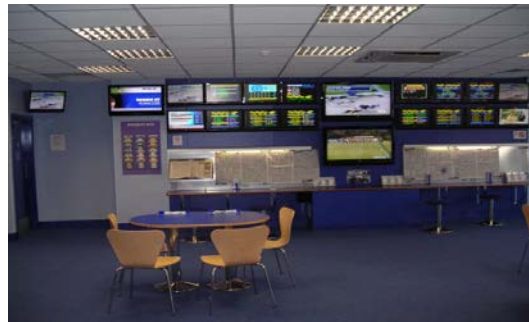




GUIDANCE FOR APPLICANTS UNDERTAKING LOCAL GAMBLING RISK ASSESSMENTS

December 2018



Issued by
Keith Simmons
Chief Officer for
Democratic & Registration Services

Introduction

1.1 This document is guidance issued by Bedford Borough Council. It is separate from the Council's Statement of Gambling Licensing Principles and as such premises licensees, prospective premises licensees, gambling permit holders and prospective permit holders should consider the Council's Statement of Licensing Principles together with this guidance.

1.2 The Gambling Commission (the Commission) has introduced new provisions in its social responsibility code within the Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice (LCCP) which require gambling operators to assess the local risks to the licensing objectives posed by the provision of gambling facilities at each of their premises, and to have policies, procedures and control measures to mitigate those risks.

1.3 The risk based approach is intended to provide a better understanding of, and enables a proportionate, response, to risk. This approach includes looking at future risks and the probability of such risk. Risk is not necessarily related to an event that has happened. 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 an adverse impact on the licensing objectives.

1.4 Bedford Borough Council (the Council) has developed this guidance to assist gambling operators in undertaking and preparing their local gambling risk assessments.

1.5 Gambling operators are required to undertake a risk assessment for all of their existing premises from 6th April 2016. Following that date operators must also undertake a review of those assessments when certain triggers are met. These triggers, along with the Council's views on what would instigate either a new assessment or the review of an existing one are detailed within this guidance document.

1.6 The Council considers that these local risk assessments are a key component of the overall assessment and management of the local risks. The Council will assist operators in this process by providing specific information on its concerns surrounding gambling within the Borough and the impact that premises can have on the licensing objectives. This will be contained within its Statement of Licensing Principles.

1.7 This local risk assessment process is not the same as other forms of risk assessment undertaken by gambling operators, such as Health and Safety at Work, Fire Safety and Food Hygiene, etc. 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.

2 Background

2.1 Bedford Borough Council is the Licensing Authority under the Act. The Licensing Authority is responsible for considering and determining applications for premises licences which offer gambling facilities within the Borough. The Licensing Authority also has a role in gambling regulation by ensuring compliance with the Act.

2.2 Geographically, Bedford is predominantly a rural Borough covering 476 sq km and comprising the county town of Bedford, the adjacent urban area of Kempston, and 45 rural

parishes. However, the population is concentrated in the urban area, with almost two-thirds (63%) living in Bedford and Kempston.

2.3 The Borough has a population of 169,912 (2017) which has grown by approximately 14.3% since 2001. Much of that growth has occurred in the rural parishes bordering the urban area where there are several major residential developments underway, including the large new community of Wixams.

- There were an estimated 72,900 households in the Borough in June 2017
- ONS estimates that the Borough's population will increase to approximately 189,700, an increase of 7.5% over 2018.
- Long term, the population of the Borough is projected to reach 206,400 in 2041; this would represent a 19.4% increase between 2018 and 2041.
- Borough has an ethnically diverse population. The 2011 Census reported that 28.5% of the population was from BAME (Black Asian and Minority Ethnic) groups (non-'White British') compared to 20.2% nationally.
- The BAME population increased by 16,400, between 2001 and 2011. More than 1 in 6 residents (17.6%) was born outside the UK.
- The BAME population is concentrated in the urban areas of Bedford and Kempston, with particularly large communities in Queens Park (75%) and Cauldwell (59%) wards. The proportion of BAME residents is highest among younger age groups.

2.4 While overall deprivation levels in the Borough are in the mid-range of all English local authorities, there are pockets of significant deprivation in the urban area, with 5 areas in parts of Castle, Cauldwell, Harpur and Kingsbrook wards among the 10% most deprived areas in England¹. A further 9 areas in Bedford and Kempston are among the 10-20% most deprived areas in England.

Income deprivation and Education, Skills and Training deprivation are particular concerns in the Borough. More than 18% of children are raised in income deprived households, and this rises to over 40% in the most deprived areas of the Borough.

2.5 Unemployment, as measured by those claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA), was 1,250 or 1.2% of the 16-64 population in July 2017, a reduction from the previous year at 1.6% (Aug 2016). This exceeded the national average (1.1%) and was significantly above the East of England (0.8%). Unemployment in the Borough has declined significantly from the high of 4,363 (4.3%) reached in February 2013.

