

Closure Orders: New power

03/12/2008

Section 118, Schedule 20 of the Criminal Justice and Immigration Act 2008, (CJIA) introduces premises closure orders.

Regulatory services, including environmental protection, licensing and private sector housing may not necessarily have the main role with regard to Closure Orders, however, colleagues they may be involved, for example by providing information on ownership of premises or on previous relevant action taken.

The key points are:

- Closure orders are a new power for councils and the police to close premises for up to 3 months.
- Either police or the council can take the action but must consult the other.
- A multi-agency approach is needed to address resulting social issues, and to protect vulnerable groups.
- The power applies to broad range of premises including licensed premises and private rented or owned property.
- There must be reasonable grounds for believing that in the preceding 3 months a person has engaged in antisocial behaviour AND the premises is associated with **significant and persistent disorder** or **persistent serious nuisance** to members of the public.
- It will be for the courts to define the underlined terms above, although the statutory guidance states that the latter may include various activities such as discharging firearms, violent offences and constant/intrusive noise.
- It should be seen as very much a last resort - other avenues must be considered, although the guidance does not mention statutory nuisance as a specific action.
- The guidance is largely focused on local government involvement in terms of housing/social work/anti-social behaviour

Further information can be found on the Respect website.

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Arcades

What do we mean by 'arcades'?

There are three types of arcades: Adult Gaming Centres (AGCs), licensed Family Entertainment Centres (FECs), and unlicensed FECs. They are categorised according to the type of gaming machine they offer and the prizes available.

Unlicensed FECs are permitted to have machines with the lowest stakes and prizes, known as category D machines. Children and young people are allowed to play these machines. These premises require a permit from their local licensing authority to operate.

Any arcade wishing to offer other than Category D machines must be licensed by the Gambling Commission.



Licensed FECs are able to offer an unlimited number of category C and D gaming machines. Category C machines must be located in areas restricted to over-18s. Children and young people are allowed to enter licensed FECs but only to gamble on category D machines or play on non-gambling machines and amusements.

AGCs are strictly for over-18s, and children are not allowed in any part of the premises. They can offer up to four category B3 or category B4 gaming machines in addition to an unlimited number of category C and D machines.

Category of machine	Maximum stakes and prizes	
	Stake	Prize
B3	£1	£500
B4	£1	£250
C	50p	£35
D	10p	£5
	30p	£8

How are arcades regulated?

Most organisations and individuals that provide facilities for betting or gaming require a licence to operate, whether the facilities are provided remotely (for example through the internet or telephone), or in premises. The Commission has developed licence conditions and codes of practice that govern licence holders and it has powers to prosecute or impose fines on operators who breach their licence conditions.

There are three types of licence for arcade operators:

- Operating licences are required by those that provide facilities for gambling in Britain*.
- Personal licences are required by individuals in certain management positions except for those organisations categorised as small-scale operators.
- Premises licences are required where gambling services are provided to the public from fixed premises rather than remotely. These are issued by the local licensing authority.

Arcades facts and figures

- Around 44% of gaming machines (115,000) are located in arcades.
- There are around 1,000 FECs, varying from those on Brighton Pier and large seaside arcades to individual shop size units. Most FECs are part of very small groups, usually owner-operated.
- There are around 1,000 AGCs. Most AGCs tend to be owned by private family companies operating between one and 50 centres, with the majority being single, owner-operated, sites.

* except unlicensed FECs as indicated above

Gambling Commission August 2007

The Gambling Commission regulates gambling in the public interest. It does so by keeping crime out of gambling, by ensuring that gambling is conducted fairly and openly, and by protecting children and vulnerable people from being harmed or exploited by gambling. The Commission also provides independent advice to government on gambling in Britain. For further information or to register your interest in the Commission please visit our website at: www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk

Betting

What do we mean by 'betting'?

The Gambling Act 2005 brings the betting industry* under the regulatory control of the Gambling Commission.

General betting licensees are able to offer facilities for betting as premises-based bookmakers (off-course) and on tracks (on-course), as well as by remote means (for example by telephone or over the internet). They must have rules that cover issues such as voiding late bets, maximum payouts, treatment of errors, and the treatment of withdrawals and non-runners. On-course licensees must also display specified information, as well as, in the case of Levy Board approved horse racetracks, information on betting slips.



Pool betting incorporates racecourse, football and other sports pool operators as well as 'fantasy football' type competitions. It can be conducted in person, for example the Tote accepts pool bets on tracks and in high street betting shops, or remotely, such as through an internet betting site run by one of the football pools operators.

Betting intermediaries facilitate the making or acceptance of bets between others. Remote betting intermediaries, often called betting exchanges, generally operate through the internet. An example of a non-remote betting intermediary is a tic-tac, who normally works within a betting ring on a horse or greyhound racing track.

How is betting regulated?

Most organisations and individuals that provide facilities for betting require a licence to operate, whether the facilities are provided remotely (for example through the internet or telephone), or in premises, including on tracks. The Commission has developed licence conditions and codes of practice that govern licence holders and it has powers to prosecute or impose fines on operators who breach their licence conditions.

