

## **APPENDIX 2**



Ribble Valley  
Borough Council

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

# **GAMBLING ACT 2005 LOCAL AREA PROFILE**

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## **1. Introduction**

This profile has been produced by Ribble Valley Borough Council as an appendix to its Statement of Principles for Gambling issued under Section 349 of the Gambling Act 2005 and following the recommendations of the Gambling Commission and Local Government Association.

Since 6 April 2006 gambling operators have been required to undertake risk assessments for their premises which should take into account the nature and characteristics of the locality in which they are situated, eg proximity of schools and churches. Such risk assessments should give due consideration to this Local Area Profile ("LAP") which is compiled with respect to any reported gambling-related problems in the area.

It is thought that a LAP will increase awareness of any identified risks in order to inform operators in order to provide sufficient detail when completing their risk assessments. This will facilitate constructive engagement with operators and a greater coordinated response to any identified local risks.

It is expected that the LAP will develop over time and will be influenced by information provided by the responsible authorities.

## **2. Geography**

Ribble Valley has the largest geographical area within Lancashire, covering 226 square miles (583 square kilometres), but the smallest population. Ribble Valley borders neighbouring councils in East Lancashire, Craven District Council in North Yorkshire, South Ribble, Preston, Wyre and Lancaster Borough Councils.

## **3. Local Economy**

Unemployment is below the national and regional averages and the third lowest in the North West (at 2.5% compared with the national average of 4.6%). Earnings are above the national average.

Given the rural nature of the area, it is not surprising that agriculture and tourism are important employers. However, recent years have seen major restructuring, within the agricultural/land-based sector in particular. The tourism sector accounts for approximately 14% of employment, and it is estimated that day visits generated £113.2 million for the local economy of Ribble Valley in 2014. There are estimated to be around 3,700 jobs in tourism-related businesses.

One of the largest employment sectors in Ribble Valley is manufacturing, which accounts for 27.5% of employment within the borough, and is represented by major national and multi-national companies such as Hanson Cement, Johnson Matthey, and BAe Systems. The relatively small number of large employers is complemented by an above average presence of micro enterprises employing 0-9 employees.

#### **4. Resident Population**

According to the ONS mid-year population estimates figures, the total resident population of the Borough reached 58,826 during 2016. Life expectancy within the Ribble Valley is currently 81.2 for males and 83.2 for females. According to ONS projections, the resident population of the Borough is predicted to increase over the next few years to reach a total of 60,000 by 2027. Migration accounts for all of the population growth as projections show fewer births than deaths in the Borough.

Within Ribble Valley 20.2% of the population (11,531) has reached retirement age. There are now significantly more retired people living in the borough compared with the number of children (10,580 aged 0-15 years). The 2011 Census shows that there are 1,479 people aged over 85 living in the borough.

There are 9,733 children (aged 0-14) living in the borough. There are currently 41,285 people in the working age population (age 16 to retirement age) of the Borough.

From the 2011 Census 97.8% of the borough is recorded as White. The small ethnic minority representation is predominantly made up of people from Pakistan, India and Poland.

#### **5. Areas of deprivation**

Ribble Valley is a relatively affluent area and is ranked 292 out of 354 in the indices of deprivation for local authority areas in England (with one being the most disadvantaged). No wards figure in the 10% most deprived. However, Ribble Valley has 13% of LSOAs

in the top 10% most deprived areas nationally in terms of Barriers to Housing and Services and Living Environment.

<b>Ribble Valley BC</b>	<b>Rank of average score</b>	<b>Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally</b>
Income	316	0
Employment	268	0
Education Skills and Training	318	0
Health Deprivation	212	0
Crime	296	0
Barriers to Housing and Services	208	13%
Living Environment	111	13%
Income deprivation affecting children	325	0
Income deprivation affecting older people	302	0

## **6. Crime and disorder**

The crime statistics for the Ribble Valley can be obtained from the Police UK website.

