site specific issues	- adequacy for turning, loading - availability/capacity of local infrastructure (eg public drainage or water systems) - car parking - deficiencies in community/social facilities (eg spaces in schools) - design, appearance and materials - layout and density of building(s) - road access - traffic generation
Environmental effects	- effect on street scene - hazardous materials, contaminated land - landscaping - light (including overshadowing) - loss of trees - nature conservation & biodiversity issues - noise & disturbance resulting from use - overlooking/loss of privacy - smells and fumes - visual amenity
Listed buildings/conservation areas	- The need to preserve or enhance the special character or appearance of designated conservation areas and protect listed buildings - Effect on archaeological interest
Usage	- Incompatible or unacceptable uses - Desire to retain and promote certain uses e.g. stables in Newmarket.
Previous decisions	Previous planning decisions, including appeal decisions
Policies	- Statutory provisions contained in planning acts, statutory regulations & planning case law - Central Government planning policy and advice - National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) - Supplementary planning guidance/documents eg. Affordable Housing SPD, Master plans, development briefs - WSC Local Plan policies - Newmarket Neighbourhood Plan - Newmarket Conservation Area Appraisal (adopted September 2009)
Key principle of the NPPF – presumption in favour of sustainable development. For decision-taking this means granting permission unless: - the application of policies in the NPPF that protect areas or assets of particular importance provides a clear reason for refusing the development proposed; or <i>any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits</i>	
Matters which are not material planning considerations	
Greater weight is attached to issues raised which are supported by evidence rather than solely by assertion.	
Competition (unless in relation to adverse effects on a town centre as a whole)	Moral and religious issues
Breach of private covenants or other private property or access rights, including boundary disputes	Council interests (eg land ownership or contractual matters)
Devaluation of property	Identity or motives of an applicant or occupier
Protection of a private view	Private disputes between neighbours
Impact of construction work	

Parking Guidance for Use Classes C3 and C4: Dwelling houses and houses in multiple occupation

Family houses, or house occupied by up to six residents living together as a single household, or Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMO)¹³, including a household where care is provided for residents.

Standard: Flats and Houses are to be treated the same.

Use	Vehicle	Cycle	PTW	Disabled
	Minimum*	Minimum	Minimum	Minimum
1 bedroom	1 space per dwelling	2 secure covered spaces per dwelling. (Satisfied if garage or secure area is provided within curtilage of dwelling to minimum dimensions)	N/A	N/A if parking is in curtilage of dwelling, otherwise as Visitor/unallocated
2 bedrooms	2 spaces per dwelling**			
3 bedrooms	2 spaces per dwelling			
4+ bedrooms	3 spaces per dwelling			
Retirement developments (e.g., warden assisted independent living accommodation)	1 space per dwelling	2 spaces per 8 units (visitors)	2 PTW spaces and 1 space per 2 dwellings for mobility scooters	
Visitor/unallocated	0.25 spaces per dwelling (unallocated)	If no garage or secure area is provided within curtilage of dwelling, then 2 covered & secure spaces per dwelling in a communal area for residents plus 2 spaces^ per 8 dwellings for visitors	1 space + 1 per 20 car spaces (for 1 st 100 car spaces), then 1 space per 30 car spaces (over 100 car spaces)	

¹³ Houses in multiple occupation (Class C4) are defined in The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended) as 'small shared houses occupied by between three and six unrelated individuals, as their only or main residence, who share basic amenities such as a kitchen or bathroom'.

Informative notes:

*Standards exclude garages under 6m x 3m (internal dimension) as a parking space but can include undercroft parking and car ports providing, they have no other current or potential use.

**Reduction in this figure may be considered with robust and degree highway mitigation

^Mobility vehicle spaces should be secure and covered with charging facilities.

Visitor/unallocated vehicle parking can, subject to appropriate design, be located on street.

Unallocated cycle parking for residents to be secure and covered, located in easily accessible locations throughout the development. These guidelines will be applied to all development (including infill developments, extension applications and change of use).

Where grouped, unassigned parking is proposed, more flexible and efficient use of the parking may be achieved than with allocated parking. Subject to discussion with the Highway Authority this may potentially reduce the nominal on-street parking provision standards required by up to 25%.

Where an individual dwelling may require more than two spaces these additional spaces may be provided as part of unallocated on street parking, providing this is designed in.

An allowance will be required for visitor cycle and car parking, refer para 3.2 and 4.5.

Suffolk Guidance for Parking 2019 {excerpt}

Car clubs should be promoted in low provision/car free residential developments and car club spaces provided. Electric vehicle charging infrastructure should also be provided in new developments.

Research was undertaken to derive the residential parking guidance for Suffolk. The research included a questionnaire survey to approximately 9000 dwellings. The results of the survey and the 2001 and 2011 Census data for Suffolk car ownership can be found in Appendix 1.

Electric Vehicle recharging points to be provided to support the use of low emission vehicles. See EV Parking Guidance table within this document for further guidance.

Reductions to the minimum parking guidance

This advisory residential parking guidance is the minimum required; however a range of factors will be taken into account. For main urban areas a reduction to the parking guidance may be considered where a proposal has been designed to be exceptionally sustainable in transport terms and which effectively promotes an overall reduction in the use of high emission vehicles and avoids the provision of car parking adjacent or close to dwellings within the main layout.

Main urban areas are defined as those having frequent and extensive opportunities for public transport and cycling and walking links; close proximity to local services (including accessing education, healthcare, food shopping and employment); and on street parking controls at all times e.g. double yellow lines. Where there is evidence that these factors are in place, local planning authorities may, after consultation with the Highway Authority, bring forward local parking policies to limit the scale of parking in specific areas.

When making their recommendation to local planning authorities considering reduced parking proposals for residential development, the Highway Authority must be:

- able to recommend a condition for suitable cycle storage and secure parking facilities;
- satisfied that servicing vehicles would be able to operate efficiently i.e. not restricted by loading restrictions or road layout;
- able to determine how highly sustainable the location is in terms of proximity to services, shops etc. and public transport (high frequency and wide ranging) and suitable cycling and walking routes;
- made aware of the likelihood of a viable Car Club (the provision of a car club would need to be secured through a Planning Obligation on Condition);
- able to determine the possible impact that a single application may have in setting a precedent in an area;
- satisfied by the availability of visitor parking (off street public car parks may be acceptable for visitor use); and
- satisfied that the likely impact of additional road parking in the vicinity would not cause inconsiderate and unsafe obstructions to the surrounding road or footpath network or add pressure onto an already densely utilised parking network.

If all the above criteria are satisfied on a site by site basis then the Highways Authority would be more likely to approve of reduced parking proposals.

However, it is not possible to make the assumption that occupiers will be car free; although it may be possible to accept this to some degree where the units are single bed. Furthermore, if the neighbouring streets are controlled by Residents Parking then any new development is prohibited from joining the scheme.

The presumption that occupiers are required to use off road public car parks for parking of their vehicles is not generally supported. The Highways Authority will only consider any identified use of off-road public car parks as a means of resident parking in exceptionally sustainable developments that are located in main urban areas (as defined above). In such cases, the Highway Authority must first be satisfied that the car park/s in question are viable long-term parking options for affected residents and that the development has been designed to be extremely sustainable in transport terms.

To summarise, the key questions the Highways Authority will seek to address when considering proposals for reduced parking are:

- Where might residents park?
- What real harm would these vehicles cause?
- Are the roads heavily regulated in terms of prohibition of parking?
- Are the streets already under significant pressure?



Newmarket

TOWN COUNCIL

Minutes of a Meeting of the Development & Planning Committee Held on Monday 5th August 2024 at 6.15pm

Attendance:

Councillor J Harvey (Chair)
Councillor A Drummond
Councillor P Hulbert
Councillor J Jarvis

Councillor R Jones
Councillor J McHugh
Councillor R Nobbs

Also Present: C Whitaker – Town Clerk, J Ashton – Minute Assistant, 2 Representatives – Hatchfield Farm and 9 Members of the Public.

	Minute	Action by
D/24/08/1	<u>Chairman to Read the Fire Safety Notice and Announce that Proceedings May be Filmed or Recorded</u> The Chair welcomed everyone, opened the meeting, and read out the Fire Notice and announced that proceedings were being recorded by the Minute Assistant and asked if anyone intended to record the meeting.	
D/24/08/2	<u>Apologies</u> Apologies were received from Cllrs Berry, Hood and Perry.	
D/24/08/3	<u>Declaration of Members Interests & to Remind Councillors of the need to keep up to date their Register of Member's Interests and to Consider any Requests Received for Member's Dispensation</u> None noted. There were no requests for dispensation.	
<i>Cllr Jarvis joined the meeting.</i>		
D/24/08/4	<u>To Confirm the Minutes of the Meeting Held on 15th July 2024 and any Matters Arising</u> The Chairman presented the minutes of the Development & Planning Committee held on 15th July 2024 and the following was agreed: <u>D/24/08/4.01 Resolved</u> That the minutes of the Development & Planning Committee held on 15th July 2024 be adopted and were signed as a true record by the Chairman of the Development & Planning Committee. There were no matters arising.	
D/24/08/5	<u>Public Open Session</u> A member of the public spoke to item 18 and presented a video of the issues at the junction on Oakfield Road/Vicarage Road and parked vehicles blocking visibility. It is particularly busy before 09:00am with horses going to the gallops and school traffic. Near misses are more frequent and double yellow lines are required to restrict	

parking at the junction.

A representative from Hatchfield Farm development gave additional information regarding the business unit application and the request for more bicycle spaces.

A member of the public spoke about the entrances to the town and a missing sign for Newmarket and asked for it to be replaced.

Town Clerk reported that it was demolished about 3 years ago and the sign is the responsibility of SCC, but they are treating it as a low priority, and it is expensive to replace. Cllr Drummond offered funds from his SCC Highways locality budget and Town Clerk was asked to put in a request.

The Chairman proposed that items 18 - Oakfield Road/Vicarage Road and 8 - Hatchfield Farm Business Unit be brought forward and the following was agreed:

D/24/08/5.01 Resolved

That items 18 - Oakfield Road/Vicarage Road and 8 - Hatchfield Farm Business Unit be brought forward.

D/24/08/6 Oakfield Road/Vicarage Road

The request from a resident to remove parking spaces at Oakfield Road/Vicarage Road to improve road safety for drivers and horses was discussed and the following was agreed:

Cllr Winter joined the meeting.

D/24/08/6.01 Resolved

That WSC are contacted to request that they request a study for a TRO from SCC to investigate the safety of the junction and to look at how it can be improved. That a request for funding be sent to Cllr Hood to cover any costs involved.

8 members of the public left the meeting.

D/24/08/7 Amended and Deferred

DC/24/0720/OUT – Hatchfield Farm, Fordham Road (SANSOVINO business unit application).

The draft response to the application was read out and considered, and the following was agreed:

D/24/08/7.01 Resolved

That the draft response to DC/24/0720/OUT – Hatchfield Farm, Fordham Road (SANSOVINO business unit application) be approved and submitted.

DC/24/0720/RM: - Hatchfield Farm, Fordham Road, Newmarket – Reserved Matters

Newmarket Town Council supports the development of suitable business and local employment opportunities, with a strong preference for encouraging start-up and technical type units rather than large industrial units and distribution centres, which

are not acceptable within this town as these conflict with our delicate eco-system. There are concerns about additional vehicles on the A14 slip-roads, particularly larger vehicles. A potential review of the slip-road itself is preferable, with potentially direct access to the site for related traffic movement. Sufficient onsite parking is required to avoid ingress into the residential part of the site. Under our Newmarket Neighbourhood Plan, approaches to the town need to be beautiful and attractive and any large, oblique warehouses are totally unacceptable in our market town. Complimentary building styles are a must and landscaping and net eco-gain is essential to this development. Newmarket is not a standard town and should not simply be regarded as a suitable stop on the A14 between Cambridge and Felixstowe for large warehouse storage. It is unique and needs sensitive employment land development.

The Representatives from Hatchfield Farm Development left the meeting.

D/24/08/8 Impact of Newmarket Neighbourhood Plan Policies on Applications Being Considered

Policy 14 – Trees and Policy 1 – Conservation Area Policy.

D/24/08/9 Planning Applications

Week Commencing 08/07/2024 & 15/07/2024.

D/24/08/9/1 DC/24/1000/TCA - Trees in a conservation area notification-one Sorbus (T1 on plan) fell Bassett House, 29 Bury Road, Newmarket, Suffolk.

D/24/08/9.01 Resolved

The Committee actively encourages responsible tree management and objects to the felling of healthy trees. The Committee objected to this application and requested that the application be submitted to the Tree Officer for consideration and a full report. If the tree is to be felled, that it be felled outside of the bird nesting season and the Committee requests that a suitable replacement be planted.

D/24/08/9/2 DC/24/1022/TCA - Trees in a conservation area notification- one Crab Apple (as indicated on plan) fell Buck House, 21 The Avenue, Newmarket, Suffolk.

D/24/08/9.02 Resolved

The Committee actively encourages responsible tree management and objects to the felling of healthy trees. The Committee does not object to this application and supported the advice that had been sought from the Tree Officer and the plans for a suitable replacement to be planted.

D/24/08/9/3 DC/24/0957/FUL - Planning application - single storey reading room located within an existing courtyard St Louis Catholic Academy Fordham Road Newmarket Suffolk.

D/24/08/9.03 Resolved

The Committee voiced no objection.

D/24/08/10 Planning Appeals

D/24/07/10/1 AP/24/0019/STAND Garage at Nowell Lodge, Fordham Road – appeal in progress.

D/24/07/10/2 AP/0008/STAND – Chels 51A Bury Road – it was noted that the appeal started on 1st March 2024 and is ongoing.

D/24/08/11 East Cambs Planning Applications
The East Cambs Weekly Lists were noted.

D/24/08/12 To Receive Results of Applications as Determined by West Suffolk and Plans Withdrawn
West Suffolk Planning Determinations received during week commencing 08/07/2024, 15/07/2024 & 22/07/2024.

Applications	Description	Address	WS Decision	NTC Decision
DC/24/0719/TCA	Trees in a conservation area notification- two Sycamore (area marked in red) fell; group of Shrubs (area marked in red) crown reduction in height by two metres	15 Highfield House, Bury Road, Newmarket, Suffolk	Approved	Objected
DC/24/0640/HPA	Householder prior approval single storey rear extension	Bungalow 2, Rayes Lane, Newmarket Suffolk	Approved	No objection
DC/24/0615/CLP	Application for lawful development certificate for proposed use or development- a. Replacement of single-glazed sashes with timber double glazed sashes to same dimensions, retaining existing sash boxes; b. Installation of in-roof solar PV panels to the rear roof slops; c. Demolition of brick link passage to the garage, and refurbishment of door and over light, new steps d. Demolition of the woodshed and replacement with a new studio office with flat green roof e. Removal of chimneys	Boyarin Lodge, 30 Bury Road, Newmarket, Suffolk	Approved	No objection
DC/24/0309/FUL	Planning application replacement fencing following removal of existing fencing	Land north of the Severals, Bury Road, Newmarket, Suffolk	Approved	No objection
DC/23/1897/FUL	Planning application a. refurbishment of existing ground floor retail unit b. change of use of first and second floors to residential use c. conversion of existing outbuilding for residential use	43 High Street, Newmarket, Suffolk	Approved	No objection
DC/23/1898/LB	Application for listed building consent- Internal and external alterations to allow for the refurbishment of existing ground floor retail unit b. change of use of first and second floors to residential use c. conversion of existing outbuilding for residential use d. removal of rear wall	43 High Street, Newmarket, Suffolk	Approved	Objected
DC/24/0778/TCA	Trees in a conservation area notification- one Yew (T1 on plan) and one Conifer (T2 on plan)- fell	The Kremlin Bungalow, 1A Bury Road, Newmarket, Suffolk	Approved	No objection
DC/24/0311/RM	Reserved Matters Application- Submission of details under outline planning permission DC/13/0408/OUT (Granted by Secretary of State under reference APP/H3510/V/14/2222871)- Site wide landscaping outside of residential parcels	Hatchfield Farm Fordham Road, Newmarket, Suffolk	Approved	No objection

DC/23/0864/FUL	Planning application- a. 50 dwellings, garages, associated infrastructure including substation and foul water pumping station and public open space 9following demolition of existing building and hard standing) b. new vehicular access onto Fordham Road following closure of existing southbound access- c. re location of tennis courts	Land at former St Felix School, Fordham Road, Newmarket, Suffolk	Approved	Objected	
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A response is awaited from WSC regarding parking for 43 High Street and planting of new trees to replace the Sycamores that were felled at 15 Highfield House will be followed up. It is hoped that a new WSC Sports Strategy will make use of the land at the former St Felix School site.

