

## **HAMBLETON DISTRICT COUNCIL**

**Report To:** Licensing Committee  
27 November 2018

**From:** Principal Licensing Officer

**Subject:** **GAMBLING ACT STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES**

All Wards  
Scrutiny Committee

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### **1.0 PURPOSE AND BACKGROUND**

1.1 The purpose of this report is to seek approval for the revision of the Council's Gambling Act 2005 Statement of Principles.

### **2.0 INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS**

2.1 Licensing authorities are required under the Gambling Act 2005 to publish a Statement of Principles which they propose to apply when exercising their functions. The Statement of Principles must be published at least every three years.

2.2 The existing Statement of Principles was adopted on 31 January 2016 and therefore the revision must be completed by no later than 31 January 2019.

2.3 The Statement of Principles, once adopted, is a material consideration to be taken into account when the Council is exercising any of its functions under the Act.

2.4 Hambleton District Council, as the licensing authority, is required to discharge its responsibilities under the Act with a view to promoting the three licensing objectives, namely:

- 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.

2.5 The licensing authority must have regard to its Statement of Principles along with the Gambling Act 2005 and the Gambling Commission's Guidance when considering applications in respect of the following:

- Premises licences (for casinos, bingo halls, adult gaming centres, family entertainment centres, race tracks and betting shops);
- Permits (to authorise the use of gaming machines and/or prize gaming);
- Small society lotteries (raffles, tombolas etc promoted for the benefit of a non-commercial society); and
- Temporary use notices and occasional use notices (for short-term gambling events).

2.6 A revised Draft Gambling Act 2005 Statement of Principles was considered by the Licensing Committee on 27 September 2018 and the Committee approved the commencement of a consultation in relation to the amendments.

- 2.7 The existing Statement of Principles appears to be serving its purpose well and therefore no significant changes had been incorporated beyond the revisions made to maintain consistency with legislation and the Gambling Commission's guidance. Accordingly, the revised Statement of Principles contained only minor proposed amendments including a new local health profile, some further guidance relating to each authorisation type and a number of minor alterations to the wording and order of some of the content
- 2.8 The revised Statement of Principles was made available to view on the Council's website, at Council offices and in libraries across the district with notices displayed to inform any interested parties how to view the Statement of Principles and how to make comments in relation to the revision. Copies of the Statement of Principles (or website links where appropriate) were also sent to all of the bodies listed in Annex C of the revised Statement of Principles (as amended).
- 2.9 The Licensing Team received one response to the consultation from Sgt Booth of North Yorkshire Police in relation to local risk assessments. The response is attached at **Annex A**.
- 2.10 Sgt Booth made reference to a Gambling Commission Bulletin from January 2018. The Bulletin is attached at **Annex B**. Further to the guidance contained within the Gambling Commission Bulletin (as pointed out by Sgt Booth), paragraph 5.6.5 has been inserted into the revised Statement of Principles in order to ensure that local risk assessments are held on the relevant premises and made available for inspection.
- 2.11 The latest version of the revised Statement of Principles is attached at **Annex C**.

### **3.0 FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS AND EFFICIENCIES**

- 3.1 There are no additional financial implications related to the revision of the Statement of Principles.

### **4.0 EQUALITY/DIVERSITY ISSUES**

- 4.1 Equality and Diversity Issues have been considered and these have been addressed as part of the policy.

### **5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 5.1 Members are asked to approve the proposed amendments and recommend to Council that the new Statement of Principles be adopted with effect from 31 January 2019.

GARY NELSON  
DIRECTOR OF LAW AND GOVERNANCE (MONITORING OFFICER)

**Background papers:** None  
**Author ref:** SF  
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Our Ref: JB/10102018/1

Date: 10<sup>th</sup> October 2018

Licensing Team  
Hambleton District Council  
Civic Centre  
North Allerton  
DL6 2UU

Dear Licensing Team,

**Consultation – Hambleton District Council's Review of its Statement of Principles under the Gambling Act 2005.**

Thank you for providing me with the opportunity to pass comment on your revised Statement of Principles under the Gambling Act 2005.

I have reviewed the Council's draft policy which I found clear and concise in format.

The below point is my observation on the document for you to consider and amend or include if you deem appropriate.

1. **Para 5.6 (5.6.1 -5.6.4)** Refer to Local Risk Assessments and whilst clearly setting out in the draft statement the council's expectations of what operators need to consider when completing a LRA, there is no reference that the Authority would stipulate that LRA's are kept on the individual premises and are available for inspection. This is a recommendation for LA's to consider in their statement of Licensing Policy as per the guidance from the Gambling Commission's January 2018 Bulletin regarding the matter.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J Booth'.

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# licensing authority bulletin

## Statements of Policy 2019 - 2022

Happy New Year and welcome to a special edition of the Gambling Commission's monthly LA bulletin which this month focuses on licensing authority Statements of Policy. This edition highlights the wide range of existing materials that are available to help you in developing your revised Statement for gambling over the coming year.

### In this edition...

#### Contents

- Importance of Statements
- Timing of publication
- Suggestions for format of the consultation
- Local risk assessments (LRA)
- Where the LRA should be kept
- Local area profiles - maps
- More detailed area profiles
- Engaging with responsible authorities
  - Safeguarding
  - Public health
  - Police
- Other topics to revisit in your statement
  - Pubs/clubs
  - Plans
  - Direct access
  - Enforcement

#### Importance of Statements

The Gambling Act 2005 (the Act) sets out at s.153 four things that LAs must have regard to in making their decisions regarding licensing, compliance and enforcement. One of these is your own Statement of Policy. It is the locally specific tool that is available to ensure that operators, responsible authorities and citizens know how you intend to regulate gambling. Furthermore, it can be used in support of any regulatory action, in the event that an operator is not compliant with the Statement.



#### Timing of publication

The revised Statement must be published at least four weeks before it comes into effect (by 3 January 2019). It comes into force on 31 January 2019. This is irrespective of whether you have made any amendments in the period since 31 January 2016.

You may have your own protocols concerning the length of the consultation period, however a period of 12 weeks is not mandatory and, if you have made changes since 2016, a shorter consultation may be appropriate – see [Cabinet Office consultation principles guidance](#).

We have produced a [quick guide on Statements](#) for Councillors and the Local Government Association (LGA) also has a Guide for Councillors on the LGA Knowledge Hub.

#### Joint working

A number of LAs have decided to work together to review their Statements and, of course, have a section which is specific to themselves. Not only can this save time and resource but it can improve the quality of the Statement. It means that by working together a group of authorities may feel less exposed in the event of a legal or other challenge to their position. It can also offer consistency to operators who have premises in neighbouring LAs. If you are choosing this option please contact us at the earliest opportunity for an informal discussion, rather than leaving it to the formal consultation stage.

# licensing authority bulletin

Even if your LA is one which operates a shared service agreement with others, each LA within that structure will need to produce their own Statement.

We will be monitoring the progress of all LAs in producing an updated Statement within the set timescales.

What effect if any, does an interim review of policy statement have on the requirement to prepare and publish a statement of policy every three years? Section 349(1) and (2) are specifically worded as to be independent of each other. LAs are under an obligation to prepare the statement of principles and publish the statement every three years and separately from this, LAs are also under an obligation to review the statement 'from time to time' and, if felt necessary, make any changes. Furthermore the explanatory notes for the Act states that 'The policy will have effect for three years, but the authority may review and alter the policy during that period'.

## Suggestions for format of the consultation

[The Gambling Act 2005 \(Licensing Authority Policy Statement\) \(England and Wales\) / \(Scotland\) Regulations 2006](#) set out the requirements for the form and publication of Statements and [Part 6 of the Guidance to Licensing Authorities \(GLA\)](#) provides further details.

- We suggest that the published consultation is in 'track changes'. This makes it easier for everyone to see what is being consulted on and it is also something the industry have asked for.
- Given [DCMS proposed changes to gaming machine stakes and prizes](#) we suggest that you include a footnote on any stakes and prizes tables in your Statement, indicating that these may change. Alternatively you may wish to just signpost the [stakes and prize information on our website](#).
- If you have, or intend to have a local area profile we suggest you keep this as a separate document which is referenced in the Statement, so that the profile can be reviewed and updated from time to time.

Further it is not the subject of a consultation as it is simply a matter of evidence. LAs that have a standalone profile should write to their operators as/when it is changed.

### Extract from the GLA

**6.63** Where the policy statement is reviewed and changes proposed, licensing authorities must consult on any revision.

**6.64** Authorities should note that where a statement is revised, it is only the revision that needs to be published and consulted on. So, for example, an authority may consult separately on whether to pass a casino resolution and then subsequently publish the resolution as part of the statement. This can be done without any need to review and reopen consultation on the main body of the statement. The same would apply if the licensing authority was updating its local area profile to take account of changing local risks. Any revisions must be published and advertised in the same way as a new statement (see section 6.67 of the GLA for advertisement and publication details).

## Local risk assessments (LRAs)

You will be aware that our *Licence conditions and codes of practice* (LCCP) formalise the need for operators to consider [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 undertaking their risk assessments, they must take into account relevant matters identified in the LA's Statement. In order for this to work properly your Statement must set out your expectations on operators.

Only about half of LAs (c170) include direction on LRAs in their current Statements. This is an opportunity for LAs to improve on that position, particularly as operators are acutely aware where one LA has provided information and the neighbouring LA has not.

# licensing authority bulletin

Operators sometimes even write in their LRA “I looked at the LA’s Statement and it was silent on risk assessments”. If you are silent then you have lost one local power of redress.

