

Cabinet Agenda

Monday, 3 April 2023 at 6.00 pm

Council Chamber, Muriel Matters House, Breeds Place, Hastings, East Sussex, TN34 3UY. Please enter the building through the Contact Centre entrance via the seafront.

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4.	Review of the Hastings Borough Council Gambling Act 2005 Statement of Principles <i>(Stewart Bryant, Senior Environmental Health Officer)</i> <i>(Council Decision)</i>	5 - 60
5.	Town Living Project <i>(Susan Hanson, Housing Development Manager)</i> <i>(Council Decision)</i>	61 - 68
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8. Notification of Additional Urgent Items

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6 MARCH 2023

Present: Councillors Barnett (Chair), Batsford, Cannon, Evans, Roark, Rogers and Willis

In attendance: Jane Hartnell Managing Director, Mary Kilner Chief Legal Officer, Paul Cosson Enforcement Manager

518. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

None received

519. DECLARATION OF INTERESTS

Councillor	Item	Interest
Cllr Rogers	5	Personal – Member of Charity Committee

520. MINUTES OF LAST MEETING 30/01/23 & 06/02/23

RESOLVED – that the minutes of the meeting held on 30th January 2023 and 6th February be approved as a true record.

521. NOTIFICATION OF ADDITIONAL URGENT ITEMS

Item 6 - To appoint a Vice-Chair of the Hastings Country Park Management Forum

522. REVIEWING THE NEED FOR A DOG CONTROL PUBLIC SPACE PROTECTION ORDER (DC PSPO)

The Enforcement Manager explained there are currently no dog PSPO's as they lapsed in June 2020 during Covid. The new proposed dog control PSPO's have been out to consultation. There were 835 responses to the consultation with 601 specifically opposing the new restrictions on the beach, 114 advised they felt the old restrictions seemed fair and 74 agreed with the new proposal. The new PSPO's are based on the previous PSPO's with some amendments to the beaches and the parks and gardens. Dog exclusion orders will cover fixed equipment playgrounds, and parks with no playgrounds will require dogs to be on leads between 9:00am and 5:00pm in the summer and 10:00am and 16:00pm in the winter. There was a consultation response from the Charity committee asking for restrictions to be in line with the previous PSPO's with two amendments. These were for the beach at Rock A Nore to be included in the restrictions and for the restrictions to start in April instead of the previous start time of May.

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Councillors asked a question regarding the number of responses to the consultation. The Enforcement Manager answered that the consultation had one of the highest responses to any consultation recently.

Councillors asked regarding responses from statutory partners. The Enforcement Manager explained that East Sussex County Council had not responded. Sussex Police did respond and support the proposed dog control measures.

The Councillors debated and discussed the need for dog control measures. It was discussed how renewing the Dog control PSPO gave an opportunity to make the PSPO's clearer and easier to understand. The Councillors discussed that there will be now dog exclusion areas in play parks. The Rock A Nore beach has now been included in the beach exclusion area, but it was noted that the Fisher's working dogs are allowed. The beach exclusion will now start in April as this is now the start of the summer season.

Councillor Rogers explained that the Dog control PSPO will be reviewed after 12 months and asked for the public to comment on any changes they feel are needed especially regarding the number of dogs one person can walk at once.

Councillor Barnett explained that the orders will need to be created and will hopefully come into place by the summer.

Proposed by Councillor Rogers and seconded by Councillor Willis

RESOLVED (unanimously):

1) Agree the proposed and recommended restrictions for a new Dog Control Public Space Protection Order and authorise the Chief Legal Officer to create this Order to last 3 years, in accordance with regulations published by the Secretary of State.

2) Authorise the Chief Legal Officer to correct any minor drafting errors that may be identified and make minor amendments including deletions and insertions that may be necessary to ensure the ASB PSPO is accurate.

Reasons:

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1. The Hastings Dog Control PSPO lapsed in June 2020, and a new PSPO is required to enable enforcement to be carried out where needed to address problems like fouling and dogs not being under control.

2. Before making these recommendations, the council gathered views from local people and affected organisations and parties during the public consultation.

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523. URGENT ITEM: TO APPOINT A VICE CHAIR OF THE COUNTRY PARK MANAGEMENT FORUM

The Chief Legal Officer explained a vice chair needs to be appointed for the Hastings Country Park Management Forum. Councillor Willis will be the vice chair of the Hastings Country Park Management Forum.

Proposed by Councillor Barnett and seconded by Councillor Roark

RESOLVED (unanimously):

1) Cabinet appoint Councillor Willis as Vice-Chair of the Hastings Country Park Management Forum.

Reasons

The Forum requires a Vice-Chair to be appointed to act in the absence of the Chair

(The Chair declared the meeting closed at. 6.45 pm)

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Agenda Item 4



Report To:	Cabinet
Date of Meeting:	3 April 2023
Report Title:	Review of the Hastings Borough Council Gambling Act 2005 Statement of Principles
Report By:	Natasha Tewkesbury, Head of Community & Regulatory Services
Key Decision:	Yes
Classification:	Public (Part 1)

Purpose of Report

To seek approval from Cabinet to agree the updated Statement of Principles as required by the Gambling Act 2005 and agree to recommend the proposal to pass a No Casino resolution to Full Council.

Recommendations

- 1. Cabinet agree the Gambling Act 2005 Statement of Principles and recommend to Full Council for adoption.**
- 2. Recommend a No Casino resolution to not issue casino premises licences in the borough to Full Council.**

Reasons for Recommendations

1. It is a statutory requirement for the council to review the Gambling Act Statement of Principles and the No Casino Resolution every three years. Failure to do so could result in judicial review proceedings against the council and call in to doubt the decisions made by the Licensing Committee under the Act.

Introduction

1. The Gambling Act 2005 (“the Act”) requires Licensing Authorities (the council) to prepare and publish for a three-year period, a Statement of Principles for their area which apply when exercising its functions under the Act.
2. The current Statement of Principles was approved by Full Council after review and public consultation and came into effect on 31 January 2019. As a result of the COVID pandemic, the review was delayed due to the additional burden and resources being diverted to COVID response work. An updated policy is attached at **Appendix A**.
3. The Act places a duty on the Licensing Authority to develop a Statement of Principles that promotes the three licensing objectives:
 - a. Preventing gambling from being a source of crime or 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.
4. The Act requires Licensing Authorities to review the Statement of Principles every three years.
5. The Gambling Act 2005 (the Act) allows a licensing authority to pass a No Casino Resolution and to specify the date on which the resolution takes effect. This decision must be taken by Full Council and must be published in the Policy. The resolution must specify the date it comes into effect, and it may also be revoked by passing a further resolution, subject to further consultation.
6. On the 20 December 2018, the council as the Licensing Authority agreed to pass a resolution not to issue casino licences (A No Casino Resolution) and agreed amendments to the Council’s Gambling policy (the Policy). The resolution came into effect on 31 January 2019, as it cannot take effect until 4 weeks after the date of the council decision.
7. The decision to pass the resolution was based on the council’s priorities and commitments to improving the wellbeing of people in Hastings and St Leonards. The decision was based on:
 - a. addressing poverty and the impact of poverty on its communities.
 - b. research which suggests that casinos are associated with higher bankruptcy rates in their localities and the increased likelihood of a person becoming a problem gambler,
 - c. the links between problem gambling and the negative impact on communities; and
 - d. the promotion of the licensing objective “*Protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling*”.
8. A ‘No Casino’ resolution needs to be passed every 3 years to remain in place. The current resolution expired on 31 January 2022 and the council needs to pass a new resolution at Full Council on 26 April 2023. This will come into effect 4 weeks later on the 24 May 2023.

No Casino Resolution

9. The Gambling Act 2005 (the Act) allows a licensing authority to pass a No Casino Resolution and to specify the date on which the resolution takes effect. This decision must be taken by Full Council and must be published in the Policy.
10. The resolution must specify the date it comes into effect, and it may also be revoked by passing a further resolution, subject to further consultation.
11. A No Casino Resolution will only affect new casinos. It will not have any effect on casino premises that were originally licensed under the Gaming Act 1968, casino premises licences issued before the resolution takes effect. There are currently no Casino licences granted in Hastings.

Consideration when passing a No Casino Resolution

12. In making the decision to pass a No Casino Resolution, the council may take into account any principle or matter in addition to the licensing objectives. The licensing objectives in respect of the Gambling Act 2005 are:
 - a. Preventing gambling from being a source of crime or 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

Current Considerations for a No Casino Resolution

13. Tackling poverty remains a key priority of the council as Hastings continues to have an above average level of deprivation. The cost of living crisis has exacerbated the economic issues of the town and many more households are experiencing poverty.
14. According to the latest Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD2019), relative multiple deprivation has risen in East Sussex since 2015. Hastings ranks as the most deprived lower tier local authority in the Southeast, Transport for South East (TfSE) area and South East Local Enterprise Partnership (SE LEP) by almost all measures. Nationally, it ranks as 13th most deprived in terms of rank of average rank, out of 317 lower tier local authorities, and in terms of local concentration, it is 16th.
15. The majority of the county's deprived neighbourhoods are located in Hastings, where 16 out of 53 neighbourhoods (30%) rank in the most deprived decile nationally, with two among the most deprived 1% of LSOAs, in Baird (Hastings 005A, rank 147 out of 32,844) and Tressell (Hastings 005D, rank 186) wards. This is the same proportion as in 2015. The full details of that report are attached at Appendix B and provides the evidence for the rationale behind a No Casino resolution.
16. Previous research has shown that disadvantaged social groups who experience poverty, unemployment, dependence on welfare and lower levels of education and household income are more likely to suffer the adverse consequences of increased gambling. Problem gambling can lead to debt, divorce, crime, mental health issues and also suicide, all of which can have a negative impact on communities, particularly those already experiencing the stresses of life on low income.
17. The licensing objective 3; "Protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling" remains relevant in this case. The term "vulnerable

persons” is not defined but the statutory guidance produced by the Gambling Commission states that for regulatory purposes it must be assumed that this group includes people who gamble more than they want to, people who gamble beyond their means and people who are unable to make informed or balanced decisions about gambling.

Consultation Process

18. The existing Policy was amended to ensure readability and removal of excess jargon making it understandable for the wider community. There were no significant changes to the policy. The amended Statement of Principles is included at Appendix A and was published for a six-week consultation period starting on the 21 October 2022.
19. Consultation was undertaken with existing licence holders, representatives of persons carrying on gambling businesses, statutory bodies including the Chief Officer for Sussex Police, representatives of interested parties and borough councillors, representatives of those in the Gambling Trade, those likely to be affected by the authority’s functions, and public consultation on the council’s website. www.hastings.gov.uk
20. The consultation period ended on 2 December 2022. We did not receive any responses, therefore no concerns have been raised about the amended Statement of Principles and the No Casino Resolution. These should be formally agreed at Cabinet and then Full Council for adoption.

Legal Considerations

21. Under section 349 of the Gambling Act 2005 a licensing authority shall before each successive period of three years prepare a Statement of the Principles which they will apply in exercising their functions under the Act during that period. The same section states that the Licensing Authority shall consult with the Chief Officer of Police, those who represent the interests of people carrying on gambling businesses in the authority’s area and those who appear to the authority to represent the interests of people who are likely to be affected by the exercise of the authority’s functions.
22. The Licensing Authority should also take account of The Gambling Act 2005 (Licensing Authority Policy Statement) Regulations 2006 which states the legal rules for the form of the Statement and the procedure to be followed in preparing and publishing a Statement.
23. A No Casino resolution is a non- executive function and cannot be delegated therefore it has to be passed by Full Council. The resolution must be published in the Policy before it takes effect.

Policy implications

24. Crime and Fear of Crime (Section 17). The Council’s Gambling Act 2005 Statement of Principles is clearly highly relevant to the Council’s statutory duty to consider crime and the fear of crime. An effective Licensing Statement Policy should contribute to reducing crime and fear of crime.

Risk management implications

25. In accordance with the Council’s Risk Management Strategy, consideration has been given to the potential risks associated with the recommendations set out in this report. A failure by the Council to review and adopt a Statement of Principles contravenes Section 349 Gambling Act 2005 and renders it impossible for the Gambling Sector within the Borough to be properly administered and enforced.

Local People’s Views

26. The statutory consultation process provided an opportunity for local people to comment on the amended policy and statement of principles and this was completed.

Equalities and Community Cohesiveness

27. Equalities Impact Assessments carried out during previous reviews of this policy did not identify any scope for discrimination as a result of the policy. As no substantive changes are proposed to the policy, there will be no change from an equalities impact perspective. From a community cohesiveness perspective, a No Casino resolution should help to continue to promote the council’s priority in relation to reducing poverty.

Human Rights Act

28. Human rights considerations must be taken into account fully in balancing licensing issues, in particular, article 1 of the first protocol. Article 1 relates to the protection of property and the peaceful enjoyment of possessions and property. Holding a premises licence would be considered a possession. These are qualified rights and can be deprived of “in the public interest”. Interference is permissible if what is done, has its basis in law, and

- a. Is necessary in a democratic society to fulfil a pressing need or pursue a legitimate aim
- b. Is proportionate to the aims being pursued; and,
- c. Is related to the prevention of crime; or, the protection of public order or health.

Options

29. The consultation has not raised any concerns about the proposed updated Statement of Principles. The options are to:

- a. Approve the updated Statement of Principles and choose to propose a No Casino resolution

Or

- b. Approve the updated Statement of Principles and choose not to propose a No Casino Resolution.

30. Based primarily on the data provided in this report, Option 1 should be implemented. If Cabinet agrees, the Statement of Principles and No Casino resolution can be updated and then reported to Full Council for adoption.

Timetable of Next Steps

1. Please include a list of key actions and the scheduled dates for these:

Action	Key milestone	Due date (provisional)	Responsible
Agreed at Cabinet		3/4/23	Natasha

			Tewkesbury
Adopted at Full Council		26/4/23	Natasha Tewkesbury

Wards Affected

All Wards

Policy Implications

Please identify if this report contains any implications for the following:

Equalities and Community Cohesiveness	No
Crime and Fear of Crime (Section 17)	Yes
Risk Management	Yes
Environmental Issues	No
Economic/Financial Implications	No
Human Rights Act	No
Organisational Consequences	No
Local People's Views	Yes
Anti-Poverty	Yes
Legal	Yes

Additional Information

Appendix A. Proposed Revised Gambling Act 2005 Statement of Principles.
Appendix B. East Sussex Indices of Deprivation 2019

Background papers

[Gambling Commission Guidance to Licensing Authorities](#)
[East Sussex Indices of Deprivation 2019](#)

Officer to Contact

Stewart Bryant, Licensing Lead.
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Gambling Act 2005 Statement of Principles

Hastings Borough Council

Gambling Policy

24 May 2023 to 30 January 2026

Document History

Revision	Date	Comment
Full review.	19.12.12.	Published 3.01.2013. effective 31.01.2013.
Full review	01.09.2016	Published on 3.01.2016, effective 31.01.2016
Full review	01.10.2018	Published on 03.01.2019, effective 31.01.2019
Full review	01.10.2022	In draft 21.10.2022
Full review	01.10.2026	TBC

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- (9) Licensing objectives
- (10) Reviews
- (11) Provisional statements
- (12) Adult gaming centres
- (13) (Licensed) family entertainment centres
- (14) Tracks
- (15) Casinos
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- (19) Small Society Lotteries
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Executive Summary

The Gambling Act 2005 obtained Royal Assent in 2005 and came into effect in 2007.

Under Section 349 of the Gambling Act 2005, the Licensing Authority is required to prepare a statement of principles that they propose to apply in exercising their functions under this Act. This process is to be repeated every three years from 31 January 2007.

The consultation process is laid out clearly in the Gambling Act 2005, the Gambling Act 2005 (Licensing Authority Policy Statement) (England and Wales) Regulations 2006 and the Guidance to Licensing Authorities issued by the Gambling Commission.

The purpose of the Statement of Licensing Policy is to set out the principles that the Council propose to apply when determining licences, permits and registrations under the Gambling Act 2005.

Any decision taken by the Council in regard to determination of licences, permits and registrations should aim to permit the use of premises for gambling in so far as it is reasonably consistent with the 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 gambling is conducted in a fair and open way.
- Protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling.

The principles to be applied specifically to the determination of premises licence applications include definition of premises, location, duplication with other regulatory regimes, conditions, door supervision, layout of the premises and supervision of gaming facilities. The policy also specifically mentions adult gaming centres, family entertainment centres, casinos, bingo premises, betting premises, tracks and travelling fairs.

The Council has the ability to issue permits for prize gaming and unlicensed family entertainment centres. The Council is able to specify the information it requires as part of the application process which will aid determination and this information is described in this Policy.

Club gaming and club machine permits are also issued by the Council. The process for this is described, along with other processes specified in the legislation for example temporary use notices, occasional use notices and small society lotteries.

Enforcement of the legislation is a requirement of the Act that is undertaken by the Council in conjunction with the Gambling Commission. The policy describes the Council's enforcement principles and the principles underpinning the right of review.