2.6 In 2011, 66.7% of Borough households were owner occupiers, which was above the national average of 64.2%. However, in keeping with national trends, home ownership levels have declined since 2001 (72.4%), with the private rental market growing significantly from 12% of households in 2001 to 17% in 2011, an increase of 5,000 households.

2.7 The Act contains three licensing objectives which guide the way that the Licensing Authority performs its functions and the way that gambling operators carry on their activities. They are:

- (a) preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated

¹ Department for Communities and Local Government, the English Indices of Deprivation 2015.

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 vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling.

2.8 The Act places a legal duty on the Licensing Authority to aim to permit gambling in so far as it thinks it reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives. The effect of this duty is that the Licensing Authority must approach its functions in a way that seeks to regulate gambling by using its powers where appropriate, for example to attach conditions to licences to moderate their impact on the licensing objectives, rather than by setting out to prevent gambling altogether.

2.9 The Licensing Authority will set out how it intends to carry out its functions under the Act in its Statement of Licensing Principles. This statement is kept under review and is updated every three years.

2.10 The Commission is responsible for issuing operating licences to gambling operators who are deemed suitable and competent to provide facilities for gambling.

2.11 In February 2015, following consultation, the Commission introduced a new Social Responsibility Code provision making it a requirement for certain gambling operators to assess the local risks to the licensing objectives posed by each of their premises based gambling operations. The Commission also introduced an ordinary code provision relating to sharing local risk assessments.

3 Social Responsibility Code Provision 10.1.1 - Assessing local risk

3.1 The relevant provisions of the code state:

All non-remote casino, adult gaming centre, bingo, family entertainment centre, betting and remote betting intermediary (trading room only) licences, except non-remote general betting (limited) and betting intermediary licences.

This provision came into force on 06 April 2016.

1. Licensees must assess the local risks to the licensing objectives posed by the provision of gambling facilities at each of their premises, and have policies, procedures and control measures to mitigate those risks. In making risk assessments, licensees must take into account relevant matters identified in the Licensing authority's Statement of Principles.

2. Licensees must review (and update as necessary) their local risk assessments:

a) To take account of significant changes in local circumstances, including those identified in a licensing authority's Statement of Principles;

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.

4 Ordinary Code Provision 10.1.2 - Sharing local risk assessments

4.1 All non-remote casino, adult gaming centre, bingo, family entertainment centre, betting and remote betting intermediary (trading room only) licences, except non-remote general betting (limited) and betting intermediary licences

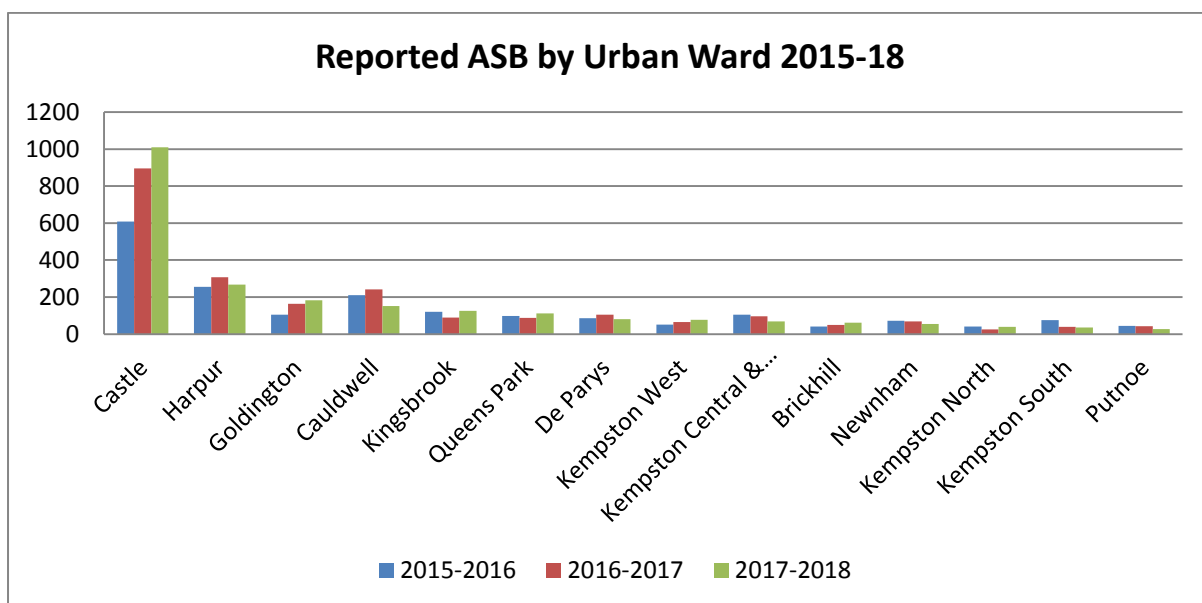
This provision came into force on 06 April 2016. Licensees should share their risk assessment with licensing authorities when applying for a premises licence or applying for a variation to existing licensed premises, or otherwise on request.

