



**GAMBLING ACT
2005
STATEMENT OF
LICENSING POLICY
2025 - 2028**

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Policy Location

This policy can be found at NWLDC website www.nwleics.gov.uk

Revision history

Version Control	Revision Date	Summary of Changes
6	16 November 2021	Statutory Review – amended statutory guidance
5	13 November 2018	Statutory Review – amended statutory guidance
4	17 November 2015	Statutory Review – amended statutory guidance

Policy Review Plans

This policy is subject to a scheduled review once every three years or earlier if there is a change in legislation or local policy that requires it.

Distribution

Title	Date of Issue	Version No.
[Insert e.g. distributed to Cabinet, on Website etc].		

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Under the Gambling Act 2005 (the “Act”), a Licensing Authority is required to prepare and publish a Statement of Licensing Policy. This document is the seventh Statement of Licensing Policy issued by North West Leicestershire District Council. Since the introduction of the Act, the Statement of Licensing Policy has assisted in promoting the three licensing objectives detailed under the Act:

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

North West Leicestershire District Council declares that it has had regard to the licensing objectives of the Act, the guidance issued by the Gambling Commission, and any responses from those consulted on the Statement of Licensing Policy.

The Statement of Licensing Policy forms the mandate for managing gambling provision within North West Leicestershire and sets out how North West Leicestershire District Council views the local risk environment and therefore its expectations in relation to operators with premises within the district.

A map of the geographical area of North West Leicestershire is at Appendix A of this policy. The local area profile is detailed within Appendix C and contains a link to interactive maps showing the prevalence of problem gambling severity in each local authority area and ward area, as well as usage of, and reported demand for, treatment and support for gambling harms. Operators must have regard to the content of the local area profile when producing their risk assessments.

The number of licensed premises has largely remained stable over the last 15 years however there has been a small reduction in the number of licensed premises since 2019.

A list of the persons North West Leicestershire District Council consulted in preparing this Statement of Licensing Policy is at Appendix B.

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INTRODUCTION

Policy Development

Licensing Authorities are required by the Act to publish a statement of the principles which they propose to apply when exercising their functions. This statement must be published at least every three years. The statement must also be reviewed from “time to time” and any amended parts re-consulted upon. The statement must then be republished.

It should be noted that this policy statement will not override the right of any person to make an application, make representations about an application, or apply for a review of a licence, as each will be considered on its own merits and according to the statutory requirements of the Act.

The policy was adopted by full Council following consultation with key stakeholders. The policy commenced on INSERT DATE and unless reviewed in the intervening period, the Statement of Licensing Policy will remain in force until INSERT DATE

Declaration

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

District of North West Leicestershire

North West Leicestershire District Council is the Licensing Authority under the Gambling Act 2005 (the Act). North West Leicestershire is a mixed urban and rural district covering approximately 279 square kilometres. The main towns are Coalville, a former mining town and Ashby de la Zouch, a traditional market town. Other settlements include Castle Donington, Ibstock, Kegworth and Measham. The area also encompasses East Midlands Airport and the site of Donington Park a motor circuit and site for music festivals. These areas are shown in the map below at Appendix A.

The population is 104,700 (source ONS 2021). The proportion of young people (0-15 years) is 17.7% per cent and is close to regional and national averages. The District has 20.1% of the population aged over 65, slightly over the regional and national averages (ONS 2021). The minority ethnic population is 4.1%; this compares with 14.3% for East Midlands and 19% for England (source 2021 Census).

Consultation

This Licensing Authority consulted widely upon this statement before finalising and publishing it. The Act requires that the following parties are consulted by Licensing Authorities:

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

A full list of those persons consulted is provided below at Appendix B.

PART A

1. The Licensing Objectives

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

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

2. Responsible Authorities

The Licensing Authority is required to state the principles it will apply in exercising its powers to designate a body which is competent to advise the Licensing Authority about the protection of children from harm. The principles are:

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

This Licensing Authority designates the Leicestershire and Rutland Safeguarding Children Board for this purpose.

3. Interested Parties

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

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

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

The Licensing Authority is required to state the principles it will apply in exercising its powers under the Act to determine whether a person is an interested party. The overriding principle is that each case will be decided upon its merits. The factors that this Licensing Authority may take into account when determining what ‘sufficiently close to the premises’ means (in each case) might include:

- The size of the premises;
- The nature of the premises;
- The distance of the premises from the location of the person making the representation;
- The potential impact of the premises; and
- The circumstances of the complainant.