The policy has six appendices, describing the stakes and prizes which determine the category of a gaming machine, permits, premises licensing, responsible authorities, list detailing who this authority has consulted, summary of gaming machines by premises, and a summary of licensing authority delegations under the Gambling Act 2005

1 The Licensing Objectives

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

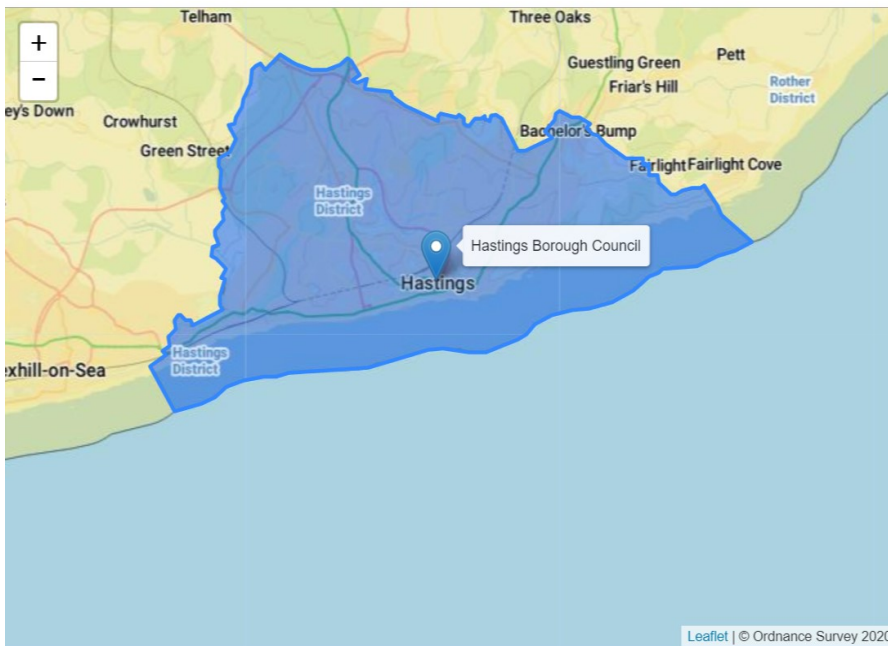
- Preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime
- Ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way
- Protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling.

Hastings Borough Council as the Licensing authority for the Hastings and St Leonards will aim to permit the use of premises for gambling as set out in section 153 of the Gambling Act 2005.

Principles to be applied - Section 153

- (1) In exercising its functions, a licensing authority will only permit the use of premises for gambling:
 - a) in accordance with any relevant code of practice under section 24;
 - b) in accordance with any relevant guidance issued by the Commission under section 25;
 - c) reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives (subject to paragraphs (a) and (b));
 - d) in accordance with the statement published by the authority under section 349 (subject to paragraphs (a) to (c)).
- (2) In determining whether to grant a Premises licence a licensing authority must not have regard to the expected demand for gambling premises that are the subject of the application.
- (3) Any objection to an application for a Premises licence or request for a review of an existing licence should be based on the licensing objectives of the Gambling Act 2005. It should be noted that, unlike the Licensing Act 2003, the Gambling Act 2005 does not include as a specific licensing objective of prevention of public nuisance. There is however other relevant legislation which deals with public nuisance.

2 Introduction



This statement applies throughout the borough of Hastings, which includes St Leonards on Sea.

The population is approximately 95,000 but the number increases significantly in the summer months with an influx of tourists, day trippers and foreign students.

Licensing authorities are required by the Gambling Act 2005 to publish a Gambling Policy statement setting out the principles that they propose to apply when exercising their functions. This statement may be reviewed from time to time but must be republished at least every three years.

Hastings is one of the most deprived districts in the Country, with higher than average levels of unemployment. There is also a higher than average incidence of residents with mental health and/or substance misuse issues, and therefore of vulnerable children and adults

In determining its policy the Licensing Authority must have regard to Gambling Commission guidance and give appropriate weight to the views of those who respond to its consultation.

The Authority will consult widely on the Gambling Policy statement before being finalised and published.

The Gambling Act requires that the following parties be consulted by Licensing Authorities:

- the chief officer of police for the authority's area.
- one or more persons who appear to the authority 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.

The persons consulted when preparing this Policy statement was deliberately wide. A list of those persons consulted is attached at Appendix 4.

The consultation for the policy took place between 21/10/2022 and 02/12/2022

The Authority has followed the Revised Code of Practice (April 2004) and the Cabinet Office Guidance on consultations by the public sector.

The full list of comments made and the consideration by the Authority of those will be available upon request to: The Licensing Team via email or by telephone 01424 451042.

The policy is published on [Hastings Borough Council's website](#).

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 according to the statutory requirements of the Gambling Act 2005.

3 Declaration

In producing the final licensing policy statement, this Licensing Authority declares that it will have had regard to the licensing objectives of the Gambling Act 2005, the guidance issued by the Gambling Commission and any responses from those consulted on the policy statement.

Appendices have been attached to this statement providing further information and guidance that is intended only to assist readers and should not be interpreted as legal advice or as part of the council's policy. Readers are strongly advised to seek their own legal advice if they are unsure of the requirements of the Gambling Act 2005, the Guidance, or regulations issued under the Act.

4 Casinos

No Casinos resolution. This Licensing Authority previously passed a 'No Casino' Resolution under Section 166 of the Gambling Act 2005 on 20 December 2018, review of this policy continues to support the section 166 'No Casino' resolution, with a recommendation to pass at Cabinet and adopt Full Council following consultation which ended on 2 December 2022.

A No Casino Resolution was passed by Full Council on the **Insert Date** and takes effect from **Insert Date**.

5 Functions

The following functions are dealt with by the Licensing Authority

- Be responsible for the licensing of premises where gambling activities are to take place by issuing Premises licences
- Issue Provisional Statements

- Regulate members' clubs and miners' welfare institutes who wish to undertake certain gaming activities via issuing Club Gaming Permits and/or Club Machine Permits
- Issue Club Machine Permits to Commercial Clubs
- Grant permits for the use of certain lower stake gaming machines at unlicensed Family Entertainment Centres
- Receive notifications from alcohol licensed premises (under the Licensing Act 2003) of the use of two or fewer gaming machines
- Issue Licensed Premises Gaming Machine Permits for premises licensed to sell/supply alcohol for consumption on the licensed premises, under the Licensing Act 2003, where there are more than two machines
- Register small society lotteries below prescribed thresholds
- Issue Prize Gaming Permits
- Receive and endorse Temporary Use Notices
- Receive Occasional Use Notices
- Provide information to the Gambling Commission regarding details of licences issued (see section 8 on 'information exchange')
- Maintain registers of the permits and licences that are issued under these functions
- The following functions are dealt with by the Gambling Commission –
- Issue and renewal of Operating Licences
- Review Operating Licences
- Issue Personal Licences
- Issue Codes of Practice
- Issue Guidance to Licensing Authorities
- Licence remote gambling through Operating Licences
- Issue licences in relation to the manufacture, supply, installation, adaptation, maintenance or repair of gaming machines

The following functions are dealt with by the Gambling Appeals Tribunal

- Deal with appeals against Commission decision

The Licensing authority is not involved in licensing remote gambling. This will fall to the Gambling Commission via operating licences.

Concerns about manufacture, supply or repair of gaming machines will not be dealt with by the licensing authority but will be notified to the Gambling Commission.

6 Operators

Gambling businesses are required to obtain an Operating licence issued by the Gambling Commission before they can operate in Great Britain. An Operating licence permits a gambling operator to provide gambling facilities, but if the operator wishes to provide non-remote gambling facilities (betting, arcades, bingo or casinos) at a premises in a local authority area, they must obtain a premises licence for each premises at which those facilities will be provided.

Operators are required to comply with conditions attached to both their Operating and premises licences. They are also required to adhere to the mandatory provisions in the Gambling Commission's Social Responsibility Code of Practice and take account of the provisions in the Ordinary Code of Practice (although these are not mandatory).

7 Risk Assessments

Gambling operators have been required to undertake a risk assessment for all their existing premises from 6 April 2016. In undertaking their risk assessments, they must take into account relevant matters identified in the Licensing authority's Statement of Policy.

The Licensing authority expects applicants for Premises licences in its area to submit a risk assessment with their application when applying for a new or variation to a premises licence or when changes in the local environment or the premises warrant a risk assessment to be conducted again.

The risk assessment should demonstrate the applicant has considered, as a minimum:

- a) local crime statistics;
- b) any problems in the area relating to gambling establishments such as anti- social behaviour or criminal damage;
- c) the location of any nearby sensitive premises, such as hostels and other facilities used by vulnerable persons e.g. drug and alcohol addictions;
- d) whether there is a prevalence of street drinking in the area, which may increase the risk of vulnerable persons using the premises;
- e) the type of gambling product or facility offered;
- f) the layout of the premises;
- g) the external presentation of the premises;
- h) the location of nearby transport links and whether these are likely to be used by children or vulnerable persons;
- i) the customer profile of the premises;
- j) staffing levels;
- k) staff training, knowledge and experience;
- l) whether there is any indication of problems with young persons attempting to access adult gambling facilities in that type of gambling premises in the area.

The licensing authority expects a copy of the risk assessment to be held at each premises so that it can be inspected by officials and staff alike.

8 Responsible Authorities

In exercising this licensing authority's powers under Section 157(h) of the Act to designate, in writing, a body which is competent to advise the authority about the protection of children from harm, the following principles have been applied:

- the need for the body to be responsible for an area covering the whole of the licensing authority's area and

- the need for the body to be answerable to democratically elected persons, rather than any particular vested interest group.

In accordance with the Gambling Commission's Guidance for local authorities this authority designates the following for this purpose:

Children's and Families – East Sussex Safeguarding Children Partnership

The contact details of all the Responsible Bodies under the Gambling Act 2005 are listed at Appendix 3.

9 Interested parties

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.

Section 158 of the Gambling Act 2005 says a person is an interested party if he/she;

- a) lives sufficiently close to the premises to be likely to be affected by the authorised activities;
- b) has business interests that might be affected by the authorised activities or;
- c) represents persons who satisfy paragraph (a) or (b).

An interested party can make representations about licence applications or apply for a review of an existing licence.

Each application will be decided upon its merits. This Authority will not apply rigid rules to its decision-making. However, it will consider the following (Gambling Commission's Guidance to local authorities (paragraphs 6.33 and 6.34))

The Gambling Commission has emphasised that 'demand' cannot be a factor in determining applications.

Gambling Commission's Guidance states that moral objections to gambling are not a valid reason to reject applications for premises licences, as such objections do not relate to the licensing objectives (Guidance to Licensing Authorities Para 5.34). All objections must be based on the licensing objectives.

The Gambling Commission has recommended that the licensing authority state within its Gambling Policy Statement that interested parties may include trade associations, trade unions, and residents and tenants' associations (paragraph 8.16). However, this Authority will not generally view these bodies as interested parties unless they have a member who can be classed as such under the terms of the Gambling Act 2005. (i.e. lives sufficiently close to the premises and is likely to be affected by the application.)

Interested parties can be persons who are democratically elected, such as Councillors and MP's. No evidence of being asked to represent an interested person will be required provided the Councillor/MP represents the relevant ward. Likewise, parish councils may be considered to be interested parties. Apart from these exceptions this Authority will require written evidence that a person/body/advocate/relative) represents someone likely to be

affected by the authorised activities and/or has business interests that might be affected by the authorised activities. A letter of authorisation from one of these persons, requesting the representative to speak on their behalf will be sufficient.

Councillors who are on the Licensing Committee dealing with the licence application will not be able to make representations. If there are any doubts, please contact The Licensing Team email licensing@hastings.gov.uk or by telephone 01424 451042

10 Exchange of Information

Licensing Authorities are required to include in their Gambling Policy Statement the principles to be applied by the Authority in exercising the functions under sections 29 and 30 of the Act with respect to the exchange of information between it and the Gambling Commission and the functions under section 350 of the Act with the respect to the exchange of information between it and the other persons listed in Schedule 6 to the Act.

The principle that this Licensing authority will apply is that it will act in accordance with the provisions of the Gambling Act 2005 in its exchange of information and the provision that the Data Protection Act 1998 (DPA) or the General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR) will not be contravened. The Licensing authority will have regard to any Guidance issued by the Gambling Commission on this matter as well as any regulations issued by the Secretary of State under the powers provided in the Gambling Act 2005.

We recognise the need to share information with other agencies about our inspections and compliance activities. The Licensing Authority has various policies relating to General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR), which will be considered when deciding what information to share and the process for doing so. The Licensing Authority will share information with other responsible authorities and the Gambling Commission where there is evidence of non-compliance with other legislation and regulatory regimes relevant to the operation of the applicant's business for the purpose of the preventions and detection of crime and for public protection.

Information can be accessed by data subjects via a number of routes including a Freedom of Information Request or a Subject Access Request.

11 Enforcement

This Licensing authority will act in accordance with the relevant legislation and guidance from the Gambling Commission and adopt the principles of better regulation set out in the Regulators Code.

The purpose of this Licensing authority's enforcement protocol is to facilitate co-operation and co-ordination between enforcement agencies in pursuance of both the Gambling Act 2005 and the Licensing Act 2003.

In accordance with the Gambling Commission's Guidance for local authorities this Licensing Authority will endeavour to avoid duplication with other regulatory regimes so far as is possible.

This Licensing Authority, as recommended by the Gambling Commission's Guidance, has adopted a risk-based inspection programme.

Licensing Authorities are required by regulation under the Gambling Act 2005, to state the principles to be applied by the authority in exercising the functions under Part 15 of the Act with respect to the inspection of premises; and the powers under section 346 of the Act to institute criminal proceedings in respect of the offences specified.

This Licensing Authority's principles are that:

It will adopt the guidance for local authorities, and it will endeavour to be:

a) Proportionate:

regulators should only intervene when necessary; remedies should be appropriate to the risk posed, and costs identified and minimised.

b) Accountable:

regulators must be able to justify decisions and be subject to public scrutiny.

c) Consistent:

rules and standards must be joined up and implemented fairly.

d) Transparent:

regulators should be open, and keep regulations simple and user friendly; and

e) Targeted:

regulation should be focused on the problem and minimise side effects.

New premises, premises under new management, premises where complaints have been received or intelligence received relevant to the licensing objectives and premises or operators where compliance failings have been identified previously will attract a higher risk rating. Premises located in areas where there have been incidents of crime affecting or relating to gambling premises, or where the premises themselves have been the victims or involved in such crime, shall also attract a higher risk rating. The council will conduct baselining assessments to assess initial risk ratings for gambling premises in its district.

The Licensing Authority operates a partnership approach to dealing with enforcement matters concerning licensed premises. This may include working with the Police or any of the other responsible authorities under the Act or working with colleagues from other council departments or outside agencies.

The Licensing Authority needs to be satisfied premises are being run in accordance with the provisions of the Act, the licensing objectives, the Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice issued by the Gambling Commission and any conditions attached to the Premises licence. To achieve this, the Licensing Authority will inspect premises, look at gambling facilities, gaming machines and policies and procedures, meet with licence holders and carry out general monitoring of areas as necessary.

Inspection and enforcement under the Act will be based on the principles of risk assessment, a graduated response and the targeting of problem premises. The frequency of inspections will be determined on risk-based criteria with high-risk operations receiving more attention than premises carrying lower risk.

Premises found to be fully compliant will attract a lower risk rating. Those where breaches are detected will attract a higher risk rating.

The Licensing Authority will take appropriate enforcement action against those responsible for unlicensed premises/activity. Action will be carried out in accordance with the Enforcement Policy.

The main enforcement and compliance role for this Licensing Authority in terms of the Gambling Act 2005 will be to ensure compliance with the premises licences and other permissions which it authorises.

The Authority has an ongoing test purchasing operation developed with the Gambling Commission and Sussex Police to test the ability of operators to promote the licensing objectives. The Authority will consider all its enforcement options if premises subject to random test purchasing fail on more than one occasion. This could include the review of a premises licence.

The Gambling Commission will be the enforcement body for Operating and Personal Licences.

Concerns relating to manufacture, supply or repair of gaming machines, or concerns relating to on-line or remote gambling is part of the Commissions role.

12 Decision making

This Licensing Authority will ensure that the licensing functions contained within the Act are delegated to an appropriate level so as to ensure speedy, efficient and cost effective determination of licensing applications. Its licensing functions will be discharged as at **Appendix 6**.

Those decisions which are not delegated will be determined by the Licensing Committee which has been established by the Licensing Authority to administer a range of licensing functions.

A Licensing Sub-Committee, drawn from members of the Licensing Committee, will normally sit in public to hear applications where representations have been received from interested parties and responsible authorities.

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

Where a Councilor 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 or application in question.

Every decision of the Licensing Committee or Licensing Sub-Committee shall be accompanied by clear reasons. The decision will be sent to the applicant and those who have made representations as soon as is practicable.

The Licensing Authority's Licensing Officers will deal with licensing applications where no relevant representations have been received or where representations have been withdrawn. Even where there are no relevant representations, a hearing must occur where certain conditions to the licence are to be attached or excluded unless the applicant waives their right to a hearing.

Decisions as to whether representations are inadmissible, irrelevant, frivolous or vexatious will be made by licensing officers. Where representations are rejected, the person making that representation will be given written reasons for this. There is no right of appeal against a determination that representations are not admissible.