These code provisions came into effect on 06 April 2016. As a result, all premises that provide facilities for gambling within the Borough must be assessed to identify the local risks posed by the provision of gambling facilities in their respective locations. This guidance will assist operators in complying with these code provisions.

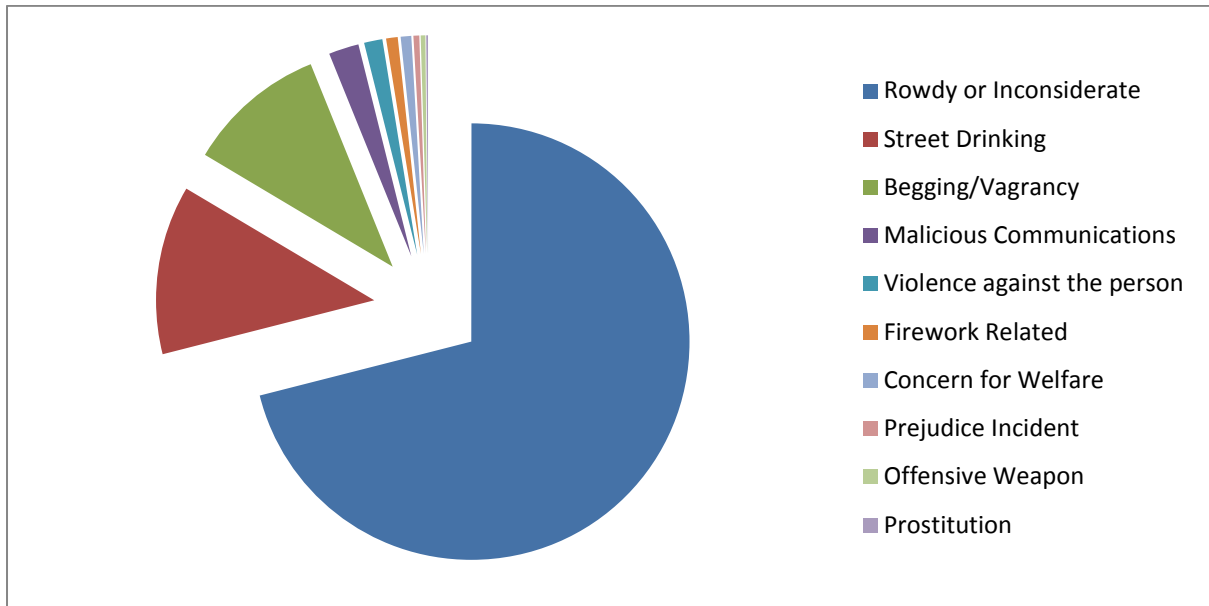
This guidance includes maps of the Borough which identify reported Anti-Social Behaviour and the following:

- i) Location of licensed gambling premises
- ii) Location of schools
- iii) Location of care homes for vulnerable people
- iv) Location of hostels and other short term accommodation for vulnerable people
- v) Location of alcohol licensed premises.
- vi) Location of premises supporting addictions and other mental health conditions
- vii) Location of 'payday' loan companies and pawnbrokers

