

Taunton Deane Borough Council

Licensing Committee – 1 June 2016

Licensing Update report

This matter is the responsibility of Executive Councillor Patrick Berry

Report Author : John Rendell, Licensing Manager

1 Executive Summary

- 1.1 This report provides an update on the activities of the council's licensing service, changes to legislation, current consultations and other general licensing matters.

2 Recommendations

- 2.1 That the report be noted.

3 Risk Assessment

Risk Matrix

Description	Likelihood	Impact	Overall
If the Licensing function were not carried out in an efficient manner, complaints or legal challenges may be brought that could undermine the work being done to support the Council's Corporate Strategy	4	4	16
Demonstrating good governance of the licensing function through presentation of current arrangements and statistics relating to the licensing service.	3	4	12

Risk Scoring Matrix

Likelihood	5	Almost Certain	Low (5)	Medium (10)	High (15)	Very High (20)	Very High (25)
	4	Likely	Low (4)	Medium (8)	Medium (12)	High (16)	Very High (20)
	3	Possible	Low (3)	Low (6)	Medium (9)	Medium (12)	High (15)
	2	Unlikely	Low (2)	Low (4)	Low (6)	Medium (8)	Medium (10)
	1	Rare	Low (1)	Low (2)	Low (3)	Low (4)	Low (5)
			1	2	3	4	5
			Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic
			Impact				

Likelihood of risk occurring	Indicator	Description (chance of occurrence)
1. Very Unlikely	May occur in exceptional circumstances	< 10%
2. Slight	Is unlikely to, but could occur at some time	10 – 25%
3. Feasible	Fairly likely to occur at same time	25 – 50%
4. Likely	Likely to occur within the next 1-2 years, or occurs occasionally	50 – 75%
5. Very Likely	Regular occurrence (daily / weekly / monthly)	> 75%

4 Background and Full details of the Report

Staffing

- 4.1 Since the last meeting of the committee, Alison Evens has been permanently appointed as Licensing Officer. Alison had previously been acting as a Licensing Officer on a temporary basis, providing maternity cover in the team. Before that, she had served a number of years as Licensing Assistant.

Performance of the service

- 4.2 The performance of the Licensing service is measured against the number of applications that are determined within 14 days of receipt. The service target for each quarter is to determine 95% within this timescale.
- 4.3 The service did not achieve this target for the final quarter of the financial year (having also failed to reach the target for the previous three quarters), determining 91% of applications within the timescale. However, this figure does represent an improvement of 20% when compared with the third quarter (71%).

- 4.4 Improvement in the performance of the service has been continual, since an all-time low of 60% was recorded for the second quarter.
- 4.5 The team aims to achieve the performance target for the first quarter of the 2016/17 financial year.

Backlog

- 4.6 Members will recall that failings in the service resulted in the development of a backlog of applications in 2015, which as of September 2015 stood at 420 incomplete activities on the service database. 283 of those activities became an isolated backlog.
- 4.7 At the last licensing committee meeting, it was reported that the isolated backlog had been reduced to 61. There is currently only one remaining application left outstanding from the backlog.

Licensing team 'duty rota'

- 4.8 As mentioned briefly in the update report presented to the Licensing Committee at the meeting in March, the team began trialling a 'duty assistant/officer rota' in December 2015, the purpose of which was to, primarily, improve customer service. This was prompted by high levels of complaints made by customers, particularly surrounding responses to telephone calls and emails.
- 4.9 The primary purpose of the duty rota was to ensure that individuals within the team would take ownership of each customer enquiry, regardless of its types; whether a telephone, email or face to face enquiries or application submission. This was to be achieved through the designation of a 'duty' licensing assistant and licensing officer for each working day, whose primary focus is to respond to enquiries.
- 4.10 Following a successful trial, the rota was formally implemented in January. It has since evolved as other benefits of using the rota have been identified, such as its use as the basis for distributing work evenly between team members. To provide members of the committee with more information, the duty rota guide is attached at **Appendix A**.