The Licensing Sub Committee will determine each case before it on its individual merits whilst taking into consideration the Codes of Practice, the Guidance, the licensing objectives and the terms of this Policy and may add conditions.

13 Gambling Prevalence and Problem Gambling

Participation in gambling and rates of problem gambling statistics are updated regularly and published on the Gambling Commission website.

Problem gambling can have a detrimental effect on personal finances as the attempt to chase losses becomes unmanageable. As well as spending wages, savings and spare cash, debts can also be a feature of problem gambling because of borrowings and loans to cover gambling losses. However, the effects of problem gambling can involve more than money.

Problem gamblers often say they feel isolated as a result of their solitary pursuits of chasing losses. There is a tendency to stay away from school, college or work in order to gamble. In addition, there is often a preoccupation with gambling, a lack of interest in maintaining relationships and a lack of motivation to engage in social activities.

There is often reluctance amongst gamblers to spend money on items of clothing or household goods as this expenditure is often seen as funds for gambling. There can also be an unwillingness to pay utility bills as money would rather be used for gambling purposes.

Problem gambling can be progressive in nature and problem gamblers can end up engaging in criminal activity to fund their gambling. This can lead to lifelong consequences with criminal convictions.

There are around 280,000 problem gamblers in England alone, according to a 2018 study by NHS Digital, although a YouGov survey earlier this year found there could be 1.4 million across the UK. (29 Oct 2020).

When respondents who had only taken part in National Lottery draws were excluded, the overall participation rate was down from 32% in 2019 to 28% in 2020. In other activities, there were decreases in participation in in-person football pools, bingo, betting on horse races, betting on other events and casino games. (25 Feb 2021).

Appendix 1

Factors to be taken into account when considering applications for premises licences, permits and other permissions including matters that will be considered when determining whether to review a licence.

Permits

(1) Unlicensed Family Entertainment Centre (UFEC) gaming machine permits (Statement of Principles on Permits - Schedule 10 paragraph 7)

Where a premises does not hold a premises licence but wishes to provide gaming machines it may apply to the licensing authority for this permit.

The applicant must show that the premises will be wholly or mainly used for making gaming machines available for use (Section 238).

The Licensing Authority must be satisfied that:

- a) the applicant has demonstrated that the premises will be used as an unlicensed FEC and
- b) Hastings Police have been consulted on the application.

The Licensing Authority will look at the suitability of an applicant for a permit. As unlicensed FECs will particularly appeal to children and young persons, the Licensing Authority will expect the applicant to demonstrate their suitability and the measures in place to protect children from harm as well as to prevent crime and disorder by providing the following:

- applicant and staff training/ understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes that is permissible in unlicensed FECs
- applicant's Criminal Records Bureau check or equivalent, as agreed with the police. This may include a requirement to provide details of residential addresses over the last five years
- applicant's previous history and experience of running similar premises
- any policies and procedures in place
- a scaled plan of the premises
- a written operating schedule
- any supporting documentation as to the design and layout of the premises. It should be noted that a licensing authority cannot attach conditions to this type of permit. (paragraph 18(4)).

For initial applications, the licensing authority need not (but may) have regard to the licensing objectives but shall need to have regard to any Gambling Commission guidance.

The Gambling Commission's Guidance for local authorities states: "In their three year licensing policy statement, licensing authorities may include a statement of principles that they propose to apply when exercising their functions in considering applications for permits, licensing authorities may want to give weight to child protection issues. See (iii) Prize Gaming Permits below for bullet points and examples of what the applicant should be able to demonstrate.

The Gambling Commission's Guidance also states: "An application for a permit may be granted only if the licensing authority is satisfied that the premises will be used as an unlicensed FEC, and if the chief officer of police has been consulted on the application.

Statement of Principles: This licensing authority will expect the applicant to show that there are policies and procedures in place to protect children from harm. Harm in this context is not limited to harm from gambling but includes wider child protection considerations. The efficiency of such policies and procedures will each be considered on their merits. However, they may include appropriate measures/training for staff as regards suspected truant school children on the premises, measures/training covering how staff would deal with unsupervised very young children being on the premises, or children causing perceived problems on/around the premises.

An UFEC Permit is only granted where the applicant wishes to make Cat D gaming machines available (i.e. machines that may be played by children). It is not for any other type of gaming machine.

This statement of principles applies to initial applications only and not to renewals.

Where there is such a refusal, the Licensing Authority will notify the applicant of its intention to refuse and the reasons for the refusal. The applicant will then have an opportunity to make representations orally, in writing or both and will have a right of appeal against any decision made.

Where the permit has been granted the Licensing Authority will issue the permit as soon as is reasonably practicable and in any event in line with Regulations. The permit will then remain in effect for 10 years unless surrendered or lapsed.

Details of applications for unlicensed FEC permits will be available on the Council's website or by contacting the Licensing Service.

Applicants for unlicensed FEC permits are expected to undertake that they will comply with BACTA's Code of Practice for Amusement with Prizes Machines in Family Entertainment Centres. This code of practice promotes awareness of social responsibility and acknowledges that proactive specific and appropriate commitment will be given

With regard to renewals of these permits, a licensing authority may refuse an application for renewal of a permit only on the grounds that an authorised local authority officer has been refused access to the premises without reasonable excuse or that renewal would not be reasonably consistent with pursuit of the licensing objectives.

(2) (Alcohol) Licensed premises gaming machine permits – (Schedule 13 Para 4(1))

There is provision in the Act for premises licensed to sell alcohol for consumption on the premises to automatically have 2 gaming machines of categories C and/or D. The premises

merely need to notify the licensing authority. 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 Gambling Act 2005 (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.

If a premises wishes to have more than 2 machines, then it needs to apply for a permit and the Licensing Authority must consider that application based upon the licensing objectives, any guidance issued by the Gambling Commission issued under Section 25 of the Gambling Act 2005, and “such matters as they think relevant.” This licensing authority considers that “such matters” will be decided on a case by case basis but generally there will be regard to the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from being harmed or being exploited by gambling and will expect the applicant to satisfy the authority that there will be sufficient measures to ensure that under 18 year olds do not have access to the adult only gaming machines.

Measures which will satisfy this authority that there will be no access may include the adult machines being in sight of the bar or in the sight of staff that will monitor that the machines are not being used by those under 18 years old. Notices and signage may also help. As regards the protection of vulnerable persons applicants may wish to consider the provision of information leaflets/helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare.

It should be noted that the Licensing Authority can decide to grant the application with a smaller number of machines and/or a different category of machines than that applied for. Conditions (other than these) cannot be attached.

It should also be noted that the holder of a permit must comply with any Code of Practice issued by the Gambling Commission about the location and operation of the machine.

(3) Prize Gaming Permits – (Statement of Principles on Permits - Schedule 14 Para 8 (3))

Given that the premises will particularly appeal to children and young persons, in considering what to take into account in the application process and what information to request from the applicant, the Licensing Authority will want to give weight to child protection issues and will ask the applicant to set out the types of gaming that he or she is intending to offer. 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. These will also apply to UFEC permits.

- What staff should do if they suspect that truant children are on the premises.
- How staff should deal with unsupervised young children on the premises.

- How staff should deal with children causing perceived problems on or around the premises.
- Safeguarding awareness training; and
- An enhanced criminal record check for staff or equivalent criminal records checks for the applicant and also the person who has the day to day control of the premises;
- The applicant should be able to demonstrate:
- that they understand the limits to stakes and prizes that are set out in Regulations; and
- that the gaming offered is within the law.
- In making its decision on an application for this permit the licensing authority need not (but may) have regard to the licensing objectives and shall have regard to any Gambling Commission guidance.
- It should be noted that there are conditions in the Gambling Act 2005 that the permit holder must comply with but that the licensing authority cannot attach conditions. The conditions in the Act are:
 - the limits on participation fees, as set out in regulations, must be complied with.
 - all chances to participate in the gaming must be allocated on the premises on which the gaming is taking place and on one day; the game must be played and completed on the day the chances are allocated; and the result of the game must be made public in the premises on the day that it is played.
 - the prize for which the game is played must not exceed the amount set out in regulations (if a money prize) or the prescribed value (if non-monetary prize); and
- participation in the gaming must not entitle the player to take part in any other gambling.

(4) Club Gaming and Club Machines Permits

Members Clubs and Miners' Welfare Institutes (but not Commercial Clubs) may apply for a Club Gaming Permit or a Club Gaming Machine Permit. The Club Gaming Permit will enable the premises to provide gaming machines (3 machines of categories B3A, B4, 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 B3A, B4, C or D).

The Gambling Commission's Guidance for local authorities states: "Members Clubs must have at least 25 members and be established and conducted "wholly or mainly" for purposes other than gaming, they must be permanent in nature, not established to make a commercial profit and must be controlled by their members equally unless the gaming is permitted by separate regulations. The Secretary of State has made such regulations and these cover bridge and whist clubs. A Members' Club must be permanent in nature and established and conducted for the benefit of its members and not a commercial enterprise. Examples include working men's clubs, branches of Royal British Legion and clubs with political affiliations." (25.5)

The Licensing Authority is aware that it 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; or
- e) an objection has been lodged by the Gambling Commission or the police.

The Licensing authority will need to satisfy itself that the club meets the requirements of the Gambling Act 2005 to hold a club gaming permit. In order to do this, it may require proof of additional information from the operator such as:

- Is the primary activity of the club something other than gaming?
- Are the club's profits retained solely for the benefit of the club's members?
- Are there 25 or more members?
- Are the addresses of members of the club genuine domestic addresses and do most members live reasonably locally to the club?
- Do members participate in the activities of the club via the internet?
- Do guest arrangements link each guest to a member?
- Is the 48-hour rule being applied for membership and being granted admission being adhered to?
- Are there annual club accounts available for more than one year?
- How is the club advertised and listed in directories and on the internet?
- Are children permitted in the club?
- Does the club have a constitution, and can it provide evidence that the constitution was approved by members of the club?
- Is there a list of Committee members and evidence of their election by the club members?
- When examining the club's constitution, the Licensing authority would expect to see evidence of the following:
 - Who makes commercial decisions on behalf of the club?
 - Are the aims of the club set out in the constitution?
 - Are there shareholders or members? (Shareholders could indicate a business venture rather than a non-profit making club).
 - Is the club permanently established? (Clubs cannot be temporary).
 - Can people join with a temporary membership? What is the usual duration of membership?
 - Are there long-term club membership benefits?

Aside from bridge and whist clubs, clubs may not be established wholly or mainly for the purposes of gaming. The Licensing Authority may consider such factors as:

- How many nights a week gaming is provided;
- How much revenue is derived from gambling activity versus other activity;
- How the gaming is advertised;
- What stakes and prizes are offered;
- Whether there is evidence of leagues with weekly, monthly or annual winners;
- Whether there is evidence of members who do not participate in gaming;
- Whether there are teaching sessions to promote gaming such as poker;

- Where there is a tie-in with other clubs offering gaming through tournaments and leagues;
- Whether there is sponsorship by gaming organisations;
- Whether participation fees are within limits.

There is also a 'fast-track' procedure available under the Act for premises that hold a Club Premises Certificate under the Licensing Act 2003 (Schedule 12, paragraph 10). As the Gambling Commission's Guidance for local authorities' states: "Under the fast-track procedure there is no opportunity for objections to be made by the Commission or the police, and the grounds upon which an authority can refuse a permit are reduced" and "The grounds on which an application under the process may be refused are:

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

There are statutory conditions on club gaming permits that no child uses a category B3A, B4 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.

Appendix 2

1. Premises licences

(1) Decision making - general:

Premises licences will be subject to the requirements set out in the Gambling Act 2005 and Regulations, as well as specific mandatory and default conditions detailed in regulations issued by the Secretary of State. Licensing authorities are able to exclude default conditions and also attach others, where it is believed to be appropriate.

This Licensing authority is aware that in making decisions about premises licences it should aim to permit the use of premises for gambling in so far as it thinks it is:

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

Any conditions attached to licences by the Licensing authority will be proportionate and will be:

- relevant to the need to make the proposed building suitable as a gambling facility.
- directly related to the premises and the type of licence applied for.
- fairly and reasonably related to the scale and type of premises; and
- reasonable in all other respects.

Decisions upon individual conditions will be made on a case by case basis, 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 supervisors, appropriate signage for adult only areas etc. There are specific comments made in this regard under some of the licence types below. This Licensing Authority will also expect the licence applicant to offer his/her own suggestions as to the way in which the licensing objectives can be met effectively.

This Licensing Authority will also consider specific measures which may be required for buildings which are subject to multiple premises licences. Such measures may include the supervision of entrances; segregation of gambling from non-gambling areas frequented by children; and the supervision of gaming machines in a non-adult gambling specific premises in order to pursue the licensing objectives. These matters are in accordance with the Gambling Commission's Guidance and licence conditions and codes of practice.

This 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 less than 18 years of age.

These conditions will apply to premises including buildings where multiple premises licences are applicable. This does not apply to AGC or betting premises.

The Licensing Authority is aware that tracks may be subject to one or more than one premises licence 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 where they are not permitted to enter.

There are also conditions which the Licensing Authority cannot attach to premises licences which are:

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

(2) "Premises":

Premises is defined in the Act as “any place”. It is for the Licensing Authority to decide whether different parts of a building can be properly regarded as being separate premises and as the Guidance for local authorities’ states, it “will always be a question of fact in the circumstances”. The Gambling Commission does not however consider that areas of a building that are artificially or temporarily separate can be properly regarded as different premises.

The Licensing Authority will have regard to the Gambling Commission’s guidance on the division of premises and access between premises.

This Licensing Authority takes particular note of the Guidance for local authorities which states that in considering applications for multiple licences for a building (split premises) or those for a specific part of the building to be licensed, licensing authorities should be aware that:

- 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 that they are not permitted to be 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; and
- entrances 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 that people do not ‘drift’ into a gambling area.

Licensing Authorities should pay particular attention to applications where access to the licensed premises is through other premises (which themselves may be licensed or unlicensed). Clearly, there will be specific issues that authorities should consider before granting such applications, for example, whether children can gain access; compatibility of the two establishments; and ability to comply with the requirements of the Act. But, in addition an overriding consideration should be whether, taken as a whole, the co-location of the licensed premises with other facilities has the effect of creating an arrangement that otherwise would, or should, be prohibited under the Act.

In determining applications, the Licensing Authority should not take into consideration matters that are not related to gambling and the licensing objectives. One example would be the likelihood of the applicant obtaining planning permission or building regulations approval for their proposal. Licensing authorities should bear in mind that a premises licence, once it comes into effect, authorises premises to be used for gambling.

Accordingly, a licence to use premises for gambling should only be issued in relation to premises that the licensing authority can be satisfied are going to be ready to be used for gambling in the reasonably near future, consistent with the scale of building or alterations required before the premises are brought into use. Equally, licences should only be issued where they are expected to be used for the gambling activity named on the licence. This is why the Act allows a potential operator to apply for a provisional statement if construction of the premises is not yet complete, or they need alteration, or he does not yet have a right to occupy them. Part 11 of this guidance gives more information about provisional statements.

As the Court has held in a 2008 case, operators can apply for a premises licence in respect of premises which have still to be constructed or altered, and licensing authorities are required to determine any such applications on their merits. Such cases should be considered in a two stage process; first, licensing authorities must decide whether, as a matter of substance after applying the principles in s.153 of the Act, the premises ought to be permitted to be used for gambling; second, in deciding whether or not to grant the application a Licensing Authority will need to consider if appropriate conditions can be put in place to cater for the situation that the premises are not yet in the state in which they ought to be before gambling takes place.

(3) Location:

This Licensing Authority is aware that demand issues cannot be considered with regard to the location of premises but that considerations in terms of the licensing objectives can. As per the Gambling Commission's Guidance for local authorities, this authority will pay particular attention to the protection of children and vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling, as well as issues of crime and disorder.

(4) Planning:

Planning and licensing are different regulatory systems and will be dealt with separately. The Gambling Commission's Guidance states: "When dealing with a premises licence application for finished buildings, the Licensing Authority should not take into account whether those buildings have or comply with the necessary planning or building consents. Those matters should be dealt with under relevant planning control, building and other regulations and not form part of the consideration for the premises licence. Section 210 of the 2005 Act prevents Licensing Authorities taking into account the likelihood of the proposal by the applicant obtaining planning or building consent when considering a premises licence application. Equally the grant of a gambling premises licence does not prejudice or prevent any action that may be appropriate under the law relating to planning or building."

(5) Duplication:

As stated in section nine on Enforcement, as per the Gambling Commission's Guidance for local authorities this Licensing Authority will seek to avoid duplication with other regulatory regimes so far as possible.

(6) Door Supervisors:

The Gambling Commission's Guidance advises local authorities that Licensing Authorities may require persons operating premises in which gambling takes place to take measures such as the supervision of entrances; segregation of gambling from non-gambling areas frequented by children (assuming such non-gambling areas are compatible with requirements of the Act); and the supervision of gaming machines in non-adult gambling specific premises in order to pursue the licensing objectives.

Any person employed to fulfil a condition on a premises licence that requires door supervision should hold a relevant licence issued by the Security Industry Authority (SIA).