Report ASB (Selected Categories) for Urban Wards in Bedford 2015 – 2018

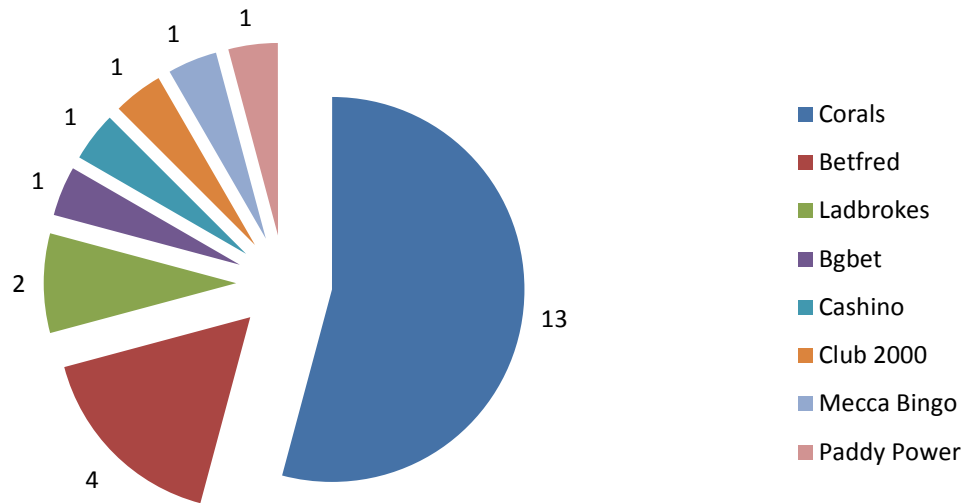


Reported ASB (Selected Categories) for Urban Wards in Bedford 2017 – 2018

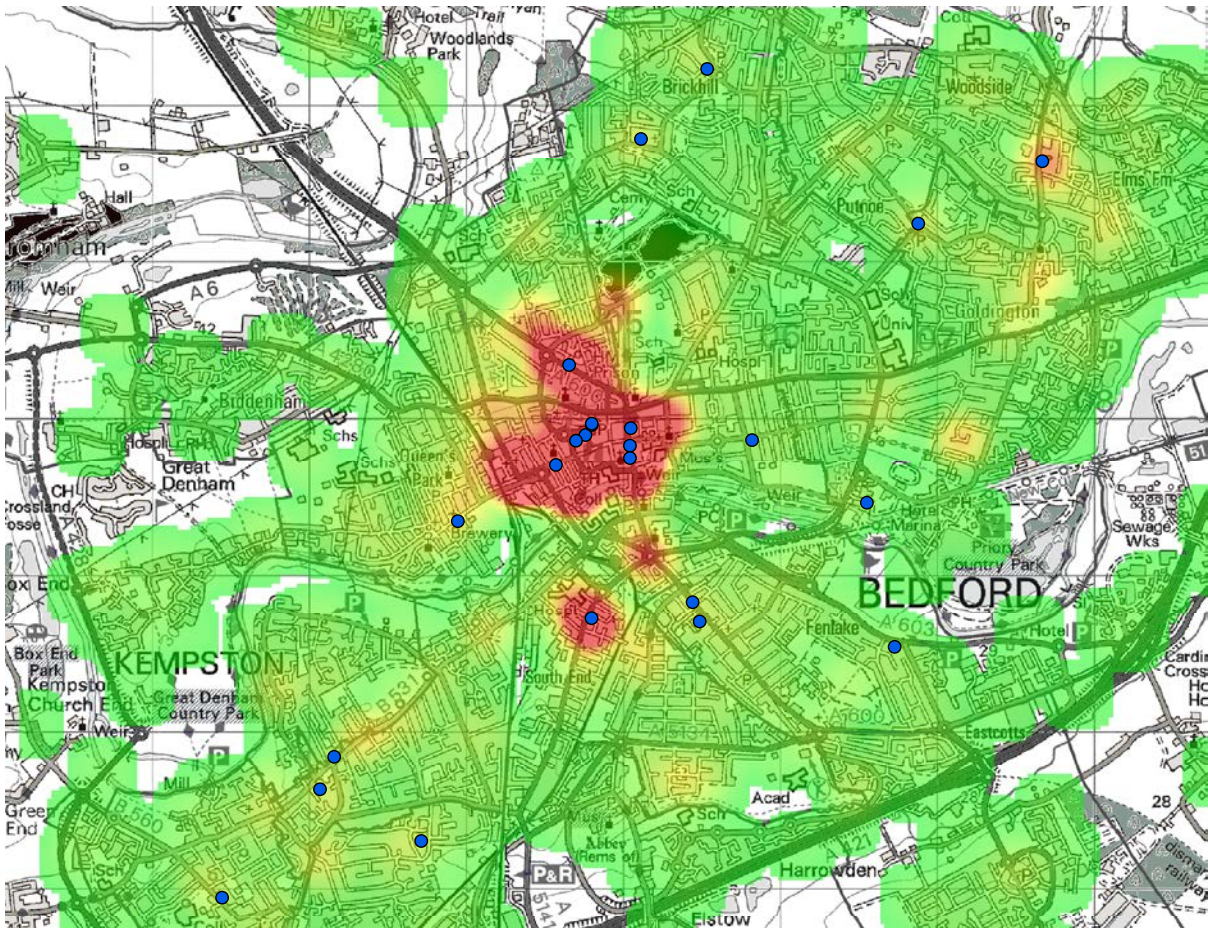


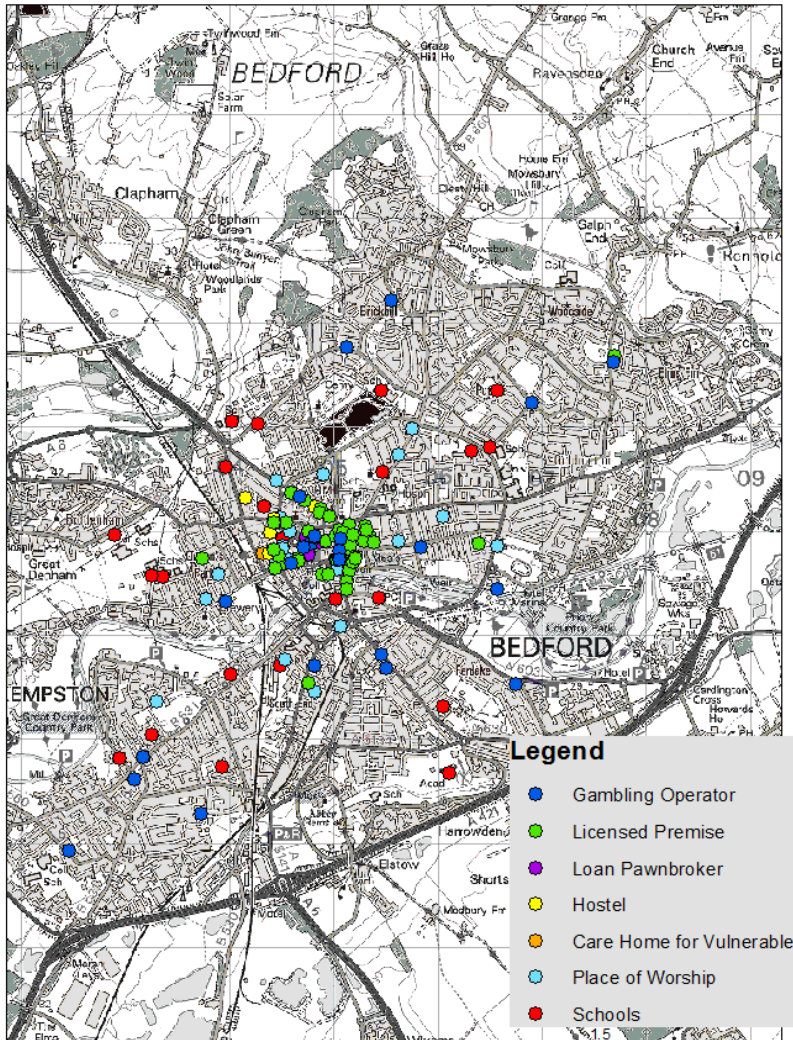
ASB Class	2017-18	% Total
Rowdy or Inconsiderate	1636	71.0
Street Drinking	288	12.5
Begging/Vagrancy	238	10.3
Malicious Communications	51	2.2
Violence against the person	31	1.3
Firework Related	20	0.9
Concern for Welfare	18	0.8
Prejudice Incident	10	0.4
Offensive Weapon	8	0.3
Prostitution	3	0.1

Gambling Operators - Aug 2018



Map of Urban Wards showing Hotspot map of ASB and location of Gambling Operators





5 Risk Assessment triggers

5.1 The local risk assessment code provides a number of triggers for when a new assessment is required and for when an existing one requires review. This section sets out the Licensing Authority's view on what these triggers are and when operators should provide a copy of their risk assessments to the Licensing Authority.

6 New premises

6.1 If an operator intends to apply for a new premises licence under Part 8 of the Act then a local risk assessment must be carried out. That assessment should be based on how the premises are proposed to operate at the premises location and must take into account the local area. The completed assessment should be provided with the application for a new premises licence upon submission to the Licensing Authority.

7 Significant changes in local circumstances

7.1 Operators are required to review their current local risk assessment if significant change in local circumstances occurs.

7.2 The following list sets out some *examples* of what the Licensing Authority considers to

be significant changes in local circumstances:

- Any substantial building development or conversion of existing premises in the local area which may increase or decrease the number of visitors. For example, where premises are converted to a local supermarket or a new office building is constructed nearby.
- Any pawn brokers/businesses that buy goods for resale open in the local area
- Educational facilities increase in the local area. This may occur as a result of the construction of a new school/college or where a significant change is made to an existing establishment.
