

**Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council**

**Report to Licensing Committee**

**9<sup>th</sup> June 2006**

**“Modernising Britain’s Gambling Laws”- Implementation of the  
Gambling Act 2005 by the Local Authority (Licensing Authority)**

**1. Summary Statement**

- 1.1 This report follows an earlier report to Licensing Committee of 10<sup>th</sup> June 2005, and Cabinet Member for Community and Neighbourhood Services and Safety on 17<sup>th</sup> June 2005, which recommended that a further report be brought before the respective Committees when the detail and implications of the Gambling Act and relevant guidance had been identified, and in particular the resource, gambling policy and timetable became apparent.
- 1.2 To avoid lengthy repetition, Members are referred to the original reports mentioned above for the general details of the Act and responsibilities placed on the Local Authority as the Licensing Authority. This report will focus upon timetable for implementation, the requirement to prepare a Gambling Policy, and the resource implications.
- 1.3 The timetable for implementation of the Act is as follows, and follows a similar process to that of the recently introduced Licensing Act 2003:-
- March / April 2006 - Draft Gambling Policy prepared for consultation;
  - May 2006 – Member / Officer Training seminar;
  - June to August 2006 - Licensing Authorities consult on their draft Gambling policies over 3 month period;
  - September 2006 - Finalise gambling policy, report to Licensing Committee, relevant CAT Member, and Cabinet;
  - October / November 2006 - Approval of Gambling Policy by Council;
  - December 2006 - Publish gambling Policy
  - January 2007- Transition period commences, and date for receipt of first applications;
  - Autumn 2007 - New licences under Gambling Act 2005 go live.

- 1.4 From the above timetable, the key responsibility for the preparation, production, publishing and implementation of a three year Gambling Policy becomes apparent. This has to be carried out in accordance with issued guidance, and is similar in process to that which applied in preparing a Licensing Policy under the Licensing Act 2003.
- 1.5 Central to the Gambling Act are its licensing objectives, which 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 manner; and
  - Protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling.
- 1.6 The Licensing Authority must consult the Police, Fire Authority and persons representing people likely to be affected, as well as representatives of persons carrying on gambling businesses in the area. The list of those to be consulted is kept deliberately wide to encourage Licensing Authorities to undertake a comprehensive consultation exercise. A copy of the Working Draft Gambling policy on which consultation will now take place is attached in **Appendix 1**.
- 1.7 With respect to resource implications of implementing, these cannot be identified until further detail is provided regarding licence fees. However, it is currently anticipated that resource costs are likely to be largely administrative, with minimal enforcement being required or undertaken, involving the appointment of one Licensing Officer at Scale 4/5 etc. equating to approximately £25,000 per annum, with some initial additional costs of £5000 for equipment etc. Gambling licence income should for the most part offset against these resource costs, although it may be necessary to bring a further report, should the enforcement element be greater than anticipated, or the income not cover this administrative function.
- 1.8 It is estimated that there are currently approximately 100 premises, 300 additional public houses etc. with “amusement with prizes” machines, and 160 lotteries registrations which will be subject to the new gambling legislation.

*Further details are attached for your information.*

## 2. **Recommendations**

- 2.1 That Members note and approve the timetable for implementation, the requirement and intention to prepare and publish a Gambling Policy, and the matters raised regarding resourcing.
- 2.2 That a further report be presented in due course, detailing the finalised Gambling Policy.
- 2.3 That the report be referred to the Cabinet Member for Community Safety and Partnerships.

**Michael J Parkes**

**Head of Environmental Health and Trading Standards**

Contact Officer

Steve Tromans

Safety and Licensing Manager

0121 569 6504

email:- [steve\\_tromans @Sandwell.gov.uk](mailto:steve_tromans@Sandwell.gov.uk)

## **Modernising Britain's Gambling Laws- Implementation of the Gambling Act 2005 by the Local Authority (Licensing Authority)**

### **3. Strategic Resource Implications**

- 3.1 The full resource implications of implementation cannot be identified until further detail is provided regarding licence fees, and this is unlikely to be available until September. However, it is currently anticipated that resource costs are likely to be largely administrative, with minimal enforcement implications, involving the appointment of one Licensing Officer at Scale 4/5 etc. equating to approximately £25,000 per annum, with some initial additional costs of £5000 for equipment etc. Gambling licence income should for the most part offset against these resource costs, although it may be necessary to bring a further report, should the enforcement element be greater than anticipated, or the income not cover this administrative function.