4.11 Extension to licensing hours to mark the Queen's 90th birthday

- 4.12 The government is to allow premises that are licensed for alcohol on-sales e.g. pubs, clubs and restaurants, to extend their operating hours on the 10th and 11th of June this year to mark the Queen's 90th birthday.
- 4.13 Within the draft order; The Licensing Act 2003 (Her Majesty The Queen's Birthday Licensing Hours) Order 2016, are measures to authorise premises that can currently sell alcohol to be consumed on their premises till at least 11:00pm to continue trading through the night until 01:00am on the 11th and 12th of June. Premises that must currently cease trading before 11:00pm, will not benefit from this order, should it become a full statutory instrument.
- 4.14 The extension would apply to all licensable activities that premises within scope currently have authorisation for, so could permit later alcohol on-sales (but not off-sales), entertainment and late night refreshment. Any licence conditions that currently apply, would also apply for any extended hours of trading.
- 4.15 The draft order was approved on 5th May 2016, following approval by the Commons on

28th April 2016 and will come into force in due course.

Development of the hackney carriage and private hire driver knowledge and suitability interview

- 4.16 The knowledge and suitability interview is the final stage in the consideration of the fit and proper test applied to all those seeking a hackney carriage and private hire drivers licence from the Council. It is a chance for the officer to meet the applicant face to face and establish, amongst other things, their knowledge of current policy and legislation. The officer also assess the demeanour, comprehension and motivation of the applicant before answering the overarching question " Would you allow your son daughter, mother, spouse or other person you care about get into this vehicle with this person alone?".
- 4.17 At the meeting of the Licensing Committee on the 26th of August 2015, Members approved to expand of the knowledge and suitability interview, to include questions on local geography and an appropriate level of mathematical ability. However, work to progress these new elements of the interview stalled as the service underwent significant upheaval during the remainder of 2015.
- 4.18 Since the turn of the year, this work has recommenced. The team have been drawing from examples of good practice from neighbouring authorities and have created a pool of 30 questions similar to knowledge tests used by Mendip and South Somerset District Councils, designed to test applicants on their knowledge of points of interest, the wider transport network and main artery roads in the district, among others. A list of sample questions is attached at **Appendix B**.
- 4.19 The aim is was to supplement the pool of geographical test questions with questions on maths and using currency, plus the Highway Code and passenger driving good practice, akin to the tests used by Mendip and South Somerset. Further sample questions are included in **Appendix B** to give members of the committee an idea of what applicants can expect. Each pool of questions will be separated into set test papers, reducing the likelihood of applicants being able to anticipate the questions they will be asked.

Deregulation of low level lotteries

- 4.20 Amendments to the Gambling Act 2005 to reduce red tape associated with charitable and not for profit lotteries took effect on the 6th of April.
- 4.21 Lotteries are a form of gambling that, in general terms, involves partisans having to pay to enter the 'game' and the awarding of a minimum of one prize based on chance. Common forms of lottery include raffles, sweepstakes, 100 clubs and duck races although not all require authorisation.
- 4.22 There are various types of lottery which do not require formal authorisation, such as lotteries run by private societies, for customers of a business or at places of work, for which strict rules apply, despite authorisation not being required. Under previous rules, these lotteries could not be used to raise money for charitable or not for profit causes and instead, monies raised could only be used for the purposes for which each group or society was established.
- 4.23 The changes to the Gambling Act 2005 now also enable lotteries arranged to raise money for charitable or not for profit causes to be held during commercial events, whereas this was prohibited previously.

- 4.24 The Gambling Commission's basic guide to lotteries and raffles is to be included with this report for more information.

Tackling unlicensed animal boarding establishments

- 4.25 Businesses that provide accommodation for cats or dogs, during the day or overnight and in a home or commercial premises, require an 'animal boarding' licence from the local authority, in accordance with the Animal Boarding Establishment Act 1963.
- 4.26 Members of the licensed animal boarding business community have brought to the attention of officers details of numerous unlicensed boarding providers who are advertising on notice boards in pet shops, veterinary clinics and through social media sites.
- 4.27 As well as contacting those concerned, in order to signpost members of the public to a list of licensed providers published on the Council website, pet shops and veterinary clinics within the district have been contacted by letter and asked to display the notice attached at **Appendix C**.
- 4.28 The Environmental Health department are planning a 'Dog Action Day' on Wednesday 25th of May, where they will be visiting popular dog walking sites to speak to dog owners about responsible dog ownership and fouling law in particular. Licensing Officers plan to also participate to also raise awareness of animal boarding licensing and the list of licensed providers published online in particular.