You do not need a local area profile to set your LRA expectations. Many LAs have just set out some broad principles they expect operators to take into consideration when completing their LRAs. These are just a few examples:

The council ([City of York](#)) will expect the local risk assessment to consider as a minimum:

- the location of services for children such as schools, playgrounds, leisure/community centres and other areas where children will gather
- the demographics of the area in relation to vulnerable groups
- whether the premises is in an area subject to high levels of crime and/or disorder
- local risk assessments should show how vulnerable people, including people with gambling dependencies are protected.”

[West Dunbartonshire](#) states “Where appropriate the Board would expect that local risk assessments take into account the vicinity of licensed premises to schools, gambling or addiction support or treatment centres where children or vulnerable groups may be present”.

Extract from London Borough of Lewisham in relation to LRAs and children/young people. Examples of what may be considered within the risk assessment are as follows:

- Assessing staffing levels when a local college closes and the students begin to vacate the grounds.
- Proximity of machines to the entrance door
- Age verification policies including ‘Think 21’ and ‘Think 25’.
- Consideration of line of sight from the counter to gambling machines.
- Larger operators (William Hill, Coral, Ladbrokes, Betfred and Paddy Power) are responsible for conducting/taking part in underage testing, results of which are shared with the Gambling Commission. However, operators are urged to also make the results available to licensing authorities which is not currently the case.

- Providing the licensing authority with details of where a child or young person repeatedly attempts to gamble on their premises, this may provide the Licensing authority with an opportunity to consider safeguarding concerns. The Crime, Enforcement and Regulation Service continue to raise awareness in cooperation with the Metropolitan Police of child sexual exploitation via Operation Makesafe amongst the business community, to date efforts have been focussed on providing awareness to hotels, taxi companies and licensed premises, nonetheless, extending such an approach to operators where there is a specific issue in relation to child safeguarding would be considered.
- Where the licensing authority receives intelligence in relation to failed ‘Think 21’ test purchases, the licensing authority would encourage the consideration of additional tasking over the standard once a year visits as a means of assessing risk.

The [City of Cardiff](#) would recommend that the following matters are considered by operators when making their risk assessment, and they have taken action in the form of conditions where the operators have not demonstrated that they are sufficiently mitigating the risks. This list is not exhaustive and other factors not in this list that are identified must be taken into consideration:

- Information held by the licensee regarding self-exclusions and incidences of underage gambling
- Gaming trends that may reflect benefit payments
- Arrangement for localised exchange of information regarding self-exclusions and gaming trends
- Urban setting such as proximity to schools, commercial environment, factors affecting footfall
- Range of facilities in proximity to the licensed premises such as other gambling outlets, banks, post offices, refreshment and entertainment type facilities
- Known problems in the area such as problems arising from street drinkers, youths participating in anti-social behaviour, drug dealing activities, etc.

# licensing authority bulletin

The licensing authority would recommend that the following matters are considered by operators when making their risk assessment:

## Matters relating to children and young persons, including:

- Institutions, places or areas where presence of children and young persons should be expected such as schools, youth clubs, parks, playgrounds and entertainment venues such as bowling allies, cinemas etc
- Any premises where children congregate including bus stops, café's, shops, and any other place where children are attracted
- Areas that are prone to issues of youths participating in anti-social behaviour, including such activities as graffiti/tagging, underage drinking etc
- Recorded incidents of attempted underage gambling.

## Matters relating to vulnerable adults, including:

- Information held by the licensee regarding self-exclusions and incidences of underage gambling
- Gaming trends that may mirror days for financial payments such as pay days or benefit payments
- Arrangement for localised exchange of information regarding self-exclusions and gaming trends
- Proximity of premises which may be frequented by vulnerable people such as hospitals, residential care homes, medical facilities, doctor's surgeries, council housing offices, addiction clinics or help centres, places where alcohol or drug dependant people may congregate etc.

## Other issues that may be considered could include:

Matters of faith, including all religious or faith denominations including proximity to churches, mosques, temples or any other place of worship.

## Where should the LRA be kept?

LAs are strongly encouraged to stipulate in their Statement that LRAs are kept on the individual premises and are available for inspection.

The LRA must be submitted to the LA with any new or variation application, otherwise the application has not been properly served. The LCCP also states that a LRA must also be submitted when changes in the local environment or the premises warrant a risk assessment to be conducted again.

## Local area profiles - maps

The LRA process can be assisted by producing a local area profile. This can include signposting to existing information held by the Council for example deprivation statistics and population and household data or just the ward data reports. Your local police will have data about local crime hot spots and [GambleAware](#) holds data about who is accessing frontline gambling support services and they are willing to provide some data to LAs without breaching any data protection laws. The data will not reflect the extent of problem gambling in your area, but rather simply those who have had contact with GambleAware.



# licensing authority bulletin

Many authorities have produced a map, or a series of maps showing some or all of the following types of premises:

- local education facilities
- addiction centres
- drug/alcohol/gambling treatment centres
- community centres
- vulnerable groups
- gambling premises
- crime hot spots
- ethnic groups
- supported accommodation/hostels
- doctors' surgeries
- places of worship\*
- areas of multiple deprivation
- anti-social behaviour figures
- play areas
- those seeking job seekers allowance

\*Religious premises and places of worship are often focal points for a percentage of vulnerable members of the local community, including the homeless community and youth population, hence they are included by some LAs, rather than for any moral or ethical reasons.

Some examples include:

[Coventry City Council](#) has produced a standalone detailed map identifying the location of educational facilities, community centres and vulnerable groups, along with guidance about how to complete the local risk assessment. The council also sets out some examples of what it regards as “significant changes in local circumstances”, which would trigger a review of the LRA. These include:

- Any substantial building development or conversion of existing premises in the local area which may increase the number of vulnerable persons in the area.
- Educational facilities increase in the local area. This may occur as a result of the construction of a new school/college or where a significant change is made to an existing establishment.
- Any vulnerable group is identified by the Licensing Authority or venues relating to those vulnerable groups are opened in proximity to gambling premises (eg. additional homeless hostels or gambling or mental health care/ support facilities are opened in the local area).

[The London Borough of Wandsworth](#) has a simple map (page 25) showing the location of gambling premises, gambling addiction centres, supported accommodation, educational facilities and has also produced headline [ward profiles](#) including age, unemployment, deprivation, crime and health information.

[South Somerset Council](#) provides a series of detailed maps for each of its wards showing gambling premises, educational facilities, play areas, places of worship and areas of multiple deprivation (page 42 of its Statement).

[Leeds City Council](#) has produced a series of interactive maps.

## More detailed area profiles

Some LAs have produced more detailed profiles. You will be familiar with the Geofutures work with [Manchester](#) and [Westminster](#) councils. The City of Westminster also produced guidance to operators on [completing local risk assessments](#) and an associated risk assessment template, and the council has given permission to a number of other councils to adopt/adapt this guidance.

[Warrington Borough Council](#) has produced a detailed spatial analysis report for their local area profile, using the Geofutures research as a reference point. [Shropshire Council](#) has produced a detailed report looking at the location of vulnerable groups, deprivation, crime etc in its area (pages 96-110 of its Statement).

[Brighton and Hove Council](#) has developed, in conjunction with its Public Health Intelligence team, ward data for a range of vulnerable groups and also city maps showing the location of sites including schools, parks, Drug and Alcohol Treatment Centres, alcohol both on and off sales and gambling premises. There is also further information and guidance in their Statement (pages 17 -19).

# licensing authority bulletin

[London Borough of Barking and Dagenham](#) has prepared an analysis of gambling related harm as their area profile, using relevant and reliable published socio-economic and public health data sets together with local police data concerning anti-social behaviour. The local area profile uses special analysis techniques to provide a model of area based vulnerability to gambling related harm across the borough. Further information is provided to operators in their Statement (pages 15-19).

## Engaging with responsible authorities

### Safeguarding

The protection of the young and vulnerable is one of the objectives of the Act. The Act (s157) specifies one of the responsible authorities as being an agency which can advise on 'the protection of children from harm'. In most cases this means the Safeguarding Board for young people. In terms of vulnerable people the Adult Safeguarding Board is an obvious source of advice and input. Early engagement with both these agencies can strengthen the Statement and make more meaningful the role it can play in providing protection for both groups.

For example, Brighton & Hove signposts applicants to the Council's Professional Standards, Safeguarding and Quality Monitoring Team document entitled "[Sussex Safeguarding Adults Policy and Procedures](#)" which provides extensive guidance on identifying vulnerable people and what can be done to reduce risk for this group.

[The Royal Borough of Kensington & Chelsea](#) expects operators of gambling premises to have in place policies and measures to ensure children and other vulnerable people are protected from being harmed or exploited by gambling. Harm in this context is not limited to harm from gambling but includes wider child protection considerations, including the risk of child sexual exploitation.

The efficiency of such policies and procedures will be considered on their merits, however,

they may include appropriate measures/training for staff as regards suspected truanting school children on the premises, measures/training covering how staff would deal with unsupervised very young children being on the premises, or children causing perceived problems.

This Authority will pay particular attention to measures proposed by operators to protect children from harm in Adult Gaming Centres and Family Entertainment Centres. Such measures may include, but would not be limited to, the following:

- Proof of age schemes
- CCTV
- Supervision of entrances/machine areas
- Physical separation of areas
- Specific opening hours
- Self-barring schemes
- Notices/signage
- Measures/training for staff on how to deal with suspected truanting school children on the premises and how to recognise signs of potential child sexual exploitation
- Clear policies that outline the steps to be taken to protect children from harm
- Provision of information leaflets/helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare.

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

### Public Health

There is a very clear relationship between the concerns of Safeguarding Boards and those of Public Health and, given the range of co-morbidities between gambling harm and other addictions, public health are well placed to offer expert advice to inform the Statement, (even though they are not named as responsible authorities under the Act).

