

Renewal of analogue commercial radio licences

Consultation

3 November 2014

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# Summary

The Digital Economy Act 2010 included new powers enabling Ofcom to renew the licences of national and local commercial FM and AM radio stations which were due to expire after 8 April 2010 for a period of seven years.

The purpose of these powers was to give commercial radio further incentive to commit to the Digital Audio Broadcasting (DAB) platform in anticipation of a decision on digital radio switchover by the end of 2013, at a time when completion of switchover was anticipated in 2017 or 2018. Radio stations on AM or FM wanting to renew their licences for the further seven year period were required, via their analogue licences, to broadcast on DAB and to maintain this service for the duration of the licence.

However, in December 2013, following the completion of work on the Digital Radio Action Plan, the Government concluded that it was not the right time to commit to a future radio switchover or to set a timetable when a switchover could take place. Instead, the Government introduced a package of measures to support the next phase of the radio industry’s transition to digital, including financial support for commercial radio to enable the build out of the local DAB, raising coverage from 72% to 90% by the end of 2016.

A consequence of this decision is that the licences which were renewed under the Digital Economy Act 2010 will begin to expire from late 2017, without a decision having been taken on, or timetable set for, a switchover to digital. Ofcom does not currently have powers to renew these licences for a further period beyond the expiry date: stations wishing to continue broadcasting would need to reapply to Ofcom for their licences and, if there were other expressions of interest, compete against other prospective operators (including new entrants) to secure the licence.

This consultation therefore seeks views on whether the Government should make provision to allow licences to be renewed for a further period, and if so, what the length of this period should be. Such a change would be effected by an amendment via a Legislative Reform Order to the relevant legislation – namely sections 103B (which covers national licences) and 104AA (which covers local licences) of the Broadcasting Act 1990 - in order to allow these licences to be renewed for a further period.

Specifically, we are seeking views on three options:

1. **Do nothing: Not to legislate, but instead to allow licences to expire and be re-advertised in the usual way by Ofcom**
2. **Allow the renewal of licences for a further five year period for licences renewed under s103B and s104AA of the 1990 Broadcasting Act, and twelve years for stations that have not yet been renewed under s103B or s104AA**
3. **Allow the renewal of licences for a longer period of time not specified above**

Options two and three would result in a significant reduction in the regulatory burdens on the industry and Ofcom. Firstly, these options would remove the costs industry would incur and the administrative burden it would bear should stations have to re-compete for licences. Secondly, these options would lift a significant administrative and financial burden on Ofcom, who would have to run a lengthy licensing process for over 60 individual stations if existing licences were left to expire between 2017 and 2021. We therefore plan to take forward any action via a Legislative Reform Order (LRO). LROs may be used where a burden has been identified which is intended to be removed or reduced. Ministers must also be satisfied that the preconditions set out in section 3 of the Legislative Regulatory Reform Act 2006 (LRRA) must also be met before a LRO is made. Further details are set out on page 16 of this consultation document.

This consultation is being made in accordance with the Legislative Regulatory Reform Act 2006, as well as the terms of the Government’s consultation principles: <http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/resource-library/consultation-principles-guidance>

The consultation period has been set at **four weeks** in order to give the Government the option of bringing forward any legislative changes by March 2015. In view of this, DCMS will be organising a number of workshops across the UK during November. More details of how to register an interest for these sessions can be found on Page 14.

The consultation will close at **5pm on Monday 1 December 2014.**

# Policy background

1. The Digital Economy Act 2010 (“the 2010 Act”), which came into force in April 2010, gave Ofcom new powers to grant licence renewals to FM and AM stations, to support the migration to digital radio. Radio stations that were licensed on or after 8 April 2010, or which had already been renewed for 12 years under section 104A or section 103A of the Broadcasting Act 1990, were able to apply to Ofcom to renew their licence for one further period of seven years.
2. In order to qualify for the renewal, licensees were required to simulcast the service on an appropriate DAB multiplex. The purpose of the change was to provide a further incentive to commercial radio to support the development of DAB. The 2010 Act provides the regulatory framework necessary to facilitate the delivery of a digital switchover of radio services and contains powers to:

* terminate relevant analogue licences by the nominated date for digital switchover without licence holders’ consent, subject to a minimum notice period of 2 years;
* allow for variation of the frequency or coverage area of a multiplex licence, with the aim of improving the coverage of DAB;
* renew multiplex licences to facilitate investment in DAB coverage.