Applications received and licences in force

- 4.29 The numbers of applications received for each of the regimes administered by the Licensing Team between January and March 2016 are shown in comparison with those received for the period in the preceding two years at **Appendix D**. The numbers of licenses currently in force and notices given as of the 10 May 2016 are shown at **Appendix E**.
- 4.30 Generally, application numbers during this period remain fairly similar in number to that period in the preceding two years.

Service requests

- 4.31 Also shown at **Appendix A** are the numbers of service requests received between January and March 2016, compared with the previous two years.
- 4.32 There are significantly more service requests recorded in 2015 due to an improved record keeping.

5 Links to Corporate Aims / Priorities

- 5.1 The licensing service is committed to helping businesses and individuals to comply with all relevant legislation, in order to support new and existing businesses and enable cultural and leisure activities, thereby supporting the Council's growth agenda.

6 Finance / Resource Implications

- 6.1 None identified.

7 Legal Implications (if any)

7.1 There are no legal implications resulting from this report.

8 Environmental Impact Implications (if any)

8.1 The four licensing objectives under the Licensing Act 2003 are:

- Prevention of crime and disorder
- Public safety
- Prevention of public nuisance
- Protection of children from harm

With the addition of securing the welfare of animals, these are the main aims of the Licensing Service. The continued work of the service to achieve and promote these aims, further supports the role of the Council in ensuring environmental and community safety.

9 Safeguarding and/or Community Safety Implications (if any)

9.1 There are no specific safeguarding or community safety implications identified as a result of this report.

10 Equality and Diversity Implications (if any)

10.1 There are a number of protected characteristics identified in the Equality Act 2010, which are; age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex, sexual orientation and members need to demonstrate that they have consciously thought about the three aims of the Public Sector Equality Duty as part of the decision making process. The three aims the authority must have due regard for are:

- Eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation;
- Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it;
- Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

10.2 No equality and diversity implications were identified.

11 Social Value Implications (if any)

11.1 No social value implications have been identified.

12 Partnership Implications (if any)

12.1 No partnership implications were identified.

13 Health and Wellbeing Implications (if any)

13.1 Through effective regulation, confidence in licensed premises and activities can be maintained, helping communities to thrive.

14 Asset Management Implications (if any)

14.1 No asset management implications were identified.

15 Consultation Implications (if any)

15.1 No consultation implications were identified.

Democratic Path:

- **Scrutiny / Corporate Governance or Audit Committees – No**
- **Cabinet/Executive – No**
- **Full Council – No**

Reporting Frequency : Once only Ad-hoc Quarterly
 Twice-yearly Annually

List of Appendices

Appendix A	Duty Licensing Assistant and Duty Licensing Officer system
Appendix B	Hackney carriage and private hire driver knowledge and suitability interview
Appendix C	Animal boarding licensing notice
Appendix D	Applications received, notices given, service requests and complaints
Appendix E	Licences issued and notices given
Appendix F	Running Lottery – A Quick Guide

Contact Officers

Name	John Rendell
Direct Dial	01823 256343
Email	j.rendell@tauntondeane.gov.uk

Duty Licensing Assistant and Duty Licensing Officer system

Purpose

Provide a first and second 'line of defence' for all enquiries through the designation of a 'duty licensing assistant' (DLA) and 'duty licensing officer' (DLO) for every working day.

Ensure a good level of customer service is maintained, through ownership within the team of all enquiries; whether verbal, electronic, paper based or in person.

Facilitate the even distribution of work amongst the team and support diary and time management, by enabling the non-duty members of the team to focus on other, less customer service focussed tasks e.g. finance, progression of applications, investigations and projects.

Support the service in achieving the performance target.

Priority

When acting as the DLA or DLO, the responsibilities of acting as the DLA or DLO become the number one priority for that individual, for that working day.

Each responsibility that the DLA and DLO has is of equal importance. Clearly, phone calls made to the office direct dial line will take immediate priority as they cannot be ignored but both the DLA and DLO must effectively manage the remainder of their time during the working day to ensure that emails and applications are progressed in line with internal procedures and/or legislative requirements.

Where possible, the DLA and DLO must avoid attending meetings and duties which might require them to be out of the office for a period of time e.g. an inspection, except where it is essential for the needs of the service. In such instances, the DLA or DLO must arrange suitable cover in the form of a substitute DLA or the DLO.