D/24/08/13 Delegation Panel Decisions

None noted.

D/24/08/14 Licensing

None noted.

D/24/08/15 Enforcement

No further information received.

D/24/08/16 Listed Buildings

The former McColls property item was deferred but it was noted that work inside was under way and Town Clerk was asked to contact WSC for an update.

Town clerk was asked to contact WSC to see if anything can be done regarding the Rutland Arms building and for an update on the WSC office in the Guineas.

It was reported that the sign on Studlands Park Avenue still refers to Forest Heath Council and photos were requested to be sent to WSC.

D/24/08/17 Litter

The increase in litter was discussed and the following was agreed:

D/24/08/17.01 Resolved

That a working group be set up comprising of Cllrs Harvey, Jarvis, and Jones to organise and coordinate volunteer litter picking and to start a campaign to promote the reverse recycle facility at the Guineas.

It was reported that the bin at Londis on Studlands had been removed and a replacement will be investigated.

D/24/08/18 Trees

The current NTC Tree Policy and planning response statements were noted, and the following was agreed:

D/24/08/18.01 Resolved

That the Woodland Trust be asked to carry out an audit of the trees in the Town, as per NPP Community Action C3.

Town Clerk reported that the newly re-instated roundabout at MacDonald's will be planted up in the autumn by the Jockey Club.

D/24/08/19 Correspondence

The WSC update on the detailed listed building planning application for Queensbury Lodge was noted.

D/24/08/20 Date of Next Meeting

Monday 19th August 2024 at the Memorial Hall.

Meeting closed at 7:17 pm.

Signed _____ Date _____

Summary of Resolutions/Recommendations

Resolution/Recommendation	Resolution/Recommendation Wording
<u>D/24/08/6.01 Resolved</u>	That WSC are contacted to request that they request a TRO from SCC to investigate the safety of the junction and to look at how it can be improved. That a request for funding be sent to Cllr Hood to cover any costs involved.
<u>D/24/08/7.01 Resolved</u>	That the draft response to DC/24/0720/OUT – Hatchfield Farm, Fordham Road (SANSOVINO business unit application) be approved and submitted. DC/24/0720/RM: - Hatchfield Farm, Fordham Road, Newmarket – Reserved Matters Newmarket Town Council supports the development of suitable business and local employment opportunities, with a strong preference for encouraging start-up and technical type units rather than large industrial units and distribution centres, which are not acceptable within this town as these conflict with our delicate eco-system. There are concerns about additional vehicles on the A14 slip-roads, particularly larger vehicles. A potential review of the slip-road itself is preferable, with potentially direct access to the site for related traffic movement. Sufficient onsite parking is required to avoid ingress into the residential part of the site. Under our Newmarket Neighbourhood Plan, approaches to the town need to be beautiful and attractive and any large, oblique warehouses are totally unacceptable in our market town. Complimentary building styles are a must and landscaping and net eco-gain is essential to this development. Newmarket is not a standard town and should not simply be regarded as a suitable stop on the A14 between Cambridge and Felixstowe for large warehouse storage. It is unique and needs sensitive employment land development.
<u>D/24/08/9.01 Resolved</u>	The Committee actively encourages responsible tree

	management and object to the felling of healthy trees. The Committee objected to this application and requested that the application be submitted to the Tree Officer for consideration and a full report. If the tree is to be felled, that it be felled outside of the bird nesting season and the Committee requests that a suitable replacement be planted.
<u>D/24/08/9.02 Resolved</u>	The Committee actively encourages responsible tree management and objects to the felling of healthy trees. The Committee does not object to this application and supported the advice that had been sought from the Tree Officer and the plans for a suitable replacement to be planted.
<u>D/24/08/9.03 Resolved</u>	The Committee voiced no objection.
<u>D/24/08/17.01 Resolved</u>	That a working group be set up comprising of Cllrs Harvey, Jarvis, and Jones to organise and coordinate volunteer litter picking and to start a campaign to promote the reverse recycle facility at the Guineas.
<u>D/24/08/18.01 Resolved</u>	That the Woodland Trust be asked to carry out an audit of the trees in the Town, as per NPP Community Action C3.

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Item 7

Development and Planning

Committee

Planning Applications – West Suffolk Council

Weeks commencing 22 nd July & 29 th July, 5 th August				
Application	Constraints	Case Officer	Applicant name	Consultation expiry date
<u>DC/24/1054/TCA</u> Trees in a conservation area notification- one Eucalyptus (on plan) crown lift branch to three metres above ground level and one Eucalyptus (on plan) crown reduce branch by two metres 3 Rockingham Villas, Church Lane, Newmarket, Suffolk, CB8 0HL	Conservation Area	Daniel Gospel	Ms Marie-Gabrielle Rotie	Mon 19th August (Emailed CO for extension)
<u>DC/24/0936/TCA</u> Trees in a conservation area notification- one Sycamore 9T1 on plan) crown reduce by two metres on church side. 140 Beaufort Cottage Stables, High Street, Newmarket, Suffolk, CB8 9AP	Conservation Area	Daniel Gospel	Sarah Waterfall	Tue 13th Aug 24 (Emailed CO and Customer Services for an extension)
<u>DC/24/0918/LB</u> Application for listed building consent- repairs and alterations to stable, cottage and lodge within race-horse training yard 198 Queensbury Lodge, High Street, Newmarket, Suffolk, CB8 9AP	Conservation area	Penny Mills	David Snaith	Fri 16 th Aug
<u>DC/24/0917/FUL</u> Planning application- a. construction of horse walker b.new hard surfacing c.new timber gates, walls and	Conservation area	Penny Mills	David Snaith	Fri 26 th July

Item 7

Development and Planning

Committee

Planning Applications – West Suffolk Council

railings d.external repairs and alterations to the buildings e.creation of a larger opening in the stable block to create a link to horsewalker 198 Queensbury Lodge, High Street, Newmarket, Suffolk, CB8 9AP				
<u>DC/24/1098/TCA</u> Trees in a conservation are notification- various works as per tree report Boyarin Loadge, 30 Bury Road, Newmarket, Suffolk, CB8 7BT	Conservation area	Daniel Gospel	Ms Katherine Stewart	Thur 29 th Aug
<u>DC/24/1092/TCA</u> Trees in a conservation area notification- one Taxus Baccata (Common Yew) (T1 on plan) fell, one Acer Campestre (Common Maple) (T2 on plan) fell, one Conifer (T3 on plan) fell and one Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) hedge to the front of the house, to be removed and replaced with Griselinia littoralis hedge Stoeberry Cottage, 32 Bury Road, Newmarket, Suffolk, CB8 7BT	Conservation area	Daniel Gospel	Mrs Alive Williams	Tues 27 th Aug
<u>DC/24/1097/CLP</u> Application for lawful development certificate for proposed use or development- outdoor swimming pool, pool building and pergola Boyarin Lodge, 30 Bury Road, Newmarket, Suffolk, CB8 7BT	Conservation Area	Gregory McGarr	Ms Katherine Stewart	N/A

Item 7

Development and Planning

Committee

Planning Applications – West Suffolk Council

<u>DC/24/1081/HH</u> Householder planning application- a. pitched roof to ground floor bag window b. infill of porch opening to form new front door c. infill of window to porch side elevation d. single storey extension (following demolition of existing outbuilding) e. replacement windows and replacement render to all elevations f. dropped kerb and new access g. hardstanding to provide driveway parking St Marina, Snailwell Road, Newmarket, Suffolk, CB8 7DP	Conservation area	Gregory McGarr	Mrs Anne-Marie Woolley	Tues 3rd Sep
<u>DC/24/0965/TPO</u> TPO 04 (2012) tree preservation order- one Confier (T1 on plan T25 on TPO order)- Cut back to south to bring in line with existing hedge 5 Mill Reef, Newmarket, Suffolk, CB8 7FB	Tree Preservation order	Adam Yancy	Mr R Huff	Wed 21st Aug

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EAST CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL



WEEKLY LIST OF PLANNING APPLICATIONS

(Alphabetically by Parish)

List produced on 9th August 2024

Reference: 24/00804/FUL

Officer: Olivia Roberts

Date application valid: 2nd August 2024

Parish: Soham

Location: Land East Of 53 Fordham Road Soham Cambridgeshire

Proposal: Three bed dwelling with parking, access & associated site works (see extant application 21/01440/FUL)

Applicant:

Mr Paul Martin

C/o Agent

Agent:

Jamie Palmer Architectural Design Services Ltd

FAO Jamie Palmer

131A Brook Street

Soham

Ely

Cambridgeshire

CB7 5AE

Grid Reference: 560501 272048

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Decision List

Weeks commencing 22 nd July, 29th & 5 th August	NTC Comments
DC/24/0820/TCA Trees in a conservation area notification- two Box hedging (G1 on plan) and 11 Box hedging (G2 on plan) - fell The Lodge, 42 Bury Road, Newmarket, Suffolk, CB8 7BT Decided- No objections.	The Committee voiced no objection. 
DC/24/0808/CLP Application for lawful development certificate for proposed use or development- sing storey rear infill extension 4 Lisburn Road, Newmarket, Suffolk, CB8 8HS Decided- Approve application.	
DC/24/0681/HH Householder planning application- a. two storey front extension (following demolition of existing front extension) b. raising height of existing roof to create additional storey c. insertion of two windows to side elevation 10 Birdcage Walk, Newmarket, CB8 0NE Decided- Approve application.	The Committee voiced no objections. 
DC/24/0661/HH Householder planning application- detached double garage with loft room above 10 Duchess Drive, Newmarket, Suffolk, CB8 8AQ Withdrawn	Withdrawn The Committee objected to the impact of the extension on the trees and will await a reconsultation in due course. 
DC/24/0866/TCA Trees in a conservation area notification- one Pine (T1 on plan)- fell 1 Falmouth Gardens, Newmarket, Suffolk, CB8 7DL Decided- No objections.	The Committee actively encourages responsible tree management and strongly object to the felling of the tree. They suggested that moving the shed should be considered as an alternative. 

Decision List

DC/24/0789/TPO TPO (1978) tree preservation order- one Horse Chestnut (T1 on plan)- fell 9 Saint Albans, Newmarket, Suffolk, CB8 7AJ Decided- Refuse application.	The Committee actively encourages responsible tree management and object to the felling of healthy trees. The Committee objected to this application and requested that the application be submitted to the Tree Officer for consideration and full report. If the tree is to be felled, that it be felled outside of the bird nesting season and the Committee requests that a suitable replacement be planted. REFUSED
DC/24/0725/TPO TPO 032 (1960), TPO 005 (2022) tree preservation order- one Beech (T22 and plan, A1 on order) raise canopy to four metres from ground level and crown thinning by 15% 4 Paget Place, Newmarket, Suffolk, CB8 7DR Decided- Approve application	The Committee actively encourages responsible tree management and does not object to this application, subject to the Tree Officer's approval. APPROVED
DC/24/0895/TCA Trees in a conservation area notification- one Holly (T1 on plan) and one Oak (T2 on plan) overall crown reduction by up to three metres and crown lift to give a ground clearance of three metres The Kremlin Bungalow, 1A Bury Road, Newmarket, Suffolk, CB8 7BX Decided-No objections.	The Committee actively encourages responsible tree management and does not object to this application, subject to the Tree Officer's approval. APPROVED
DC/24/0740/FUL Planning application- a. replacement shop front b. repairs to shop front c. replacement ATM 49-51 High Street, Newmarket, Suffolk, CB8 8NP Decided-Approve application.	APPROVED

West Suffolk Council Gambling Act 2005 Statement of Policy Consultation – more information

Council responsibilities under the Gambling Act 2005

Under the Gambling Act 2005, West Suffolk Council is responsible for taking the lead on regulating gambling establishments within the district. We issue licences and permits to authorise legal and responsible gambling and will take action if the requirements of the Gambling Act 2005 are not met.

Gambling Commission responsibilities as regulator

The Gambling Commission regulates most gambling in Britain on behalf of the Government. As the main national regulating body, the commission is responsible for operating and personal licences as well as setting the standards and approach to gambling regulation across the country. Operating and personal licences issued by the Commission relate to the individual who facilitates or manages gambling or an organisation that acts as a gambling operator.

While the Gambling Commission is responsible for operating and personal licences, local authorities are responsible for the licensing of individual gambling premises or establishments within their local areas.

What is a gambling establishment?

A gambling establishment is a premises that offers commercial gambling services including casinos, betting shops, bingo halls, arcades, and racetracks. The activities that take place in these establishments, include playing gaming machines, placing bets, and playing bingo games. West Suffolk Council is responsible for granting premises licences to authorise these types of gambling.

Gambling that takes place in venues without a gambling licence

Gambling may be offered in places such as pubs, clubs, or community venues that do not have a gambling licence. In such cases, the council provides permits or sets limits to prevent gambling from exceeding certain boundaries. We will always consider the impact of this type of gambling on the 'licensing objectives'.

Licensing objectives

The Gambling Act 2005 outlines how gambling can be legally provided. It is based on three licensing objectives which must be promoted by anyone involved in providing gambling. We must consider the impact on these objectives before granting gambling licences. In summary, these objectives are:

- preventing crime
- protecting children and vulnerable people
- ensuring fair and open gambling.

What this means

Licensing authorities must have regard to their statement when carrying out their licensing functions. The statement cannot create new requirements for applicants outside of the act and cannot override the right of any person to make an application, make representations or seek a review of a licence under the act.

However, in line with the need to protect 'vulnerable people', the council can set out key datasets in the Local Area Profile (LAP). This allows for licencing decisions to have due regard to local issues and 'vulnerabilities'.

Online gambling

Online gambling, also called remote gambling, refers to the use of digital platforms, such as websites and apps for gambling. The Gambling Commission is responsible for issuing licences for online gambling and regulating it. West Suffolk Council has no power to regulate online gambling, and it is not covered under our statement of principles (gambling policy).

How often the policy is reviewed

We are required to review our policy every three years. We can decide to review our policy earlier if there is a need to make significant changes.

This process includes:

- undertaking a consultation of key stakeholders
- making the statement publicly available for at least four weeks
- adopting the statement by vote at a session of full Council, ensuring that this function is not delegated to Cabinet.

The council needs to review and renew its policy by the end of January 2025.

What national Government is doing

In April 2023, the Government released a white paper that proposed reforms of the Gambling Act, 2005, to make sure that gambling companies pay for treatments for issues relating to gambling addiction, proposed new player protection checks and stake limits for online slots. The paper also proposed to strengthen powers granted to the Gambling Commission to fine gambling operators for failing to protect people at risk.

While these changes are not scheduled, it is thought that any changes made by government could occur in 2025.