## **7. Gambling Premises**

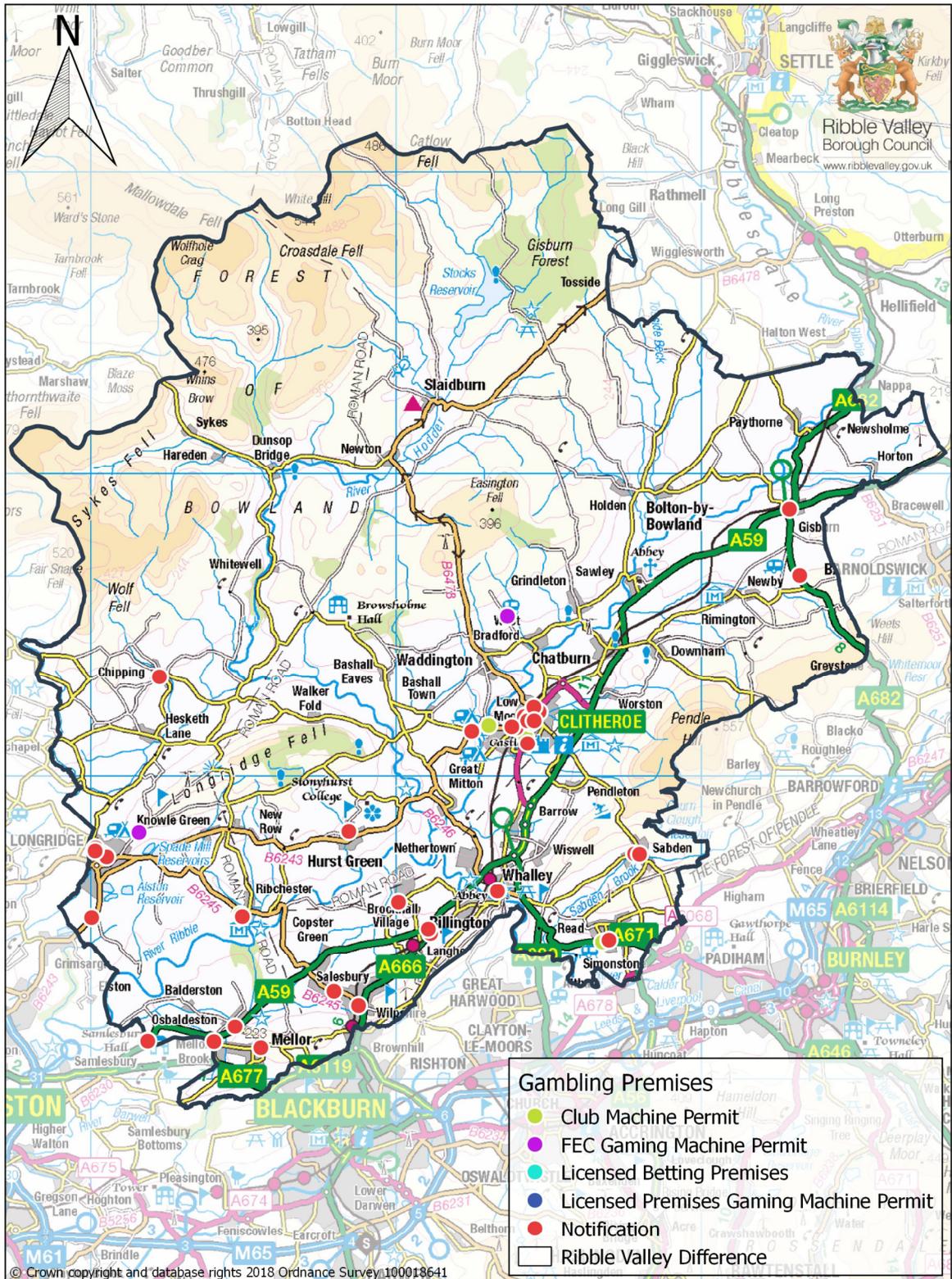
There are currently 21 licensed gambling premises within the Council's area:

- 2 Betting Premises Licences

The Council has also issued the following permits:

- 2 Family Entertainment Centre Gaming Machine Permits
- 1 Club Gaming Permit
- 7 Club Machine Permits
- 1 Licensed Premises Gaming Machine Permits
- 49 Notification of 2 or less Gaming Machine (Alcohol Licensed Premises)

These are shown on the maps set out below:



Scale: 1:155,000

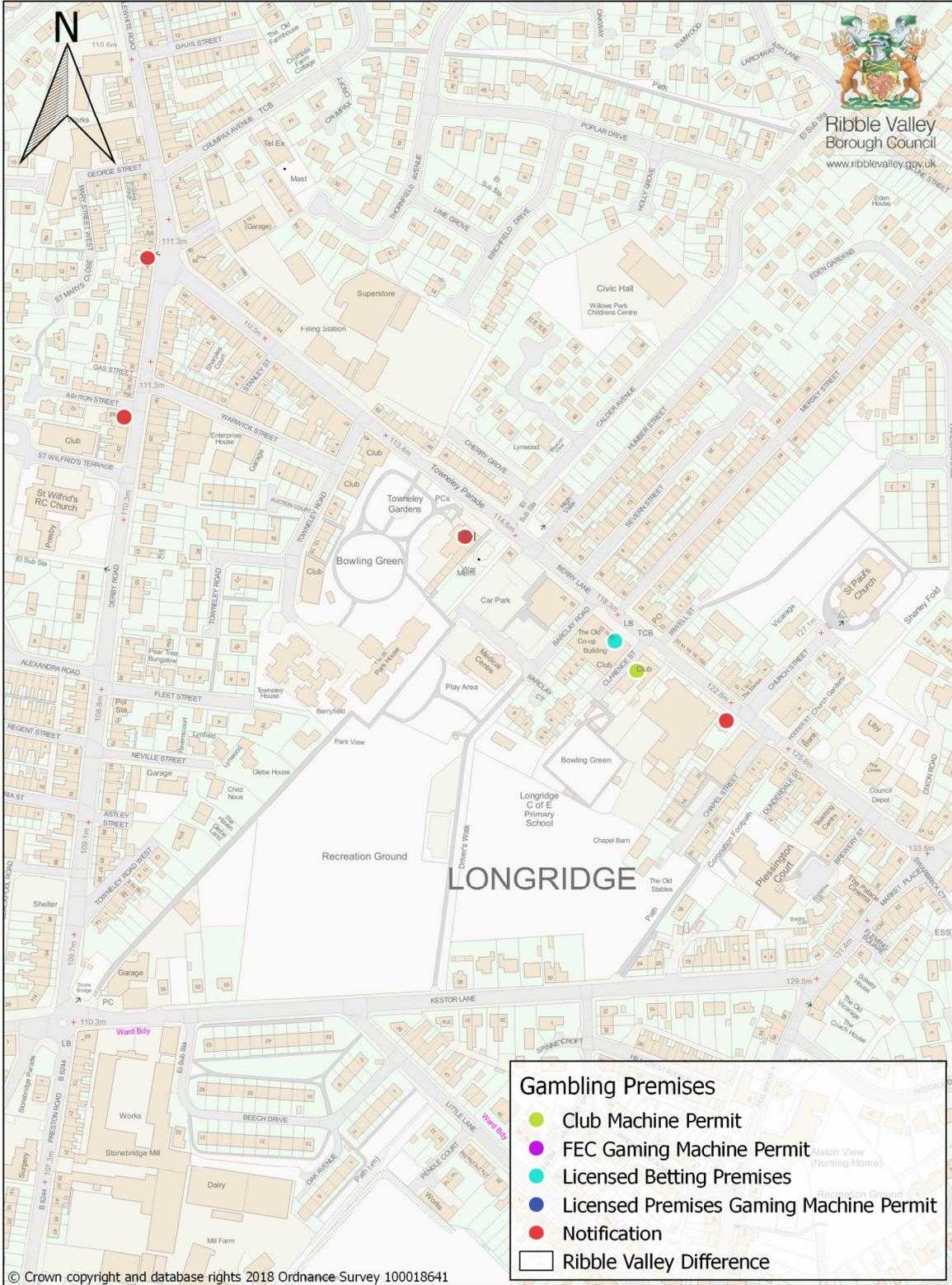
Date: 10 Sep 2018

## Gambling Premises - Ribble Valley



Scale: 1:5,000  
 Date: 10 Sep 2018

## Gambling Premises - Clitheroe



Scale: 1:3,000  
Date: 10 Sep 2018

# Gambling Premises - Longridge

## 8. Risks

The Licensing Authority expects all Operators to consider the external and internal risks posed by their premises when they develop their risk assessments. In order to assist Operators the Council has highlighted a number of issues which they expect to be addressed in such assessments. This list is illustrative only and not exhaustive.

- whether the premises is in an area of deprivation
- whether the premises is in an area subject to high levels of crime and/or disorder
- the demographics of the area in relation to vulnerable groups
- the location of services for children such as schools, playgrounds, toy shops, leisure centres and other areas where children will gather

In any case the local risk assessment should show how vulnerable people, including people with gambling dependencies, are protected.

Other matters that the assessment may include:

- The training of staff in brief intervention when customers show signs of excessive gambling, the ability of staff to offer brief intervention and how the manning of premises affects this.
- Details as to the location and coverage of working CCTV cameras, and how the system will be monitored.
- The layout of the premises so that staff have an unobstructed view of persons using the premises.
- The number of staff that will be available on the premises at any one time. If at any time that number is one, confirm the supervisory and monitoring arrangements when that person is absent from the licensed area or distracted from supervising the premises and observing those persons using the premises.
- Arrangements for monitoring and dealing with under age persons and vulnerable persons, which may include dedicated and trained personnel, leaflets, posters, self-exclusion schemes, window displays and advertisements not to entice passers-by etc.
- The provision of signage and documents relating to games rules, gambling care providers and other relevant information be provided.
- Where the application is for a betting premises licence, other than in respect of a track, the location and extent of any part of the premises which will be used to provide facilities for gambling in reliance on the licence.