It is to be noted that door supervisors at licensed casino or bingo premises are exempt from the requirements of the Private Security Industry Act 2001. Where an authority imposes door supervision requirements on such licences, the personnel will not need licensing under the 2001 Act.

This Licensing Authority therefore has specific requirements for door supervisors working at casinos or bingo premises, where there are multiple licensable activities and/or the Police Licensing Officer has concerns about the licensing objectives being undermined.

Where the premises is licensed under the Licensing Act 2003 door supervisors will be required to hold a relevant licence issued by the Security Industry Authority (SIA).

(7) Split Premises

The Gambling Commission's Guidance states that a building can, in principle, be divided into more than one premises and 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 reasonably be regarded as being different premises. An example is given of units within a shopping mall, where each unit is separate self-contained premises contained within one building. It is also possible for licensed premises to be located next to each other.

The Gambling Commission state they do 'not consider that areas of a building that are artificially separated, for example by ropes or moveable partitions, can properly be regarded as separate premises'.

Whether different parts of a building can be reasonably regarded as different premises will depend on the circumstances of the individual building and how any division is proposed. To agree to accept applications to grant or vary a licence for a building which has been divided, the Licensing authority will need to be satisfied the premises are genuinely separate premises, and not an artificially created additional part of single premises.

In considering whether different areas of a building are genuinely separate premises the Licensing Authority will take into account factors which will include:

- whether there are separate registrations for business rates in place for each premises;
- whether separate sets of staff work in the individual premises;
- whether there is a separate cash desk/reception for each of the premises;
- whether each premises has its own postal address;
- whether the premises are owned or operated by the same person;
- whether each of the premises can be accessed from a street or public passageway;
- whether the premises can only be accessed from any other gambling premises.

When considering proposals to divide a building into separate premises, the Licensing authority will also need to be satisfied that the form of separation between the premises is appropriate.

The separation between one premises and another must be clearly defined. Any barrier used to separate one premises from another must be permanent and constructed so the public cannot go from one premises to another.

It may be acceptable for staff working in adjacent premises to have access through barriers between premises. The applicant must demonstrate that in providing staff access there are suitable control measures in place that will ensure the safety and security of staff and will prevent the public from using the same access point to enter the other premises.

The Gambling Act 2005 (Mandatory and Default Conditions) Regulations 2007 restrict access to different types of licensed gambling premises. In considering proposals to divide a building into different premises, the Licensing Authority will have to be satisfied that proposals to divide buildings are compatible with the mandatory conditions relating to access between premises.

The Guidance at paragraph 7.22 states “There is no definition of ‘direct access’ in the Act or Regulations, but Licensing Authorities may consider that there should be an area separating the premises concerned (for example a street or café), which the public go to for purposes other than gambling, for there to be shown to be no direct access.”

It is the Licensing Authority’s opinion that any area which separates licensed premises, and from which those premises can be accessed, must be genuinely separate premises which are habitually and actually used by members of the public other than those using the licensed premises.

The Licensing Authority does not consider that provisions which prohibit direct access between licensed premises are satisfied where licensed premises are separated by an area created artificially within a building principally for members of the public attending the licensed premises, irrespective of whether this area is unlicensed or provides non-gambling facilities, for example refreshments or cashpoint machines.

Where the Licensing Authority is satisfied that a building can be divided into separate premises it will expect applicants to ensure that:

- the premises are configured so that children are not invited to participate in, have accidental access to, or closely observe gambling to which they are prohibited from taking part;
- the premises are not configured so children are likely to enter an adult only area to join a parent gambling in that adult only area,
- entrances and exits from parts of a building covered by one or more Premises licences are separate and identifiable so the separation of different premises is not compromised and people do not ‘drift’ into a gambling area. In this context it should be possible to access the premises without going through another licensed premises or premises with a permit;
- customers should be able to participate in the activity named on the Premises licence.

This is not an exhaustive list and the Licensing Authority will consider other aspects based on the merits of the application.

(8) Access to Premises

The Gambling Act 2005 (Mandatory and Default Conditions) Regulations set out access provisions for each type of licensed gambling premises. The broad principle is there can be no direct access from one licensed gambling premises to another, except between

premises which allow those aged under-18 to enter and with the further exception that licensed betting premises may be accessed via other licensed betting premises.

'Direct access' is not defined, but the Licensing Authority will consider there should be an area such as a street or café to which the public attend for purposes other than gambling for there to be no direct access.

Types of Premises and their access provisions

Casino

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

Adult Gaming Centre

- No customer must be able to access the premises directly from any other licensed gambling premises;

Betting Shop

- Access must be from a 'street' or from other premises with a betting licence;
- No direct access is permitted from a betting shop to another premises used for the retail sale of merchandise or services. In effect there cannot be any entrance to a betting shop from a shop of any kind unless that shop is in itself a licensed betting premises.

Track

- No customer must be able to access the premises directly from a casino or Adult Gaming Centre

Bingo Premises

- No customer must be able to access the premises directly from a casino, an Adult Gaming Centre or a betting premises, other than a track.

Family Entertainment Centre

- No customer must be able to access the premises directly from a casino, an Adult Gaming Centre or a betting premises, other than a track.

(9) Licensing objectives:

This Licensing Authority has considered the Gambling Commission's Guidance to local authorities in respect of the licensing objectives.

The Licensing Authority will, when determining applications, consider whether the grant of a premises licence is likely to result in an increase in crime and disorder. This Licensing Authority is aware of the distinction between disorder and nuisance and will consider factors such as whether police assistance was required and how threatening the behaviour was to

those who could see or hear it, so as to make that distinction. Issues of nuisance cannot be addressed via the provisions of the Act. The Gambling Commission has stated that licensing authorities should generally consider disorder as activity that is more serious and disruptive than mere nuisance.

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:

(10) Reviews:

Interested parties or responsible authorities can make requests for a review of a premises licence; however, it is for the licensing authority to decide whether the review is to be carried-out. This will be on the basis of whether the request for the review is relevant to the following matters:

- it is in accordance with any relevant code of practice issued by the Gambling Commission;
- it is in accordance with any relevant guidance issued by the Gambling Commission;
- it is reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives; and
- it is in accordance with the authority's statement of licensing policy.
- Consideration will be given as to whether the request is frivolous, vexatious, or will certainly not cause this authority to wish to alter/revoke/suspend the licence, or whether it is substantially the same as previous representations or requests for review.

The Licensing Authority can also initiate a review of a licence on the basis of any reason that it thinks is appropriate.

(11) Provisional Statements:

This Licensing Authority notes the Gambling Commission's Guidance for the Gambling Commission which states that:

- "It is a question of fact and degree whether premises are finished to a degree that they can be considered for a premises licence." and that
- "Requiring the building to be complete ensures that the authority can inspect it fully".

In terms of representations about premises licence applications, following 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. In addition, the authority may refuse the premises licence (or grant it on terms different to those attached to the provisional statement) only by reference to matters:

- a) which could not have been raised by objectors at the provisional licence stage; or
- b) which is in the authority's opinion reflect a change in the operator's circumstances.

(12) Adult Gaming Centres (AGC):

This licensing authority particularly notes the Gambling Commission's Guidance which states: "No-one under the age of 18 years of age is permitted to enter an AGC. Licensing Authorities will wish to have particular regard to the location of an entry to AGCs to minimise the opportunities for children to gain access. This may be of particular importance in areas where young people may be unsupervised and an AGC is in a complex, such as a shopping centre or airport."

Because gaming machines provides opportunities for solitary play and immediate payouts, they are more likely to engender repetitive and excessive play. The Licensing Authority in considering premises licences for AGC's 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 are not attracted to, or gain access to, the premises.

The Licensing Authority will expect applicants to offer their own measures to meet the licensing objectives however appropriate measures/licence conditions may cover issues such as:

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

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

(13) (Licensed) Family Entertainment Centres (FECs):

Family Entertainment Centres are wholly or mainly used for having gaming machines available for use.

This Licensing Authority will, as per the Gambling Commission's Guidance refer to the Commission's website to see any conditions that apply to operator licences covering the way in which the area containing the category C machines should be delineated. This licensing authority will also make itself aware of any mandatory or default conditions on these premises licences, when they have been published.

Gaming machines are a form of gambling which is attractive to children and licensed FEC's will contain both Category D machines on which they are allowed to play, and Category C machines on which they are not. Since gaming machines provide opportunities for solitary play and for immediate pay outs, they are more likely to engender repetitive and excessive play. The Licensing Authority, in considering applications for FEC Premises licences, 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.

The Licensing Authority will expect applicants to offer their own measures to meet the licensing objectives however appropriate measures/licence conditions may cover issues such as:

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

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

(14) Tracks:

This licensing authority is aware that the Gambling Commission may provide specific guidance as regards tracks. We shall have regard to this Guidance in the discharge of our functions.

(15) Casinos:

This licensing authority will have regard to the Gambling Commission's guidance.

(16) Bingo:

This Licensing Authority will have regard to the Gambling Commission's guidance.

The Licensing Authority expects that where children are permitted in bingo premises, any Category B or C machines are located in an area which is separated from the rest of the premises by barriers or in a separate room, where it is made clear that entry is permitted only for those aged 18 or over. Appropriate signage should be provided to this effect and the area should be monitored by staff, either through direct supervision or by monitored CCTV.

To avoid a situation where a premises holds a bingo premises licence primarily to benefit from the gaming machine allowance, the licensing authority will need to be satisfied that bingo is regularly played in any premises for which a Premises licence is issued and that the premises presentation is clearly that of a bingo premises and readily identifiable as such to any customer using the premises.

(17) Temporary Use Notices:

There are a number of statutory limits as regards Temporary Use Notices. It is noted that it falls to the Licensing Authority to decide what constitutes a 'set of premises' where Temporary Use Notices are received relating to the same building/site (see Gambling Commission's Guidance for Local Authorities).

(18) Occasional Use Notices:

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

(19) Small Society Lotteries:

The Council will adopt a risk-based approach towards our compliance responsibilities for small society lotteries. We consider the following list, although not exclusive, could affect the risk status of the operator:

- Submission of late returns (returns must be submitted no later than three months after the date on which the lottery draw was held)
- Submission of incomplete or incorrect returns
- Breaches of the limits for small society lotteries

Non-commercial gaming is permitted if it takes place at a non-commercial event as either an incidental or principal activity at the event. Events are non-commercial if no part of the proceeds is for private profit or gain. The proceeds of such events may benefit one or more individuals if the activity is organised:

- By, or on behalf of, a charity or for charitable purposes
- To enable participation in, or support of, sporting, athletic or cultural activities.

Charities and community groups should contact us via email licensing@hastings.gov.uk to seek further clarification.

(20) Travelling Fairs:

It will fall to this Licensing Authority to decide whether, where category D machines and/or equal chance prize gaming without a permit is to be made available for use at travelling fairs, the statutory requirement that the facilities for gambling amount to no more than an ancillary amusement at the fair is met.

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

It has been 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 which crosses our boundaries is monitored so that the statutory limits are not exceeded.

(21) Betting Premises

This policy applies to applications for off-course betting premises. This is betting that takes place other than at a track, typically in a betting shop.

Gaming machines may be made available for use in licensed betting premises only where there are also substantive facilities for non-remote betting, provided in reliance on this licence, available in the premises.

In determining applications for betting premises, the licensing authority shall consider the following:

- proof of age schemes
- CCTV
- entry control system
- staff numbers
- staff training
- counter layout
- supervision of entrances/ machine areas
- machine privacy screens
- notices/ signage
- opening hours
- provision of responsible gambling information

This list is not exhaustive and is merely indicative of example measures the Licensing Authority will expect applicants to offer to meet the licensing objectives.

Betting machines made available at betting premises that accept bets on live events such as horse racing (SSBT's or self-service betting terminals) are not gaming machines and therefore do not count towards the total number of gaming machines that may be permitted at betting premises. However, where a machine is made available to take bets on 'virtual' races (e.g. results/images generated by a computer to resemble a real race or event), that IS a gaming machine and counts towards the maximum permitted number of gaming machines, and is subject to the relevant statutory limits on stakes and prizes.

Section 181 of the Gambling Act 2005 permits the Licensing authority to restrict the number of SSBT's, their nature and the circumstances in which they may be made available by attaching a relevant condition to a premises licence for a betting office. When considering whether to do so, the Licensing Authority will consider, among other things, the ability of employees to monitor the use of the machines by children and young persons or by vulnerable people.

The Licensing Authority when considering the number, nature and circumstances of self-service betting terminals an operator wants to offer will take into account the size of the premises, the number of counter positions available for person-to-person transactions, and the ability of staff to monitor the use of the machines.

Where an SSBT includes functionality to be marketed or presented in languages other than English, the Licensing Authority will seek to ensure the operator has considered the ordinary code provision set by the Gambling Commission about making the following information also available in the relevant languages:

- information on how to gamble responsibly and access the help referred to in the Gambling Commission's Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice;
- the player's guide to any game, bet or lottery under the provisions of the Gambling Commission's Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice;
- the summary of the contractual terms on which gambling is offered, which is a condition of the licence holder's Operating Licence issued by the Gambling Commission.

**Help with gambling related problems:
National Gambling Helpline**

Call 0808 8020 133

24 hours a day, 7 days a week, or visit gamcare.org.uk

**Appendix 3
Responsible Authorities:**

Further information about the Gambling Act 2005 and the Council's licensing policy can be obtained from:

Licensing Team
Hastings Borough Council
Muriel Matters House
Breeds Place
TN34 4UY

Tel: 0124 451042

Licensing@hastings.gov.uk

Hastings Borough Council website

Information can also be obtained from:

Gambling Commission
Victoria Square House
Victoria Square
Birmingham
B2 4BP
Tel: 0121 230 6666
www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk

Local Planning Authority
Hastings Borough Council
Muriel Matters House
Breeds Place
TN34 4UY

Environmental Health and Licensing Team
Hastings Borough Council
Muriel Matters House
Breeds Place

TN34 4UY
Tel: 01424 451079

[Sussex Police](#)

[East Sussex Fire and Rescue](#)

[HM Revenue & Customs Excise](#)

Processing Teams
Gambling Duties
BX9 1GL
Tel: 0300 200 3701

East Sussex Safeguarding Children Partnership

[Partnership Website](#)

Appendix 4

Local Authorities are required by law to consult on their policies. Broadly, consultation included the following groups:

List detailing who this authority consulted with:

- Hastings Borough Council website
- Borough Councillors
- Bodies designated under section 157 of the Act as 'Responsible Authorities'
- Town Centre Forums, Partnerships and Managers
- Licensees/their agents of gambling premises
- Neighbouring Authorities

List of consultees

- Hastings Borough Council website
- Borough Councillors
- Hospitality organisations
- Neighbouring Authorities
- Bodies designated under section 157 of the Act as 'Responsible Authorities'
- Town Centre Forums, Partnerships and Managers
- Person/ bodies representative of local residents
- Person/ bodies representative of gambling businesses
- Representatives of persons or business who hold premises licences
- Organisations working with people who are problem gamblers
- Representatives of health care organisations
- Representatives of voluntary and community organisations working with children and young people

This list is not definitive. Resident's associations will be sent copies on request.

Appendix 5

Please follow the link below for the table of Machine provisions by premises

[Summary of machine provisions by premises](#)

Appendix 6

Delegations of licensing functions

Gambling decisions and functions may be taken or carried out by the Full Council of Hastings Borough Council or delegated to the licensing sub-committee or in appropriate cases to the officers of the Council. As many of the decisions will be purely administrative in nature, the principle of delegation to officers is adopted in the interests of speed, efficiency, and cost effectiveness. The terms of delegation of function are set out below.

Full Council will deal with the following matters:

- Three year licensing policy
- Policy not to permit casinos

Sub Committee will deal with the following matters:

- Review of premises licence
- Cancellation of club gaming/club machine permits
- Decision to give a counter notice to a temporary use notice.

Sub Committee will deal with the following matters if a representation is made:

- Application for a premises licence
- Application for a variation to a licence
- Application for a transfer of a licence
- Application for provisional statement
- Application for club gaming/club machine permits

Officers under delegation will deal with the following matters:

- Fee setting (when appropriate)
- Applications for other permits
- Cancellation of licensed premises gaming machine permits
- Consideration of temporary use notice

Officers under delegation will deal with the following matters if no representation is made:

- Application for premises licence
- Application for a variation to a licence
- Application for a transfer of a licence
- Application for provisional statement
- Application for club gaming/club machine permits.

Indices of Deprivation 2019

October 2019

Indices of Deprivation 2019

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 is the official measure of relative deprivation for small areas (or neighbourhoods) in England. The small areas used are called Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs), of which there are 32,844 in England. They are designed to be of a similar population size with an average of 1,500 residents each (in 2011) and are a standard way of dividing up the country. The Index of Multiple Deprivation ranks every small area in England from 1 (most deprived area) to 32,844 (least deprived area).








It is common to describe how relatively deprived a small area is by saying whether it falls among the most deprived 10 per cent, 20 per cent or 30 per cent of small areas in England (although there is no definitive cut-off at which an area is described as 'deprived'). Deciles are calculated by ranking the 32,844 small areas in England from most deprived to least deprived and dividing them into 10 equal groups. These range from the most deprived 10 per cent of small areas nationally (ranked from 1 to 3,284) to the least deprived 10 per cent of small areas nationally.