# licensing authority bulletin

Knowsley Council already cites in its Statement “The LA will consult Director of Public Health on all premises licences applications”. The Live Well/ Health section of [Cheshire East's website](#) signposts support for those with gambling problems and addiction. Both [GambleAware](#) and [GamCare](#) can assist your public health teams.

We will be soon be writing jointly with the LGA/ Welsh LGA to Directors of Public Health about the opportunity to engage in the forthcoming Statement consultations.

## Police

We have [written to police licensing officers](#) to encourage them to contribute to the consultations, particularly with any data on crime or vulnerable people, to inform risk assessment expectations and area profiles.

## Other topics to revisit in your statement

The Statement review presents an opportunity to add or refresh expectations about other topics including:

## Pubs/Clubs

We are aware that a number of LAs have concerns regarding pubs and the number of machine permits they seek to obtain. The Statement review is an ideal opportunity to make clear your expectations of alcohol licensed premises and their adherence to the:

- [Code of Practice for gaming machines in alcohol licensed premises](#)
- [Code of Practice for equal chance gaming in alcohol licensed premises.](#)

[See GLA Parts 25 and 26](#) for further details of the requirements on pub and club operators.

## Plans

You may want to use the review as an opportunity to specify the detail and supporting information you expect to see on [premises plans](#) - this will save a great deal of time and effort (for both parties).

## Direct access

Remind operators about the mandatory and default conditions in relation to access between gambling premises. Take the opportunity to review your stance on “barriers” between premises ([see GLA Part 7](#)).

## Enforcement

What does your policy say about the council's approach to enforcement? Your role doesn't stop once you have issued the licence or permit. In England and Wales you must set your fees to reflect the level of compliance work undertaken. See the [October 2017 special bulletin](#) on LA inspection activity.



## Join our LinkedIn group

Our [licensing officers and LAs group](#) is aimed at helping licensing officers understand the key role LAs play in gambling regulation in Great Britain.

You can share good practice and find out how LAs have a number of regulatory functions including issuing premises licences, regulating gaming and gaming machines in clubs and pubs, inspection and enforcement of licences and lots more.

You can also follow [the LinkedIn Gambling Commission company page](#).

**making gambling fairer and safer**  
[www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk](http://www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk)



# GAMBLING ACT 2005

## STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

JANUARY 2019

### Version Control

<b>Version No.</b>	<b>Amended by</b>	<b>Date</b>
1.0	Simon Fisher, Principal Licensing Officer	Jul 2015
1.1	Simon Fisher, Principal Licensing Officer	Feb 2016
2.0	Simon Fisher, Principal Licensing Officer	Sep 2018

<b>1.0</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>2</b>
1.1	Hambleton.....	2
1.2	Consultation.....	2
1.3	Declaration.....	3
<b>2.0</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITIES AND INTERESTED PARTIES .....</b>	<b>4</b>
2.1	Responsible Authorities.....	4
2.2	Interested Parties.....	4
<b>3.0</b>	<b>LICENSING AUTHORITY FUNCTIONS .....</b>	<b>6</b>
3.1	Responsibilities.....	6
3.2	Exchange of Information.....	6
3.3	Decision Making .....	6
3.4	Committee .....	7
<b>4.0</b>	<b>LICENSING OBJECTIVES.....</b>	<b>9</b>
4.1	Overview .....	9
4.2	Preventing Crime and Disorder.....	9
4.3	Ensuring That Gambling is Conducted in a Fair and Open Way.....	9
4.4	Protecting Children and Other Vulnerable Persons.....	9
<b>5.0</b>	<b>PREMISES LICENCES.....</b>	<b>10</b>
5.1	Meaning of Premises.....	10
5.2	Premises ‘Ready for Gambling’.....	11
5.3	Premises Licence Considerations.....	11
5.4	Conditions.....	11
5.5	Plans.....	13
5.6	Local Risk Assessments.....	13
5.7	Planning.....	14
5.8	Reviews.....	14
<b>6.0</b>	<b>PREMISES LICENCE TYPES.....</b>	<b>16</b>
6.1	Adult Gaming Centres.....	16
6.2	Family Entertainment Centres.....	16
6.3	Casinos.....	17
6.4	Bingo Premises.....	17
6.5	Betting Premises.....	18
6.6	Track Betting Premises.....	18
<b>7.0</b>	<b>OTHER AUTHORISATIONS.....</b>	<b>20</b>
7.1	Family Entertainment Centre Gaming Machine Permits.....	20
7.2	Automatic Entitlement for up to 2 Gaming Machines on Licensed Premises. ....	20
7.3	Licensed Premises Gaming Machine Permit (3 or More Machines).....	20
7.4	Prize Gaming Permits.....	21
7.5	Club Gaming and Club Machine Permits.....	22
7.6	Small Society Lotteries.....	23
7.7	Temporary Use Notices.....	23
7.8	Occasional Use Notices.....	24
7.9	Travelling Fairs.....	24
7.10	Provisional Statements.....	24
<b>8.0</b>	<b>ENFORCEMENT.....</b>	<b>26</b>
8.1	Exercise of Powers.....	26
8.2	Complaints.....	26

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 HAMBLETON**

- 1.1.1 Hambleton is a local government district situated in the County of North Yorkshire. The council area is mainly rural with five market towns. These areas are shown on the map at Annex 'A'.
- 1.1.2 Hambleton covers an area of 1,311.17 km<sup>2</sup> most of which, 1,254.90 km<sup>2</sup>, is green space. In 2011, Hambleton had an estimated population of 89,140.
- 1.1.3 There are currently 12 licensed premises located within the district of Hambleton (11 betting premises and 1 track betting premises).
- 1.1.4 Authorisation is frequently sought for small society lotteries and for gaming machines to be made available in premises licensed to sell or supply alcohol.

### **1.2 CONSULTATION**

- 1.2.1 Licensing Authorities are required by the Gambling Act 2005 to publish a statement of the principles which they propose to apply when exercising their functions. This statement must be published at least every three years. The statement must also be reviewed from "time to time" and any amended parts re-consulted upon. The revised statement must then be re-published.
- 1.2.2 The Gambling Act requires that the following parties are consulted by Licensing Authorities:-
- The Chief Officer of Police.
  - One or more persons who appear to the Authority to represent the interests of persons carrying on gambling businesses in the authority's area.
  - One or more persons who appear to the authority to represent the interests of persons who are likely to be affected by the exercise of the Authority's functions under the Gambling Act 2005.
- 1.2.3 Hambleton District Council consulted widely upon this Statement prior to publication. A list of those persons consulted is attached as Annex B.
- 1.2.4 The consultation for this statement revision was for the period from \*\*\*\* until \*\*. Copies of the statement were made available at the Civic Centre, Stone Cross, Northallerton.
- 1.2.5 The full list of comments made and the consideration by the council of those comments is available upon request to: The Licensing Team, Hambleton District Council, Civic Centre, Stone Cross, Northallerton, North Yorkshire, DL6 2UU.
- 1.2.6 The statement was approved at a meeting of the full Council on \*\*\*\* and was subsequently published on [www.hambleton.gov.uk](http://www.hambleton.gov.uk).
- 1.2.7 It should be noted that this Statement of Gambling Policy will not override the right of any person to make an application, make representations about an application, or apply for a review of a licence, as each will be considered on its own merits and according to the statutory requirements of the Gambling Act 2005.

### **1.3 DECLARATION**

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

## **2.0 RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITIES AND INTERESTED PARTIES**

### **2.1 RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITIES**

2.1.1 Responsible authorities are public bodies that must be notified of applications and are entitled to make representations to the licensing authority in relation to applications for, and in relation to, premises licences.

2.1.2 Section 157 of the Act gives the council discretion to designate, in writing, a body which is competent and most appropriate to advise the authority about the protection of children from harm.

2.1.3 The council has had consideration of the following principles:

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

2.1.4 In accordance with the Act, and with regard to the Guidance and the above principles, this authority designates the Local Safeguarding Children Board for this purpose.

2.1.5 The Responsible Authorities are:

- The council's Licensing Team
- North Yorkshire Police
- North Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service
- The council's Planning Team
- The Gambling Commission
- The Local Safeguarding Children Board
- Her Majesty's Commissioners of Customs and Excise
- The council's Environmental Health Team

2.1.6 The contact details of all the Responsible Authorities under the Act are available via the council's website.

### **2.2 INTERESTED PARTIES**

2.2.1 Similarly to responsible authorities, interested parties can make representation to the licensing authority in relation to applications for, and in relation to, premises licences.

2.2.2 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 council:-

- the person lives sufficiently close to the premises to be likely to be affected by the authorised activities; or
- has business interests that might be affected by the authorised activities; or
- represents persons who satisfy either of the above bullet points.

- 2.2.3 When determining whether a person is an interested party, the council will apply the following principles:-
- Each case will be decided upon its merits;
  - The council will not apply a rigid rule to its decision making;
  - The council will consider the examples of considerations provided in the Guidance; and
  - The council will consider the Guidance that the term "business interests" should be given the widest possible interpretation and include partnerships, charities, faith groups and medical practices.
- 2.2.4 Interested parties can be persons who are democratically elected such as Councillors and MPs. No specific evidence of being asked to represent an interested party will be required as long as the Councillor/MP represents the ward likely to be affected.
- 2.2.5 Likewise, Parish Councils likely to be affected will be considered to be interested parties.
- 2.2.6 Other than these however, this authority will generally require written evidence that a person/body (e.g. an advocate/relative) 'represents' someone who either lives sufficiently close to the premises to be likely to be affected by the authorised activities, and/or has business interests that might be affected by the authorised activities. A letter from one of these persons, requesting the representation is sufficient.
- 2.2.7 If individuals wish to approach Councillors to ask them to represent their views then care should be taken that the Councillors are not part of the Licensing Committee dealing with the licence application. If there are any doubts then please contact the Licensing Team.
- 2.2.8 Anyone wishing to make a representation concerning an application will be required to relate their objection to one or more of the Licensing Objectives, as specified in section 4.0 of this statement.