Effects on West Suffolk's review

Considering prospective national changes, including fundamental legislative changes, West Suffolk Council has sought advice from the Local Government Association, as well as the national bodies responsible for gambling: the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) and the Gambling Commission.

The advice provided is that the West Suffolk Council Gambling Statement is refreshed in line with the requirements of the Gambling Act 2005 so as to be enforceable from

January 2025. Thereafter, the authority will be able to revise the statement within the three-year timescale.

As such, this doesn't affect things right now – West Suffolk Council will carry out the review as planned, with the intention of returning to the issue after January 2025 if and when the government makes changes.



West Suffolk Gambling Act 2005 Statement of Policy

**Effective XXX to XXX
(Unless revised sooner)**



Preface

Section 349 of the Gambling Act 2005 requires all licensing authorities to prepare and publish a statement of policy that they propose to apply in exercising their functions under the act during the three-year period to which the policy applies.

West Suffolk Council developed this document with due regard to all available regulations, conditions, codes of practice, statutory guidance, practical experience of legislation and any consultee responses. Should anything in future publications, legislative or regulatory changes or case law impact upon the content of this 'statement of policy' document, then it will be taken into account and the document may be updated at a later stage and with due consideration to the resource implications for the licensing authority.

All references made within this document to the Gambling Commission Guidance for Licensing Authorities, and any extracts quoted thereof.

Throughout this statement of policy, the term 'the council' and 'the licensing authority' should be read as applying to West Suffolk Council's licensing authority functions. For more information visit:

- [Gambling Commission](#)
- [Department for Culture, Media and Sport](#)
- [West Suffolk Council](#)

If you need this information in another format or language, phone 01284 758050 or email licensing@westsuffolk.gov.uk to discuss your need.

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Part A. General

1. The licensing objectives

- 1.1 In exercising most of its functions under the Gambling Act 2005, the licensing authority must have regard to the licensing objectives as set out in section 1 of the Gambling Act 2005 ('the Act'). The licensing objectives are:

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

The Gambling Commission has stated, with limited exceptions, the intention of the Gambling Act 2005 is that children and young persons should not be permitted to gamble and should be prevented from entering those gambling premises which are adult only environments. The objective refers to protecting children from being 'harmed or exploited' by gambling. This means preventing them from taking part in gambling activities except limited authorised activities (see schedule D), and for there to be restrictions on advertising so that gambling products are not aimed at children or advertised in such a way that makes them particularly attractive to children excepting category D machines.

- 1.2 In accordance with section 153 of the act, in making decisions about premises licenses and temporary use notices the licensing authority should **aim to permit** the use of the premises for gambling purposes in so far as it thinks it:

1. in accordance with any relevant code of practice issued by the Gambling Commission
2. in accordance with any relevant guidance issued by the Gambling Commission
3. reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives, and
4. in accordance with the authority's statement of policy.

2. West Suffolk Council

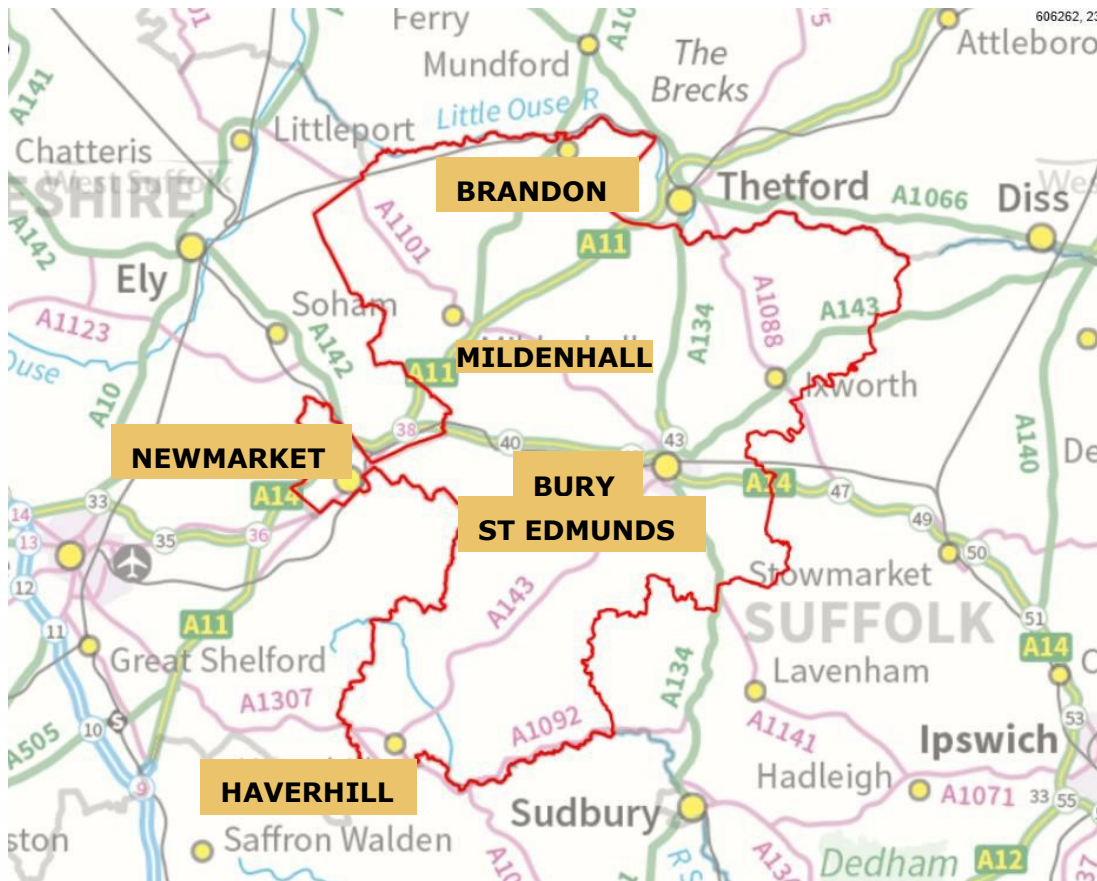
2.1 Background

- 2.1.1 In 2011 the former district councils of Forest Heath District Council and St Edmundsbury Borough Council agreed to build on several years of informally sharing services by creating a West Suffolk partnership. This partnership was maintained until the two councils became West Suffolk Council on 1 April 2019. The former councils adopted several joint policies and strategies and also a shared constitution for West Suffolk which allows the councils to maintain their own local identity where appropriate.
- 2.1.2 In 2024, West Suffolk Council adopted Strategic Priorities that set out the vision and priorities for West Suffolk. The shared vision and strategic priorities are contained in the [West Suffolk Strategic Priorities, 2024-28](#).

2.2 About the area

The area of West Suffolk comprises the former areas of Forest Heath District Council and St Edmundsbury Borough Council, two predominantly rural districts in the heart of East Anglia. Well-connected with London, the rest of East Anglia and the Midlands, West Suffolk is a safe and comparatively prosperous place in which to live. It also has some beautiful and accessible countryside areas, including grassland, heath and forest.

West Suffolk has five main market towns, Brandon, Bury St Edmunds, Haverhill Newmarket and Mildenhall.



Bury St Edmunds, the largest settlement in West Suffolk, has been a prosperous town for centuries, with people drawn to its market and Georgian architecture, shops, leisure and cultural facilities.

Newmarket is known as the 'home of horseracing'. It has more racehorses, trainers, stable staff, stud farms and racing organisations in and around the town than anywhere else in the world, with racing accounting for a significant number of local jobs.

Haverhill, Mildenhall and Brandon expanded significantly in the 1970s due to the construction of new housing to accommodate families moving as part of the Greater London Council's expansion programme.

Today, West Suffolk has a thriving, diverse economy, embracing a number of business sectors. These include tourism, food and drink, life sciences and advanced manufacturing, including businesses trading with the two major US Air Force bases in West Suffolk.

In all West Suffolk's towns and rural areas, many of the residents benefit from a good quality of life. However, some areas have suffered more than others from the impact of the economic downturn, and others are facing issues such as: rural isolation, a lack of skills or qualifications amongst young people, an ageing population with some in need of more specialist housing or care, poverty, or health deprivation.

2.3 Policy development

2.3.1 Licensing authorities are required by the Act to publish a statement on 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 must be reconsulted upon. Following any amendment and consultation, the revised statement will then be re-published.

2.3.2 West Suffolk Council consulted upon this statement of policy before it was finalised and published. The Gambling Act 2005 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.

A list of the persons to be consulted by the licensing authority is attached to this document as **Schedule A**.

2.3.3 This policy will be consulted upon with key stakeholders between August and September 2024 and presented to Cabinet in November 2024 and Full Council December 2024 for consideration of re-adoption.

2.3.4 It should be noted that this statement of policy document shall **not** override the rights 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.

2.4 Licensing Service contact details

West Suffolk Council

Licensing team

West Suffolk House

Western Way

Bury St Edmunds

Suffolk

IP33 3YU

Telephone: 01284 758050

Email: licensing@westsuffolk.gov.uk

Website: [West Suffolk Council](https://www.westsuffolk.gov.uk)

3. Declaration

- 3.1 In producing this statement of policy the licensing authority declares that it has had due regard to the licensing objectives of the Gambling Act 2005 (see 1.1 of this document), the guidance issued by the Gambling Commission, and any responses from those consulted on the statement of policy.

4. Responsible authorities

- 4.1 Responsible authorities are bodies that must be notified of applications, and that are entitled to make representations in relation to applications for, and in relation to premises licences.

The responsible authorities are:

- the licensing authority in whose area the premises is situated
- the Gambling Commission
- Suffolk Police
- Suffolk Fire Brigade
- Suffolk County Council Public Health team
- Planning Service
- HM Revenue and Customs.
- Suffolk local Safeguarding Children Board.

- 4.2 In accordance with Gambling Commission Guidance for Licensing Authorities. This authority intends to designate the **Suffolk Safeguarding Partnership** for this purpose. The Suffolk Local Safeguarding Children Board has an arrangement with the Suffolk Constabulary for the Constabulary to act as their nominated agent in relation to Gambling Act 2005, when considering applications with a view to protecting children from harm.

5. Interested parties

- 5.1 Interested parties can make representations about licence applications or apply for a review of an existing licence. The Gambling Act 2005 defines interested parties as persons who:

- a. live sufficiently close to the premises to be likely to be affected by the authorised activities
- b. have business interests that might be affected by the authorised activities, or
- c. represents persons who satisfy paragraph a. or b.

- 5.2 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, and
- The licencing authority will not apply a rigid rule to its decision making. It may have regard to a number of factors, for example:
 - the size of the premises
 - the nature of activities the applicant proposes to provide at the premises, and

- guidance from the Gambling Commission that 'business interests' should be given the widest possible interpretation.

- 5.3 Interested parties can include persons who are democratically elected such as county, parish and town councillors and MPs. Other than these persons, the licensing authority will normally require written evidence that a person 'represents' someone who either lives sufficiently close to the premises to be likely to be affected by the authorised activities and/or business interests that might be affected by the authorised activities.
- 5.4 If individuals approach councillors to ask them to represent their views, then care should be taken that the councillors are not subsequently appointed as part of a licensing sub-committee who may be involved with the determination of dealing with the licence application. If any further guidance is required, generally or in individual cases, then please contact the Licensing Section at West Suffolk Council.

6. Exchange of information

- 6.1 This licensing authority will, when exchanging information that it holds relating to gambling premises, permits and temporary permissions, apply the following principles:
1. Act in accordance with the provisions of the Gambling Act 2005.
 2. Comply with the Data Protection Act 2018 and any subsequent or supplementary guidance provided by the Information Commissioner.
 3. Comply with any relevant requirements of the Freedom of Information Act 2000.
 4. The Gambling Commission's publication 'Advice to Licensing Authorities on information exchange with the Gambling Commission', with particular regard to Part 13 of the [Guidance issued by the Gambling Commission](#).
 5. Any relevant regulations issued by the Secretary of State under the powers provided in the Gambling Act 2005.
- 6.3 Should any protocols be established pursuant to section 350 of the Act concerning information exchange with the other bodies as listed in Schedule 6(1) of the act then these will be made available by the licencing authority.

7. Enforcement

- 7.1 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. West Suffolk Council's corporate enforcement policy will be applied when considering, managing and taking enforcement action. A copy is available on the council's website.
- 7.2 This licensing authority's principles are that it will be guided by the Gambling Commission Guidance (in particular Part 36), the Regulators' Compliance Code, shall endeavour to regulate in the public interest and be:
- **proportionate:** regulators should only intervene when necessary and 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.

- 7.3 In accordance with the Gambling Commission guidance, the licensing authority will endeavour to avoid duplication with other regulatory regimes so far as possible.
- 7.4 Any inspection programme, which may be adopted by the licensing authority, shall be risk-based. This would include targeting high-risk premises which require greater attention, whilst operating a lighter touch in respect of low-risk premises, so that resources are more effectively concentrated on problem premises. Further details are available upon request.
- 7.5 The enforcement and compliance role for the licencing authority under the Gambling Act 2005 is to ensure compliance with the premises licenses and other permissions, which it authorises. The Gambling Commission is the enforcement body for operator and personal licences. Manufacture, supply or repair of gaming machines is dealt with by the Gambling Commission and not by the licensing authority.
- 7.6 This licensing authority will also endeavour to work in partnership with and support local businesses, having due regard to the stated principles and any best practice guidelines published by the Better Regulation Executive, in respect of its responsibilities under the Gambling Act 2005 and other regulatory functions of the local authority.
- 7.7 With due regard to the principle of transparency, any enforcement/compliance protocols or written agreements developed by the licencing authority shall be made available upon request to the Licensing Team.
- 7.8 In considering applications, and taking enforcement action, under the Gambling Act 2005 the licencing authority shall duly consider any Human Rights Act 1998 implications (in particular Article 1, Protocol 1 and Articles 6, 8 and 10).

8. Licencing authority functions

- 8.1 The act gives licensing authorities important regulatory functions in relation to gambling, the main functions of which are to:
- consider **notices** given for the temporary use of premises for gambling
 - grant **permits** for gaming and gaming machines in **clubs and miners' welfare institutes**
 - regulate gaming and gaming machines in **alcohol-licensed premises**
 - grant **permits** to **family entertainment centres** (FEC's) for the use of certain lower stake gaming machines
 - grant permits for **prize gaming**
 - consider **occasional use notices** for betting at tracks
 - register small societies' lotteries

- consider applications for **provisional statements**
- provide information to the Gambling Commission regarding details of licences, permits, notices and registrations issued (see section 6 above on 'Exchange of information')
- maintain registers of the permits, notices and licences that are issued under these functions, and
- prepare and publish, every three years (or sooner if required), a **statement of the policy** it proposes to apply when exercising its functions under the Gambling Act 2005.

Additions or amendments to the list above notified by the Gambling Commission will be published on the council's website or upon request direct to the Licensing Service.

- 8.2 The council's summary of delegations adopted under the Gambling Act 2005 is available separately on [Gambling and lotteries](#) webpage.
- 8.3 It should be noted that local licensing authorities are not responsible for licensing remote or online gambling. This is the responsibility of the Gambling Commission.

9. Appeals

- 9.1 Appeals relating to premises licensing and other decisions by licensing authorities are covered within the relevant legislation and regulations and are referred to in Part 12 of the Gambling Commission guidance.

10. Risk assessment and local area profile

- 10.1 The Gambling Commission issue codes of practice under section 24 of the Gambling Act 2005, about the manner in which facilities for gambling are provided to ensure that:
- gambling is conducted in a fair and open way
 - children and other vulnerable people are protected from being harmed or exploited by gambling
 - assistance is made available to people who are, or may be, negatively affected by gambling.
- 10.2 Codes of practice are either:
- social responsibility code provisions - which must be adhered to by all licence holders
 - ordinary code provisions – these do not have the status of licence conditions but failure to take account of them can be used as evidence in criminal or civil proceedings.
- 10.4 Operators will be required to prepare a risk assessment for their business that takes into account the nature and characteristics of the locality in which they are situated.