What do people use the Index of Multiple Deprivation for?

- distribute funding or target resources to areas
- evidence in the development of strategies
- target interventions
- bids for funding

What other Indices are available?

The Index of Multiple Deprivation is part of the Indices of Deprivation and it is the most widely used of these indices. It combines information from seven domain indices (which measure different types or dimensions of deprivation) to produce an overall relative measure of deprivation. You can use the domain indices on their own to focus on specific aspects of deprivation. There are also supplementary indices concerned with income deprivation among children (IDACI) and older people (IDAOP). Each of the seven domains is based on a number of component indicators that measure major features of that deprivation. Altogether, 39 different indicators are used which are all brought together in the IMD. In constructing the IMD, a different weighting is attached to each of the seven domains.

Domain	Underlying indicators	Weight
 Income deprivation	6	22.5%
 Employment deprivation	5	22.5%
 Health deprivation and disability	4	13.5%
 Education, skills and training deprivation	7 (in two sub-domains)	13.5%
 Barriers to housing and services	7 (in two sub-domains)	9.3%
 Crime domain	4	9.3%
 Living environment deprivation	4 (in two sub-domains)	9.3%

Appendix 1 sets out the underlying indicators.

The Index of Multiple Deprivation is designed primarily to be a *small-area* measure of deprivation. But the Indices are commonly used to describe deprivation for higher-level geographies including local authority districts. A range of summary measures is available allowing you to see where, for example, a local authority district is ranked between 1 (the most deprived district in England) and 317 (the least deprived district in England). Summary measures are also available for upper tier local authorities, local enterprise partnerships and clinical commissioning groups.

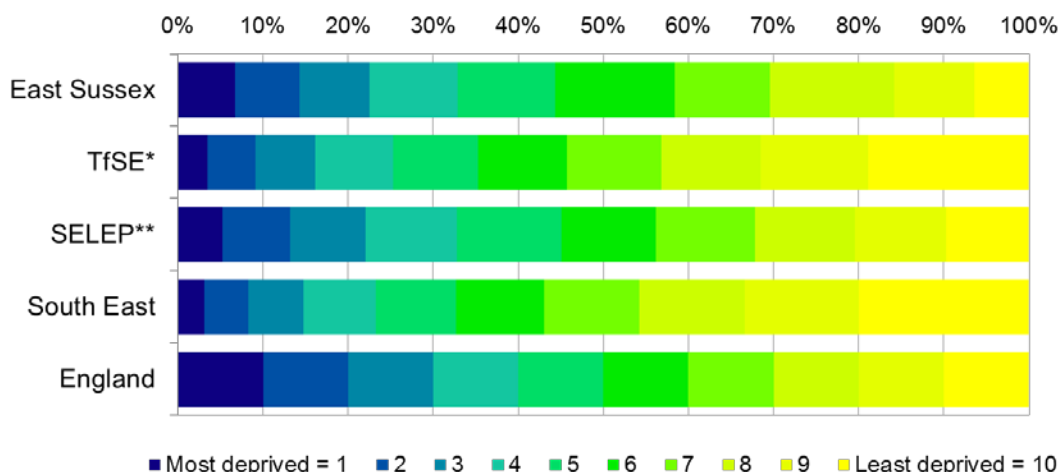
<p>What can you use the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 for?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">✓</p>	<p>What <u>can't</u> you use the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 for?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">✗</p>
<p>✓ Comparing small areas across England: if a small area's rank is closer to 1 than that of another area, it is more deprived.</p>	<p>✗ Quantifying how deprived a small area is: as a relative measure of deprivation it can tell you if one area is more deprived than another but not by how much.</p>
<p>✓ Identifying the most deprived small areas: e.g. to show which areas are amongst the 10% or 20% most deprived small areas nationally.</p>	<p>✗ Identifying deprived people: within every area there will be individuals who are deprived and individuals who are not. The Index is not a suitable tool for targeting individuals.</p>
<p>✓ Exploring the domains (or types) of deprivation: you can look at the domain indices to explore which types of deprivation, e.g. income or health, are more prominent within areas or to focus on particular types of deprivation and explore how areas rank on these.</p>	<p>✗ Saying how affluent a place is: the Index of Multiple Deprivation is designed to identify aspects of deprivation, not affluence. For example, the measure of income deprivation is concerned with people on low incomes who are in receipt of benefits and tax credits. An area with a relatively small proportion of people (or indeed no people) on low incomes may also have relatively few or no people on high incomes.</p>
<p>✓ Comparing larger areas e.g. local authorities: a range of summary measures highlighting different aspects of deprivation are provided for larger areas, including local authority districts.</p>	<p>✗ Comparing with small areas in other UK countries: each country in the UK produces its own version of the Index of Multiple Deprivation using similar methodologies.</p>
<p>✓ Looking at changes in relative deprivation between releases: changes can only be described in relative terms, for example, the extent to which an area has changed rank or decile of deprivation since the last Indices were released.</p>	<p>✗ Measuring real change in deprivation over time: it would not necessarily be correct to state that the level of deprivation in the area has increased on some absolute scale, as it may be the case that all areas had improved, but that this area had improved more slowly than other areas and so been 'overtaken' by those areas.</p>

Key findings for East Sussex

According to the latest Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD 2019), relative multiple deprivation has risen in East Sussex since 2015. However, overall East Sussex ranks as 93 out of 151 upper tier local authorities for the proportion of neighbourhoods (Lower layer super output areas or LSOAs) among the most deprived 10% in England (the most deprived decile), although it ranks as 71 in terms of local concentration.

- East Sussex has a lower proportion of LSOAs in the most and least deprived decile compared to the national average.
- East Sussex has 22 neighbourhoods out of 329 (6.7%) in the most deprived decile. This compares to 19 (5.8%) when the last Index was published in 2015.
- Out of the most deprived 19 areas in the 2015 IMD, 18 are still in the most deprived decile. But in the 2019 release a further 4 LSOAs are now among the most deprived 10% in the country and Hastings 009A moved from the most deprived to the 2nd most deprived decile. Hastings 005A remains as the most deprived neighbourhood in the county, but ranks as 147 in the 2019 index compared to 89 in 2015.

Proportion of LSOAs in each decile of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019

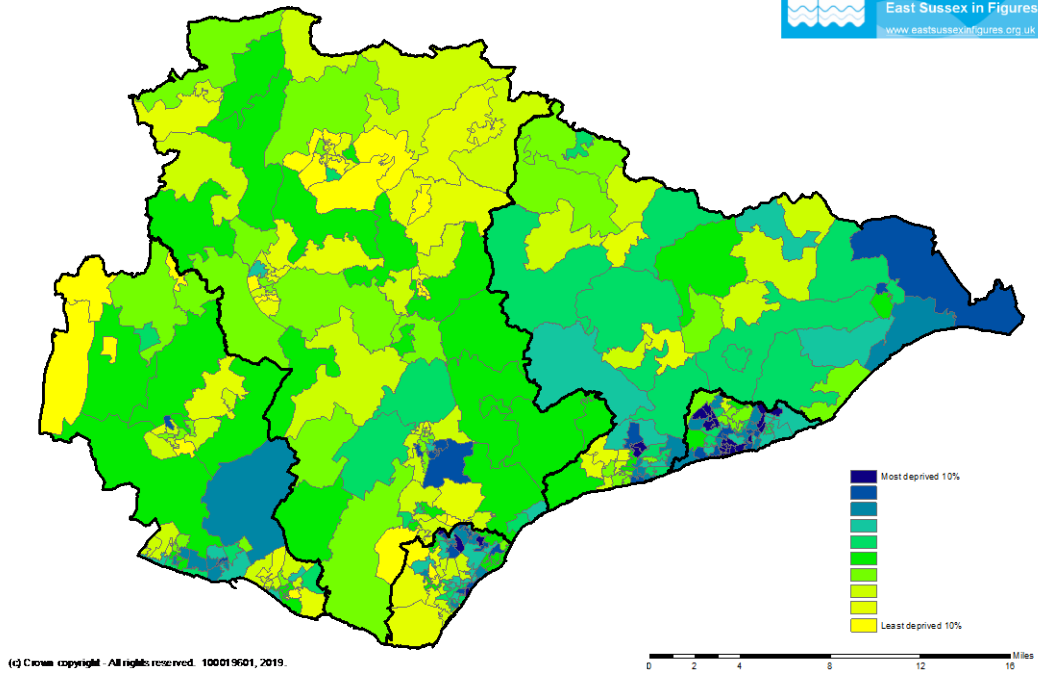


* TfSE: Transport for South East area

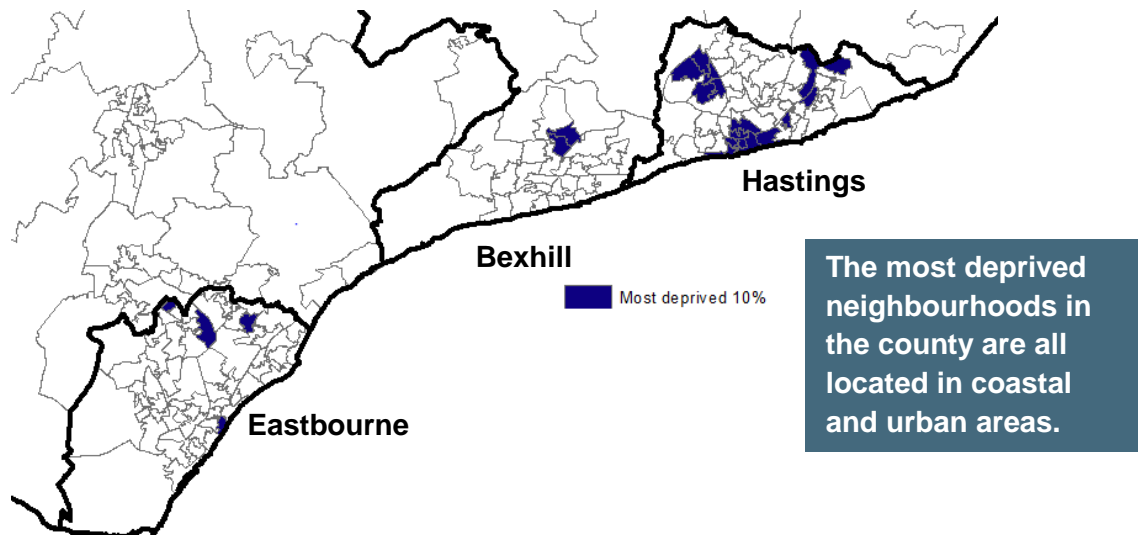
** SELEP: South East Local Enterprise Partnership

- In the 2019 measure, 217 neighbourhoods (2/3 of all LSOAs) ranked as relatively more deprived compared to 2015, and 112 (1/3) ranked as less deprived. Overall, 209 LSOAs have seen no change in deprivation decile, 93 are in a more deprived decile than in 2015, and 27 in a less deprived decile.
- Two LSOAs are amongst the most deprived 1% in the country. Both are in Hastings, in Baird and Tressell wards. Another eight are amongst the most deprived 5% of LSOAs, all of which are also in Hastings except one LSOA, Rother 007E in Sidley ward in Bexhill.
- Of the 22 most deprived neighbourhoods in the county, 12 rank in the most deprived decile in 4 or more dimensions (domains) of deprivation, and 2 are deprived in 5 dimensions. Overall 89 LSOAs are in the most deprived decile in at least one dimension. The domain with the highest number in the most deprived decile is Barriers to Housing and Services, with 39 LSOAs (12%) among the most deprived. 10 of these neighbourhoods rank among the least deprived 30% overall.

Indices of Deprivation 2019: Index of Multiple Deprivation



LSOAs in the most deprived decile in East Sussex in 2019 IMD

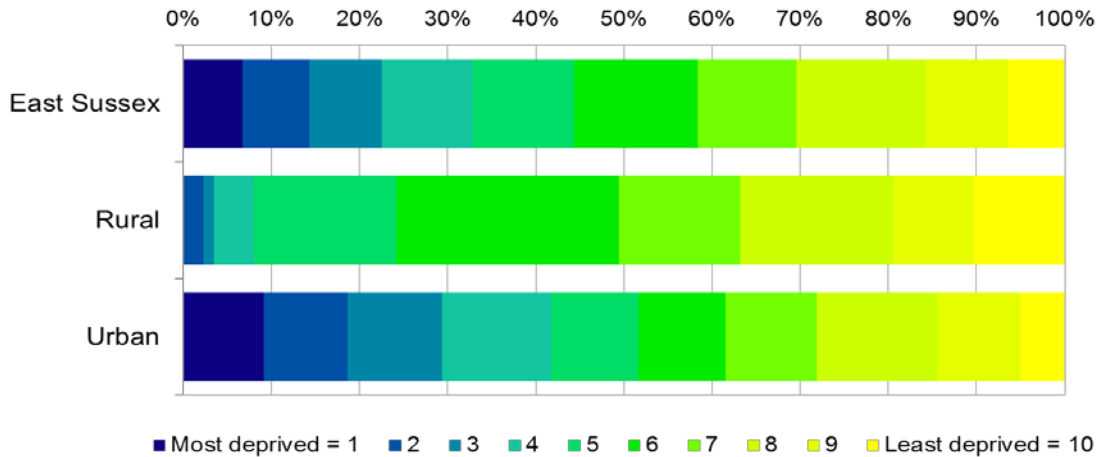


Most deprived 10 neighbourhoods in East Sussex

Neighbourhood (LSOA)	Ward	Index of Multiple Deprivation Rank 2019	IMD Rank 2015	Change in rank since 2015 (negative means relatively more deprived than in 2015)
Hastings 005A	Baird	147	89	58
Hastings 005D	Tressell	186	227	-41
Hastings 009B	Castle	333	398	-65
Hastings 011B	Central St Leonards	626	731	-105
Hastings 011A	Central St Leonards	706	529	177
Hastings 003A	Hollington	730	956	-226
Rother 007E	Sidley	754	1,064	-310
Hastings 003E	Wishing Tree	972	1,283	-311
Hastings 004B	Ore	1,054	1,805	-751
Hastings 011E	Gensing	1,555	1,935	-380

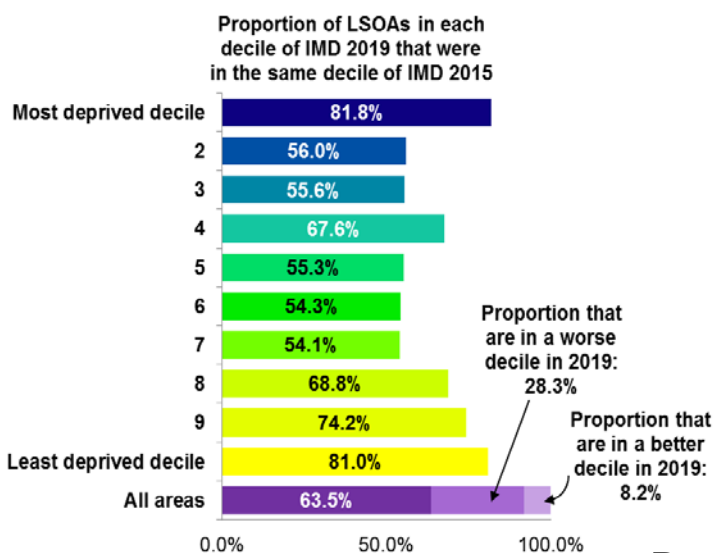
- There is a significant difference in the way deprivation is distributed in urban and rural areas. All 22 of the county's most deprived areas are located in urban areas, 9% of all urban LSOAs. 29% of urban LSOAs are among the most deprived 30% nationally, compared to just 3 rural neighbourhoods (3%) falling into the most deprived 3 deciles. However while this pattern is reflected in many domains, in the Barriers to Housing and Services domain, 32% of rural areas (28 LSOAs) fall among the most deprived decile, and 62% are among the most deprived 30%, and in the Living Environment domain, 29% are in the most deprived decile and 53% among the most deprived 30%.

Proportion of LSOAs in each decile of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019, by rural/urban classification

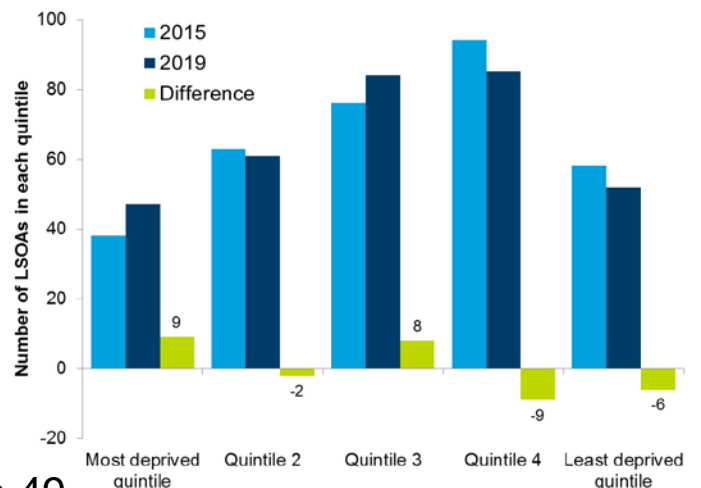


- The county also has 21 out of 329 LSOAs among the least deprived 10% of LSOAs in England, 6% of all LSOAs in the county, 1 fewer than in 2015. 13 are in Wealden, 6 in Lewes and 2 in Eastbourne. 17 of these were in the least deprived decile in 2015. In Wealden, 14% of LSOAs in the district are amongst the least deprived 10% nationally.
- Income deprivation affects 12% (64,900) of people in the county compared to 9% regionally and in the TfSE area and 11% in the SELEP. 10% (28,600) of the working age population experience employment deprivation. This is higher than the South East region and TfSE area (both 7%), and the SELEP (9%), but equal to England as a whole.
- Over 37,000 people (7%) live in the most deprived 10% of LSOAs in England, up from nearly 32,000 in 2015.

