

## **Gambling Act 2005 - Local Area Profile – Vale of White Horse**

### **Profile of Vale of White Horse**

1.1 Vale of White Horse is a predominantly rural district with the three main towns of Abingdon, Faringdon and Wantage.

1.2 By the census of 2021 it was estimated that there are 138,900 residents living in Vale of White Horse.

1.3 In terms of health outcomes, the only indicators that are shown as worse than the national average are admissions to hospital for injuries to 15-24 year olds and incidence of prostate cancer.

1.4 In Vale of White Horse, 5.7 percent of the population would be considered income deprived as of 2019 according to the Office of National Statistics. Vale of White Horse therefore ranks 296 out of 316 income deprived districts.

1.5 Of the 76 neighbourhoods in Vale of White Horse, one was amongst the twenty percent most income deprived in England. However, according to the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment published by Oxfordshire County Council in June 2021, parts of Abingdon Caldecott is amongst the twenty percent most deprived areas nationally.

1.6 Of the 76 neighbourhoods in Vale of White Horse, forty were in the twenty percent least income deprived in England.

### **Local Area Profile**

2.1 Social responsibility code 10.1.1 was introduced within the Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice (LCCP). It requires gambling operators to assess the local risks to the licensing objectives posed by the provision of gambling facilities at each of their premises, and to have policies, procedures and control measures in place to mitigate those risks. The risk assessment produced shall take cognisance of the council's local area profile and the risks identified in it and any other matter that is relevant in this policy. The risk assessment should be site specific and not a generic 'one size fits all' document. The purpose of the local area risk assessments is to allow operators, stakeholders and the councils to have a greater understanding of the local environment and mitigate the possible risks to the licensing objectives.

2.2 The councils will maintain this local area profile (LAP) containing information on the makeup of their area and any actual or potential risks from gambling premises that the councils have identified by observation, data or consultation. The local area profiles are to assist operators in developing their risk assessments as required under the revised code of practice published by the Gambling Commission.

2.3 Operators are required to submit their risk assessments as part of an application for a new premises licence, variation to existing licence or on request from the licensing authority. Applicants shall be expected to demonstrate how their application

will be consistent with the licensing objectives and taking into account this local area profile and the councils licensing policy. Operators are also encouraged to make use of other sources such as the Gambling Commission's 'National Strategy to Reduce Gambling Harms'; publicly available public health and deprivation data such as that contained within the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment published by Oxfordshire County Council, any council related policies relating to the safeguarding of children and vulnerable persons and publicly available data in relation to crime and anti-social behaviour in the specific locality. Failure to produce a satisfactory local risk assessment could lead to any application attracting representations.

2.4 The risk assessments should consider actual and potential risks to the licensing objectives posed by the provision of gambling facilities at a premises. The licensing authority has an expectation that all local risk assessments will take into account the local social profile of the area. The assessment should detail the policies, procedures and control measures to mitigate those risks.

2.5 Operators will be made aware of any significant changes in the local area profile during the life of this policy so that their risk assessments can be updated.

2.6 Any operator preparing a local area risk assessment are expected to be aware of the social and physical makeup of the area surrounding their premises. There are numerous tools that can assist with the preparation:

- Crime data which can be accessed via police.uk
- Current population, inequality and health data which can be accessed via the JSNA
- Current deprivation data such as that produced by the Office for National Statistics
- Data around location of local educational establishments
- Data around location of any locations likely to be frequented by children or vulnerable persons
- Any data (if available) of any refuges, rehabilitation centres or addiction clinics/meetings which may be utilised by persons recovering or in treatment for gambling related harm
- Any data stating the location of other premises who undertake any activities controlled by the Gambling Act 2005 and/or Licensing Act 2003.

2.7 If a local risk assessment identifies any particular area of concern then the applicant or licence holder should contact the licensing authority for assistance. Similarly, if the council becomes aware of any substantial change to a local area, the council will inform the relevant operator with a view to them updating their risk assessment accordingly.

### **Local Area Maps**

3.1 Attached at appendix 1 are the local area maps for current gambling licensed premises. They show the proximity of the premises to educational establishments as well as indicating the levels of crime in the vicinity of that premises between January 2024 to January 2025.

3.2 Applicants and licence holders are also expected to have regard to the income deprivation information also attached at appendix 2. As well as having regard to the information contained in paragraph 2.6 of this local area profile, the applicant and/or licence holder shall ensure that they take cognisance of the contents of the council's licensing policy – in particular sections 3 and 5 – and include any information within the risk assessment that they deem appropriate so as to ensure compliance with the policy, the law and the licensing objectives.