Assessing local risk

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

Sharing local risk assessments

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

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

10.5 Local area profiles

Such risk assessments can make reference to the council's area profile which may be compiled with respect to reported gambling related issues in an area. Effects of the gambling licence on the public health of the local population will be considered by the Licensing Authority prior to granting a request.

- 10.6 This position will be kept under review, however, as the council sees this as best practice and has compiled a guidance document using ward profiles and licensing figures. This document is available on our website [West Suffolk Council Draft Gambling Act 2005 Local Area Profile 2021](#)

Part B. Premises licences

11. General principles

- 1.1 Premises licences are subject to the requirements set out in the Gambling Act 2005 and regulations. The act provides that conditions may be attached to licences in a number of ways:
1. automatically, having been set out on the face of the act
 2. through regulations made by the Secretary of State
 3. by the commission, to operating and personal licences
 4. by the licensing authority, to premises licences and some permits, and
 5. by the licensing authority, by excluding certain default conditions on a premises licence.
- 1.2 When determining an application, this licensing authority **aims 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 principles.
- 1.3 **Definition of 'premises':** Premises is defined in the act as 'any place'. A particular premises cannot be granted more than one premises licences under the gambling act at any one time. 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 separate 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. However, the Gambling Commission does not consider that areas of a building that are artificially or temporarily separated, for example by ropes or moveable partitions, can be properly regarded as different premises.
- 1.4 The Gambling Commission guidance states that licensing authorities should take particular care when considering applications for multiple licenses for more than one premises licences for a single building, applications for a premises licence where part of the premises is used for non-gambling purposes. Specifically, the licensing authority will consider whether:
- entrances and exits from parts of a building covered by one or more licences are to be separate and identifiable so that the separation of different premises is not compromised, and that people cannot 'drift' into a gambling area
 - premises are configured so that children are not invited to participate in, have accidental access to, or able to closely observe gambling where they are prohibited from participating, and
 - customers are able to participate in the principal gambling activity authorised by the premises licence.

1.5 The Gambling Commission guidance also stipulates that licensing authorities should pay attention to applications where access to the licensed premises is through other premises, whether licensed or unlicensed. The licencing authority will consider whether:

- entrances and exits from parts of a building covered by one or more licences are to be separate and identifiable so that the separation of different premises is not compromised, and that people cannot 'drift' into a gambling area
- 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 and
- customers are able to participate in the principal gambling activity authorised by the premises licence.
- children can gain access to the premises
- the two establishments are compatible and
- The proposed licence holder would be able to comply with the requirements of the act, for example, mandatory operating licence conditions, and
- Gambling Commission guidance in relation to division, separation or splitting of premises and primary gambling activity (Part 7 of statutory guidance).

In addition, an overriding consideration for the licencing authority is 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.

1.6 Where an application is made in respect of a premises to be constructed or altered, the licencing authority will consider each application on its own merits having due regard to the advice given by the Gambling Commission in its Guidance. The licencing authority will consider:

- if a future effective date on the licence is appropriate, or
- the licence should be issued subject to a condition that trading shall not commence until the premises have been completed in all respects and in accordance with the scale plans provided with the application.

The licencing authority may require inspection of the completed works or written confirmation from the applicant, their agent or surveyor to satisfy the authority that the completed works comply with the original, or changed, plan attached to the premises licence.

1.7 **Primary gambling activity:** The licensing authority takes note of the Gambling Commission guidance that states that licensing authorities exercise care when considering applications to ensure that the primary gambling activity of the premises should be that described by the premises licence type. For example, in a bingo premises, the primary activity should be bingo, with gaming machines as an ancillary offer on the premises.

1.8 **Location:** Demand or need for licensed premises cannot be considered without regard to the location of premises. In accordance with the Gambling Commission guidance, the licencing authority will pay particular attention to the protection of children and vulnerable persons as well as issues of crime and disorder.

1.9 Should any specific policy be decided upon concerning areas where gambling premises should not be located, this policy 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 possibility for the applicant to show how any concerns can be overcome.

1.10 **Duplication with other regulatory regimes:** The licencing authority seeks to avoid any duplication with other statutory or regulatory systems wherever possible, including planning, building control, health and safety and fire safety.

Should it come to the attention of the licencing authority that planning conditions or other regulatory restrictions or controls may impact on a premises operator's ability to comply with mandatory or default conditions, then it may alert the applicant accordingly. 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.

1.11 The premises operators are normally responsible for compliance with any other statutory requirements that may apply (for example, Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005).

1.12 The licencing authority will seek to avoid duplication with other regulatory regimes when dealing with the licensing function. If other existing law already places certain statutory responsibilities on an employer or operator of premises, it cannot be necessary to impose the same or similar duties on the premises licence (or, in certain circumstances, permit) holder. Once the discretion of the licencing authority is engaged, it is only where additional and supplementary measures are necessary to promote the licensing objectives that necessary and proportionate conditions will be attached to a licence.

1.13 Other local authority and government policies, strategies, responsibilities, and guidance documents may also refer to the licensing function, and the licencing authority may liaise with the relevant authorities or its directorates with regard to these. While some of these may not be directly related to the promotion of the licensing objectives, they can indirectly impact upon them. For example, the licencing authority will liaise closely with local Police to ensure that the local authority can develop effective strategies that take full account of local crime and disorder issues.

1.14 It is the licencing authority's intention that it will, through its licensing committee, monitor how the matters set out in this paragraph impact on the licencing authority's licensing and other functions in order to integrate its licensing function with other relevant strategies.

The licencing authority will maintain a list of those strategies and policies with which it seeks to integrate its aims and objectives on the, [West Suffolk Council](#) website.

1.15 **Licensing objectives:** Premises licenses granted must be reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives. Regarding these objectives, the licencing authority has considered the Gambling Commission guidance and provides some commentary below:

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

The Gambling Commission takes the leading role in preventing gambling from being a source of crime. Where a particular area is associated with criminal activity, the licencing authority will consider carefully whether gambling premises are suitable to be located there and whether conditions may be appropriate, for example the provision of door supervisors. There is a distinction between disorder and nuisance, and the licencing authority will consider factors such as whether police assistance was required and how threatening the behaviour was to those who could see it, so as to make that distinction. Issues of nuisance cannot be addressed when determining applications under the Gambling Act 2005.

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

The Gambling Commission stated in its guidance that it would, with the exception of tracks (see Part B section 7 of this document) generally not expect licensing authorities to be concerned with ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way, as this is addressed via operator and personal licensing requirements. If the licencing authority suspects that gambling is not being conducted in a fair and open way, then this will be brought to the attention of the Gambling Commission for its consideration.

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

The Gambling Commission has stated, with limited exceptions, that the intention of the Gambling Act is that children and young persons should not be permitted to gamble and should be prevented from entering those gambling premises that are adult only environments. The objective refers to protecting children from being 'harmed or exploited' by gambling. This means preventing them from taking part in gambling activities except limited authorised activities (see schedule D), and for there to be restrictions on advertising so that gambling products are not aimed at children or advertised in such a way that makes them particularly attractive to children (excepting category D machines). Apart from bingo clubs, tracks on race-days and licensed family entertainment centres, children should not be permitted to enter licensed gambling premises.

The licensing authority will therefore consider, as suggested in the Gambling Commission guidance, whether specific measures are required at particular premises, with regard to this licensing objective. Appropriate measures may include such matters as supervision of entrances/machines or segregation of areas.

The licensing authority will also have due regard to any relevant codes of practice issued by the Gambling Commission concerning this licensing objective in relation to specific premises.

This section refers to 'vulnerable persons' but for regulatory purposes assume that this group includes people who:

- gamble more than they want to
- gamble beyond their means
- who may not be able to make informed or balanced decisions about gambling due to a mental health needs, alcohol or drugs.

The licensing authority will consider this licensing objective on a case-by-case basis.

1.16 **Conditions:** Since the licensing authority must aim to permit the use of premises for gambling, it will not attach conditions that limit the use of the premises for gambling, except where that is necessary as a result of the requirement to act:

- in accordance with the Gambling Commission guidance, the commission's codes of practice or this licensing authority's statement of policy; or
- in a way that it is reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives.

This licensing authority notes that conditions on premises licences should only relate to gambling, and it is not necessary, proportionate or appropriate to impose conditions on a premises licence where the Gambling Commission's Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice, or other legislation, places the same or similar duties, responsibilities or restrictions on an employer or the operator of gambling premises.

This licensing authority shares the view of the Gambling Commission that the mandatory and default conditions set by the Secretary of State will normally be adequate for the general good conduct of gambling premises. However, where there are specific, evidenced risks or problems associated with a particular locality, specific premises, or class of premises in its area then the licensing authority may be able to attach individual conditions to address this.

Any conditions attached by the licensing authority to a premises licence shall be:

- carefully considered in view of the matters mentioned above
- proportionate
- directly related to the premises and the type of licence applied for
- relevant to the need to make the proposed building suitable as a gambling facility
- fairly and reasonably related to the scale and type of premises, and
- reasonable in all other respects.

Sections 169 to 172 of the Act set out certain matters that may not be the subject of licensing authority conditions, as set out below:

- any condition on the premises licence which makes it impossible to comply with an operator 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.

The licensing authority will have due regard to these when considering the need for conditions.

- 1.17 The licensing authority will also consider specific measures, which may be required for buildings, that are the subject of more than one premises licence.

In considering these matters the licensing authority shall have due regard to:

- any mandatory or default conditions of licence
- any relevant codes of practice (particularly social responsibility provisions linked to operator licences) issued by the Gambling Commission, and Gambling Commission guidance.

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 specific non-adult gambling premises to promote the licensing objectives.

- 1.18 The licensing authority must be satisfied that where category C or above machines are available in premises to which children are admitted:

- all such machines are located in an area of the premises that is separated from the remainder of the premises by a physical barrier that 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 may apply to premises including buildings where more than one premises licence is applicable.

- 1.19 Tracks may be subject to one, or more than one, premises licence provided each licence relates to a specified area of the track. In accordance with the Gambling Commission guidance, the licensing authority will consider the impact upon the protection of children and vulnerable adults 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.

- 1.20 In accordance with Gambling Commission guidance, the licensing authority may consider whether door supervisors are necessary and appropriate in particular circumstances in order to:

- prevent premises from becoming a source of crime or disorder, or
- protect children and vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling.

Should the licensing authority consider that door supervisors are necessary and appropriate in the particular circumstances to promote the licensing

objectives for a particular premises, it will normally expect that any person employed as a door supervisor at that premises will either:

- meet the minimum requirements necessary for that individual to be licensed by the Security Industry Authority (SIA) in normal circumstances (accepting that there is a specific exemption for the licensing of door supervisors by the SIA for casino and bingo premises), or
- the holder of the operator licence will have recruitment criteria for their door supervisors, which may specify:
 1. a minimum training standard (whether within the organisation, or a nationally accredited training course), and
 2. an assessment of whether that individual is fit and proper, for example by means of a subject access search, Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) basic disclosure or other means.

2. Reviews

2.1 An application for review of a premises licence may be made by:

- an interested party
- a responsible authority, and
- the licencing authority, for:
 - a particular class of premises licence, or
 - in relation to a particular premises, and
- it is for the licencing authority to determine whether the review is to be carried out.

2.2 Any request for a review should normally relate to matters relevant to one or more of the following:

- any relevant code of practice issued by the Gambling Commission
- any relevant guidance issued by the Gambling Commission
- the licencing objectives, and
- the licencing authority's statement of policy.

When considering any review request, or whether to instigate its own review, the licencing authority will have due regard to the guidance issued by the Gambling Commission and consider:

- each application on its merits
- whether matters raised in the application are frivolous or vexatious
- whether the application would cause it to amend or suspend or revoke the licence, or
- whether the request is substantially the same as any previous representations or requests made for a review or previous application for the same premises.

Officers of the authority may attempt informal mediation or dispute resolution techniques, where practicable, prior to a review being conducted.

2.2 A review application must only be determined by a subcommittee, and not by an officer. The purpose of a review is to determine whether the licencing authority should take any action in relation to the licence. The licencing authority must have regard to the principles set out in section 153 of the act,

as well as any relevant representations. If action is justified, the options are to:

- add, remove or amend a licence condition imposed by the licencing authority
- exclude a default condition imposed by the Secretary of State (relating to, for example, opening hours) or remove or amend such and exclusion
- suspend the premises licence for a period not exceeding three months, or
- revoke the premises licence.

3. Provisional statements

3.1 An applicant may apply for a full premises licence where the premises are uncompleted or unaltered (see Part B section 1.7 of this document). However, an applicant for a provisional statement does not need the right of occupation or an operator licence (granted or applied for), which are required in order to apply for a premises licence.

3.2 An application may be made to the licencing authority, under section 204 of the act, for a provisional statement in respect of premises that the applicant expects to:

- be constructed
- be altered, or
- acquire a right to occupy.

An application may also be made for a provisional statement for premises that already have a premises licence (either for a different type of gambling or the same type).

3.3 When considering an application for a provisional statement the licencing authority shall have due regard to the guidance issued by the Gambling Commission (in particular Part 11). Subject to any necessary modifications, the process for considering an application for a provisional statement is the same as that for a premises licence, including the rights of interested parties and responsible authorities to make representations and rights of appeal.

3.4 If representations about premises licence applications following the grant of a provisional statement are received, they may not be considered unless they concern matters that could not have been addressed when determining the provisional statement, or they reflect a material change in the circumstances of the application. The licencing authority must determine the premises licence, referring only to matters:

- that could not have been raised by way of representations at the provisional statement stage
- which, in the licencing authority's opinion, reflect a change in the operator's circumstances, or
- where the premises has not been constructed in accordance with the plan and information submitted with the provisional statement application. If there are substantial changes to the plan the licencing authority will discuss any concerns with the applicant before making a decision.

3.5 In accordance with section 210 of the act (which applies to premises licences and provisional statements), the licencing authority must not have regard to

whether or not a proposal by the applicant is likely to be permitted in accordance with planning or building law.

4. Temporary use notices

- 4.1 Temporary use notices (TUN) allow the use of premises for gambling where there is no premises licence but where a licensed gambling operator wishes to use the premises for providing facilities for equal chance gaming. The Gambling Commission guidance suggests that premises that might be suitable for TUNs may include hotels, conference centres and sporting venues, and that equal chance gaming may include games such as backgammon, mah-jong, rummy, kapok, dominoes, cribbage, bingo and poker but may not be provided by means of machine.
- 4.2 There are a number of statutory limits that apply in respect of a TUN, including that a TUN may only be granted to a person or company holding a relevant operator licence, in effect a non-remote casino operating licence, and limitations on the number of times a 'set of premises' can be used under these provisions.
- 4.3 A 'set of premises', as referred to in section 218 of the act, is the subject of a TUN if any part of the premises is the subject of a notice. This reference to 'premises' is not the same as that in Part 8 of the Act and prevents one large premises from serving a TUN for different parts of the premises and exceeding the statutory limit of 21 days in any 12-month period.
- 4.4 The licencing authority will take into account Gambling Commission guidance when considering whether a place falls within the definition of a 'set of premises'. This consideration may include looking at the ownership, occupation and control of the premises. The Gambling Commission guidance advises that: "This is a new permission and licensing authorities should 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."
- 4.5 Where a notice of objection is received in respect of a temporary use notice, the licensing authority will hold a hearing and consider representations from:
- the person who gave the notice
 - any person who objected to the notice, and
 - any party who was entitled to receive a copy of the temporary use notice.
- Where all parties agree that a hearing is unnecessary, the hearing may be dispensed with.
- 4.6 Where objections are made, a modification to the TUN may be proposed, which could include:
- a reduction in the number of days when gambling occurs
 - a restriction on the type of gambling which may take place.
- 4.7 Where, following a hearing, or after a hearing has been dispensed with, the licensing authority considers that the temporary use notice should not have effect, it must issue a counter notice that may:
- prevent the temporary use notice from taking effect

- limit the activities that are permitted
- limit the time period of the gambling
- allow the activity to take place subject to a specified condition.