In determining whether a person with business interests might be affected by the premises, the factors likely to be relevant include:

- The size of the premises;
- The catchment area of the premises; and
- Whether the person making the representation has business interests in that catchment area that might be affected.

This Licensing Authority views trade associations, trade unions, residents' and tenants' associations as interested parties.

Interested parties can be persons who are democratically elected such as Councillors and Members of Parliament. No specific evidence of being asked to represent an interested person will be required as long as the Councillor or Members of Parliament represents the ward likely to be affected. Other than these however, this Licensing Authority will generally require written evidence that a person or body 'represents' someone who either lives sufficiently close to the premises to be likely to be affected by the authorised activities and/or has business interests that might be affected by the authorised activities. A letter from one of these persons requesting the representation is sufficient.

4. Exchange of Information

This Licensing Authority adopts the principle of better regulation and will conduct itself in accordance with the provisions of the Act in its exchange of information which includes the provision that the Data Protection Act 2018 and other relevant legislation will not be contravened. The Licensing Authority will also have regard to the Guidance issued by the Gambling Commission to Local Authorities on this matter, as well as any relevant regulations issued by the Secretary of State under the powers provided in the Act.

Should any protocols be established pursuant to section 350 of the Act concerning information exchange with other bodies as listed in schedule 6(1) of the Act then these will be made available.

5. Inspection and Enforcement

The main enforcement and compliance role for this Licensing Authority in terms of the Act will be to ensure compliance with licences and permits issued by this Licensing Authority and any conditions attached to them, including compliance with relevant codes of practice, dealing with temporary permissions and registration of small lotteries.

This Licensing Authority will act in accordance with the following principles for regulators:

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

This Licensing Authority will endeavour to avoid duplication with other statutory or regulatory regimes so far as possible.

This Licensing Authority will have regard to the [Regulators' Code](#) and will adopt a risk-based, proportionate and targeted approach to regulatory inspection and enforcement. This will 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. The local area profile will inform the approach to identifying high risk premises.

This Licensing Authority shall comply with the codes of practices developed by the Crown Prosecution Service in the management of criminal cases.

This Licensing Authority will also have regard to the North West Leicestershire District Council General Enforcement Policy.

6. Licensing Authority Functions

This Licensing Authority will:

- Be responsible for the licensing of premises where gambling activities are to take place by issuing Premises Licences;
- Issue Provisional Statements;
- Regulate members' clubs and miners' welfare institutes who wish to undertake certain gaming activities by means of issuing Club Gaming Permits and/or Club Machine Permits;
- Issue Club Machine Permits to Commercial Clubs;
- Grant permits for the use of certain lower stake gaming machines at unlicensed Family Entertainment Centres;
- Receive notifications from alcohol licensed premises (under the Licensing Act 2003) for the use of two or fewer gaming machines;
- Issue Licensed Premises Gaming Machine Permits for premises licensed to sell/supply alcohol for consumption on the licensed premises, under the Licensing Act 2003, where there are more than two machines;
- Register small society lotteries below prescribed thresholds;
- Issue Prize Gaming Permits;
- Receive and endorse Temporary Use Notices;
- Receive Occasional Use Notices;
- Provide information to the Gambling Commission;
- Maintain registers of licences and permits that are issued and small society lottery registrations.

It should be noted that this Licensing Authority will not be involved in licensing remote gambling. This is the responsibility of the Gambling Commission by means of operating licences.

7. Local Risk Assessments

The Gambling Commission's Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice (LCCP) (issued in February 2015) requires operators to consider local risks in their applications.

As part of the application process licensees are required to submit a local risk assessment when applying for a new premises licence. An updated risk assessment must also be submitted:

- when applying for a variation of a premises licence

- to take account of significant changes in local circumstances, including those identified in a licensing authority's policy statement
- when there are significant changes at a licensee's premises that may affect their mitigation of local risks.

A local risk assessment should (a) assess specific risks to the licensing objectives in the local area, and (b) assess whether control measures going beyond standard control measures are needed.

This Licensing Authority may require a licensee to share their risk assessment with the authority. The risk assessment will set out the measures the licensee has in place to address specific issues where concerns exist over new or existing risks. By adopting this proactive approach Licensing Authorities and licensees should be able to reduce the occasions on which a premises review is required.

8. Local Area Profile – North West Leicestershire

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. Such risk assessments can make reference to the council's area profile which may be compiled with respect to reported gambling-related problems in an area.

The detailed local area Profile can be found at Appendix C.

9. Registers

The Licensing Authority keeps registers of the premises licences it has issued. They can be viewed online on the Council's web site at

https://www.nwleics.gov.uk/pages/view_comment_on_licensing_applications or at the Council's offices during normal office hours. Copies of the register can be requested but a charge will be made.