### **3.0 LICENSING AUTHORITY FUNCTIONS**

#### **3.1 RESPONSIBILITIES**

3.1.1 The council is responsible for the licensing of premises where gambling activities are to take place.

3.1.2 The following functions are administered by the council:-

- Premises Licences (betting, bingo, gaming centres and casinos)
- Provisional Statements
- Club Gaming Permits and/or Club Machine Permits
- Licensed Premises Gaming Machine Permits
- Notifications from alcohol licensed premises for the use of two or fewer gaming machines
- Family Entertainment Centre Gaming Machine Permits
- Prize Gaming Permits
- Small Society Lottery Registrations
- Occasional Use Notices
- Temporary Use Notices
- the provision of information to the Gambling Commission regarding details of licences issued
- maintaining registers of the permits and licences that are issued under these functions

3.1.3 Licensing authorities are not responsible for licensing remote gambling. This is regulated by the Gambling Commission via operating licences.

#### **3.2 EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION**

3.2.1 The council will act in accordance with the provisions of all relevant legislation to ensure that any data is securely stored and appropriately controlled. ~~the Act in its exchange of information which includes the provision that the Data Protection Act 1998 will not be contravened. The council will also have regard to the Guidance on this matter, as well as any relevant regulations issued by the Secretary of State under the powers provided in the Act.~~

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

#### **3.3 DECISION MAKING**

3.3.1 In making decisions about premises licences and temporary use notices, the council will, in accordance with section 153 of the Act, aim to permit the use of premises for gambling insofar as it considers it:-

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

3.3.2 Moral objections to gambling, as well as unmet demand, are not valid reasons to reject applications for premises licences (except as regards any 'no casino resolution' - see section 6.3 on Casinos).

### **3.4 COMMITTEE**

3.4.1 The council has established a Licensing Committee to administer the wide range of licensing decisions and functions for which it is responsible.

3.4.2 Appreciating the need to provide a speedy, efficient and cost-effective service to all parties involved in the licensing process, the Committee has delegated certain decisions and functions and has established a Sub-Committee to deal with them. A Licensing Sub-Committee of three Councillors will sit to hear applications where representations have been received from interested parties and/or responsible authorities.

3.4.3 Many of the decisions and functions will be purely administrative in nature and the grant of non-contentious applications, including for example those licences and permits where no representations have been made, will be delegated to officers. In these instances, a record of the decision will be available to view on the council's website. This form of delegation is without prejudice to officers referring an application to a Sub-Committee or full Committee, or full Council if considered appropriate in the circumstances of any particular case.

3.4.4 Ward Councillors will not sit on a Sub-Committee involving an application within their ward.

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

3.4.6 The Licensing Sub-Committee will also refer to the Licensing Committee any matter it is unable to deal with because of the number of its members who are unable to take part in the consideration or discussion of any matter or vote on any question with respect to it.

3.4.7 Every determination of a licensing decision by the Licensing Committee or a Licensing Sub-Committee shall be accompanied by clear, cogent reasons for the decision. The decision and the reasons for that decision will be sent to the applicant and those who have made relevant representations as soon as practicable. A summary of the decision shall also be posted on the council's website as soon as possible after the decision has been confirmed.

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

3.4.9 "Frivolous" or "vexatious" representations need not be taken into consideration by the council. Whether a representation is frivolous or vexatious is a matter of fact, however, matters which this licensing authority may consider in deciding whether a representation is frivolous or vexatious include the following:-

- Who is making the representation and whether there is a history of making applications that are not relevant;
- Whether it raises a relevant issue; or
- Whether it raises issues specifically to do with the premises that are the subject of the application.

3.4.10 Where representations are rejected, the person making the representation will be given written reasons as to why this is the case. There is no right of appeal against a determination that representations are not admissible.

## **4.0 LICENSING OBJECTIVES**

### **4.1 OVERVIEW**

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

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

4.1.2 The requirement in relation to children is explicitly to protect them from being harmed or exploited by gambling.

### **4.2 PREVENTING GAMBLING FROM BEING A SOURCE OF CRIME OR DISORDER, BEING ASSOCIATED WITH CRIME OR DISORDER OR BEING USED TO SUPPORT CRIME**

4.2.1 The Gambling Commission takes a leading role in preventing gambling from being a source of crime but licensing authorities should pay attention to the proposed location of gambling premises in terms of this licensing objective. Thus, where an area has known high levels of organised crime this authority will consider carefully whether gambling premises are suitable to be located there and whether conditions may be suitable, such as the provision of door supervisors.

### **4.3 ENSURING THAT GAMBLING IS CONDUCTED IN A FAIR AND OPEN WAY**

4.3.1 The Gambling Commission states that it generally does not expect licensing authorities to be concerned with ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way as this will be addressed via operating and personal licences. There is, however, more of a role for licensing authorities with regard to tracks which is explained in more detail in section 6.6 of this statement.

### **4.4 PROTECTING CHILDREN AND OTHER VULNERABLE PERSONS FROM BEING HARMED OR EXPLOITED BY GAMBLING**

4.4.1 The Guidance explains that this objective means preventing children from taking part in gambling, as well as the restriction of advertising so that gambling products are not aimed at, or are particularly attractive to, children. The council will therefore consider whether specific measures are required at particular premises with regard to this licensing objective. Appropriate measures may include supervision of entrances / machines, segregation of areas etc. With regards to the location of premises, the council will pay particular attention to the protection of children and vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling.

4.4.3 As regards the term “vulnerable persons” it is noted that the Gambling Commission does not seek to offer a definition, for regulatory purposes, it will assume 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.

## **5.0 PREMISES LICENCES**

### **5.1 MEANING OF PREMISES**

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

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

5.1.3 The council will take particular care when considering applications for multiple licences for a building and those relating to a discrete part of a building used for other (non-gambling) purposes, and will have regard to the following principles:-

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

5.1.4 Other factors that may be taken into account when considering applications are:-

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

## **5.2 PREMISES 'READY FOR GAMBLING'**

- 5.2.1 The Guidance states that a licence to use premises for gambling should only be issued in relation to premises that the licensing authority can be satisfied are going to be ready to be used for gambling in the reasonably near future, consistent with the scale of building or alterations required before the premises are brought into use.
- 5.2.2 If the construction of any premises is not yet complete, or if they need alteration, or if the applicant does not yet have a right to occupy them, then an application for a provisional statement should be made instead.
- 5.2.3 In deciding whether a premises licence can be granted where there are outstanding construction or alteration works at any premises, this authority will determine applications on their merits, applying a two stage consideration process:-
- Whether the premises ought to be permitted to be used for gambling; and
  - Whether appropriate conditions can be put in place to cater for the situation that the premises are not yet in the state in which they ought to be before gambling takes place.
- 5.2.4 Applicants should note that the council is entitled to decide that it is appropriate to grant a licence subject to conditions, but it is not obliged to grant such a licence.
- 5.2.5 More detailed examples of the circumstances in which such a licence may be granted can be found in the Guidance.

## **5.3 PREMISES LICENCE CONSIDERATIONS**

- 5.3.1 In determining applications the council has a duty to take into consideration all relevant matters and not to take into consideration any irrelevant matters, i.e. those not related to gambling and the licensing objectives.

## **5.4 CONDITIONS**

- 5.4.1 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.
- 5.4.2 Decisions upon individual conditions will be made on a case by case basis, although there will be a number of measures the council will consider utilising should there be a perceived need, such as the use of supervisors, appropriate signage for adult only areas etc. There are specific comments made in this regard under some of the licence types below. The council will also expect the applicant to offer his/her own suggestions as to the way in which the licensing objectives can be met effectively.
- 5.4.3 The council will also consider specific measures which may be required for buildings which are subject to multiple premises licences. Such measures may include the supervision of entrances; segregation of gambling from non-gambling areas frequented by children; and the supervision of gaming machines in non-adult gambling specific premises in order to pursue the licensing objectives. These matters are in accordance with the Guidance.

5.4.4 The council will also ensure that where category C, or above, machines are on offer in premises to which children are admitted:-

- all such machines are located in an area of the premises which is separated from the remainder of the premises by a physical barrier which is effective to prevent access other than through a designated entrance;
- only persons aged 18 years or over 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.

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

5.4.6 This council is aware that tracks may be subject to more than one premises licence, provided each licence relates to a specified area of the track. The council will consider the impact upon the objective "protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling" and the need to ensure that entrances to each type of premises are distinct and that children are excluded from gambling areas where they are not permitted to enter.

5.4.7 The council cannot attach to premises licences:-

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

5.4.8 The Secretary of State has set out conditions to be attached to all premises licences in the Gambling Act 2005 (Mandatory and Default Conditions) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007. Conditions under these Regulations fall into two categories:

- mandatory conditions that must be attached to premises licences; and
- default conditions that attach to the premises licence unless the licensing authority decides to exclude them.

5.4.9 The Gambling Commission also imposes licence conditions on Operators Licences and operators are expected to comply with the relevant Codes of Practice relevant to gambling premises.

5.4.10 The council expects that, in the vast majority of cases, the mandatory conditions, default conditions, operator licence conditions and Codes of Practice will be adequate to ensure that gambling premises operate without undermining the licensing objectives. Accordingly, these will not generally need to be supplemented by additional conditions but the council will consider each application its individual merits.