4.8 The principles that the licensing authority will apply in determining a TUN are those which it will apply when determining a premises licence, as set out at part B, General principles, subject to its view as to whether it accords with a:

- commission code
- the guidance issued by the Gambling Commission
- this licensing authority's statement of licensing policy, and
- is reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives.

5. Occasional use notices

- 5.1 Occasional use notices (OUN) permit licensed betting operators (with appropriate permission from the Gambling Commission) to use tracks for short periods for conducting betting, where the event upon which the betting is taking place is of a temporary, infrequent nature. The OUN dispenses with the need for a betting premises licence for the track in these circumstances.
- 5.2 The OUN must be served by a person who is responsible for the administration of events on the track or by an occupier of the track.
- 5.3 The licencing authority must ensure that the statutory limit of eight days in a calendar year is not exceeded. The licencing authority must consider the definition of a 'track', which need not be a permanent fixture, and whether the applicant is eligible to serve the notice.

6. Casinos

- 6.1 This licencing authority has not passed a 'no casino' resolution under Section 166 of the Gambling Act 2005 but retains the power to do so. Any change will be published on the council website and the statement of principles in the intervening period.
- 6.2 Where a licencing authority area has the power to determine a premises licence application for a new style casino, it will do so following any regulations under Section 175 of the Gambling Act 2005 published by the Secretary of State.
- 6.3 The act lays down a framework for a two-stage process for considering applications in circumstances where the number of applications exceeds the number of licences available, and this will be followed by the licencing authority.
- 6.4 **Licence considerations and conditions:** The licencing authority shall have due regard to the Gambling Commission guidance in relation to the suitability and layout of casino premises, and also the guidance issued by the commission on primary gambling activity at casino premises.
- 6.5 **Betting machines:** Where betting is permitted in a casino, the licencing authority will normally, in accordance with the Gambling Commission guidance and when considering whether to impose a condition to restrict the number,

nature and circumstances of betting machines (bet receipt terminals) made available in particular premises, 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 persons.

7. Bingo premises

7.1 If children are allowed to enter premises licensed for bingo, it is important that they do not participate in gambling, other than on category D machines. Where category B or C machines are made available for use on premises to which children are admitted licensing authorities should ensure that:

- all such machines are located in an area of the premises separate from the remainder of the premises by a physical barrier which is effective to prevent access other than through a designated entrance, and
- only adults are admitted to the area where the machines are located.

7.2 The licencing authority shall have due regard to relevant licence conditions and codes of practice in relation to the operation of Bingo premises, and also the Gambling Commission's guidance about the particular issues that licensing authorities should take into account in relation to the suitability and layout of bingo premises. This includes guidance on primary gambling activity, split premises and operating licence conditions.

8. Betting premises

8.1 **Betting machines:** the licencing authority will normally, in accordance with the Gambling Commission 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.

Children and young persons will not be able to enter premises which hold a betting premises licence, unless the special rules applying to tracks are applicable.

8.2 The licencing authority shall have due regard to the Gambling Commission's guidance in relation to the suitability and layout of betting premises. This includes guidance on primary gambling activity, split premises and operating licence conditions.

8.3 Betting machines (bet receipt terminals) are not gaming machines under the Act, and do not accrue against the premises entitlement for gaming machines. This is **unless** the machine is designed or adapted for use to bet on **virtual** races (that is, images generated by computer to resemble races or other events), in which case it is considered a gaming machine. Where betting

facilities are provided only by betting machines the number of betting machines must exceed the number of gaming machines made available for use.

9. Tracks

9.1 Tracks are defined under the act as “a horse race course, greyhound track or other premises on any part of which a race or other sporting event takes place or is intended to take place”, which include:

- a point-to-point horse race meeting
- football, cricket and rugby grounds
- an athletics stadium
- a golf course
- venues hosting darts, bowls or snooker tournaments
- premises staging boxing matches
- sections of river hosting a fishing competition
- a motor racing event.

This list is not exhaustive but gives an example of the types of venue which could accommodate the provision of betting facilities.

9.2 There are three types of authorisation under which betting facilities may be made available at a sporting event:

- an ‘occasional use notice’
- a ‘temporary use notice’ and
- a track premises licence.

Betting in relation to tracks may be provided either as on course or off course betting. The different types of betting are explained in detail in the guidance issued by the Gambling Commission, and an up to date excerpt of this guidance is published on the [Gambling Commission](#) website

9.3 A betting premises licence permits premises to be used for the provision for betting, whether by:

- making or accepting bets
- acting as a betting intermediary, or
- providing other facilities for the making or accepting of bets.

9.4 Tracks are the only class of premises that may be subject to more than one premises licence, provided that each licence relates to a specific area of the track. This allows track venues to develop leisure facilities, such as a casino, and apply for an appropriate premises licence for that part of the track.

9.5 There is no special class of betting premises licence for a track, but the act does contain rules that apply specifically to premises licences granted in respect of tracks.

9.6 Special rules apply to applicants for a premises licence in relation to a track. Most importantly the applicant need not hold an operator licence. That is because, unless the occupier of the track wishes to offer pool betting (or general betting) facilities themselves (for which they will need a licence) the betting that is provided upon the track will not be provided by the occupier.

Instead, it will be provided by other operators who come on-course. Since those people will require the necessary operator licences, the act allows the track operator to obtain a premises licence without also having to hold an operator licence. This track premises licence then authorises anyone upon the premises with a valid operator licence to offer betting facilities.

9.7 Track premises licences are distinguished from all other premises licences because children and young persons are allowed to be present on the track while betting is taking place on those licensed premises.

9.8 Track premises that safeguard the achievement of the three licensing objectives may generally be considered fit for gambling, and some general principles hereby licensing authorities can establish whether a track is fit for the provision of gambling facilities are, as follows:

Licensing objective: The protection of children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling

Issues to consider	Reason to consider a track premises unfit for gambling purposes?
Tracks permit access to children.	No - children are allowed access to tracks on race days.
Bet receipt terminals in areas where there is no supervision which would allow children or young persons to use machines undetected.	No - It is a mandatory condition of the operating licence that operators ensure that bet receipt terminals are supervised. This is not an issue for the premises licence.
Children are allowed access to areas holding category B and C gaming machines.	It is a mandatory condition of the operating licence that operators ensure that children are not allowed access to areas where category B and C gaming machines are provided. However, section 182 of the act also creates a premises licence condition that children and young persons must be excluded from areas where any gaming machines other than category D are located.
Betting areas adjacent to areas where children or young persons are present such as play areas.	No - children are allowed access to tracks on race days and so will be exposed to gambling areas. It is a mandatory condition of the operating licence that operators do not accept bets from children or young persons.
Betting areas adjacent to areas where children and young persons are present such as play areas	The commission considers that the location of betting does not generally pose a risk to this licensing objective. Licensing authorities may impose their own local conditions where they perceive problems.

Licensing objective: Ensure gambling is conducted in a fair and open way

Issues to consider	Reason to consider a track premises unfit for gambling purposes?
The rules of betting are not displayed on the premises.	No (not an issue at application stage) - it is a mandatory condition of the premises licence that the rules of betting are displayed.
Unlicensed betting operators are allowed to operate on tracks.	No (not an issue at application stage) - it is a mandatory condition of the premises licence that licence holders make arrangements to ensure that they only allow licensed operators on track.
Betting takes place out of approved hours.	No (not an issue at application stage) - it is a mandatory condition of the premises licence that betting only takes place within the specified hours.

Licensing objective: Prevent gambling from being a source of crime and disorder

Issues to consider	Reason to consider a track premises unfit for gambling purposes?
Betting is allowed in all parts of a track resulting in greater difficulties for track premises licence holders to identify instances of illegal betting.	No - the commission's view is that this does not generally pose a risk to this objective. Licensing authorities may impose their own conditions should they perceive a problem.
No formal exit or entry points allowing easy access for unapproved operators and customers.	No - the commission's view is that this does not generally pose a risk to this objective. Licensing authorities may impose their own conditions should they perceive a problem.

The licencing authority will take any such guidance into consideration when determining an application for a track premises licence.

9.9 **Access to premises and other parts of the track:** Access between premises licensed for gambling and non-gambling areas is an important local licensing consideration, for reasons such as the following:

- to prevent operators from seeking to circumvent the Act by artificially subdividing a premises and securing separate premises licences for its composite parts
- to ensure that operators do not circumvent regulations governing the maximum number of gaming machines applicable to specific premises
- to ensure that people who have entered a premises for one type of gambling are not exposed to another, potentially harder, form of gambling

- to ensure that there is no direct access between gambling premises to which children have access and those which they are prohibited from entering
- to ensure that all gambling premises have publicly accessible entrances, and
- to ensure that gambling premises are not developed in the backrooms of other commercial premises.

9.10 **Access by children – special dispensation for tracks:** The act forbids all persons under 18 years old to enter premises when betting facilities are being provided, other than at tracks. This dispensation allows families to attend premises such as greyhound tracks or racecourses on event days, and children to be permitted into areas where betting facilities are provided, such as the betting ring, where betting takes place. This dispensation does not, however, apply to:

- areas within a track where category C or above machines are provided, or
- other premises to which under 18-year-olds are specifically not permitted access.

Licensed betting operators at tracks are bound by their operating licence conditions, which prevent them from accepting bets from persons who are under 18 years old. The track premises licence holder is also required through premises licence conditions to display a notice in a prominent place at every public entrance stating that no person under the age of 18 is permitted to bet on the premises.

There may be some specific considerations regarding the protection of children and vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling - that is, the need to ensure entrances to each type of premises are distinct and that children are excluded from gambling or betting areas where they are not permitted to enter.

Children and young persons will by law be permitted to enter track areas where facilities for betting are provided on days when dog racing and/or horse racing takes place, although they are still prevented from entering areas where gaming machines (other than category D machines) are provided. The licencing authority will normally expect premises licence applicants to demonstrate suitable measures to ensure the children do not have access to adult only gambling facilities.

Appropriate measures may include:

- proof of age schemes
- CCTV
- door supervisors
- supervision of entrances or machine areas
- physical separation of areas
- location of entry
- notices or signage
- specific opening hours
- the location of gaming machines
- self-barring schemes

- provision of information leaflets or helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare or Gamble Aware.

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

- 9.11 **Betting on event and non-event days:** Premises licence holders will be expected to comply with the mandatory and default conditions applicable to them on both event and non-event days. The licensing authority will not generally expect to re-assess a licence application because of a change to the dates of sporting events but would expect applicants and licence holders to make information about sporting fixtures available as part of the application.

Significant changes to the fixture or events listing have a bearing on the licence conditions. This is because track premises licence holders will be expected to comply with the mandatory and default conditions applicable to them on both event and non-event days.

On days when no public sporting event is taking place on a track, gambling facilities may only be provided on the track between the hours of 7am and 10pm. Where the premises user intends to continue to offer facilities for gambling outside the proposed gambling hours on non-event days these facilities should be provided by virtue of an occasional use notice.

On non-event days, tracks become similar to licensed betting offices on the high street. Tracks may achieve this requirement by:

- locating all betting areas inside an area of the premises that is separated from the remainder of the premises by a physical barrier, thereby preventing access other than through a designated entrance
- only admitting adults to the part of the track where betting areas are located, by establishing procedures for verifying customer ages and refusing entry to adult-only areas for those unable to produce an acceptable form of identification (and taking action where there are unlawful attempts to enter adult-only areas), and
- placing prominent notices in front of and inside each entrance stating that access to the area is prohibited to persons under 18.

The licensing authority may consider reducing the default gambling hours, providing any reduction is in line with the principles set out in section 153 of the act.

- 9.12. **Bet receipt terminals:** Licensed operators may install bet receipt terminals on tracks. There is no restriction on the number of bet receipt terminals that may be in use, but operators must, by virtue of their operating licence conditions, supervise such terminals to prevent them being used by those under 18 years of age.

There is no formal requirement on track premises licence holders to involve themselves in the procedures used by betting operators to supervise their bet receipt terminals. However, this is unless specific local conditions stipulating supervisory arrangements are added to the track premises licence by the licensing authority terminals.

- 9.13 **Gaming machines:** A track premises licence does not in itself entitle the holder to provide gaming machines, as this type of premises licence can be held without any corresponding operating licence.

Where a track owner holds both a track premises licence and a pool betting operating licence issued by the commission (in effect, greyhound tracks only), they may site up to four gaming machines within categories B2 to D on the track.

Some tracks may also hold a premises licence under the Licensing Act 2003. As such they will be automatically entitled under section 282 of the act to two gaming machines of category C or D.

In such scenarios the operating licence entitlement does not take precedence, and each licence has its own requirements that must be complied with.

Applications for permits to allow additional gaming machines are not permitted where the premises is already covered by a track premises licence.

It is a condition of section 282 of the act that alcohol-licensed premises licence holders (not necessarily the owners) must comply with any relevant provision of a code of practice under section 24 about the location and operation of a gaming machine. The gaming machine permits code of practice can be found on the commission's website.

Where track premises licence holders possess a pool betting operating licence, the commission places a mandatory licence condition on such operators that they must:

- have and put into effect documented policies and procedures to prevent underage gambling, and
- monitor the effectiveness of these.

- 9.14 **Administration of betting:** Administrative and quasi-regulatory arrangements in place to ensure that activities held on tracks run smoothly for paying customers, track operators and betting operators are considered to be outside the remit of the act unless they affect the licensing objectives.

- 9.15 **The role of track premises licence holders:** The responsibilities of track premises licence holders are established by the mandatory and default licence conditions attaching to their premises licence.

The licensed betting operators authorised by track owners to provide betting facilities at tracks must comply with their operating licence conditions and codes of practice issued by the commission.

Track premises licence holders have a responsibility to report regulatory breaches or potential breaches relating to the premises itself or to betting operators.

- 9.16 **Acceptance of bets:** Track premises licences for greyhound tracks and racecourses are subject to mandatory licence conditions requiring access to be offered at the track-side to betting operators generally. This prevents track premises licence holders who are also pool betting operators from becoming a monopoly supplier of betting on tracks.

While this does not mean that there must be independent betting operators on tracks on event days, track premises licence holders cannot hold event days without at least making places available to licensed operators. This matter is the responsibility of the Gambling Commission and not the licencing authority.

- 9.17 **Pool betting:** Under the act, holders of track premises licences on licensed greyhound tracks are given exclusivity to offer pool betting facilities on greyhound racing.

They may also authorise other people to conduct such pool betting on their behalf, although in all cases a relevant operating licence will be required to license this activity.

A totalisator on a licensed greyhound track will only be permitted while the public are admitted to the track for the purpose of attending greyhound races, and no other sporting events are taking place. A mandatory condition is attached to the premises licence to this effect.

- 9.18 **Admission of betting operators:** It is a mandatory premises licence condition of track premises licences that the licence holder makes arrangements to ensure that the betting operators they admit to their track operate under valid operating licences.

Track premises licence holders are responsible for determining their own arrangements for the verification of betting operators. As part of this process, the track premises licence holder should make arrangements for ensuring that the betting operator holds an operating licence. Additionally, both parties should agree a procedure for assessing that persons accepting bets on behalf of a betting operator either themselves hold operating licences in their own right, or are employed by the operator under a written contract of employment.