10. Fees

The Council shall aim to ensure that the income it receives in fees matches the costs of providing the service to which the fees relate. The Council sets its own fees within a framework set by central government.

PART B

Premises Licences

1. General Principles

Premises licences will be subject to the requirements set out in the Act and regulations, as well as specific mandatory and default conditions detailed in regulations issued by the Secretary of State. This Licensing Authority may exclude default conditions and also attach others, where it is believed to be appropriate.

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

- In accordance with any relevant code of practice issued by the Gambling Commission;
- In accordance with any relevant guidance issued by the Gambling Commission;
- Reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives; and
- In accordance with this Licensing Authority's Statement of Licensing Policy.

In determining applications, this Licensing Authority will only take into consideration all relevant matters and not take into consideration any irrelevant matters. Planning permission, building control approval and public nuisance are not considered to be relevant. Each application or review will be decided on its merits and will depend to a large extent on the type of gambling that is proposed for the premises.

This Licensing Authority accepts the principle that moral objections to gambling are not a valid reason to reject applications for premises licences and also that unmet demand is not a criterion for a Licensing Authority.

This Licensing Authority will give particular consideration to applications:

- for multiple licences for a building and those relating to a discrete part of a building used for other (non-gambling) purposes; and
- applications where access to the licensed premises is through other premises (which themselves may be licensed or unlicensed).

In respect of premises which still have to be constructed or altered, an operator can apply for a premises licence rather than a provisional statement. In these circumstances, this Licensing Authority will first decide whether, as a matter of substance after applying the principles in section 153 of the Act, the premises ought to be permitted to be used for gambling and secondly, in deciding whether or not to grant the application, this Licensing Authority will need to consider if appropriate conditions can be put in place to cater for the situation that the premises are not yet in the state in which they ought to be before gambling takes place.

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

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

Decisions upon individual conditions will be made on a case by case basis.

Gaming machines are defined in the Act which essentially covers all machines on which people can gamble. Section 172 of the Act prescribes the number and category of gaming machines that are permitted in each type of gambling premises licensed by the Licensing Authority. Regulations define 4 categories of gaming machines: categories A, B, C and D with category B divided into further sub-categories. The categories and subcategories have been defined according to the maximum amount that can be paid for playing the machines and the maximum prize it can deliver. A breakdown of gaming machine categories and entitlements is available on the Gambling Commission website www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk

2. Licensing Objectives

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

Where an area has known high levels of organised crime this Licensing Authority will consider carefully whether gambling premises are suitable to be located there and whether conditions may be appropriate such as the provision of door supervisors.

Appropriate matters for consideration may include:

- disorder;
- the sale and distribution of controlled drugs;
- the laundering of the proceeds of drugs to support gambling.

Ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way

This Licensing Authority does not expect to be concerned with ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way as this will be addressed via operating and personal licences which will be dealt with by the Gambling Commission.

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

This Licensing Authority will consider whether specific measures are required at particular premises, with regard to this licensing objective. Appropriate measures may include:

- supervision of entrances / machines;
- location of machines including cash terminals;
- segregation of areas;
- signage / leaflets.

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

3. Adult Gaming Centres

This Licensing Authority will specifically have regard to the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from harm or being exploited by gambling and will expect the applicant

to satisfy the Licensing Authority that there will be sufficient measures to, for example, ensure that under 18 year olds do not have access to the premises.

Factors which this Licensing Authority may consider include:

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

This list is not mandatory, nor exhaustive, and is merely indicative of factors that may be taken into consideration.

4. (Licensed) Family Entertainment Centres

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

Factors which this Licensing Authority may consider include:

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

This list is not mandatory, nor exhaustive, and is merely indicative of factors that may be taken into consideration.

5. Casinos

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

6. Bingo Premises

Gaming machines may be made available for use in licensed bingo premises only on those days when sufficient facilities for playing bingo are also available for use.

Where category C or above machines are available in premises to which children are admitted this Licensing Authority will wish to 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;
- only adults are admitted to the area where the machines are located;
- access to the area where the machines are located is supervised;
- the area where the machines are located is arranged so that it can be observed by staff of the operator or the licence holder; and
- at the entrance to, and inside any such area there are prominently displayed notices indicating that access to the area is prohibited to persons under 18.

7. Betting Premises

It is not permissible to offer gaming machines on a premises which is licensed for betting but not to offer sufficient facilities for betting.

