

NOTICE OF MEETING

FULL COUNCIL

Monday, 22nd November, 2021, 7.30 pm - Tottenham Green Leisure Centre 1 Philip Lane Tottenham N15 4JA

To watch the Live Stream Click [Here](#)

Members: Councillors Adam Jogee (Mayor), Gina Adamou, Charles Adje, Peray Ahmet, Kaushika Amin, Dawn Barnes, Dhiren Basu, Patrick Berryman, John Bevan, Barbara Blake, Mark Blake, Zena Brabazon, Gideon Bull, Dana Carlin, Vincent Carroll, Luke Cawley-Harrison, Seema Chandwani, Sakina Chenot, James Chiriyankandath, Pippa Connor, Eldridge Culverwell, Nick da Costa, Lucia das Neves, Julie Davies, Mahir Demir, Paul Dennison, Isidoros Diakides, Josh Dixon, Erdal Dogan, Joseph Ejiofor, Scott Emery, Ruth Gordon, Makbule Gunes, Mike Hakata, Bob Hare, Kirsten Hearn, Justin Hinchcliffe, Emine Ibrahim, Sarah James, Peter Mitchell, Liz Morris, Khaled Moyeed, Julia Ogiehor, Felicia Opoku, Tammy Palmer, Sheila Peacock, Reg Rice, Viv Ross, Alessandra Rossetti, Yvonne Say, Anne Stennett, Daniel Stone, Preston Tabois, Noah Tucker, Elin Weston, Matt White and Sarah Williams

Quorum: 15

1. FILMING AT MEETINGS

Please note this meeting may be filmed or recorded by the Council for live or subsequent broadcast via the Council's internet site or by anyone attending the meeting using any communication method. Although we ask members of the public recording, filming or reporting on the meeting not to include the public seating areas, members of the public attending the meeting should be aware that we cannot guarantee that they will not be filmed or recorded by others attending the meeting. Members of the public participating in the meeting (e.g. making deputations, asking questions, making oral protests) should be aware that they are likely to be filmed, recorded or reported on. By entering the meeting room and using the public seating area, you are consenting to being filmed and to the possible use of those images and sound recordings.

The Chair of the meeting has the discretion to terminate or suspend filming or recording, if in his or her opinion continuation of the filming, recording or reporting would disrupt or prejudice the proceedings, infringe the rights of any individual, or may lead to the breach of a legal obligation by the Council.

2. **TO RECEIVE APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**
3. **TO ASK THE MAYOR TO CONSIDER THE ADMISSION OF ANY LATE ITEMS OF BUSINESS IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 100B OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972**

4. **DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

A member with a disclosable pecuniary interest or a prejudicial interest in a matter who attends a meeting of the authority at which the matter is considered:

- (i) must disclose the interest at the start of the meeting or when the interest becomes apparent, and
- (ii) may not participate in any discussion or vote on the matter and must withdraw from the meeting room.

A member who discloses at a meeting a disclosable pecuniary interest which is not registered in the Register of Members' Interests or the subject of a pending notification must notify the Monitoring Officer of the interest within 28 days of the disclosure.

Disclosable pecuniary interests, personal interests and prejudicial interests are defined at Paragraphs 5-7 and Appendix A of the Members' Code of Conduct

5. **TO APPROVE AS A CORRECT RECORD THE MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE COUNCIL HELD ON 19TH OF JULY 2021 (PAGES 1 - 18)**
6. **TO RECEIVE SUCH COMMUNICATIONS AS THE MAYOR MAY LAY BEFORE THE COUNCIL**
7. **TO RECEIVE THE REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE**

Change in Committee Membership – To follow
8. **TO RECEIVE THE REPORT OF THE MONITORING OFFICER AND HEAD OF LEGAL & GOVERNANCE SERVICES**
9. **TO MAKE APPOINTMENTS TO OUTSIDE BODIES (PAGES 19 - 22)**
10. **ADOPTION OF REVISED STATEMENT OF GAMBLING POLICY UNDER THE GAMBLING ACT 2005 (PAGES 23 - 102)**
11. **TO RECEIVE REPORTS FROM THE FOLLOWING BODIES**

Corporate Committee – Treasury Management Mid - Year Update
[Report to follow as Corporate Committee meeting on the 16th of November]

12. **HARINGEY DEBATE - THE IMPORTANCE OF OUR HIGH STREETS; SUPPORTING SMALL BUSINESSES AND THE LOCAL ECONOMY**
13. **TO CONSIDER REQUESTS TO RECEIVE DEPUTATIONS AND/OR PETITIONS AND, IF APPROVED, TO RECEIVE THEM**
14. **TO ANSWER QUESTIONS, IF ANY, IN ACCORDANCE WITH COUNCIL RULES OF PROCEDURE NOS. 9 & 10**

1. **Cllr Rice to Cllr Bevan**

What kind of services will Olive Morris Court provide to Haringey residents sleeping rough?

2. **Cllr Cawley-Harrison to Cllr Ahmet**

If the council had brought forward its own plans for the land it owns in the High Road West scheme before signing a contract, is it correct that the housing on this land would be 100% council-owned, while Lendlease would still have had to provide 35% affordable housing on what was left of the scheme - meaning a total of 319 extra affordable homes over the land which is now a part of the High Road West contract?

3. **Cllr Moyeed to Cllr Chandwani**

Has the Universal Credit cut impacted Haringey residents as much as previously thought, in light of the government's spending review in late October?

4. **Cllr Barnes to Cllr Gordon**

Could you confirm that Haringey Council received advice from Civica, who conducted the ballot on Love Lane Estate, that, in order to be able to campaign on one side of the argument, council officers were advised not to handle ballots from residents?

5. **Cllr Williams to Cllr das Neves**

How is the council addressing issues of violence against women and girls?

6. **Cllr Ogiehor to Cllr Ahmet**

What was your reaction to the myriad failures of the Metropolitan Police in the Sarah Everard case, most notably their total refusal to take responsibility, and farcical advice to women that they should quiz officers whilst being arrested?

15. TO CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING MOTIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH COUNCIL RULES OF PROCEDURE NO. 13

Motion C

Calling on government to support local climate action

Proposed by Cllr Mike Hakata

Seconded by Cllr Sarah Williams

This Council notes:

- Haringey Council has committed to being a net zero carbon borough by 2041.
- A survey from the Local Government Association (LGA) found that residents trust their council the most to address the climate emergency.
- Haringey Council is best placed to understand and act on unique local environmental issues and is best placed to work with residents to develop creative solutions.
- The government's Environment Bill is not sufficient to address the scale of the climate crisis, but Haringey Council has set ambitious local climate targets and implemented innovative emissions-reducing policies.
- Through initiatives such as retrofitting homes, developing Low Traffic Neighbourhoods, decarbonising the council's fleet of vehicles, and all new council homes being built to the highest energy efficient standards, Haringey Council is making significant progress towards our net zero carbon goal.
- With the support of national government, local authorities can create even greater economic, social, and environmental value from the local delivery of low carbon infrastructure and green jobs.
- With more funding and support from national government, Haringey could go further and faster in addressing the climate emergency.

This Council resolves:

- To request that the Leader of the Council and the Leader of the Opposition write to the Prime Minister, requesting that government work closely with local authorities to identify and allocate the investment and support that will empower local authorities to address the climate emergency and deliver green infrastructure projects that will make a difference in local communities.

Motion D

Withdraw support for the Edmonton Incinerator

Proposer: Councillor Scott Emery

Secunder: Councillor Tammy Palmer

Council notes that:

- Haringey has declared a Climate Emergency, and has committed to becoming net-zero carbon by 2041;
- Residents have not been consulted on the Edmonton Incinerator project since 2015;
- Renewal of the incinerator would cost over £1 billion, and could produce 700,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide each year;
- Incinerators are far more polluting than even coal-fired power plants, for example releasing 2.5 times as much CO₂ and three times as much nitrous oxides;
- There are no plans for carbon capture facilities to be built alongside the incinerator;
- In 2019/20, Haringey had a recycling rate of just 30%, down from 37% in 2014/15;
- The London Assembly noted in February 2018 that incinerators can negatively affect long-term recycling rates;
- 10,000 premature deaths are already linked to poor air quality each year in London, and 98% of the city's schools are in areas where air pollution exceeds World Health Organisation limits;
- Continued exposure to excessive levels of air pollution has been shown to stunt lung growth in children and worsen chronic diseases.

Council believes that:

- Industrialised nations like the United Kingdom have a responsibility to reduce their carbon emissions more drastically than developing countries;
- Continuation of the incinerator project is incompatible with both Haringey's and the UK's carbon reduction goals;
- Given UK government CO₂ reduction goals, the incinerator is likely to become obsolete, and possibly illegal, well before the end of its predicted lifespan;
- A new incinerator would undermine recycling by causing a demand for waste;
- Presenting landfill and incineration as the only two solutions to dealing with waste is misleading and inaccurate;
- The future of our country must rely on a circular economy, with an increased focus on reducing waste and on recycling;
- Building a new incinerator in Edmonton, close to the border with Tottenham, will worsen both economic and racial health disparities.

Council resolves to:

- Pause and reconsider its support for the Edmonton Incinerator project, and lobby other boroughs to do the same;

- Consult with local communities on their views on how to dispose of our waste;
- Work with partners on the North London Waste Authority to prepare an alternative plan for waste disposal, which does not involve incineration;
- Invest in increasing Haringey's recycling rate.

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MINUTES OF MEETING Full Council HELD ON Monday, 19th July, 2021, 19.30

PRESENT:

Councillors: Sheila Peacock, Dana Carlin, Charles Adje, Peray Ahmet, Kaushika Amin, Dawn Barnes, Dhiren Basu, Patrick Berryman, John Bevan, Barbara Blake, Mark Blake, Zena Brabazon, Nick da Costa, Luke Cawley-Harrison, Seema Chandwani, Sakina Chenot, Pippa Connor, Eldridge Culverwell, Julie Davies, Mahir Demir, Paul Dennison, Isidoros Diakides, Erdal Dogan, Joseph Ejiofor, Ruth Gordon, Makbule Gunes, Mike Hakata, Bob Hare, Justin Hinchcliffe, Adam Jogee (Mayor), Peter Mitchell, Liz Morris, Lucia das Neves, Felicia Opoku, Tammy Palmer, Reg Rice, Viv Ross, Yvonne Say, Anne Stennett and Elin Weston

16. FILMING AT MEETINGS

The Mayor welcomed attendees to the July meeting of Full Council at Tottenham Green Leisure Centre. He continued to set out the protocol for filming at meetings and provided information on the covid safety measures in place. This was noted by attendees.

17. TO RECEIVE APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

The Chief Executive advised that the following Councillors had given apologies

Cllr Dixon
Cllr Williams
Cllr Adamou
Cllr Rossetti
Cllr Carroll
Cllr James
Cllr Chiriyankandath
Cllr Ibrahim
Cllr Emery
Cllr Hearn
Cllr Tucker
Cllr Stone
Cllr White
Cllr Ogiehor
Cllr Bull

Apologies for lateness were received from: Cllr Demir, Cllr Chandwani and Cllr Ejiofor.

A note was provided of Cllr Tabois' apologies just after this item.

18. TO ASK THE MAYOR TO CONSIDER THE ADMISSION OF ANY LATE ITEMS OF BUSINESS IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 100B OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972

The Chief Executive asked the Mayor to agree the admission of the following late items of business that could not be available earlier and needed to be dealt with at the meeting:

- Item 7ii - Change to Political Composition and Appointments to Committees 2021/22. The reason for lateness to allow finalisation of the report and consultation.
- Item 14 Questions and Written Answers - The reason for lateness was due to notice of questions not being requested until 8 clear days before the meeting, following which the matters raised have to be researched and replies prepared to be given at the meeting.

With regards to Item 15a and 15b – Motions - The amendments to motions were not requested until 10am on the day of the Council meeting and these had been received this morning with amendments to Motion A & B. The proposed amendments had been published and distributed today as a supplementary pack.

19. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations of interest.

20. TO APPROVE AS A CORRECT RECORD THE MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE COUNCIL HELD ON THE 27TH OF MAY 2021

RESOLVED

To agree the minutes of the meeting held on the 27th of May 2021 as a true record.

21. TO RECEIVE SUCH COMMUNICATIONS AS THE MAYOR MAY LAY BEFORE THE COUNCIL

Agenda Item 6 - Communications from the Mayor

The Mayor outlined the engagements that he had attended.

- Fifth Birthday of the Friends of Alexandra Park Station
- Markfield Park with Cllr Dogan and Cllr Barbara Blake
- Joined Cllr Hakata on Haringey Welcome walk to mark Refugee Week 2021
- Raised the Windrush Flag with the Leader of the Council to mark Windrush day 2021.

The Mayor was pleased to receive news that the Tottenham Food Hub had been awarded the Queens award for Voluntary service. Their work was especially important in these difficult times.

The Mayor attended the 'Community Green Light' event at the invitation of former Councillor Lorna Reith.

The meeting noted that the vaccination effort continued to be focused on by the Mayor. The Lordship Lane vaccination centre would be marking the fact that they had now administered 100,000 vaccines to local people. The Mayor commended the centre doctors, staff and volunteers for this amazing achievement.

The Mayor further wished the Muslim Community a Happy Eid Mubarak. Eid al-Adha which would begin the following day.

22. TO RECEIVE THE REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

The Chief Executive was very pleased to put forward a report to full Council to appoint his Honour Judge Lucas , Resident Judge at Wood Green Crown, as the Honorary Recorder of Haringey.

She outlined that having a strong relationship between the judiciary and local partners, including the local authority, was recognised as an effective way of supporting community safety.

In addition to his daily role, Judge Lucas had made significant steps to develop closer links with the borough, including local people, businesses, and schools to help children and young people connect to the justice system in a positive way.

The Council was pleased to receive the suggestion from the Lead Presiding Judge of the South Eastern Circuit , Mr Justice Edis, to make this appointment, following the tireless efforts and continuous priority Judge Lucas had given to opening up the Crown Court to the community.

In accordance with The Lord Chief Justice's guidelines, the Chief Executive had consulted the Senior Presiding Judge for England and Wales, The Right Honourable Lady Justice Thirlwell, DBE, who advised that she happily endorsed the appointment of Judge Lucas as Honorary Recorder for Haringey, in recognition of his continuing positive connections to the local community.

Judge Lucas was invited to speak about his role.

Judge Lucas was very grateful to the Mayor , Leadership of the Council and Chief Executive for inviting him to receive this honour and he would be the first Judge in Haringey to receive this honour. He felt that this was a highly prized honour for the staff at Wood Green Crown court in recognition of their work and contribution to the community.

Judge Lucas continued to speak about: the history of Wood Green and its role in the administration of justice, how the Crown Court came to be constructed and how the

Court will deal with the most serious criminal cases passed from the magistrate's court.

Judge Lucas advised that there were 8 full time circuit judges appointed to sit at Wood Green Crown Court and these judges also mirrored the diversity of the borough.

Judge Lucas spoke about the impact of the pandemic on court operations and backlog of court cases to be heard. Judge Lucas had received a positive response from the Council for his request for support in the provision of space for hearings and although this was not taken forward, following extensive investigation, it did inspire extensive re-modelling and a 3 further courts with increased capacity. The range of court cases were outlined and how the courts dealt with the entire spectrum of criminal offending. He spoke about the outreach work of the court and increasing awareness of its responsibilities to the residents and also how efforts had been redoubled to engage with local communities via schools . The court had previously held an open day and 1600 people had attended and had expressed surprise and delight at seeing how the court worked. Judge Lucas underlined how it was essential to work with the community and he was seeking to hold another open day on 14th of April 2022, Covid measures permitting, and invited the Mayor to attend. Judge Lucas also invited the Mayor , Chief Executive and other members of the Council to visit the court on a less formal basis and meet with the presiding Judges.

Judge Lucas felt that the appointment being put forward was regarded as recognition of the work of all staff at Wood Green Crown Court to ensure justice is served within the community. All the Judges and staff had worked tirelessly during the pandemic to ensure those processes continued and criminal justice continued to be dispensed.

The Leader of the Council was pleased to support the recommendations of the report that Judge Lucas be appointed to the position of Honorary Recorder and thanked the lead presiding judge of the South Eastern Circuit, Judge Edis in putting forward this suggestion for the Council to make this appointment. The Leader of the Council continued to speak of Judge Lucas's ethnic background, academic achievements and his legal career achievements, leading to his authorisation as a Judge to try the most serious cases in the criminal justice system. The Leader of the Council concluded by speaking about the importance of community safety to the administration and how this appointment would serve to strengthen the abilities of the borough to keep the streets safe and create opportunities for young people.

Cllr Viv Ross added the Liberal Democrat group's support for the appointment, highlighting the reality of the working lives, of the judiciary and the intense commitment and hard work required which continued both prior to, during and after court cases. He echoed the thoughts of the Right Honourable Lady Justice Thirlwell who commended Judge Lucas for his tireless effort to open up Wood Green Crown Court to the local community and for continuing to discharge his duties and commitment to the court with vigour and energy.

The Chief Whip called on the recommendations in the report to be agreed.

RESOLVED

To agree, that pursuant to Section 54 of the Courts Act 1971, His Honour, Judge Noel Lucas, be appointed to the office of Honorary Recorder of Haringey during his tenure as Resident circuit judge.

The Mayor thanked Judge Lucas for his speech and service to the community and presented him with a gift on behalf of the Council.

The Mayor invited attendees to participate in a round of applause and appreciation for the Honorary Recorder and guests from Wood Green Crown Court.

Political Composition and Appointments to Committees 2021/22

The Mayor accepted this item as late business.

The Chief Whip MOVED that Members note the changes to the political groups as notified and agree a change to the Committee Memberships as set out in the report.

RESOLVED

1. To note the changes to the political composition set out at paragraph 4.3.
2. To agree the resultant changes to Council Committee memberships as detailed in paragraph 4.6 and attached at Appendix 1.

23. ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE LEADER - CSO 3.1 VII

The Mayor - in accordance with Council Standing Order 3.1 vii - referred to the Leader of the Council

Cllr Ahmet, Leader of the Council, spoke about co – production and its components of inclusion. This was about residents shaping decisions that affect them, having a stake in the community and having a genuine chance of participation . She spoke about the barriers to participation and confronting this head on, if there was to be a difference made. She felt strongly that it was important to feel an equal full citizen and feel safe in the community and there was a major role for the Council in this. The Leader spoke about the recent attack on a women in Finsbury Park in June , the second in the last four years, and the need not to victim blame and have a collective focus on bringing perpetrators to account. The Leader wanted to work together with Councillors, communities, partners and neighbouring boroughs on this. There had been discussions with local ward Councillors in the last week on CCTV camera installation, reshaping the public realm around the park so it felt safer. There would be a follow up meeting in August . In the longer term the Council would be building on the 10 year strategy for tackling violence against women and girls to make sure that women’s safety remained a core priority for the Council and stayed at the top of the agenda.

The Chief Whip further move that the decisions taken under special urgency be noted and these were NOTED.

24. TO RECEIVE THE REPORT OF THE MONITORING OFFICER AND HEAD OF LEGAL SERVICES

The Monitoring Officer had no matters to report on.

25. TO MAKE APPOINTMENTS TO OUTSIDE BODIES

The Chief Whip moved the report and recommendations.

RESOLVED

To agree that Cllr Ibrahim replace Cllr Hakata as the Council's nomination on the Selby Trust – Board of Trustees in accordance with Part 2 of the Constitution, paragraph 4.02(p).

26. TO RECEIVE REPORTS FROM THE FOLLOWING BODIES

Cllr Opoku moved the report and recommendations from the Standards Committee which set out some minor changes to the Constitution. This included amendments in relation to the recruitment of Statutory Officers. This had arisen from recommendations put forward from the Staffing and Remuneration Committee. The second set of recommendations related to minor amendments to the executive functions on low level traffic management schemes.

RESOLVED

1. To approve the amendments to the Constitution set out in Appendices 1 to 5 of the attached report.
2. To approve the amendments to Article 3.02 of the Constitution to remove the reference to European elections set out in Appendix 1.
3. To approve the amendments to the Constitution set out in Appendix 6 of the attached report.

27. HARINGEY DEBATE: MAKING CO-PRODUCTION WORK IN HARINGEY: EMPOWERING CITIZENS TO SHAPE THEIR COMMUNITY AND OUR FUTURE

Cllr das Neves, Cabinet Member for Health, Social Care and Well-Being introduced the debate on Making Co-Production Work in Haringey: Empowering Citizens to shape their Community and Our Future. She set her definition of co – production which was a shared and common understanding of goals and challenges and involves working together to achieve those goals and tackle challenges. This process involved trust and all participants feeling valued and genuinely heard. This also involved understanding the parameters being worked within, the aims and ambitions as well as constraints. The Cabinet Member spoke about the co -production projects of Osborne Grove which would be discussed in the debate, acknowledging the diversity of Haringey, and not underestimating the contribution of young people to shaping the future of the borough. There was a need to provide feedback and lead, change and acknowledge when things did not work. She spoke about the importance of working together as a Council and community. She concluded that working collaboratively co – produces solutions, building on diversity, strengths and common goals.

The Mayor welcomed the first guest speakers, Lanre who is a founder member of BUBIC which was set up through co-production for people recovering from substance

misuse and addiction. Lanre spoke about founding of BUBIC which had been driven from his personal experience of recovering from substance misuse and a need for there to be a continued support for people after treatment. He spoke about his encouragement from a Council Officer, to take forward a peer support project. A steering group was started with support from the Council and Police then taking forward a peer support programme. The Council had faith in recovering substance users provide this vital peer support needed. At the start, the group was self-funded but gradually got funding from the police and started to work with people and get funding in arrears for helping people. The group began to get advice on getting status as an organisation with self-autonomy and increased their clients. The organisation will now work with anyone unless they are risk to others or themselves. At the present time over 90% of funding was from the local authority. The organisation was good at matching clients to peer support officers with required communication skills and common shared experiences. This was a good example of Council supporting local people set up their own group and provide a much needed and well used service.

Joan Curtis from the Friends of Lordship Lane Recreation Park spoke about the Friends groups in the borough who organised and contributed to thousands of hours of volunteer time to look after the parks and developing maintenance and management plans and green spaces. The groups raise funds for external improvements, planting trees, creating play areas and other new facilities. The groups conducted regular walkabouts and produced maintenance updates to assist the Council. The groups had a community role in organising events and activities that encouraged residents to safely use their open spaces.

The groups would work against inappropriate developments in parks and continue to campaign for more resources at both local and national levels. They will try to hold the Council to account for in relation to hopes for parks and promote parks and their histories and heritage. The groups played a vital role in being the 'active eyes and ears' for the Council and users on the ground level.

Joan spoke about the how the Friends of Lordship Recreation started in 2001 after a period of neglect resulting in lack of the use of the park. They were a group of residents and local parents with the aim of bringing the recreation ground back to its former popular use with community events. She spoke about the community activities organised by the groups and which provided some funding to improve the facilities in the park and the park soon became a popular area.

Joan outlined the innovative approach of the group and establishment of the Lordship recreation ground forum which brought together local users with an interest in parks, chaired by the Friends of Lordship Lane Rec and attended also by Council officers from the Parks department. The forum met on a regular monthly basis to consider maintenance issues and develop plans on how to further look after the Parks.

The Friends of Lordship Lane Recreation Group had also developed many sub groups to concentrate on specific areas in the park. There were over 30 volunteers active in the park in every week. The group has a wider contact with Trees of the City groups to further provide a volunteering opportunity at the park.

The involvement in the park enabled the success of the Council Heritage Lottery bid obtained in 2012 and resulted in funding to refurbish and transform the park. The group were fully embedded in the restoration process and created the Lordship Lane Hub co-operative which is a community run centre.

Joan concluded that the Council is nationally recognised at government level for their co-production and co management work with the Friends group and now it is normal practice for local authorities to work with Friends of Parks groups who act as a powerful ally in maintaining parks in difficult economic conditions.

The Mayor welcomed Emel Temur - Chair of the Carers' Group for the Haynes Dementia Day provision. Emel Temur joined online and there were some issues with the connection, and it was agreed by the Mayor that she later provided her presentation notes for addition to the minutes which were as follows. Emel had experience of co – production as a member of the Osborne Grove Nursing Home Co-Design Group.