- 9.19 **Removal of illegal betting operators:** Track premises licence holders are required by a mandatory licence condition to take reasonable steps to remove from the racecourse anybody found to be providing facilities for gambling without authorisation. Failure to uphold this requirement could result in action being taken against the premises licence holder.

Track premises licence holders are not expected to have proactive policies and procedures for identifying illegal gambling other than the mandatory requirement to verify that betting operators offering betting facilities on their track hold suitable operating licences.

- 9.20 **Display of rules:** It is a mandatory condition of premises licences that clear and accessible information about the terms on which a bet may be placed must be displayed at betting premises, including tracks.

The track premises licence holder should make the necessary arrangements to ensure that betting rules are accessible to all customers, regardless of which area of the track they are in. If certain areas are restricted to certain customers (such as different stands within a football ground), then rules could be displayed at various parts of the track. Other measures could be taken to ensure that they are made available to the public, such as printing them in the race-card or programme. The requirement could also be met by making a copy

of the rules available in leaflet form from the main track office, and customers could be given a copy if they request one.

Betting operators offering betting facilities on racecourses and at greyhound tracks are required through the conditions of their operating licence to clearly display any of their own rules that differ from those that the track premises licence holder elects to display, and their rules concerning voids, late bets, and maximum payouts. For racecourses and greyhound tracks, the maximum payout will vary according to the rules of individual on-course operators.

- 9.21 **Approved betting areas:** In considering applications, the licensing authority will take into account the licensing objectives and assess whether these objectives are compromised by proposed betting arrangements. The location of betting areas (other than those for gaming machines and bet receipt terminals) is not considered a threat to the licensing objectives and therefore no additional conditions would normally be imposed by licensing authorities, unless the circumstances are such that the licensing authority considers that the licensing objectives would be undermined.
- 9.22 **Multiple licences:** The act permits a licensing authority to issue more than one premises licence for a track provided that each licence relates to a distinct specified area of the track (although there cannot be more than one premises licence covering the same area of the track.)

This enables track owners to extend existing facilities to provide other gambling facilities such as a casino on their existing tracks, whereby these additional gambling activities are covered by separate premises licences.

Where an application is made for an additional premises licence, the licensing authority will consider the following matters when determining an application access issues in particular whether access to the desired premises will be allowed directly from the track. Direct access between a track and other betting premises (other than a track betting shop) is not permitted. The track owner would need to make arrangements so that access to a casino or bingo hall would be via a street, not via the track itself.

Where a particular area of a track is already subject to a premises licence, and a person wishes to apply for a licence to offer another type of activity in that area, an application must be made to the licensing authority to vary the original premises licence. The new track premises licence can only be granted at the same time as, or after, the original licence has been varied.

Where the licensing authority receives an application indicating separate betting areas that may not necessarily have clear physical boundaries, such as walls or fencing, it may grant the licence where it is satisfied that the area is clearly delineated, both in terms of making it clear to the public that they are entering a 'betting office', and to keep out persons aged under 18. Where the licensing authority is not satisfied that a new activity in an existing area is clearly delineated, it may consider refusing the application.

- 9.23 **Social responsibility considerations for tracks:** The act places a condition on the track premises licence that the licensee shall ensure that children and young persons are excluded from any area where facilities for betting are provided (unless on race days at racetracks and at greyhound tracks).

10. Adult gaming centres

- 10.1 The licencing authority will specifically have regard to the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from harm or being exploited by gambling and will require applicants to demonstrate that there will be sufficient measures to ensure that under 18-year-olds do not have access to the premises.

Appropriate measures may also be included within mandatory or default conditions, codes of practice and cover matters such as:

- proof of age schemes
- CCTV
- supervision of entrances or machine areas
- physical separation of areas
- access and Location of entry
- notices or signage
- self-barring schemes
- ATM locations
- prohibition of alcohol consumption
- provision of information leaflets and helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare or Gamble Aware.

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

The licencing authority may determine the opening hours for adult gaming centres, on a case-by-case basis, in the absence of any default conditions addressing this matter.

11. (Licensed) family entertainment centres

- 11.1 The licencing authority will specifically have regard to the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from harm or being exploited by gambling and will require applicants to demonstrate that there will be sufficient measures to ensure that under 18-year-olds do not have access to the adult only Category C gaming machine areas.

The licencing authority will require applicants to demonstrate that there will be sufficient measures to promote the licensing objectives. Appropriate measures may also be included within mandatory or default conditions, codes of practice and cover issues such as:

- CCTV
- supervision of entrances or machine areas
- physical separation of areas
- access and Location of entry
- notices or signage
- challenging children or young person's attempting to play Category C machines
- self-barring schemes
- ATM location
- prohibition of alcohol consumption
- provision of information leaflets and helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare or Gamble Aware

- measures or 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.

The licencing authority may determine the opening hours for licensed FEC's, on a case-by-case basis, in the absence of any default conditions addressing this matter.

- 11.2 The licencing authority will, in accordance with the Gambling Commission guidance, make itself aware of any conditions that may apply to operator licenses covering the way in which the area containing the category C machines should be delineated. The licencing authority will ensure that it has due regard to any mandatory or default conditions on these premises licenses, codes of practice and guidance issued by the Gambling Commission when dispending its functions in relation to licensed family entertainment centres.

Part C. Permits, temporary use notices and occasional use notices

1. Unlicensed family entertainment centre (unlicensed FEC's) gaming machine permits

- 1.1 Unlicensed family entertainment centres (FEC's) are commonly located at seaside resorts, in airports and at motorway service stations, catering for families - including unaccompanied children and young persons. Where a premises does not hold a Premises Licence but there is an intention to provide gaming machines (category D only), an application may be made to the licencing authority for the grant of this permit. The applicant must be an individual aged 18 or over, and he or she must occupy or plan to occupy the relevant premises. The licencing authority may only grant a permit where it is satisfied that the applicant intends to use the premises as an unlicensed FEC and where it has consulted the Chief Officer of Police on the application. Any duties on the applicant to comply with other legislation such as fire regulations or health and safety are not issues for the licencing authority under the Gambling Act 2005.
- 1.2 If the operator of a family entertainment centre intends to make category C machines available, in addition to category D machines, then an application must be made for an operator licence from the Gambling Commission and a premises licence from the licencing authority.
- 1.3 Details of up to date application requirements, including any supporting documentation, are made available on the council website at: [Gambling and lotteries](#)
- 1.4 It should be noted that a licencing authority cannot attach conditions to this type of permit.
- 1.5 **Statement of principles:** The licencing authority will expect the applicant to satisfy it that that they and their employees can demonstrate a full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes of the gambling that is permissible in unlicensed FEC's. The applicant is expected to demonstrate that he has considered appropriate measures to promote the licensing objectives, and training for staff on issues such as:
- suspected truant school children on the premises
 - how staff would deal with unsupervised very young children being on the premises
 - children causing problems on or around the premises, and
 - maximum stakes and prizes of the gambling that is permissible in unlicensed FEC's.
- This list is not mandatory, nor exhaustive, and is merely indicative of example measures.
- 1.6 The Chief Officer of Police is a statutory consultee for all such permit applications, and any representations made by him or her will be considered by the licencing authority.

- 1.7 The licencing authority may also require the applicant to provide details of any relevant convictions, (those that are set out in Schedule 7 of the Act); the following documents will be accepted:
- basic Disclosure and Barring Service disclosure, or
 - a police subject access search.

2. Club gaming permits

- 2.1 Members clubs and miners' welfare institutes (but not commercial clubs) may apply for a club gaming permit which authorises the premises to:
- make available for use up to three gaming machines of categories B3A to D
 - equal chance gaming (without restriction on the stakes and prizes), and
 - games of chance as prescribed by regulations (namely pontoon and Chemin de Fer.

The gaming which a club gaming permit allows is subject to the following conditions:

1. In respect of equal chance gaming:
 - the club must not deduct money from sums staked or won
 - the participation fee must not exceed the amount prescribed in regulations
 - the game takes place on the premises and must not be linked with a game on another set of premises. Two games are linked if the result of one game is, or may be, wholly or partly determined by reference to the result of the other game
 - the amount of winnings available in one game is wholly or partly determined by reference to the amount of participation in the other game, and a game which is split so that part is played on one site and another part is played elsewhere is treated as two linked games
 - only club members and their genuine guests participate.
2. In respect of other games of chance:
 - the game must be Pontoon and Chemin de Fer only
 - no participation fee may be charged otherwise than in accordance with the regulations
 - no amount may be deducted from sums staked or won otherwise than in accordance with the regulations.

- 2.2 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 such regulations covering bridge and whist clubs. A members' club must be permanent in nature and established and conducted for the benefit of its members and not as a commercial enterprise. Examples include working men's clubs, branches of Royal British Legion and clubs with political affiliations.

A club gaming permit may not be granted in respect of a vehicle or a vessel.

2.3 The licencing authority may only refuse an application on the grounds that:

1. the applicant does not fulfil the requirements for a members' club or miners' welfare institute and therefore is not entitled to receive the type of permit for which it has applied
2. the applicant's premises are used wholly or mainly by children and/or young persons
3. an offence under the act or a breach of a permit has been committed by the applicant while providing gaming facilities
4. a permit held by the applicant has been cancelled in the previous ten years, or
5. an objection has been lodged by the Gambling Commission or the Suffolk Constabulary.

Where the licencing authority is satisfied that point 1 or point 2 above is the case, it must refuse the application. In determining an application. the licencing authority shall have regard to the relevant guidance issued by the Gambling Commission and, subject to that guidance, the licensing objectives.

Where a permit is granted, the permit holder must comply with statutory conditions:

- no child or young person may use a category B or C machine on the premises; and
- the permit holder must comply with any relevant provision of a code of practice regarding the location and operation of gaming machines.

Clubs do not have to have a permanent premises or alcohol licence.

There is a 'fast-track' procedure available for premises where the club holds a club premises certificate under section 72 of the Licensing Act 2003. Where an application is made under the fast-track procedure, there is no opportunity for objections to be made by the commission or the Suffolk Constabulary, and the grounds upon which an authority can refuse a permit are limited as below:

1. the club is established primarily for gaming, other than gaming of a prescribed kind
2. in addition to the prescribed gaming, the applicant provides facilities for other gaming, or
3. a club gaming permit or club machine permit issued to the applicant in the last ten years has been cancelled.

2.4 There are statutory conditions concerning club gaming permits.

3. Club machine permits

3.1 Members clubs and miners' welfare institutes and commercial clubs may apply for a club machine permit, which enables the premises to make available for use up to three gaming machines of categories B (sub-categories 3A and 4), C and D. Members clubs and Miner's welfare institutes only may also make available for use category B3A machines offering lottery games in the club under a club machine permit.

- 3.2 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 such regulations covering bridge and whist clubs. A members' club must be permanent in nature and established and conducted for the benefit of its members and not as a commercial enterprise. Examples include working men's clubs, branches of Royal British Legion and clubs with political affiliations
- 3.3 Commercial clubs must have at least 25 members but may be established with a view to making a profit, which is not returned to the members, but the proprietor(s) of the club. Examples of commercial clubs include snooker clubs, clubs established for personal profit and most clubs established as private companies.
- 3.4 The Gambling Commission guidance advises that licensing authorities may only refuse an application on the grounds that:
- the applicant does not fulfil the requirements for a members' or commercial club or miners' welfare institute and therefore is not entitled to receive the type of permit for which it has applied
 - the applicant's premises are used wholly or mainly by children and/or young persons
 - an offence under the act or a breach of a permit has been committed by the applicant while providing gaming facilities
 - a permit held by the applicant has been cancelled in the previous ten years, or
 - an objection has been lodged by the Gambling Commission or the Police.
- It should be noted that either type of permit may not be issued in respect of a vessel or vehicle.
- 3.6 There is also a 'fast-track' procedure available for premises where the club holds a club premises certificate under section 72 of the Licensing Act 2003. As the Gambling Commission guidance states: "Under the fast-track procedure there is no opportunity for an objection to be made by the commission or the Police, and the grounds upon which an authority can refuse a permit are reduced". The grounds on which an application under the process may be refused are that:
- the club is established primarily for gaming, other than gaming of a prescribed kind
 - in addition to the prescribed gaming, the applicant provides facilities for other gaming, or
 - a club machine permit issued to the applicant in the last ten years has been cancelled.
- 3.7 There are statutory conditions concerning club machine permits that no child or young person may use a category B or C machine on the premises and that the permit holder complies with any relevant provision of a code of practice regarding the location and operation of gaming machines.

4. (Alcohol) licensed premises gaming machine permits

- 4.1 The act makes provision for premises licensed to sell alcohol for general consumption on the premises to be entitled to make available up to two gaming machines, of categories C and/or D. The Licensing Act 2003 premises licence holder needs only to notify the licencing authority of this intention and pay the prescribed fee. The licencing authority may remove the automatic authorisation in respect of any particular premises only if it is satisfied that:
- 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 (that is, that written notice has been provided to the licencing 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.

Before making any such order the licencing authority shall give the licensee at least 21 days prior notice and consider any representations made by the applicant (at a hearing if requested by the licence holder).

- 4.2 If a Licensing Act 2003 premises licence holder wishes to use more than two gaming machines, then (s) he will need to apply to the licencing authority for a permit and the licencing authority must consider that application based upon:

- the licensing objectives
- any guidance issued by the Gambling Commission, and
- 'such matters' as they think relevant.

This licencing authority considers that 'such matters' will be assessed on a case-by-case basis. Generally, there will be regard to the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from harm or being exploited by gambling.

This permit replaces, and is not in addition, to the automatic entitlement notification.

- 4.3 The licencing authority expect the applicant to satisfy the authority it that there will be sufficient measures in place to ensure that persons under the age of 18-year-olds do not have access to the adult only category C gaming machines. The applicant may consider appropriate measures to comply with the Gambling Commission's Code of Practice and monitor access to machines. This may include:

- ensuring that the adult gaming machines are within sight of the bar, or within the sight of staff who can monitor that the machines are not being used by persons under the age of 18
- notices and signage may also be an appropriate measure or safeguard, and
- or the provision of information leaflets or helpline numbers for organisations that give support to vulnerable persons such as GamCare and Gamble Aware.

- 4.4 The holder of a permit must comply with any code of practice issued under section 24 of the act by the Gambling Commission about the location and operation of the gaming machines.
- 4.5 It should be noted that the licencing authority can and may 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 to the grant of this permit.

There is a similar mechanism for applying to vary the number and category of machines specified on an existing permit.

5. Prize gaming and prize gaming permits

5.1 **Statement of principles:** The prize gaming 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 monetary prize), or the prescribed value (if nonmonetary prize), and
- participation in the gaming must not entitle the player to take part in any other gambling.

It should be also noted that this permit cannot be issued in respect of a vessel or vehicle.

An application may only be made by an individual over the age of 18, who occupies or plans to occupy the relevant premises. An application for a permit cannot be made if a premises licence or club gaming permit is already in effect for the same premises.

- 5.2 The licencing authority will expect the applicant to satisfy the authority that that they and their employees can demonstrate a full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes for the gaming offered and that the type of gaming offered is within the law. The applicant will normally be required to set out the types of gaming that he or she is intending to offer, and may wish to consider appropriate measures to promote the licensing objectives, and training for staff on:
- the type of gaming which they intend to provide
 - the stakes and prizes which apply under the regulations relevant to the type of gaming they intend to offer.

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

- 5.3 In making its decision on an application for this permit the licencing authority may have regard to the licensing objectives and must have regard to any Gambling Commission guidance. Given that the premises may be particularly

appealing to children and young persons, the licencing authority will give appropriate weight to the consideration of child protection issues.