There are three types of licence:

- Operating licences are required by those that provide facilities for betting in Britain.
- Personal licences are required by individuals in certain management positions except for those organisations categorised as small-scale operators.
- Premises licences are required where gambling services are provided to the public from fixed premises (including at tracks). The premises licence is required by the track owner, rather than the on-course bookmaker. These are issued by the local licensing authority.

Betting facts and figures

- There are approximately 8,000 betting shops across Britain.
- Over £10,000 million was bet off-course on horseracing in 2004/05, most of it in licensed betting offices in Britain, with a further £120 million bet with the Tote on-course.
- More than 12% of the population have bet on a horse race in the last year.
- Around 3% of people have bet on a dog race or an 'event' such as a football match.
- There are 59 horse racecourses and 29 greyhound tracks in Britain.

* except for spread betting which is regulated by the Financial Services Authority

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Bingo

What do we mean by 'bingo'?

Commercially run clubs, halls and other organisations that provide bingo games in a club or location open to the public, as well as those that offer bingo remotely (for example over the internet or by using a machine), must be licensed by the Gambling Commission.

Non-remote licences allow bingo to be offered in premises and remote licences allow for bingo to be played over the internet or through other communications device, or by using a machine.

Non-remote licensees who wish to offer their customers facilities for playing bingo by using remote communication equipment (all of which must be located on the premises), can apply for an ancillary remote operating licence.

Bingo halls are also permitted to have certain gaming machines on the premises.

Bingo licensees must not employ children (under 16s) or young people (16 and 17 year olds) to carry out tasks that relate to the provision of facilities for gambling – this includes tasks such as selling bingo books or tickets, handing out TED* machines, identifying winning players or paying out winnings/prizes, or any task in connection with a gaming machine.

How is bingo regulated?

Most organisations and individuals that provide facilities for playing bingo require a licence to operate, whether the facilities are provided remotely (for example through the internet or telephone), or in premises. The Commission has developed licence conditions and codes of practice that govern licence holders and it can prosecute or impose fines on operators who breach their licence conditions.

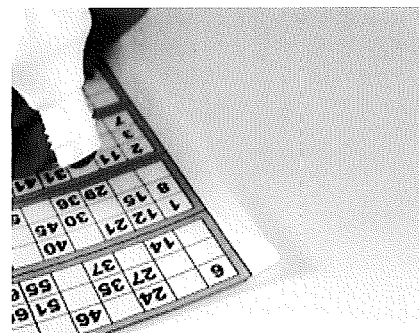
There are three types of licence for those providing bingo:

- Operating licences are required by those that provide facilities for bingo in Britain.
- Personal licences are required by individuals in certain management positions except for those organisations categorised as small-scale operators.
- Premises licences are required where gambling services are provided to the public from fixed premises rather than remotely. These are issued by the local licensing authority.

Bingo facts and figures

- People mainly play bingo in dedicated bingo halls, holiday parks and resorts, although it is also popular in working men's and British Legion clubs and miners' institutes.
- There are over 650 dedicated bingo clubs operating at 31 March 2007, and over 1,000 other clubs and smaller institutions where bingo is played.
- £1,820 million was staked at bingo halls in 2006/07.
- The average spend is around £16.90 a night.
- Bingo is the only gambling activity more popular with women than men.

* TED - an electronic hand held system that allows people to play multiple packs at the same time



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Casinos

What do we mean by 'casinos'?

The majority of casinos in Great Britain were established prior to the Gambling Act 2005 coming into effect. New casinos are classified according to the number of gambling tables and gaming machines they are permitted. All casinos may offer approved casino games, such as roulette and black-jack, games of equal chance, such as poker, and gaming machines.

There are currently around 142 casinos operating in Great Britain, with 108 applications pending under the previous legislation. The Act allows for up to 17 new casinos: one regional, eight large and eight small.

Casino licensees are required to display the rules about gaming, including the rules for each type of casino game available to be played and a player's guide to the house edge.

Casinos may also be remote, for example being available on the internet. When the equipment for these operations is located in Britain, they must be licensed by the Gambling Commission.

How are casinos regulated?

Most organisations and individuals that provide facilities for betting or gaming require a licence to operate, whether the facilities are provided remotely (for example through the internet or telephone), or in premises. The Commission has developed licence conditions and codes of practice that govern licence holders and it has powers to prosecute or impose fines on operators who breach their licence conditions.

There are three types of licence for casino operators:

- Operating licences are required by those that provide facilities for casinos in Britain.
- Personal licences are required by individuals in certain management positions and people who carry out certain functions for an operator, except for those organisations categorised as small-scale operators.
- Premises licences are required where gambling services are provided to the public from fixed premises rather than remotely. These are issued by the local licensing authority.