In deciding whether to restrict the number of betting machines, this Licensing Authority will take into account the size of the premises, the number of counter positions available for person-to-person transactions, and the ability of staff to monitor the use of betting machines by children and young persons (it is an offence for those under 18 to bet) or by vulnerable people.

8. Tracks

Tracks are defined in the Act as ‘a horse racecourse, greyhound track or other premises on any part of which a race or other sporting event takes place or is intended to take place.’ Examples of a track are football, cricket and rugby grounds, a motor racing event and venues hosting darts, bowls, or snooker tournaments. This list is by no means exhaustive as betting could take place at any venue where a sporting or competitive event is occurring.

This Licensing Authority will expect the premises licence applicant to demonstrate suitable measures to ensure that children do not have access to adult only gaming facilities. It is noted that children and young persons are allowed to attend premises such as greyhound tracks or racecourses on event days, and children are permitted into areas where betting facilities are provided, such as the betting ring, where betting takes place. However, they are still prevented from entering areas where gaming machines (other than category D machines) are provided.

Factors which this Licensing Authority may consider include:

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

This list is not mandatory, nor exhaustive, and is merely indicative of factors that may be taken into consideration.

Applications for track premises licences will need to demonstrate that, where the applicant holds a pool betting operating licence and is going to use his entitlement to four gaming machines, unless they are Category D machines, these machines are located in areas from which children are excluded.

This Licensing Authority will require detailed plans of the racetrack itself and the area that will be used for temporary “on-course” betting facilities (often known as the “betting ring”). In the case of dog tracks and horse racecourses fixed and mobile pool betting facilities operated by the Tote or track operator, as well as any other proposed gambling facilities must be clearly indicated on the plans. The plans should also make clear what is being sought for authorisation under the track betting premises licence and what, if any, other areas are to be subject to a separate application for a different type of premises licence.

9. Travelling Fairs

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

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

A site may not be used for fairs on more than 27 days per calendar year. The 27-day maximum applies to the piece of land on which the fairs are held, regardless of whether it is the same or different travelling fairs occupying the land. This Licensing Authority will monitor the use of land and maintain a record of the dates on which land is used.

10. Provisional Statements

Applicants for premises licences must fulfil certain criteria. They must hold or have applied for an operating licence from the Gambling Commission (except in the case of a track), and they must have a right to occupy the premises in respect of which their premises licence application is made. These restrictions do not apply in relation to an application for a provisional statement.

The application for a provisional statement must be accompanied by plans and the fee. Responsible authorities and interested parties may make representations.

Once the premises are constructed, altered, or acquired the holder of a provisional statement can return to this Licensing Authority and submit an application for the necessary premises licence.

11. Reviews

Requests for a review of a premises licence can be made by interested parties or responsible authorities however, it is for this Licensing Authority to decide whether the review is to be allowed. An application for review may be rejected if the grounds of the review:

- are not relevant to the principles that must be applied by this Licensing Authority in accordance with the Act;
- are frivolous;

- are vexatious;
- 'will certainly not' cause this Licensing Authority to revoke or suspend a licence or to remove, amend or attach conditions to the premises licence;
- are substantially the same as grounds stated in a previous application relating to the same premises;
- are substantially the same as representations made at the time the application for a premises licence was considered.

The Act provides that Licensing Authorities may initiate a review in relation to a particular class of premises licence or in relation to particular premises.

In relation to a class of premises, this Licensing Authority may review the use made of premises and, in particular, the arrangements that premises licence holders have made to comply with licence conditions.

In relation to particular premises, this Licensing Authority may review any matter connected with the use made of the premises if it has reason to suspect that premises licence conditions are not being observed, or for any other reason (such as a complaint from a third party) which gives it cause to believe that a review may be appropriate. A formal review will normally be at the end of a process ensuring compliance by the operator. If the operator does not meet requirements then after a formal review this Licensing Authority may impose additional conditions or revoke the premises licence.

PART C

Permits, Temporary Use Notice & Occasional Use Notice

1. Unlicensed Family Entertainment Centre Gaming Machine Permits

The application will be in the form and manner specified by this Licensing Authority. The application form must be accompanied by a plan of the premises indicating the location of the gaming machines and the fee.

This Licensing Authority considers that the applicant should have policies and procedures in place to protect children from harm. Harm in this context is not limited to harm from gambling but includes wider child protection considerations. The policies and procedures may include:

- appropriate measures / training for staff as regards suspected truant school children on the premises;
- a proof of age policy;
- measures / training covering how staff would deal with unsupervised very young children being on the premises; or
- children causing perceived problems on / around the premises.