### **4. Legal and Statutory Implications**

- 4.1 The Council as the Licensing Authority will have a legal duty under the new Gambling Act and subsequent legislation to fulfil the role, carry out the duties in accordance with the act, and statutory guidance to be issued by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport and the Gambling Commission.
- 4.2 The Act currently proposes that the Licensing Committee as created under the Licensing Act 2003, determines gambling premises licence applications. Similarly, a "responsible Authority" or "interested party" may on application make a relevant representation (or later may request a review), following which the Licensing Committee may grant or reject the licence (or additionally vary or revoke on review).
- 4.3 The Council as the Licensing Authority will have a legal responsibility to prepare a "Statement of Policy" on gambling, in consultation with the Police, Fire Authority, local businesses, residents bodies and other agencies.

### **5. Implications for the Council's Corporate Priorities**

- 5.1 The Gambling Act identifies three licensing objectives which are highly pertinent to the Council's corporate priorities, these being:
- 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 manner; and

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

5.2 The proposals contained within the report would have implications on the following corporate priorities:-

- (i) Clean, Tidy and Safe Borough - The Licensing Authority function under the Gambling Act and subsequent legislation is key to the partnership working with “responsible Authorities” such as the police, fire, child protection, planning, and other agencies dealing with issues of safety, crime and disorder, anti social behaviour, protecting the young and vulnerable in the community, as relating to the licensable activities associated with gambling.
- (ii) Local Communities - Whilst the legislation and duties relate to the whole of Sandwell, members of all local communities will benefit from the additional controls that the Act will place on gambling activities associated with premises in the community.
- (iii) Protection and support for vulnerable children - There is always the potential for children to gain access to gambling establishments, which this new legislation should help to control further.

## 6. **Background Details**

None

### **Source Documents**

- A/ First Report to Licensing Committee “Modernising Britain’s Gambling Laws” of 10<sup>th</sup> June 2005.
- B/ Modernising Britain’s Gambling Laws (Draft Gambling Bill)  
(Department for Culture, Media and Sport)
- C/ Gambling Act 2005
- D/ Guidance to Licensing Authorities  
(Gambling Commission)
- E/ Letter to Chief Executives “The Gambling Bill: Local Authority responsibilities”, from DCMS on 18<sup>th</sup> October 2004

## **APPENDIX 1- Draft Gambling Policy for consultation**



### **SANDWELL METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL**

#### **GAMBLING ACT 2005**

#### **STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES**

##### **Introduction**

Sandwell is one of the larger metropolitan boroughs located at the centre of the West Midlands conurbation and is predominantly urban in character. The Borough is composed principally of 6 towns rather than a single, dominant centre and these form the basis of the Council's community focus. The towns are Oldbury, Rowley Regis, Smethwick, Tipton, Wednesbury and West Bromwich.

At the last count the population of the borough was just under 300,000. As far as the economy is concerned, Sandwell is still heavily reliant on manufacturing although service industries now form almost 60% of total employment within the borough.

Sandwell is also a densely populated area and has the highest number of residents per unit of residential land in the West Midlands. In contrast, the Borough also has the highest proportion of parks and open spaces amongst the 7 metropolitan districts in the area.

##### **Gambling Act 2005**

This Statement of Principles is intended to meet the Council's obligations under Section 349 of the Gambling Act 2005 (referred to in this Statement as "the Act").

In carrying out its licensing functions under the Act, particularly with regard to premises licences, the Council will generally aim to permit the use of premises for gambling as long as it is considered to be:-

- (a) in accordance with any relevant Codes of Practice issued by the Gambling Commission
- (b) in accordance with any relevant Guidance issued by the Gambling Commission
- (c) in accordance with this Statement of Principles, and
- (d) reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives.