1. The 2010 Act also sought to reduce regulatory burdens by enabling local stations to share premises and administrative costs within an area approved by Ofcom
2. At the time the legislation was enacted, the Government and radio industry anticipated that a timetable for switchover could be set as early as 2015 and that, with good progress, a switchover could be completed in 2017 or 2018. The proposed seven-year duration for licence renewals in 2010 Act therefore reflected this expectation, as in such a scenario it made sense for analogue licenses to begin to lapse around this time.
3. Following the 2010 Act, the Government, the radio industry and other stakeholders came together through the Government/Industry Digital Radio Action Plan to consider whether a radio switchover was feasible and, if so, how it could be delivered and what actions broadcasters, radio manufacturers, retailers and the motor industry would need to take to make switchover a reality.
4. Helped by the work of the Action Plan, digital radio listening and ownership of DAB sets have both grown steadily. However, the rate of growth has been slower than was forecast in the Digital Britain report published by the previous government in 2009. In December 2013, following the completion of work on the Digital Radio Action Plan[[1]](#footnote-2), the Government concluded that it was not the right time to commit to a radio switchover or set a firm or indicative timetable for a future switchover. The Government instead announced a package of measures to support the next phase of the radio industry’s transition to digital, including financial support for the build out of the local DAB network to raise coverage from 72% of homes now, to 90% by the end of 2016.
5. As a result of the Government’s decision last December, the licences of over 60 radio stations which were renewed under the 2010 Act’s provisions will expire between 2017 and 2021, before the date when a switchover is possible. Under current legislation, these stations would need to bid for their licences through a competitive process. All three national licences are affected, as are over 60 local licences.
6. The Government wants to examine whether licences which have been renewed for a second time (and licences which will soon be eligible for a second renewal) should qualify for a further renewal. Underpinning this is the need to ensure that Government continues to support the sector as it continues to meet the tri-fold challenges of the transition from analogue to digital, recovery from the fall in advertising revenues between 2008 and 2009, and the growth in new forms of audio content.
7. The Government’s view is that following last December’s decision, the commercial radio industry needs a period of stability to complete the build out of digital radio coverage, to find a practical digital radio solution for the smallest AM and FM stations, and to continue the excellent progress made with the car industry under the Digital Radio Action Plan. The Government believes this is best achieved by allowing commercial radio stations to renew licences for a further period of five years. This would bring these licences into line with the 12 year period available for new FM licences and licences renewed under s104A of the Broadcasting Act 1990, which Ofcom has recently introduced following its consultation earlier this year.[[2]](#footnote-3) Such a change would avoid the likely period of instability that would follow all national and many local licences coming up for renewal over a relatively short period. As well as being a distraction from its focus on the continued transition to digital radio, the application, bidding and awards process would come at a significant cost to the radio industry, at a time when advertising revenues are still in recovery and the challenges posed by new audio services continue to grow.
8. The Government recognises that such a change raises a number of important public policy issues, however, and wishes to consult on changes to determine whether this approach is necessary to support the sustainability of the radio sector.
9. We therefore want to take views from across the radio industry, and more widely, to understand in greater detail the impacts of making such a change. We are particularly interested in the following:

* the potential cost impact on stations of re-competing for licences
* the effect on markets and competition between different radio stations and groups, including smaller stations
* the effect on potential new entrants to the market, and whether the further renewal of existing analogue licences is the right approach to maintaining and sustaining investment in content by commercial radio, which might be enhanced by a competitive process for licences
* the effect on the Government’s long-term support for an industry-led migration to digital radio and a future switchover, whether the changes are necessary to support the transition to digital radio or to what extent they will have any effect on incentives for commercial radio to continue with investment in digital radio.