- The local area is identified as a crime hotspot by the police and/or Licensing Authority.
- Any vulnerable group is identified by the Licensing Authority or venues relating to those vulnerable groups are opened in proximity to gambling premises (e.g. additional homeless hostels or gambling or mental health care/support facilities are opened in the local area).
- A new gambling premises opens in the local area.

The list above is not an exhaustive list of significant changes in local circumstances. Clearly if an existing assessment by a premises licensee does not fully address local circumstances at a given point in time then significant change is likely to have occurred.

7.3 Operators must consider what is happening in their local areas and it is their responsibility to identify significant changes which may require a review and possible amendment to their risk assessment. A significant change can be temporary and any temporary changes should be considered and adjustments made to the local risk assessment if necessary.

8 Significant changes to the premises

8.1 From time to time operators will undertake a refresh of the premises' layout and décor, which is unlikely to prompt a review of the risk assessment for that premises. However, where there is a significant change at the premises that may affect the mitigation of local risks, then an operator must review its risk assessment and if necessary update it, taking into account the change and how it may affect one or more of the licensing objectives.

8.2 The following list sets out some examples of what the Licensing Authority considers to be significant changes to the premises (some of which may also require a variation to the existing premises licence). As with the examples of significant changes in local circumstances set out above, the following list is not an exhaustive list of significant changes to premises - operators must consider whether any change that they are proposing to their premises is one that may be considered significant.

- Any building work or premises refit where gambling facilities are relocated within the premises.
- The premises licence is transferred to a new operator who will operate the premises with its own procedures and policies which are different to those of the previous licensee.