Proportion of LSOAs in East Sussex that were in the same decile in IMD 2015



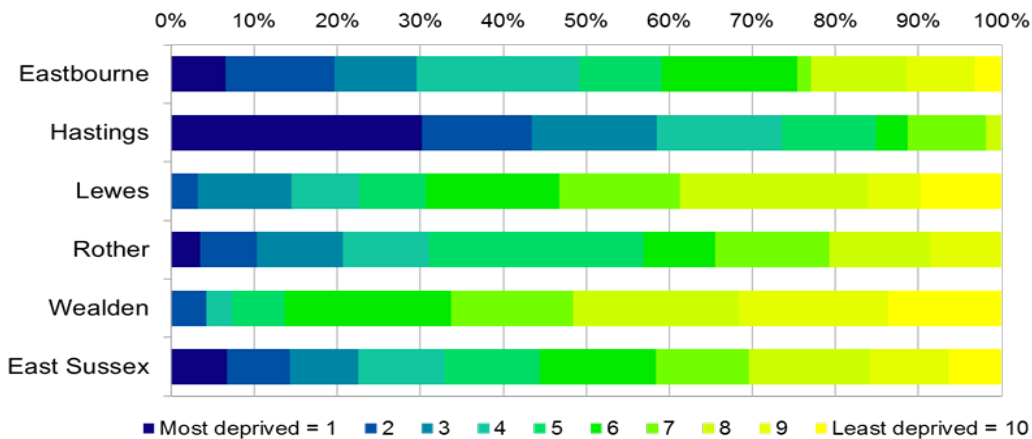
Number of LSOAs in each quintile of deprivation (20% of LSOAs) 2015 and 2019, and change in number over the period



Eastbourne

- Relative deprivation appears to have increased in Eastbourne since 2015 with 22 LSOAs ranking in a relatively more deprived decile than in 2015, and only 4 ranking in a relatively less deprived one.
- There are now 4 neighbourhoods in the most deprived decile (out of 61 - 6.6%), 2 more than in 2015. But overall, 21 LSOAs rank as more deprived in 2019, compared to 40 ranking as less deprived. The most deprived LSOA in Eastbourne is now Eastbourne 004A, in Hampden Park ward, with a rank of 2,352 (compared to 2,882 in 2015). It now ranks as more deprived than the most deprived LSOA in 2015, Eastbourne 010C in Devonshire, where the rank has fallen from 2,071 to 2,852 (i.e. relatively less deprived).
- 12 LSOAs are now among the most deprived 20% of LSOAs in England, four more than in 2015. 30% of LSOAs rank among the most deprived 30% nationally, compared to a quarter of LSOAs in 2015.
- Eastbourne ranks as 106 out of 317 local authorities (where 1 is the most deprived) rank of average rank, compared to 120 (out of 326) in 2015.

Proportion of LSOAs by IMD 2019 decile, by district



Hastings

- Hastings ranks as the most deprived lower tier local authority in the South East, Transport for South East (TfSE) area and South East Local Enterprise Partnership (SE LEP) by almost all measures. Nationally, it ranks as 13th most deprived in terms of rank of average rank, out of 317 lower tier local authorities, and in terms of local concentration, it is 16th.
- The majority of the county's deprived neighbourhoods are located in Hastings, where 16 out of 53 neighbourhoods (30%) rank in the most deprived decile nationally, with two among the most deprived 1% of LSOAs, in Baird (Hastings 005A, rank 147 out of 32,844) and Tressell (Hastings 005D, rank 186) wards. This is the same proportion as in 2015.
- However, 6 of the most deprived neighbourhoods in Hastings from 2015 had a higher rank (relatively less deprived) in 2019, including the county's most deprived neighbourhood, Hastings 005A, in Baird ward. This LSOA ranked as 89 in 2015, and this has changed to 147 in 2019, but it is still among the most deprived 0.5% in the country.
- Overall 16 LSOAs in Hastings rank as relatively less deprived in 2019, and 37 as relatively more deprived.
- 43% of LSOAs in Hastings are among the most deprived 20% nationally, compared to 40% in 2015.
- Hastings 005D ranks as 34, and Hastings 005A as 60, for income deprivation, the most deprived two LSOAs in the South East in this domain, and second and third in the SE LEP. These two LSOAs rank 20 (Hastings 005D) and 71 (005A) for Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI), with Hastings 005D the second worst in the South East (after Brighton

and Hove 027E in St Peter's and North Laine ward) and second in the SE LEP after Tendring 018A in Jaywick, Essex, the country's most deprived LSOA overall.

- Central St Leonards is the only ward in East Sussex where all four of the LSOAs are among the most deprived decile nationally.

Lewes

- Overall Lewes ranks as 194 out of 317 local authorities on rank of average rank, compared to 201 (out of 326) in 2015. Lewes still has no LSOAs among the most deprived 10% nationally, but now has two neighbourhoods which fall among the most deprived 20% (quintile): Lewes 009B in Newhaven Valley now with a rank of 5,223 (6,248 in 2015) and Lewes 003E in Lewes Castle ward which ranks as 5,932 (7,096).
- Slightly over half (37) rank as more relatively deprived than in 2015, out of 62 neighbourhoods. 13 LSOAs rank in a more deprived decile than in 2015, compared to nine which rank in a less deprived decile. Six LSOAs in Lewes (10%) are in the least deprived decile.

Rother

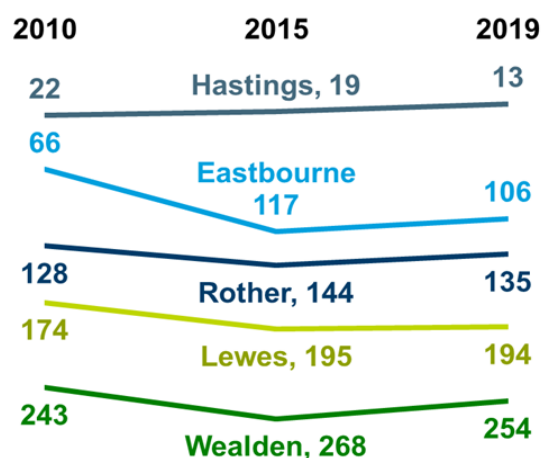
- Rother now ranks as 135 out of 317 local authorities in terms of rank of average rank, compared to 148 (out of 326) in 2015
- Rother now has 2 neighbourhoods among the most deprived decile (compared to 1 in 2019), and 42 neighbourhoods out of 58 ranked as relatively more deprived in 2019 than in 2015. 23 LSOAs rank in a relatively more deprived decile than in 2010, compared to seven which rank as relatively less deprived.
- Rother 007E in Sidley is the most deprived LSOA in Rother and it has a more deprived ranking than in 2015, going from 1,064 in 2015 to 754 in 2019. The other LSOA in the most deprived decile, Rother 007D is also located in Sidley, and now ranks 3,263 (3,806 in 2015).
- Altogether six (10%) LSOAs are among the most deprived 20% in England, four in Bexhill (three in Sidley and one in Central ward), one in Rye (Rother 004E) and one in Eastern Rother (Rother 002A).

Wealden

- In Wealden there are now 4 LSOAs among the most deprived quintile (but none in the most deprived decile) compared to 2 in 2015. Overall it ranks as 254 out of 317 local authorities on rank of average rank, compared to 276 (out of 326) in 2015
- The most deprived neighbourhood in 2019 is now Wealden 017B in Hailsham East ward, ranking 4,812, compared to 5,325 in 2015. But the most deprived LSOA in the district in 2015, Wealden 016D in Hailsham South and West has a less deprived ranking, moving from 5,131 in 2015 to 5,856 in 2019.
- 61 LSOAs rank as relatively more deprived in Wealden, compared to 34 ranking as less deprived, than in 2015. Five LSOAs rank in a less deprived decile than in 2015, compared to 24 that rank in a worse decile.
- Although the rest of Wealden does not have high levels of multiple deprivation, 17 LSOAs (18%) in Wealden are in the most deprived 10% for the Barriers to housing and services domain.

Change in rank of average rank since 2010 – districts (2010 and 2015 rank data scaled to 317 local authorities)

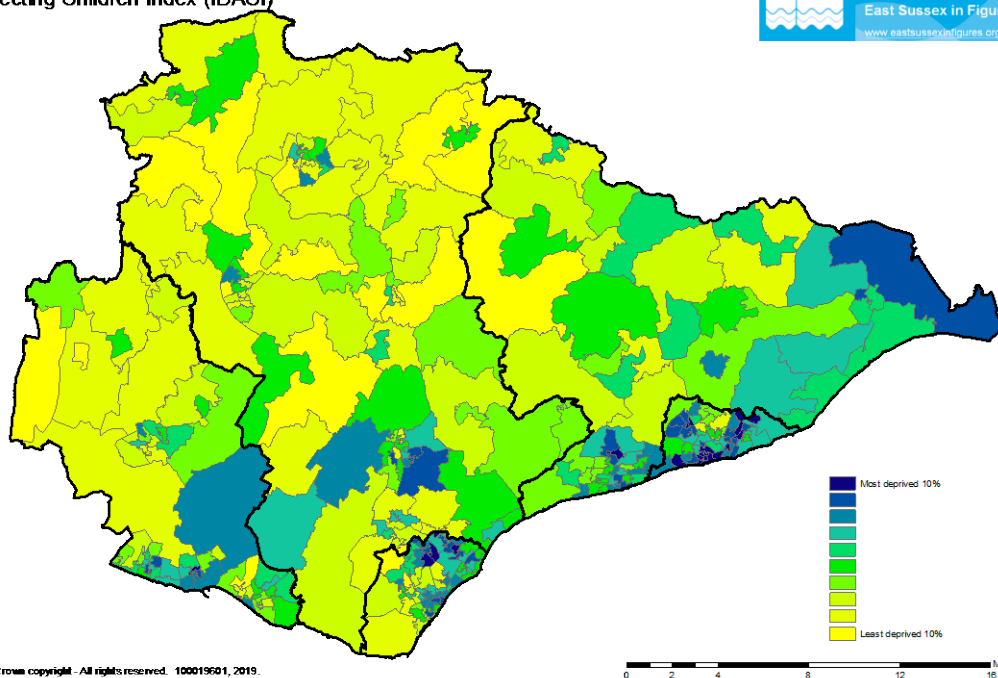
Rank of average rank - change since 2010
2010 and 2015 ranks scaled to 317 LAs



Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)

IDACI measures the proportion of children aged 0-15 living in income deprived families

Indices of Deprivation 2019: Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)



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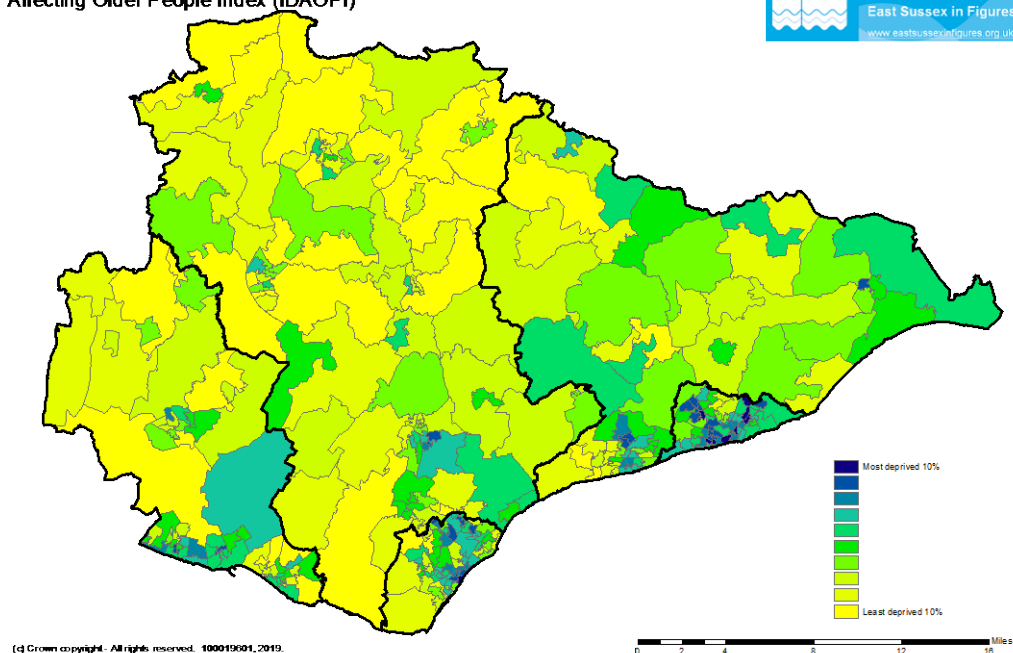
- 19 LSOAs fall in to the most deprived 10% nationally for the IDACI, with 13 in Hastings, four in Eastbourne and one each in Lewes and Rother. This is relatively more deprived than in 2015 when there were 17 LSOAs in the county which were in the most deprived decile nationally.
- The most deprived on this measure is Hastings 005D in Tressell ward, ranking 20 nationally and second (after Tendring 018A – in Jaywick, Essex, the country’s most deprived neighbourhood) in the SE LEP and second (after Brighton and Hove 027E in St Peters and North Laine ward) the South East Region on this measure.
- 15,000 or 16% children are affected by income deprivation in the county; this is higher than the regional average of 12% and TfSE (13%), the same as the SE LEP as a whole, but lower than the average for England as a whole (20%). However, there is a much variation within the county. More than a quarter (27%) of children in Hastings are living in families affected by income deprivation compared to 1 in 10 in Wealden.
- 65% of children within LSOA Hastings 005D (part of Tressell ward in Hastings), are living in families affected by income deprivation.
- 30% (101) of LSOAs in the county have a higher proportion of children living in income deprived families than the national average.

2015 Mid-year population	Total number of children aged 0-15	Number of children living in families affected by income deprivation	Percentage of children living in families affected by income deprivation
Eastbourne	17,492	3,376	19.3%
Hastings	17,090	4,524	26.5%
Lewes	17,454	2,229	12.8%
Rother	14,118	2,261	16.0%
Wealden	26,976	2,604	9.7%
East Sussex	93,130	14,993	16.1%
TfSE	1,411,571	180,109	12.8%
SE LEP	780,658	123,889	15.9%
South East region	1,704,978	210,999	12.4%
England	10,405,050	1,777,642	17.1%

Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPi)

IDAOPi measures the proportion of those aged 60 and over who experience income deprivation.

Indices of Deprivation 2019: Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPi)










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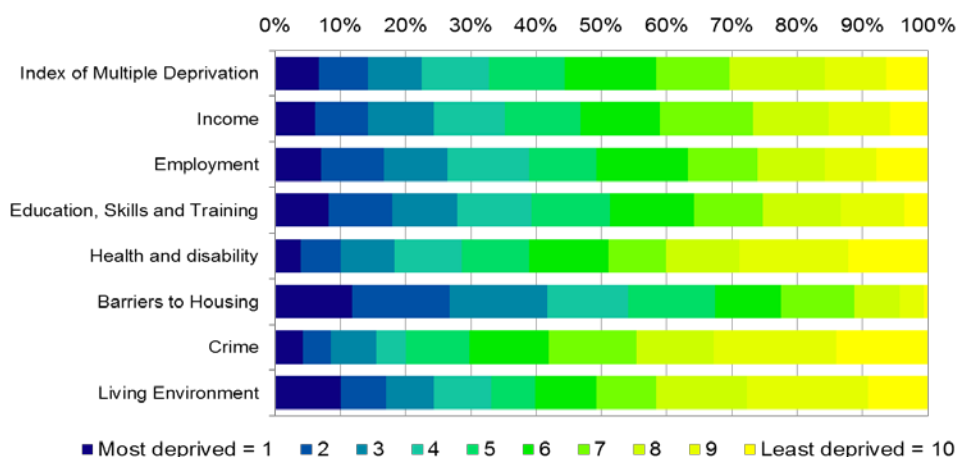
- Just 8 LSOAs fall into the most deprived decile for IDAOPi, with the most deprived being Hastings 005D in Tressell ward, ranked at 1,010. This is 2 fewer than in 2015. All of the deprived LSOAs are in Hastings except one in Devonshire ward, Eastbourne 010C.
- 19,500 or 11% of older people are affected by income deprivation in the county; this is higher than the regional average of 10%, similar to the TfSE (also 11%) but lower than the average for the SE LEP (12%) and England as a whole (14%). However, there is much variation within the county. 1 in 5 older people in Hastings are affected by income deprivation compared to less than 1 in 10 in Wealden.
- The neighbourhoods with the highest levels of elderly deprivation in the county are Hastings 005D and Hastings 011B, where almost half of all older people are living in income deprivation (46% and 45% respectively).
- One third (105) of LSOAs in the county have a higher proportion of older people experiencing income deprivation than the national average (14.2%).