Analogue licensing process

1. National radio licences were first advertised in 1991 and originally awarded to applicants who submitted the highest cash bid. The Broadcasting Act 1990 prescribed that two of the three national licences must be awarded to specific formats: the FM national licence must be for a 'non-pop' station (this was awarded to Classic FM), and one of the two AM licences must be for a predominantly speech-based service (awarded to TalkSport). The third licence on AM was open to 'all-comers' and was awarded to Virgin Radio (a rock and pop service, latterly Absolute Radio). All three licences were previously renewed in 1999/2000 and then again under sections 103B of the Broadcasting Act 1990 for a further seven year period, and are due to expire from 2018.
2. Under the current legislative framework, local commercial radio licences are initially awarded through a ‘beauty parade’ process. Applicants for local licences need to include proposals in their application for how they would cater to the interests of people in the relevant locality and broaden the range of programmes available. In awarding licences, Ofcom are required to consider a range of factors including the ability of the applicant to maintain the service, the extent to which the proposed service would cater to the relevant locality, the extent to which the proposed service would broaden the range of programmes available in that area, and the extent to which the application is supported by people in the locality.
3. Ofcom also sets conditions as part of granting the licence, known as a station’s format, which reflect the commitments made in the original application. The format sets out the type of broadcast output that each commercial radio station is required to deliver, and encapsulates the character of the service a station is obliged to deliver as a condition of its licence. Licensees must also adhere to a common set of standards, including around taste and decency, and due accuracy and impartiality in news.
4. National licences can be renewed if stations elect to broadcast a service on the appropriate national or local multiplex provided that the analogue and digital services share at least 80% of their content. Radio stations that were licensed on or after 8 April 2010, or which had already been renewed for 12 years under section 103A or 104A of the 1990 Broadcasting Act, were able to apply to Ofcom to renew their licence for one further period of seven years. To date over 60 stations have elected for a second renewal (including the three national AM and FM stations) and are not eligible for a further renewal. Over 75 further stations are eligible for a second renewal when their licences expire between now and 2026.

# Policy options in detail

1. The Government wishes to take views on three approaches, which are set out below.

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| 1. **Do nothing: not to legislate, but instead to allow licences to expire and be re-advertised in the usual way by Ofcom** |

1. The purpose of the licence renewal provisions set out in the 2010 Act (whereby national and local analogue radio licensees could be granted a further renewal of seven years as long as they also provided content in a digital service via a multiplex) was to promote and maintain investment in and support for digital radio.
2. With around 50% of households having at least one digital radio, digital radio listening at around 37% of listening nationwide and approaching 50% in London, it is certainly arguable whether the licensing regime still needs to include requirements to broadcast on DAB. The majority of the radio stations that have benefited from the seven year renewal under the 2010 Act changes are now firmly established on DAB, with little prospect of them moving from the platform. Ofcom’s advertisement of the second national commercial multiplex earlier this year signals strong demand for further national capacity, complemented by the Government’s support for the upgrade of local DAB.
3. Radio stations are also increasingly taking advantage of the commercial opportunities DAB presents, such as cross-promotion of services across sister stations and common but distinct branding, and becoming broader media businesses investing in online and social media. A number of stations have also been able to take advantage of other changes introduced by the 2010 Act, for example allowing local stations to network more programming outside the morning peak period to help support their investment.
4. The primary benefit of not allowing further renewal of licences is that it enables Ofcom to advertise national and local licences to potential new entrants to the market, encouraging competition between both existing and new providers. At best, it could give Ofcom an opportunity to secure a stronger commitment to high quality radio content for listeners and increase commitments to local content.
5. However, re-advertising national and local licences in this way could also create a considerable degree of insecurity for the industry as a whole. The competitive process for each licence would have significant cost implications for broadcasters, with the costs of bidding for and award of licences being met by industry through licence application fees charged by Ofcom. This could also affect investment in DAB in the run up to what might be a lengthy licence bidding and award process. There would also be a significant administrative burden to Ofcom in running a competitive process for each licence over a relatively short period.
6. The Government’s current view is that whilst not introducing legislation does have attractions, it carries with it a significant risk of destabilising the whole industry at a time of change, and when the recovery of advertising revenues remains fragile, and certainty on the direction of travel is crucial to giving companies the confidence to invest. More importantly perhaps, there is a potential impact on listeners, particularly those listening on analogue, who could face the loss of their long-standing and favourite services if stations’ licences were simply allowed to expire.

**Question 1 – What is the likely impact on the radio sector if legislation is not changed? In particular, what is the likely cost impact of rebidding for licences, the impact on investment in content, and the impact on competition between radio stations and groups?**

**Question 2 – Do you agree that the disadvantages to the radio industry and to individual stations of not allowing a further renewal period outweigh any potential benefits in requiring stations to rebid for licences? If not, could you set out the benefits of this to radio listeners and the wider radio industry?**

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| 1. **Allow the renewal of licences for a further five year period for licences renewed under s103B and s104AA of the 1990 Broadcasting Act, and twelve years for stations that have not yet been renewed under s103B or s104AA** |