# Marlborough Street, Faringdon



School or college

Licensed Gambling premises

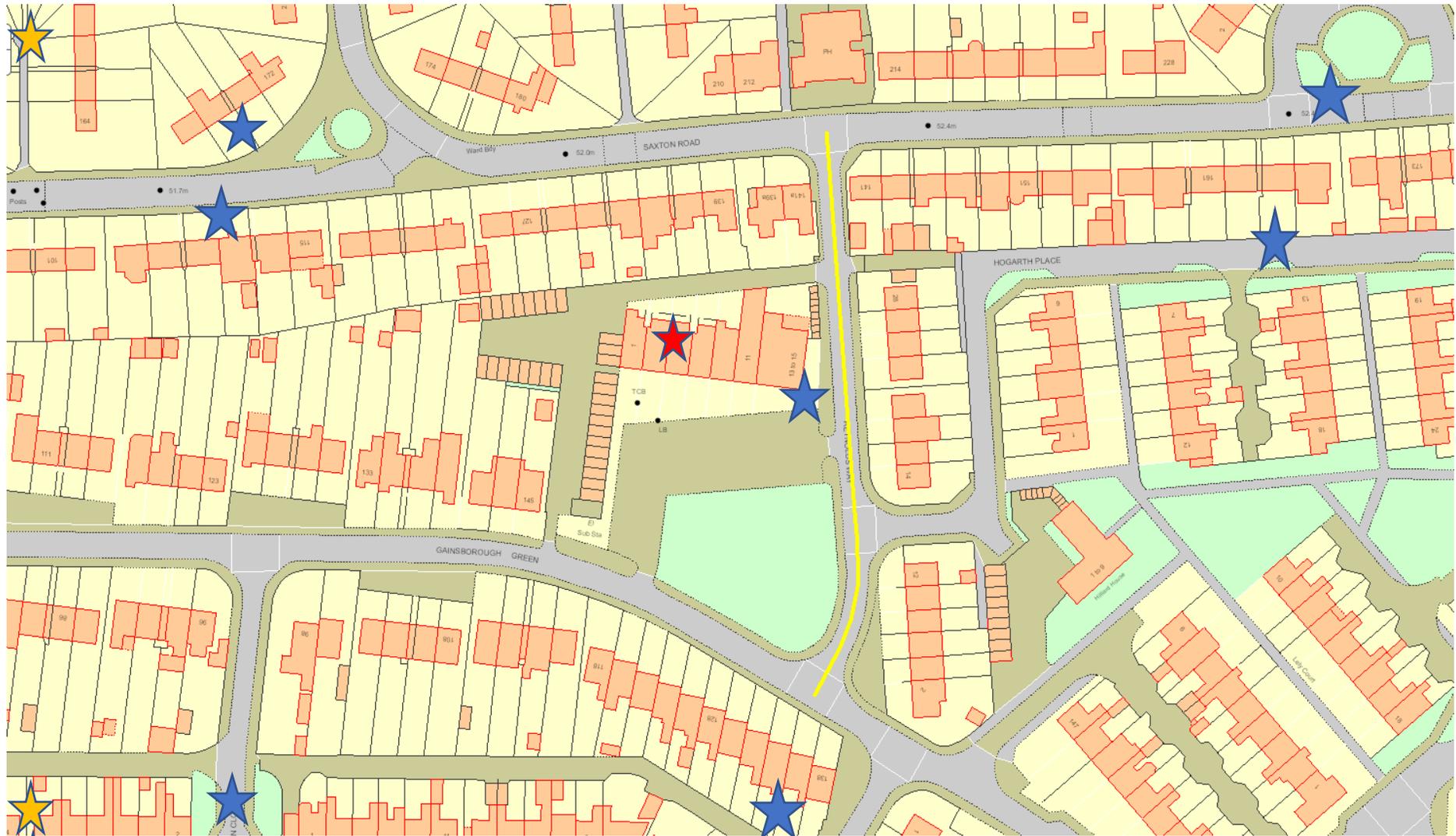
131 incidents of crime (ASB, drugs, public order, violence and criminal damage) from January 2024 to January 2025

# Peachcroft Road, Abingdon



-  School or college
-  Licensed Gambling premises
-  135 incidents of crime (ASB, drugs, public order, violence and criminal damage) from January 2024 to January 2025

Reynolds Way, Abingdon



School or college

Licensed Gambling premises

151 incidents of crime (ASB, drugs, public order, violence and criminal damage) from January 2024 to January 2025