Casinos facts and figures

- There were over 15 million visits to casinos in Great Britain in 2006/07, an increase of 8% over 2005/06.
- The total drop (money exchanged for gaming chips) in casinos during the financial year 2006/07 was £4,332 million, an increase of £101 million on the 2005/06 figure. This excludes income from gaming machines.
- House win (the amount of money retained by casinos) fell £11 million to £704 million in 2007.
- The most popular game is American roulette.
- Casinos appeal to men more than women.



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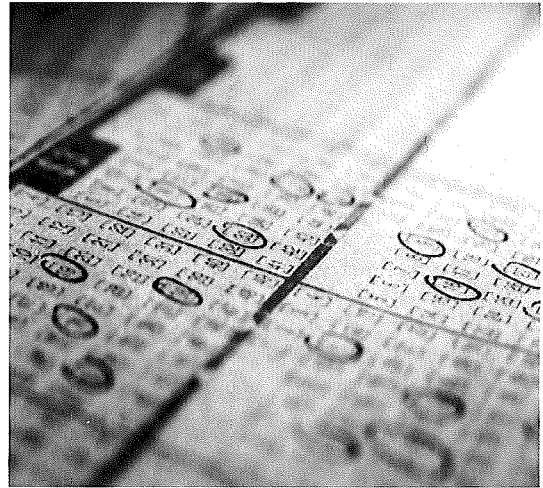
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Lotteries

What do we mean by 'lotteries'?

Regulated lotteries are run in support of good causes; they cannot be run for private or commercial gain. Under the Gambling Act 2005, the Gambling Commission continues to regulate larger society lotteries with proceeds of over £20,000 in a single lottery or total proceeds of over £250,000 in a calendar year, and local authority lotteries.

Societies and local authorities promoting these lotteries and external lottery managers will need to be licensed by the Commission. Smaller society lotteries will be regulated, as now, by local authorities. The National Lottery is regulated under different legislation, by the National Lottery Commission. There are three classes of exempt lotteries (i.e. lotteries where the sales are restricted to a single site) which do not need to be registered with any regulator.



The key financial requirements for society lotteries include: a maximum of £2 million proceeds (ticket sales) in any one lottery; a maximum of £10 million aggregate annual proceeds (ticket sales) in successive lotteries; a maximum prize of £25,000 or 10 % of the proceeds if greater, up to a maximum prize of £200,000; and a requirement that at least 20 % of the proceeds go directly to the purposes of the society promoting the lottery.

Lottery providers and promoters must be licensed by the Commission and pursue the Act's licensing objectives. For example, lotteries are required to put in place procedures aimed at preventing tickets from being sold to children.

How are lotteries regulated?

Most organisations and individuals that provide facilities for participating in a lottery require a licence to operate. The Commission has developed licence conditions and codes of practice that govern licence holders and has powers to prosecute or impose fines on operators who breach their licence conditions.

There are two types of licence required by those running a lottery:

- Operating licences are required by those that provide lotteries in Britain.
- Personal licences are required by individuals in certain management positions except for those organisations categorised as small-scale operators.

Lottery facts and figures

- Proceeds raised by societies' lotteries fell from £141.1 million in 2004/05 to £138.7 million in 2005/06, a decrease of £2.4 million or nearly 2%.
- Of the society ticket sales in 2005/06, around £29 million (21%) went on prizes, around £35 million (25%) went on expenses and the remaining £73 million (53%) went to the good cause.
- Gross gambling yield (i.e. the amount retained by operators after the payment of winnings but before the deduction of the costs of the operation) was estimated at £2,450 million in 2006.

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GAMBLING COMMISSION

Regulating machines and software

What do we mean by 'gaming machines and software'?

There are four main categories of gaming machines, ranging from category A to category D regulated by the Gambling Commission (the Commission). The stakes and prizes for these machines are laid in regulations by the Department for Culture, Media and Sports under the Gambling Act 2005.

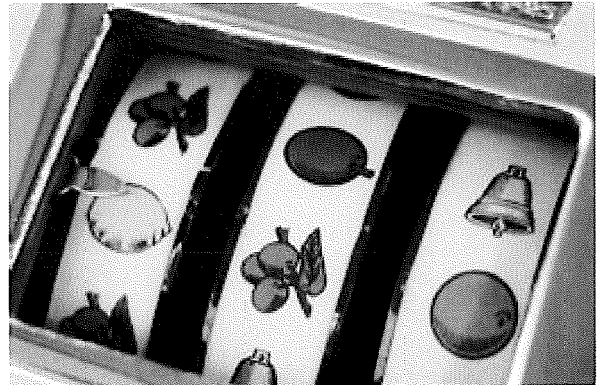
Gaming machines may be located in a wide variety of locations including betting shops, bingo halls and alcohol-licensed premises. They are currently being phased out of premises such as taxi offices and chip shops to restrict their availability to children.

Software that is used to facilitate machine or remote gambling is also regulated by the Commission.

Those that manufacture, supply, install or adapt gaming machines or software must be licensed by the Commission and must adhere to strict technical requirements.

How are machines and software regulated?