Duty Licensing Assistant role and responsibilities

Telephone

- Answers the licensing direct line telephone;
- Ascertains the nature of the enquiry and responds as far as knowledge and skills allow;
- Transfers enquiries that cannot be dealt with to the DLO or Licensing Manager, where appropriate;
- Takes all reasonable steps to deal with the customer enquiry even if the customer requests to speak with a named officer, except where a member of the team has made it known that they are expecting a call back;
- Complaints made by telephone:

- Records complaints against licensed premises, persons or vehicles as a 'Service Request' (SR) whilst a customer remains on the telephone;
- Explains an officer will be in contact within 48 hours to explain likely actions;
- Gives the customer their SR reference number before finishing the call;
- Sends an email to the DLO with the SR reference for it to be progressed.
- Voicemail:
 - Collects messages from the voicemail service and responds to messages as far as knowledge and skills allow and by the end of the following working day;
 - Sends an email to the DLO with the details of any voicemail messages that cannot be dealt with.

Emails

- Monitors the licensing service email address inbox and filters enquiries; responding to emails as far as knowledge and skills allow (using the generic email signature - see Appendix 1 for template), then forwards the remainder to the DLO or Licensing Manager, as appropriate.
- Filters Gov.uk notifications and responds to applications as appropriate (see task matrix) and forwards the remainder to DLO;
- Deletes emails once a suitable response has been provided (including allocation to the Duty LO), which must be by the end of the following working day.

Applications

- At the start of the working day, collects applications and post from the Licensing & Planning reception desk;
- Filters the applications collected, responds to applications as appropriate (see task matrix) and leaves the remainder in the DLO in-tray.

Duty Licensing Officer role and responsibilities

Desk use

- Work from the designated DLO desk within the office to facilitate flexible working within the team and maximise support to the DLA.

Telephone

- Answers the licensing direct line telephone when the DLA is unavailable;
- Takes all reasonable steps to deal with the customer enquiry even if the customer requests to speak with a named officer, except where a member of the team has made it known that they are expecting a call back;
- Complaints made by telephone:
 - Records complaints against licensed premises, persons or vehicles as a 'Service Request' (SR) whilst a customer remains on the telephone;
 - Explains an officer will be in contact within 48 hours to explain likely actions;

- Gives the customer their SR reference number and explains the likely course of action, before finishing the call.

Emails

- Responds to email enquiries sent by the DLA, using the generic email signature (see Appendix 1 for template);
- Checks and inputs applications upon receipt of Gov.uk notifications sent by the DLA.
- Upon receiving notification of a SR from the DLA, must contact the customer within 48 hours of SR being logged, quoting the SR reference number, to explain likely actions.

Applications

- Manages the drawer system and prioritises applications to ensure work is completed in line with the performance target and service objectives;
- Filters applications that are left in the DLO in-tray, responds to and inputs applications as appropriate (see task matrix) and leaves the remainder in the DLA in-tray, only delegating work when a critical workload level is reached.

Team responsibilities

- When expecting a telephone call back from a customer, team members must notify the DLA.

Appendix 1

Template Licensing generic email signature for use when replying to Licensing email address enquiries:

Kind regards

<first name>

The Licensing Team
of Taunton Deane Borough Council and West Somerset Council
01823 356343

licensing@tauntondeane.gov.uk

www.tauntondeane.gov.uk

www.westsomersetonline.gov.uk

Hackney carriage and private hire driver knowledge and suitability interviewSample geographical test questions (not included in actual test)

1. Where would you find the Greyhound Inn?
 - a) Norton Fitzwarren
 - b) Fitzhead
 - c) Staple Fitzpaine
 - d) Otterford

2. What road is the entrance to Kings College school on?
 - a) North Street
 - b) East Street
 - c) South Street
 - d) West Street

3. What main road would you use to get from Wellington to Tiverton?
 - a) A38
 - b) A358
 - c) A303
 - d) A39

4. You pick someone up from the Priory Way entrance to the Somerset County Cricket Club and they ask to be taken to the Premier Inn at Ruishton. Which is the most direct route?
 - a) St James Street, Priory Avenue, Toneway (A358)
 - b) Priory Way, Toneway (A358)
 - c) Priory Way, A38
 - d) Priory Way, A39

Sample maths/currency test question (not included in actual test)

1. You carry out four fares in a day, taking £25, £12.50, £17.40 and £3.60. How much does that add up to?

2. You carry out a fare and the meter reads £16.40. The customer pays you with a £20 note. What amount in change should you give them?