There are 3 licensing objectives which are central to the regulatory regime created by the Act. These are:-

- a) preventing gambling from being a source of crime and disorder, being associated with crime or disorder, or being used to support crime
- b) ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way
- c) protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling

The Act provides for 3 categories of licence:

- d) operating licences
- e) personal licences
- f) premises licences

The Council will be responsible for issuing premises licences. The Gambling Commission will be responsible for issuing operating and personal licences.

### **The Gambling Commission**

The Gambling Commission regulates gambling in the public interest. It does so by keeping crime out of gambling; by ensuring that gambling is conducted fairly and openly; and by protecting children and vulnerable people.

The Commission provides independent advice to the government about the manner in which gambling is carried out, the effects of gambling, and the regulation of gambling generally.

The Commission has issued Guidance under Section 25 regarding the manner in which local authorities exercise their licensing functions under the Act and, in particular, the principles to be applied by local authorities.

The Commission will also issue one or more codes of practice under Section 24 of the Act about the manner in which facilities for gambling are provided, which may also include provisions about the advertising gambling facilities.

The Gambling Commission can be contacted at:

[www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk](http://www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk)

### **Authorised Activities**

'Gambling' is defined in the Act as either gaming, betting, or taking part in a lottery.

- g) gaming means playing a game of chance for a prize

- h) betting means making or accepting a bet on the outcome of a race, competition, or any other event ; the likelihood of anything occurring or not occurring; or whether anything is true or not
- i) A lottery is where persons are required to pay in order to take part in an arrangement, during the course of which one or more prizes are allocated by a process which relies wholly on chance

The main functions of the Council are to:

- j) licence premises for gambling activities
- k) grant permits for gambling and gaming machines in clubs
- l) regulate gaming and gaming machines in alcohol licensed premises
- m) grant permits to family entertainment centres for the use of certain lower stake gaming machines
- n) grant permits for prize gaming
- o) consider notices given for the temporary use of premises for gaming
- p) consider occasional use notices for betting at tracks
- q) register small societies lotteries

Spread betting is regulated by The Financial Services Authority

Remote Gambling is dealt with by the Gambling Commission

The National Lottery is regulated by The National Lottery Commission

### **General Statement of Principles**

The Council recognises the wide variety of premises which will require a licence or a permit. These include casinos, betting shops, bingo halls, pubs, clubs and amusement arcades.

In carrying out its licensing functions the Council will have regard to any guidance issued by the Gambling Commission from time to time.

The Council will not seek to use the Act to resolve matters more readily dealt with under other legislation.

To ensure the licensing objectives are met the Council will establish a close working relationship with the police, the Gambling Commission and, where appropriate, other responsible authorities.

Where children, young persons and other vulnerable people are allowed access to premises where gambling takes place, the Council may take whatever steps are considered necessary to either limit access generally or by introducing measures to prevent under age gambling where it believes it is right to do so for the prevention of their physical, moral or psychological harm, especially where it receives representations to that effect.



Applicants seeking premises licences are encouraged to propose any prohibitions or restrictions of their own in circumstances where it is felt that the presence of children would be undesirable or inappropriate.

However, the overriding principle is that all applications and the circumstances prevailing at each premises will be considered on their own individual merits.

### **Preventing gambling from being a source of crime and disorder**

The Gambling Commission will play a leading role in preventing gambling from being a source of crime and will maintain rigorous licensing procedures that aim to prevent criminals from providing facilities for gambling.

Anyone applying to the Council for a premises licence will have to hold an operating licence from the Commission before a licence can be issued. Therefore, the Council will not generally be concerned with the suitability of an applicant and where concerns about a person's suitability arise the Council will bring those concerns to the attention of the Commission.

If an application for a licence or permit is received in relation to premises which are in an area noted for particular problems with organised crime, the Council will, in consultation with the police and other relevant authorities, consider whether specific controls need to be applied to prevent those premises from being a source of crime. This could include a requirement for door supervisors.

As far as disorder is concerned, there are already powers in existing anti-social behaviour and licensing legislation to deal with measures designed to prevent nuisance, whether it arises as a result of noise from a building or from general disturbance once people have left a building. The Council does not therefore intend to use the Act to deal with general nuisance issues, for example, parking problems, which can easily be dealt with using alternative powers.