2015 Mid-year population	Total number of older people aged 60 and over	Number of older people affected by income deprivation	Percentage of older people affected by income deprivation
Eastbourne	30,608	4,084	13.3%
Hastings	22,830	4,476	19.6%
Lewes	31,429	3,190	10.1%
Rother	35,612	3,716	10.4%
Wealden	49,833	4,019	8.1%
East Sussex	170,312	19,485	11.4%
TfSE	1,836,601	193,166	10.5%
SE LEP	1,059,743	125,395	11.8%
South East	2,161,035	221,200	10.2%
England	12,612,839	1,790,712	14.2%

Domains of deprivation

Details of the indicators which make up each domain can be found in Appendix 1.

Domain	Number and % of LSOAs in most deprived decile	Most deprived LSOA (ward)	Rank of most deprived LSOA
 Income deprivation	20 (6.1%)	Hastings 005D (Tressell)	34
 Employment deprivation	23 (7.0%)	Hastings 005A (Baird)	60
 Education, skills and training deprivation	27 (8.2%)	Hastings 005A (Baird)	96
 Health deprivation and disability	13 (4.0%)	Hastings 011B (Central St Leonards)	328
 Barriers to housing and services	39 (11.9%)	Wealden 007C (Hartfield)	212
 Crime domain	14 (4.3%)	Hastings 009B (Castle)	422
 Living environment deprivation	33 (10%)	Rother 006D (Crowhurst)	383



Parliamentary constituencies

- The House of Commons Library has published a constituency level analysis of deprivation. Under this analysis, the most deprived constituency in the county is Hastings and Rye, which ranked 76 out of 533 constituencies in England in the 2019 IMD. This is relatively more deprived than in 2015 when it ranked 91.

Parliamentary constituency	2010 rank (out of 533)	2015 rank	2019 rank	Change in rank since 2015 (negative means relatively more deprived)	% of LSOAs in the most deprived decile nationally
Hastings and Rye	77	91	76	-15	25%
Brighton, Kemptown	103	126	138	12	18%
Eastbourne	208	269	251	-18	6%
Bexhill and Battle	318	356	328	-28	3%
Lewes	364	396	383	-13	0%
Wealden	438	465	440	-25	0%

Further information

39 separate indicators are used, organised across seven distinct deprivation domains which can be combined, using the appropriate weights, to calculate the Indices of Deprivation 2019 (IoD 2019). Most of the indicators used in these statistics are from 2015-16 or from the 2011 Census, with full details given in the appendix below.

The differences seen in results for 2015 and 2019 in terms of decile of deprivation reflect how an area has fared relative to others across England with similar levels of deprivation. A local neighbourhood could well have improved in real-terms (e.g. lower levels of unemployment, higher incomes, higher skill levels, lower crime rates, better environment and so on), and may have improved faster than the average. However if other areas with similar levels of deprivation have done slightly better, the local neighbourhood will rank as more deprived in 2019 than 2015. It is therefore very important to look at other measures alongside the IMD to understand how local areas are changing.

In addition to this, because of administrative changes to lower and upper tier local authorities (with the creation of some new Unitary Authorities) the number of both types of local authorities has changed from 326 in 2015 to 317 in 2019 for lower tier authorities (districts and unitary authorities), and from 152 to 151 for upper tier authorities (counties and unitary authorities). This means that changes in local authority ranking, particularly in less deprived areas, should be treated carefully, although amongst the most deprived areas the effect is likely to be less noticeable.

Note that in 2018 and 2019 there have been some changes to wards in East Sussex, which no longer align precisely with LSOAs, but in this analysis pre 2018 wards have been used in all cases.

- Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG), Indices of Deprivation, 2019, constructed by Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI).
- Full details of the methodology used, data for all LSOAs in England, and guidance on the use of the data for this year's release of the 2019 Indices of deprivation is available from [MHCLG](#)
- Detailed statistics for the Indices of Deprivation 2019 and data for previous releases from 2015, 2010, 2007 and 2004 are available on [East Sussex in Figures](#).
- An [Atlas](#) has been published by the R&I team to enable you to explore the Indices of Deprivation 2019 data in more detail.
- A research briefing giving detailed data for deprivation in Parliamentary Constituencies has been published by the [House of Commons Library](#).
- For further information please contact Lenna Santamaría on 01273 481619 or mariahelena.santamaria@eastsussex.gov.uk;

Contact details

The Research and Information Team, Chief Executive's Office provides demographic and socio-economic data, intelligence and insight to support East Sussex County Council and other East Sussex Partners. The Team also manages East Sussex in Figures (ESiF), the Local Information System for East Sussex.

ESiF is a web-based information system that contains detailed, up-to-date and reliable information on a very wide range of topics. It is free and very easy to use and puts individual users in control. ESiF lets you specify exactly what data you want to see (for the places and time periods you are interested in) and how you want to view it (as a table, chart or map).

Visit www.eastsussexinfigures.org.uk

or e-mail esif@eastsussex.gov.uk
for more information.

Appendix 1

Indicator	Data supplier	Data time point
Income Deprivation Domain		
<p>Adults and children in Income Support families</p> <p>Adults and children in income-based Jobseeker's Allowance families</p> <p>Adults and children in income-based Employment and Support Allowance families</p> <p>Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) families</p> <p>Adults and children in Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit families not already counted, and whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefit) is below 60 per cent of the median before housing costs</p> <p>Asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both</p> <p>Adults and children in Universal Credit families where no adult is classed within the 'Working - no requirements' conditionality regime</p>	Department for Work and Pensions, Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs and the Home Office	2015
Income Deprivation Domain numerator (total population)	Department for Work and Pensions, Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs and the Home Office	2015
Individual Indicators comprising the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index	Department for Work and Pensions and Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs	2015
Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index Numerator (number of children aged 0-15)	Department for Work and Pensions and Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs	2015
Individual Indicators comprising the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index	Department for Work and Pensions	2015
Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index Numerator (number of people aged 60+)	Department for Work and Pensions	2012
Employment Deprivation Domain		
<p>Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance (both contribution-based and income-based), women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64</p> <p>Claimants of Employment and Support Allowance (both contribution-based and income-based), women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64</p> <p>Claimants of Incapacity Benefit, women aged 18-</p>	Department for Work and Pensions	Four quarters from May 2015 to February 2016

Indicator	Data supplier	Data time point
59 and men aged 18-64 Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance, women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64 Claimants of Carer's Allowance, women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64 Claimants of Universal Credit in the 'Searching for work' and 'No work requirements' conditionality groups.		
Employment Deprivation Domain numerator	Department for Work and Pensions	Four quarters from May 2015 to February 2016
Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain		
Key Stage 2 attainment	Department for Education	2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17
Key Stage 4 attainment		
Secondary school absence		
Staying on in education post 16	Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs	2010 to 2012
Entry to higher education	Higher Education Statistics Agency	2012/13 to 2016/17
Adult Skills	Office for National Statistics	2011
English language proficiency	Office for National Statistics	2011
Adult skills and English language proficiency indicators - combined	Office for National Statistics	2011
Health Deprivation and Disability Domain		
Years of potential life lost	Office for National Statistics	2013 to 2017
Comparative illness and disability ratio	Department for Work and Pensions	2016
Acute morbidity	Health and Social Care Information Centre	2015/16 to 2016/17
Mood and anxiety disorders	Health and Social Care Information Centre; Department for Work and Pensions; Office for National Statistics	2013 to 2018

Indicator	Data supplier	Data time point
Crime Domain		
Violence Burglary Theft Criminal damage	Association of Chief Police Officers, provided by the Home Office	2016/17 and 2017/18
Barriers to Housing and Services Domain		
Road distance to a post office	Post Office Ltd	2018
Road distance to a primary school	Department for Education Edubase	2019
Road distance to general store or supermarket	Ordnance Survey	2018
Road distance to a GP surgery	Organisation Data Service, Health and Social Care Information Centre, licenced under the Open Government Licence v2.0	2019
Household overcrowding	Office for National Statistics	2011
Homelessness	Department for Communities and Local Government	2015/16, 2016/17 and 2017/18
Housing affordability	Estimated primarily from the Family Resources Survey, Regulated Mortgage Survey, Land Registry house prices, and Valuation Office Agency market rents.	2016
Living Environment Deprivation Domain		
Housing in poor condition	Estimated from the English Housing Survey, 2015	2015
Houses without central heating	Office for National Statistics	2011
Air quality indicator	Estimated from UK Air Information Resource air quality, 2016	2016
Road traffic accidents indicator	Department for Transport	2015, 2016 and 2017

MHCLG indicator diagram:

Income Deprivation 22.5%	Adults and children in Income Support families Adults and children in income-based Jobseeker's Allowance families Adults and children in income-based Employment and Support Allowance families Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) families Adults and children in Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit families, below 60% median income not already counted Asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both Adults and children in Universal Credit families where no adult is in 'Working - no requirements' conditionality regime ++
Employment Deprivation 22.5%	Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance, aged 18-59/64 Claimants of Employment and Support Allowance, aged 18-59/64 Claimants of Incapacity Benefit, aged 18-59/64 Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance, aged 18-59/64 Claimants of Carer's Allowance, aged 18-59/64 Claimants of Universal Credit in the 'Searching for work' and 'No work requirements' conditionality groups ++
Education, Skills & Training Deprivation 13.5%	Key Stage 2 attainment: scaled scores Key Stage 4 attainment: average capped points score Secondary school absence Staying on in education post 16 Entry to higher education Adults with no or low qualifications, aged 25-59/64 Adults who cannot speak English or cannot speak English well, aged 25-59/64 <div style="margin-left: 200px;"> } Children & Young People } Adult Skills </div>
Health Deprivation & Disability 13.5%	Years of potential life lost Comparative illness and disability ratio ** Acute morbidity Mood and anxiety disorders **
Crime 9.3%	Recorded crime rates for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violence • Burglary • Theft • Criminal damage
Barriers to Housing & Services 9.3%	Road distance to a: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post office • Primary school • General store or supermarket • GP surgery Household overcrowding Homelessness Housing affordability <div style="margin-left: 100px;"> } Geographical Barriers } Wider Barriers </div>
Living Environment Deprivation 9.3%	Houses without central heating Housing in poor condition Air quality Road traffic accidents <div style="margin-left: 100px;"> } Indoors Living Environment } Outdoors Living Environment </div>
++ New indicators	
** Modified indicators % illustrates the weight of each domain in the Indices of Deprivation	

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Agenda Item 5



Report to: Cabinet

Date of Meeting: 3rd April 2023

Report Title: Town Living Project

Report By: Victoria Conheady, Director of Place

Purpose of Report

To obtain approval to progress the first phase of the Town Living project.

Recommendation(s)

That Cabinet recommends that Full Council approves:

1. to progress Phase 1 of the Town Living project;
2. to establish a capital budget of £1,037,615 (to be funded via the Town Fund programme) for the Town Living project;
3. to delegate authority to the Managing Director to complete Phase 1 of the Town Living project, including any associated procurement; and
4. to source a property/properties for Phase 2 of the Town Living project.

Reasons for Recommendations

1. The Hastings Town Fund Programme has awarded the Town Living project £1,037,615. Phase 1 has been awarded £794,000 which is the estimated cost of completing this phase.
2. The project will provide a best practice example of how to renovate and retrofit a listed building, increase the supply of permanent affordable housing in the town centre, support reductions in carbon emissions and energy costs and provide training and employment opportunities in whole house retrofitting.
3. A Council owned Grade II listed property will be fully restored, energy efficient and converted to Affordable Rent housing.

Background

1. The Town Living project was one of the projects identified in the Hastings Town Investment Plan. The project was awarded £1million grant funding following confirmation that the Hastings Town Deal programme had been awarded £24.3m. This funding was allocated subject to the development and approval of a full business case on the basis that the project would retrofit and repurpose 12 homes in Hastings' town centre.
2. The town centre has an ageing housing stock with many homes being built pre-1919. This has contributed to a higher proportion of homes in the town centre being poorly insulated, suffering from excess cold and failing to meet the Decent Homes standard and the Minimum Energy Efficiency Standards (MEES). These factors are contributing to a higher prevalence of fuel poverty and poor health outcomes.
3. Retrofitting improves the quality and energy efficiency of homes which is vital to help the town meet its net zero commitments and tackle climate change in the local area.
4. The 'Hastings Town Deal programme update' report was taken to Cabinet on 1st November 2021. One of the recommendations approved was that up to 5% of the allocated funding for Town Fund projects could be used towards the early development of projects to assist them in obtaining professional advice and preparing clear design concepts and indicative costings.
5. The Town Living project used its 5% allocation to progress a proposal for the redevelopment of a Council owned, 5 storey, Grade II listed building in Wellington Square which would deliver 5 homes. This included procuring the completion of a RIBA Stage 1 Design Report and obtaining indicative development costs which could be used to inform a business case.

Business Case

6. The Town Living project's business case is based on the Treasury's Green Book guidance. It sets out a range of different options for restoring the Wellington Square property based on whether the existing building layout is retained or restored/reconfigured, the level of improvements made to the building fabric and the types of interventions used to reduce energy consumption,
7. The most efficient model which meets the project aims and evidences cost efficiencies is estimated to cost £794,000. This is based on restoring the building layout, repairing and upgrading the fabric of the building, introducing internal wall linings and adding roof insulation, internal secondary glazing and insulated floorboards. The building energy changes include heating controls, energy efficient lighting, air source heat pumps and PV solar panels. Proposals being subject to planning approval.

Hastings Town Fund Programme

8. Following the submission of the business case, the Town Living project was awarded grant funding of £1,037,615 from the Hastings Town Fund programme.

9. Phase 1 has been allocated £794,000 which is the estimated cost of completing this phase.
10. A further £243,615 has been allocated to support the acquisition of an additional building for Phase 2. An additional 7 units need to be identified and additional funding secured to deliver Phase 2 of the project and a further report will set out proposals for bringing this forward.

Current Use

11. The property has been owned by the Council for circa 3 years and is currently being used as temporary accommodation.
12. The building will continue to be used as temporary accommodation until works commence. At that time, the tenants will be supported to move into more permanent housing or alternative temporary accommodation.
13. The Council's Housing Management team will liaise closely with the tenants so that they understand the timescale involved in the work commencing and the moving process.

Redevelopment

14. There are significant works needed to the property which are particularly costly given it is a listed building. The Council doesn't have a budget to carry out these works and piecemeal repairs will continue to be a drain on Council resources.
15. The proposed redevelopment will ensure that the property will provide highly sustainable, energy efficient, affordable housing for local people. The redevelopment will provide a best practice example of how to renovate and retrofit listed buildings in Hastings and test how this can be supported by the planning process.
16. In collaboration with other Town Fund projects, the redevelopment will provide employment and training opportunities in whole house retrofitting.
17. Once redeveloped, the property will provide five flats which will be let on Affordable Rent and provide much needed new homes for local residents.
18. Discussions on the details pertaining to the letting and management of properties are being progressed between the Council's Housing and Legal Teams.

Procurement

19. Following Cabinet approval to progress Phase 1, a procurement exercise will be undertaken with the East Sussex Procurement Hub to procure an Architect led Multidisciplinary Team. They will be employed initially to take the project through to planning and then to tender for the construction phase. If the successful tender is within budget the appointed Team will then manage the project through construction and to completion.
20. The procurement of the works will be subject to a separate tender process.

Economic/Financial Implications

21. As above, the project has been allocated £794,000 for Phase 1, which is based on the RIBA Stage 1 Design Report completed in May 2022. In light of the current economic volatility, which has seen increases in interest rates and construction costs, this is very much an indicative cost and will need to be tested through the contractor procurement process.
22. Should the project not be deliverable on budget, various options could be considered including amending the scope of works so that it remains within budget, seeking alternative gap funding, requesting additional funding from the Town Deal or ceasing to progress with the project. Any amendments would however be subject to approval from the Town Deal Board.
23. There will be a financial cost to the Council whilst the property is under development due to the property being vacant and the associated loss of revenue from rental income together with holding costs. However, it is likely that there would be a sustained revenue loss in the future without some degree of works as the property will not be suitable to let.
24. If the Council does not take this opportunity to refurbish and repurpose the property, the costs of repairing and maintaining the property will become a significant burden to the Council.
25. Once the property is refurbished, it will produce revenue income for the Council which will be based on rental income less property costs such as management and maintenance.

Risk Management

26. In addition to the financial risks, there are a number of planning and listed building related risks, including not being able to progress all of the energy efficiency or design proposals due to the property's listed building status. All planning related risks will be mitigated where possible through a pre-application process.
27. Any modifications required to the original proposal will be discussed and agreed with the Town Living Board.

Environmental Issues

28. The project gives us an opportunity to provide a best practice example for how listed properties can be retrofitted to improve sustainability and energy efficiency and supports the Council's carbon reduction ambitions.