2. (Alcohol) Licensed Premises Gaming Machine Permits

The application will be in the form and manner specified by this Licensing Authority. Applications will be required to state the premises to which it relates and the number and category of gaming machines sought. The application form must be accompanied by a plan of the premises and the fee.

This Licensing Authority will consider each application on a case by case basis but generally there will be regard to the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from harm or being exploited by gambling and will expect the applicant to satisfy the Licensing Authority that there will be sufficient measures to ensure that under 18 year olds do not have access to the adult only gaming machines. The permit holder must be capable of demonstrating compliance with the conditions detailed in the Code of Practice issued by the Gambling Commission and this Licensing Authority would expect the permit holder to implement the best practice set out in the Code of Practice.

3. Prize Gaming Permits

The application will be in the form and manner specified by this Licensing Authority. The application form must specify the premises and be accompanied by a plan of the premises and the fee.

This Licensing Authority will require the applicant to set out the types of gaming that he/she is intending to offer and the applicant should be able to demonstrate:

- that they understand the limits on stakes and prizes that are set out in regulations; and
- that the gaming offered is within the law.

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

4. Club Gaming and Club Machines Permits

Members Clubs and Miners' welfare institutes (but not Commercial Clubs) may apply for a Club Gaming Permit. The Club Gaming Permit will enable the premises to provide gaming machines (3 machines of categories B3A (no more than one), B4, C or D), equal chance gaming and games of chance.

Members Clubs, Miners' welfare institutes and Commercial Clubs may apply for a Club Machine Permit. A Club Machine permit will only enable the premises to provide gaming machines (3 machines of categories B3A (no more than one), B4, C or D). Commercial clubs are not allowed to provide category B3A gaming machines.

This Licensing Authority may only refuse an application for either type of permit if:

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

There is also a 'fast-track' procedure available under the Act for premises which hold a Club Premises Certificate under the Licensing Act 2003. Under the fast-track procedure there is no opportunity for objections to be made by the Commission or the police and the grounds on which an application may be refused are:

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

The permit holder must demonstrate compliance with the conditions detailed in the Code of Practice issued by the Gambling Commission and this Licensing Authority would expect the permit holder to implement the best practice set out in the Code of Practice.

5. Temporary Use Notices

Temporary Use Notices (TUN) can only be used to permit the provision of facilities for equal chance gaming where the gaming is intended to produce a single overall winner.

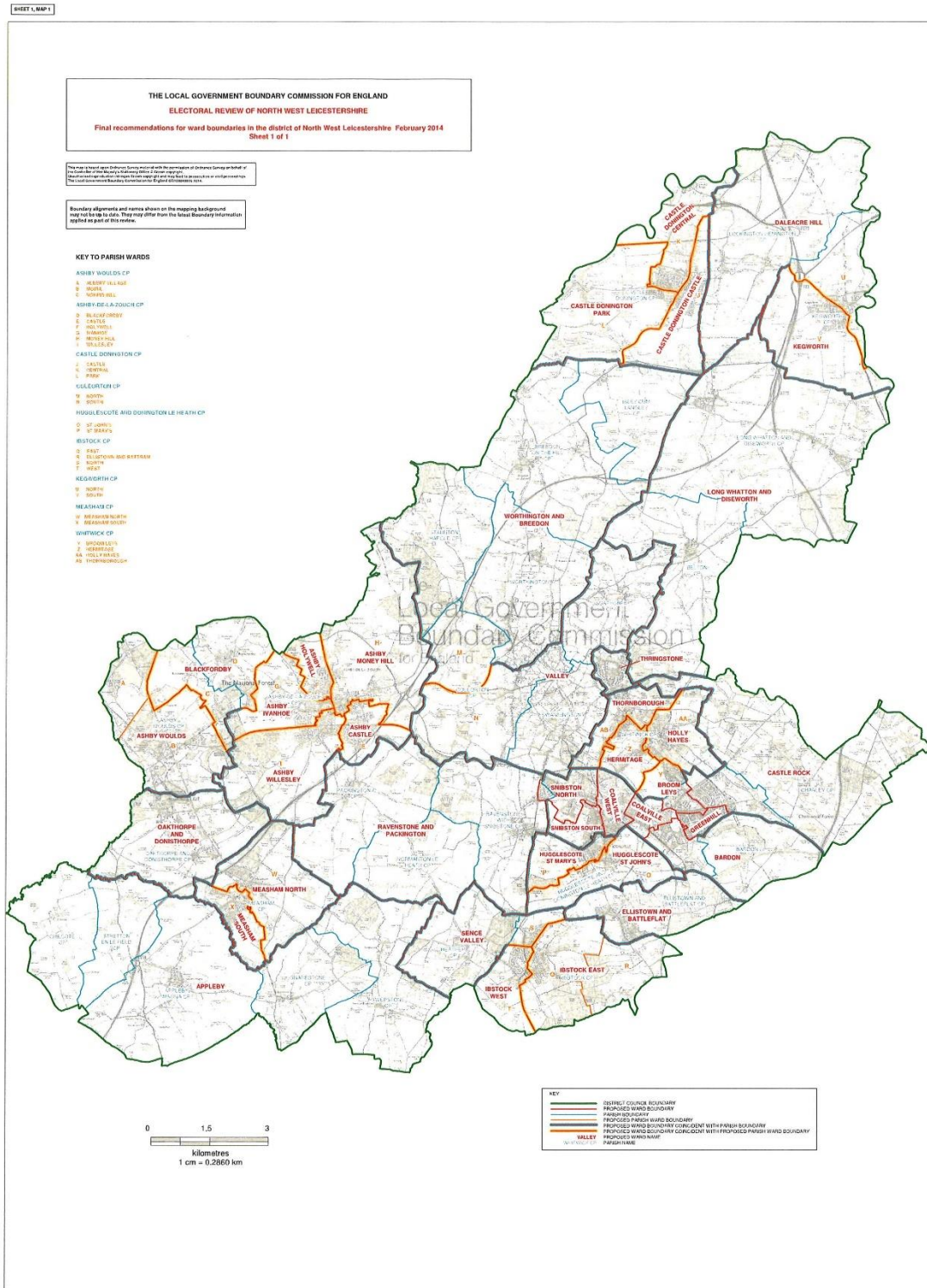
The holder of a relevant operating licence must give notice to this Licensing Authority on the prescribed form with the relevant fee.