Issues of disorder should only be dealt with under the Act if the disorder amounts to activity which is more serious and disruptive than mere nuisance, and it can be shown that gambling is the source of that disorder. A disturbance might be serious enough to constitute disorder if police assistance was required to deal with it. Another factor which could be taken into account is how threatening the behaviour was to those who could see or hear it, and whether those people live sufficiently close to be affected or have business interests that might be affected.

When making decisions in this regard the Council will give due weight to any comments made by the police.

### **Ensuring gambling is conducted in a fair and open way**

The Gambling Commission does not expect local authorities to become concerned with ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way as this will either be a matter for the management of the gambling business or will relate to the suitability and actions of

an individual. Both issues will be addressed by the Commission through the operating and personal licensing regime.

Because betting track operators do not need an operating licence from the Commission the Council may, in certain circumstances require conditions of licence relating to the suitability of the environment in which betting takes place.

### **Protecting children and other vulnerable people from gambling**

Apart from one or two limited exceptions, the intention of the Act is that children and young persons should not be allowed to gamble and should therefore be prevented from entering gambling premises which are 'adult-only' environments.

In practice, steps will generally be taken to prevent children from taking part in, or being in close proximity to, gambling especially with regard to premises situated in areas where there may be a high rate of reported truancy. There may also 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. In relation to casinos only, the Gambling Commission will be issuing a code of practice about access to casino premises for children and young persons.

When considering whether to grant a premises licence or permit the Council will consider whether any measures are necessary to protect children, such as the supervision of entrances, the segregation of gambling from areas frequented by children and the supervision of gaming machines in non-adult gambling specific premises, such as pubs, clubs, betting tracks etc.

In seeking to protect vulnerable people the Council will include 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, perhaps due to a mental impairment, alcohol or drugs.

The Council will always treat each case on its own individual merits and when considering whether specific measures are required to protect children and other vulnerable people will balance its considerations against the overall principle of aiming to permit the use of premises for gambling.

### **Premises licences**

A premises licence can authorise the provision of facilities at the following:

- r) casino premises
- s) bingo premises
- t) betting premises, including betting tracks
- u) adult gaming centres
- v) family entertainment centres

Premises can be 'any place' but the Act generally prevents more than one premises licence applying to any one place. A single building could be subject to more than one premises licence provided they are for different parts of the building and those parts can be genuinely regarded as being separate 'premises'.

A particular requirement might be for entrances and exits from parts of a building covered by one or more licences to be separate and identifiable so that the separation of the premises is not compromised and that people are not allowed to 'drift' accidentally into a gambling area.

Where the Council has concerns about the use of premises for gambling these will generally be addressed through licence conditions.

Other than an application for a betting premises licence in respect of a track, the Council is not able to issue a premises licence unless the applicant holds the relevant operating licence from the Gambling Commission.

When considering applications for premises licences the Council will not take into consideration either the expected 'demand' for facilities or the likelihood of planning permission being granted.

The Council will maintain a register of premises licences issued and will ensure that the register is open for public inspection at all reasonable times.

### **Responsible Authorities**

These are generally public bodies that must be notified of all applications and who are entitled to make representations to the Council if they are relevant to the licensing objectives.

Section 157 of the Act defines those authorities as:

- w) The Gambling Commission
- x) The Police
- y) The Fire Service
- z) The local planning authority
- aa) Environmental health
- bb) Child Protection Committee
- cc) HM revenue and Customs
- dd) A licensing authority in whose area the premises is situated

Any concerns expressed by a responsible authority in relation to their own functions cannot be taken into account unless they are relevant to the application itself and the licensing objectives. In this regard the Council will not generally take into account representations which are deemed to be irrelevant, ie:

- ee) there are too many gambling premises in the locality
- ff) the premises are likely to be a fire risk

- gg) the location of the premises is likely to lead to traffic congestion
- hh) the premises will cause crowds to congregate in one area causing noise and nuisance

Each representation will, however, be considered on its own individual merits.