- Any change to the operator's internal policies which as a result requires additional or changes to existing control measures; and/or staff will require retraining on those policy changes. The entrance or entrances to the premises are changed, for example, the door materials are changed from metal with glazing to a full glass door or doors are reallocated from egress to ingress or vice versa.
- New gambling facilities are made available on the premises which were not provided previously, for example handheld gaming devices for customers, self-service betting terminals, or a different category of gaming machine is provided.
- The premises operator makes an application for a licence at that premises to provide an activity under a different regulatory regime, for example, to permit the sale of alcohol or to provide sexual entertainment on the premises.

8.3 The Licensing Authority will not, as general practice, request a copy of the reviewed risk assessment if a significant change to the licensed premises has occurred, unless the change is one that will necessitate a variation application in which case a copy should be provided.

9 Variation of the premises licence

9.1 Variations to premises licences are only those required to be made under section 187 of the Act and will not include changes of circumstances such as a change of premises' name or a change of licensee's address, etc.

9.2 When preparing an application to vary the premises licence the operator must undertake a review of the local risk assessment and update it if necessary. Operators submitting a variation application to the Licensing Authority should provide a copy of the reviewed local risk assessment when submitting the application.

10 Regular review of risk assessment

10.1 As a matter of best practice the Licensing Authority recommends that operators establish a regular review regime in respect of their local risk assessments. This review programme can be carried out alongside other reviews on health and safety risk assessments for the premises.

11 Local risks and control measures

11.1 There are two specific parts to the risk assessment process, the assessment of the local risks and the determination of appropriate mitigation to reduce those risks.

11.2 The risks that operators must identify relate to the potential impact a gambling premises and its operation may have on the licensing objectives. The gambling operator will be expected to identify and list all of the local risks within the assessment. The level of such risks can range from being low to very high depending on the potential impact they can have on the licensing objectives. The level of any given risk will have a direct impact on the type and extent of the control measures necessary to mitigate such risk.

11.3 This process is not new to gambling operators as they are already undertaking elements of this assessment, albeit in a far less formalised way. Operators will already be assessing locations when looking for new sites or when reviewing the performance of their premises. The design of premises is also assessed to ensure that they will

meet the needs of the gambling operation, will provide protection for staff and customers; and will have facilities for recording crime. Operators will also have implemented policies and procedures for the operation of premises in line with statutory and other regulatory requirements placed upon them by the Commission and other agencies.

11.4 Operators will already be familiar with identifying risks in relation to health and safety and food hygiene legislation.

11.5 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.

12 Local area risks

12.1 There are a number of factors relating to the local area that operators will need to consider which is independent of who the operator believes is their target market. A few examples of these factors are listed below:

- The types of premises and their operation in the local area surrounding these Premises
- The footfall in the local area, for example, does it predominately comprise residents, workers or visitors, is it a family orientated area, popular with children and young people.
- Transport links and parking facilities
- Educational facilities
- Community centres
- Hospitals, mental health or gambling care providers
- Homeless or rough sleeper shelters, hostels and support services

The local area will be different depending on the premises and the size of its operation.

13 Gambling operational risks

13.1 The gambling operation relates to how the premises will be or is run. This will include the operator's policies and procedures which have been put in place to meet the requirements of the business, the Act and/or specific code provisions within the LCCP.

It will also include other elements such as:

- the gambling products it provides in the premises
- the facilities to enable gambling within premises
- marketing material within premises
- standard shop fixtures and their design

- security and crime prevention arrangements
- shop displays and provision of information to customers
- staffing levels. It is likely that the identification of risks associated with this element of the assessment will be very similar for all premises with slight variations depending on any specific factors that relate to the premises or the local area.

The control measures that operators will put in place to mitigate any risk associated with the gambling operation will be dependent on the type of gambling activities provided, how the company operates and the size of the organisation.

14 Premises design risks

14.1 The design of the premises is an extremely important factor when considering local risks. For example, premises which are located within an area which has a high number of children and young people present throughout the day may identify that their standard external design means that children and young people can see into the premises and see gambling taking place.

14.2 The appropriate mitigation in this case may be for the operator to amend the premises design by installing a screen or by covering the windows to obscure the interior of the premises. Such changes would be considered as control measures to mitigate the risk of attracting children to gambling.

14.3 As part of the design process, the layout of the premises is a major consideration as poorly conceived design may create significant risks to one or more of the licensing objectives.

15 Interior design risks

15.1 The internal design and layout will reflect the premises operation and the type of gambling facilities that it offers. For some premises the design will be subject to certain limitations due to mandatory conditions on the gambling premises licence, such as the restrictions on the location of Automated Teller Machines (ATM's).

15.2 Operators will need to assess the risk presented by the internal layout of the premises and the location of gambling facilities within them. For example, if a gaming machine is placed within the direct line of sight of the cashier counter then staff will be able to monitor player behaviour and undertake interventions if there is a concern over the customers' spending habits.