5.4 The Chief Officer of Police is a statutory consultee for all such permit applications. Any representations made by the Chief Officer of Police which are relevant to the licensing objectives will be considered by the licencing authority relevant considerations may include:

- whether the applicant has any convictions that would render them unsuitable to operate prize gaming, or
- the suitability of the location of the premises in relation to any disorder issues.

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

5.5 It should be noted that whilst there may be conditions in the Gambling Act 2005 and Gambling Commission codes of practice (including on social responsibility) with which the permit holder must comply, the licencing authority cannot attach conditions to this permit. Where the authority is minded to refuse a permit application it will notify the applicant and allow the opportunity for the applicant to make representations (which may be considered at a hearing).

6. Travelling fairs

6.1 It is the duty of the licensing authority to decide whether, where category D machines and/or equal chance prize gaming without a permit are 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.

6.2 The licensing authority will carefully consider whether an operator falls within the statutory definition of a travelling fair (provided by section 286 of the act) and be 'wholly or principally' providing amusements.

6.3 The 27-day statutory maximum for the land being used as a fair is per calendar year, and this applies to the piece of land on which the fairs are held regardless of whether it is the same or different travelling fairs occupying the land. The licensing authority shall endeavour to work with neighbouring authorities to ensure that land which crosses district or borough boundaries is monitored so that the statutory limits are not exceeded.

7. Society lotteries

7.1 The council as the local authority is responsible for registering small society lotteries. A lottery is defined under the act and in the guidance as:

A simple lottery if:

- persons are required to pay to participate
- one or more prizes are allocated to one or more members of a class
- the prizes are allocated by a process which relies wholly on chance.

A complex lottery if:

- persons are required to pay to participate
- one or more prizes are allocated to one or more members of a class
- the prizes are allocated by a series of processes
- the first of those processes relies wholly on chance.

A society, or any separate branch of such a society, may be registered by the council to promote a small lottery where it is established and conducted:

- for charitable purposes
- for the purpose of enabling participation in, or of supporting, sport, athletics or a cultural activity
- for any other non-commercial purpose other than private gain and the proceeds of the lottery must be devoted to the purposes above. The society must not be established for the sole purpose of facilitating lotteries.

A small lottery is defined in the act and the current limits are published on the council website at [Small society lotteries](#). Definitions of exempt lotteries are also published at the above address.

The council may only register a society which wishes to promote a small lottery where the society's principal office is located within its area. If the council believes that the society's principal office does not fall within its boundaries it will inform the society and relevant authority at the earliest opportunity.

The council will expect the society applying to supply a copy of its terms conditions or constitution to enable the council to establish that the society is non-commercial, together with a declaration to the effect that it is non-commercial.

Registration of small society lotteries is a function which the council has delegated to officers.

Details of societies registered by the council will be published in a register maintained by the council.

The registration is for an indefinite period unless the registration is cancelled by:

- the society, or the council on failure of the society to pay the annual charge.

The council may refuse to register a small society lottery where:

- an operating licence held by the applicant for registration has been revoked or an application for an operating licence made by the applicant for registration has been refused
- the society cannot be deemed non-commercial
- a person who will or may be connected with the promotion of the lottery has been convicted of a relevant offence
- information provided in or with the application for registration is found to be false or misleading.

Where the council proposes to refuse to register a small society lottery it will give the society an opportunity to make representations in writing or at a hearing. The council will notify the society in writing of the outcome of the hearing and the reasons for the decision.

The council may revoke a society lottery registration where it considers that it would have had to or would be entitled to refuse an application if it were to be made at that time.

Schedule A

Gambling Act 2005 Statement of Licensing Principles: consultee list

(Please note this is not exhaustive)

- ADFAM Families Drugs and Alcohol
- Adult and Community Services (Suffolk County Council)
- Age Concern Suffolk
- Alcoholics Anonymous
- Association of British Bookmakers
- BACTA
- Bingo Association
- British Beer and Pub Association (BBPA)
- British Casino Association
- British Casino Association
- British Greyhound Racing Board
- British Horseracing Board
- Chilvers Automatics Ltd
- Citizens Advice Bureau
- Community Development Youth Worker
- Corals
- Done Brothers Ltd
- East of England Faiths Council
- Environmental Services
- Essex Leisure
- Gamblers Anonymous
- Gambling Commission
- GamCare
- Gamestec Leisure Ltd
- Gordon House Association
- Help the Aged
- Horserace Totalisator Board
- Horseracing Betting Levy Board
- Independent Betting Arbitration Service
- JBR Leisure Ltd
- Jockey Club
- Joe Jennings Ltd
- Ladbrokes PLC
- Learning Disability Partnership Board
- Leisure Link
- Narcotics Anonymous
- National Greyhound Racing Club Ltd
- National Stud
- National Youth Agency
- Newmarket Community Partnership
- Newmarket Racecourses Trust
- Planning authority
- Racing Welfare
- Responsibility in Gambling Trust
- Royal British Legion
- Society for the Study of Gambling
- Suffolk Constabulary

- Suffolk County Council
- Suffolk Local Safeguarding Children Board
- Tesco PLC
- The Racecourse Association Ltd
- Town and parish councils within the district
- West Suffolk Crossroads
- West Suffolk Council heads of service

Schedule B

Section 353 of the Gambling Act 2005 gives some general interpretation and reference for some of the main terminology used within the act and contained within this statement of principles document. Except where the context otherwise requires:

- **'adult gaming centre'** has the meaning given by section 237
- **'alcohol licence'** has the meaning given by section 277
- **'authorised local authority officer'** has the meaning given by section 304
- **'authorised person'** has the meaning given by that section
- **'betting'** has the meaning given by sections 9 to 11, 37 and 150
- **'betting intermediary'** has the meaning given by section 13
- **'bingo'** means any version of that game, irrespective of by what name it is described
- **'casino'** has the meaning given by section 7
- **'casino game'** has the meaning given by that section
- **'Category A gaming machine'** (or B, C or D) means a gaming machine falling within category A (or B, C or D) as prescribed under section 236
- **'chief constables of police forces'** has the same meaning in relation to England and Wales as in the Police Act 1996 (c. 16)
- **'child'** has the meaning given by section 45
- **'club gaming permit'** has the meaning given by section 271
- **'club machine permit'** has the meaning given by section 273
- **'commercial club'** has the meaning given by section 267
- **'the Commission'** means the Gambling Commission
- **'director':**
 - a. has the meaning given by section 741 of the Companies Act 1985 (c. 6), and
 - b. includes a shadow director within the meaning of that section.
- **'dog track'** means premises which are designed, used or adapted for use for dog racing
- **'draw'**, in relation to a lottery, has the meaning given by section 255
- **'EEA State'** means a State which is a contracting party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area signed at Oporto on 2nd May 1992 (as it has effect from time to time),
- **'Enactment'** includes an enactment comprised in, or in an instrument made under, an Act of the Scottish Parliament
- **'Enforcement officer'** means a person designated or appointed as an enforcement officer under section 303
- **'equal chance gaming'** has the meaning given by section 8
- **'exempt lottery'** has the meaning given by section 258
- **'external lottery manager'** has the meaning given by section 257
- **'fair'** has the meaning given by section 286
- **'family entertainment centre'** has the meaning given by section 238
- **'family entertainment centre gaming machine permit'** has the meaning given by section 247
- **'football pools'** means an arrangement whereby:
 - a. people compete for prizes by forecasting the results of association football games, and

- b. each entry to the competition must forecast the results of at least four games.

- '**gambling**' has the meaning given by section 3
- '**gambling software**' has the meaning given by section 41
- '**game of chance**' has the meaning given by section 6
- '**gaming**' has the meaning given by that section
- '**gaming machine**' has the meaning given by section 235
- '**horse-race course**' means premises which are designed, used or adapted for use for horse-racing
- '**horse-race pool betting**' has the meaning given by section 12
- '**large casino**' has the meaning given by regulations under section 7(5)
- '**licensed family entertainment centre**' has the meaning given by section 238
- '**licensed premises gaming machine permit**' has the meaning given by section 283
- '**the licensing objectives**' has the meaning given by section 1
- '**licensing authority**' has the meaning given by section 2
- '**lottery**' has the meaning given by section 14 (and section 256)
- '**lottery manager's operating licence**' has the meaning given by section 98
- '**lottery ticket**' has the meaning given by section 253
- '**machine**' has the meaning given by section 235(3)(a)
- '**members' club**' has the meaning given by section 266
- '**miners' welfare institute**' has the meaning given by section 268
- '**the National Lottery**' has the meaning given by section 1 of the National Lottery etc. Act 1993 (c. 39)
- '**non-commercial betting**' has the meaning given by section 302
- '**non-commercial gaming**' has the meaning given by section 297
- '**non-commercial society**' has the meaning given by section 19
- '**occasional use notice**' means a notice given under section 39
- '**operating licence**' means a licence issued under Part 5
- '**on-premises alcohol licence**' has the meaning given by section 277
- '**participant**', in relation to a game of chance, includes a person who discharges an administrative or other function in relation to the game
- '**participation fee**' has the meaning given by section 344
- '**passenger vessel**' means a vessel which is carrying or expected to carry at least one passenger
- '**personal licence**' means a licence issued under Part 6
- '**pool betting**' has the meaning given by section 12
- '**premises**' includes any place and, in particular:
 - a. a vessel, and
 - b. a vehicle
- '**premises licence**' means a licence issued under Part 8
- '**private betting**' has the meaning given by section 295 and Part 2 of Schedule 15
- '**private gaming**' has the meaning given by section 295 and Part 1 of Schedule 15
- '**private gain**' is to be construed in accordance with section 19(3)
- '**prize**' in relation to gaming (except in the context of a gaming machine) has the meaning given by section 6
- '**prize**' in relation to a gaming machine has the meaning given by section 239
- '**prize**' in relation to a lottery has the meaning given by section 14
- '**prize gaming**' has the meaning given by section 288

- **'prize gaming permit'** has the meaning given by section 289
- **'proceeds'**, in relation to a lottery, has the meaning given by section 254
- **'profits'**, in relation to a lottery, has the meaning given by that section
- **'profits'**, in relation to non-commercial prize gaming, has the meaning given by section 299
- **'racecourse'** means premises on any part of which a race takes place or is intended to take place
- **'real'**, in relation to a game, event or process means non-virtual
- **'relevant offence'** has the meaning given by section 126 and Schedule 7
- **'remote communication'** has the meaning given by section 4
- **'remote gambling'** has the meaning given by that section
- **'remote gambling equipment'** has the meaning given by section 36
- **'remote operating licence'** has the meaning given by section 67
- **'rollover'**, in relation to a lottery, has the meaning given by section 256
- **'small casino'** has the meaning given by regulations under section 7(5)
- **'society'** includes a branch or section of a society
- **'stake'** means an amount paid or risked in connection with gambling and which either:
 - a. is used in calculating the amount of the winnings or the value of the prize that the person making the stake receives if successful, or
 - b. is used in calculating the total amount of winnings or value of prizes in respect of the gambling in which the person making the stake participates.
- **'supply'** includes:
 - a. sale
 - b. lease, and
 - c. placing on premises with permission or in accordance with a contract or other arrangement.
- **'temporary use notice'** has the meaning given by section 215
- **'track'** means a horse-race course, dog track or other premises on any part of which a race or other sporting event takes place or is intended to take place
- **'travelling fair'** has the meaning given by section 286
- **'vehicle'** includes:
 - a. a train
 - b. an aircraft
 - c. a seaplane, and
 - d. an amphibious vehicle (other than a hovercraft within the meaning of the Hovercraft Act 1968 (c. 59))
- **'vessel'** includes:
 - a. anything, other than a seaplane or an amphibious vehicle, designed or adapted for navigation or other use in, on or over water
 - b. a hovercraft (within the meaning of the Hovercraft Act 1968), and
 - c. anything, or any part of any place, situated in or on water
- **'virtual'** has the meaning given by subsection (3) below
- **'winnings'**, in relation to a bet, means anything won, whether in money or in money's worth, and **'young person'** has the meaning given by section 45.

Schedule C

Summary of machine provisions by premises

Summary of gaming machine categories and entitlements

Summary of gaming entitlements for clubs and alcohol licensed premises

Summary of offences under the Gambling Act 2005

Summary of Statutory application forms and notices

For all of the above please follow the link to: [Gambling Commission](#) website.

Schedule D

Authorised gambling activities

Children and young persons – A child is any person who is less than 16

- Category D machines
- Equal chance gaming at a licensed family entertainment centre
- Equal chance gaming under prize gaming permit
- Football pool

Young persons – A young person is an individual of 16 or 17

- Category D machines
- Equal chance gaming at a licensed family entertainment centre
- Equal chance gaming under prize gaming permit
- Prize gaming at a travelling fair
- Prize gaming at a non-licensed family entertainment centre
- Private, non-commercial gaming or betting
- Lottery



Appendix B

Gambling Act 2005

Draft Local Area Profile 2025

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1. Introduction

Nationally, gambling policy and the regulatory environment overall has an increasing focus on risk. While not compulsory, it is now recommended that a licensing authority creates a 'local area profile' to inform its understanding of risk and to allow appropriate decisions to be made and steps taken to mitigate these risks.

From April 2016, gambling establishment operators must undertake 'local area risk assessments' for all their premises and will be expected to give due consideration to the information available in the council's 'local area profile'.

Although not a compulsory requirement, we have included a local area profile in the proposed Gambling Act Statement of Policy to increase awareness of local risks and improve information sharing with gambling operators. This will facilitate constructive engagement with licensees and a more coordinated response to local risks.

The local area profile will help to inform the local risk assessment process. For example, if a gambling outlet is to be located within close proximity to a school, we would expect licensees to have sufficient controls in place to mitigate associated risks, for example implementing a robust Challenge 25 policy and ensuring that the premises is so designed that children cannot see gambling taking place. The Council believe that contribution to premises risk assessments and being knowledgeable and informed on the 'local area' and risks is necessary in order to provide sufficient detail within the assessment. This means that any assessments undertaken do need to have an involvement of and an understanding of the local area in which they operate and are licensed.

It is wholly anticipated that the council's Local Area Profile will develop over time and will be influenced by information and intelligence from researchers, key partners and other stakeholders.

2. Local area profile

The purpose of this document is to, in accordance with the [Gambling Commission's Gambling Guidance for Local Authorities](#), to highlight areas in the district inhabited or frequented by groups that might be more at risk of the negative impacts of gambling.

The Gambling Commission emphasise through their Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice (LCCP) that risk assessments (or Local Area Profiles) are of benefit to the licensing authority and the operators. As listed in the Guidance for Local Authorities, the benefits are:

- it enables licensing authorities to better serve their local community, by better reflecting the community and the risks within it
- greater clarity for operators as to the relevant factors in licensing authority decision making, will lead to improved premises licence applications, with the operator already incorporating controls and measures to mitigate risk in their application
- it enables licensing authorities to make robust but fair decisions, based on a clear, published set of factors and risks, which are therefore less susceptible to challenge
- it encourages a proactive approach to risk that is likely to result in reduced non-compliance and enforcement action.

3. West Suffolk's approach to the local area profile

The Gambling Act 2005 sets out three licensing objectives:

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

The studies carried out by the Geofutures Gambling and Place Research Hub established the following criteria for groups that could potentially be more vulnerable to gambling:

- Living in more deprived areas
- Financial difficulties or debt
- Substance abuse or addiction issues
- Poor mental health
- Unemployed
- Homelessness
- Ethnic minority groups.

West Suffolk Council has also expressed in its Statement of Gambling Licensing Policy that consideration be given to the proximity of gambling premises to:

- local schools, youth clubs, play areas and other premises directed at, or primarily used by children and young people
- places where vulnerable people are housed or treated
- areas where there are a high concentration of children and young people or vulnerable people.