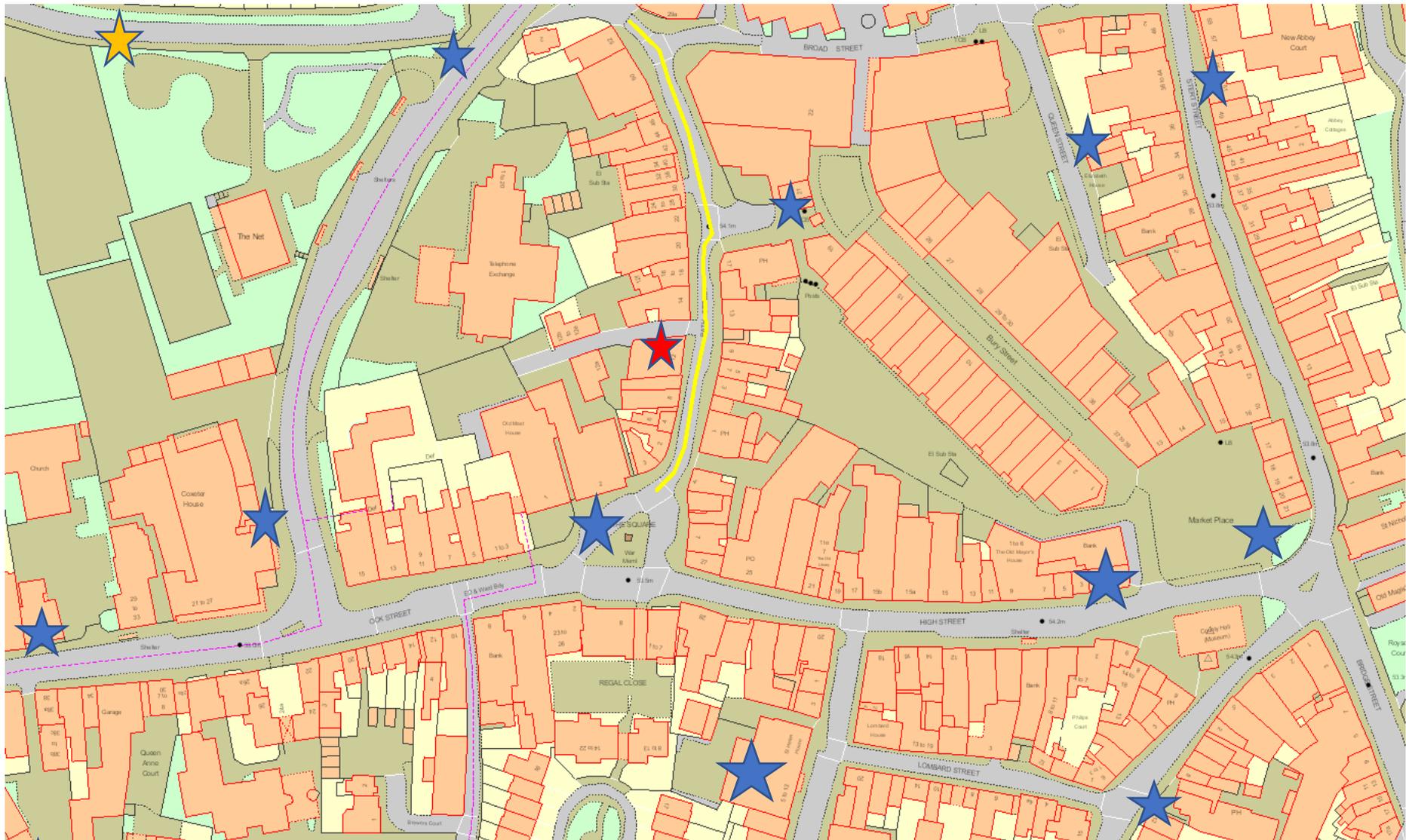
Coral, 9-10 Market Place, Wantage and Betfred, 2 Wallingford Street, Wantage



Gambling Licensed premises

84 incidents of crime (ASB, drugs, public order, violence and criminal damage) from January 2024 to January 2025