15.3 Staff can also monitor the use of the machines and can challenge any customers who are believed to be under the age of 18, or who damage the machines, or who appear to be attempting to launder money. By a simple assessment of the optimum location for these machines, operators can significantly reduce the risk to the licensing objectives.

16 Exterior design risks

16.1 The exterior of premises will be a major advertisement for the gambling operator. However, the design will need to be assessed based on the associated risk. Operators will identify the risk associated with the design and introduce control measures based on that perceived risk.

16.2 For example, if the premises have a large amount of glass frontage in an area prone to criminal damage, operators may consider the risk of damage to the standard toughened glass to be high and introduce a control measure such as roller shutters and/or external Closed Circuit Television Cameras (CCTV).

17 Control measures

17.1 Depending on the nature of the risk factors, the control measures identified to mitigate the perceived risk may be a combination of systems, design and physical measure. Control measures that relate to systems will be measures that have been put in place through policies and procedures.

17.2 These can either be systems that apply to all of the operator's premises or systems that have been developed specifically for particular premises to deal with a specific local risk factor. System control measures will include staff training, security policies and procedures. They may also relate to having security personnel on entrances, implementing membership criteria and/or providing support to local vulnerable groups through financial or other means.

17.3 Design control measures are measures that are built into the design of the premises. These can include the location of gambling facilities and the design and location of cashier counters within the premises, and the exterior design of premises.

17.4 For example, a control measure for the interior of the premises could involve moving a cashier counter from the rear of the premises to the front next to the main entrance. An external design control measure may involve the exterior design being tailored to address local risks, for example, more open window displays to enable staff to see out of the premises or a design to avoid attracting children to the premises.

17.5 The final control measures relate to specific physical measures that will address an identified risk factor. These physical control measures may, for example, include alarms, CCTV cameras or doors.

17.6 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, CCTV.

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, ID scans, door staff

18 Licence conditions

18.1 The control measures specified in these risk assessments may be incorporated into the new or varied premises licences through the imposition of appropriate conditions.

18.2 The Gambling Commission has provided a list of suggested licence conditions within Its Guidance to the Gambling Act

18.3. The Act places a legal duty on the Licensing Authority to aim to permit gambling in so far as it thinks it reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives. The effect of this duty is that the Licensing Authority must approach its functions in a way that seeks to regulate gambling by using its powers where appropriate, for example to attach conditions to licences to moderate their impact on the licensing objectives, rather than by setting out to prevent gambling altogether.”

19 Undertaking a local risk assessment

19.1 A local risk assessment of gambling premises should be carried out through a step-by-step approach. The approach that the Licensing Authority suggests is to first assess the local area and identify the relevant risk factors, then to assess the gambling operation, and finally to assess the premises design, both internal and external.

19.2 Once the risk factors have been identified, the control measures to mitigate the risks should be considered. These control measures will either already be in place or will need to be implemented.

19.3 To assist, the Licensing Authority has developed a local risk assessment form that encompasses the step-by-step approach to the assessment. Operators may use their own risk assessment but the information detailed within this document should form part of the assessment.

20 Who should undertake the assessment

20.1 It will be the responsibility of the gambling operator to assign the assessor for assessing the local risks for their premises. The person assigned as the assessor must be competent to undertake this role as failure properly to carry out this function could result in a breach of the provisions of the LCCP.(Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice)

20.2 The assessor must understand how the premises operate or will operate, its design, and where it is located. The assessor will need to understand the local area and can use staff or area managers to assist in gaining an understanding of that local area.

20.3 Step 1: The local area

Operators will be expected to identify the local risk factors surrounding the premises. The risk factors will differ from location to location so an understanding of the specific characteristics of the local area and the people who live, work or visit that area is important.

To assist in assessing the local area the Licensing Authority has produced a Local Area Profile within this guidance.

The first step is to identify the local risk factors associated with the local area in which the premises are located. Local risk factors are risks that affect one or more of the licensing objectives. The Licensing Authority Statement of Principles will identify some of these risk factors which are considered to be of significance for areas of Bedford Borough.

The list below is a small example of some of the risk factors that may be present in an area where gambling premises are located:

- The types of premises and their operation in the local area surrounding these

Premises

- The footfall in the local area, for example, does it predominately comprise residents, workers or visitors, is it a family orientated area, popular with children and young people.
- Transport links and parking facilities.
- Educational facilities.
- Community centres.
- Hospitals, mental health or gambling care providers.
- Homeless or rough sleeper shelters, hostels and support services.
- significant presence of young children
- High crime area
- High unemployment area
- Nearby alcohol or drug support facility
- Pawn broker businesses in the vicinity.
- Other gambling premises in the vicinity.

This list has been considered having regard to the licensing objectives

20.4 Step 2: The gambling operation

In assessing the risk factors associated with a gambling operation the assessor should take into account the local risks which are commonly accepted by broader stakeholders and how that gambling operation may affect that risk. The assessor may wish to consider:

- How the gambling operation will relate to how the operator conducts its business
- What gambling products it provides in the premises
- The facilities to enable gambling within 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 policies and procedures it has in place in relation to regulatory requirements of the Act or to comply with the LCCP
- The security and crime prevention 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, etc.