## **5.5 PLANS**

- 5.5.1 Section 151 of the Act requires applicants to submit plans of the premises with their application, in order to ensure that the licensing authority has the necessary information to make an informed judgement about whether the premises are fit for gambling. The plan will also be used for the licensing authority to coordinate future premises inspection activity.
- 5.5.2 Plans for tracks do not need to be in a particular scale, but should be drawn to scale and should be sufficiently detailed to include the information required by regulations.
- 5.5.3 Some tracks may be situated on agricultural land where the perimeter is not defined by virtue of an outer wall or fence, such as point-to-point racetracks. In such instances, where an entry fee is levied, track premises licence holders may erect temporary structures to restrict access to premises.
- 5.5.4 In the rare cases where the outer perimeter cannot be defined, it is likely that the track in question will not be specifically designed for the frequent holding of sporting events or races. In such cases betting facilities may be better provided through occasional use notices where the premises boundary does not need to be defined.
- 5.5.5 The precise location of where betting facilities are provided is not required to be shown on track plans, both by virtue of the fact that betting is permitted anywhere on the premises and because of the difficulties associated with pinpointing exact locations for some types of track. Applicants should provide sufficient information that this authority can satisfy itself that the plan indicates the main areas where betting might take place. For racecourses in particular, any betting areas subject to the “five times rule” (commonly known as betting rings) must be indicated on the plan.

## **5.6 LOCAL RISK ASSESSMENTS**

- 5.6.1 The Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice (LCCP) were updated in April 2015, and introduced significant new responsibilities for operators in relation to their premises.
- 5.6.2 From 6 April 2016 all non-remote licensees must assess the local risks to the licensing objectives posed by the provision of gambling facilities at each of their premises. These risk assessments should be submitted to the licensing authority when submitting applications for new premises licences and also when varying existing premises licences.
- 5.6.3 The licensing authority will expect operators to identify the local risk factors surrounding the premises and consider matters such as:-
- the local area profile attached at Annex B;
  - whether neighbouring facilities may present risks when located near gambling premises (e.g. schools, hospitals, community centres, homeless centres);
  - whether the premises is located in an area of deprivation;
  - whether the premises is located in an area which is subject to high levels of crime and/or disorder.

5.6.4 Operators should also include control measures to mitigate the risks that have been identified. Control measures could include:-

- Staff training with regards to excessive gambling;
- Updated policies and procedures;
- The use of security personnel;
- Age verification schemes;
- Installation of CCTV;
- Provision of signage relating to gambling care;
- The layout of the premises to ensure staff have, where possible, unobstructed views of persons using the premises.

5.6.5 The licensing authority will expect local risk assessments to be kept on the individual premises and made available for inspection by any responsible authority.

## 5.7 PLANNING

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

## 5.8 REVIEWS

5.8.1 A request for a review of a premises licence can be made by interested parties or responsible authorities.

5.8.2 A request for review may be rejected if:

- The authority regards the request as frivolous or vexatious;
- The request does not raise any new grounds to those raised during the consideration of a previous application for the grant, variation or review of the licence;
- The request does not raise any issue which is relevant to the principles which the authority is required to consider in granting a premises licence application
- The authority is satisfied that any review resulting from the request would certainly not lead to the suspension, revocation or alteration of the licence.

5.8.3 In deciding whether to carry out a review, the council will have regard to the Guidance, this statement of principles and the relevance of the request with the licensing objectives.

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

5.8.5 Once a valid application for a review has been received, representations can be made by responsible authorities and interested parties during a 28 day period. This

period begins 7 days after the application was received by the licensing authority, who will publish notice of the application within 7 days of receipt.

5.8.6 Reviews will be carried out as soon as possible after the 28-day period for making representations has passed. The purpose of the review will be to determine whether the licensing authority should take any action in relation to the licence. If action is justified, the options open to the licensing authority are:-

- Add, remove or amend a licence condition imposed by the licensing authority;
- Exclude a default condition imposed by the Secretary of State (e.g. opening hours) or remove or amend such an exclusion;
- Suspend the premises licence for a period not exceeding three months; and
- Revoke the premises licence.

5.8.7 In determining what action, if any, should be taken following a review, the licensing authority must have regard to the principles set out in section 153 of the Act, as well as any relevant representations. In particular, the licensing authority may also initiate a review of a premises licence on the grounds that a premises licence holder has not provided facilities for gambling at the premises.

5.8.8 Once the review has been completed, the licensing authority must, as soon as possible, notify its decision to:-

- The licence holder;
- The applicant for review;
- The Commission;
- Any person who made representations;
- The chief officer of police or chief constable; and
- Her Majesty's Commissioners for Revenue and Customs.

## **6.0 PREMISES LICENCE TYPES**

### **6.1 ADULT GAMING CENTRES**

**6.1.1 An adult gaming centre (AGC) premises licence authorises the use of:**

- a number of category B gaming machines not exceeding 20% of the total number of gaming machines which are available for use on the premises, and
- any number of category C or D machines.

6.1.2 The holder of an adult gaming centre premises licence may make available for use gaming machines in accordance with Section 172(1) of the Act and regulations.

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

6.1.4 The council may consider measures to meet the licensing objectives such as:-

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

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

### **6.2 FAMILY ENTERTAINMENT CENTRES**

**6.2.1 A family entertainment centre (FEC) premises licence authorises the use of any number of category C or D machines.**

6.2.2 The holder of a family entertainment centre premises licence may make available for use gaming machines in accordance with Section 172(2) of the Act and regulations.

6.2.3 In terms of accessing a family entertainment centre, no customer shall be able to access the premises directly from:-

- a casino;
- an adult gaming centre; or
- a betting premises, other than a track

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

6.2.5 This licensing authority may consider measures to meet the licensing objectives such as:-

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

6.2.6 This list is not mandatory, nor exhaustive, and is merely indicative of example measures. Where premises wish to provide category D gaming machines only, it may do so under the benefit of a Family Entertainment Centre Gaming Machine Permit (refer to section 7.1).

### **6.3 CASINOS**

6.3.1 A casino game is defined as a game of chance which is not equal chance gaming. A casino premises licence authorises the playing of casino games.

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

6.3.3 In terms of accessing a casino premises:-

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

### **6.4 BINGO PREMISES**

6.4.1 The council will need to be satisfied that bingo can be played in any bingo premises for which a premises licence is issued. This will be a relevant consideration where the operator of an existing bingo premises applies to vary their licence to exclude an area of the existing premises from its ambit and then applies for a new premises licence, or multiple licences, for that or those excluded areas.

6.4.2 This authority notes the Guidance regarding the unusual circumstances in which the splitting of any pre-existing premises into two adjacent premises might be permitted.

6.4.3 Children and young people are allowed into bingo premises; however they are not permitted to participate in the bingo and if category B or C machines are made

available for use these must be separated from areas where children and young people are allowed.

6.4.4 No customer shall be able to access bingo premises directly from:-

- a casino;
- an adult gaming centre; or
- a betting premises, other than a track.

6.4.5 Where category B and/or category C machines are available in premises to which children are admitted, applicants will be expected 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 this 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.

## **6.5 BETTING PREMISES (OTHER THAN TRACKS)**

**6.5.1 A betting premises licence authorises betting that takes place on premises other than a track.**

6.5.2 Some betting premises may make available for use machines that accept bets on live events, such as a sporting event, as a substitute for placing a bet over the counter. When considering the number/nature/circumstances of betting machines an operator wants to offer, the council 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 the machines by children and young persons (it is an offence for those under 18 to bet) or by vulnerable people.

6.5.3 In terms of accessing betting premises:-

- Access must be from a street or from another premises with a betting premises licence; and
- No direct access from a betting shop to another premises used for the retail sale of merchandise or services.

## **6.6 TRACK BETTING PREMISES**

**6.6.1 A track betting premises licence authorises betting that takes place on a horse racecourse, greyhound track or other premises on which a race or other sporting event takes place.**

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

- 6.6.3 The council will therefore expect the premises licence applicant to demonstrate suitable measures to ensure that children do not have access to adult only gaming facilities. It is noted that children and young persons will be permitted to enter track areas where facilities for betting are provided on days when dog racing and/or horse racing takes place, but that they are still prevented from entering areas where gaming machines (other than category D machines) are provided.
- 6.6.4 The council may consider measures to meet the licensing objectives such as:-
- Proof of age schemes;
  - CCTV;
  - Supervision of entrances/machine areas;
  - Physical separation of areas;
  - Location of entry;
  - Notices/signage;
  - Specific opening hours;
  - Self-exclusion schemes; and
  - Provision of information leaflets/helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare.
- 6.6.5 This list is not mandatory, nor exhaustive, and is merely indicative of example measures.
- 6.6.6 Where the applicant holds a pool betting operating licence and intends to use the entitlement to four gaming machines, machines (other than category D machines) should be located in areas from which children are excluded.
- 6.6.7 The council will take into account the size of the premises and the ability of staff to monitor the use of the machines by children and young persons (it is an offence for those under 18 to bet) or by vulnerable people, when considering the number/nature/circumstances of betting machines an operator proposes to offer.
- 6.6.8 In terms of general access to a track betting premises, no customer shall be able to access the premises directly from a casino or an adult gaming centre.

## **7.0 OTHER AUTHORISATIONS**

### **7.1 FAMILY ENTERTAINMENT CENTRE GAMING MACHINE PERMITS**

**7.1.1** A family entertainment centre (FEC) gaming machine permit authorises the use of any number of category D machines.

7.1.2 Where an operator wishes to provide gaming machines at any premises that does not hold a premises licence, he/she may apply to the licensing authority for this permit. The applicant must show that the premises will be wholly or mainly used for making gaming machines available for use.