Equalities and Community Cohesiveness

29. The project will support the development of a diverse and sustainable community in the town centre.
30. The Council has adopted the East Sussex Temporary Accommodation Policy which sets out the Council's approach to placing homeless households in emergency and temporary accommodation. The policy requires temporary

accommodation offers to take account of the Public Sector Equality Duty and describes how we will meet our obligations under the Equalities Act 2010.

Local People's Views

31. Consultation will be carried out as part of the planning process.

Anti-Poverty

32. This proposal supports objectives set out in the Council's Corporate Plan including recognising and meeting people's needs and tackling homelessness, poverty and ensuring quality housing.

Timetable of Next Steps

Action	Key milestone	Due date (provisional)	Responsible
Tender exercise for Architect led Multidisciplinary Team	Procurement of consultant	TBA	Housing Development Manager/ESPH
Progress RIBA Stage 1-4	Consultant appointed Planning & Listed Building Consent obtained	TBA	Housing Development Manager
Tender for construction	Procurement of contractor	TBA	Housing Development Manager/ESPH
Progress works to completion	Contractor appointed	TBA	Housing Development Manager/Contractor

Wards Affected

Castle

Implications

Relevant project tools applied? Yes

Have you checked this report for plain English and readability? Yes

Climate change implications considered. Yes

Please identify if this report contains any implications for the following:

Equalities and Community Cohesiveness Y

Crime and Fear of Crime (Section 17) N

Risk Management Y

Environmental Issues Y

Economic/Financial Implications Y

Human Rights Act N

Organisational Consequences N

Local People's Views Y

Anti-Poverty Y

Additional Information

Officer to Contact

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Agenda Item 6



Report To: Cabinet

Date of Meeting: Monday 3 April 2023

Report Title: Energy Procurement - Electricity

Report By: Kit Wheeler – Chief Finance officer

Key Decision: N/A

Classification:

Purpose of Report

To acknowledge the procurement route for the electricity supplied to the Council's owned and operated buildings from 1st October 2023 and to provide delegated authority to the Chief Finance Officer to carry out the procurement tender and sign the contracts with the preferred supplier.

Recommendation(s)

- 1. Acknowledge the change from the Laser Framework to eEnergy, with a requirement of 100% renewable energy, as per the Council's Green Electricity purchase plans.**
- 2. Agree to the Bureau Service from eEnergy, at a cost of £4,800 a year, to supply Portfolio Management, Bill Validation and Bureau management.**
- 3. To delegate authority to the Chief Finance Officer, in consultation with the Finance Portfolio Lead Member, to finalise the agreements.**

Reasons for Recommendations

1. The Council's Constitution, Part 9 Financial Rules Section 3, requires Cabinet approval for expenditure exceeding £200,000.
2. The Council's electricity contract with the Laser purchasing group ends on 30th September 2023. A decision needs to be made about procurement options by March 2023 to ensure a new supplier can secure the Council's energy needs from the energy market, six months in advance of the new supplier commencing.
3. Officers have engaged with the Procurement Hub and investigated three procurement options to buy the Council's electricity from 1st October 2023.
4. All three suppliers offer a slightly different approach to procuring energy, the eEnergy Framework can offer the best chance of receiving a competitive price from a fully green electricity supplier (rather than a Renewable Energy Guarantee of Origin (REGO) backed supply) due to this framework having a higher number of suppliers offering this service.
5. Delegated Authority is required as the tendering process happens within a single day and therefore there is no timeframe to delay the decision.

Introduction

1. The period for purchasing electricity through Laser is coming to an end. Due to the volatility in the energy market a full examination has been carried out with other potential suppliers who offer energy procurement services to the public sector.
2. Working with the Procurement Hub, officers have reviewed the service and process on offer from Laser, CCS, and eEnergy. A summary of each company and their proposal is provided below.
3. The current procurement route through Laser is the Fixed Term Fixed Price Framework that runs until December 2023.
4. Our requirement has changed slightly from previous years' energy procurement due to the introduction of 29 domestic premises into our assets. We also currently have 67 non-domestic assets.

Current Situation

5. In Financial Year 2021-2022 the Council used 871,032 kWh of electricity from non-domestic assets, which cost £237,796, with a further £24,462 being added from Social Lettings. Our total electricity bill was £262,258.
6. In June 2022 the Council agreed a contract with Ecotricity through the Laser framework for the supply period October 2022 – September 2023, the contract value was an estimated £479,770 for the year. This is expected to be a similar figure to the proposed contract for October 2023 – September 2024.
7. The non-domestic assets recorded a 2% increase in electricity used compared to the financial year 2020-2021, however part of this is attributed to the COVID pandemic and reduced usage of our operational buildings.
8. 2021-2022 saw a drop of 32% compared to our baseline year of 2018-2019.
9. The Council is carrying out an asset review that will identify areas where the energy efficiency of the buildings can be improved. This will result in lower energy usage and therefore lower emissions from existing buildings, however any buildings added to the asset register will increase overall energy usage and emissions.
10. At the end of 2021 there was an energy price crisis which significantly raised both wholesale gas and electricity prices and caused a significant number of energy supply companies to cease trading.
11. This fuel price crisis has also caused uncertainty over energy supply company resilience, especially those outside of the 'big six' energy firms.
12. Wholesale energy costs have risen sharply from mid-2021, for example the wholesale cost of electricity in February 2020 was £40/MWh, in October 2022 it was £345/MWh. Due to geopolitical pressures these prices are not expected to reduce significantly in the near term.
13. Because of this significant price rise, comparisons of energy prices previously available are not a reliable tool, however each company has offered similar prices per kWh over the last year.

14. Each company charges a fee for using their procurement service, whilst these fees do vary, they make up a small portion of the overall spend on electricity.
15. The Council also has several Unmetered Supplies that are mostly with British Gas and on varying contracts. We will aim to bring these onto the framework when their existing terms come to an end.

Energy Procurement Companies and their Procurement Routes

16. Below is a summary of each company and their proposal.

Laser

17. Established in 1989 and wholly owned by Kent County Council. Laser have been our energy procurement provider for several years and continue to hold the gas procurement contract until September 2024. They currently manage contracts for over 200 public sector bodies.
18. Ecotricity is our existing supplier for 100% renewable energy. The price is set between three and six months prior to contract start and is based on wholesale market rates at the time of the tender.
19. Laser only have Ecotricity as a 100% renewable provider on the framework.
20. Currently ourselves and Rother District Council use Laser.

Crown Commercial Services (CCS)

21. CCS have been trading since 2001 and are the 7th largest energy procurer in the UK. They have 7% of the entire Industrial & Commercial market and are the biggest buyer outside the industry itself (they buy more than every other Public Buying Organisation combined).
22. With CCS the total volumes from all their customers are aggregated together, allowing more buying opportunities and for customers to benefit from being part of an aggregated portfolio.
23. The procurement of the energy takes place over 6 months prior to the contract start date, it is done in tranches and therefore smooths out the peaks and troughs of the wholesale price market.
24. CCS Currently only procure electricity from EDF. EDF do offer a green tariff which is based on the provision of Renewable Energy Guarantee of Origin (REGO) certificate for the total amount of electricity used by the Council.
25. Whilst these REGO certificates do guarantee the energy used has been matched by generation from renewable sources, they can be traded outside of the supply of electricity. Therefore, we cannot ensure that the charges will go into providing new renewable energy (which is more transparent when using a supplier like Ecotricity).
26. Currently East Sussex County Council use CCS.

eEnergy

27. eEnergy acquired Beond Group in December 2020, and in 2022 Beond Group rebranded as eEnergy.

28. Established in 1999 to offer an alternative approach to energy procurement.
29. eEnergy use a reverse auction approach for tendering energy where the full amount of energy required is tendered in one day and needs signing off on the same day. We will set the date the auction is carried out.
30. A reverse auction works by the volume of energy required is presented to the market and energy supply companies can bid for the contract, with the lowest supply offer winning the tender.
31. The wholesale price market has peaks and troughs daily in wholesale prices; therefore, this approach requires fast initiating when the price market is in a trough. This requires the market to be constantly monitored to ensure best point of entry.
32. If the Council is unsure of the best price being received, then we can defer the tender to another day. For reference, in 2022 we deferred the tendering twice to ensure best price.
33. Currently Wealden District Council use eEnergy, with a further 10 Local Authorities joining in the last year.

eEnergy Bureau Service

34. The Bureau Service from eEnergy offers the following services:
35. Complete portfolio management
 - a. Including meter additions and removals from the contract, change of tenancies, supplier relations management and general day-to-day management.
36. Bill validation
 - a. Every meter within the portfolio will be entered into the automated bill validation system. This will ensure that the council only pays for what it uses.
 - b. This dedicated bill validation platform is accessible through the online portal and will follow up incorrect bills with the supplier and claim back credits where appropriate.
37. Bureau Management
 - a. We will receive wholesale market condition reports and associated market intelligence, along with advice and support for our current contract and future contract renewals.
38. Colleagues at Wealden have advised that the Bill Validation Service offers a reduction in resource requirements from officers in chasing incorrectly invoiced bills.

Electricity Contract Duration

39. Officers will target a one-year contract for the electricity supply for the following two reasons:
 - a. Due to the well-publicised geopolitical factors, energy prices have been significantly inflated since late 2021, these prices are currently predicted to drop into 2024 and so could offer a better rate in October 2024.
 - b. The councils gas contract is due to expire on 30th September 2024 and procurement options will need to be considered in Q4 2023. By signing up for a one-year electricity contract this would align the two contracts for renegotiations.

40. Whilst officers will target a one-year contract this does not rule out a two- or three-year contract as offered within the eEnergy service if the rates offered are favourable to the Council.

Public Exemption

41. None.

Risk Management

42. The risk associated with procuring energy include wholesale price volatility and energy supply company stability. By using an expert procurement service, we will reduce these risks as the supply companies have been thoroughly vetted for the framework agreements.
43. Currently Laser only have one supplier on their framework that can match the Councils requirement of 100% Renewable Energy. eEnergy have seven. By using the eEnergy framework we can ensure competition for the supply and more able to receive a competitive price.

Environmental Issues & Climate Change

44. By continuing our approach to only using green electricity we ensure our Scope 2 emissions for electricity use remains zero (however Transmission and Distribution emissions still apply), and therefore continue to support the Climate Emergency.
45. Likewise, it is vital that the use of energy continues to be decreased in all Council properties, wherever practical, to meet the Council's commitments but also to reduce the increasing costs the Council is now facing.

Economic/Financial Implications

46. Whilst the Council has worked to reduce the effect of recent price increases, and received support from central Government, energy procurement costs are expected to remain high during this next period.
47. Whilst it is impossible to predict the wholesale market rates at the time of tendering, the fact that it is tendered to multiple companies should ensure a lower potential cost compared to procuring from one company only.

Organisation Consequences

48. As the recommendation is to change our procurement method, they may be additional work required in agreeing the contracts. However, this is not expected to be any harder than renewing on our current supplier.

Legal

The legal department will need to review the contract with eEnergy.

Timetable of Next Steps

49. The next steps are as follows:

Action	Key milestone	Due date (provisional)	Responsible
Instigate procurement route	Inform eEnergy of our desire to join their framework	17 March 2023	Chief Finance Officer
Tendering	Carry out the reverse auction of the Councils electricity	Between 15 May 2023 and 15 June 2023	Chief Finance Officer and Senior Programmes Manager
Sign Agreements	Complete all contracts with eEnergy	30 September 2023 (latest)	Chief Finance Officer in Consultation with lead Councillor

Wards Affected - None

Policy Implications

Reading Ease Score:

Please identify if this report contains any implications for the following:

Equalities and Community Cohesiveness	N
Crime and Fear of Crime (Section 17)	N
Risk Management	Y
Environmental Issues & Climate Change	Y
Economic/Financial Implications	Y
Organisation Consequences	Y
Legal	Y
Human Rights Act	N
Local People's Views	N
Anti-Poverty	N

Additional Information

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Agenda Item 7



Report To: Cabinet

Date of Meeting: 3rd April 2023

Report Title: Museum Committee Recommendations

Report By: Kevin Boorman, Marketing and Major Projects Manager

Key Decision: No

Classification: Open

Purpose of Report

To seek approval for the recommendations of the Museum Committee meeting held on 13 March 2023.

Recommendation(s)

1. That Cabinet note and approve the recommendations of the Museum Committee meeting held on 13 March 2023

Reasons for Recommendations

The Museum Committee has no formal decision-making powers and acts as an advisory committee to Cabinet.

Introduction

1. The Museum Committee met on Monday, 13th March 2023 to consider the Museum Update Report and Collections Report. The reports can be found online [here](#).
2. The minutes of that meeting are included as an appendix to this report

Decisions

3. The Museum Committee approved both reports and recommends approval by Cabinet.

Options

4. Cabinet is required to consider the recommendations of the Museum Committee as the Committee has no formal decision making powers and acts as an advisory committee of Cabinet.
5. Please include a list of key actions and the scheduled dates for these:

Action	Key milestone	Due date (provisional)	Responsible

Wards Affected

None.

Policy Implications

Reading Ease Score: 32.1

Have you used relevant project tools?: N/A

Please identify if this report contains any implications for the following:

Equalities and Community Cohesiveness	N
Crime and Fear of Crime (Section 17)	N
Risk Management	N
Environmental Issues & Climate Change	N
Economic/Financial Implications	N
Human Rights Act	N
Organisational Consequences	N
Local People's Views	N
Anti-Poverty	N
Legal	N

Additional Information

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MUSEUM COMMITTEE

13 MARCH 2023

Present: Councillors Batsford (Chair), Sinden, Evans (from 2.49pm) and Patmore. Museum Association members Richard Street, Susannah Farley-Green, Andre Palfrey-Martin, Steve Peak and Hilda Kean.

In attendance: Alice Roberts-Pratt (Senior Curator) and Kevin Boorman (Marketing and Major Projects Manager).

1. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies received from Councillors Pragnell and Rankin.

2. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Councillor	Item	Interest
Evans	All items	Personal – Volunteer Buddy refugee project, Trustee Idolrich Theatre Rotto, lives near to Bob Mazzer

3. MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING

RESOLVED – that the minutes of the meeting held on 6th September 2022 be approved as a true record.

4. MUSEUM UPDATE REPORT

The Chair welcomed Alice Roberts-Pratt, Senior Curator, to the committee, who presented a report to update on the museum's work since the last formal meeting.

Visitor numbers and income has exceeded targets, with 25,166 visitors this year to date, and total income of £33,000.

The Jason & His Argonauts, and Hastings Open exhibitions have now closed, and the Donations: The Went Tree Trust exhibition opened in January. There has been a full events programme since September with Hastings Week talks, Family Trails, Lego Labs, Christmas Fair and ghost hunting, amongst others, all proving popular.

Targets for school engagement have been exceeded, with 1300 children reached by the museum last quarter. Seventeen loan boxes are available for schools and these are already booked out for coming months.

MUSEUM COMMITTEE

13 MARCH 2023

Since September volunteers have completed 681 hours of volunteering. An increase in volunteers will be needed for the National Portfolio Organisation (NPO) programme to support front of house and outside spaces.

There are water ingress issues with the roof of the Durbar Hall and these have been raised with the building surveyor team.

The Chair congratulated the museum team on the programme of work and said he had confidence in them to continue pushing the museum forward.

A question was raised regarding the day-to-day management and staff structure of the museum. The Chair agreed that a report could be brought to the next formal meeting once the new structure of the museum team has been finalised.

RESOLVED:

To accept this report and recommend approval by Cabinet.

Reasons:

So cabinet understands and endorses the updates on the museum's work

5. COLLECTIONS REPORT

The Senior Curator presented a report to update the committee on collections care, access, acquisitions, loans, and objects being considered for disposal.

There are issues in the Durbar Hall with woodlice and other pests entering displays. Traps have been put in place, as has silica gel to keep the relative humidity at 50%. However, this is unlikely to be resolved until the roof has been taken care of. Damp has also been noted in the bone store due to a hole in the wall which has now been sealed. Work has been undertaken to seal the cloak display case in the Durbar Hall to stop pests entering.

There have been 61 inquiries related to the collection since September and the local studies room has been open every Wednesday for bookings. There are also drop-in sessions on Saturdays to allow access to the collections for those who cannot attend mid-week.

The website is also a key enabler for collections access, allowing for blogs and videos to compliment, and expand on, exhibitions. The museum's social media presence is getting more traction and it has proved a good way to engage with people about the collections.

Various disposals are proposed as listed in the report and staff will look to offer these to other museums/organisations.

MUSEUM COMMITTEE

13 MARCH 2023

RESOLVED:

To accept this report and recommend approval by Cabinet.

Reasons:

So cabinet understands and endorses the updates on the museum's work

6. MUSEUM ASSOCIATION UPDATE

Since the last formal meeting the Museum Association held its AGM in December at which Dr Hilda Kean was added to the committee representation and £2,000 was allocated to the museum, which has been used to purchase preservation and protection equipment.

Upcoming events include a Rye Harbour walk in April, a Robert Tressell walk in May, and a Rye Town walk in June.

(The Chair declared the meeting closed at 3.20pm)

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