Emel was an ex-carer, her husband had early-onset dementia, he attended Haynes Day Care Centre from it's opening in early 2010. Soon after carers at the Haynes established a support group and Emel became its coordinator. They met regularly each month to learn from each other and share any concerns. As the coordinator , Emel started to attend various meetings to represent the group. She eventually became a member of the Adult Social Care Re-Design Group, representing the Haynes carers in matters relating to dementia services. Osborne Grove Co-Design Group was then created as sub- group of the Adult Social Care Re-Design Group.

In March 2019, Emel, was invited to attend the Stakeholder Engagement Event as part of the feasibility studies for Osborne Grove. The event was well attended, facilitated to allow contributions, and felt a very positive event. Since then, she been an active member on the Co-Design Team.

Emel described those experiences as a Haynes carers and that their main interests in Osborne Grove provided the potential to incorporate a day opportunity / day centre facility in future plans for Osborne Grove where there was a gap in south Haringey for such a facility. The group also wanted to see more dementia care facilities for respite and long-term care in Haringey. Emel was pleased that these were included in the current proposals. Later she also became quite involved in design and layout matters reflecting her professional background.

The carers group strongly argued for a co-design approach and was pleased see the Adult Social Care Re-Design Group and Osborne Grove Co-Design Group established. It was felt that the co-design group worked well. This group was well attended, with good representation, and good preparation and circulation of information before the meetings. The discussions allowed focus on detailed or specific concerns, and there was also room to come back and review matters.

Emel concluded that it was important to start the co-design process as early as possible, and in the case of Osborne Grove it is really good that the Co-Design process started when options for the future of Osborne Grove were being considered.

There was still a long way to go but the positive experience encouraged the commitment of group members.

The Mayor opened the debate and Councillors contributed as follows

Cllr Connor welcomed the spotlight on co – production and the importance of service users being closely involved with the design of a service. To support this would need to be a change in culture of commissioning services, investment in staff training to support this new approach. There was a need to ensure that service users voices were properly acted upon as this was crucial to gaining and maintaining the confidence in this process of service users. She spoke about co – production improving services and has less cost than recruiting consultants to explore issues within a service area. There was a need to have a diverse group of service users to ensure understanding of how services can improve. Cllr Connor concluded by advising that for co- production to success, a new code of practice should be drawn up for commissioning themes that embed co- production in turn embedding support for staff, residents and finance budget to support the process.

Cllr Carlin – spoke about the recent flood in her ward and the community in Hornsey coming together to support each other in his incident. She continued to speak about the community in Hornsey having a history of coming together to challenge and involve themselves in decisions affecting their area such as Hornsey Town Centre. She emphasised that residents of the borough being best placed to know how to improve services, parks and support businesses. During the pandemic there were mutual aid groups and networks created. She concluded by advocating that the Council can do so much more by working together.

Cllr Cawley – Harrison questioned the timing of the debate and how co- production should already completely underpin the operation of the Council without needing to be said. He spoke about co-production being at the heart of the liberal constitution and referred to the past decisions of the Council which had taken away opportunities for involvement by the community in local decision making. The Leader of the Opposition hoped that the focus on co – production meant that there would be a return to area forums and called on Councillors to legislate for this and residents determine how the Council works for them.

Cllr Brabazon spoke about the many good examples of co- production that had taken place in the borough over many years such as the Alley – gate scheme, West Green Common, St Ann’s Gardens, and Green Lanes Strategy Group which was nationally recognised. Cllr Brabazon spoke about working with people with lived experience. A current example was the working which local residents to redesign libraries in Highgate, Harringay and Stroud Green. As libraries were a much-loved space and residents welcomed being part of these projects and offered valuable support and local expertise. Cllr Brabazon spoke about the role of politicians in ensuring there was a culture change to support co- production.

Cllr Chenot spoke about the need for a shift in culture to support co – production and the need for an overall change in Council governance to enable this. She spoke about how the Leader Cabinet model was not conducive to listening to the wider views of Councillors and called on Councillors to demonstrate the commitment to co –

production by scrapping the Leader cabinet model and moving to a model which allowed Councillors to listen to each other.

Cllr Hakata spoke about the mechanisms of co- production and how the Council were now taking forward a systematic and universal approach to co-production. There was a dependence on dialogue with residents and professionals through consultation which was required by statute. He felt that this process was passive but under the new approach residents would be active contributors in decision making, provided increased sense of citizenship . This required a cultural change involving the organisation seeing itself as a facilitator and enabler. He concluded that citizens were vital to success to services and if co-production was embedded it will lead to success in the way services are developed and delivered.

Cllr da Costa spoke about large organisations thinking being ‘top down’ rather than ‘bottom up’ and being focused on management and control. He spoke about the role of Councillors empowering residents to help shape the community around them and work in partnership with partners. He felt that there was a need to think beyond co-production to co management and co governance, co delivery and co assessment. This meant ensuring that there were the best services available and striven for and continual improvement and should cornerstone of all services. An example of a mental health centre in Italy was highlighted which involved service users in the design, and daily running of the service and resulted in marked improvements in the number of hospitalisations and access to psychiatric medications. Cllr da Costa concluded by emphasising the need to strive for continued excellence which co-production provided.

Cllr Dogan spoke about the Alevi community, one of the largest faith groups in the borough and spoke about the coming together of Alevi residents both in the borough and outside the borough to create the Alevi Cultural Centre. He spoke about the community role of the Alevi centre in the pandemic, providing support to the vulnerable from all communities. Cllr Dogan outlined that Alevism placed humanity at the heart of its values and measures and this connected with the discussion on co – production which was about working together. Cllr Dogan concluded by calling Councillors to harness the diversity of the borough to work together, stand together and move forward together.

Cllr Palmer spoke about co- production going wrong in Haringey at the financial, and personal cost to residents with poor quality services. She spoke about how it was important that co- production was not seen as a ‘tick box’ exercise. Cllr Palmer continued to echo the traits and elements of coproduction presented . She spoke about Cabinet decision making being concerned with political interest rather than interest of the community and the need to have more action taken by the administration to be believed that co – production was meaningfully being taken forward.

Cllr Barbara Blake invited colleagues to visit Seven Sisters ward and see the co – production activities were undertaken by local Councillors with residents’ groups, friends’ groups with excellent support from the Council. She highlighted that resident involvement was not co – production and there was a need for more changes in

culture. There was a need to be honest about what services can be delivered and where the Council can deliver.

The Leader thanked Members contributions to the debate. The debate would inform the Councils approach to co- production as efforts were refocused to a more collaborative Council. The Leader felt that the way the Council speaks and engages with residents was a crucial component and there was a need to do the work and seek out unheard voices. She spoke about co – production involving residents in decision making at the earliest stage from the ‘bottom up’. This was also about empowering frontline staff within the community to help bring down the barriers of communication and understanding between Council and residents. The Leader concluded that co – production had the huge potential to transform the way the Council worked and to empower residents to be in control of their public services, neighbourhoods and futures.

The Leader thanked the speakers in the debate: Lanre, Joan Curtis and Emel Temur.

28. TO CONSIDER REQUESTS TO RECEIVE DEPUTATIONS AND/OR PETITIONS AND, IF APPROVED, TO RECEIVE THEM

The Mayor had received no requests for deputations or petitions.

29. TO ANSWER QUESTIONS, IF ANY, IN ACCORDANCE WITH COUNCIL RULES OF PROCEDURE NOS. 9 & 10

The Mayor accepted the admission of responses to written questions as late items of business, as the answers to questions had needed to be researched and prepared after the summons had been dispatched.

There were two 2 questions from a Member of the Public, Mr O’Callaghan,

Question 1 -

Mr O’Callaghan asked if Haringey Council had a list of dates and policy for lighting its public landmark buildings to commemorate or express solidarity with people, organisations or events, and how Members were involved in formulating them.

The Leader responded that the Council did not currently have the equipment to light up civic buildings but was looking to install this in future.

The Civic Centre was undergoing a major renovation, at the moment , and lighting equipment was being considered as part of this. Lighting was also considered at George Meehan House in Woodside Park.

Question 2 -

Mr O’Callaghan asked if Council could consider involving the residents of Haringey in suggesting organisations or events to commemorate, for instance by an invitation in Haringey People and the Press.

The Leader to responded, that the Council is looking at how it might be able to light its public buildings in the future, including at the renovated Civic Centre. As part of this

process, the Council would look at how best this new equipment can be used to commemorate or express solidarity with people, organisations or events, including talking to Council teams, Councillors and residents.

Oral questions one , two, three, four, five and six were then asked and responded to.

30a To consider the following Motions in accordance with Council Rules of Procedure No. 13

The Mayor advised that there were two motions for consideration.

Cllr Barnes proposed Motion A - Cladding Scandal outlining that it had been 4 years since the Grenfell Tower tragedy and many people in the country were living in buildings with dangerous cladding despite seeing the devastating consequence. She spoke about the continuing arguments between the different levels of government, landlords and developers on who should be footing the costs of these safety works. Cllr Barnes hoped that both political parties could agree that this situation was not good enough and action needed to be taken. The Council did not have the powers to solve this situation alone.

Cllr Barnes highlighted that many residents in these blocks were stuck and could not sell or afford to move and were having to face living in these unsafe blocks. She spoke about the bill that leaseholders were facing from landlords for the cladding works and now one in six leaseholders in a cladded block facing bankruptcy. The government's plans to allow leaseholders to sue developers were insufficient without financial support for taking forward this process. She hoped that colleagues put their political differences aside and vote for this motion.

Cllr Palmer seconded the motion outlining that that there should not be a need to propose this motion as this situation should not have arisen . She felt that the government should have moved quickly to rectify the issue with unsafe cladding on all housing. Se outlined that there was a myriad of problems for people in these blocks, including the EWS1 form which mortgage lenders were requiring and cost £8000. In Cllr Palmer's view , it should be the ne developers that had built the blocks should pay for the cladding to be removed as they made huge profit from their business model. However, this was only one part of the scandal, and it was important for the cladding to be removed quickly . Cllr Palmer concluded that Councils needed to step up and do whatever possible within resources and show support to people living in these flats.

The Mayor had received an amendment to the motion in accordance with Council standing orders. Cllr Bevan proposed the amendment, responding that most of what had been said he was in agreement with. He advised that none of the Homes for Haringey properties in Haringey were affected by this cladding issue. The Cabinet Member advised that the cost of resolving this issue should not fall on Haringey council tax payers' shoulders as this was a national issue and needed a national solution, implemented by the government. He expressed that , over the years, deregulation of buildings and health and safety industry and parts of the building control had led to situation with Grenfell. He felt that this issue needed a national instruction and to have national task force. This did not mean that the Council were not concerned for the residents involved. It was noted that a step that the Council was

taking was to recruit apprenticeships for the Building Control service which monitored and checked the construction performance of builders. The Council was doing its best to ensure the Council's Building Control Service had the capacity to deal with all the works that were currently being undertaken in the borough and those that will be taken forward. The Council would also support Housing Associations and residents who were making representations to parliament. Cllr Bevan concluded by saying that the Council would do all in its power to support residents, but the Council was facing a very difficult situation.

Cllr Gordon seconded the amendment, speaking from experience with some of her own ward residents in Tottenham Hale who were living in flats and fearing for their safety and financial security. The campaign referred to, in the motion, highlighted some of the issues faced nationally on this question. There were currently 11 million people affected by cladding on their homes and the costs for remedial works was estimated at 15 billion and this cost could not be borne by Councils.

Cllr Gordon spoke about the negative associations with health and safety and this had been going on for many years and it was important that this function was perceived more positively as it ultimately saved lives. There was a need to change the narrative on this. The amendments to the motion reflected more strongly the responsibility of the government for resolving this issue quickly and developers taking more ownership and financial accountability.

The Chief Whip moved that the question be put and that Members move to the vote on the motion. Cllr Cawley - Harrison seconded this.

Following no dissent, this was AGREED.

Cllr Barnes, mover of the motion, responded and urged Councillors to explore everything that can be done locally because the Council could not rely on the government. It was important to make sure that there was much control as possible and that buildings being built were as safe as possible for the future and for the residents of Haringey.

Following a vote on the Amendment to MOTION A was AGREED.

Following a vote on the Motion as amended, this was UNANIMOUSLY AGREED.

Council notes that:

- The tragedy of the 2017 Grenfell Tower fire, which led to the loss of 72 lives, was caused by Aluminium Composite Material (ACM) cladding;
- The government banned the use of all combustible materials on the walls of new high rises in November 2018, extending the problem beyond ACM cladding to buildings clad with other flammable materials;
- The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) and the UK Council of Mortgage Lenders agreed to the industry External Wall System (EWS) fire review and certification process resulting in what is known as an EWS1 form. There are relatively few qualified professional fire safety engineers across the country who can issue EWS1 forms creating a bottleneck across the country;
- There is no legal requirement for owners to produce EWS1 forms or take remedial action, but many lenders are now refusing to provide mortgages without such a form;

- Snagging is largely left as a responsibility of residents to take up with developers post-purchase, and even when covered by new build insurance schemes, leaseholders often suffer poor response and cycles of poor quality repair;
- Remediation costs for cladding are sometimes spiralling to over £100,000 per flat, with many owners forcing these charges back onto leaseholders;
- December 2020 saw the first case of a leaseholder being bankrupted by costs associated with the crisis;
- Government plans for leaseholders to sue developers with no financial support will not help many due to: high legal costs, the issue of dangerous cladding being legal at the time buildings were built, and the possibility of developers having since become insolvent;
- Waking watches, when a person patrols all floors and external areas of a building to give warning in the event of a fire, are being used in buildings at high risk of fire due to cladding, and are costing Londoners an average of over £20,000 per month;
- Residents and leaseholders, through no fault of their own, are being left in potentially ruinous limbo, unable to mortgage or mortgage and therefore unable to buy and sell;
- Conservative government-led deregulation in the building and fire safety industries, as well as part-privatisation of building control in local authorities that took place under Margaret Thatcher, has created a race to the bottom culture regarding building safety and stripped local authorities of much of their powers;
- The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 places responsibility on the 'Responsible Person' to manage fire risk. The Responsible Person in the case of a block of flats will be the person or organisation who has overall control of the premises, which is usually the owner or managing company working for the owner. The Council cannot fulfil the Responsible Person role for private, non-Council owned buildings.
- No Homes for Haringey properties have been affected by ACM cladding.
- In February 2021, the Parliamentary Labour Party won a commons vote on a motion calling for a national cladding task force to oversee remediation works, and force building owners to take financial responsibility for the safety of their buildings.
- The Council has upskilled its existing Building Control surveyors who are all now qualified as Level 6 Fire Safety Surveyors, the highest competency that Building Control surveyors can attain, to ensure the service to local residents and businesses is of a high standard for safety.
- Cabinet in December 2020 accepted the Scrutiny Review on Fire Safety in High Rise Blocks recommendation to recruit at least two apprentices in the Building Control service to start in the 2021/22 financial year to support the Building Control service in 'growing its own' staff to provide a high standard of service for residents and businesses.
- The Council attaches 'informatives' to planning permissions to inform developers about requirements for building safety e.g. regarding sprinkler installation. As building and fire safety is primarily a matter for Building Control regulations rather than Planning regulations, national planning policy and guidance is clear that requirements relating to EWS1 and snagging issues cannot be attached to planning permissions as 'conditions'. Neither can

planning permissions be delayed for such reasons. Nevertheless, the Council is proactive in attaching informatives relating to building safety.

Council believes that:

- The combination of this cladding, EWS1 and snagging scandal is having a devastating impact on many residents;
- The current industry EWS1 process and public funding of remediation works is not fit for purpose and needs rapid attention;
- The funding given by central government towards remediation works is completely insufficient, and costs are still falling on the shoulders of individual leaseholders;

An independent public inquiry should be set up to look at the government's response to concerns about fire and building safety;

Council resolves to request of the leadership that they:

- Sign up to the End Our Cladding Scandal campaign;
- Support any Housing Association residents affected by ACM cladding to contact their MP and the Housing Ombudsman;
- Lobby the government to immediately perform an audit and consultation with resident associations of all habitable buildings in Haringey (regardless of tenure) to establish the potential scope of the cladding, EWS1 and snagging issues, with a report back to Cabinet by the end of 2021;
- Lobby government to fully fund advice and support including establishing a Cladding and Snagging Hub by October 2021 to provide assistance to all Haringey residents and residents associations regardless of housing tenure which would support in lobbying developers, building owners and claiming Government funds to urgently rectify their buildings;
- Encourage government to investigate options to increase the number of surveyors or other suitable professionals as appropriate, in order to perform more EWS1 assessments and accelerate remediation and certification;
- Work with private building owners and Housing Associations in Haringey to help them act immediately in rectifying issues and achieving EWS1 certification – noting that some of these owners may not be the original developer and may therefore need the Council's assistance to engage and trace developers or find other routes to remedy, thus avoiding any cost to leaseholders;
- Lobby and work with MPs, MHCLG and the Mayor of London to:
 - Encourage government to enforce remediation of housing of all tenures and to improve the compensation funds and actively support affected residents in Haringey of all tenures; Support the sensible recommendations of the Housing, Communities and Local Government Select Committee in their report on cladding remediation from April 2021;
 - Support the 10 steps set out by the End Our Cladding Scandal campaign.

31. TO CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING MOTIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH COUNCIL RULES OF PROCEDURE NO. 13

Cllr Bevan proposed Motion B, outlining the frequent changes to Planning laws and the motion seeking to ensure that Haringey residents maintain the right to object to Planning applications and right to support them as well. It was vital to force a u turn from the government who were seeking to radically change the way the operation of the planning system. The Cabinet Member continued to describe the details of how the new proposed system and the increased rights given to developers without the opportunity for local decision making and public involvement. He spoke about Covid pandemic being a strong reminder of the need to build neighbourhoods that enhanced wellbeing. He acknowledged the need to increase the number of high quality ,genuinely affordable housing but this has to be done in collaboration with residents not through allowing developers easier routes through the planning system. The proposed developers charter did not address the real issue with House Building nor address the many sites that had received planning permission but where housing was not being built on for many years. There was a need to incentivise developers to develop land that they already owned and discourage land banking.

Cllr Weston formally seconded the motion.

Cllr Hare moved the amendment, welcoming the opportunity to debate the motion. He spoke on the impact of the pandemic and the new emphasis on 'local' with the idea of being 15 minutes away from the city gaining ground. Having a standard criteria for developers to adhere to would appeal to developer but local people and Councillors better understood the character of areas and principles involved in planning. He outlined the difference in character to an area were not a barrier to development but a prompt of appropriate development. There was no justification for any changes to planning that would make more likely cloned town development.

Cllr Hare continued to speak about the delay in these rules likely caused by the 44000 responses received to the consultation from all sides of the political spectrum. He outlined that the Highgate society welcomed the debate and there were a large number of conservation societies in the borough that worked hard to assists the Council's planning team . The new proposed Planning Bill would remove any meaningful consultation with these groups and cause continuing damage to the character and quality of the borough. He called for a meaningful consultation on the planning system and on permitted planning rights. The Liberal Democrat group supported the motion with the addition that the Leader write to the Minister for Housing and Communities and Local Government asking for the Planning White Paper to be abandoned and to review permitted development rights.

Cllr Morris seconded the amendment and asked the Labour group to support the amendments.

The Chief Whip moved that the question be put and that members move to the vote.

Cllr Cawley – Harrison seconded the motion.

This was AGREED.

In accordance with CSO 15.13(c)the Mayor called on Cllr Bevan to provide a short right of reply

Cllr Bevan called on Members to support the amendment to the Motion because it made relevant points and strengthened the Council's argument to the Government Minister.

Following a vote on the amendment, this was AGEED.

Following a vote on the Motion as amended, this was AGREED.

Motion B

Protecting local involvement in planning decisions

This Council notes that central government's proposed planning reforms will allow developers to receive automatic planning permission in designated "growth zones", completely bypassing public objections from local residents.

This Council notes that the Housing, Communities, and Local Government Select Committee has concluded that the government's plans will not produce a quicker, cheaper, and more democratic planning system.

This Council believes that this is a "developers' charter" that side-lines local communities, depriving the public of the power to shape our future, protect our past, and conserve our local environment.

This Council believes that placemaking, the collaborative process by which we can shape our public realm and reinvent public spaces as the heart of our communities, is essential to the future of our Borough. With community participation at its centre, placemaking cannot be successful without the active participation of our residents in decision making, including the right to object to planning applications that do not create or allow for quality public spaces that contribute to residents' health, happiness, and wellbeing.

This Council believes that there is a pressing need to build more good quality and affordable homes. The average house price has doubled since 2009, and the level of Council housing is at an all-time low. However, more than 1.1m homes that received planning permission in England over the last decade are yet to be built, therefore the barrier towards meeting this need is not posed by the current planning system.

This Council believes planning works best when developers and the local community work together to shape local areas and deliver necessary new homes. This Council calls on the government to protect the right of communities to object to any and all individual planning applications.

This Council resolves that the Leader of the Council and Leader of the Opposition should write a joint letter to the Minister for Housing, Communities and Local Government asking him to scrap the planning white paper and to undertake a review of permitted development rights.

CHAIR:

Signed by Chair

Date

Report for: Full Council – 22 November 2021

Title: **Amendment to an appointment to outside bodies 2021/22**

Authorised by : Fiona Alderman– Head of Legal and Governance & Monitoring Officer

Lead Officer: Ayshe Simsek, Democratic Services and Scrutiny Manager
0208 489 2920 ayshe.simsek@haringey.gov.uk

Ward(s) affected: All

**Report for Key/
Non Key Decision:** Non Key Decisions

1. Describe the issue under consideration

- 1.1 To advise the Council of the proposed extension of membership of non councillor members, Jennifer Mann and Greg Gordon and seek approval in accordance with Part 2 of the Constitution, paragraph 4.02(p).
- 1.2 Hornsey Parochial Charities have notified Democratic Services and Scrutiny Team that it is undergoing a modernisation of its schedule and terms of reference and aiming to become a Charity Incorporated Organisation.
- 1.3 They have reviewed and instituted a new Trustees Appointments and Terms of Office policy. This includes taking into account the Charity Commission nine year rule. They have therefore changed the term of office to a maximum of nine years and agreed that Trustees should serve up to Three years at each term going forward, this can be renewed twice making a total of nine years.
- 1.4 Non councillor representatives, Jennifer Mann and Greg Gordon are leading on this major change of status for the charity. The request is for the appointment of Jennifer Mann to be agreed for a further term of three years to enable her to continue this work beyond Dec 2021 and until December 2021
- 1.5 Greg Gordon is due to complete his term of office in March 2022, and is also leading on this work, and the Hornsey Parochial Charities are asking that his appointment be ratified for a further term of one year to enable him to continue this work beyond March 2022 and until March 2023.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

- 2.1 N/A

3. Recommendations

- 3.1 To approve the extension of Jennifer Mann's membership of the Hornsey Parochial Charities from December 2021 to December 2024.
- 3.2 To approve the extension of Greg Gordon's membership of the Hornsey Parochial Charities from March 2022 to March 2023.

4. Background information

- 4.1 Part 2 of the Constitution, paragraph 4.02 (p) indicates that full Council will appoint representatives to outside bodies unless the appointment is a Cabinet function or has been delegated by the Council.
- 4.2 Section 10.08 of Part 2 of the Constitution advises that the Council has nomination rights to a large number of different external bodies, referred to as 'organisations'. The practice of making nominations to organisations is a benefit to the Council and the links created contribute to the social well-being of the borough. The Hornsey Parochial Charities are categorized as a trust under category E.
- 4.3 These organisations can be categorised as follows:
- A. Association bodies, such as the Local Government Association or Association of London Government joint committees and panels.
 - B. Community or voluntary bodies which cover a very wide spectrum of organisations serving the community , or community groups, in various ways.
 - C. Partnership bodies which will usually involve the Council working with other agencies on local issues or projects.
 - D. Statutory bodies, where the Borough of Haringey needs to be represented by law.
 - E. Trusts and Foundations which generally have more specific and prescribed objectives.
- 4.4 As set out in section 10.08(b) the nominations to all outside bodies are made and confirmed at each Annual General Meeting. Where there is an association or partnership body exercising executive functions, then nominations of the Cabinet Member will be made by the Leader of the Council, or the Cabinet with the Leader's agreement and recorded in the list approved at the AGM.
- 4.5 The Constitution continues to advise that future nominations to voluntary or community bodies will generally be in a non – voting, "observer" capacity only, in order to avoid the greater potential for conflicts of interest. Nominated members will not participate in management or decision – making within the organisation. Their role will be to assist in the exchange of information and views between the organisation and the council .
- 4.6 Nominations to other organisations will generally be in a full voting capacity, that is the member should participate fully in management and decision making within the organisation.

