

Following a full review of the Statement of Principles 2016, there are a number of changes that have been incorporated and that are therefore, proposed in the draft Statement of Principles 2019.

Other (minor) changes have been highlighted within the main document in addition to below and therefore, the following should not be considered as the only alterations to have been proposed. The main changes are:

**1. Adoption of a local area profile – Section 17**

A Local Area Profile (LAP) is an assessment of the local environment as a means of mapping out local areas of concern. An effective LAP is likely to take account of a wide range of factors, data and information held by the Licensing Authority and its partners.

An important element of preparing the LAP will be proactive engagement with responsible authorities as well as other organisations in the area that can give input to map local risks in their area. These are likely to include public health, mental health, housing, education, community welfare groups and safety partnerships, and organisations such as GamCare or equivalent local organisations, which can be reviewed and updated to reflect changes to the local landscape

**2. Enforcement – Section 6**

Clarification provided as to the role of the Gambling Commission and the addition of some clarification as to the Licensing Authority approach to enforcement.

**3. Premises Location – Sections 13.2 to 13.4**

This will be superseded by the LAP and added requirement for premises to undertake a Local Area Risk Assessment in respect of any premises licence application. The section has therefore been completely removed.

**4. Local Risk Assessments – Section 16**

A complete section has been added explaining the requirement laid down in the Gambling Commission's Social Responsibility Code, for all applicants to submit a satisfactory Local Area Risk Assessment to highlight any perceived risks that are local to the specific area of the premises and to identify any control measures, policies and procedures in place in order to mitigate such risks.

**5. Dividing Buildings into more than one Premises (Split Premises) and Access between Licensed Premises – Sections 19 and 20**

Gambling Commission guidance states that there is no reason in principle why a single building could not be subject to more than one Premises Licence provided that the licences are issued in respect of separate parts of the building. The addition of this section clarifies the requirements of this Authority with regard to such premises and provides guidance as to what this Authority will consider and accept.

## **6. Material Amendments to a Premises (Variations) – Section 21**

Providing clarification as to the requirement for a variation application in respect of certain types of amendment. This pays particular attention to an emerging national concern relating to ‘screening off’ of gaming machines.

## **7. Small Casino – Sections 25**

On 15th May 2008 the ‘Categories of Casino Regulation 2008’ and the ‘Gambling (Geographical Distribution of Large and Small Casino Premises Licences) Order 2008’ were approved. The Order specified which Licensing Authorities could issue premises licences for both large and small casinos; Torbay Council’s Licensing Authority was included in the Order and was authorised to issue one small casino premises licence.

Whilst to date the process for awarding the small casino Licence has not been commenced, it is a requirement that the Statement of Principles includes the relevant information pertaining to the process. This has been included historically within the body of the document itself, however, under the revised proposal, it has been moved into Appendix 1 for clarity.

## **8. Unlicensed Family Entertainment Centres (UFEC) – Section 31**

A UFEC is in effect the type of premises that most people would refer to as an amusement arcade. These may only utilise category D machines, such as 2p falls or fruit machines with a maximum pay out (currently) of £5 cash or £8 non cash prize value. They may also include games of purely skill.

Such premises are not as strictly conditioned as other forms of gambling establishment, however, may still give rise to concerns, if not through gambling, through other matters such as safeguarding issues. The British Amusement Catering Trade Association (BACTA) has published a code of practice that is supported by the Gambling Commission, this section is added in support and endorsement of the BACTA code of practice and to encourage applicants for UFEC permits to adopt it.

## **9. Gaming Machines on Alcohol Licensed Premises – Section 32**

It has become evident that whilst alcohol licensed premises may submit notification for gaming machines, these are often in areas where supervision is difficult. Such machines may currently pay out up to £100 in cash prizes and may not be played by under 18s. This section clarifies a requirement for supervision of these machines whether by staff or other means e.g. CCTV.

## **10. Appendices –**

All current appendices have been removed as the information contained within them changes regularly and is therefore obsolete in many cases prior to a full review of the Policy. All such information is generally available through the Gambling Commission on their website and therefore, the Statement of Principles is amended to refer the reader to the Gambling Commission website.