### **Interested Parties**

An interested party is someone who:

- ii) lives sufficiently close to the premises to be likely to be affected by the authorised activities, or
- jj) has business interests that might be affected by the authorised activities, or
- kk) represents persons in either of the two groups above

In determining whether someone lives sufficiently close to a particular premises so as to be affected the Council will take into account, among other things:

- ll) the size of the premises
- mm) the nature of the premises
- nn) the distance of the premises from the person making the representation
- oo) the nature of the complainant
- pp) the potential impact of the premises

In determining whether a person has a business interest which could be affected the Council will consider, among other things:

- qq) the size of the premises
- rr) the catchment area of the premises, and
- ss) whether the person making the representation has business interests in the catchment area that might be affected

If an existing gambling business makes a representation that it is going to be affected by another gambling business starting up in the area the Council would not consider this, in the absence of other evidence, as a relevant representation as it does not relate to the licensing objectives and instead relates to demand or competition.

The Council may, in certain circumstances, consider a representation to be either frivolous or vexatious. This will generally be a matter of fact given the circumstances of each individual case but, before coming to a decision the Council will normally consider:

- tt) who is making the representation and whether there is a history of making representations that are not relevant,
- uu) whether it raises a 'relevant' issue or not, or
- vv) whether it raises issues specifically to do with the premises which are the subject of the application

## **Conditions of licence**

Conditions imposed by the Council may be general in nature by applying to all licences, or those of a particular type, or they may be specific to a particular licence.

The Council will not generally impose conditions that limit the use of premises for gambling unless it is deemed to be necessary as a result of the requirement to act in accordance with the Gambling Commission's guidance, any codes of practice issued by the Commission, this Statement of Principles or in a way that is reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives.

Any conditions imposed by the Council will be proportionate to the circumstances they are intended to address. In particular, the Council will ensure that any conditions are:

- ww) relevant to the need to make the premises suitable as a gambling facility
- xx) directly related to the premises and the type of licence applied for
- yy) fairly and reasonably related to the scale and type of premises
- zz) reasonable in all other respects

Examples of some conditions which are likely to be attached in certain circumstances include those relating to opening hours, age limits, or keeping children and young persons away from gaming machines.

The Council will not consider imposing conditions:

- aaa) which make it impossible to comply with an operating licence condition imposed by the Gambling Commission
- bbb) relating to gaming machine categories or method of operation
- ccc) which specify that membership of a club or other body is required
- ddd) in relation to stakes, fees, winnings or prizes

Duplication with other statutory or regulatory regimes will be avoided as far as possible. Each case will be assessed on its own individual merits

## **Casinos**

Existing casino operators will effectively have 'grandfather' rights and will be entitled to a casino premises licence issued by the Council.

The Gambling Commission will be responsible for issuing at least one code of practice about access to casino premises by children and young persons, which would mean that no one under 18 would be able to enter casino premises and entrances to the casino or gambling area would be required to be properly supervised.

## **Betting**

Anyone wishing to operate a betting office will require a betting premises licence from the Council. Children and young persons will not be able to enter premises with a betting premises licence.

Betting premises will be able to provide a limited number of gaming machines and some betting machines.

The Council has the power to restrict the number of betting machines, their nature and the circumstances in which they are made available. It will not generally exercise this power though unless there are good reasons to do so taking into account, among other things, the size of the premises and the level of management and supervision especially where vulnerable people are concerned.

Each application will be considered on its own individual merits.

Only one premises licence can be issued for any particular premises at any time unless the premises is a 'track'. A track is a site where races or other sporting events take place.

Track operators are not required to hold an 'operators licence' granted by the Gambling Commission. Therefore, premises licences for tracks, issued by the Council are likely to contain requirements for premises licence holders about their responsibilities in relation to the proper conduct of betting. Indeed, track operators will have an important role to play, for example in ensuring that betting areas are properly administered and supervised.

Although there will, primarily be a betting premises licence for the track there may be a number of subsidiary licences authorising other gambling activities to take place. Unlike betting offices, a betting premises licence in respect of a track does not give an automatic entitlement to use gaming machines.

When considering whether to exercise its power to restrict the number of betting machines at a track the Council will consider the circumstances of each individual application and, among other things will consider the potential space for the number of machines requested, the ability of track staff to supervise the machines, especially if they are scattered around the site, and the ability of the track operator to prevent children and young persons and vulnerable people betting on the machines.

## **Bingo**

The holder of a bingo operating licence will be able to provide any type of bingo game including cash and prize bingo.