20.5 Step 3: The design of the premises

The design and layout of the premises is a key consideration as this could have a significant impact on the risk to the licensing objectives. In assessing the risk factors associated with the premises design and layout reference is needed to the local area risk factors already identified to ensure the design does not add to that risk.

The design, both internal and external should be considered and specific risk factors identified and noted. For example:

- The premises may have a number of support pillars which the assessor identifies as obstructing the view of the gaming machines from the cashier counter.
- The assessor may identify that the design of the entrance to the premises is not sufficiently covered by CCTV to enable the identification of offenders.
- Premises which are located within an area which has a high number of children and young people present throughout the day, may identify that their standard external design means that children and young people can see into the premises and see gambling taking place.

These would be identified risk factors that would need to be documented.

20.6 Step 4: Control measures

Once the risk factors have been identified, the assessor should seek to identify control measures that would mitigate the identified risks.

Such control measures will relate to one of the three categories of control measures (systems, design and physical). Some risk factors may require a combination of control measures to adequately mitigate the risk.

20.7 Completed assessment

The control measures must be implemented on the premises and, if applicable, staff on the premises should be trained in their use or trained on the new policy or procedure.

The assessment must be retained and should be reviewed whenever a trigger occurs or as part of a regular review regime.

The Licensing Authority will assess the risks identified and the measures implemented to mitigate those risks.

When a completed assessment is provided with a new application or with a variation application, the authority will consider the assessment in the course of determining whether to grant the application or not. Some control measures identified in the assessment may be put forward as conditions.

LOCAL AREA PROFILE - GAMBLING RISK ASSESSEMENT

Guidance notes

This risk assessment must be completed for all new premises or when the premises licence is varied. The assessment must also be reviewed when there are any significant changes to either the local circumstances and/or the premises. For the avoidance of doubt, the risk assessment should be kept on the premises at all times, and be available for inspection at any reasonable time by an authorised officer.

AREA	INFORMATION
Risks	Area of consideration that may impact on one or more of the Licensing Objectives.
Local Risks	These are identified factors that may pose a risk to the Licensing objectives by virtue of the provision of gambling facilities at the premises.
Licensing Objectives	<p>These are the three licensing objectives under the Gambling Act 2005 to which the risk factors have been identified as potentially impacting.</p> <p>For ease of reference within this assessment the objectives have been given the following codes which should be used to replace the full objective</p> <p>CD – Preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime and disorder, or being used to support crime.</p> <p>FO- Ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way.</p> <p>CV –Protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling.</p>
Control Measures	<p>These are measures that the operator can put in place to mitigate the risk to the licensing objectives from the risk factors</p> <p>These control measures are split into three categories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systems (S) • Designs (D) • Physical (P)
Overall degree of risk	<p>These are the outcome of the risk assessment which will determine whether or not the premises is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Risk • Medium Risk • Low Risk

Degree of risk key

SEVERITY RATING (S)	LIKELIHOOD RATING (L)	OVERALL DEGREE OF RISK (S X L)
5 – Most Severe	5 – Definitely will occur	High = 16 - 25

4 – Very severe	4 – Probably occur	Medium = 8 - 15
3 – Quite severe	3 – More than likely to occur	Low = 1 - 6
2 – Some severity	2 – Could occur	
1 – Not severe	1 – Unlikely to occur	



BEDFORD BOROUGH COUNCIL

Risk Assessment Form

1. PREMISES INFORMATION
Premises Name
Premises Address
Premises Licence number

2. GAMBLING INFORMATION	
Category of Gambling Premises Licence	(X as appropriate)
Betting Shop	
Adult Gaming Centre	
Family Entertainment Centre	
Premises with Gaming Permit	
Premises with Club Machine Permit	
Premises with Fast Track Club Permit	
Premises with Fast Track Machine Permit	
Premises with Notification of more than 2 machines (i.e.pub)	
Bingo	
Track	
Travelling Fair	
Other(please state)	

3. ASSESSOR INFORMATION
Name of person completing the Risk Assessment:
Designation:
Date Risk Assessment carried out:

Local Area

Number	Local risk detail	Security rating	Likelihood rating	Licensing objective cd/fo/cv	Control Measures	Category S/D/P	Degree of risk(low/medium/high)

Gambling Operation

Number	Local risk detail	Security rating	Likelihood rating	Licensing objective cd/fo/cv	Control Measures	Category S/D/P	Degree of risk(low/medium/high)

Actions required following assessment

LOCAL AREA

Action	Assigned to	Date Assigned	Date Completed

GAMBLING OPERATION

Action	Assigned to	Date Assigned	Date Completed

PREMISES DESIGN (INTERNAL & EXTERNAL)

Action	Assigned to	Date Assigned	Date Completed

Signed		Print	
Date		Date for Review	