5. Use of Appendices

None

6. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

- 6.1 Background documents:

- Appointments to outside bodies 2021/22

- 6.2 The background papers are located at River Park House, 225 High Road, Wood Green, London N22 8HQ.
- 6.3 To inspect them or to discuss this report further, please contact Ayshe Simsek on 0208 489 2920.

Report for: Full Council 22nd November 2021

Title: Adoption of revised Statement of Gambling Policy under the Gambling Act 2005

Report authorised by : Stephen McDonnell – Director Environment and Neighbourhoods

Lead Officer: Daliah Barrett – Licensing Team Leader -Regulatory Services. 0208489 8232. Daliah.barrett@haringey.gov.uk

Ward(s) affected: All

**Report for Key/
Non Key Decision:** Key

1. Describe the issue under consideration

- 1.1 Under Section 349 of the Gambling Act 2005, a Licensing Policy statement must be produced and published every three years. The Licensing Authority is required to consult various specified authorities in revising its Gambling Policy Statement.
- 1.2 The Council's Statement of Gambling Policy for the Gambling Act 2005 for the years 2022-2025 needs to be adopted by full Council. This report advises of the outcome of the consultation and seeks Cabinet's approval for the revised policy in order that it can be recommended to Full Council for adoption.
- 1.3 The key finding of the consultation was that there was a strong support for taking into account gambling harm and clustering of betting facilities. Whilst there is restriction within law (particularly with the aim to permit requirement), Local Area Profiles are a useful tool for considering applications and we encourage their use by both residents and betting operators.
- 1.4 The review puts in place more background information for the Local Area Profiles. These profiles will provide a good evidence base of gambling in the local area and help identify any future risks, which will inform the decision making process.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

- 2.1 The Gambling Policy is a policy framework document and is required to be revised, consulted and adopted every 3 years. Section 349 of the Gambling Act 2005 requires all Licensing Authorities to prepare and publish a statement of policy that they propose to apply in exercising their functions under the Act during the term to which the policy applies. Working together with partners, Haringey has developed this document with due regard to all available

regulations, conditions, codes of practice, statutory guidance, practical experience of legislation and any consultee responses.

- 2.2 Haringey Council takes its responsibilities as a licensing authority very seriously and through our lobbying of Central Government we have raised our opposition to the proliferation of gambling establishments in our most deprived areas, we will continue to do so to ensure the concerns of our communities are heard. This Statement of Gambling Policy however, sets out all of steps available to us to support our aspirations. We welcome the ability to consider the social, economic and demographic issues raised through the use of the Local Area Profiles. We consider this to be a valuable tool to enable Haringey to fully assess the impact of betting within our communities.
- 2.3 We appreciate that there is a lot of public concern and interest in this policy, and the public should be assured that we have built in the best safeguards that we are permitted to utilise within the government legislation.

3. Recommendations

- 3.1 That Full Council:
- 3.2 approve and adopt the Statement of Gambling Policy at Appendix 1.
- 3.3 Note the supplementary document containing the local area profile information at Appendix 2;

4. Reasons for decision

- 4.1 The Council is obliged to review and adopt a Statement of Licensing Policy for Gambling every three years. The current policy is due to expire in January 2022. Therefore, a new policy has to be adopted.

5. Alternative options considered

- 5.1 No alternatives were considered. It is a legislative requirement that the policy be reviewed at least every three years, and that a public consultation is carried out. Failure to review and adopt the Statement of Gambling Policy would result in the Council failing to comply with legislation.

6. Background information

- 6.1 The revised policy statement 2022-2025 retains the vast majority of the current policy, but has been updated to reflect practical changes that have arisen since its publication including statutory guidance. The Met Police and Public Health as Responsible Authorities have been consulted and have contributed to the development of new policy.
- 6.2 Although changes have been made to the Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice (LCCP,) there have been no changes to the Gambling Act with respect to the three licensing objectives remaining the same. They 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.

6.3 As a Licensing Authority we are required by the Licensing Act to aim to permit the use of premises for gambling in so far as the authority think it is:

- (a) in accordance with the LCCP;
- (b) in accordance with the guidance issued by the Commission;
- (c) reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives; and
- (d) in accordance with the statement published by the authority under Section 349 of the Gambling Act 2005.

6.4 As part of the statutory requirements, the policy reflects the need for all applicants for gambling premises' licences to submit an accompanying risk assessment. This enables the Council to better capture equalities' considerations and mitigating actions, e.g. the risk assessment should consider whether the premises are located near to areas with high numbers of children and young people, include measures to reduce access for known vulnerable groups and consider local crime statistics, demography and deprivation levels as part of an application.

6.5 The draft revised policy and the Local Area Profile Supplementary document at Appendix 2 establishes that the Council has serious concerns of the impact from gambling premises particularly those in the most vulnerable and 'at risk' areas of the borough. The Council accepts that it may be difficult to control the number of facilities for gambling in areas where its most vulnerable residents may be placed at increasing risk whilst balancing and considering the aim to permit gambling insofar as it is reasonably consistent with the pursuit of the licensing objectives.

6.6 Local area profiles which are generally considered to have a greater risk or harm to vulnerable people require operators to have consideration and mitigate these risks such as where to locate new premises or even relocating existing premises to ensure they are consistent with the licensing objectives.

7 Proposed changes

7.1 There are limited changes made to the policy as a result of the consultation responses received, in particular we have added Haringay Ward to the list of 'vulnerable areas' and the section on 'Interested parties' at section 1.15 has been expanded to make clear what should and could be mentioned when making valid representation on gambling matters.

7.2 The Local Area Plan is a live document and comments submitted by Public Health have been inserted where relevant to provide background context. The direction or intent of the policy has not changed and it continues to set out how the Council seeks to regulate gambling activities under its control and provide a

framework for consistent decision-making. The revised policy and the Local Area Profile Supplementary document highlights the impact high street gambling premises has on the most vulnerable and 'at risk' areas of the borough. The Council seeks to regulate gambling activities under its control and provide a framework for consistent decision-making.

- 7.3 The proposed Gambling policy refers to Local Area Profiles as encouraged by the Gambling Commission (GC) guidance. It recommends improvement to the approach to gambling licensing and regulation by:
- Increased focus on risk and regulation.
 - Increased attention to local area risk.
 - Encourage partnership and collaboration between stakeholders to mitigate risks.
- 7.4 All industry operators have had to undertake local area risk assessments to explore what risks their gambling establishments pose to the licensing objectives, including the protection of young and vulnerable people. The Local Area Profile, acts as a guide which gambling operators can use when undertaking and preparing their local premises risk assessments.
- 7.5 The Local Area Profile has been updated to include the 2011 Census data (the 2021 census data will not be available until after the policy is adopted). The latest data showing Indices of Deprivation 2019 has also been updated in the area profile.

8.0 Consultation Outcome

- 8.1 The Gambling Act 2005 contains details of the consultees that have been consulted as part of the review of the policy. These were:
- The Chief Officer of Police for the authority's area;
 - 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 of 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 Act.
- 8.2 In addition the following were also included in the consultation:
- Holders of licences issued under the Gambling Act 2005;
 - Trade Associations representing the gambling industry;
 - Haringey Social Services;
 - Haringey Public Health Directorate;
 - Residents Associations; and
 - Faith Groups.

The consultation was shared with the Citizens Panel, placed on the Council's website and a Members forum was offered for further discussion.

8.3 Responses

The consultation process took place between 9th July to 6th September 2021 and yielded 82 responses in total.

- a) Overall responses from residents was 78 and the comments submitted mainly came from residents in the east of borough, these are summarised in Table 1.
 - b) Not all the 78 responded to each question. The majority of responses were not in favour of gambling in general.
 - c) Residents who responded to the questionnaire appear to have concentrated their views from the summary information for the consultation.
- 8.4 The responses received however give clear indication of the ongoing concerns that residents have about the impact of gambling in the community and supports the various concern that Haringey raised in its response to the Governments 'Call for Evidence' review earlier in the year. We do not at this stage know of the outcome from this review. However, the Government has developed a National Strategy to Reduce Gambling Harm. Part of the principle within this strategy for dealing with gambling harm is the need for Prevention and Education. We know that gambling-related harms take many forms, with negative impacts possible on peoples' resources, relationships and health and include those experienced by other people, not just the gambler – including families, children of gamblers, employers, communities and society more generally. As part of this process the Gambling Commission are developing a way to comprehensively measure the harms caused by gambling and their cost to society. This will then allow for measures to reduce harms, and more effectively target interventions in the future.
- 8.5 Many of the issues reflected within the consultation response have already been addressed within this new National Strategy and will be included in the Gambling Commission's future proposals for measuring harm. This may in turn lead to future legislative changes where harm from gambling is considered as part of the licensing objectives. The Council will continue to review the situation and where necessary will lobby for further change so that our residents' views regarding gambling premises are heard.
- 8.6 The results from the consultation will also help Haringey respond when there are further forums for feedback to Government.
- 8.7 Feedback was received from the Overview & Scrutiny Committee and is shown in Table 2 together with a short summary of the response received from the Ladder Safety Community Partnership, Gosschalks Solicitors and William Hill. Appendix 4 outlines the response from Public Health and seeks to add additional information to the Local Area Profile. The Local Area Plan already contains relevant maps and information about the borough but is a live document and will be kept updated on the website.

TABLE 1 – Results of the consultation from residents

Consultation Question	Number of responses/ Totals	Response/Impact on policy if any.
Q – Policy strong enough to prevent crime in gambling shops	77	No change to policy. Context of the policy is compliant with the legislative requirements to aim to permit gambling. Operators have mandatory conditions set by the legislation and Gambling Commission that they are required to comply with in this regard. LA has no powers to override these. Betting shop crime centres around damage to machines in the main. LAs are unable to impose any conditions to deter this from happening.
Yes	16	
No	48	
Not Stated	13	
Q - Do you think that the draft Gambling Policy will be effective in encouraging fairness and openness in gambling premises	77	No changes required to policy. The Gambling Commission carries out checks to ensure that gambling processes are being operated in a fair and open way.
Yes	15	
No	46	
Not Stated	16	
Q - Policy does enough to help protect children and vulnerable people from harm	77	No changes required to policy. Betting premises are age restricted premises in the aim. The Codes of practice require operators to engage with customers and to intervene if they believe a customer to be vulnerable. The Licensing Authority discuss and check on the procedures in place during inspections at gambling premises.
Yes	14	
No	55	
Not Stated	8	
Q - The Council expects operators of these to consider impact on the protection of children and vulnerable persons by, for example, limiting the amount of money that can be spent by users. What do you think of the policy in this respect	71	No changes required to policy. We cannot condition the business operation to such a level. Suggestion has been made in the Local Area profile document around operators being mindful that some people may be betting above their means. We can make general
Too Restrictive	0	
Needs to be more effective	50	
Effective	9	

Not Sure	12	conditions such as Challenge 25 (Challenge 25 is a retailing strategy that encourages anyone who is over 18 but looks under 25 to carry acceptable ID (a card bearing the PASS hologram, a photographic driving license or a passport) if they wish to enter certain betting facilities) being the favourable condition that the Council wish operators to use. The Policy reflects this position.
Not Stated	6	

Q - Do you agree that gambling premises should operate in shopping and business areas only, and should not be located near schools or in residential neighbourhoods?	77	No changes required to policy. We have looked at school zones and asked for additional measures to be considered by operators if they are in a 400 metre zone of a school. Where a betting premises are in a 400m zone of a school we would expect their risk assessment to reflect any additional measures highlighted and therefore put forward specific mitigation to overcome any risks identified.
Agree	58	
Disagree	4	
Agree but will gamble online	9	
Not Stated	6	

Q - The Council will help vulnerable people by providing information on support services available for 'problem gamblers' and by checks on premises to ensure that necessary information is on display. What is your view of this approach by the Council?	77	No changes required to policy. We will display information on the Councils website relating to gambling harm and links whereby help or guidance can be sought. The law requires that betting operators have details on gambling harm facilities onsite within venues. The Council will check that this is being complied with when
Too Restrictive	0	
About Right	22	
Not Very Effective	48	
Not Stated	7	

		inspections are undertaken.. The legislation still requires the problem gamblers themselves to recognise they have a problem and ask to be excluded.
--	--	--

Q - Please tell us anything else that you feel should be included in the new Gambling policy	35	No changes required to policy.
No betting shops	7	The law does not allow us to limit betting shop numbers, there is no cumulative impact within the legislation to assist us to limit numbers.
Limit numbers of gambling shops	21	There should be more education around gambling and its potential harm but that is not the remit of the policy. GC are currently carrying out a piece of work that is looking at the effects of problem gambling and its impact and will publicise their findings in due course.
More education around gambling	5	Matters relating to signage and illumination are all under Planning and the information will be fed back to the Planning Team.
Planning restrictions on bright and illuminated signage for gambling shops	2	

TABLE 2 – Response from LCSP, Gosschalks Solicitors, William Hill & Public Health

Body or Organisation	Summary of issues	Responses (where relevant)
Overview and Scrutiny Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Member Forward not strongly word enough to indicate betting not welcomed in the borough. Option to consider commissioning research in gambling harm in the borough. 	<p>Member Forward -no changes required to the policy as it is not a restrictive policy and LAs are required to ‘aim to permit gambling’</p> <p>Applications have to be considered on their merits and we cannot be seen to be fettering our discretion or</p>

		<p>having a predetermined view.</p> <p>Commissioning research into gambling harm is being explored.</p>
<p>Ladder Community Safety Partnership</p>	<p><u>Areas of vulnerability</u>: adding Harringay Ward to the list of vulnerable areas.</p> <p><u>Interested Parties</u>: offer some wording to show anti social behaviour or children walking by betting facilities can be offered as valid reasons in representations.</p>	<p>Harringay ward now included in list of areas of vulnerability in the Local Area Profile & Policy.</p> <p>Interested Parties: The section has been altered to make clear that low level ASB cannot be taken into account. No change required to policy.</p>
<p>Gosschalks - Solicitors</p>	<p>Paragraph 1.15 is headed“ areas of vulnerability”. This is then followed by three paragraphs all of which should be redrafted. It is not entire areas that are potentially vulnerable but individuals . It is not the areas that are potentially vulnerable but a limited number of people within those areas. As drafted, the inference is that everyone within the areas specified are deemed vulnerable.</p> <p>Removal of the word “clusters” of gambling premises.</p> <p>Paragraphs 2.3 and 2.4 or under the heading“ Licensing objective one: preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime.” Paragraph 2.3 also refers to “ anti-social behaviour related complaints”. This paragraph needs to be clear that issues of nuisance and low level anti-social behaviour that is not associated with gambling is not a relevant consideration . This is acknowledged in paragraph 2.6</p> <p>Paragraphs 2.19 to 2.23 explain the licensing authority’s approach to the imposition of conditions on premises licences. This section should be clear that additional conditions will only be imposed where there is a clear evidence</p>	<p>Para 1.15- the section states that it is dealing with vulnerable areas that are then linked to the Local Area Profile document. We have inserted the word ‘people likely to be affected’ Areas of vulnerability remains.</p> <p>No Change to policy.</p> <p>No change required as the wording is not presenting an alternative methodology to what is stated in the Act or the GC guidance.</p> <p>No change to the policy the wording reflects the GC Guidance. Conditions can be added where there is a clear need and the risk</p>

	<p>of risk to the licensing objectives in the circumstances of a particular case that require that the mandatory and default conditions be supplemented.</p> <p>Paragraph 2.23 should be clear that the licensing authority will only deviate from the default hours where there is clear evidence that the operation of gambling premises outside of those default hours in the area has been inconsistent with the licensing objectives.</p>	<p>assessment clarify any additional matters.</p> <p>Hours may be considered in line with risk assessments and the need to mitigate for any issues identified. No change to policy.</p>
William Hill – Betting Operator	<p>Forward by Cllr Bevan (Cabinet Member) Suggestion that this section be re-considered. it is not something that would be expected in a Local Authority Policy, due to the personal views expressed, with little or no evidence offered to support these opinions.</p> <p>2.25 includes a suggestion of possible “opening times to be set so that the premises are not open during school start and finish times”</p>	<p>No change to policy- the forward is balanced and the Leader Member does not make decisions on Gambling matters.</p> <p>This paragraph is removed from the policy as it is not a reasonable proposal.</p>
Public Health	<p>Specific wording for inclusion in Local Area Profile document:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of tablets in premises • Data on problem gambling by age, data relating to suicide due to problem gambling, date relating to mental health issues. 	<p>Not relevant to the LAP document but Public Health as an RA can make comments /recommendations on applications for Bingo premises should any be submitted in the future- No change.</p> <p>Wording does not state the forms of gambling that the data is in respect of but section can be inserted in Local Area Profile for context.</p> <p>Data on suicide from gambling is US based ad not relevant to Haringey Local Area Profile.</p> <p>Additional information on mental health issues is incorporated in the Local area profile document.</p>

9 Contribution to strategic outcomes

- 9.1 The Statement of Gambling Policy 2022-2025 will contribute to our priorities in The Borough Plan 2019-23 which sets out a four-year vision to make Haringey one of London's greatest boroughs where families can thrive and succeed.
- 9.2 Priority-2 People – 'Our vision is a Haringey where strong families, strong networks and strong communities nurture all residents to live well and achieve their potential.' The protection of children and the vulnerable from harm within the licensing objective will contribute to this priority.
- 9.3 Priority-3 Place – 'Our vision is for a place with strong, resilient and connected communities where people can lead active and healthy lives in an environment that is safe, clean and green. As the borough continues to grow, becomes better connected and continues to be a destination for many Londoners, we will need to ensure Haringey remains a safe and pleasant environment for all. We want to work with partners and the local community to achieve this and to define and shape how the borough looks and feels, both now and in the future.' Residents engaging in the licensing process will contribute to this priority and allow them to have a say in how premises operate. The expectations set out the Policy will inform applicants for licences of the kind of best practice and responsible management expected for well-run premises in the borough.
- 9.4 Health & Wellbeing Strategy – Poor mental health has been shown to play a significant part in people's gambling habits. People with gambling problems often experience a range of negative effects, including health issues, relationship breakdown, and difficulties with debt. In more severe cases gambling problems can lead to crime, thoughts of suicide or suicide itself. Haringey has the sixth highest rate of domestic abuse with injury in London, money problems within the home may be a contributing factor to this. Because of this, there are increasing calls for gambling to be recognised as a public health issue, where the enjoyment of the many should be balanced against the protection of the few. The gambling industry is increasingly being called upon to do more to protect participants and prevent problem gambling from occurring, and the National Responsible Gambling Strategy emphasises the need for joint action between industry, government, healthcare providers and other public bodies to tackle gambling-related harm.
- 9.5 Community Safety Strategy – The Community Safety Strategy presents Haringey's approach and priorities to achieving a reduction in crime and anti-social behaviour in Haringey up to 2023. The strategy is supported by a comprehensive strategic assessment that draws on data from across the partnership to identify trends, patterns, and drivers relating to crime and anti-social behaviour. The Local Area Profile within the Gambling policy will draw on data from this Strategy. Crime data in relation to gambling premises and the operation of Betwatch will feed into the Strategy.
- 9.6 The above priorities and objectives are underpinned by a number of cross-cutting principles namely:
-

- Prevention and early intervention – preventing poor outcomes for young people and intervening early when help and support is needed.
- A fair and equal borough – tackling the barriers facing the most disadvantaged and enabling them to reach their potential;
- Working together with our communities – building resilient communities where people are able to help themselves and support each other.
- Customer focus – placing our customers’ needs at the centre of what we do.

9.7 Licensing is about regulating the carrying on of licensable activities within the terms of the Act. The Statement of Gambling Policy (SGP) should make it clear that licensing law is not the primary mechanism for the general control of nuisance and anti-social behaviour by individuals at these locations. The operators risk assessment and management of the Licensing Codes of Practice will be a key aspect of such control and should always be part of a holistic approach to the management of the premises. It is therefore desirable that the SGP is in line with the Council’s wider objectives and consistent with other policies.

10 Statutory Officers comments (Chief Finance Officer (including procurement), Assistant Director of Corporate Governance, Equalities)

10.1 Finance –

This report seeks Cabinet approval to accept the Statement of Gambling Policy in Appendix 1 and recommend to Full Council to approve and adopt the Policy.

10.2 The Council are required to produce and publish a Licensing Policy statement every three years with the current policy expiring in January 2022.

10.3 The Council have completed a 10-week Consultation on the draft Statement of Gambling Policy and the results are set out in paragraph 8.3.

10.4 The acceptance of the recommendation of this report does not give rise to any new financial commitment on the Council and the revised policy will be operated within existing revenue budgets.

10.5 Procurement

N/A

10.6 Head of Legal and Governance

10.7 The Head of Legal and Governance has been consulted in the preparation of this report and comments as follows.

10.8 In accordance with Regulations 4(1) (a) and (2) of the Local Authorities (Functions and Responsibilities) (England) Regulations 2000, Cabinet must be involved in the formulation/ preparation of the Council’s Gambling Policy. This Policy is part of the Policy Framework and has to be adopted by Full Council.

The Gambling Policy therefore has to be reviewed by Cabinet first, before recommendation to Full Council for adoption.

- 10.9 Section 349 of the Gambling Act 2005 requires the Council, as licensing Authority to prepare and publish its Statement of Gambling Policy at least every 3 years. In preparing its Policy Statement the Council is required to consult and in accordance with the so called “Sedley Principles” the outcome of any consultation must be conscientiously taken into account in arriving at a decision to recommend the Policy for adoption.

The appended Gambling Policy Statement complies with the revised Gambling Commission Guidance and there is no reason why it should not be adopted.

11 Equality

- 11.1 The Council has a Public Sector Equality Duty under the Equality Act (2010) to have due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct prohibited under the Act
- Advance equality of opportunity between people who share those protected characteristics and people who do not
- Foster good relations between people who share those characteristics and people who do not.

The three parts of the duty applies to the following protected characteristics: age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy/maternity, race, religion/faith, sex and sexual orientation. Marriage and civil partnership status applies to the first part of the duty.

- 11.2 The decision is to approve the Council’s draft Statement of Gambling Policy for the years 2022-2025 in order that it can be recommended to Full Council for adoption.
- 11.3 Officers consider that the implementation of the Policy as it stands will not have a disproportionate impact on groups or individuals with protected characteristics. The updated Local Area Profiles will help operators to mitigate against harm to residents and the community more broadly. The EQiA Screening Tool is shown at Appendix 3.

12 Use of Appendices

- 12.1 Statement of Gambling Policy in Appendix 1
Local Area Profile Appendix 2
EQiA Screening – Appendix 3
Public Health response for Local Area Profile – Appendix 4

13 Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

- a. Gambling Act 2005
- b. Gambling Commission Guidance to Local Authorities

HARINGEY

Statement of Gambling Policy 2022-2025

Gambling Policy and Local Area Profile on locations likely to be at risk from gambling harm



Foreword – Cllr Bevan (Cabinet Member)

The UK has one of the most accessible gambling markets, with opportunities to gamble available on most high streets and, with the increase in online gambling, in virtually every home. Most people in the UK have gambled at some point and most of those who gamble have no issues with keeping their gambling within sensible and manageable limits, but it is not the same for all. We appreciate that there is a lot of public concern and interest in this policy, and the public should be assured that we have built in the best safeguards that we are permitted to utilise within the government legislation.

Some gambling can be problematic, affecting a person's ability to live and work. People with gambling problems often experience a range of negative effects, including health issues, relationship breakdown and difficulties with debt. In more severe cases, gambling problems can lead to crime, thoughts of suicide or suicide itself.

When the Gambling Act 2005 (the Act) came into force in late 2007, it brought in a new, comprehensive system for gambling regulation in Great Britain. The Act established a dedicated national regulator in the form of the Gambling Commission and recognised the potential local impact and importance of gambling.

The regulatory environment in Great Britain is changing, becoming more focused on risk. Licensing authorities are expected to take the lead on local regulation of gambling. As such, policy is becoming more focused on understanding and mitigating gambling-related harm rather than focusing on problem gambling alone.