Most organisations and individuals that provide facilities for betting, gaming or participating in a lottery require a licence to operate, whether the facilities are provided remotely (for example through the internet or telephone), or in premises, including tracks. The Commission has developed general licence conditions and codes of practice that govern all licence holders on how gambling facilities are provided and managed and how gambling is conducted.



Category of machine (typical location)	Maximum stakes and prizes	
	Stake	Prize
A (jackpot machines in a regional casino)	unlimited	unlimited
B1 (jackpot machines in casinos)	£2	£4000
B2 (fixed odds betting terminals in betting shops)	£100	£500
B3 (jackpot machines in bingo halls and adult gaming centres)	£1	£500
B3A (lottery machines in members' clubs and miners' welfare institutes)	£1	£500
B4 (jackpot machines in registered clubs)	£1	£250
C (amusement with prizes machines in alcohol licensed premises and arcades)	50p	£35
D (amusement with prizes machines in arcades)	10p (cash) 30p (non-monetary)	£5 (cash) £8 (non-monetary)

The Commission has powers to prosecute operators and can impose fines on operators who breach their licence conditions or social responsibility code of practice provisions. Breaches of the ordinary codes of practice can be taken into account as part of a prosecution.

The application process for licences is an important stage in the process of keeping crime out of gambling and making sure that operations are in the hands of those suitable and competent to conduct them. There are three different types of licence: operating, personal, and premises. Operating licences are required by those that provide facilities for gambling and/or manufacture, supply, install, repair or adapt a gaming machine or gambling software in Great Britain. In addition to an operating licence, personal licences are required by individuals in certain management positions and people who carry out certain functions within an organisation, except for those organisations categorised as small-scale operators.

Premises licences are required where gambling services are provided to the public from fixed premises rather than remotely. The local licensing authority where the premises are situated is responsible for issuing these licences.

Gambling Commission August 2007

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For further information or to register your interest in the Commission please visit our website at: www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk

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DCMS Alcohol, Entertainment and Late Night Refreshment Statistics 2008

30/10/2008

DCMS has released the latest statistical bulletin for England and Wales for the period up to March 2008. Returns for 97% of LAs were received but the response rate varied for each question. Some of the key figures include:

Related Links:
■ [DCMS website](#)

- 207,800 licences and certificates were in force in England and Wales on 31st March 08. 190,800 were premises licences and 17,100 were club premises certificates. There were also 338,900 personal licences. [Based on 97% of all LAs]

- 155,400 licences and certificates in force were authorised to sell alcohol, and 27,000 were not permitted to sell alcohol. 40,600 premises licences were authorised for off-sale of alcohol only. 36,300 licences authorised on-sale of alcohol only, of which 6,700 were club premises certificates, and an additional 76,900 allowed both on and off sales, of which 7,800 were club premises certificates. [approx. 85% response rate]

- Just over 66,500 premises were licensed for late night refreshment. [85% response]

- 93,400 premises licences and 11,100 club premises certificates were authorised for any form of entertainment. Over 362,000 regulated entertainment activities were authorised; the most common types of which were playing of recorded music and the staging of live music. [This is based on 82% and around 65% of all LAs respectively]

- There were 6,300 premises with 24-hour licences of which 3,900 were hotel bars, 1,300 supermarkets, 640 pubs, bars and nightclubs, and 580 other premises types. [93% response]

- Over 1,000 reviews were completed in this reporting period, with around 90% were premises licences following an application for a review. Over half the reviews were instigated by the Police, and the main reason for completed review was 'Crime and Disorder'. [97%- 90% response rate]

- [approx. 95% response]

- There were 115,100 Temporary Event Notices in the year to March 2008. [97% response].

The [full report](#) also compares the data with the 2007 statistics. Further breakdown of statistics by LA is also available on the DCMS website.

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LICENSING ACT 2003

MONTHLY APPLICATION FIGURES FROM 1 APRIL 2008 UNTIL 31 MARCH 2009 SUMMARY

	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
New Personal	17	18	12	13	17	11	9					97
Personal - Change of Name or Address	6	8	1	2	6	2	5					30
Theft/Loss Personal Licence (Replacement/Copy)	0	1	0	0	0	1	0					2
New Clubs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
Club Variations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
New Premises	1	3	4	2	0	5	2					17
Premises - Variations	3	1	3	0	0	3	1					11
Premises - Vary DPS	12	14	12	10	8	18	14					88
Premises - Transfers	3	4	2	4	1	0	1					15
Premises - Change of Name or Address	2	1	0	2	0	1	0					6
Premises - Change of Name or Address of DPS	0	1	2	0	6	0	0					9
Reviews	1	0	0	0	0	0	1					2
Notification of Interest	0	0	0	1	0	0	2					3
Annual Fees	0	0	0	0	3	1	3					7
Premises - Licence Surrendered	0	0	1	0	0	0	0					1
Temp. Event Notices	38	42	47	31	16	28	37					239
Section 34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
TOTALS	83	93	84	65	57	70	75	.				527