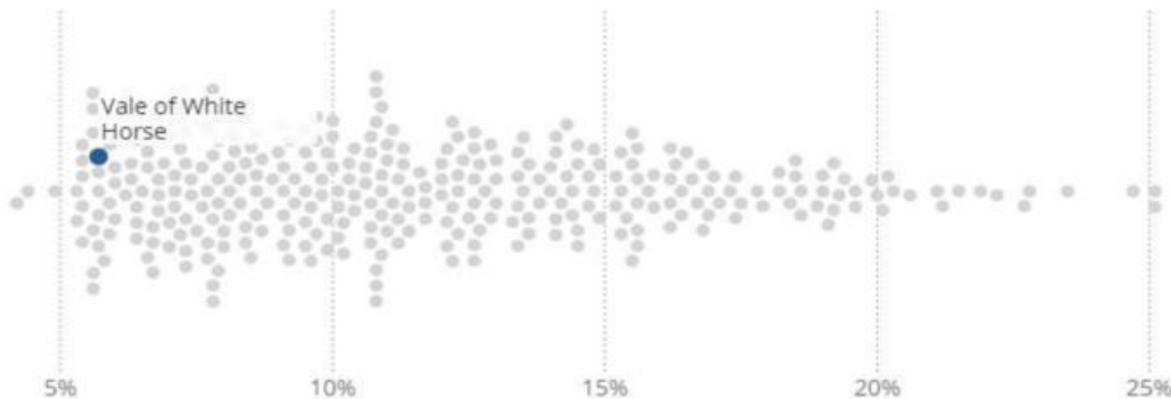
20 Bath Street, Abingdon



- School or college
- Licensed Gambling premises
- 235 incidents of crime (ASB, drugs, public order, violence and criminal damage) from January 2024 to January 2025

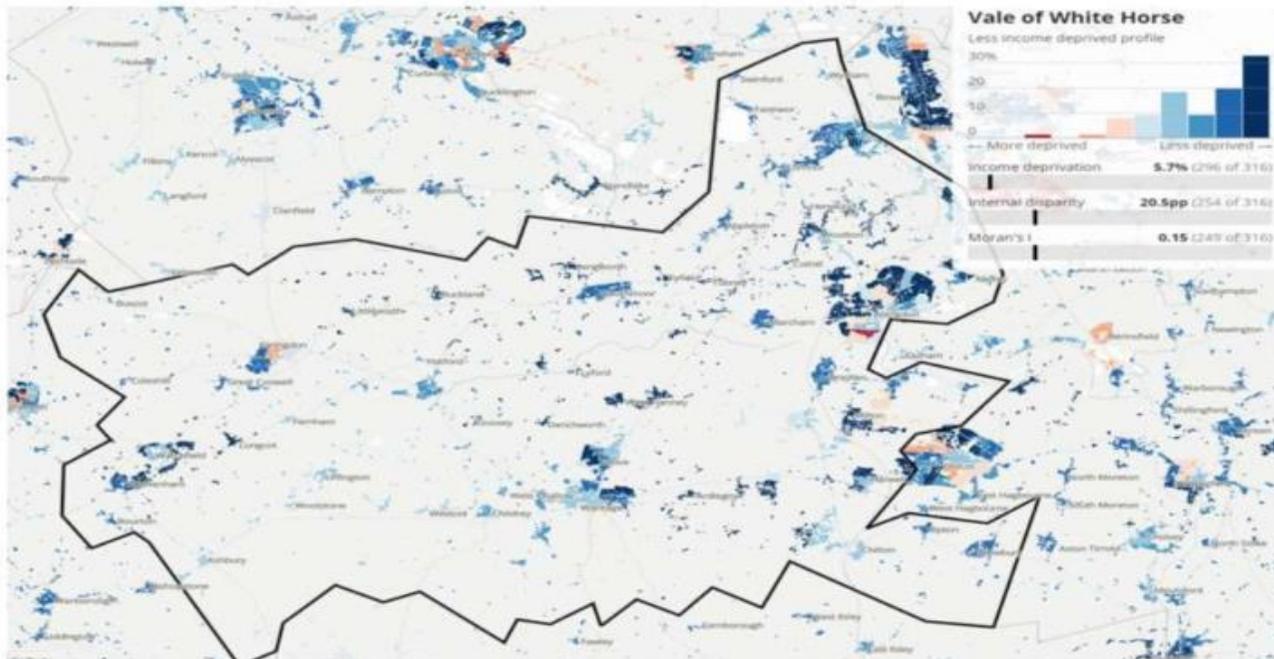
## Income deprivation in Vale of White Horse

In **Vale of White Horse**, **5.7%** of the population was income-deprived in 2019. Of the 316 local authorities in England (excluding the Isles of Scilly), Vale of White Horse is ranked **296th most income-deprived**.



English local authorities by percentage of people in income deprivation, 2019

All measures used in this article are derived from the Indices of Multiple Deprivation produced by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.



Of the 76 neighbourhoods in Vale of White Horse, 1 was among the 20 percent most income deprived in England (shown in red)

Of the 76 neighbourhoods in Vale of White Horse, 40 were in the 20 percent least income deprived in England (shown in blue on right)

5.7 percent of the population was income deprived in 2019. Vale of White Horse ranks 296/316 in income deprivation.