Haringey is an exciting, vibrant borough with a wide range of leisure and cultural opportunities. This includes gambling, a legal entertainment activity that brings enjoyment to many Haringey residents. The Council's policy is that residents should have the opportunity to enjoy gambling in a safe, controlled way, free from harm. Integral to this has been the analysis of gambling related harm which informs this policy. The analysis explores local area-based vulnerability to gambling related harm and, as such, provides context to both this policy and the 'local area profile'. This enables consideration to be given to local issues that must be addressed by local operators and to the extent to which any further development of a gambling offer within the borough may be appropriate.

The risks we are concerned about include those covered by the licensing objectives of the Gambling Act 2005 – crime and disorder and the harm/exploitation of children and other vulnerable persons. There are also Haringey-specific risks – we are particularly concerned about the clustering of betting shops in Haringey's most deprived communities, where there is also a higher incidence of crime, mental health conditions and demand for debt advice. Haringey is particularly concerned about the health impacts of problem gambling. We will work to ensure that the local risk assessments produced by gambling operators are meaningful and reflective of the real risks in Haringey.

For these reasons, this Authority has set out to establish a gambling licensing policy which recognises good industry practice and intends to support responsible operators, but also sets out to offer adequate protections to our local community.

We will continue to monitor the impact of gambling on our communities in detail and listen to the views of our residents, public sector partners and the voluntary sector. Whilst self-regulation is important, if operators consistently fail to respond to Haringey's specific risks and exercise social responsibility and governance, we will not hesitate to lead the call for greater licensing powers to be granted to Local Authorities.

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1 Introduction

- 1.1 This document is the Statement of Gambling Policy, for the London Borough of Haringey Under section 349 of the Gambling Act 2005 (the Act), the Council is required to publish a Statement of Principles which it proposes to apply when exercising its functions under the Act. The form of the Statement of Gambling Policy is set out in The Gambling Act 2005 (Licensing Authority Policy Statement) (England and Wales) Regulations 2006. The Gambling Commission's Guidance to licensing authorities (5th Edition) (Commission's Guidance) contains further detail on the form of the council's Statement of Principles.

In producing this Statement of Gambling Policy, the Licensing Authority has had regard to the licensing objectives of the Gambling Act 2005, the guidance issued by the Gambling Commission, and any responses received from those consulted upon the policy.

- 1.2 The main function of the Council as a Licensing Authority, through its licensing committee, will be to licence premises where gambling is to take place and issue a range of licences, permits and authorisations for gambling in its area. The Licensing Authority will also have power to impose conditions and review licences.
- 1.3 The Council will be empowered by the Act to take enforcement action when an offence under the legislation has been committed. Offences include when premises or activities are unlicensed, or licence conditions are not complied with; to support this enforcement there are powers of entry and inspection.
- 1.4 This policy refers to the Gambling Commission, which has wider functions under the Act and with whom the Council will work alongside as a dual regulator. However, it does not discuss the role and responsibilities of the Commission and any references in this policy will only be insofar as it impacts on, or clarifies, this Authority's functions. For example, the Commission is exclusively responsible for issuing operator and personal licences, which is a necessity before the Council can consider an application for a premises licence.
- 1.5 The Gambling Commission is mentioned in this policy as being responsible for issuing Codes of Practice and Guidance to licensing authorities regarding the manner in which they are to exercise their functions. This policy endorses the principles set out in the Gambling Commission Guidance and key licensing objectives and confirms that the Council will take account of all such guidance. 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 policy must then be re-published.

1.6 Consultation

- 1.7 Haringey Council consulted widely upon this Policy statement before finalising and publishing. A list of those persons consulted is provided below, in line with the Act and the Gambling Commission's Guidance.
- The Chief Officer of Police;
 - The Fire Authority
 - 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.
- Services within the Council with an interest in the gambling process (Responsible Authorities)
- Local Safeguarding Children Board
- Councillors
- H.M Revenue and Customs
- Other organisations that appear to be affected by licensing matters covered in the Policy.
- Neighbouring boroughs.
- Local resident's association/General public

1.8 Our consultation took place between 9th July 2021 and 06th September 2021 and we followed the HM Government Code of Practice on Consultation (published July 2012).

1.9 The full list of comments made and the consideration by the Council of those comments is available/will be available by request to: Licensing@haringey.gov.uk / via the Council's website at: www.haringey.gov.uk/licensing

1.10 The policy was approved at a meeting of the Full Council on (TBC) and was published via our website on. Copies were placed in the public libraries of the area as well as being available in the Civic Centre.

1.11 Should you have any comments as regards this policy statement please send them via e-mail or letter to the following contact:

Licensing Team
Level 1 River Park House
225 High Road, Wood Green
London
N22 8GH
licensing@haringey.gov.uk

1.12 It should be noted that this statement of licensing 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. The council acknowledges that it may need to depart from this policy and from the guidance issued under the Act in individual and exceptional circumstances, and where the case merits such a decision in the interest of the promotion of the licensing objectives. Any such decision will be taken in consultation with the appropriate legal advisors for the Licensing Authority, and the reasons for any such departure will be fully recorded.

1.13 Local Area Profile

1.14 The national body for regulating gambling in the UK, the Gambling Commission, advises that local authorities, acting as licensing authorities under the Gambling Act 2005, complete a Local Area Profile. Haringey has produced a Local Area Profile (LAP). The Haringey LAP assesses locations' vulnerability to gambling-related harm, by taking into account the latest data on deprivation, public health risks and current locations of gambling establishments.

Effective LAPs enable the Gambling Commission, licensing authorities and applicants to have a better awareness of the local area and any risks. Applicants are required to take into account the information in the LAP in their risk assessments and set out how they will address these in any new licence application or in an application to vary a licence. Although not a statutory requirement, the benefits of the inclusion of the Local Area Profile within the Policy include:

- Greater clarity on the relevant factors the Council, acting as the Licensing Authority under the Gambling Act 2005, will take into account when making decisions;
- Applicants are aware of the factors and risks that they will need to address within any applications and are required to set out controls and measures to address these;
- The Licensing Authority can make robust and fair decisions with reference to the published, clear LAP (therefore decisions are less likely to be challenged); and
- It encourages a proactive approach to risk that is less likely to result in reduced compliance.

The Local Area Profile is attached at Appendix 1 within this Statement of Gambling Policy.

1.15 Areas of Vulnerability

1.16 The Local Area Profile (LAP) identifies the areas in the borough which are the most vulnerable in terms of people at risk from gambling-related harm. These areas are considered to be at risk for vulnerable in terms of the potential from gambling harm. Under the Gambling Act, each case (e.g. application) is determined on its own merits by the Licensing Authority, however operators are required to address the specific increased risks of harm posed from an existing or potential premises being located within one of these identified areas. Research shows that higher problem gambling risk prevalence rates exist where there are high concentrations of Gambling premises in the same locality.

1.17 The Local Area Profile (LAP) has identified several clusters of gambling premise (where three or more are located within 400m of each other) within Haringey. These are in:

- Noel Park Ward
- Woodside Ward
- Bruce Grove Ward
- Tottenham Hale Ward
- West Green Ward
- Tottenham Green Ward
- Northumberland Park Ward
- White Hart Lane Ward
- Haringay ward

1.18 Existing and potential operators will be expected to bear these specific areas in mind in setting out how they will mitigate risks on the vulnerable people in these areas. How they will manage their gambling operation, design the layout of any new premises and how relevant appropriate control measure will be put in place to limit and reduce potential harm on those likely to be affected.

1.19 No Casinos resolution

1.20 Section 166 of the Gambling Act 2005 enables the Council, as the Licensing Authority under the Act, to issue a resolution not to issue casino licences for the duration of the document, and to consult on this proposal via the public consultation exercise. There are currently no casinos within the borough. This resolution continues into the revised policy.

Part 1 – General Principles

1.1 The Licensing Authority in carrying out its functions under s153 of the Gambling Act 2005 ('the Act') will aim to permit the use of premises for gambling in so far as it thinks it:

- a) in accordance with any relevant code of practice issued by the Gambling Commission;
- b) in accordance with any relevant guidance issued by the Gambling Commission;
- c) reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives; and
- d) in accordance with the Authority's Statement of Principles

1.2 It should be noted that this policy statement will not override the right of any person to make an application, make representations about an application, or apply for a review of a licence, as each will be considered on its own merits and in accordance with the statutory requirements of the Act. The sole exception to this rule is for Casino premises licences – as the borough has adopted a 'no- casino' resolution, the Authority will not consider any application for a new casino premises licence.

The Licensing Objectives

1.3 In exercising our functions under the Act, the Authority must have regard to the licensing objectives as set out in the Act. These licensing objectives are:

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

1.4 The objectives do not include considerations in relation to public safety or public nuisance, while the requirement in relation to children and vulnerable persons is explicitly to protect them from being harmed or exploited by gambling, rather than from more general forms of harm or exploitation. In its guidance to licensing authorities, the Commission advises that this will involve "preventing them from taking part in gambling and for there to be restrictions on advertising so that gambling products are not aimed

at children or advertised in such a way that makes them particularly attractive to children, excepting Category D gaming machines.

Responsible Authorities

1.5 Responsible authorities are bodies that must be notified of applications, and that are entitled to make representations in relation to applications for, and in relation to premises licences. The responsible authorities are:

- the Licensing Authority in whose area the premises is situated
- the Gambling Commission
- the Metropolitan Police
- the London Fire Brigade
- Planning Service
- HM Revenue and Customs.
- Children's Safeguarding Board

Interested Parties

1.6 Interested parties are people or businesses who can make representations about premises licence applications, or apply for a review of an existing licence. They are defined in s158 of the Act as:

- a) living sufficiently close to the premises to be likely to be affected by the authorised activities,
- b) having business interests that might be affected by the authorised activities
or
- c) representing persons who satisfy paragraph (a) or (b)

1.7 The Licensing Authority is required by regulations to state the principles it will apply in exercising its powers under the Gambling Act 2005 to determine whether a person is an interested party. Each case will be decided upon its merits, and the Licensing Authority will not apply a rigid rule to its decision making. It will consider the examples of relevant factors provided in the Gambling Commission's guidance to licensing authorities.

1.8 Concerns need to be clearly expressed or identified in the body of the representation. There is no requirement for a representor to produce a recorded history of problems at a premises to support their representations, in fact it is recognised that this would not be possible for new premises. However, case law established through the Licensing Act regime in relation to pubs etc. advises that evidence such as speculation and unsubstantiated points cannot be considered.

The representation must explain the basis, or grounds, for the concern raised and certain parts of the Councils Gambling Policy Statement as well as the Gambling Commission Guidance issued under Section 24 of the Act, may assist in assuring that the representation is as effective as possible.

1.9 In considering whether a person lives 'sufficiently close to the premises', the following factors will be taken into account:

- the size of the premises;
- the nature of the premises;
- the distance of the premises from the location of the person making the representation;

- the potential impact of the premises (number of customers, routes likely to be taken by those visiting the establishment); and
 - the circumstances of the person and nature of their interests, which may be relevant to the distance from the premises.
- 1.10 For example, it could be reasonable for an Authority to conclude that “sufficiently close to be likely to be affected” could have a different meaning for (a) a private resident (b) a residential school with children who have poor school attendance and (c) a residential hostel for vulnerable adults.
- 1.11 When determining whether a person has business interests that be may be affected the Commission suggest that factors that are likely to be relevant are:
- the size of the premises;
 - the ‘catchment’ area of the premises (i.e. how far people travel to visit); and
 - whether the person making the representation has business interests in that catchment area that might be affected.
- 1.12 It will also consider the Gambling Commission's guidance that "business interests" should be given the widest possible interpretation and include partnerships, charities, faith groups and medical practices. Trade associations, trade unions, residents and tenants’ associations will normally only be viewed as interested parties if they have a member who can be classed as an interested party – i.e. who lives sufficiently close to the premises to be likely to be affected by activities being applied for.
- 1.13 Persons whose business interests are within the same gambling sector as the subject of their representation (or review application) will be expected to satisfy the Licensing Authority that their representation (or application) is not made with the intent of limiting competition to their own business, particularly given that the Act does not replicate the previous requirement for satisfaction of a ‘demand test’. The Licensing Authority will disregard representations that are thought to be vexatious, frivolous, or that will not influence the determination of the application.
- 1.14 Interested parties can be persons who are democratically elected such as Councillors and Members of Parliament (MPs). No specific evidence of being asked to represent an interested person will be required as long as the Councillor / MP represents the ward likely to be affected. Other than these however, this Authority will generally require written evidence that a person/body (e.g. an advocate or relative) ‘represents’ someone who is an interested party. Members who are asked by an interested party to represent them should not sit on the Sub-Committee considering that application.
- 1.15 Although an area may have some localised social issues that cause valid concerns for residents, there is often existing legislation in force and other enforcement mechanisms available for dealing with them. For this reason, the Gambling Act makes clear that certain considerations may not form the basis of relevant representations in relation to gambling applications.

They include:

- Anti-social behaviour;
- Litter;
- Street drinking;
- Homelessness;
- Unmet demand;

- The possible effect the grant of an application may have on property value;
- Moral or ethical views of gambling;
- Congregation of people in the vicinity;
- Nuisance

In respect of each of these issues, the Gambling Commission makes clear that regulatory authorities must look to other legislation and powers, and not the Gambling Act 2005, to deal with them. Representations based on the above concerns cannot be taken into account.

Licensing Authority Functions

1.16 Licensing authorities have responsibilities under the Act for:

- the licensing of premises where gambling activities are to take place, through the issuing of Premises Licences;
- the preliminary approval of proposed premises for gambling activities, through the issue of Provisional Statements;
- the regulation of members' clubs, commercial clubs and miners' welfare institutes who wish to undertake certain gaming activities, through Club Gaming Permits and/or Club Machine Permits;
- the receipt of notifications and the issue of permits for the provision of gaming machines at premises licensed to supply alcohol for consumption on the premises, under the Licensing Act 2003;
- the regulation of family entertainment centre premises providing gaming machines;
- the regulation of prize gaming through the issue of permits;
- the receipt and endorsement of Temporary Use Notices, for infrequent gaming activities;
- the receipt of Occasional Use Notices, for infrequent betting activities;
- the registration of non-commercial societies for the provision of small society lotteries;
- the exchange of information with the Gambling Commission regarding details of licences, permits and notices and enforcement issues (see section below on 'exchange of information'); and the maintenance of registers of the applications, licences, permits and notices received and issued by the Authority
- Maintain registers of the permits and licences that are issued under these functions

1.17 The Licensing Authority will not involve itself in any matters relating to the regulation of remote gambling (for example, telephone betting or internet casino gaming), the responsibility for which lies with the Gambling Commission.

1.18 Duplication of other regulatory regimes, such as health and safety or fire safety, will be avoided in so far as is possible. This Authority will not consider whether a premise that is the subject of a licensing application is likely to be awarded planning permission or building regulations approval, in its consideration of that application.

1.20 Exchange of Information

1.21 The Licensing Authority will act in accordance with the provisions of the Gambling Act 2005 in its exchange of information, which includes the provision that the Data Protection Act 2018 will not be contravened. The Licensing Authority will also have regard to any guidance issued by the Gambling Commission on this matter when it is published, as well as any relevant regulations issued by the Secretary of State under the powers provided in the Gambling Act 2005.

1.22 Where required by law applicants will receive copies of any representations made in respect of their application, although sensitive or personal information not required to be disclosed will be redacted.

1.23 Enforcement

1.24 The Licensing Authority's enforcement principles will be guided by the Gambling Commission's guidance to licensing authorities in respect of the inspection of premises and the powers to institute criminal proceedings. The Licensing Authority will endeavour to be:

- Proportionate: regulators should only intervene when necessary: remedies should be appropriate to the risk posed, and costs identified and minimised;
 - Accountable: regulators must be able to justify decisions, and be subject to public scrutiny;
 - Consistent: rules and standards must be joined up and implemented fairly;
 - Transparent: regulators should be open, and keep regulations simple and user friendly;
 - Targeted: regulation should be focused on the problem, and minimise side effects
 - Within the principles of the Regulators Code issued by the Better Regulation Delivery Office of the Department for Business Innovation and Skills
- a. The Licensing Authority may arrange for the inspection of premises, both licensed or otherwise, in response to specific complaints about those premises and the provision of unauthorised gambling activities therein. Should officers witness offences or breaches of an authorisation, appropriate action will be taken in accordance with our enforcement policy.
- b. The main enforcement and compliance role for this Licensing Authority in terms of the Act will be to ensure compliance with the premises licences and the other permissions that it issues. The Gambling Commission will be the lead enforcement body for operating and personal licences. It is also noted that all issues relating to forms of remote gambling, as well as issues relating to the manufacture, supply or repair of gaming machines, will not be dealt with by the Licensing Authority but will be notified to the Gambling Commission.
- c. This Licensing Authority will also keep itself informed of developments regarding the work of the Better Regulation Delivery Office in its consideration of the regulatory functions of local authorities. The Gambling Commission have highlighted that local authorities in general are likely to receive very few, or no complaints about gambling. Unlike other regulated areas, such as alcohol, gambling is much less visible as a concern for residents. As a result, the Gambling Commission advises the Council to proactively conduct inspections, to build up the picture of whether a premises can establish true compliance, and can assess whether the necessary protections, especially for the young and vulnerable are in place and working effectively.

- d. The Council's Inspection programme requires all new licensed premises to be inspected shortly after the licence has been issued, and every premises should expect at least one inspection per year. Inspections of premises are also undertaken if complaints are received, if variation applications are received or there is some other intelligence that suggests an inspection is appropriate. Compliance will be checked in a daytime or evening inspection. Where a one-off event takes place under a Temporary Use Notice or Occasional Use Notice, the Council may also carry out inspections to ensure the Licensing Objectives are being promoted.

- e. High-risk premises are those premises that have a history of complaints, a history of non-compliance and require greater attention. The Council will operate a lighter touch in respect of low-risk premises so that resources are more effectively targeted to problem premises. We will also target enforcement towards illegal gambling as it is potentially higher risk/harm due to the lack of regulation. The council will also keep itself informed of developments as regards the work of the Better Regulation Executive in its consideration of the regulatory functions of local authorities. The council's enforcement/compliance protocols/written agreements will be available upon request.

1.25 Gaming Machines

- f. Throughout this document, references are made to gaming machines as being within categories A, B, C or D, or in some cases, sub-categories such as B1, B2, B3 or B4.
- g. Gaming machines are categorised according to the nature of their operation, the maximum charge to use and the maximum prize available, and the legislation sets out the categories and sub-categories of machines that may be made available under each type of licence or permit. The Secretary of State is responsible for establishing the applicable values of each category and sub- category by way of statutory instrument.
- h. The categories and values applicable to each category are subject to change and are therefore not included in this document. Current information is available from the Council's website at [gaming-machine-permits-guide](#) link here.

1.26 Gambling Risk Assessments

- i. The Gambling Commission introduced a new licensing condition within the Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice (LCCP) which came into effect in April 2016. This resulted in the requirements for premises based gambling operators to undertake a local gambling risk assessment of their premises and the potential impact that the premises and its operation may have on the licensing objectives. This condition made it a requirement for all gambling operator to consider local area information provided by the Licensing Authority via their Statement of Gambling Policy.
- j. These provisions in the social responsibility code within the LCCP encourages local authorities, the Commission and the industry to work in partnership to address local issues and concerns. The risk based approach provides a better understanding of, and enables a proportionate response, to risk. This approach includes looking at future risks and thinking about risks in a probabilistic way. Risk is related to the probability of an event happening and the likely impact of that event. In this case it is the risk of the impact on the licensing objectives.
- k. The council has produced a Local Area Profile (LAP) to assist applicants to conduct, assess and complete a premises based gambling risk assessments. All gambling operators within the borough or new operators applying for a new licence must have regards to the LAP when completing or revising their risk assessments.
Appendix 1
- l. The council views these risks as an important component of the overall assessment and management of local risks. It will assist operators in this process by providing specific information on the concerns surrounding gambling within the borough and the impact on the licensing objectives. These local risk assessments are specific to the potential harm that gambling premises can have on one or more of the licensing objectives under the Act. They are specific to the premises, the local area and the local community.

Part 2 – Premises Licences

Licensing authorities determine applications with reference to the three licensing objectives under the Gambling Act 2005.

2.1. LICENSING OBJECTIVE 1:

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

2.2. This Licensing Authority will expect applicants to consider the measures necessary to be reasonably consistent with the licensing objective of preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime.

2.3 This Licensing Authority is aware that the Gambling Commission will be taking a leading role in preventing gambling from being a source of crime, and that regulatory issues arising from the prevention of disorder are likely to focus almost exclusively on premises licensing, which is the remit of the Licensing Authority. The Gambling Commission's guidance does however envisage that licensing authorities should pay attention to the proposed location of gambling premises in terms of this licensing objective. Where an area is known to have high levels of crime, this Authority will consider carefully whether gambling premises are suitable to be located there, taking into account such factors as:

- levels of recorded crime;
- the type of that crime;
- levels of anti-social behaviour-related complaints.

2.4 Applicants are advised to examine crime and anti-social behaviour statistics that relate to the vicinity of their application. They will be expected to have a good understanding of the local area in which they operate, or intend to operate, a gaming premises. The applicant must evidence that they meet the criteria set out in this policy. Operators must be aware of how their operation may impact this objective. Applicants will be expected to provide details of their crime prevention measures and any associated risk assessments carried out.

2.5 Applicants for premises licences must meet the requirements of the Commission to obtain and hold an operator's licence. Applicants will have to hold such licence (except occupiers of tracks who do not propose to offer gambling themselves). The Licensing Authority will not (unless evidence to the contrary comes to light) have to ascertain if the applicant is suitable to hold a premises licence. The Licensing Authority will have to be satisfied that the premises will not adversely affect the licensing objectives and is compliant with the Commission's Guidance, codes or practice and this Statement of Gambling Policy.

2.6 This Licensing Authority accepts that issues of nuisance cannot be addressed via the Gambling Act provisions, although preventing gambling from being a source of disorder is a licensing objective. The Licensing Authority is also mindful that what starts as nuisance may subsequently escalate to disorder, and that such disorder can have a serious effect on the lives of local residents. If an application for licence review were to be made on the basis of disorder the Authority will then distinguish between disorder and nuisance, considering factors such as:

- whether police assistance was required

- how threatening the behaviour was to those who could see it
- how frequently it is reported
- prevalence of persons loitering outside
- the times of day when disorder is reported
- the impact on residents

2.7. LICENSING OBJECTIVE 2

Ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way

- 2.8 This Licensing Authority will expect applicants to consider the measures necessary to be reasonably consistent with the licensing objective of ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way.
- 2.9 The Gambling Commission is the primary body concerned with ensuring that each operator conducts gambling in a fair and open way. This Licensing Authority will consider each application on its own merits and will look more closely at operator where an operator's licence is not required. Track owners do not require an operator's licence and any application for such a licence will be scrutinised to ensure this objective is met. In these circumstances, the applicant would be expected to address how they intend to ensure that gambling will be conducted fairly and openly. The Licensing Authority may consider imposing conditions to ensure that the environment in which betting takes place is suitable.

2.10 LICENSING OBJECTIVE 3

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

- 2.11 This Licensing Authority will expect applicants to consider the measures necessary to be reasonably consistent with the licensing objective of protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling.
- 2.12 The Gambling Commission's guidance for this objective means preventing children from taking part in gambling (as well as restrictions on advertising so that gambling products are not aimed at or are particularly attractive to children). The Licensing Authority will therefore consider, as suggested in the guidance, whether specific measures are required at particular premises, with regard to this licensing objective.
- 2.13 The Licensing Authority is also aware of the Codes of Practice that the Gambling Commission has issued in respect of this licensing objective, in relation to specific categories of premises.
- 2.14 It is noted that the Act and Commissions Guidance does not define the term "vulnerable persons". It is noted that the Gambling Commission states that "it will for regulatory purposes assume that this group includes people who gamble more than they want to; people who gamble beyond their means; and people who may not be able to make informed or balanced decisions about gambling due to a mental impairment, alcohol or drugs". This Licensing Authority will consider the promotion of this licensing objective on a case by case basis.
- 2.15 In a borough with both high alcohol and drug dependency the Licensing Authority are particularly concerned about both the health and social the health and social wellbeing of residents. Applicants must be able to demonstrate within their application how they

will protect vulnerable persons, possibly by providing information on how they operate exclusion schemes, the way in which they identify those gambling beyond their means and the measures they take to stop those suffering from any impairment from participating in gambling, and also the training provided to staff to support these aims.