7.1.3 The council will expect the applicant to show that there are policies and procedures in place to protect children from harm. Harm in this context is not limited to harm from gambling but includes wider child protection considerations. The efficiency of such policies and procedures will each be considered on their merits, however, they may include appropriate measures/training for staff as regards suspected truant school children on the premises, 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. This licensing authority will also expect, as per Gambling Commission Guidance, that applicants demonstrate:-

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

7.1.4 It should be noted that a licensing authority cannot attach conditions to this type of permit.

### **7.2 AUTOMATIC ENTITLEMENT FOR UP TO 2 GAMING MACHINES ON PREMISES LICENSED TO SELL ALCOHOL**

7.2.1 There is provision in the Act for premises licensed to sell alcohol for consumption on the premises to automatically be entitled to make available 2 gaming machines of categories C and/or D. The holder of the premises licence (issued under the Licensing Act 2003) merely needs to notify the licensing authority in writing, pay the prescribed fee and comply with any relevant codes of practice.

7.2.2 The licensing authority can remove the automatic authorisation in respect of any particular premises if:

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

### **7.3 LICENSED PREMISES GAMING MACHINE PERMIT**

7.3.1 If the holder of a premises licence (issued under the Licensing Act 2003 to authorise the sale of alcohol for consumption on the premises) wishes to make available more than 2 gaming machines, an application will need to be made for a permit. The licensing authority must consider the application based upon:-

- the licensing objectives;
- any guidance issued by the Gambling Commission issued under Section 25 of the Act; and
- such matters as they think relevant.

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

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

7.3.4 The council can decide to grant the application with a smaller number of machines and/or a different category of machines than that applied for. Conditions (other than these) cannot be attached.

7.3.5 The holder of a permit must comply with any Code of Practice issued by the Gambling Commission about the location and operation of the machine.

### **7.4 PRIZE GAMING PERMITS**

7.4.1 Prize gaming is gaming where the nature and size of the prize available is not determined by either:

- the number of people playing; or
- the amount paid for, or raised by, the gaming.

7.4.2 A prize gaming permit is required to authorise the provision of facilities for gaming with prizes on specified premises.

7.4.3 In applying for a Prize Gaming Permit, the applicant should set out the types of gaming that he or she is intending to offer and should be able to demonstrate:-

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

7.4.4 In making its decision on an application for a prize gaming permit, the licensing authority does not need to have regard to the licensing objectives but must have regard to any Gambling Commission guidance.

7.4.5 It should be noted that there are conditions in the Gambling Act 2005 with which the permit holder must comply, but that the licensing authority cannot attach conditions. The conditions in the Act are:

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

## **7.5 CLUB GAMING AND CLUB MACHINE PERMITS**

7.5.1 Members' Clubs and Miners' Welfare Institutes (but not Commercial Clubs) may apply for a Club Gaming Permit to enable the premises to provide:-

- 3 gaming machines of categories B, C or D;
- equal chance gaming; and
- games of chance as set out in regulations.

7.5.2 Members' Clubs, Miners' Welfare Institutes and Commercial Clubs may apply for a Club Machine Permit to enable the premises to provide:-

- 3 gaming machines of categories B, C or D.

Note: Commercial Clubs may not make category B3A gaming machines available for use.

7.5.3 Gambling Commission Guidance states: "Members clubs must have at least 25 members and be established and conducted "wholly or mainly" for purposes other than gaming, unless the gaming is permitted by separate regulations. The Secretary of State has made regulation and these cover bridge and whist clubs, which replicates the position under the Gaming Act 1968. A members' club must be permanent in nature, not established to make commercial profit, and controlled by its members equally. Examples include working men's clubs, branches of Royal British Legion and clubs with political affiliations".

7.5.4 The Guidance also notes 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;
- an objection has been lodged by the Commission or the police.

7.5.5 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 Gambling Commission or the police, and the grounds upon which the council can refuse a permit are:-

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

7.5.6 There are statutory conditions imposed on club gaming permits to ensure that no child uses a category B or C machine on the premises and that the holder complies with any relevant provision of a code of practice about the location and operation of gaming machines.

## 7.6 SMALL SOCIETY LOTTERIES

7.6.1 A lottery is an arrangement whereby payment is made in order to obtain an opportunity to win a prize in a game of chance.

7.6.2 A lottery promoted wholly on behalf of a non-commercial society whose proceeds do not exceed £250,000 in a calendar year is referred to as a small society lottery (Schedule 11, Part 4 of the Act defines a small society lottery in more detail). Small Society Lotteries are exempt from registration with the Gambling Commission, but are required to be registered with the local authority.

## 7.7 TEMPORARY USE NOTICES

7.7.1 A temporary use notice enables the use of premises for gambling where there is no premises licence in force. e.g. hotels, conference centres, sporting venues. With a Temporary Use Notice, any such premises may be used for gambling for up to 21 days in a 12-month period.

~~Temporary Use Notices allow the use of premises for gambling where there is no premises licence but where a gambling operator wishes to use the premises temporarily for providing facilities for gambling. Premises that might be suitable for a Temporary Use Notice would include hotels, conference centres and sporting venues.~~

7.7.2 The licensing authority can only grant a Temporary Use Notice to a person or company holding a relevant operating licence, i.e. a non-remote casino operating licence.

7.7.3 The Secretary of State has the power to determine what form of gambling can be authorised by Temporary Use Notices, and at the time of writing this Statement the relevant regulations (SI no 3157: The Gambling Act 2005 (Temporary Use Notices)

Regulations 2007) state that Temporary Use Notices can only be used to permit the provision of facilities or equal chance gaming, where the gaming is intended to produce a single winner, which in practice means poker tournaments.

7.7.4 There are a number of statutory limits as regards Temporary Use Notices. The meaning of "premises" in Part 8 of the Act is discussed in Part 7 of the Gambling Commission Guidance to Licensing Authorities. As with "premises", the definition of "a set of premises" will be a question of fact in the particular circumstances of each notice that is given. In the Act "premises" is defined as including "any place". In considering whether a place falls within the definition of "a set of premises", the licensing authority needs to look at, amongst other things, the ownership/occupation and control of the premises.

7.7.5 As recommended in the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities, the council would expect 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.

## **7.8 OCCASIONAL USE NOTICES**

7.8.1 An occasional use notice enables the use of premises for gambling on tracks or other sporting venues that only intend to allow betting on eight days or less in a calendar year.

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

## **7.9 TRAVELLING FAIRS**

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

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

7.9.3 There is a statutory maximum period of 27 days per calendar year for land being used as a fair. 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 council will work with its neighbouring authorities to ensure that land which crosses our boundaries is monitored so that the statutory limits are not exceeded.

## **7.10 PROVISIONAL STATEMENTS**

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

7.10.2 Section 204 of the Act provides for a person to make an application to the licensing authority for a provisional statement in respect of premises that he or she:-

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

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

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

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

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

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

- which could not have been raised by objectors at the provisional statement stage;
- which in the authority's opinion reflect a change in the operator's circumstances; or
- where the premises has not been constructed in accordance with the plan submitted with the application\*.

\*Note: This must be a substantial change to the plan and this licensing authority notes that it can discuss any concerns it has with the applicant before making a decision.