Personal Licences
 Premises Licences
 Club Premises Certs

1062
 470
 38

1080
 471
 38

1098
 472
 38

1115
 473
 38

1133
 474
 38

1138
 475
 38

1143
 479
 38

GAMBLING ACT 2005 - PREMISES LICENCES

MONTHLY APPLICATION FIGURES FROM 1 APRIL 2008 UNTIL 31 MARCH 2009 SUMMARY

	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
Betting (Non Track) - New	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
Betting (Non Track) - Annual Fee	0	0	0	0	5	3	0					8
Betting (Non Track) - Vary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
Betting (Non Track) - Transfer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
Betting (Non Track) - Copy of Licence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
Betting (Non Track) - Notification of Change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
Bingo - New	0	2	0	0	0	0	0					2
Bingo - Annual Fee	0	0	2	0	1	0	0					3
Bingo - Vary	0	1	0	1	0	0	0					2
Bingo - Transfer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
Bingo - Copy of Licence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
Bingo - Notification of Change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
Adult Gaming Centre - New	0	0	0	0	0	1	0					1
Adult Gaming Centre - Annual Fee	0	0	0	0	1	0	0					1
Adult Gaming Centre - Vary	0	0	0	0	0	1	0					1
Adult Gaming Centre - Transfer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
Adult Gaming Centre - Copy of Licence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
Adult Gaming Centre - Notification of Change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
TOTALS	0	3	2	1	7	5	0					18

Betting (Non Track) Bingo	14	14	14	14	14	14	14					
Adult Gaming Centre	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
	5	5	5	5	5	5	5					

GAMBLING ACT 2005 - PERMITS

MONTHLY APPLICATION FIGURES FROM 1 APRIL 2008 UNTIL 31 MARCH 2009 SUMMARY

	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
LP Gaming Permits - Conversion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LP Gaming Permits - New	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LP Gaming Permits - Annual Fee	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LP Gaming Permits - Change of Name	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LP Gaming Permits - Copy of Permit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LP Gaming Permits - Variation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LP Gaming Permits - Transfer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Notification of 2 or Less	1	2	1	2	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0
Prize Gaming Permits - Conversion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prize Gaming Permits - New	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prize Gaming Permits - Change of Name	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEC Permits - Conversion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEC Permits - New	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEC Permits - Change of Name	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Club Gaming Permit - Conversion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Club Gaming Permit - Fast Track	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Club Gaming Permit - New	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Club Gaming Permit - Annual Fee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Club Gaming Permit - Renewal Fee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Club Gaming Permit - Copy of Permit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Club Gaming Permit - Variation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Club Gaming Permit - Transfer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Club Machine Permit - Conversion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Club Machine Permit - Fast Track	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Club Machine Permit - New	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Club Machine Permit - Annual Fee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Club Machine Permit - Renewal Fee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Club Machine Permit - Copy of Permit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Club Machine Permit - Variation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Club Machine Permit - Transfer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fast Track - Club Gaming Permit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fast Track - Club Gaming Machine Permit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Occasional Use Notice	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary Use Notice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	2	2	3	2	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	17
Notification of 2 or Less	7	9	10	12	12	15	19					
Small Society Lotteries	125	128	129	129	129	130	131					

LICENSING ACT 2003

MONTHLY APPLICATION FIGURES FROM 1 APRIL 2007 UNTIL 31 MARCH 2008 SUMMARY

	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	TOTALS
New Personal	12	9	13	8	11	13	18	16	9	11	13	7	140
Personal - Change of Name or Address	9	5	4	2	5	6	3	3	3	4	5	5	54
Theft/Loss Personal Licence (Replacement/Copy)	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	5
New Clubs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Club Variations	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
New Premises	3	0	1	1	1	2	3	0	1	3	1	1	17
Premises - Variations	2	2	2	4	0	1	3	1	1	0	3	2	21
Premises - Vary DPS	12	14	7	10	13	12	9	14	5	9	9	16	130
Premises - Transfers	2	4	1	4	6	0	4	6	1	2	5	2	37
Premises - Change of Name or Address	0	3	0	4	2	2	1	3	0	1	1	1	18
Premises - Change of Name or Address of DPS	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	10
Reviews	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Notification of Interest	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	7
Annual Fees		0	0	0	9	0	5	1	2	0	0	0	17
Premises - Licence Surrendered	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Temp. Event Notices	35	43	37	30	32	26	37	29	15	22	38	26	370
Section 34	3	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
TOTALS	79	85	69	70	82	64	85	75	42	53	78	62	844