- 2.16 It is appreciated that, in accordance with the Gambling Commission's guidance, moral objections to gambling are not a valid reason to reject applications for premises licences, and also that unmet demand is not a criterion for a Licensing Authority to consider.
- 2.17 The Licensing Authority expects applicants to take appropriate measures to promote the licensing objectives, which may include such issues as proof of age schemes, supervision of entrances and gaming machine areas, CCTV, physical separation of areas, self-exclusion schemes, and 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.
- 2.18 The issue of a premises licence must be reasonably consistent with the promotion of the licensing objectives. With regard to these objectives, this Licensing Authority has considered the Gambling Commission's guidance to licensing authorities.

Conditions

- 2.19 Premises licences issued by the Licensing Authority will be subject to mandatory and/or default conditions and conditions imposed by the council. The council may also impose further conditions in response to specific issues, which will be decided on a case by case basis.
- 2.20 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;
 - related to the scale and type of premises; and
 - reasonable in all respects.
- 2.21 An applicant can request that default conditions are excluded from a licence, and in these circumstances the Licensing Authority may instead impose an appropriate condition that addresses a similar matter to the excluded condition (for example, if a default condition relating to permitted trading times is excluded, the Licensing Authority may attach a condition permitting longer trading hours). The Licensing Authority will give a full explanation of the rationale behind the decision to attach any additional condition, although there will be a number of measures this Licensing Authority will consider utilising should there be a perceived need, such as the use of door supervisors, appropriate signage for adult only areas etc. This Licensing Authority will also expect the licence applicant to offer his/her own suggestions as to way in which the licensing objectives can be met effectively.
- 2.22 It is noted that there are conditions that the Licensing Authority cannot attach to premises licences. These are conditions:
- which make it impossible to comply with an operating licence.
 - as to gaming machines that contradict the provisions in the Act.
 - making activities, premises or parts of them operate as a membership club
 - on fees, winnings, stakes or prizes.

2.23. The Licensing Authority recognises that betting shop premises may only offer gambling facilities between the hours of 07.00 and 22.00, these being the default hours. The Licensing Authority will expect new applicants to consider if these hours are appropriate for the location subject to the application. The Authority is aware that in some areas early morning start times can cause anti-social behaviour problems, and the Authority is keen to ensure that newly granted licences do not exacerbate existing problems.

2.24 Location of Premises

2.25 Applicants for new or variation applications of premises licences within a gambling vulnerability ward must include detailed information as to how the proposals will be reasonably consistent with the gambling objectives and policies. Applicants are expected to establish whether there are any sensitive premises or locations within close proximity to the premises and what the risk level is for the area based on vulnerability. Where this is the case, applicants should submit information as to how they plan to be reasonably consistent with the strand of the licensing objectives concerned with the protection of children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling. The additional supporting information may contain the following:

How the premises operate will restrict access to children, young people or other vulnerable persons:

- whether a proof of age scheme is being used
- will the appropriate number of security staff be employed at appropriate times;
- will opening times be set so that the premises are not adding to any anti social behaviour; and
- what procedures and staff training are in place to identify vulnerable persons such as problem gamblers, those who are inebriated through drink or drugs, etc.

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

2.26 The applicant for a premises licence will have to specifically consider how the location of the premises will impact on the objectives. Applicants will have to clearly show that they have considered the potential impact of their proposed business on the licensing objectives and propose ways that will reduce or remove any likely adverse impact on them.

2.27 The council will consider proposals for new gambling premises that are in close proximity to hostels or other accommodation or centres catering for vulnerable people, including those with mental disabilities or learning difficulties, and those with problem gambling or with alcohol or drug abuse problems, as very likely to adversely affect the gambling objectives.

2.28 The council considers that 'sensitive locations' will include locations which have been identified as having a higher concentration of vulnerable groups and where there are concentrations of gambling premises in an area where children or other vulnerable persons are likely to be harmed or exploited.

2.29 It should be noted that this policy does not preclude any application being made and that every application will be decided on its individual merits, with the opportunity given for the applicant to show how potential concerns can be overcome.

- 2.30 The Licensing Authority 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 adults are admitted to the area where these machines are located;
 - access to the area where the machines are located is supervised;
 - the area where these machines are located is arranged so that it can be observed by the staff or the licence holder; and
 - at the entrance to and inside any such areas there are prominently displayed notices indicating that access to the area is prohibited to persons under 18.
- 2.31 These considerations will apply to premises including buildings where multiple premises licences may have effect.
- 2.32 The council has produced a Local Area Profile (LAP) to assist operators. The profile outlines the possible risks to gambling-related harm. The LAP sets out the information that gambling operators need to consider for new applications or when updating their risk assessments for existing premises. The council considers that these local risk assessments are a key component of the overall assessment and management of the local risks. Applicants are able to refer to the Local Area Profile to establish the risks for the area and what vulnerable groups are present. This will inform the consideration and implementation of any control measures that would mitigate the risk to the vulnerable. The applicant must set out the risks, their consideration and adequate control measures within their premises risk assessments. The Licensing Authority will assess the risks presented and determine whether the proposed steps are suitable to mitigate the risks of harm within the area. The Licensing Authority will expect all applicants for a new licence to submit the completed assessment with their application.
- 2.33 Haringey's Local Area Profile has been produced based on the Gambling Commission's recommendations; in order to:
- Enable licensing authorities to better serve their local community, by improving Haringey's understanding of the community and the local risk profile
 - Provide improved clarity for operators as to the relevant factors in Licensing Authority decision-making. This aims to lead to improved premises licence applications, with the potential operator already incorporating controls and measures to mitigate risk in their application;
 - Enable Licensing Authorities to make robust but fair decisions, based on a clear, published set of factors and risks, which are therefore less susceptible to challenge; and
 - Encourage a proactive approach to risk that is likely to result in reduced compliance and enforcement action.
 - Encourage the use of Challenge 25 on relevant premises.

2.34 **Division of Premises / Primary Usage**

- 2.35 In the Act, 'premises' is defined as including 'any place'. Section 152 of the Act prevents more than one premises licence applying to any single place. But a single building 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, tracks or shopping centres to obtain discrete premises licences, where appropriate safeguards are in place.

2.36 This Licensing Authority takes particular note of the Gambling Commission's guidance which states that licensing authorities should take particular care in considering applications for multiple licences for a building and those relating to a discrete part of a building used for other (non- gambling) purposes. In particular they should be aware of the following:

- 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 activities identified on the premises licence.

2.37 The Licensing Authority will also consider specific measures that may be required for buildings that 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 Gambling Commission's guidance.

2.38 This Licensing Authority is also aware that an issue has arisen in some parts of the country, where operators have sought to sub-divide existing single licensed premises, and obtain further premises licences in respect of each sub-division. It has been observed that this practice has been used predominantly in respect of categories of premises licences which allow the operation of a small, fixed number of high-value gaming machines – in effect, using multiple premises licences in respect of different areas of a single business to artificially increase the permitted number of category B machines that can be made available.

2.39 The Licensing Authority notes the Commission’s guidance that in most cases the expectation is that a single building/plot will be the subject of an application for a licence. Whether different parts of a building can properly be regarded as being separate premises will depend on the circumstances. When assessing whether premises can be regarded as separate, the Licensing Authority proposes to apply the following criteria:

- Does each premises have its own external entrance, or is this accessed via another premises?
- Does each premise trade as a separate entity, or under a single banner?
- Are the premises subject to separate non-domestic rateable valuations?
- Is each premises operated by different persons, or by the same proprietor?
- What is the quality of separation (i.e. if dividing barriers are to be used, are they temporary or permanent, do they provide floor to ceiling division or are they of a fixed height, are they transparent or opaque, etc)?
- Is there a genuine need to establish a division between premises, or is the division aimed solely at artificially increasing the permitted number of high-value gaming machines?

2.40 If it is proposed to utilise sterile, non-gambling areas to create sub-divisions, then the Licensing Authority will apply the following criteria to those areas:

- Is the area proposed for non-gambling activities a token separation?
- Is it genuinely an area which the public would go to for purposes other than gambling?
- Is it in effect a device to introduce artificial separation or genuinely a functionally separate area?
- Is there in effect direct access between the divisions or is there a place from which access can be gained to two premises?

2.41 The Licensing Authority also notes that any premises subject to multiple discrete premises licences must be able to comply with the mandatory conditions restricting access to each licensed premises, as follows:

Premises type	Access restrictions
Adult gaming centre	No direct access from any other licensed gambling premises, or from premises with a family entertainment centre gaming machine permit, a club gaming/machine permit, or an alcohol licensed premises gaming machine permit
Betting (other)	Access from a street or another betting premises only. No direct access from any premises used for retail sale of goods or services
Betting (track)	No direct access from licensed casino or adult gaming centre premises
Bingo	No direct access from licensed casino, adult gaming centre or betting (other) premises
Family Entertainment Centre	No direct access from licensed casino, adult gaming centre or betting (other) premises

2.42 In the case of some divided premises, it appears that the intended primary use of a premises licence had not been offered, with operators solely making use of the additional machine entitlement (for example, holding a Bingo premises licence but not making any facilities for playing bingo available). The Gambling Commission consulted on this issue and subsequently issued a revision to the Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice affecting Bingo, Betting and Casino operating licences. Holders of these licences are now mandated to provide suitable and sufficient facilities for their primary gambling activity in any of their associated premises.

2.43 Door Supervisors

The Gambling Commission advises in its guidance that if a Licensing Authority is concerned that a premises may attract disorder or be subject to attempts at unauthorised access (for example by children and young persons) then it may require that the entrances to those premises are supervised, and impose a condition to that effect. Consideration must also be given to whether that supervisor needs to be licensed or not, as the statutory requirements vary by premises type. This Licensing Authority notes the contents of Part 33 of the Commission's guidance, which outlines a limited relaxation of the licensing requirement for door supervisors at licensed bingo and casino premises – however, operators are encouraged to use door supervisors who are licensed by the Security Industry Authority at these venues. Any other venue using door supervisors must use qualified staff registered with the Security Industry Authority.

2.44 Provisional Statements

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.

2.45 Developers may wish to apply to this Authority for a provisional statement 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, nor do they need to have a right to occupy the premises in respect of which the application is made.

2.46 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.

2.47 The holder of a provisional statement may subsequently apply for a premises licence once the premises are constructed, altered or acquired. The Licensing Authority 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.

2.48 In addition, the Authority may refuse the premises licence (or grant it on terms different from 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 premise has not been constructed in accordance with the plan submitted with the application. 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.

2.49 If a developer has already acquired a premise and has a right of occupation, and holds an appropriate operating licence, there is no requirement for them to obtain a provisional statement prior to making an application for a premises licence, this will be a matter of choice. However, where premises are likely to require construction or development work prior to being ready for use for gambling (and as such are not in a state where they can be inspected during the application process), the Licensing Authority may seek to attach the following additional conditions to any licence granted:

- The premises are to be constructed in accordance with the deposited plans and shall not trade until such time as they have been inspected and approved by officers of the Licensing Authority.
- The licence is to be offered for surrender should the premises not have been completed in accordance with the deposited plans within the period of 24 months starting on the day that the licence first takes effect.

2.50 **Reviews**

Applications for a review of a premises licence can be made at any time by interested parties or responsible authorities, including the Licensing Authority. The Licensing Authority must grant an application for review, unless it considers that the grounds on which the review is sought:

- Raise issues that are not relevant to Gambling Commission Guidance/codes of practice, the Licensing Authorities Statement of Policy or the licensing objectives.
- Are frivolous
- Are vexatious
- Will certainly not cause this Authority to wish to alter/revoke/suspend the licence
- Are substantially the same as grounds cited in a previous application relating to the same premises
- Are substantially the same as representations made at the time of the application for the premises licence was considered.

2.51 The Licensing Authority can also initiate a review of a licence on the basis of any reason that it thinks is appropriate. In particular, the Licensing Authority may initiate a review of a premises licence on the grounds that a premises licence holder has not provided facilities for gambling at the premises. This is to prevent people from applying for licences in a speculative manner without intending to use them.

2.52 Once a valid application for a review has been received by the Licensing Authority, representations can be made by responsible authorities and interested parties during a 28-day period, that will begin 7 days after receipt of the application. The Licensing Authority will publish notice of the application on the website within this initial 7-day period.

2.53 The Licensing Authority must carry out the review as soon as possible after the 28 day period for making representations has passed.

2.54 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:

- to add, remove or amend a licence condition imposed by the Licensing Authority;
- to exclude a default condition imposed by the Secretary of State (e.g. opening hours) or remove or amend such an exclusion;
- to suspend the premises licence for a period not exceeding three months; or
- to revoke the premises licence.

2.55 In determining what action, if any, should be taken following a review, the Licensing Authority will have regard to the principles set out in section 153 of the Act, as well as any relevant representations.

2.56 Following the completion of the review, the Licensing Authority will notify its decision in writing to the licence holder, the applicant for review (if any), any person who made representations in respect of the review, and the responsible authorities designated in regulations made under the Act.

2.57 Categories of Premises Licence

2.58 Casino Premises Licences

The London Borough of Haringey has resolved, under section 166 of the Act, not to issue any Casino premises licences. This resolution shall have effect from 31st January 2022 until 30th January 2025, unless revoked prior to this date.

2.59 At present, the Act only allows for a fixed number of 'regional', 'large' and 'small' casinos to be licensed nationally. Licensing authorities must be expressly authorised by the Secretary of State to issue new licences for any of these categories, to ensure that the national limits are not exceeded. Haringey is not amongst the authorities that have been so authorised.

2.60 Adult Gaming Centre Premises Licences

Adult gaming centres (AGCs) premises licences allow the holder of the licence to make gaming machines available for use on the premises. Persons operating an AGC must hold a gaming machines general operating licence from the Commission and must seek a premises licence from the Licensing Authority.

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

2.62 Betting (Other) Premises Licences

The Authority notes the difference between betting terminals, which are designed to receive bets on real events, and gaming machines such as fixed odds betting terminals (FOBTs), which are reliant upon the outcome of a virtual event. It is further noted that betting premises are entitled to offer up to four gaming machines in total, which may include category B2 (FOBT) machines. There are no statutory limits on the number of betting terminals that may be made available in betting premises, although the Licensing Authority notes that it may attach a condition to a licence limiting the number if concerns

exist over the availability of machines to children or vulnerable persons which cannot be satisfied through alternative means.

2.63 This Licensing Authority will, as per the Commission's guidance, take into account the size of the premises, the number of counter positions available for person-to-person transactions, and the ability of staff to monitor the use of betting terminals by children and young persons (it is an offence for those under 18 to bet) or by vulnerable people, when considering the number, nature and circumstances of betting terminals an operator wants to offer.

2.64 Betting (Track) Premises Licences

The Licensing Authority is aware that tracks may be subject to one or more premises licences, provided each licence relates to a specified area of the track. As per the Gambling Commission's guidance, this Licensing Authority will consider the impact upon the third licensing objective and the need to ensure that entrances to each type of premises are distinct and that children are excluded from gambling areas which they are not permitted to enter.

2.65 The Authority 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 football matches/darts championship, 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.

2.66 Parliament amended section 55 of the Act, to allow the employment of persons under the age of 18 years at track premises, in functions not associated with gambling (for example, as ticket checkers, concession kiosk staff, litter collectors, and so on). However, the offence under section 51, prohibiting the employment of children and young persons to provide facilities for gambling, is unaffected. Proprietors of track premises must ensure that any persons under the age of 18 employed at their premises are not called upon to assist with the operation of betting facilities.

2.67 The entitlement to make up to four gaming machines available for use at the track premises may only be utilised if the holder of the premises licence also holds a pool betting operating licence. In situations where this is the case and it is proposed to make gaming machines available for use, any gaming machines (other than category D machines) should be located in areas from which children are excluded. If the track premises is licensed for the sale of alcohol, a further two gaming machines may be made available by way of the automatic entitlement for alcohol-licensed premises, upon payment of the appropriate notification fee.

2.68 Betting terminals may also be made available for use at track premises, and this Licensing Authority proposes to apply the same principles as set out in the Betting (other) Premises Licence section above to track premises.

2.69 A condition to track premises licences is that the track operator is to ensure that the terms for placing bets are prominently displayed in or near the betting areas, or that other measures are taken to ensure that they are made available to the public.

2.70 Applicants are required 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 plan future premises inspection activity. 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.

2.71 This Authority appreciates that it is sometimes difficult to define the precise location of betting areas on tracks. 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.

2.72 Bingo Premises Licences

This Licensing Authority notes the Gambling Commission's guidance, that licensing authorities will need to satisfy themselves that it is possible for bingo to be played in any premises for which they issue a bingo premises licence. This will be a relevant consideration where the operator of an existing bingo premises applies to vary their licence and/or apply for new licences, as discussed in the Division of Premises and Primary Usage section above.

2.73 Should children be allowed to enter premises licensed for bingo, they are not permitted to participate in the bingo, nor may they make use of any category of gaming machine, other than those in category D. Where category B or C machines are made available in premises to which children are admitted it is expected that:

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

2.74 Family Entertainment Centre Premises Licences

The 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.

2.75 This Licensing Authority will, as per the Gambling Commission's guidance, refer to the Commission's website and make itself aware of any conditions that apply to operating licences covering the way in which the area containing the category C machines should be delineated.

Part 3 – Permits and Notices

3.1 While the proprietors of dedicated, high-value gambling outlets will generally be required to complete a comprehensive application process to obtain Premises and Operating Licences, the Act also makes provision for simpler processes for incidental and low-value gambling opportunities, such as gaming machines in pubs, bars and clubs, and small-stakes prize gaming. This part of the Statement outlines the Principles that we will apply to applications for gaming and gaming machine permits, and notifications of temporary or occasional gambling usage.

Alcohol Licensed Premises Gaming Machine Permits & Notifications

3.2 Since September 2007, a premises wishing to operate with category C or D gaming machines under section 282 of the Gambling Act 2005 must apply to its Licensing Authority for either a gaming permit or a gaming notification. Gaming permits and notifications have superseded section 34 permits.

3.3 Permits can only be used for premises licensed under the Licensing Act 2003 to sell alcohol for consumption on the premises. A premises licensed to sell alcohol under the Licensing Act 2003 is automatically entitled to two gaming machines of category C and/or D. The holder of the on-premises licence under the Licensing Act 2003 must notify the council (a 'notification') of their intention to make the gaming machines available for use and they must pay the prescribed fee.

3.4 Holders of licensed premises gaming machine permits will be required to pay an annual fee.

3.5 If the premises licence holder under the Licensing Act 2003 changes, the permission falls, therefore a new notification must be sent to the Licensing Authority.

3.6 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 2005 has been committed on the premises.

3.7 **Permit for 3 or more gaming machines**

If a licensed premises wishing to have 3 or more gaming machines of category C or D, they must apply to the council for a licensed premises gaming machine permit. When considering that application, the Licensing Authority must have regard to the licensing objectives and any guidance issued by the Gambling Commission. The Licensing Authority may also consider "such other matters as they think relevant."

3.8 This Licensing Authority will decide upon the interpretation of "such other matters" 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. The Licensing Authority 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 (category C). Examples of measures to satisfy the Authority may include the gaming machines being positioned in sight of the bar, or in the sight of staff who will monitor that the machines are not being used by those under 18. Notices and signage may also assist. Regarding the protection of vulnerable persons, applicants may wish to consider the provision of information leaflets / helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare.

- 3.9 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 made for, and dealt with as, an Adult Gaming Centre premises licence. The Council when determining an application for an alcohol-licensed premises gaming machine permit will consider each application on its own merits.
- 3.10 It should be noted that the council may cancel a permit or may vary the number or category (or both) of gaming machines authorised by it if:
- (a) it would not be reasonably consistent with pursuit of the licensing objectives for the permit to continue to have effect;
 - (b) gaming has taken place on the premises in purported reliance on the permit but otherwise than in accordance with the permit or a condition of the permit;
 - (c) the premises are mainly used or are to be used for making gaming machines available; and/ or
 - (d) an offence under the Gambling Act 2005 has been committed on the premises.
- 3.11 Before the council cancels or varies a permit it will give the permit holder 21 days' notice of its intention and allow them the opportunity to make a representation. If the permit holder requests a hearing the council will arrange a Licensing Sub-Committee hearing to consider the permit holder's representation and any other evidence available before making its determination.

3.12 Club Gaming Permits and Club Machine Permits

Members' clubs and miners' welfare institutes may apply for a Club Gaming Permit or a Club Machine Permit, while commercial clubs may apply for a Club Machine Permit only. A Club Gaming Permit will enable the premises to provide gaming machines (3 machines of categories B, C or D), equal chance gaming and games of chance as set-out in regulations. A Club Machine Permit will enable the premises to provide gaming machines (3 machines of categories B, C or D) only.

- 3.13 A club must meet the following criteria to be considered a members' club

- It must have at least 25 members;
- It must be established and conducted wholly or mainly for purposes other than gaming (unless the gaming is permitted by separate regulations);
- It must be permanent in nature;
- It must not be established to make a commercial profit;
- It must be controlled by its members equally.

Examples of these include working men's clubs, branches of the Royal British Legion and clubs with political affiliations.

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

3.15 There are statutory conditions on club gaming permits that no child may use 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.

3.16 Unlicensed Family Entertainment Centre Gaming Machine Permits

Premises that are proposed to be used as Unlicensed Family Entertainment Centres (UFECs) are those that offer only category D machines and a permit allows any number of these machines to be made available at the premises (subject to other considerations such as health and safety and fire regulations). Given that category D machines have no age restrictions, these premises will particularly appeal to children and young persons. Therefore, the council will give particular weight to matters relating to child protection Issues. The council will grant an application for a permit only if it is satisfied that the premises will be used as an unlicensed FEC, and following consultation with the Chief of Police. Applicants must demonstrate:

- a full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes of the gambling that is permissible in unlicensed FECs;
- that the applicant has no relevant convictions (those that are set out in Schedule 7 of the Act); and
- that staff are trained to have a full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes (as referred to in the relevant Gambling Commission Guidance)

Any application for a permit will be considered with regard to the licensing objectives and to any relevant guidance issued by the Commission. Particular weight will be given to child protection

3.17 The applicant will be expected 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 regarding 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 FECs; that the applicant (or company directors if the applicant is a limited company) has no relevant convictions and that staff are trained to have a full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes.

3.18 Applicants will also be asked to supply a plan of the internal layout of the family entertainment centre, drawn to an appropriate scale, that shows the location of the area(s) where category D gaming machine will be made available for use.

3.19 It is noted that a Licensing Authority cannot attach conditions to this type of permit.

3.20 A licensed family entertainment centre is entitled to make both category C and D machines available. A full premises licence will be required from the Licensing Authority and an operating licence from the Gambling Commission.

Prize Gaming Permits

3.21. In any application for a prize gaming permit the applicant should set out the types of gaming that he or she is intending to offer, and should also be able to demonstrate:

- that they understand the limits on stakes and prizes that are set out in Regulations;
- that the gaming offered is within the law; and
- that appropriate measures will be taken to ensure that children are protected from being harmed or exploited by gambling – in particular, the measures that will be taken to ensure that children cannot participate in the gambling offered.

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

3.23 There are conditions in the Gambling Act 2005 with which the permit holder must comply, but the Licensing Authority cannot attach further 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.

Temporary Use Notices

3.24 Temporary Use Notices allow a gambling operator the use of a 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 gambling would include hotels, conference centres and sporting venues.

3.25 The Licensing Authority can only accept a Temporary Use Notice from a person or company holding a relevant non-remote operating licence.

3.26 The types of gambling activities that may be authorised by a Temporary Use Notice are set out by the Secretary of State in regulations made under the Act. Currently, the only permitted activity is the provision of facilities for equal chance gaming, where the gaming is intended to produce a single overall winner. Possible examples of this could include

gaming tournaments with such games as backgammon, mah-jong, rummy, dominoes, cribbage, bingo and poker.

- 3.27 Temporary Use Notices are subject to a statutory limit that a set of premises may be used for no more than 21 days in any 12 month period. 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 considering whether a place falls within the definition of "a set of premises", the Licensing Authority will look at, amongst other things, the ownership/occupation and control of the premises.
- 3.28 This Licensing Authority expects 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, as recommended in the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities.