Do you love your pet?

Only send your pets to Licensed animal boarders.

Businesses that provide accommodation for cats or dogs, during the day or overnight and in a home or commercial premises, require an 'animal boarding' licence from the local authority, in accordance with the Animal Boarding Establishment Act 1963.

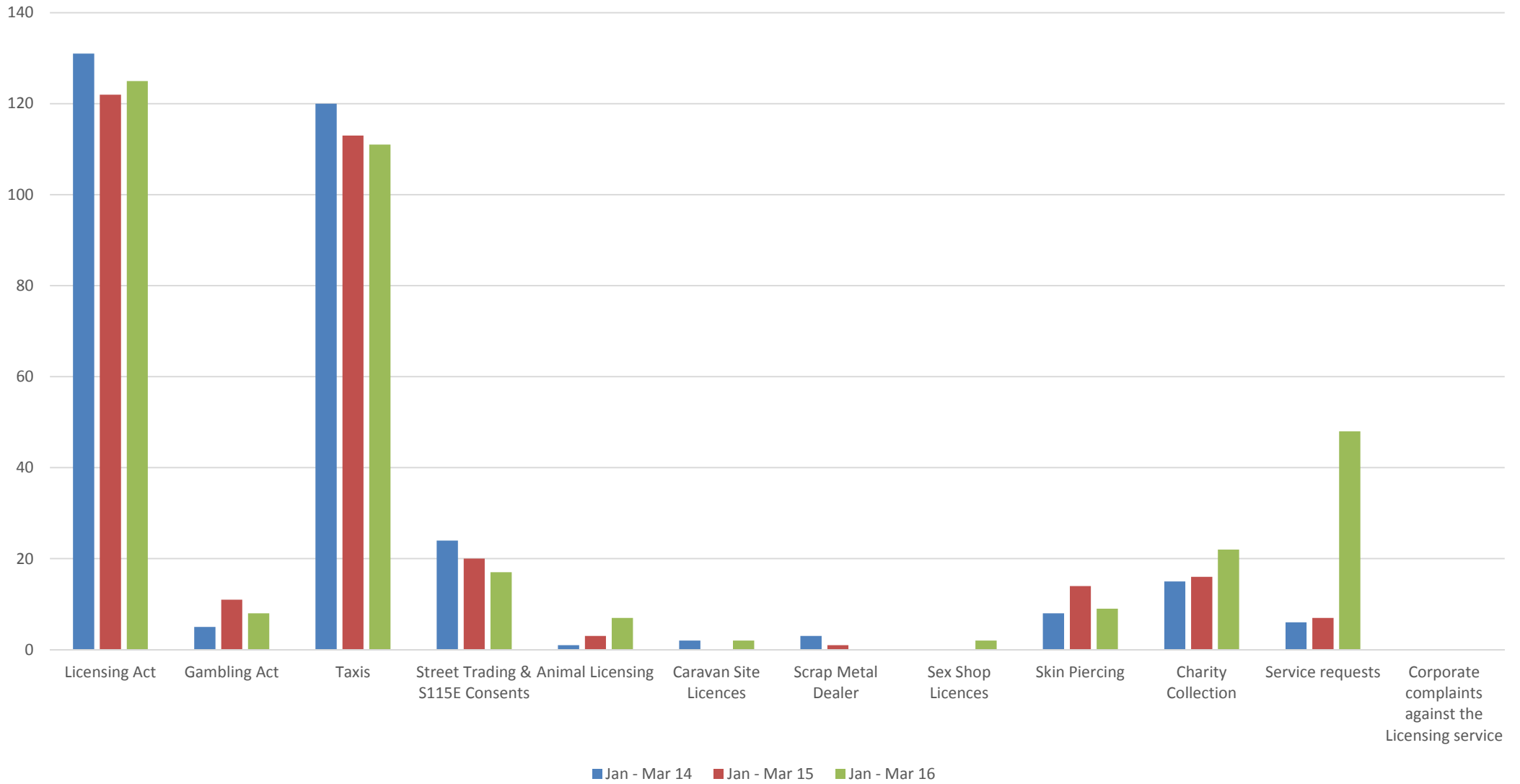
Those who operate without a licence break the law and can be prosecuted. They do not necessarily meet the required minimum standards that licensed businesses have to comply with by law and any insurance policy they might claim to have in order to protect your pet, were it to stay with them, and is likely to be invalid.