## **8.0 ENFORCEMENT**

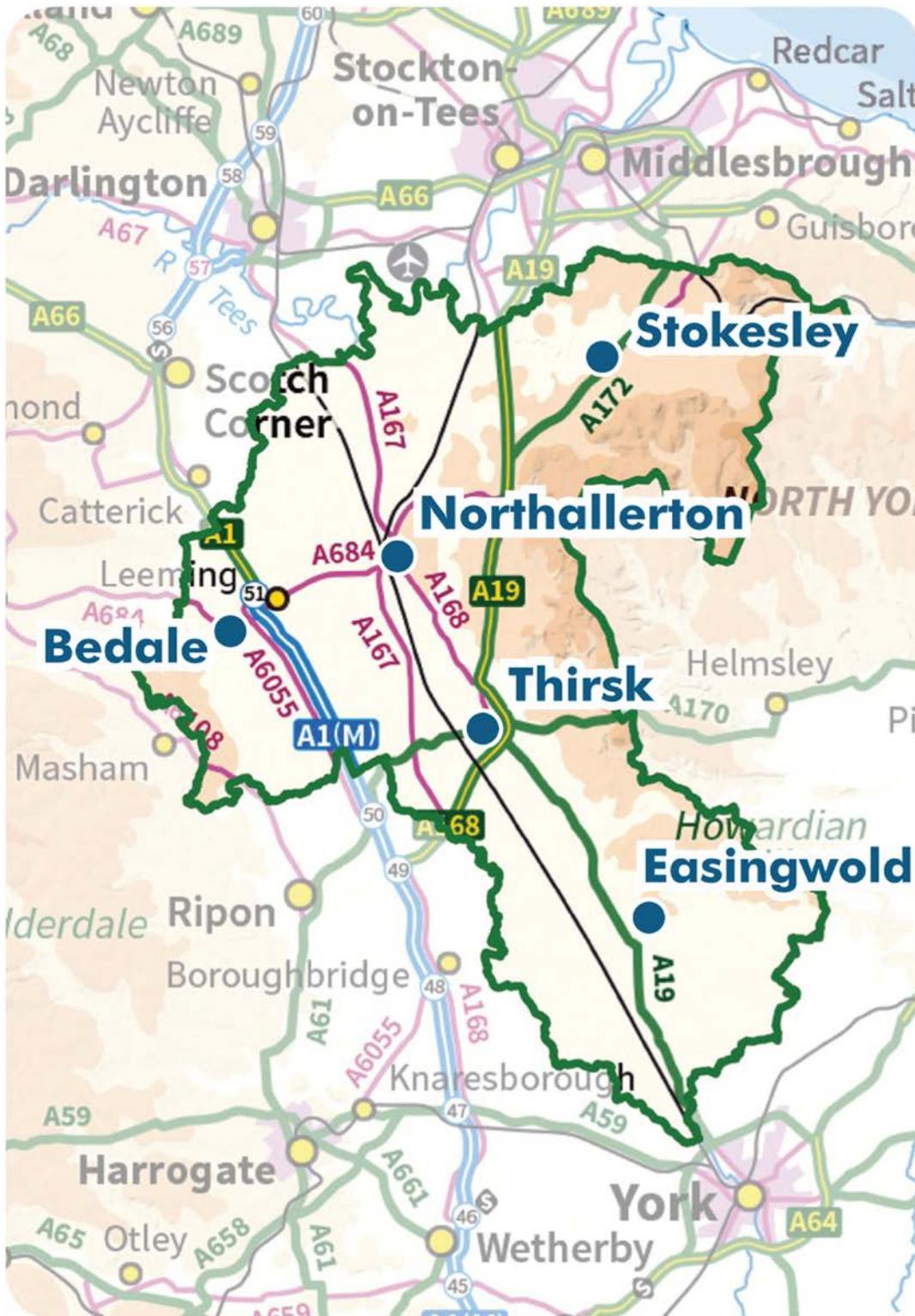
### **8.1 EXERCISE OF POWERS**

- 8.1.1 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.
- 8.1.2 The council recognises that regulatory activities should be carried out in a way which is transparent, accountable, proportionate, and consistent and should be targeted only at cases in which action is needed. The council has regard to these principles in relation to its responsibilities and also has regard to the requirements of the Regulators' Code (to promote efficient and effective approaches to regulatory inspection and enforcement which improve regulatory outcomes without imposing unnecessary burdens on business).
- 8.1.3 The main enforcement and compliance role for the council is to ensure compliance with the authorisations for which it is responsible. The Gambling Commission is the enforcement body for operator and personal licences. It is also worth noting that concerns about manufacture, supply or repair of gaming machines are also the responsibility of the Gambling Commission.

### **8.2 COMPLAINTS**

- 8.2.1 The council will investigate complaints against premises for which it has responsibility in relation to matters relating to gambling. In the first instance, complainants are encouraged to raise the complaint directly with the licence holder or business concerned to seek a local resolution.
- 8.2.2 Where an interested party has made either a valid representation about licensed premises or a valid application for a licence review, the licensing authority may initially arrange a conciliation meeting to address and clarify the issues of concern. This process will not override the right of any interested party to ask that the Licensing Committee consider their valid objections. Similarly, it will not override the right of any licence holder to decline to participate in a conciliation meeting.

MAP OF HAMBLETON



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Public Health  
England

Protecting and improving the nation's health



# Hambleton

District

This profile was published on 3 July 2018

## Local Authority Health Profile 2018

This profile gives a picture of people's health in Hambleton. It is designed to help local government and health services understand their community's needs, so that they can work together to improve people's health and reduce health inequalities.

### Health in summary

The health of people in Hambleton is varied compared with the England average. About 8% (1,200) of children live in low income families. Life expectancy for both men and women is higher than the England average.

### Health inequalities

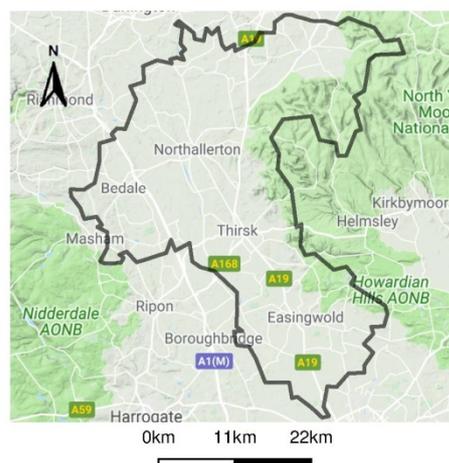
Life expectancy is 5.6 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Hambleton than in the least deprived areas.\*\*

### Child health

In Year 6, 14.5% (106) of children are classified as obese, better than the average for England. The rate of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 is 37\*. This represents 6 stays per year. Levels of GCSE attainment are better than the England average.

### Adult health

The rate of alcohol-related harm hospital stays is 568\*, better than the average for England. This represents 562 stays per year. The rate of self-harm hospital stays is 177\*. This represents 139 stays per year. Estimated levels of adult smoking in routine and manual occupations are worse than the England average. The rate of people killed and seriously injured on roads is worse than average. Rates of sexually transmitted infections and TB are better than average. Rates of violent crime, early deaths from cardiovascular diseases and early deaths from cancer are better than average.



Contains National Statistics data © Crown copyright and database right 2018  
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Map data © 2018 Google  
Local authority displayed with ultra-generalised clipped boundary

For more information on priorities in this area, see:

- [www.datanorthyorkshire.org](http://www.datanorthyorkshire.org)
- <http://nypartnerships.org.uk/healthandwellbeing>

Visit [www.healthprofiles.info](http://www.healthprofiles.info) for more area profiles, more information and interactive maps and tools.

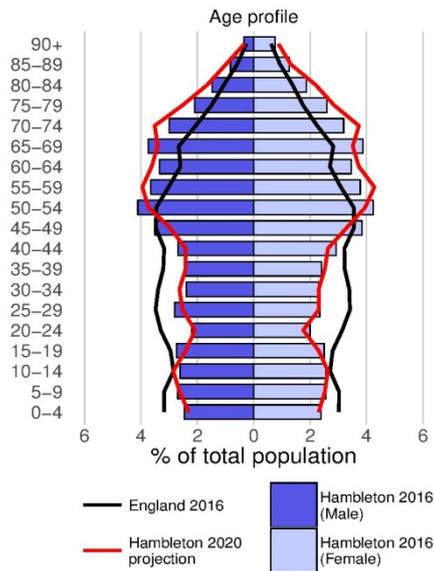
Local Authority Health Profiles are Official Statistics and are produced based on the three pillars of the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#): Trustworthiness, Quality and Value.

Follow [@PHE\\_uk](https://twitter.com/PHE_uk) on Twitter

\* rate per 100,000 population

\*\* see [page 3](#)

## Population



Understanding the sociodemographic profile of an area is important when planning services. Different population groups may have different health and social care needs and are likely to interact with services in different ways.

	Hambleton (persons)	England (persons)
Population (2016)*	91	55,268
Projected population (2020)*	91	56,705
% population aged under 18	18.6%	21.3%
% population aged 65+	25.0%	17.9%
% people from an ethnic minority group	1.9%	13.6%

\* thousands

Source:  
Populations: Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence  
Ethnic minority groups: Annual Population Survey, October 2015 to September 2016

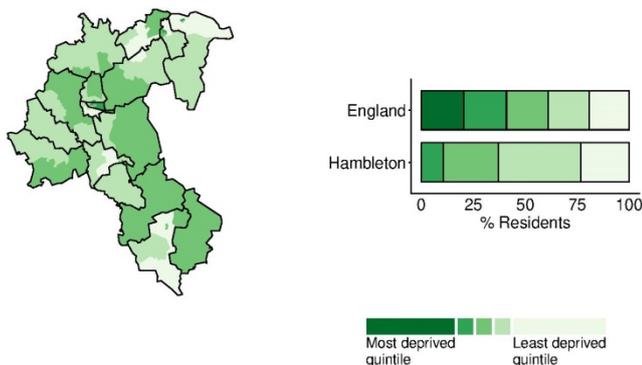
## Deprivation

The level of deprivation in an area can be used to identify those communities who may be in the greatest need of services. These maps and charts show the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD 2015).

### National

The first of the two maps shows differences in deprivation in this area based on national comparisons, using national quintiles (fifths) of IMD 2015, shown by lower super output area. The darkest coloured areas are some of the most deprived neighbourhoods in England.

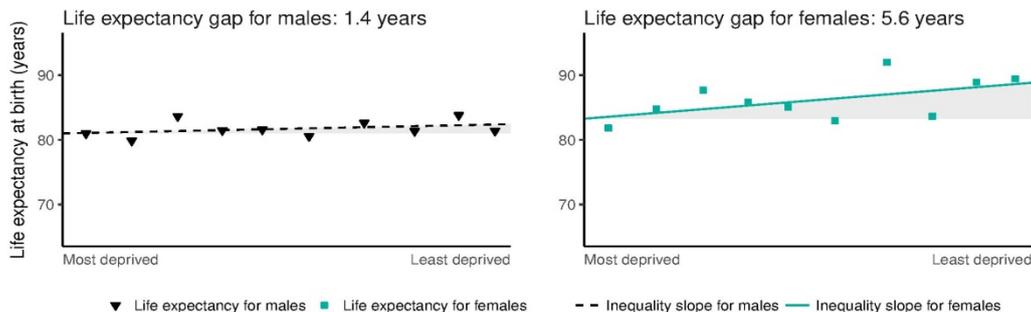
The chart shows the percentage of the population who live in areas at each level of deprivation.