Occasional Use Notices

- 3.29 Occasional Use Notices may be used to authorise infrequent betting at track premises, on no more than 8 days in any calendar year. They cannot be used to authorise any other form of gambling activity (e.g. gaming machines). Providing that the 8-day limit is not breached, there is no provision for correctly-served notices to be refused by a Licensing Authority.
- 3.30 The Licensing Authority notes that the definition of track premises is not restricted to permanent premises, but can include any premises or land on which a race or sporting event is to take place. Consideration will therefore be given to the nature of the premises specified in a notice, in addition to whether the person giving the notice is an occupier of the track, or is responsible for the administration of events at the track.
- 3.31 It is further noted that Occasional Use Notices do not relieve any person accepting bets at the track premises from the requirement to hold an appropriate Betting operating licence, nor from the requirements of any conditions imposed upon that licence.

Travelling Fairs

- 3.32 The Act defines a travelling fair as 'wholly or principally' providing amusements and they must be on a site that has been used for fairs for no more than 27 days per calendar year. Travelling fairs do not require a permit to provide gaming machines but must comply with legal requirements about the way the machines are operated. The Licensing Authority will also consider whether the applicant falls within the statutory definition of a travelling fair.
- 3.33 It is noted that the 27-day statutory maximum for the land being used as a fair, is per calendar year, and that it applies to the piece of land on which the fairs are held, regardless of whether it is the same or different travelling fairs occupying the land. This Licensing Authority will work with its neighbouring authorities to ensure that land that crosses our boundaries is monitored so that the statutory limits are not exceeded.
- 3.34 It will fall to this Licensing Authority to decide whether, at travelling fairs where category D machines are to be made available for use and / or equal chance prize gaming without a permit is offered, the statutory requirement that the facilities for gambling amount to no more than an ancillary amusement at the fair is met.

Part 4 – Lotteries

- 4.1 The Gambling Act 2005 regulates all forms of fund-raising lotteries promoted in the UK. With the exception of the National Lottery, which is not regulated under this Act, it illegal to promote a lottery for private or commercial gain.
- 4.2 While the term 'lottery' is used within the legislation, these provisions are also likely to apply to raffles, prize draws, tombola's, sweepstakes, scratch-card sales, and so on, any arrangement in which a ticket is sold for a random chance of winning a prize. For the sake of simplicity, 'lottery' is used to define all of these.
- 4.3 Broadly speaking, there are two categories of lottery established under the Act –
- **Licensed lotteries** include those run by societies that aim to raise more than £20,000 in a single draw, or £250,000 in a calendar year, as well as any lotteries promoted by a Local Authority. An operating licence must be held by the promoter(s) of these lotteries.
 - **Exempt lotteries** fall into one of four sub-categories, each with its own limits on the amounts that can be raised, the purposes for which it can be promoted, and the manner in which it must be run. These sub-categories comprise Incidental Non-Commercial Lotteries, Customer Lotteries, Private Lotteries, and Small Society Lotteries.
 - The administration and enforcement of licensed lotteries is carried out solely by the Gambling Commission, although local authorities may provide information and intelligence to assist in these processes. Of the four sub-categories of exempt lotteries, only Small Society Lotteries require registration with a Local Authority – no authorisation is required for the other three categories. Both the Commission and local authorities may carry out enforcement checks to ensure that any exempt lotteries are carried on in accordance with the relevant legal restrictions.
- 4.4 Should a society registered with a Licensing Authority for the promotion of small society lotteries promote a lottery which causes either on the statutory limits on proceeds to be exceeded, then any subsequent lotteries promoted by that society in the current calendar year or any of the following three calendar years will be deemed to be large society lotteries, and will require the society to obtain a relevant operating licence from the Gambling Commission. The registration with the Licensing Authority will remain in force, but will not serve to authorise any lottery schemes during this period – it is open to the society as to whether to cancel the registration.

Free Prize Draws & Skill Competitions

- 4.5 The Gambling Act 2005 does not include any measures to regulate prize draws where there is no charge to enter, nor any competition where the outcome relies significantly upon a participant's skill, judgement or knowledge. Generally, the Licensing Authority will be unable to become involved in any matters relating to these schemes.
- 4.6 However, on some occasions, schemes that are presented as skill competitions will actually fall under the definition of lotteries, or prize (chance) gaming, and would therefore need to comply with the statutory requirements. Alongside the Gambling Commission, licensing authorities are obliged to monitor the boundaries between lotteries and skill competitions, and will provide advice and assistance to ensure that any competitions are run in compliance with the relevant laws. This Licensing Authority

notes the criteria set out in section 14 of the Act relating to the characteristics of a skill competition, and, when called upon to assess a particular scheme, will seek to ensure that the competition includes a suitable challenge of skill, judgement or knowledge that will:

- prevent a significant proportion of people who wish to participate from doing so; or
- prevent a significant proportion of people who participate from receiving a prize.

5. Legislation, Policies and Strategies

In undertaking its licensing function under the Gambling Act 2005, the Council is also bound by other legislation, including: -

1. Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1988;
2. Human Rights Act 1998;
3. Health and Safety at Work Act 1974;
4. Environmental Protection Act 1990;
5. The Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2014;
6. The Equality Act 2010

However, the policy is not intended to duplicate existing legislation and regulation regimes that already place obligations on employers and operators.

5.1 National Strategies

The Council will also seek to discharge its responsibilities identified by other Government Strategies, in so far as they impact on the objectives of the licensing function.

5.2 Local Strategies and Policies

Where appropriate, the Council will consider applications with reference to other adopted local strategies and policies, including the following: -

1. Working Together with Communities
2. The Haringey Safer Communities Strategy
3. Enforcement Policies.

5.3 Integrating Strategies

There are many stakeholders involved in the Leisure industry and many are involved in the promotion of the licensing objectives. A number of stakeholders' plans and strategies deal with matters related to the licensing function. Where this is the case, the Council will aim, as far as possible, to co-ordinate them.

The Council considers that where appropriate and in so far as is consistent with the Gambling Act, Guidance and Codes of Practice issued under sections 24 and 25 of the Gambling Act 2005, it is desirable that this Policy complements other relevant plans and strategies aimed at the management of town centres and the night-time economy.

5.4 Relevant plans and strategies include: -

Crime and Disorder Strategy – The Council will fulfil its duty under section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to do all it reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder in

the Borough. As far as possible, licensing decisions will aim to contribute to the targets set in the Crime and Disorder Strategy and conditions attached to licences and certificates will reflect local crime prevention strategies.

5.5 Community Safety Strategy

The Community Safety Strategy is committed to tackling the key areas of crime and building prevention initiatives into neighbourhoods. The licensing authority will support the work of the Community Safety Strategy within the scope of the licensing objectives under the Act.

- Haringey Council – A Community Plan – As far as possible, any licensing decisions will be in line with the aspirations of this community plan.
- Local Transport Plan – the Council aims to work with the local transport authority and will consider ways in which the public can be dispersed from licensed premises and events so as to avoid disturbance, crime and disorder. The Police will be encouraged to report on matters related to the swift and safe dispersal of people from licensed premises.
- Racial Equality – The Council is required under the Equality Act 2010 to have due regard to the need to;
 - Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Act.
 - Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
 - Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
 - ‘Protected characteristics’ are defined by the Act as: age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation
- Domestic Violence Strategy – The Council will ensure consultation to ensure that any correlation between gambling and domestic violence can be detected at the earliest opportunity.
- Children and Young Persons Strategy – The Council will have regard to the impact on this strategy and the criteria for safeguarding children from becoming addicted.
- Anti-Poverty Strategy – As far as possible, any licensing decisions will have regard to this strategy. It will support the work of the Anti-Poverty Strategy as they are developed within the scope of the licensing objectives under the Act.
- Proper integration will be assured by the Licensing Authority’s Licensing Committee providing reports, when appropriate, to its Planning Committee on the situation regarding licensed premises in the area, including the general impact of gambling related crime and disorder, to enable the Planning Committee to have regard to such matters when taking its decisions.
- The Council will ensure that the Licensing Committee receives reports, when appropriate, on the needs of the local tourist economy to ensure that these are reflected in their considerations.

- Economic Strategies – The Council will ensure that the Licensing Committee is appraised of the employment situation in the area and the need for new investment and employment where appropriate.
- Enforcement Policy – All licensing enforcement will be conducted in accordance with the Enforcement Concordat, and the Haringey Enforcement Policy.

These links to other corporate strategies will be formulated in detail as a result of the consultation process.

6 Decision Making

Committee Terms of Reference

Licensing Sub-Committee of Councillors will sit to hear applications where representations have been received from interested parties and responsible authorities. Ward Councillors will not sit on a Sub-Committee involving an application within their ward.

6.1 The Licensing Committee

The Licensing Committee will also sit to determine general licensing matters that have been delegated to it by the full Council that are not associated with the Gambling Act 2005. Where a Councillor who is a member of the Licensing 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.

6.2 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.

6.3 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, where it will form part of the statutory licensing register required to be kept by the Council.

6.4 The Council's Licensing Officers will deal with all other licensing applications where either no representations have been received, or where representations are irrelevant, frivolous or vexatious will be made by Council Officers, who will make the decisions on whether representations or applications for licence reviews should be referred to the Licensing Committee or Sub-Committee. Where representations are rejected, the person making that representation will be given written reasons as to why that is the case. There is no right of appeal against a determination that representations are not admissible.

6.5 Allocation of Decision Making Responsibilities

The Council will be involved in a wide range of licensing decisions and functions and has established a Licensing Committee to administer them. 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 functions and has established a Sub-Committee to deal with them. 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 Council Officers. This form of delegation is without prejudice to Officers referring an application to a Sub-Committee or Full Committee if considered appropriate in the circumstances of any particular case.

6.6 Delegation of Functions

6.7 The table shown below sets out the agreed delegation of decisions and functions to Licensing Committee, Sub-Committee and Officers in accordance with the Act. This form of delegation is without prejudice to Officers referring an application to a Sub-Committee or Full Committee if considered appropriate in the circumstances of any particular case.

Matter to be dealt with	Council	Licensing (Sub-) Committee	Officers
Final approval of Statement of Principles		✓	
Resolution not to issue casino licences		✓	
Fee setting (where appropriate)		✓	
Application for a provisional statement	Where representations have been received and not withdrawn		Where representations were not received or have all been withdrawn
Application for a premises licence	Where representations have been received and not withdrawn		Where representations were not received or have all been withdrawn
Application for variation of a premises licence	Where representations have been received and not withdrawn		Where representations were not received or have all been withdrawn
Application for transfer of a premises licence	Where representations have been received from the relevant responsible authorities		Where representations were not received or have all been withdrawn
Application for reinstatement of a premises licence	Where representations have been received from the relevant responsible authorities		Where representations were not received or have all been withdrawn
Consideration of application for review of a premises licence		✓	
Initiation of review of a premises licence by Licensing Authority		✓	
Application for club gaming / club machine permits	Where objections have been made and not withdrawn		Where objections were not made or have all been withdrawn
Cancellation of club gaming / club machine permits		✓	
Applications for other permits		✓	
Cancellation of licensed premises gaming machine permits		✓	
Consideration of temporary use notice	Where objections have been made and not withdrawn		Where objections were not made or have all been withdrawn
Acknowledgement of occasional use notice		✓	
Registration of non-commercial societies for small society lotteries		✓	
Revocation or cancellation of small society lottery registrations		✓	



**GAMBLING ACT 2005
GAMBLING LOCAL AREA PROFILE
JANUARY 2022**

Introduction

1. This profile is published by Haringey Council as part of its role under the Gambling Act 2005 to assist holders of premises licences produce their local risk assessments required under the Gambling Commission's Social Responsibility Code provisions of the its Licence Conditions and Codes of Practise.
2. Risk assessments are to help operators further the statutory licensing objectives of:
 - 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
3. Our definition of vulnerable persons mirrors that of the Commission in that they are:
 - people who gamble more than they want to
 - people who gamble beyond their means; and/or
 - people who may not be able to make informed or balanced decisions about gambling, for example because of mental health problems, learning disabilities, or substance misuse relating to alcohol or drugs.
4. However, for some, gambling can be problematic, affecting their ability to live and work. People with gambling problems often experience a range of negative effects, including health issues, relationship breakdown, and difficulties with debt. In more severe cases gambling problems can lead to crime, thoughts of suicide or suicide itself.
 - **Financial harms:** overdue utility bills; borrowing from family friends and loan sharks; debts; pawning or selling possessions; eviction or repossession; defaults; committing illegal acts like fraud, theft, embezzlement to finance gambling; bankruptcy; etc...
 - **Family harms:** preoccupied with gambling so normal family life becomes difficult; increased arguments over money and debts; emotional and physical abuse, neglect and violence towards spouse/partner and/or children; relationship problems and separation/divorce.
 - **Health harms:** low self-esteem; stress related disorders; anxious, worried or mood swings; poor sleep and appetite; substance misuse; depression, suicidal ideas and attempts; etc...
 - **School/college/work harms:** poor school, college or work performance; increased absenteeism; expulsion or dismissal¹
5. Data from Fingertips shows that an estimated 54% of Londoners aged 16+ have gambled, including the lottery², in the last year in 2012, and 35% have gambled in

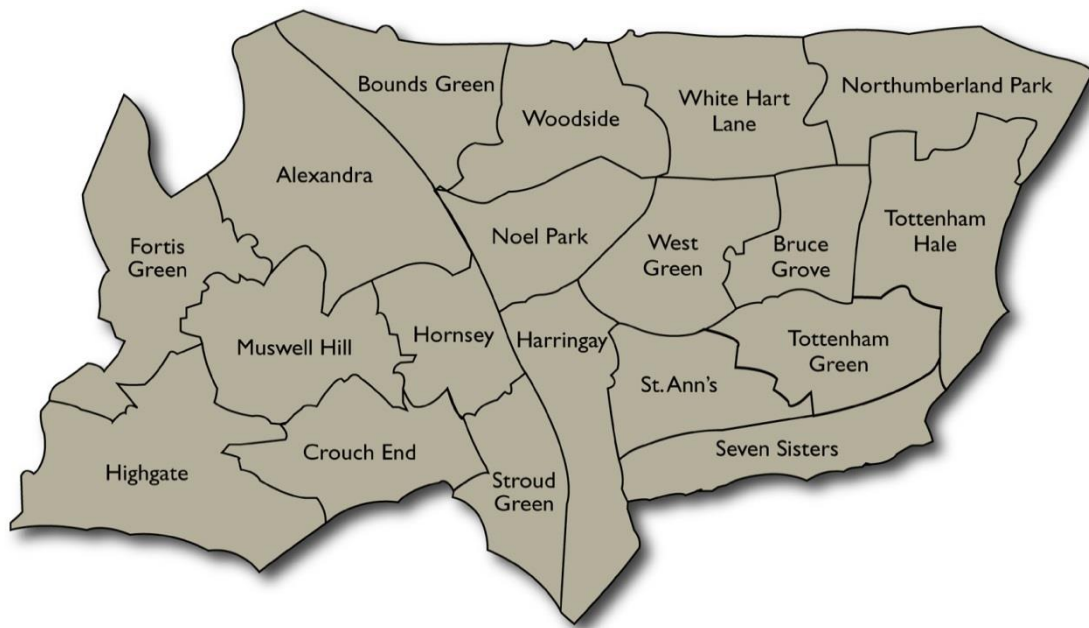
¹ Royal College of Psychiatrists: <https://www.rcpsych.ac.uk/mental-health/problems-disorders/problem-gambling>

² <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/gambling#page/1/gid/1/pat/15/ati/6/are/E12000007/iid/92418/age/164/sex/4/cid/4/tbm/1>

some form other than the lottery. If these figures hold true, around 82,000 Haringey residents would have gambled in the past year, excluding playing the lottery.

6. Gambling characteristics - Problem gambling disproportionately affects certain groups such as ethnic minorities, young people, those in the criminal justice system and homelessness. The Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey (2007) found that problem gambling is most common among young men, and prevalence generally reduces with age. However, there is also a slight peak among 65–74-year-olds, of both sexes. Overall, over-gambling was found to be more frequent among men, people of white ethnic groups, and for women it is most common among those in the second-lowest level of household incomes.
7. The Gambling Commission recommend, that as part of any policy refresh, which licensing authorities are required to do every three years, that authorities also produce a Local Area Profile. This document is to highlight areas of the borough inhabited or frequented by people who might be at risk of being harmed or exploited by gambling. Betting operators have a specific responsibility to assess local risks to the licensing objectives that come about due to the provision of gambling facilities at each of their premises. Whilst it is not a requirement for licensing authorities to complete a risk assessment of the local area, it is encouraged by the Gambling Commission that such risk assessments, known as the local area profile are a significant benefit to both the licensing authority and the operators. The Commission explains that this will have a number benefits for policy making in the future, including:
 - Enabling licensing authorities to better serve their local community, by improving Haringey's understanding of the community and the local risk profile;
 - Improved clarity for operators as to the relevant factors in licensing authority decision making. This will lead to improved premises license applications, with the potential operator already incorporating controls and measures to mitigate risk in their application;
 - Enabling licensing authorities to make robust but fair decisions, based on a clear, published set of factors and risks, which are therefore less susceptible to challenge; and
 - Encouraging a proactive approach to risk that is likely to result in better compliance and reduced enforcement action.
8. The Borough of Haringey
 - 8.1 Haringey is one of London's 32 Boroughs. It is located in the north of the capital and is more than 11 square miles in area. According to the 2011 Census nearly half of its 254,900 people come from ethnic minority backgrounds. It is often said that Haringey is an outer London Borough with inner London challenges.

Map of the London borough of Haringey, showing the 19 wards



- 8.2 Haringey is a vibrant place to live, with many different cultures mixing, and a fantastic variety of characterful High Streets – from the metropolitan centre at Wood Green to the boutiques and restaurants of Muswell Hill and Crouch End – creating a strong sense of local pride.
- 8.3 There are approximately 100,000 dwellings and approximately 8,200 businesses employing 64,700 people. The most recent indices of multiple deprivation (IMD) (2019) show that Haringey is one of the most deprived authorities in the country, ranking 13th out of 326 authorities, and it is ranked 4th in London, yet it is also a borough of contrasts, with great prosperity and affluence in some communities.
- 8.4 Persistent inequalities are manifest in the health and wellbeing of our residents. The life expectancy gap between the most and least deprived wards is 7 years for men and 3 years for women. The borough is facing an obesity crisis with 1 in 4 reception aged children, and 1 in 3 10/11 year olds, measured as overweight or obese. The number of people with long term conditions like diabetes and heart disease is increasing and there are approximately 4,000 adults with severe mental illnesses – three times more than would be expected, even given Haringey’s level of deprivation.
- 8.5 There are also inequalities in educational achievement, access to employment and housing quality. The borough has seen twelve consecutive years of improvement in GCSE performance and A-levels scores, making Haringey one of the top 3 most improved areas. Yet too many of our young people still leave school without the skills needed to secure sustainable employment, blocking their access to one of the world’s most dynamic economics at their doorstep.
- 8.6 The Council’s response to these challenges is to meet them head on with ambition, innovation and a commitment to work ever more closely with residents, businesses and public sector partners. Nowhere is our ambition greater than in our most deprived communities in Tottenham. We are determined that regeneration will be shaped by the views of residents.

9. The Haringey Approach

- 9.1 The purpose of the Haringey Local Area Profile is to identify the areas' most vulnerable to gambling related harm. Therefore, the question that this profile attempts to better understand is – who is vulnerable to, or at risk of, gambling-related harm and where are such vulnerabilities likely to manifest in Haringey?
- 9.2 Gambling related harm was defined by the Gambling Commission in their 'Measuring Gambling Related Harms – A Framework for Action' report, published in July 2018: *“Gambling-related harms are the adverse impacts from gambling on the health and wellbeing of individuals, families, communities and society”*
- 9.3 The Gambling Commission in 2012, whilst stating that it would not explicitly define who exactly is vulnerable in relation to gambling, could identify types of people that it is likely to impact more than others. This focuses on people who gamble more than they would want to, some examples include:
- Young people and students
 - Those with Mental Health problems
 - Those afflicted with substance use/misuse issues
 - Those with learning disabilities / difficulties
 - Homeless people
 - Those living in constrained /difficult economic circumstances
 - Those living in deprived areas
 - Those with personality / cognitive impairments
- 9.4 In accordance with the Gambling Commissions recent gambling harms framework and previous publications, the types of harms that have been considered as part of this local area profile are as follows:
- Gambling associated crime (acquisitive and those at a gambling premises)
 - Relationship breakdown/problems (reported domestic incidents)
 - Unemployment, financial stress and income deprivation
 - Health issues
 - Homelessness
 - Children being exposed to gambling (accidental or otherwise)
- 9.5 Haringey has modelled where such risks might be more acute in certain areas in comparison to others. This has included an assessment of the key characteristics of the borough to identify areas of higher risk of vulnerability to gambling-related harm. The approach is based on the possible risk to gambling-related harm and does not mean that just because an area is seen as being at higher risk, that all people in that area will suffer harm or be at risk of suffering harm.
- 9.6 Haringey will take specific note of whether an application relates to a premise that is:
- Close to an educational establishment, including colleges and universities;
 - Close to a centre dealing with addictions;
 - Close to general practitioners and supported housing that focuses on mental health;
 - Situated in an area of high, gambling associated crime;
 - Situated in an area of deprivation;

- Close to locations that are regularly visited by those who are unemployed such as job centres and food banks; or
- Close to the location of businesses providing instant access to cash such as payday loans, pawn shops

9.7 We would expect applicants for a new license to submit the completed assessment with their application. It must identify the risks and state what control mechanisms are to be employed at the premises to ensure that the licensing objectives are being met having regard to the local area profiles produced by this Authority. The assessment must consider at a minimum:

- **The local area**, including but not restricted to the types of premises and operation in the area surrounding the gambling premises; educational facilities; centres for vulnerable people; high crime area; high unemployment area; pawn broker/pay day loan businesses in the vicinity; other gambling premises in the vicinity
- **The gambling operation**, including but not restricted to what gambling products it provides in the premises; the staffing levels within the premises; the level and requirement for staff training; whether loyalty or account cards are used or not; the security and crime preventions arrangements it has in place; how it advertises locally and on the premises; the marketing material within the premises; the display and provision of information
- **The design and layout of the premises**, including but not restricted to whether the staff have obstructed views of gaming machines or entrances; whether the design is such that children can see gambling taking place;
- **The control mechanisms** to be put in place to mitigate the risks, for example; the use of CCTV cameras, the provision of magnetic door locks, employment of door supervisors, employing a challenge 25 scheme, increased number of trained staff.

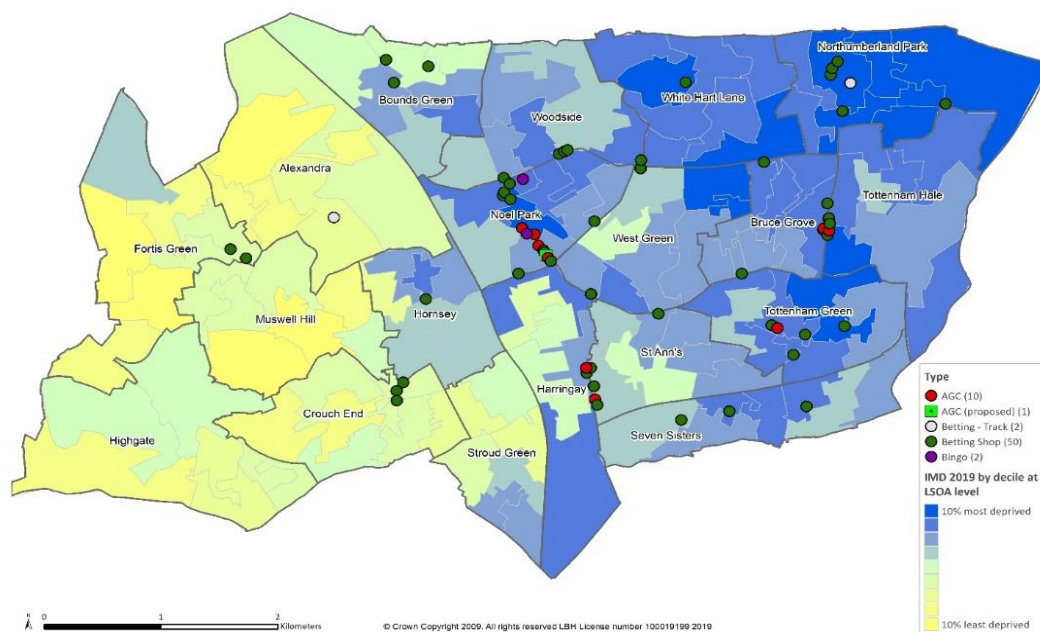
9.8 Problem gambling is defined as “to a degree that compromises, disrupts or damages family, personal or recreational pursuits” and there are many types of gambling activity which can become ‘problem gambling’. The most common gambling activities that become problematic are; spread betting, betting with a betting exchange, playing poker in pubs or clubs, betting offline on events other than sports or horse or dog racing, and playing machines in bookmakers.