1. As outlined in paragraph 16, the 2010 Act introduced changes to the Broadcasting Act 1990 to allow Ofcom to grant a further licence renewal to FM and AM stations licensed before 8 April 2010 for one period of seven years, on the condition that licensees also broadcast a service on DAB. The seven year renewal period was intended to reflect a switchover taking place by 2017-18, and flexibility to renew licences further was not included in the legislation, in order to create certainty of direction for industry. However, in December 2013 following the completion of the Digital Radio Action Plan, the Government concluded it was not the right time to commit to a switchover, or set dates, and that further progress was needed towards meeting the criteria for a switchover first set in 2009 and confirmed by the Government in July 2010. Those criteria are that:

* 50 per cent of all listening is to digital; and
* national DAB coverage is comparable to FM, and local DAB reaches 90 per cent of the population and all major roads.

1. Based on the current trends, the digital listening criteria will not be reached until late 2016 or early 2017. A five year renewal would therefore align broadly with the earliest possible date for a future switchover (from 2019). It would – in effect – convert the seven year period introduced by the 2010 Act into a 12 year term, thus aligning with the original 12 year statutory maximum period which, since 16 June 2014, applies to all new analogue licences issued by Ofcom[[3]](#footnote-4). Such a change would create a period of certainty for industry, enabling licensees to continue to make a return on their original investment. In addition, this option would avoid the extensive and ongoing process of re-advertising and re-awarding licences, significantly reducing both the cost and administrative burden on both the industry and Ofcom. Finally, it also strikes a balance between providing flexibility for Government and industry, and providing further certainty on the way forward. The period would only cover renewals made before a future digital switchover decision, and all licences (including those renewed under a new provision) would be subject to termination with two years notice at the point at which a switchover date was nominated, as provided for under s30 of the Digital Economy Act 2010. However, this approach is also likely to be of most advantage to incumbents, and to the detriment of potential new entrants, who will be unable to apply for the licences which are due to expire.

**Question 3 – Do you agree that a five year period of renewal would provide sufficient certainty to licensees about a continued transition to digital, and encourage continued investment?**

**Question 4 – We would also welcome views on whether all analogue licences should be treated in the same way, or whether the renewal of national licences should be treated differently to local licences.**

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| 1. **Allow the renewal of licences for a longer period of time not specified above or an indefinite period until the point of a radio switchover** |

1. We do not believe there is any benefit in renewing licences for less than five years. This is because such a short renewal will not create the necessary certainty that would allow stations to continue to invest in their businesses or the transition to digital radio.
2. However, allowing periods of longer than five years could create greater certainty for licence holders, potentially encouraging further investment and offering licensees the possibility of a longer period of continued returns on that investment. Ofcom would retain the power to terminate analogue licences with two years notice.
3. On the other hand, very lengthy, or even indefinite, licence terms would be a radical change in radio licensing and could disproportionately benefit existing licence holders, particularly the larger groups, who could conceivably choose to withdraw support for a future digital radio transition in order to extract additional value from the extended FM licence.
4. A longer licence term would also effectively lock out potential new entrants who may wish to acquire one or more of the analogue licences which would otherwise expire. We note, however, that there are other avenues available to new entrants, including station acquisition, competing for any newly available analogue local licences that are advertised by Ofcom, or by launching their station on a local or national DAB multiplex. Ofcom advertised the second national multiplex on 1 July 2014 which provides the opportunity for around 10 additional national stations to broadcast on DAB and would provide scope for new entrants seeking national coverage. Therefore it is arguable that this option may not have a significant impact on new entrants, and indeed any impact may diminish over time as digital radio listening and DAB radio penetration increases and becomes the majority form of radio listening.
5. This option would also significantly reduce the regulatory and cost burden on industry and Ofcom, as it would circumvent the likely onerous process of re-advertising and re-awarding so many licences in a relatively short period of time. It is worth noting, however, that any licences renewed in these terms could end up significantly out of line with the 12 year maximum period for re-advertised local commercial licences: licensees could potentially benefit from a much longer renewal period than the recipients of the re-advertised licences, securing advantages that could include continued or greater returns on their investment, without having had to compete for that advantage.