Commercial bingo halls will require a bingo premises licence from the Council

Amusement arcades providing prize bingo will require a prize gaming permit from the Council.

In each of the above cases it is important that where children are allowed to enter premises licensed for bingo, in whatever form, they are not allowed to participate in any bingo game. When considering applications of this type the Council will therefore take into account, among other things, the location of the games or machines, access to those areas, general supervision of the premises and the display of appropriate notices.

A limited number of gaming machines may also be made available at bingo licensed premises.

Bingo is a class of equal chance gaming and will be permitted in alcohol licensed premises and in clubs provided it remains below a certain threshold, otherwise it will be subject to a bingo operating licence which will have to be obtained from the Gambling Commission.

## **Gaming**

A gaming machine can cover all types of gambling activity which can take place on a machine, including betting on 'virtual' events.

The Act itself prescribes the number and category of gaming machines that are permitted in each type of gambling premises.

Subject to the provisions of the Act, gaming machines can be made available in a wide variety of premises, including:

- eee) casinos
- fff) bingo premises
- ggg) betting premises, ( including tracks )
- hhh) adult gaming centres
- iii) family entertainment centres
- jjj) clubs
- kkk) pubs and other alcohol licensed premises
- lll) travelling fairs

A machine is not a gaming machine if the winning of a prize is determined purely by the player's skill. However, any element of 'chance' imparted by the action of the machine would cause it to be a gaming machine.

The Council will, where appropriate, seek to encourage permit and premises licence holders to adopt any codes of practice which may be introduced by the amusement industry from time to time.

## **Lotteries**

All lotteries are unlawful unless they are run in accordance with an operating licence issued by the Gambling Commission or it is an 'exempt' lottery as defined by the Act.

One of those exemptions is in respect of what are termed "small societies lotteries" and the Council is responsible for registering these 'small' lotteries.

A society will be allowed to register with the Council if it is a 'non-commercial' lottery, in other words, it is established and conducted:

- mmm) for charitable purposes ;
- nnn) for the purpose of enabling participation in, or of supporting, sport, athletic or a cultural activity ; or
- ooo) for any other non-commercial purpose other than for private gain.

The Council will maintain a register of small societies lotteries which it has registered.

### **Exchange of Information**

Subject to the provisions of the Data Protection Act 1998 the Council will share any information it receives, through the application process with the Gambling Commission. In doing so the Council will have regard to the Act itself, any guidance issued by the Commission from time to time and any Regulations issued by the Secretary of State.

### **Enforcement Protocols**

In general, the Gambling Commission will take the lead role on the investigation and, where appropriate, the prosecution of illegal gambling.

The Council will work with the Commission, the police and other enforcing authorities to provide for the targeting of agreed problem or high-risk premises. A lighter touch will be applied to those premises which are shown to be well managed and maintained.

The overall aim is to permit the use of premises for gambling. With that in mind it is intended that action will generally be taken against 'problem' premises through the review process.

In cases where more formal action is considered to be appropriate, the key principles of consistency, transparency and proportionality will be observed.

### **The licensing process**

The Council's licensing functions under the Act will be carried out by the Licensing Committee, supported by a number of sub-committees and by officers acting under the delegated authority of the committee.

Where there are no areas of contention it is considered that many of the functions will be largely administrative. In the interests of efficiency and effectiveness these will, for the most part, be carried out by officers.



Where there are relevant representations in respect of an application the matter will be determined by the Licensing Committee or one of its sub-committees, as will any application for the review of a licence.

This Statement is not intended to override the right of any person to make an application under the Act, and to have that application considered on its merits. Equally, this Statement of Principles is not intended to undermine the right of any person to make representations about an application or to seek a review of a licence where provision has been made for them to do so

The Council reserves the right to amend this Statement should it be necessary to do so following Regulations issued by the Secretary of State or further Guidance from the Gambling Commission.

### **List of consultees**

ppp) TBA

NB Key contact addresses and telephone numbers for each of the responsible authorities will be given on application.

*Alan Tolley  
Sandwell MBC*

*2nd draft Gambling Policy Statement  
May 2006*

**CAT Gambling Report3 Licensing Comm vn 604/st.**