9.9 This evidence was produced using research conducted by Natcen Social Research (Gambling Behaviours in Great Britain 2015) and Geofutures in 2016 (now Gambleaware). The latter defined higher concentrations to be locations where three or more betting shops are located within 400 meters of one another.

10. The Haringey Picture

10.1 In Haringey, we currently have 50 betting shops, 10 Adult Gaming Centres, 2 Bingo premises and 2 track betting premises. Gambling is a pressing health inequalities issue. More deprived wards have higher number of betting shops, adult

gaming centres and bingo and this is linked to deprivation levels. The map below (Map 2) shows the areas of deprivation indices across the borough:



10.2 Deprivation in Haringey

10.3 Haringey is the 4th most deprived borough in London, with deprivation more concentrated in the north east. Relative deprivation has reduced since 2015, though Haringey's London ranking has not shifted significantly

10.4 Haringey is ranked 49 out of the 317 local authorities in England with respect to deprivation, and is the 4th most deprived in London as measured by the IMD score 2019 (where 1 = most deprived). The Index takes into account a range of deprivation types, including income, employment, education, health, crime, barriers to housing and services and living environment. The risk factors associated with gambling-related harm in individuals such as a Ward with high deprivation indices, increased number of residents on Universal Credit, high numbers of people who are rough sleeping, high percentage of residents from minority ethnic background, families from very low median household income, high unemployment rates, high level of long-term health condition and disability (which may include mental health issues).

10.5 There is strong research which gives a clearer picture of those who are likely to be more vulnerable to gambling harm. Amongst the groups where the evidence base for vulnerability is strongest include those with a history of mental ill-health, substance abuse or gambling addiction; people with learning disabilities/difficulties; immigrants; homeless people; the unemployed or those on low income. This could include area-based vulnerability, such as demographics and areas of deprivation (London Council A 'whole council' approach to gambling, 2018)³.

10.6 The most deprived LSOAs (Lower Super Output Areas or small neighbourhood areas) are more heavily concentrated in the east of the borough, where more than half of the LSOAs fall into the 20% most deprived in the country. By comparison, in the west a very small proportion of LSOAs fall into that category, and in the westernmost wards – Highgate, Fortis Green, Muswell Hill, Alexandra and Crouch End –there are none. Although Haringey’s overall IMD score has improved since 2015 (where it was ranked 30th in England), improvements have been seen across London meaning that Haringey still ranks among the most deprived boroughs in the capital (ranked 6th in London in 2015)

10.7 Vulnerable areas at risk from gambling harm:

The map above illustrates the wards with the highest betting facilities and the areas of deprivation in the East of the borough. Crime data relating to betting shops within Haringey that will require additional consideration from operators wishing to operate in these areas:

- Noel Park Ward
- Woodside Ward
- Bruce Grove Ward
- Tottenham Hale Ward
- West Green Ward
- Tottenham Green Ward
- Northumberland Park ward
- White Hart Lane.

These areas have been chosen due to:

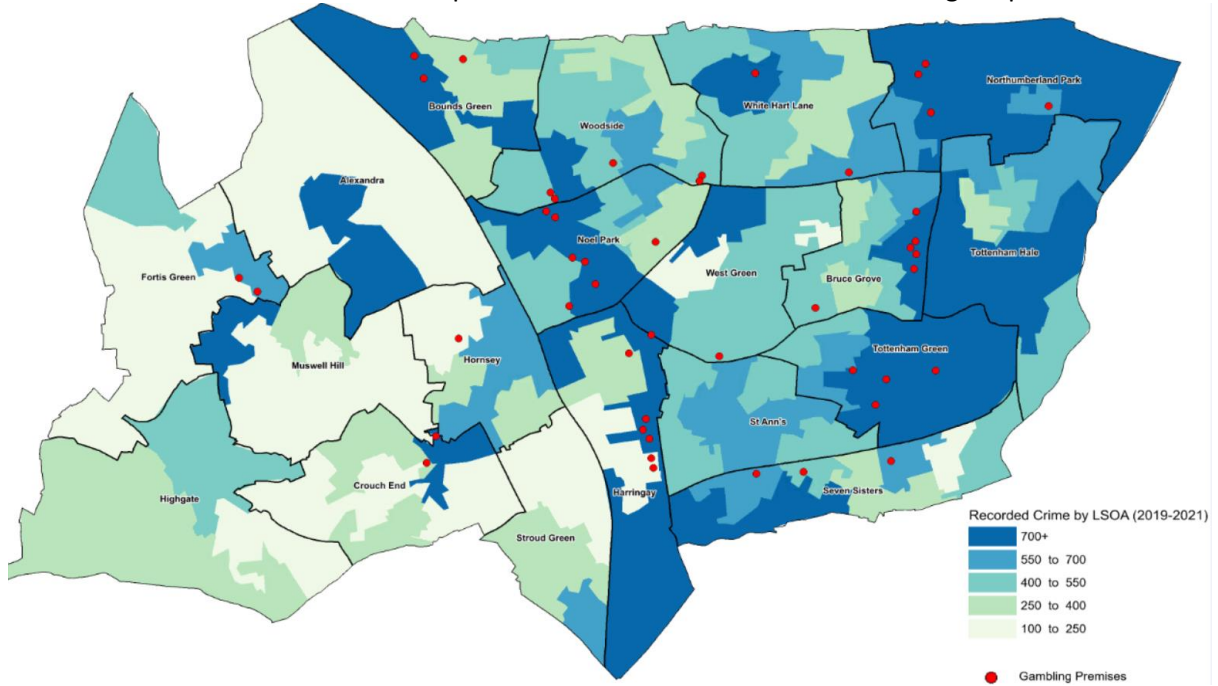
- Higher levels of crime
- Drug dealing and misuse
- Gang activity in the area
- Issues with street drinking and anti-social behaviour
- Issues with street begging
- Homelessness
- Mental health support accommodation

10.7 Based on these risks, gambling vulnerability and harm can be seen to be at risk in these particular areas. The purpose of highlighting these areas to current and future premises operators makes clear where gambling vulnerability is most acute.

10.8 The following maps demonstrate the levels of crime taking place across the borough and again the east of the borough is most affected. There is a further summary map below that shows areas within Haringey identified as being at risk from gambling harm.

10.9 The map below has used the LSOA crime stats, which have been overlaid with the betting shop locations.

Map 3 LSOAs crime stats in relation to betting shops



10.10 The table (Table 1) below shows crime levels in LSOAs which contain betting shops compared to those with no betting shops. The LSOAs with betting shops in them have experienced significantly more crime between 2019 and 2021 than those without.

Average Count of Total Recorded Crime per LSOA (2019-2021)	
LSOAs with no gambling premises	344
LSOAs with one or more gambling premises	572
LSOAs with three or more gambling premises	989

10.11 Table 2. Gambling premises (betting shops, adult gaming centres, bingo only) per 10,000 population in Haringey.

Ward	Ward Population	Number of Betting shops, Adult Gaming centres and Bingo	Premises per 10,000
Alexandra	11,758	1	0.9
Bounds Green	14,998	3	2
Bruce Grove	14,820	5	3.3
Crouch End	12,315	2	1.6
Fortis Green	6,341	2	3.1
Harringay	14,243	3	2.1
Highgate	10,713	0	0
Hornsey	13,003	2	1.5
Muswell Hill	10,636	0	0
Noel Park	12,787	14	10.9
Northumberland Park	9,224	6	6.5
Seven Sisters	17,744	3	1.6
St. Ann's	14,434	5	3.5
Stroud Green	11,568	0	0
Tottenham Green	16,516	4	2.4
Tottenham Hale	10,250	5	4.9
West Green	9,652	3	3.1
White Hart Lane	7,882	1	1.3
Woodside	10,724	5	4.7
	229,608	64	2.8

10.12 An analysis of the number of gambling premises in Haringey illustrates there are 2.8 betting shops, adult gaming centres and bingo per 10,000 of the population (Table 2) which is almost double than the national average of 1.6 per 10,000³

10.13 Gambling has the potential to cause harm to both individuals and to wider society (i.e., unemployment, debt, crime, relationship problems, physical and mental health conditions). This presents a challenge as it is linked to a range of services such as licensing, community safety, children and families and housing/homelessness and therefore it is an issue that cannot be tackled by interventions aimed solely at individuals.

^{3 3} According to the gambling commission there were 10,590 betting shops and bingo halls in the UK in March 2018, and according to population estimates by ONS the UK population in 2017 was 66.05 million; this gives a betting shop/bingo hall per 10,000 people of 1.6 ⁽¹⁵⁾

10.14 It is also estimated that up to seven other people are impacted for every problem gambler. Problem gambling in the UK is now endemic and it should be treated as a public health crisis – reducing gambling related harm is linked to our priorities set in the **Borough Plan** for people and place.

11 Risk factors in Haringey - Data

11.1 Although gambling is a legal entertainment activity it can, in some locations have a negative impact on individuals and the wider community. The Council has tried to understand how gambling can affect its residents and visitors.

11.2 All areas shown within the local area profile as being at high overall risk of Gambling related harm, are generally considered inappropriate for further gambling establishments, which could potentially raise the risk of gambling related harm to vulnerable people living in those areas. Operators are asked to consider very carefully whether seeking to locate new premises or relocating existing premises within these areas would be consistent with the licensing objectives and the local risks identified.

11.3 In order to protect its community's wellbeing and family life, the borough will require significant risk assessments and control methods to be available with any application for a premises licence. The east of the borough has particular heightened risk around anti social behaviour and deprivation, risk assessments for betting premises in these areas will need to show specific measures to deal with these issues that will not exacerbate existing problems. This does not mean that an assessment does not need to be made for the rest of the Borough only that assessments need to be relevant to the risks.

11.4 Haringey will take a robust and proportionate approach to licensing issues. Premises which will impact on the economy of this borough and its community will be expected to build into operational plans, sufficient measures to minimise the impact of the premise's operation on the residential, and other economic based activities. The local area profiles will enable us to better manage the expectations of the betting operator.

12 HEALTH

12.1 Mental Health

12.2 Haringey has one of the highest levels of mental health illnesses in London. Such factors increase the risk to mental health, such as deprivation, unemployment and homelessness, all of which are more concentrated in the east of the borough. 29 per 1,000 living in Haringey are on Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) claimants for mental and behavioural disorders. This is higher than the London (22.5 per 1,000) and England (27.3 per 1,000) averages (PHE, 2019).

12.3 The estimated prevalence of common mental disorders in Haringey for ages 16 and over is 22.3%, which is higher than London (19.3%) and England (16.9%)(PHE, 2017). The proportion of residents living alone (24%) locally is greater than in London and England (22% and 18% respectively). Five in every 1,000 residents in Haringey are homeless, a rate which is higher than the London average (Source: DCLG).

Joblessness is higher in the east and 48% of people claiming allowance have mental health behavioral disorders. Increases in unemployment, debt, overcrowding and homelessness (driven by changes to the temporary accommodation subsidy system, combined with high rents) can potentially further increase the level of mental health problems in Haringey.

12.4 People with mental health conditions experience more physical ill health and earlier mortality than the rest of the population. Mental ill health, and the stigma and discrimination associated with it, can have negative impacts on every aspect of life, including social inclusion, employment and education, with economic hardship and physical ill-health leading to a significant risk of earlier death. Good mental health is also characterized by wellbeing, self-esteem and social inclusion.

12.5 There were 22,752 adults diagnosed with depression, anxiety or both registered with Haringey GP practices in 2018.

- Sixty-one per cent of people aged 18 and over diagnosed with depression and/or anxiety were women in 2013.
- 4,103 adults with a serious mental illness were registered with a Haringey GP practice in 2018.
- 64 suicide deaths were reported in Haringey between 2015-2017

12.6 In Haringey, 3% of people of Black or Black British ethnicity have a diagnosis of serious mental illness, higher than other ethnic groups.

- In Haringey, BME groups and LGBT people are more likely to be diagnosed with a psychotic disorder.
- In Haringey, people living in deprived areas are more likely to be affected by depression.

12.7 Over the past few years there has been a growing recognition of the need to make dramatic improvements to mental health services for CYP. 50% of mental health problems are established by age 14 and 75% by age 24. A child with good mental health is much more likely to have good mental health as an adult, to be able to take on adult responsibilities and fulfil their potential. It is anticipated that the levels of mental ill-health will increase over the coming years as the current economic climate of long term austerity causes more financial hardship and unemployment and fears of destitution. Unfortunately, no models exist which can account for these changes. However, assuming no change in underlying prevalence of mental health conditions, then we estimate that due to population structure changes alone:

- Approximately 300 additional cases of **serious mental illnesses**, rising to around 4,400 diagnosed cases overall.
- The number of adults with **depression and/or anxiety** will increase from 22,752 in 2018 to 30,900 by 2028. A part of this increase will come from the 5,500 16-24 year olds who are currently estimated to have depression or anxiety.

12.8 Access to gambling venues increases gambling activity and problem gambling. Problem and pathological gambling is linked to poor health, low level and severe mental health problems and a co-dependence on alcohol.

13 People Rough Sleeping

13.1 Haringey has also seen an increase in the number of people who are rough sleeping with a range of overlapping and multiple disadvantages, such as addiction, poor physical and mental health, contact with institutions as children or adults and offending

histories and experiences of trauma. In 2020, 280 Streetlink referrals (alerts raised by members of the public) were made about people sleeping rough in the east of the borough and it was a key area of activity for the outreach team.

Gambling problems are more prevalent in the population facing homelessness than the general population, 11.4% of the homeless population is found to have problem gambling. 61.5% of participants with some level of gambling risk had problems before homelessness, 15.4% reported experiencing problems after homelessness

Another research reinforces the assertion that problem gambling is a significant issue within the homeless population and is more commonly a cause than a consequence of homelessness (Sharman, Dreyer & Clark 2012).

13.2 Substance Abuse

13.3 There is frequently a link with alcohol or drugs as a way of coping with anxiety or depression caused by gambling problems (Griffiths, Parke & Wood, 2002). Availability of opportunities to gamble and the incidence of problem gambling within a community are known to be linked. As a result, the proposal use of the premise will attract a high level of residents who are highly dependent on alcohol and drugs. The vulnerable wards are key locations known to have an open drug market for a number of years. The hotspots for arrests for drug offences in Haringey are High Road Tottenham, West Green Road, Wood Green High Road, extending from Green Lanes / Bowes Road, southwards to Turnpike Lane.

14 ECONOMIC FACTORS

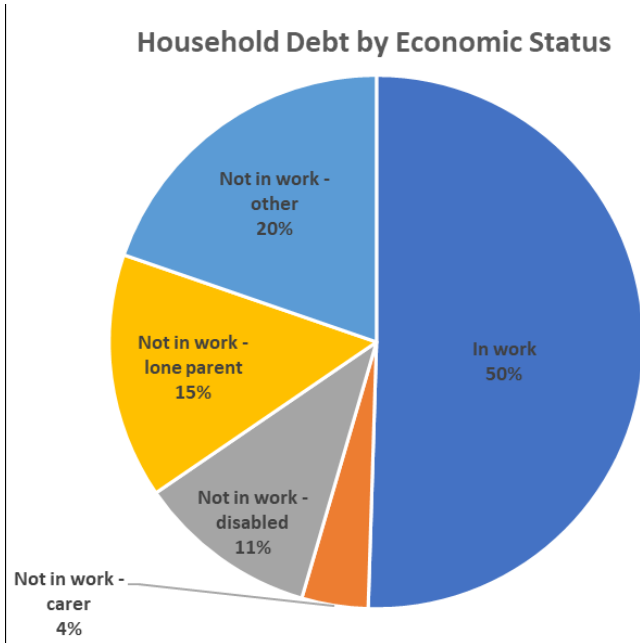
14.1 Haringey also currently has an estimated 5,000 5-16 year olds with an emotional or behavioural disorder. This indicates that hundreds of children will be transitioning to adult services in the coming years. It is estimated that there will be 378 new cases of **dementia** by 2028, as the population aged 65+ increases by 30%.

14.2 Haringey has a large independent supported housing provision for people with mental health issues. This provision is used by local authorities around London which places extensive pressures on Haringey services. Most of these services are placed in east of the borough.

14.3 Unemployment or Low Income Groups

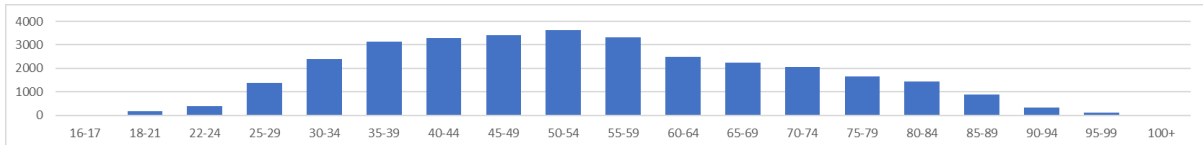
14.4 Increase gambling outlets densely populated in these wards may cause gambling addiction which is likely to fuel lack of money for families in these wards. The rate of claimants in Haringey is almost 25% higher than the London rate. During COVID, Haringey experienced the largest increase in unemployment claimant for benefits among the 11 Central London Boroughs and has now become the 6th highest in the UK. Of those who were in work in February 6% (660 households) had lost their job by May 2019. Tottenham Hale and Noel Park were particularly badly hit relative to the working age population of those Wards. This has become during worse during COVID.

- a. The Low Income Families Tracker (LIFT) draws information from a variety of datasets to enable LBH to examine poverty trends across Haringey's low income households and identify families in danger of crisis.



b. Approximately one third of Haringey households are in receipt of Housing Benefit; collectively these residents have accrued £6,300,000 of debt through rent and council tax arrears as of May 2020. 50% of the debt is owed by families where at least one person is in work, with a further 30% owed by either a lone parent, a carer or a disabled person.

Housing benefit age of claimants



- c. Analysis shows that 19.5% of the Haringey residents who claim housing benefit have
- d. outgoings greater than the amount of money that comes to them each month. When added up this shortfall comes to approximately £2 million per month.

Licensing Guidance

1. Haringey considers that local risk assessments are a key component of the overall assessment and management of the local risks. Each locality has its own challenges and applicants will be expected to address those local challenges in the undertaking of their own independent gambling risk assessments, and when submitting an application to the Local Authority.
2. Gambling operators will be required to undertake a risk assessment for all of their existing premises. Operators must also undertake a review of those assessments when certain triggers are met. These are:
 - New premises applications;
 - Significant changes in local circumstances; and
 - Variations of the premises license
3. If a gambling premises operator does not put forward measures to overcome the local risks, or the mitigate such risks, the council will consider what measures are needed. The Authority expects that each premises will have a copy of its own independent local area risk assessment onsite for authorised officers to view on request.
4. The risk based approach provides a better understanding of, and enables a proportionate response, to risk. Risk is related to the probability of an event happening and the likely impact of that event. In this case it is the risk of the impact on the licensing objectives. This guide will assist gambling operators in undertaking and preparing their local (premises) risk assessments.
5. The policy is reflective of local issues, local data, local risk and the expectations a licensing authority has of operators who either currently offer gambling facilities or wish to do so in the future.
6. The existence of a clear and robust statement of policy provides greater scope for Licensing authorities to work in partnership with operators, other local businesses, communities, and responsible authorities to identify and to proactively mitigate local risks to the licensing objectives.
7. This local risk assessment process, although similar requires a much broader range of considerations when identifying local risk. Operators must consider the local area in which the premises are situated, the gambling operation and the premises both internally and externally.
8. The final control measures relate to specific physical measure that will address an identified risk factor. These physical control measures may, for example, include alarms, CCTV cameras, doors, magnetic locks, time locks on safes, window shutters, UV lights in toilets.
9. The control measures identified to mitigate a perceived risk may involve a combination of systems, design and physical measures. For example to address the risk factors relating to children gaining access to an over 18 restricted gambling premises, the operator may identify the following control measures:
 - Systems: PASS card or age verification policies, challenge 25 scheme, staff training and door staff.
 - Design: Exterior design which will not attract children into the premises, the entrance layout will enable staff and security to watch those entering the premises and challenge them on the grounds of age.

- Physical: Magnetic door locks and ID scans.
10. If an application for a new licence or variation is submitted that is within 400 metres of premises/location where children, young persons and vulnerable persons are operators are encouraged to provide details of the measures to be implemented that would overcome the potential risks in the identified areas.
 11. If the operator does not put forward measures to overcome the risks, or the Council considers that the operator's proposed measures do not adequately mitigate the risk, the Council will consider what measures are needed which can include additional conditions or even refusal of the application if appropriate. The Authority expects that each shop will have a copy of its local area risk assessment onsite for authorised officers to view on request.

Equality Impact Assessment Screening Tool

1	Lead officer contact details: DALIAH BARRETT
2	Date: 07 TH September 2021
3	<p>Summary of the proposal: GAMBLING POLICY REVIEW</p> <p>Partnership working and exchange of information is supported by the Statement of Gambling Policy. In this way we hope to promote understanding between those providing gambling opportunities and those potentially affected by them. As with applications under other laws such as the Licensing Act 2003, we will seek to mediate between applicants and objectors and reach negotiated settlements wherever possible.</p> <p>From April 2016 gambling operators must conduct local risk assessments for their premises to demonstrate that they understand local issues and to show what measures they propose to introduce to mitigate against the risk of harm to children and vulnerable persons. (Gambling Commission’s Licensing Conditions and Codes of Practice responsibility code provision 10.1.1)</p> <p>Vulnerable people should be protected from harm. Who ‘vulnerable people’ are or the ways in which they may be vulnerable is not defined by the 2005 Act, though the Gambling Commission states that for regulatory purposes this is likely to include: <i>“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, for example, mental health, a learning disability or substance misuse relating to alcohol or drugs.”</i> (Gambling Commission, 2012)</p> <p>The Gambling Commission’s Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice and Social Responsibility Code Provisions state that licensees must review (and update as necessary) their local risk assessments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. to take account of significant changes in local circumstance, including those identified in this policy; b. when there are significant changes at a licensee’s premises that may affect their mitigation of local risks; c. when applying for a variation of a premises licence; and d. in any case, undertake a local risk assessment when applying for a new premises licence. <p>The council will expect the local risk assessment to consider the urban setting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proximity of the premises to schools. • The commercial environment. • Factors affecting the footfall.

- Whether the premises is in an area of deprivation.
 - Whether the premises is in an area subject to high levels of crime and/or disorder.
 - The demographics of the area in relation to vulnerable groups.
 - The location of services for children such as schools, playgrounds, toy shops, leisure centres and other areas where children will gather.
 - The range of facilities in the local area 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 activity, etc.
 - The proximity of churches, mosques, temples or any other place of worship.
- The local risk assessment should show how vulnerable people, including people with gambling dependencies, are protected:
- The training of staff in brief intervention when customers show signs of excessive gambling, the ability of staff to offer brief intervention and how the manning of premises affects this.
 - Information held by the licensee regarding self-exclusions and incidences of underage gambling.
 - Arrangements in place for local exchange of information regarding self-exclusion and gaming trends.
 - Gaming trends that may mirror days for financial payments such as pay days or benefit payments.
 - Arrangements for monitoring and dealing with under age persons and vulnerable persons, which may include dedicated and trained personnel, leaflets, posters, self-exclusion schemes, window displays and advertisements not to entice passers-by etc.
 - The provision of signage and documents relating to games rules, gambling care providers and other relevant information,
 - The proximity of premises that may be frequented by vulnerable people such as hospitals, residential care homes, medical facilities, doctor surgeries, council one stop shops, addiction clinics or help centres, places where alcohol or drug dependent people may congregate etc.
- The local risk assessment should show how children are to be protected:
- The proximity of institutions, places or areas where children and young people frequent such as schools, youth clubs, parks, playgrounds and entertainment venues such as bowling allies, cinemas, etc.
 - The proximity of places where children congregate such as bus stops, cafes, shops etc.
 - Areas that are prone to issues of youths participating in anti-social behaviour, including activities such as graffiti, tagging, underage drinking etc.
- Other matters that the risk assessment may include:
- Details as to the location and coverage of working CCTV cameras, and how the system will be monitored.
 - The layout of the premises so that staff have an unobstructed view of persons using the premises.
 - The number of staff that will be available on the premises at any one time. If at any time that number is one, confirm the supervisory and monitoring arrangements when that person is absent from the licensed area or distracted from supervising the premises and observing those persons using the premises.