**Question 5 – We would welcome views on the advantages and disadvantages to the radio industry and to individual stations of allowing lengthier licence renewals beyond five years.**

**Question 6 – We would also welcome further views and evidence on the impact of a longer, or indefinite, licence renewal on competition; both on and between different radio stations and groups and potential new entrants to the market.**

Competition considerations

1. All three options will have an impact on market competition, but the precise effects are dependent on a number of factors, including whether the changes result in further consolidation and concentration of ownership, the degree to which new entrants are excluded, and whether acquisition or launching digital-only services continues to be a viable way of entering the market.
2. Whilst it is clear that options 2 and 3 would prevent new entrants from bidding for the licences due to expire, we have not yet assessed to what extent these options will have either a positive or negative effect. For many of the smaller licences, there is likely to be little or no interest from parties other than the incumbent service. The position is likely to be different, however, in London and other large city markets - and for the three national licences.
3. In order to help inform a final decision, we have commissioned research into the potential effect on competition of each of the options we have presented. We recognise that this is of interest to respondents to this consultation, and we will ensure all respondents are given the opportunity to consider and contribute views on the findings of this work.

**Question 7 – We would welcome views from across the radio industry and beyond on the impact of any market competition issues resulting from the three options, and views on the impact of options 2 and 3 on commercial stations in smaller markets.**

# How to respond

In responding, please explain your reasoning for your preferred option, referring where relevant/possible to any evidence that may support this.

**We are particularly interested in any evidence that could help us make an assessment of the competitive and commercial impact of each option.** We would also welcome any additional wider views relevant to the issues raised in this consultation.

Please email your response to [analoguerenewals@culture.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:analoguerenewals@culture.gsi.gov.uk). Alternatively, post it to DCMS at 4th floor, 100 Parliament Street, London SW1A 2BQ, marked for the attention of Joe Lawrence, Media team.

**This consultation will close at 5pm on Monday 1 December 2014.**

In addition to the written consultation, we will be organising a series of meetings across the UK to elicit the views of industry on the options set out in this consultation document. The sessions will take place during November and full details will be available shortly. If you would like to attend one of these sessions please contact us using the email address above.

Please note all information in responses, including personal information, may be subject to publication or disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act 2000. If a correspondent requests confidentiality, this cannot be guaranteed and will only be possible if considered appropriate under the legislation.

**Next steps**

A summary of responses and a Government response on the way forward will be published in due course following the closure of the consultation. The Government’s response will take all responses submitted to this consultation into account, and will be based on a careful consideration of the points made in consultation responses, not the number of responses received.

This consultation is being conducted in accordance with the provisions of section 13 of the LRRA. Information on LROs can be found at: <http://www.parliament.uk/business/committees/committees-archive/regulatory-reform-committee/regulatory-reform-orders/>.

Further information on the consultation principles can be found at <http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/resource-library/consultation-principles-guidance>.

Views are invited on all aspects of the consultation paper.

**Parliamentary Scrutiny**

Both Houses of Parliament scrutinise draft LROs. This is done by the Regulatory Reform Committee in the House of Commons and the Delegated Powers and Regulatory Reform Committee in the House of Lords. Each Committee might take oral or written evidence to help it decide these matters, and each Committee would then be expected to report.

Copies of Committees’ reports are available on the Parliament website:

* Regulatory Reform Committee in the Commons: <http://www.parliament.uk/business/committees/committees-a-z/commons-select/regulatory-reform-committee/>
* Delegated Powers and Regulatory Reform Committee in the Lords: <http://www.parliament.uk/business/committees/committees-a-z/lords-select/delegated-powers-and-regulatory-reform-committee/role/>

**How to Make Your Views Known**

Responding to this consultation document is your first and main opportunity to make your views known to the relevant department as part of the consultation process. You should send your views to the contact named in the consultation document.

When the Minister lays proposals before Parliament you are welcome to put your views before either or both of the Scrutiny Committees. In the first instance, this should be in writing. The Committees will normally decide on the basis of written submissions whether to take oral evidence. Your submission should be as concise as possible, and should focus on one or more of the criteria listed below that a Legislative Reform Order needs to meet, as set out in section 3 of the Legislative Regulatory Reform Act 2006:

* There are no non-legislative alternatives that will achieve the intended outcome of the provision;
* The effect of the provision is proportionate to the policy objective;
* The provision strikes a fair balance between the public interest and the interests of any person adversely affected by it;
* The provision does not remove any necessary protection;
* The provision does not prevent anyone from continuing to exercise any right or freedom which they might reasonably expect to continue to exercise;
* The provision is not constitutionally significant; and
* Where a provision will restate an enactment, it makes the law more accessible or more easily understood.