Personal Licences 1023

Premises Licences 469

Club Premises Certs 38

GAMBLING ACT 2005

MONTHLY APPLICATION FIGURES FROM 1 APRIL 2007 UNTIL 31 MARCH 2008 SUMMARY

	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	TOTALS
Betting (Non Track) - Fast Track			9	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Betting (Non Track) - New			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Betting (Non Track) - Annual Fee			0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Bingo - Fast Track			1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Adult Gaming Centre - Fast Track			0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Adult Gaming Centre - New			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adult Gaming Centre - Annual Fee			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
LP Gaming Permits - Conversion			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
LP Gaming Permits - New			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LP Gaming Permits - Vary			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LP Gaming Permits - Transfer			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LP Gaming Permits - Annual Fee			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Notification of 2 or Less			0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	6
Prize Gaming Permits - Conversion			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prize Gaming Permits - New			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prize Gaming Permits - Change of Name			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEC Permits - Conversion			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEC Permits - New			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEC Permits - Change of Name			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Club Gaming Permit - Conversion			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Club Gaming Permit - Fast Track			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Club Gaming Permit - New			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Club Machine Permit - Conversion			0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Club Machine Permit - Fast Track			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Club Machine Permit - New			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Occasional Use Notice			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Temporary Use Notice			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS			10	9	1	0	0	3	2	2	3	3	33

Betting (Non Track) 14
 Bingo 1
 Adult Gaming Ctr 4
 Notification of 2 or Less 5
 Small Society Lott. 112

Ministerial Correspondence re Licensing Act Enforcement

24/09/2008

Please be advised that Gerry Sutcliffe, Minister for Sport, Related Links:

DCMS has recently written to Chief Executives reminding authorities to use local intelligence and knowledge to identify problem premises and to seek licence reviews with the intention of applying tough conditions as a 'yellow card' with the threat of revocation at a further review (a 'red card') should they fail to improve. Further guidance on the red/yellow cards which was circulated after the Ministerial Summit in June, is also reissued.

- [DCMS Evaluation of the Impact of LA03](#)

The Secretary of State's written statement to the House of Commons referred to in the Minister's letter is available [here](#).

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“PROBLEM PREMISES ON PROBATION” – RED AND YELLOW CARDS : HOW IT WOULD WORK

The problem

1. In many cases, revocation of a premises licences effectively kills any business which is focused on retailing alcohol. This means that the not only the business owner suffers, but most people working there will lose their livelihoods. Many of these workers will be entirely innocent of any wrongdoing. There is also an impact on those who rely indirectly on income from the premises - such as local food suppliers or cleaning contractors, and the closure of a premises can deprive some communities of their local shop or restrict local consumer choice. Enforcement agencies that apply for reviews and local councillors sitting on licensing committees are well aware of this potential impact and it can lead to a reluctance to use the powers in the Act to revoke the licence instantly for any failure to promote the licensing objectives. This risks patchy enforcement and uneven solutions to alcohol-related problems around the country.
2. In addition, in many cases, enforcement agencies will prefer to negotiate additional voluntary conditions with problem premises against the threat of review as an immediate, pragmatic and less bureaucratic solution. While this may be a reasonable approach in many cases, there is a risk that some premises are not being dealt with as firmly as necessary, particularly given the level of test purchase failures. Nor are voluntary agreements particularly visible, lessening the deterrent effect on other premises.
3. Government wishes to support the enforcement agencies and licensing authorities by providing clear guidance on a “yellow card / red card” system, which would ensure a firm response to problems, but which give premises an opportunity to reform. The intention is that such a system would be highly visible and send a clear message to alcohol retailers, and the public, that action will be taken against those who act contrary to the licensing objectives and the law.
4. The proposed interventions below would not prevent the giving of an instant red card in an appropriately serious case. It should be realised that a

“test purchase” failure often masks multiple offences that have gone undetected.

Supporting enforcement agencies

5. The Government will encourage enforcement agencies – mainly the police, trading standards officers and environmental health officers – to seek more reviews in the knowledge of the yellow card/red card system described below. This will mean not giving informal warnings. It will mean that on identifying problem premises, the licensing authority will be engaged faster than it might have been in the past.

6. Enforcement agencies would be encouraged to seek reviews when local intelligence suggests that individual premises are selling to children or causing other crime problems or causing noise nuisance.

7. Under the law, the licensing authority must then hold a hearing so long as the application relates to one of the four licensing objectives and is made by a responsible authority or by an interested party like a local resident or another local business.

First intervention

8. Responsible authorities will be encouraged to propose a package of tough new conditions to be added to the existing conditions which are designed to combat the identified problem. The kinds of conditions that we have in mind are set out in Annex A. These would not be appropriate for every premises and need to be tailored to the nature of the problem and the type of premises. Such action should be supplemented where appropriate by:

- Removal of the designated premises supervisor and his/her replacement (the manager is removed);
- Suspension of the licence for between 1 day and 3 months according to the circumstances.
- Restriction on trading hours – cutting hours of trading in alcohol.
- Clear warning that a further appearance will give rise to a presumption of revocation.

9. If appropriate following review, the licensing authority should consider these packages of conditions and actions to challenge problem premises more aggressively.

10. For example, requiring a major supermarket to make all alcohol sales through a single till manned by a person aged 25 years or older in order to tackle sales to underage. Over a year, this would potentially cost such a supermarket £millions. It would also make them reflect on their levels of

supervision at other stores.

11. In addition, enforcement agencies should make the premises in question a priority for test purchases and more regular inspections.