<p>• Where the application is for a betting premises licence, other than in respect of a track, the location and extent of any part of the premises which will be used to provide facilities for gambling in reliance on the licence.</p> <p>Such information may be used to inform the decision the council makes about whether to grant the licence, to grant the licence with special conditions or to refuse the application. The policy does not preclude any application being made and each application will be decided on its merits, with the onus being upon the applicant to show how the concerns can be overcome.</p> <p>The Equalities Impact Screening tool attempts to assess the likely impact of the revised policy on persons living, visiting and working within the borough. In Haringey, we currently have 50 betting shops, 10 Adult Gaming Centres, 2 Bingo premises and 2 track betting premises. These are located across the Borough with concentrations in the East of the Borough. The Gambling Policy Statement has scope to advance equality by promoting good relations and reduce inequality/protect vulnerable persons. The Statement supports a culture of openness where appropriate information can be accessed by all parties, hearings are generally held in public and enforcement is in line with the principles promoted within the enforcement concordat.</p>				
Response to Screening Questions	Yes	No	Please explain your answer.	
a) Type of proposal				
4.	Is this a new proposal or a significant change to a policy or service, including commissioned service?		X	<p>The council has a statutory duty to prepare, publish and review its licensing policy under the Gambling Act 2005 every three years. The purpose of this policy is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to inform licence applicants of the way in which the Licensing Authority will make licensing decisions and how licensed premises are likely to be permitted to operate; • to inform residents and businesses of the way in which the Licensing Authority will make licensing decisions and how their needs and concerns will be dealt with.
5.	Does the proposal remove, reduce or alter a service or policy?	X		The guidance and information around local area profiles is a useful tool to assist the betting operator and Licensing Sub Committee when determining cases.

				<p>Underlying principle to treat all applications on their own merits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy improves transparency of decision making • Team shares application details with resident groups/ Citizen Panel members. <p>At Committee hearings where applicants first language is not English and organises interpreters' where necessary</p>
6.	Will there be a restructure or significant changes in staffing arrangements? Please see the restructure pages for guidance for restructure EqlAs .		X	
7.	If the service or policy is not changing, have there been any known equality issues or concerns with current provision. For example, cases of discrimination or failure to tackle inequalities in outcomes in the past?		X	<p>From April 2016 gambling operators must conduct local risk assessments for their premises to demonstrate that they understand local issues and to show what measures they propose to introduce to mitigate against the risk of harm to children and vulnerable persons. (Gambling Commission's Licensing Conditions and Codes of Practice responsibility code provision 10.1.1)</p> <p>Vulnerable people should be protected from harm. Who 'vulnerable people' are or the ways in which they may be vulnerable is not defined by the 2005 Act, though the Gambling Commission states that for regulatory purposes this is likely to include: <i>"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, for example, mental health, a learning disability or substance misuse relating to alcohol or drugs."</i> (GC, 2012)</p> <p>NB- mental health, learning disability etc. have been defined as coming under the broader category of 'vulnerable' to gambling harm. However, all adults can be vulnerable to gambling harm, (https://committees.parliament.uk/publications/1626/documents/19602/default/, https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6650787/pdf/S1463423619000549a.pdf), and in addition, the Act does not seek to prohibit particular groups of adults from gambling in the way it does children (e.g. 5.17 https://www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk/for-licensing-authorities/GLA/Part-5-Principles-to-be-applied-by-licensing-authorities.aspx). As such, the policy itself does</p>

				not seek to have a blanket protection for adults with disabilities for example, but rather risks to individuals should be mitigated through individual risk assessments for operators and safeguarding procedures for residents where necessary.
b) Known inequalities				
8.	Could the proposal disproportionately impact on any particular communities, disadvantaged or vulnerable residents?		X	<p>AGE – There are 56,718 children in Haringey aged 0-17 years, representing 21% of the population.</p> <p>Statistics for the Gambling Commission contained within the NatCen “Gambling behavior in Great Britain” show overall, the highest participation rates in any form of gambling activity were among adults aged between 25 and 64 (between 60% and 62%), while the lowest rates were found among the youngest and oldest age groups; 46% of 16 to 24 year olds and 47% of those aged 75 and over had gambled in the past year. https://www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk/PDF/survey-data/Gambling-behaviour-in-Great-Britain-2016.pdf</p> <p>Actions and objectives are stated in the policy that will help protect vulnerable and young people and it is proposed to consult with head teachers of all schools within the Borough on the draft SGP.</p> <p>It is not however anticipated that the proposed policy will have a negative effect on the grounds of age.</p> <p>Sex-gender – In Haringey, men have greater inequality in life expectancy than women across the social gradient (8 vs 3.2 fewer years for those living in the most deprived areas than those living in the least deprived areas).</p> <p>Statistics for the Gambling Commission contained within the NatCen “Gambling behavior in Great Britain” show overall, men were more likely to participate in most forms of gambling than women. Offline bingo was the only activity where men were less likely to participate than women (3% and 7%, respectively). Men were significantly more likely than women to have used an online bookmaker (13% and 2%, respectively) and to have placed an offline bet on a horse (12% and 7%, respectively) in the past year. Slot machines were also more popular among men than women (8% and 4%, respectively). And men were also more likely to have bet on sports events</p>

			<p>offline than women, with 9% of men and 1% of women. https://www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk/PDF/survey-data/Gambling-behaviour-in-Great-Britain-2016.pdf The revised SGP would have a neutral impact on the protected characteristic of Sex (gender).</p> <p>RACE- Haringey has a young, ethnically diverse population. The total resident population in Haringey is 271,222 and BME or Other White ethnic groups account for 67% of the resident population.</p> <p>Statistics for the Gambling Commission contained within the NatCen “Gambling behavior in Great Britain” show gambling participation was highest among White adults; six in ten (59%) White adults had gambled in the past 12 months, compared with 46% of Black adults, 45% of adults in other minority ethnic groups and 32% of Asian adults. A similar pattern was evident among those who gambled on activities other than the National Lottery draws only. For online gambling the pattern was slightly different; similar proportions of adults in the White group and other minority ethnic groups had gambled online (both 10%), compared with 5% of Black adults and just 2% of Asian adults. https://www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk/PDF/survey-data/Gambling-behaviour-in-Great-Britain-2016.pdf</p> <p>The Local Authority has established procedures for engaging with the diverse range of businesses within the Council area. Consultation on the new SGP will be undertaken with statutory consultees, including representatives from the business community. It is not however anticipated that the proposed policy will have a negative effect on the grounds of race.</p>
9.	<p>Is the service targeted towards particular disadvantaged or vulnerable residents?</p> <p><i>This can be a service specifically for a group, such</i></p>	X	<p>DISABILITY – More than 19,500 people in Haringey have a physical disability; this equates to approximately 10% of the population aged 16-64. In the policy applicants are requested to have regard to the type of people that are likely to visit their premises in their application when identifying the steps, they will take to promote the licensing objectives. Applicants will be expected to propose steps to ensure that the physical</p>

	<i>as services for people with Learning Disabilities. It can also be a universal service but has specific measures to tackle inequalities, such as encouraging men to take up substance misuse services.</i>			<p>layout of the premises does not present any risks to 'vulnerable' people, some of whom may be disabled.</p> <p>During inspections, officers will refer any relevant details to planning if it is suspected there may be accessibility issues or a lack of planning permission. It is not however anticipated that the proposed policy will have a negative effect on the grounds of disability.</p>
10.	Are there any known inequalities? For example, particular groups are not currently accessing services that they need or are more likely to suffer inequalities in outcomes, such as health outcomes.		X	
11	If you have answered yes to at least one question in both sections a) and b), Please complete an EqIA.			<p>If a decision is taken not to proceed with a full EqIA, please document carefully your reasons here:</p> <p>The Gambling Policy has scope to advance equality by promoting good relations. The Statement supports a culture of openness where appropriate information can be accessed by all parties, hearings are generally held in public and enforcement is in line with the principles promoted within the Enforcement Concordat. Partnership working and exchange of information (within legal constraints) is also supported by the Statement. In this way we hope to promote understanding between those providing gambling opportunities and those potentially affected by them. As with applications under other laws such as the Licensing Act 2003, we will seek to mediate between applicants and objectors and reach negotiated settlements wherever possible. The Statement will be reviewed at least every three years and the impact of the Statement will form part of that review. Customer feedback forms will be used to facilitate this process.</p> <p>Consultation: Publicity and information campaign • Consultation details on website</p> <p>Direct mail out to</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Responsible authorities, including Police, Fire and Safeguarding Children,• Neighbouring Boroughs• Ward Councillors• Licensees• Faith Organisations /Citizen Panel <p>The consultation responses have not yielded any findings that show an impact on any characteristics.</p>
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APPENDIX 4

Response to Gambling consultation 2021

Public Health - Gambling Local Area Profile –additional information for inclusion into Local Area Profile document.

Under 9.7 Gambling Operations

- In relation to tablets - licensees should ensure that there is sufficient floorspace in the premises to permit counted tablets to be used simultaneously.
- This should be mentioned as applicants usually do not state the number of all bingo tablets in the premises including the ones hidden away to increase the number of B3 machines they are entitled to permit on the premises
- Mention the design details of the premises frontage including display information on the digital screens which could potentially attract children and young people

Under 11. Health

- Section on Children and Young People
There are 56,718 children in Haringey aged 0-17 years, representing 21% of the population. Statistics for the Gambling Commission contained within the NatCen “Gambling behaviour in Great Britain” show overall, the highest participation rates in any form of gambling activity were among adults aged between 25 and 64 (between 60% and 62%), while the lowest rates were found among the youngest and oldest age groups; 46% of 16 to 24 year olds and 47% of those aged 75 and over had gambled in the past year.
<https://www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk/PDF/survey-data/Gambling-behaviour-in-Great-Britain-2016.pdf>
- figures in 2017 show that a further 25,000 young people aged 11-16 are also rated as being “problem gamblers” with 40,000 “at risk”. Source: Gambling Commission (2017). Young people and gambling 2017: A research study among 11-16 year olds in Great Britain
- A UK study (2017) shows 4% of suicides of 20-24 year olds in the UK are gambling related¹.

Under 11.1 Mental Health

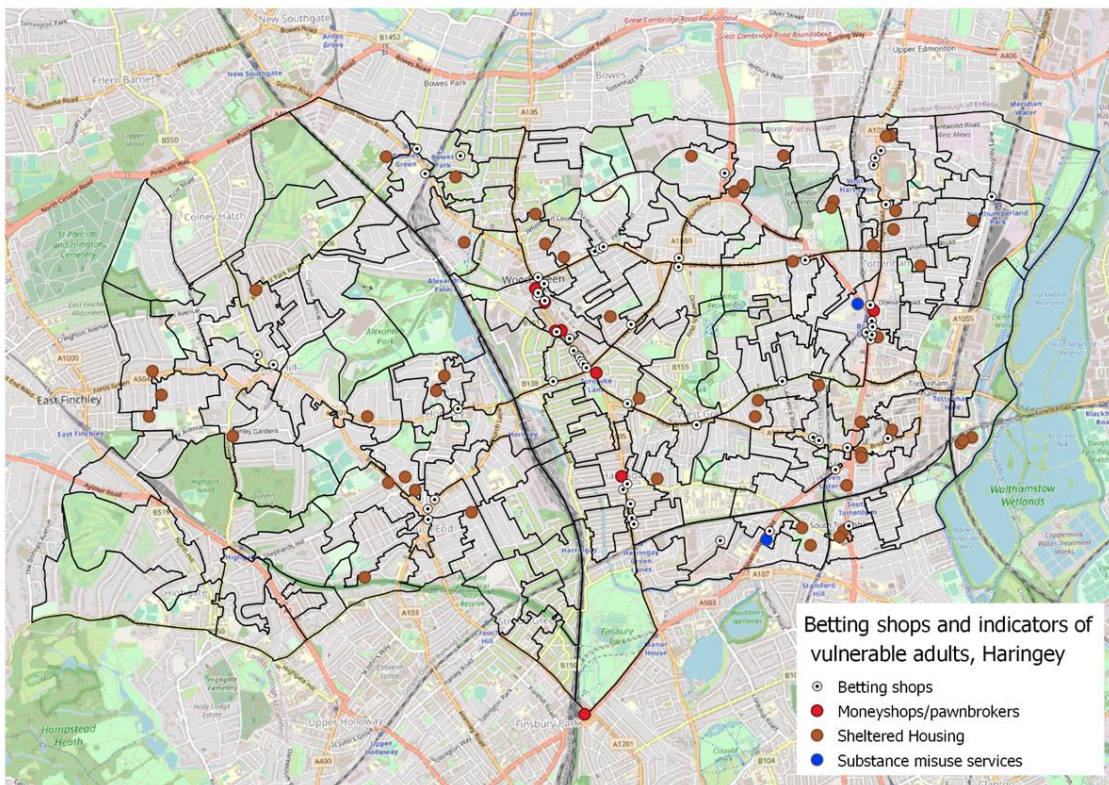
- Information on the link between gambling and suicide prevention
- The Suicide Prevention National Strategy identifies people with gambling addiction need a tailored approach to their mental health and it is necessary if their suicide risk is to be reduced.
- Gambling addicts are 2-3 times more likely to attempt to kill themselves or have major depressive episodes than other types of addicts, with 12-18% of those seeking treatment having attempted suicide.
- Source:
 - o Petry, N. & Kiluk, B. (2002) Suicidal ideation and suicide attempts in treatment-seeking pathological gamblers. The Journal of nervous and mental disease 190, 462.

¹ Appleby, L. et al. (2017). Suicide by children and young people. National Confidential Inquiry into Suicide and Homicide by People with Mental Illness (NCISH). Manchester: University of Manchester.

- National Council on Problem Gambling (2012) How Gambling Can Kill You Faster Than Drug Abuse or Alcoholism, <https://www.alternet.org/how-gambling-can-kill-you-faster-drug-abuse-or-alcoholism>
- Georgia State University. Depression, Suicide and Problem Gambling. http://www2.gsu.edu/~psyjge/Fact/suicide_04_10.pdf
- Kausch, O. (2003) Suicide attempts among veterans seeking treatment for pathological gambling. The Journal of clinical psychiatry
- In Haringey, it is estimated that 9.9% of children and young people aged 5 – 16 years have mental health disorders, and 22.3% of those aged 16 years and over have common mental disorders (13). In 2018, there were 22,752 adults diagnosed with depression, anxiety or both registered with Haringey GP practices in 2018.
- Within Haringey, the distribution of mental health illness is unequal; for example, 3% of people of Black or Black British ethnicity have a diagnosis of serious mental illness, higher than other ethnic groups. People in BME ethnic groups and people in the LGBT community are more likely to be diagnosed with a psychotic disorder. Those living in deprived areas are more likely to be affected by depression.
 - Source: Haringey JSNA: Focus on Adult Mental Health. April 2019.

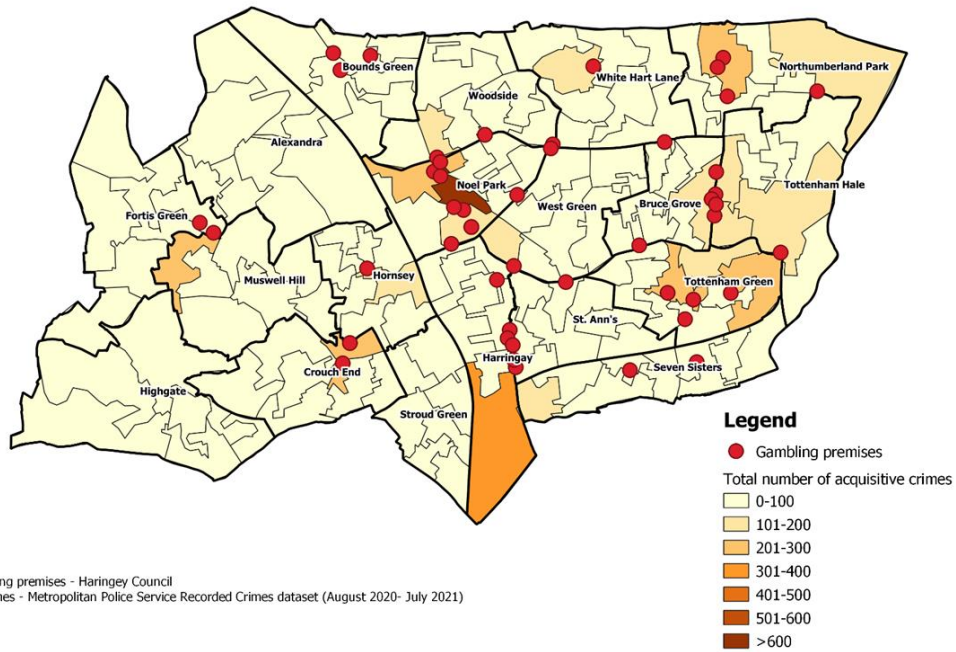
Maps

1. Locations linked to Vulnerable Adults to Gambling Premises



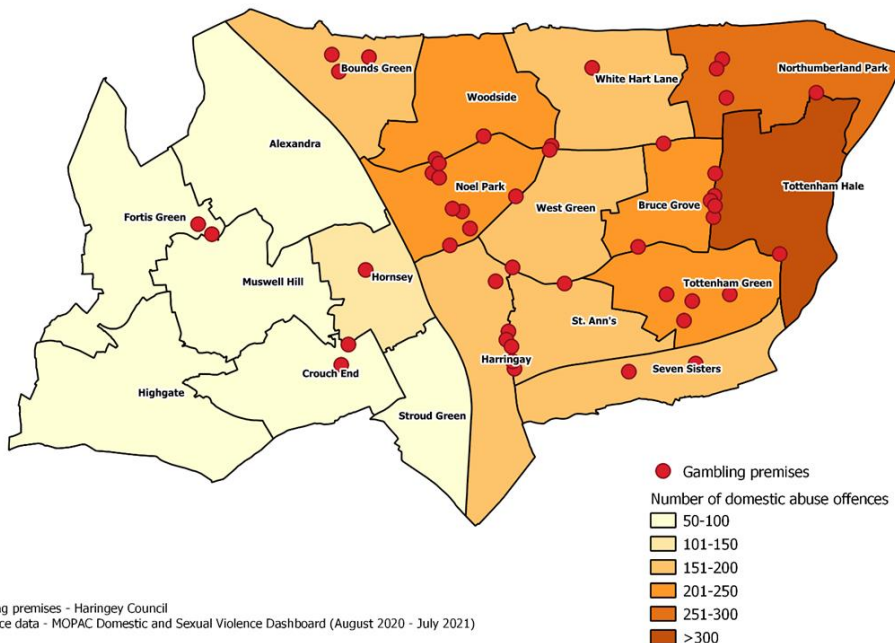
2. Acquisitive crimes August 2020 – July 2021

Although these crimes are not directly linked to the premises, this is to highlight the areas with high crime levels and for the applicant to consider.



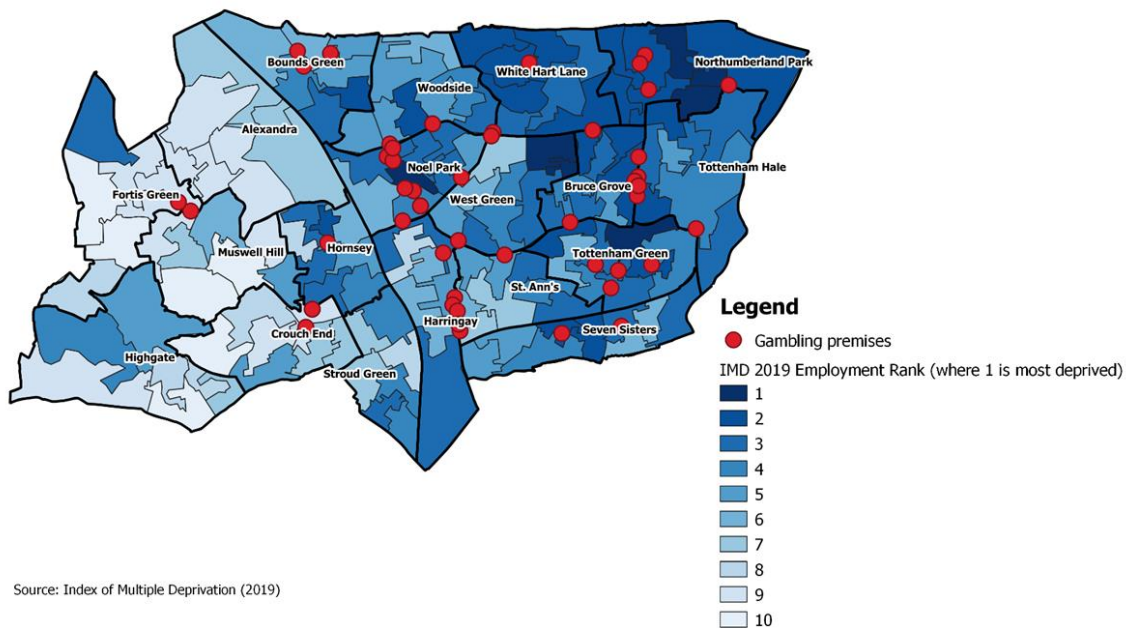
Source: Gambling premises - Haringey Council
 Acquisitive Crimes - Metropolitan Police Service Recorded Crimes dataset (August 2020- July 2021)

3. Domestic Violence Offences August 2020 -July 2021



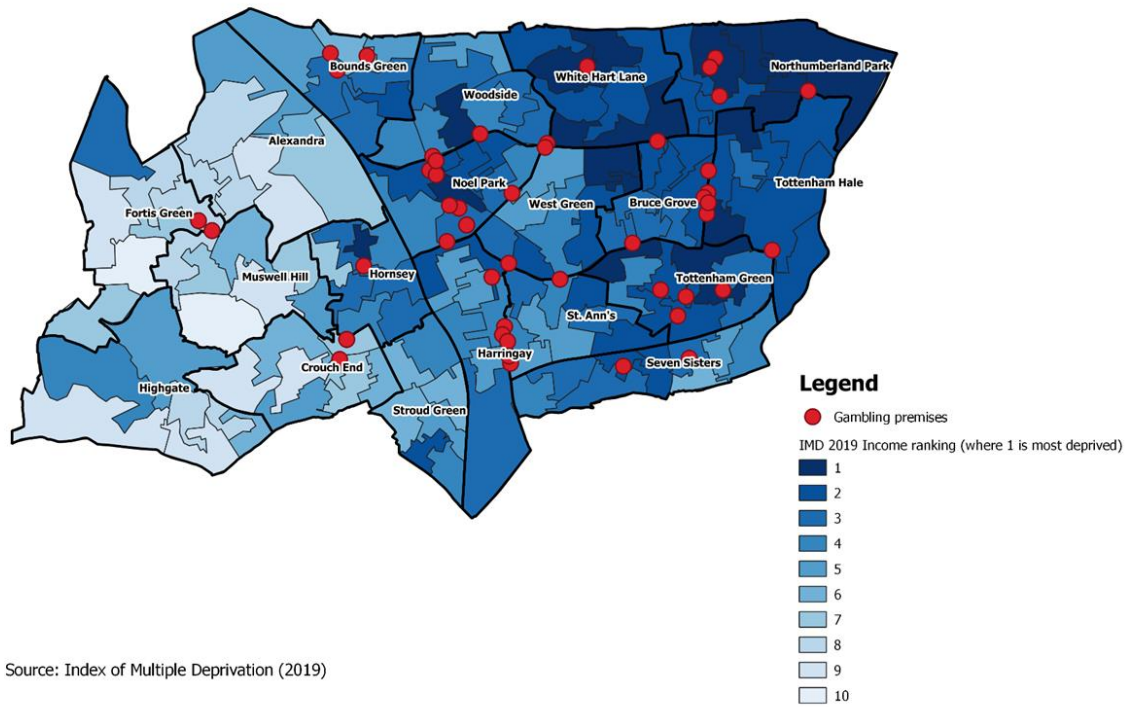
Source: Gambling premises - Haringey Council
 Domestic Violence data - MOPAC Domestic and Sexual Violence Dashboard (August 2020 - July 2021)

4. LSOA's Graded by IMD Employment Scores Showing Ward Boundaries



Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation (2019)

5. LSOA's Graded by IMD Income Scores Showing Ward Boundaries



Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation (2019)

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