This Licensing Authority will have regard to the licensing objectives when considering whether to object to any notice received.

6. Occasional Use Notices

A notice must be served by a person who is responsible for the administration of events on the track or by an occupier of the track. The notice must be served on this Licensing Authority and copied to the Chief Officer of Police for the area in which the track is located. The notice must specify the day on which it has effect. Notices may be given in relation to consecutive days, so long as the overall limit of eight days is not exceeded in the calendar year.

Appendix A - Area Map



Appendix B – List of Consultees

Leicestershire Police
Leicestershire Fire Service
Gambling Commission
Association of British Bookmakers
British Amusement Catering Trades Association
British Casino Association
Bingo Association
British Horse Racing Board
Working Men's Club and Institute Union
British Beer & Pub Association
Gamcare
Salvation Army
Leicestershire Partnership Trust CAMHS
Leicestershire and Rutland Safeguarding Children Board
Leicestershire County Council Public Health
Betfred
Gala Leisure
Ladbrokes
Moto Donington
Quicksilver
GambleAware
2 Fat Ladies Leisure Limited
Betbre, Ashby De La Zouch
Town and Parish Councils
South Derbyshire District Council
Charnwood Borough Council
Local secondary schools / colleges
Other teams within North West Leicestershire District Council (Community Safety, Community Focus, Strategic Housing)
Vital Health Group
Licensing agents and solicitors

Appendix C – Local Area Profile

The link below takes you to interactive maps showing the prevalence of problem gambling severity in each local authority and ward area as well as usage of, and reported demand for, treatment and support for gambling harms.

Interactive Maps

The published data and maps relate to the findings of the Annual GB Treatments and Support Survey 2022 which can be found at the following link: [Annual GB Treatment and Support Survey 2022](#)

The Problem Gambling Severity Index (PGSI) measures levels of gambling behaviour which may cause harm to an individual from low risk gambling (score 1-2), to moderate risk gambling (3-7), and problem gambling (8+). A summary understanding of gambling harms in North West Leicestershire details the following:

- It is estimated 1 in 8 people in North West Leicestershire have a PGSI score of 1 or more (12.6%), this compares to 13.4% across Great Britain.
- 1 in 20 people (4.9%) in North West Leicestershire have a PGSI score of 3 or more, compared to 5.9% across Great Britain.
- 1 in 47 people (2.1%) in North West Leicestershire have a PGSI score of 8 or more, compared to 2.9% across Great Britain.
- £1.6 million is the estimated fiscal cost of 'problem gambling' in North West Leicestershire.
- 11.4% of those who have a score of PGSI 1+ would like treatment, support or advice to deal with their gambling. This rises to 62.1% among PGSI 8+ in North West Leicestershire.
- 11.7% of those in North West Leicestershire who have a score of PGSI 1+ have accessed treatment, support or advice, compared to 14.8% across Great Britain.
- 28.2% of those in North West Leicestershire who have a score of PGSI 3+ have accessed treatment, support or advice, compared to 32.1% across Great Britain.
- 62.6% of those with in North West Leicestershire who have a score of PGSI 8+ have accessed treatment, support or advice, compared to 65.5% across Great Britain.