Lines represent electoral wards (2017). Quintiles shown for 2011 based lower super output areas (LSOAs). Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database rights 2018. Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0

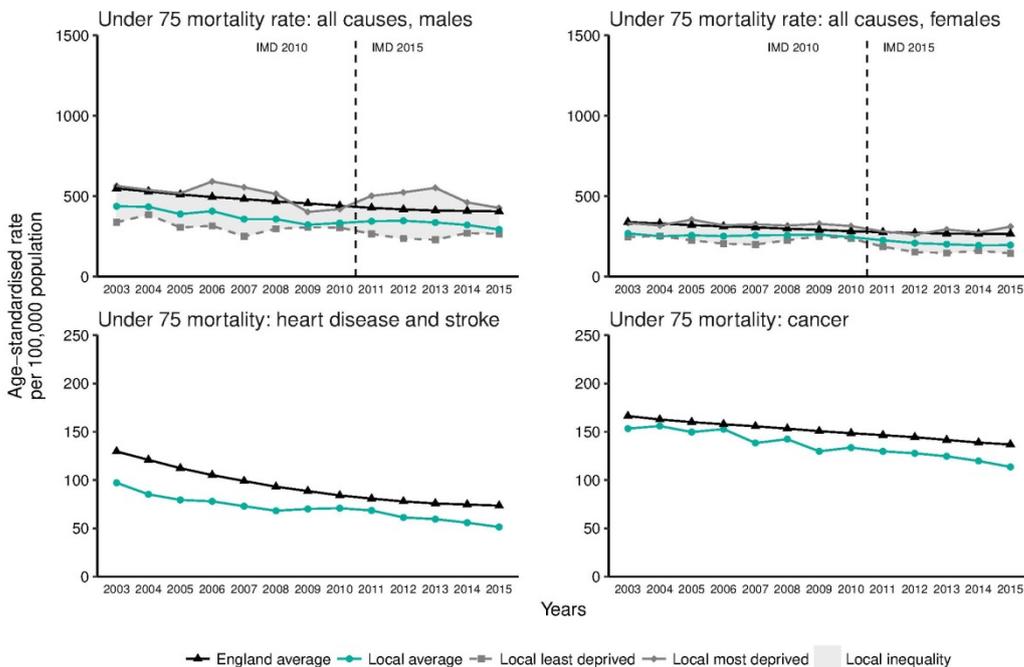
## Health inequalities: life expectancy

The charts show life expectancy for males and females within this local authority for 2014-16. The local authority is divided into local deciles (tenths) by deprivation (IMD 2015). The life expectancy gap is the difference between the top and bottom of the inequality slope. This represents the range in years of life expectancy from most to least deprived within this area. If there was no inequality in life expectancy the line would be horizontal.



## Trends over time: under 75 mortality

These charts provide a comparison of the trends in death rates in people under 75 between this area and England. For deaths from all causes, they also show the trends in the most deprived and least deprived local quintiles (fifths) of this area.



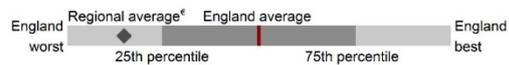
Data from 2010-12 onwards have been revised to use IMD 2015 to define local deprivation quintiles (fifths), all prior time points use IMD 2010. In doing this, areas are grouped into deprivation quintiles using the Index of Multiple Deprivation which most closely aligns with the time period of the data. This provides a more accurate way of examining changes over time by deprivation.

Data points are the midpoints of three year averages of annual rates, for example 2005 represents the period 2004 to 2006. Where data are missing for local least or most deprived, the value could not be calculated as the number of cases is too small.

# Health summary for Hambleton

The chart below shows how the health of people in this area compares with the rest of England. This area's value for each indicator is shown as a circle. The England average is shown by the red line, which is always at the centre of the chart. The range of results for all local areas in England is shown as a grey bar. A red circle means that this area is significantly worse than England for that indicator. However, a green circle may still indicate an important public health problem.

- Significantly worse than England average
- Not significantly different from England average
- Significantly better than England average
- Not compared



	Indicator names	Period	Local count	Local value	Eng value	Eng worst		Eng best
Life expectancy and causes of death	1 Life expectancy at birth (Male)	2014 – 16	n/a	81.7	79.5	74.2		83.7
	2 Life expectancy at birth (Female)	2014 – 16	n/a	85.5	83.1	79.4		86.8
	3 Under 75 mortality rate: all causes	2014 – 16	699	243.2	333.8	545.7		215.2
	4 Under 75 mortality rate: cardiovascular	2014 – 16	153	51.3	73.5	141.3		42.3
	5 Under 75 mortality rate: cancer	2014 – 16	333	113.6	136.8	195.3		99.1
	6 Suicide rate	2014 – 16	24	9.2	9.9	18.3		4.6
Injuries and ill health	7 Killed and seriously injured on roads	2014 – 16	220	81.4	39.7	110.4		13.5
	8 Hospital stays for self-harm	2016/17	139	177.0	185.3	578.9		50.6
	9 Hip fractures in older people (aged 65+)	2016/17	112	501.8	575.0	854.2		364.7
	10 Cancer diagnosed at early stage	2016	303	61.1	52.6	39.3		61.9
	11 Diabetes diagnoses (aged 17+)	2017	n/a	68.1	77.1	54.3		96.3
	12 Dementia diagnoses (aged 65+)	2017	776	56.5	67.9	45.1		90.8
Behavioural risk factors	13 Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18s)	2014/15 – 16/17	19	37.5	34.2	100.0		6.5
	14 Alcohol-related harm hospital stays	2016/17	562	568.4	636.4	1,151.1		388.2
	15 Smoking prevalence in adults (aged 18+)	2017	12,521	17.0	14.9	24.8		4.6
	16 Physically active adults (aged 19+)	2016/17	n/a	69.2	66.0	53.3		78.8
	17 Excess weight in adults (aged 18+)	2016/17	n/a	60.0	61.3	74.9		40.5
Child health	18 Under 18 conceptions	2016	18	12.3 <sup>175</sup>	18.8	36.7		3.3
	19 Smoking status at time of delivery	2016/17	68	9.6	10.7	28.1		2.3
	20 Breastfeeding initiation	2016/17	533	74.0	74.5	37.9		96.7
	21 Infant mortality rate	2014 – 16	3	1.3	3.9	7.9		0.0
Inequalities	22 Obese children (aged 10–11)	2016/17	106	14.5	20.0	29.2		8.8
	23 Deprivation score (IMD 2015)	2015	n/a	12.7	21.8	42.0		5.0
Wider determinants of health	24 Smoking prevalence: routine and manual occupations	2017	n/a	48.0	25.7	48.7		5.1
	25 Children in low income families (under 16s)	2015	1,170	8.4	16.8	30.5		5.7
	26 GCSEs achieved	2015/16	532	62.1	57.8	44.8		78.7
	27 Employment rate (aged 16–64)	2016/17	40,800	78.6	74.4	59.8		88.5
	28 Statutory homelessness	2016/17	*1	*1	0.8			
	29 Violent crime (violence offences)	2016/17	*59	11.4 <sup>59</sup>	20.0	42.2		5.7
	30 Excess winter deaths	Aug 2013 – Jul 2016	124	14.4	17.9	30.3		6.3
Health protection	31 New sexually transmitted infections	2017	196	362.3	793.8	3,215.3		266.6
	32 New cases of tuberculosis	2014 – 16	5	1.8	10.9	69.0		0.0

For full details on each indicator, see the definitions tab of the Health Profiles online tool: [www.healthprofiles.info](http://www.healthprofiles.info)

### Indicator value types

1, 2 Life expectancy - Years 3, 4, 5 Directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75 6 Directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 10 and over 7 Crude rate per 100,000 population 8 Directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population 9 Directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 65 and over 10 Proportion - % of cancers diagnosed at stage 1 or 2 11 Proportion - % recorded diagnosis of diabetes as a proportion of the estimated number with diabetes 12 Proportion - % recorded diagnosis of dementia as a proportion of the estimated number with dementia 13 Crude rate per 100,000 population aged under 18 14 Directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population 15, 16, 17 Proportion - % 18 Crude rate per 1,000 females aged 15 to 17 19, 20 Proportion - % 21 Crude rate per 1,000 live births 22 Proportion - % 23 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 score 24, 25 Proportion - % 26 Proportion - % 27 Proportion - % 28 Crude rate per 1,000 households 29 Crude rate per 1,000 population 30 Ratio of excess winter deaths to average of non-winter deaths (%) 31 Crude rate per 100,000 population aged 15 to 64 (excluding Chlamydia) 32 Crude rate per 100,000 population

\*Regional\* refers to the former government regions.

\*1 Value suppressed for disclosure control due to small count \*59 Value for the community safety partnership in which the LA lies \*59 Value for the community safety partnership in which the LA lies \*75 There is a data quality issue with this value

If 25% or more of areas have no data then the England range is not displayed.

Please send any enquiries to [healthprofiles@phe.gov.uk](mailto:healthprofiles@phe.gov.uk)

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**PERSONS AND BODIES CONSULTED**

North Yorkshire Police  
The County Fire and Rescue Officer  
North Yorkshire Safeguarding Children Board  
Children & Young People's Service  
The Director of Public Health  
Development Control (Hambleton DC)  
North York Moors National Park Authority  
North Yorkshire Trading Standards  
Environmental Health (Hambleton DC)  
Ward Councillors  
Bedale Town Council  
Easingwold Town Council  
Northallerton Town Council  
Stokesley Parish Council  
Thirsk Town Council  
HM Customs & Excise  
Hambleton Citizens Advice Bureau  
Barnardo's (North East)  
NSPCC  
Association of British Bookmakers  
The Lotteries Council  
The Bingo Association  
British Amusement Catering Trade Association  
The Remote Gambling Association  
The British Horseracing Authority  
Greyhound Board of Great Britain  
Carousel Games  
The Gambling Commission  
The Independent Betting Adjudication Service  
GamCare  
Gamblers Anonymous  
Gamestec Leisure  
National Casino Forum  
The Racecourse Association Ltd  
GambleAware  
The Jockey Club  
William Hill plc  
Coral Racing Ltd  
Thirsk Racecourse Ltd  
Done Bros (Cash Betting) Ltd  
Ladbrokes Betting & Gaming Ltd  
Goosewood Caravan Park  
Poppleston Allen