The Scrutiny Committees appointed to scrutinise Legislative Reform Orders can be contacted at:

**Regulatory Reform Committee**

House of Commons

17 Millbank

London SW1P 3JA

Tel: 020 7219 2830

Mail to: regrefcom@parliament.uk

**Delegated Powers and Regulatory Reform Committee**

House of Lords

London SW1A 0PW

Tel: 020 7219 3103

Mail to: DPRR@parliament.uk

**Non-disclosure of responses**

Section 14(3) of the LRRA provides what should happen when someone responding to the consultation exercise on a proposed LRO requests that their response should not be disclosed. The name of the person who has made representations will always be disclosed to Parliament. If you ask for your representation not to be disclosed, the Minister should not disclose the content of that representation without your express consent and, if the representation relates to a third party, their consent too. Alternatively, the Minister may disclose the content of the representation in such a way as to preserve your anonymity and that of any third party involved.

**Information about Third Parties**

If you give information about a third party which the Minister believes may be damaging to the interests of that third party, the Minister does not have to pass on such information to Parliament if he does not believe it is true or he is unable to obtain the consent of the third party to disclose. This applies whether or not you ask for your representation not to be disclosed. The Scrutiny Committees may, however, be given access on request to all representations as originally submitted, as a safeguard against improper influence being brought to bear on Ministers in their formulation of legislative reform orders.

Annex - List of affected licences

**National**

Classic FM

Absolute

TalkSport

**Local**

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| **Licence Area** | **Station** |
| Paisley | XFM |
| Greater London | Radio 1458 |
| Aberdeen | NORTHSOUND 1 |
| Aberdeen | NORTHSOUND 2 |
| Leeds | RADIO AIRE |
| Leeds | MAGIC 828 |
| North-East England | REAL RADIO |
| North-West England | SMOOTH RADIO |
| Greater London | Radio 1035 |
| Severn Estuary | KISS |
| West Midlands | HEART |
| Southend/Chelmsford | HEART |
| Central Scotland | Heart |
| Greater London | LBC 97.3 |
| Greater London | LBC NEWS 1152 |
| Bedford/Luton | HEART |
| Greater Manchester | CAPITAL FM |
| Ayr | WEST FM |
| Ayr | WEST SOUND |
| Bristol and Bath | HEART |
| Bournemouth | Smooth |
| Peterborough | Smooth |
| Bristol and Bath | Smooth |
| Southend/Chelmsford | Smooth |
| Cardiff/Newport | Smooth |
| Cardiff/Newport | CAPITAL FM |
| Exeter/Torbay | HEART |
| Peterborough and surrounding | HEART |
| Brixton | Capital Xtra |
| Birmingham | CAPITAL FM |
| Bradford | SUNRISE FM |
| Bournemouth | HEART |
| Belfast | CITYBEAT |
| Dundee/Perth | TAY AM |
| Dundee/Perth | TAY FM |
| Coventry | FREE RADIO 80's |
| Greater London | SMOOTH RADIO |
| Greater London | KISS |
| Greater London | MAGIC 105.4 |
| Coventry and surrounding | FREE RADIO |
| Greater London | SPECTRUM RADIO |
| Inverness | MORAY FIRTH RADIO AM |
| Inverness | MORAY FIRTH RADIO FM |
| Greater London | ABSOLUTE RADIO |
| West Midlands | RADIO XL |
| Greater London | HEART |
| Leicester | SABRAS RADIO |
| Leicester | CAPITAL FM |
| Preston and Blackpool | MAGIC 999 |
| Preston and Blackpool | ROCK FM |
| Swindon/West Wiltshire | HEART |
| Swindon/West Wiltshire | Smooth |
| Greater London | CAPITAL FM |
| Greater London | GOLD |
| Bradford / Huddersfield | PULSE GOLD |
| Bradford / Huddersfield | THE PULSE |
| Clyde and West Central Scotland | CLYDE 1 |
| Glasgow and West Central Scotland | CLYDE 2 |
| Birmingham | FREE RADIO 80's |
| Greater Manchester | MAGIC 1152 |
| Greater Manchester | KEY 103 |
| East Lancashire | ASIAN SOUND RADIO |



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1. Digital Radio Action Plan – DCMS 9 January 2014. https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/digital-radio-action-plan [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. Local commercial radio analogue licence durations consultation, March 2014 - http://stakeholders.ofcom.org.uk/consultations/local-radio-durations/?a=0 [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. Ofcom: Local commercial analogue radio licence durations. 16 June 2014 [↑](#footnote-ref-4)