(Source GambleAware Annual GB Treatment and Support Survey 2022).

The following area profile has been included to facilitate operators being able to better understand the environment within North West Leicestershire and therefore proactively mitigate risks to the licensing objectives. The information detailed below was correct at the time of publishing. Applicants are advised to contact the licensing team to seek the current local area profile.

Population

North West Leicestershire has a population of 104,700 (source: [North West Leicestershire Census 2021](#).) 12.0% higher than 10 years previously. The population growth was higher than the East Midlands region (7.7%) and England (6.6%). The proportion of young people (0-14 years) in North West Leicestershire is 17.1% and is slightly below the regional and national averages. The District has 20.1% of the population above pension age, slightly higher than for the East Midlands or England. The percentage of people from minority ethnic groups within the population of North West Leicestershire is 4.1%(source: 2021 Census); this compares with 14.3% for the East Midlands and 19.0% for England respectively.

Economy and skills

Between January and December 2023, 81.0% of North West Leicestershire's 16-64 year olds were economically active, compared to 78.8% in Great Britain as a whole (source: ONS Annual Population Survey). The District's economy is dynamic, with a higher job density average than the East Midlands or Great Britain of 1.17, and many people commute into the District to work for North west Leicestershire businesses.

The proportion of residents aged 16-64 years claiming financial support in North West Leicestershire was 3.8% in April 2024. The highest claimant rate in North West Leicestershire was Greenhill (Coalville) with a rate of 6.1%. (Source: Nomis June 2021).

0.4% of the resident population aged 16-64 in North West Leicestershire claim Jobseekers' Allowance (source Nomis: April 2024).

Educational attainment

In 2021/22, the percentage of pupils achieving 5+ GCSEs in English and Maths was 50.8% in Leicestershire compared to an England average of 50% (source: Department for Education).

In 2023, the percentage of residents aged over 16 with at least NVQ Level 1 or equivalent qualifications in North West Leicestershire was 96.6%, above the Great Britain average of 89.0% (source: ONS Annual Population Survey Jan – Dec 2023). 46.7% of the District's population had an NVQ4 or above – higher than the East Midland's 40.2% but slightly below Great Britain's 47.3%.

Housing

The average household size in North West Leicestershire is 2.3 people, the England average is 2.4 people (source: Census, 2021).

Between 2011 and 2021, the number of households in North West Leicestershire increased by 12%, compared to an England and Wales average of 6.6% (source: Census 2021).

Between October and December 2023, the rate of homelessness in North West Leicestershire was 0.78 per 1,000, compared to an England average of 1.87 per 1,000 (source: Department for Levelling up Housing and Communities April 2024).

Schools – for academic years 2023/2024

Ashby School, Nottingham Road, Ashby de la Zouch LE65 1DT – Age range 11-19 – 1,623 pupils

Ivanhoe, North Street, Ashby De La Zouch, LE65 1HX - Age range 11-16 - 899 pupils

Castle Rock School (inc King Edward VII), Meadow Lane, Coalville, LE67 4BR – Age range 11-18 - 1221 pupils

Stephenson Studio School, Thornborough Road Coalville, LE67 3TN – Age range 14-19 – 79 pupils

Ibstock Community College, Central Avenue, Ibstock, LE67 6NE - Age range 11-16 - 709 Pupils

Newbridge School, Forest Road, Coalville, LE67 3SJ - Age range 11-16 – 798 pupils

Forest Way School, Warren Hills Road Coalville LE67 4UU – Age range 3-19 - 271 pupils

Castle Donington College, Mount Pleasant, Castle Donington DE74 2LN – Age range 11-16 – 639 pupils

Breakdown of gambling premises by type and location is given below

Premises Type	
Betting	6
Adult Gaming Centres (AGCs)	5
Bingo	1
Location	
Coalville town centre	4 (2 betting, 1 bingo and 1 AGC)
Coalville suburbs (Greenhill)	1 betting
Ashby de la Zouch	2 betting
East Midlands Airport	2 AGCs
Motorway service	2 AGCs
Measham	1 betting

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In addition to the 2 main town centres, betting premises can also be found in some of the smaller communities of Greenhill and Measham.