The West Suffolk Local Area Profile seeks to capture all these criteria both in terms of location specific data and data associated with vulnerable or protected groups (such as deprivation indices).

4. Gambling as a public health issue

The last decade has seen many changes in the British gambling landscape. The most notable changes during this period include growth in the availability of remote gambling (particularly via the internet), the introduction of fixed odds betting terminals into most bookmakers, an increase in the number of casinos, an increase in the prominence of poker (both online and offline), and the introduction of online betting exchanges.

All major current research has been undertaken at national level.

A [Gambling Commission survey on gambling participation](#) carried out in March 2023 found that overall participation in any gambling activity was 44 per cent. The survey also found that 0.3 per cent of people experience issues relating to gambling and that the rate of those gambling at a moderate level of risk is 1.2 per cent and low level of risk is 1.8 per cent.

Likewise, according to a [study](#) in 2022, 0.9 per cent of young people experience issues and 2.4 per cent experience gambling at elevated levels of risk.

However, it is likely these estimates are conservative, and may not capture some vulnerable population groups.

A [YouGov \(2020\) survey found](#) that approximately 3.6 million (7 per cent) adults and children in Great Britain are negatively affected by someone else's gambling.

Definition of 'harmful gambling'

The [LGA](#) and the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) define 'harmful gambling' as an umbrella term to describe any frequency of gambling that results in people experiencing harm. It includes those gambling at elevated risk of harm (low risk and moderate risk in the screening tools) as well as those experiencing 'problem' gambling. Gambling related harm is a broad concept that impacts a wide range of people, including families, colleagues, employers, and those within the wider community who may not have been involved in gambling themselves. Harms may include financial hardship, relationship breakdown, domestic abuse, mental health problems and suicidal thoughts.

It is important to note that anyone can be negatively affected by gambling. Gambling behaviours occur along a continuum, with possible harms dependent on the level of exposure. .

The circumstances that increase risk

The harms caused by gambling for the individual include anxiety, stress, depression, and alcohol and substance misuse. These factors are likely to have a wider impact on family and friends, including family breakdown, as well as neglect and violence. There are higher rates of separation and divorce among problem gamblers compared to the general population.

Further impacts of gambling include the inability to function at work, and financial problems that can lead to homelessness. The harms from gambling to wider society include fraud, theft, loss of productivity in the workforce, and the cost of treating this addiction.

Harmful gambling is also considered a comorbidity - the term used to describe the existence of concurrent disorders in an individual. It also refers to the ways in which these disorders interact or interfere with each other.

As with all addictive behaviours, people who struggle with gambling disorders tend to have other psychological problems:

- unipolar or major depression
- bipolar disorder
- suicidal thinking, and
- substance misuse

Consequently, the LGA advises that councils should seek to prevent exposure at a population level to harmful gambling products and practices.

The key at risks groups or behaviours are:

- Young people
- unemployed and constrained economic circumstance
- area deprivation
- homeless
- mental ill health
- substance abuse or misuse
- personality traits or cognitive distortions
- people experiencing gambling harms who are seeking treatment.

Online gambling

Online gambling does not sit within the local authorities remit, nor is it in the scope of this document. However, it is worth mentioning some information about online gambling as it is an increasingly prevalent form of gambling, now accounting for over 38.2 per cent of the total market (as of 2023).

In a Statista survey ending in March 2023, around a quarter (25.9 per cent) of respondents in Great Britain answered that they had taken part in a form of online gambling in the past four weeks prior to being surveyed. This would estimate to around 46,607 people in West Suffolk.

The age group with the largest share of online gamblers was 45- to 54-year-olds, with 35.6 per cent of respondents in this demographic having gambled online in the stated period. Meanwhile, the age group that participated the least in online gambling in this period was 16- to 24-year-olds at 14 per cent, a decrease from a high of 17.7 per cent in 2022.

5. West Suffolk gambling premises

Across West Suffolk there is currently the following licensed premises:

- 2 or less gaming machines 143
- Club gaming permit 2
- Club machine permit 16
- Gambling premises licence 25
- Gaming machine authorisation 3
- Gaming mc permit 4
- Society Lottery Registration 83

These premises pose potential risks to those who reside, work, and visit West Suffolk in terms of associated crime and health impacts.

West Suffolk premises

Breakdown of gambling premises is detailed below:

Town	Breakdown
Brandon	• 2 betting shops (High Street and Market Hill) • 1 licensed premises gaming machine permits
Bury St Edmunds	• 6 betting shops (St Andrews Street South, St Olaves Precinct, Hardwick Shopping Centre, Risbygate Street, Cornhill) • 1 Family Entertainment Centre Gaming Permit (Western Way) • 9 licensed premises gaming machine permits • 2 Club machine permits
Haverhill	• 2 betting shops (High Street and Queen Street) • 2 premises licence gaming machine permits
Mildenhall	• 2 betting shops (Mildenhall Market Place) • 1 licensed premises gaming machine permit
Newmarket	• 1 adult gaming centre (Wellington Street) • 1 horse racing betting track (Rowley Mile) • 12 betting shops (All Saints Road, The Rookery, High Street, Valley Way, Wellington Street, the Guineas) • 2 premises licence gaming machine permits

West Suffolk Council has a number of licensed premises (2003 act) that have two gambling machines (automatic entitlement) and are required to be registered with the appropriate fee paid. While these are not separately licensed, they will be inspected accordingly, and the council will review their activities within the guidance. It is expected that these premises will consider an appropriate risk assessment based on this the Local Area Profile.

6. Compilation of the local profile

In line with updated guidance, the council will use the Local Area Profile to support those using the Gambling Statement of Principles Policy. The profile will be maintained separately from the Statement to enable it to be updated accordingly.

Applicants are further encouraged to conduct research of the local area to identify issues or locations with a high prevalence of vulnerable persons.

7. Location and vulnerability data

The following tables give links to available data on West Suffolk and its communities in order to inform licensing applications and decisions.

Location data

Location criteria	Identified datasets and data sources
• Over concentration of betting premises • Local schools and educational centres • Play areas • Places of worship	Geographical information that can be searched by postcode to find key features and facilities in the vicinity: using the West Suffolk Council Find my nearest tool.

- Community facilities or public buildings - ATMs	
Crime or criminal activity	Current local crime patterns and hotspots by location (see Police.uk)
Youth clubs	Suffolk Infolink - Community directory

Vulnerability criteria

Vulnerable persons criteria	Identified datasets and data sources
- Children and young people - Economically inactive residents - Minority ethnic groups	Key population and health data broken down by local authority ward: West Suffolk Council - Ward reports
Most deprived areas	Suffolk-wide statistics that can also be broken down by ward, district or shared authority and focus on the following themes: Suffolk Observatory Statistics on relative deprivation in small areas in England: GOV.UK - English indices of deprivation 2019
Financial difficulties or debt	Food banks – Suffolk County Council - Food Banks
Substance abuse or addiction	Suffolk Infolink - Health and care - search results
Poor mental health	Public Health England - National General Practice Profiles
Unemployed	Job centres can be found by using the West Suffolk Council Find my nearest tool.
Homeless	Information confidentially held by West Suffolk Council

Additional sources

- [GambleAware GB Maps | BeGambleAware](#)
- [Gambling Commission – Levels of Problem Gambling in England](#)
- [Gambling Commission – Taking a more in-depth look at Online Gambling](#)
- [Gambling Commission – Industry Statistics, February 2024](#)
- [Gambling Commission – What do we know? National Strategic Assessment, 2020](#)
- [The Lancet Report – Tackling Gambling related harms as a Public Health issue](#)
- [Gamcare – Gambling related financial harm](#)

- [Tackling gambling related harm: A whole council approach | Local Government Association](#)

Appendix A

The following statistics have been sourced from the Gambling Commission [report](#) participation in gambling and rates of problem gambling across England in 2021, the Statistics on gambling participation – Year 1 (2023) [report](#), and the Health Survey for England, 2021 [report](#):

Participation in gambling activities

- Overall, 48 per cent of the adult population (aged 16 and over) spent money on some form of gambling over the course of a year. This equates to around 20.3 million adults in the UK. Applied to the estimated adult population of West Suffolk (149,000, Census, 2021) this would amount to around 71,904 people in the authority.
- The most popular gambling activity is the National Lottery. In 2023, 31 per cent of adults who gambled had bought tickets for the National Lottery Draw.
- After the national lottery, the next most popular gambling activities are other charity lottery draws (16 per cent), scratch cards (13 per cent), horserace betting (12 per cent), casino games (3 per cent) and sports betting (3 per cent).

Profile of participants in gambling activity

- Men are more likely than women to gamble overall (53 per cent for men and 43 per cent for women).
- Gambling participation is associated with age – participation was lowest among the youngest groups.
- According to the 2021 report, gambling prevalence is highest among those who are:
 - either married or had been married (75 per cent)
 - white or white British (76 per cent)
 - those whose highest qualification was GCSE's or equivalent (76 per cent)
 - those in lower supervisory/technical households (79 per cent)
 - those in paid work (78 per cent)
 - those with the highest personal income.

Other key facts

As of 2021:

- 10 per cent of adults had participated in any online gambling (excluding National Lottery and other lotteries) in the last 12 months.
- According to their Problem Gambling Severity Index (PGSI) scores, 2.8 per cent of adults were identified as engaging in at-risk or problem gambling and 0.3 per cent as engaging in problem gambling.
- Men were more likely to be identified as engaging in at-risk or problem gambling than women (4.4 per cent of men and 1.1 per cent of women).

- People who had gambled and spent money on four or more different gambling activities in the last 12 months were more likely to engage in at-risk or problem gambling (27.8 per cent) than those who gambled on two or three different activities (4.6 per cent) or only one activity (1.6 per cent).
- Among adults who had gambled in the last 12 months, their PGSI scores identified 5.8 per cent as engaging in at-risk or problem gambling compared with 18.2 per cent of those who had gambled online.

Appendix B

High level local profile

Population

- The population of West Suffolk is currently 178,881 (Office for National Statistics 2017) located within five main centres of population (Brandon, Bury St Edmunds, Haverhill, Mildenhall, Newmarket) and a number of smaller rural communities.
- Between 2017 and 2030, the population of West Suffolk is expected to grow by 8 per cent, compared to 9 per cent in England as whole.
- West Suffolk has an ageing population. 20.9 per cent of the population is aged 65 and over, compared to the England average of 18.2 per cent.
- The West Suffolk population is less ethnically diverse than the England average – 86.3 per cent of the population are white compared to 79.8 per cent across England.
- 47.6 per cent of the population in West Suffolk consider themselves to be in very good health, roughly in line with the England average of 47.2 per cent.

Economy and skills

- West Suffolk saw a large increase in the number of people in employment between 2015 to 2016, with a rise of 3.98 per cent compared to 3.12 per cent across the United Kingdom (Business Register and Employment Survey).
- 82.9 per cent of West Suffolk's 16 to 64-year-olds are economically active. This is slightly higher than the 78.7 per cent England average.
- As of April 2017, 4 per cent of the 16 to 18-year-old population in West Suffolk were not in education, employment or training (NEET), compared to 8.4 per cent in England (Labour Force Survey).
- 15.4 per cent of West Suffolk employees work in business and admin support services, 11.8 per cent worked in manufacturing, 11.8 per cent in health, 9.6 per cent in retail and 7.9 per cent in accommodation and food services.
- In 2016, the percentage of residents aged between 16 and 64 with NVQ4+ level qualifications or more was 33 per cent, which is higher than the Suffolk average of 31.1 per cent but lower than the national average of 37.1 per cent (ONS Annual Population Survey).
- In 2018, the proportion of young people achieving 9-4 pass in English and Maths GCSE was 62.1 per cent, which is below the national average of 64.2 per cent (Department for Education).

Housing

- The average household size in West Suffolk is 2.4 people, in line with the England average.
- Between 2006 and 2016, the number of households in West Suffolk increased at a faster rate than the national average – 9.6 per cent compared to 8.6 per cent.
- By 2039, the number of households in West Suffolk is expected to increase by 20 per cent compared to 2014 figures (Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government).
- In 2016, the lower quartile house prices to ratio of lower quartile gross annual earnings was 9.48 in Forest Heath and 9.55 in St Edmundsbury. The East region average ratio was 9.29 and the average ratio for England was 7.26 (Office for National Statistics House price to residence-based earnings ratio).
- In 2018, the average monthly cost of renting a home in Forest Heath was £1,000 and £932 in St Edmundsbury. The average for England was £881 per month.
- In 2016-17 the number of people accepted as homeless increased significantly from 209 in 2015-16 to 242 in 2016-17 (Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government).
- The rate of homelessness in West Suffolk stood at 3.21 households per 1,000 between 2017-18. This is higher than the England average of 2.41 households per 1,000 (West Suffolk Council figures).

11/08/2024

Newmarket Town Council Current Year 24-25

Page 1

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Detailed Income & Expenditure by Budget Heading as at 31/7/24

Month No: 4

Committee Report D&P M4

	Actual Current	Actual Year To Date	Current Annual	Variance Annual	Committed Expenditure	Funds Available	% Spent	Transfer to/from EMR
<u>Development & Planning</u>								
<u>209 Neighbourhood Plan</u>								
4089 Costs - Neighbourhood Plan	0	1,860	5,000	3,140		3,140	37.2%	
Neighbourhood Plan :- Indirect Expenditure	<u>0</u>	<u>1,860</u>	<u>5,000</u>	<u>3,140</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3,140</u>	<u>37.2%</u>	<u>0</u>
Net Expenditure	<u>0</u>	<u>(1,860)</u>	<u>(5,000)</u>	<u>(3,140)</u>				
<u>210 D&P Costs</u>								
4094 Costs - Speed Surveys	0	0	1,000	1,000		1,000	0.0%	
D&P Costs :- Indirect Expenditure	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>0.0%</u>	<u>0</u>
Net Expenditure	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(1,000)</u>	<u>(1,000)</u>				
Development & Planning :- Income	0	0	0	0			0.0%	
Expenditure	0	1,860	6,000	4,140	0	4,140	31.0%	
Movement to/(from) Gen Reserve	<u>0</u>	<u>(1,860)</u>						
Grand Totals:- Income	0	0	0	0			0.0%	
Expenditure	0	1,860	6,000	4,140	0	4,140	31.0%	
Net Income over Expenditure	<u>0</u>	<u>(1,860)</u>	<u>(6,000)</u>	<u>(4,140)</u>				
Movement to/(from) Gen Reserve	<u>0</u>	<u>(1,860)</u>						

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Fw: New Cheveley Road

Townclerk <Townclerk@newmarket.gov.uk>

Mon 2024-08-12 15:42

To:Townclerk <Townclerk@newmarket.gov.uk>

From:

Sent: Saturday, August 3, 2024 18:16

To: Townclerk <Townclerk@newmarket.gov.uk>

Subject: New Cheveley Road

Good Evening

I am writing to ask if the speeding issues on New Cheveley Road can be put on the next full council meeting as this is now getting to be a serious issue and the parking on our road is a complete nightmare.

Again this week, several residents had damage done to their cars parked on the road caused by yet another accident and people have had enough of it. One suggestion by residents is the possibility of speed bumps, some say this will not be allowed because they will upset the horses on the boxes which come through. This has to be utter nonsense as the majority of studs have them, a few trainers have them on the drive into the yard and Hamilton road has them. We also get cars and articulated lorries flying up the road at speeds way above the limit.

Lets not forget we have a children's park and a shop along this road, how long before one of these speeding vehicles eriously injures or even kills a child. I honestly dont know what the answer could be but something needs to be don.

Could this also be added into the public discussion section as i will happily attend and give a residents view

Regards

Wayne Berry

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