12. The aim would be to put the premises on probation. Effectively, they are given a yellow card. They are put on notice that the next offence or breach would mean an automatic second intervention – a red card.

Second intervention

13. In the absence of improvement, enforcement agencies should seek another review. The licensing authority again must grant a hearing.

14. If satisfied on the issue of the lack of improvement, the licensing authority should look to **revoke the licence**. The action should be publicised in the area as an example to other retailers.

Implementation

15. Requires:

- Development with the Home Office of a toolkit and guidance for police, trading standards and ethos;
- Initial letters to Leaders of local authorities and Chief Executives;
- Ultimately, stronger statutory Guidance to be laid in Parliament for licensing authorities themselves.

16. Central Government cannot tell licensing authorities what to do. The review powers are devolved to them. Similarly, central Government cannot direct enforcement agencies how to enforce the law. It would remain their judgement when and how to act.

ANNEX A

POSSIBLE TOUGH CONDITIONS TO BE ASSEMBLED INTO PACKAGES

GREATER CONTROL OVER SALE

1. Designated checkout(s) for alcohol sales (supermarket). Impact on protection of children from harm, but also impact on sales and goodwill (probable loss of trade to competitors).
2. Personal licence holder/DPS to be on site at all times during sales of alcohol. Impact on protection of children from harm and new costs if additional staff have to qualify as personal licence holder.
3. Personal licence holder/DPS to supervise and authorise every individual sale of alcohol. Impact on protection of children from harm and new costs if additional staff have to qualify as personal licence holder.
4. SIA registered security staff to be present at points of sales to support staff refusing sales to u-18s and drunks.
5. Alcohol sales only to be made only by person aged not less than 25 years. Impact on protection of children from harm, but also impact on sales and goodwill (probable loss of trade to competitors).
6. CCTV installed at all points of sale and recorded. Recordings can be examined by a constable or trading standards officer to determine sales to minors or drunks

TRAINING

7. All staff to read and sign a declaration that they understand the law every time they start a shift.
8. Train all staff engaged in selling alcohol in alcohol awareness (not just personal licence holders). All new staff to be trained within two weeks of commencing employment. Evidence of training to be retained in writing and to be available for inspection by any authorised person and training standards officers. Impact on all licensing objectives.

ALCOHOL SALE BANNED AT CERTAIN HOURS

9. No alcohol sales Mon – Fri between 4pm and 8.30pm. Impact on protection of children from harm or targeted hours reflecting times when local intelligence indicates under 18s may be purchasing alcohol.
10. No alcohol sales --- Friday to Sunday. Impact on all four licensing objectives.

ALCOHOL DISPLAYS

11. No displays of alcohol or advertising of alcohol promotions that can be seen from outside the premises.
12. No alcohol stocks promoted alongside goods likely to appeal to children (eg. confectionary, toys).

CUTTING DOWN ON SHOPLIFTING

13. SIA registered security staff to be present at alcohol aisles during opening times to prevent attempted under age sales or theft.
14. Location of alcohol stocks/displays not to be sited near the entrance/exit to deter shoplifting.
15. No direct public access to alcohol products – like tobacco, alcohol to be kept behind a dedicated kiosk.

NAMING AND SHAMING

16. Display an external sign/yellow card to state which of the licensing act objectives they have breached and what action has been taken against them.

OTHERS

17. Maintain a log of all under attempted purchases from those who appear to be under 18 or drunk.
18. Children aged under [18 years] not to be present or (not more than one child at any one time) on premises (other than children living on the premises or of the people working on the premises); or only children under 18 accompanied by an adult to be permitted on the premises during retailing hours. Impact on protection of children from harm.
19. Products to be labelled (a label stuck to the bottle or can) to show the details of the shop from which it was bought. Purpose would be to provide evidence of unlawful sales if product found commonly in possession of persons under 18.
20. Designated single items --- beer, alcopops and cider ---- not to be sold to any person. Impact on protection of children from harm. Purpose would be to reduce sales to children and drunks. Alternative would be to prescribe sales of beer, alcopops and cider in quantities of less than four.
21. CCTV installed, monitored and 24 hour recordings kept for a week and made available to constables and persons authorised under the 2003 Act to help identify attempted proxy purchasing.

Community Alcohol Project Model Toolkit and roll-out news

02/12/2008

A Community Alcohol Partnership (CAP), the pioneering project to curb underage alcohol sales and combat associated anti-social behaviour, has been launched in Kent.

The partnership is backed by the Retail of Alcohol Standards Group and Kent County Council and follows successful roll-out of the project model in Cambridgeshire.

The Kent Community Alcohol Partnership (KCAP) brings together local authorities, alcohol retailers, police and health authorities to drive down underage alcohol sales and possession and improve the health and education of young people in relation to alcohol.

The launch in Kent coincides with the publication of a toolkit by RASG designed to help front-line practitioners develop Community Alcohol Partnerships in their own area. The toolkit has a foreword by Home Office Minister Alan Campbell MP, endorsing the scheme.