The 2 Adult Gaming Centres at East Midlands Airport are both situated airside (beyond passport control). Due to the complexities of gaining access to this restricted area of the airport their customer base is taken from transient travellers leaving the country on holiday or business. These premises are considered to be low risk and consequently receive light touch intervention from the licensing authority.

The motorway service area at Donington Park generally serves individuals using the M1 and A42 routes. The premises are situated away from the motorway and can be accessed by anyone using the nearby minor roads. The service area is open 24 hours. Underage gambling is low risk as there are no housing estates within walking distance. Underage persons would more than likely be under the supervision of a parent or guardian whilst visiting the motorway service area.

The only bingo premises in the district is situated in Coalville, housed in a 1930's design building previously used as a cinema .

North West Leicestershire is earmarked for a large house building programme over the next 15 years. However there is no intelligence to suggest that the extra population will alter the demographic of those people that live and spend time in the district.

Enquiries with local betting premises in relation to use of B2 or fixed odds betting terminals (FOBT) indicates that there is no excessive use of the machines and that proper control and monitoring of these machines by the licence holders is in place. Inspections by licensing enforcement officers have highlighted a high level of compliance by the industry and this is backed up by the historically low number of complaints received about individual premises. This Authority will continue to monitor to ensure high compliance levels are maintained.

Leicestershire County Council Public Health Team July 2024

Gambling Harms

Gambling and the harms associated with it are increasingly considered a public health issue¹, not least due to the negative impact harmful gambling products can have on the individual's health, relationships, and their financial and social circumstances². Gambling at a harmful level is defined by the adverse consequences on the individual, families and communities³ and is considered a comorbidity with substance dependencies, such as alcohol and drug misuse⁴. The [National Suicide Prevention Strategy](#) acknowledges harmful gambling as a risk factor for suicide, and includes an ambition to improve data and evidence on people experiencing harmful gambling⁵.

Impact across Leicestershire

Anyone exposed to gambling products is at risk of experiencing harms⁶, however data suggests that there are some communities which are more vulnerable than others, and the harm is not distributed equally. There is a strong correlation to communities already experiencing health inequalities, including deprivation and poor mental health⁷, and across Leicestershire the most gambling premises are in the most deprived areas.

Nationally, evidence suggests that males, 16-24 year olds, individuals from ethnic minority groups, those unemployed and those with poor mental health are more likely to experience gambling harms. Research has found that veterans are 10 times more likely to experience harms from gambling than non-veterans⁸, and the homeless population are identified as a vulnerable group who are also at risk of co-morbid health issues such as mental health and substance addictions^{9,10}.

[2023 Gambling Commission survey data](#) suggests nationally that 0.3% of adults experience harmful gambling. When applied to the Census 2021 population estimates, this equates to 1,762 people in Leicestershire. For every individual experiencing harms, six to ten other people are impacted, which amounts to between 10,572 to 17,620 Leicestershire residents being affected by someone else's gambling. The [Office for Health Improvement and Disparities \(2023\)](#) also estimate that over 9,500 children live in the same household as an adult who might benefit from gambling treatment and support.

Children are also considered vulnerable due to their age. The [Gambling Commission's children survey \(2023\)](#) highlights nationally, 0.7% of children are 'problem gamblers', equating to 395 children in Leicestershire. Gambling harms have a broad impact on families when considering housing, finances, family breakdowns and the impact of suicide, with further local research required into the links with gaming/gambling and young people.

There is a national issue with local data for a number of reasons including lack of services available to record, and secretive nature and stigma attached to the behaviour preventing access to services. As a result, often national data is aligned with our census populations and is considered an underestimate.

Public Health

Although not a responsible authority, Leicestershire Public Health is a consultee, to assist the District Council in addressing gambling related harms across North West Leicestershire. The Local Government Association and Public Health England in 2018 produced [Tackling gambling related harm: A whole council approach](#), recommending that Public Health contribute to licensing statements of policy along with a wider approach to understanding the scale of harmful gambling locally. Accessing data at District level is a challenge, recognised in the Draft Leicestershire Gambling Related Harms Joint Strategic Needs Assessment, with the intention to increase screening and data collection and build our understanding of local prevalence.

Public health also work closely with District Licensing teams regarding other licensed establishments, local plan and planning colleagues, to promote variety in the high street offer and consider the impact of a concentration of licensed premises. This is particularly relevant with vulnerable populations or in areas of high levels of deprivation. The Town and Country Planning Association (TCPA) recommend promoting a variety in the High Street offer, to create vibrant, diverse and sustainable town centres through encouraging a diverse mix of uses.

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