Before you book somewhere for your pet to stay, check the business is properly licensed by visiting our 'licensed animal businesses' webpage on our website; **www.tauntondeane.gov.uk** or you can phone us on 01823 356343 for more information.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J. M. D. W.', is positioned above the title.

Licensing Manager

Applications Received, Notices Given, Service Requests and Complaints



Licences Issued and Notices Given

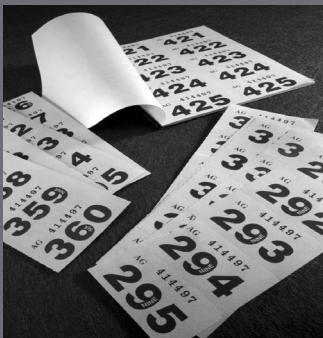
These figures show the number of licences in force at the 9 February 2016 and the number of notices given since commencement of the relevant legislation

Licensing Act 2003 Premises Licences	407
Licensing Act 2003 Club Premises Certificates	29
Licensing Act 2003 Personal Licences	1347
Licensing Act 2003 Temporary Event Notices	3258
Gambling Act 2005 Club Machine Permit	6
Gambling Act 2005 Licensed Premises Gaming Machine Permits	10
Gambling Act 2005 Occasional Use Notices	40
Gambling Act 2005 Premises Licences	16
Gambling Act 2005 Prize Gaming Permits	0
Gambling Act 2005 Society Lotteries (since 01/09/2007)	103
Gambling Act 2005 Temporary Use Notices	0
Gambling Act 2005 Unlicensed Family Entertainment Centres	4
Gambling Act 2005 Notification of 2 or less Gaming Machines	63
Hackney Carriages	189
Private Hire Vehicles	36
Hackney Carriage & Private Hire Drivers	265
Private Hire Operators	22
Street Trading Consents	20
Section 115E (Pavement Café) Permits	6
Zoo Licences	0
Pet Shop Licences	3
Dog Breeding Licence	3
Animal Boarding Licence	13
Riding Establishment Licences	10
Dangerous Wild Animal Licences	0
Caravan Site Licences	42
Scrap Metal Dealer licence	18
Sex Shop Licences	2
Skin Piercing Registrations	246
Street Collection Permits	298
House to House Collection Permit	125

Running a lottery including raffles, tombolas, sweepstakes and more



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People have a variety of reasons for wanting to run a lottery. They may want to collect money for a good cause such as a charity or help their local sports club buy some equipment or simply to have some fun by running an office sweepstake.

Whatever the reason – fundraising or just fun – lotteries are a form of gambling and so there is a need for safeguards and other regulations.

These regulations are all set out in the Gambling Act 2005 and are the responsibility of the Gambling Commission, which has issued this leaflet.

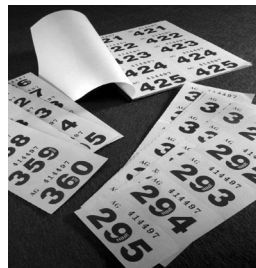
We will try to answer some initial questions and help you to decide which type of lottery to go for.

This leaflet does not apply to any National Lottery products. The National Lottery is regulated by the Gambling Commission under a separate Act.

What exactly is a lottery?

A lottery is a kind of gambling which has three essential ingredients:

- You have to pay to enter the game
- There is always at least one prize
- Prizes are awarded purely on chance



A typical small-scale lottery is a raffle where players buy a ticket with a number on it. The tickets are randomly drawn and those holding the same numbered ticket win a prize.

Another version is a sweepstake, for example, where the participants pay to randomly draw the names of a horse in a race. The person who draws the winning horse wins the entry money.

There are other versions too, such as a tombola - often found at a funday or summer fete; or a 100 club which is often a weekly event organised, for members only, by a PTA.

As well as the three elements of a lottery outlined above, they all (with the exception of incidental lotteries) have something else in common: while there is no maximum price for a ticket, in each lottery all tickets must cost the same. That way, everyone has the same chance of winning for the same outlay. Incidental lotteries are the exception to this rule and do not have specific ticket requirements.