The guide includes model letters, leaflets and case studies that can be adapted for use by local CAPs to help them introduce partnership working in a cost effective way and ensure support across the community.

The Toolkit on CAP Model is available [here](#)

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Example of Community Alcohol Partnership (Cambridgeshire, East of England)

01/09/2008

In 2007 Cambridgeshire Trading Standards and the Retail of Alcohol Standards Group (RASG) worked collaboratively with other partners on a pilot Community Alcohol Partnership (CAP) project in St Neots, Cambridgeshire. The pilot's objectives were to:

- Reducing harm to society and victims (including young drinkers)
- Delivering cultural change within Cambridgeshire
- Challenging and changing public perceptions

Some of the outcomes of the pilot were:

- Alcohol-related litter counts significantly down in original hot spot areas
- Lower levels of alcohol had been confiscated in the St Neots area compared with other districts of Cambridgeshire
- No shift in problems creating new 'hot spot' problem areas
- Changed enforcement activity cost-neutral
- Better relationship between retailers and enforcers
- Public perception that public spaces are pleasanter than previously as they are cleaner and there are fewer incidences of group drinking

Following the [success of this pilot](#), which engineered cultural change so that all key partners focussed all activity towards tackling the wider problems of under-age drinking, the Cambridgeshire Trading Standards Team won the award for better regulation at last year's National Business Awards. The Trading and Development Agency for Schools has also developed a [case study](#) of the St Neots initiative.

The partnership group has also developed a [working model for rolling out](#) similar schemes across the country, recognising that towns and cities will have differing demographic and social problems.

The Cambridgeshire CAP project manager has developed [an overview](#) (the whys, the whos and the hows) of Community Alcohol Partnerships and [an example of the leaflets](#) produced for the pilot. For further information please contact Charlotte Wilson, CAP Project Manager, Cambridgeshire Tel: 01954 284635.

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The Community Alcohol Partnership is working to tackle underage alcohol consumption, its associated crime and disorder and negative impacts upon health (and society).

Unfortunately there is a real lack of awareness that supplying alcohol to underage persons is a criminal offence, and can wreck young lives.

Many people who buy alcohol for a child think:

'I used to drink alcohol myself when I was their age – no harm done – it's just a laugh'

These comments are wrong. Consider this:

'I used to drink alcohol myself when I was their age...'

Maybe...but...

- Underage drinking is a much more serious problem today than it has been in the past. Children are drinking at a younger age – and they are drinking more.
- Indeed, among 11-15 year olds who do drink, the average weekly consumption has doubled from 5.3 units in 1990 to 10.5 units in 2005.
- Moreover, 4781 under 18s are in alcohol treatment programmes, 953 of those being 12-14 year olds – but some being as young as 10 years old.
- You may think you are buying a bottle of Vodka for a 17-year old lad, but can you be sure he won't give it to his 12-year old sibling or 15-year old girlfriend?

'...no harm done...'

Wrong!

- Currently 5281 under 18s a year are admitted to hospital as a result of being too drunk or alcohol related accidents.
- Underage drinking increases the chance of longer term problems with alcohol misuse. A young person who binge drinks at 16 is 60% more likely to be alcohol dependent at 30 than those that don't.
- Alcohol increases the likelihood of involvement in risky sexual behaviour. One in seven young people have unprotected sex when drunk.
- Under 18s are more likely to become involved in anti-social and criminal behaviour after drinking. 28% of 14-15 year olds reported damaging or destroying things after drinking.
- 10% of 15-16 year olds report having been in trouble with the police as a result of drinking.

(Facts from Alcohol Concern's Quarterly Information and Research Bulletin Autumn 2006)

'...it's just a laugh'

Wrong!

- As well as the harm to young people and society, selling alcohol to or buying alcohol for children is a serious criminal offence. It could land you with a fine of up to £5,000.

Alcohol wrecks young lives

Without your help alcohol misuse by young people in your area will continue.

Up to £5000 Fine

- For selling alcohol to under 18s or buying or attempting to buy it on their behalf.
- These are serious crimes. If caught you may face a fine up to a maximum of £5,000. Police and Trading Standards across the country are working together to crack down on this practice.



Here to help...

Alcohol Concern www.alcoholconcern.org.uk

Addaction www.addaction.org.uk

Frank 0800 77 66 00 www.talktoFRANK.com

YOUS (Young Users) 07879 418632
(for young people aged 18 and below)

Drinksense www.drinksense.org
(alcohol education, advice and support services)

Cambridgeshire Police 0845 456 456 4
www.cambs.police.uk

If you would like to contact the Community Alcohol Partnership about the issues raised in this leaflet, please telephone 01954 284635.

If you would like a copy of the text in this leaflet in large print, Braille, audio tape or in another language, please call 01954 284635.

What sort of person buys alcohol for a child?

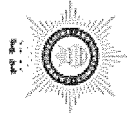
What sort of person are you?



Working in partnership with:



Working to reduce alcohol misuse



Created in partnership with
Cambridgeshire