Types of lottery under the Gambling Act 2005

For legal reasons, the Gambling Act has created eight categories of lottery, each of which has its own dos and don'ts. Here is a short description of them, together with a table on the back page to answer some initial queries.

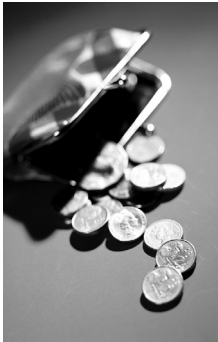
These types of lottery require permission, find out more about them in *Promoting society and local authority lotteries* a publication on the Commission website.

Small society lotteries The society in question must be set up for non-commercial purposes eg sports, cultural or charitable. There is a top limit of £20,000 in ticket sales.

Large society lotteries Similar to the small society lottery, but there is a minimum of £20,000 in ticket sales.

Local authority lotteries Run by the local authority, to help with any expenditure it normally incurs. They must hold a Gambling Commission licence.

These types of lottery do not require permission, find out more about them in *Organising small lotteries* a publication on our website.



Private society lotteries Must raise money for the purposes for which the society is conducted or to raise funds to support a charity or good cause. No rollovers.

Work lotteries/Residents' lotteries Only for colleagues who work at the same single set of premises/people who live on the same single set of premises. No rollovers. Must either:

- Make no profit (ie all the proceeds are used for reasonable expenses and prizes)
- Or be to raise funds for a charity or good cause.

Customer lotteries These can only be run by a business, at its own premises and for its own customers. No prize can be more than £50 in value. This type of lottery cannot make a profit, and so is unsuitable for fundraising. No rollovers.

Incidental lotteries These can be held at commercial events (such as exhibitions) or non-commercial events (such as school fetes) and must be for charitable or other good causes. They cannot be run for private or commercial gain.

All tickets must be sold at the location/time of the event but the draw can be at the event or after it has finished. Promoters of the lottery may deduct from the proceeds of the lottery no more than £100 for expenses and no more than £500 spent on prizes (other prizes may be donated). No rollovers.

The following refers to the table on the back page

System A	System B	System C	System D
Tickets must show the name of the society or local authority, the ticket price, the name and address of the organiser and the date of the draw.	Tickets must show the name and address of the organiser, the ticket price, any restrictions as to who may or may not buy a ticket, and state that the rights created by the ticket are non-transferable.	A ticket must be provided but there are no specific requirements for tickets. The price payable for each ticket must be the same and the rights created by the ticket are non-transferable.	A ticket must be provided but there are no specific requirements for tickets.

Type of Lottery	Fund raising?	Who can play?	Who can run one?	Limits on time	Limits on place	Can I claim my costs?	Rollover permitted?	Ticket system (See over)
Types of lottery that require permission								
Small Society	Yes, at least 20% of proceeds	16 & over	Society members or nominated fundraisers	None	Check with licensing authority	Yes, for prizes and expenses: Up to 80% of sales	Yes	A
Large Society	Yes, at least 20% of proceeds	16 & over	Society members or nominated fundraisers	None	Not in public street	Yes, for prizes and expenses: Up to 80% of sales	Yes	A
Local Authority	Yes, at least 20% of proceeds	16 & over	Authority nominees	None	Not in public street	Yes, for prizes and expenses: Up to 80% of sales	Yes	A
Types of lottery that do not require permission								
Customer	No profit can be made	Your customers 16 & over	Occupier of business premises	7 days between.	No sales or ads off premises	Yes, for prizes and reasonable lottery running costs	No	B
Private Society	Yes	Members or guests on the society premises	Society members	One-off	No sales or ads off premises. Members or guests must be on society premises	Yes, for prizes and reasonable lottery running costs	No	C
Work	Yes	Employees at a single premises only	Any employees	One-off	No ads off premises Single premises only	Yes, for prizes and reasonable lottery running costs	No	C
Residents'	Yes	Residents at a single premises only	Any residents	One-off	No ads off premises Single premises only	Yes, for prizes and reasonable lottery running costs	No	C
Incidental	Yes	Anyone at the event	Anyone	One-off	Sales only at event Results can be drawn during or after event	£100 max taken from proceed for expenses £500 max for prizes	No	D