

# Lancashire Resilience Forum



## **Community Risk Register The Context – a Profile of Lancashire**

**Version 6**

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**Council Offices, 182 Marsh Lane, Preston PR1 8RR**

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### INTRODUCTION

This document describes the characteristics of Lancashire that may affect the likelihood and impact of an emergency in the community and places the register of hazards and threats in context.

Lancashire includes the 12 district Lancashire County area and the two unitary authorities of Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool and covers 3,075 sq. km.

There are two terms commonly used to describe Lancashire throughout this document; these are:

- Lancashire-12: Includes the 12-districts and county council administrative area; and
- Lancashire-14: Includes the 12-districts and county council administrative area, and the two unitary authorities - Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool.

The resident population of the Lancashire-14 area was estimated in 2015 to be 1,478,115<sup>1</sup> and is one of the most populous and urbanised shire counties in Britain, which includes the conurbations of Blackburn, Burnley, Lancaster, Preston and Skelmersdale. Within the County Council area, the districts of Lancaster and Preston have the largest resident populations of 142,283 and 141,302 respectively; Blackburn with Darwen has the highest population at 146,846.

Lancashire has great natural physical diversity from 123 km of coastline and estuary landscapes in the west, to uplands, with extensive areas of beautiful countryside and moorland. The County incorporates parts of two designated Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (Forest of Bowland and Arncliffe/Silverdale), they together cover a quarter of Lancashire and are in close proximity to urban areas.

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<sup>1</sup> Source: 2015/16 JSNA statistics, including the Census 2011 and the Office for national Statistics; located at <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight/key-statistics.aspx>

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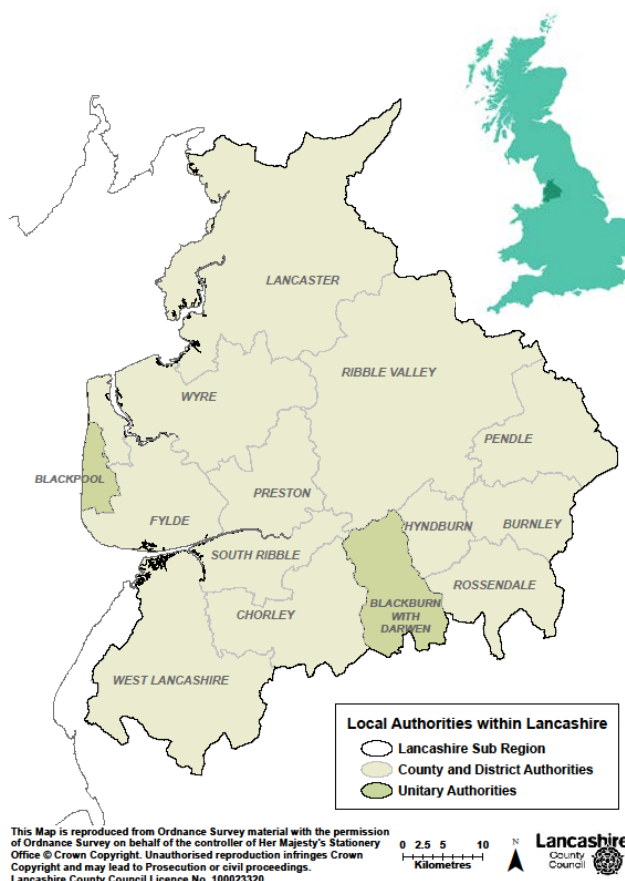
**1. SOCIAL CONTEXT**

**1.1 ADMINISTRATION**

The political structure of the Lancashire Resilience Forum encompasses the two unitary authorities of Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool and the two-tiered County Council and 12 District Councils (shown below).

There are a total of 213 Parish and Town Councils covering both rural and urban areas Lancashire-wide. There are 206 (including 2 Neighbourhood Councils) in the County Council administrative area covering the 12 districts and 7 within Blackburn with Darwen unitary district; Blackpool has no parishes.

Parish Councils have a limited number of duties, but do, however, have wide powers should they decide to use them and they may, with agreement of the District, or County Council, exercise certain functions normally carried out by those Councils. This level of government can help bring life to local communities and offer a way of making sure services meet the needs of residents.



From May 2017, new county divisions have been established, though the district boundaries remain unchanged. In the County Council administrative area, 84 councillors continue to be elected, though there are adjustments to some boundaries, the names given to some divisions and the number of councillors representing some areas. The purpose of the change is to ensure each councillor represents a similar number of voters and boundaries reflect the interests and identities of local communities.

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**1.2 POLICE DIVISIONS**

**East Division covering:** (Yellow and Orange)

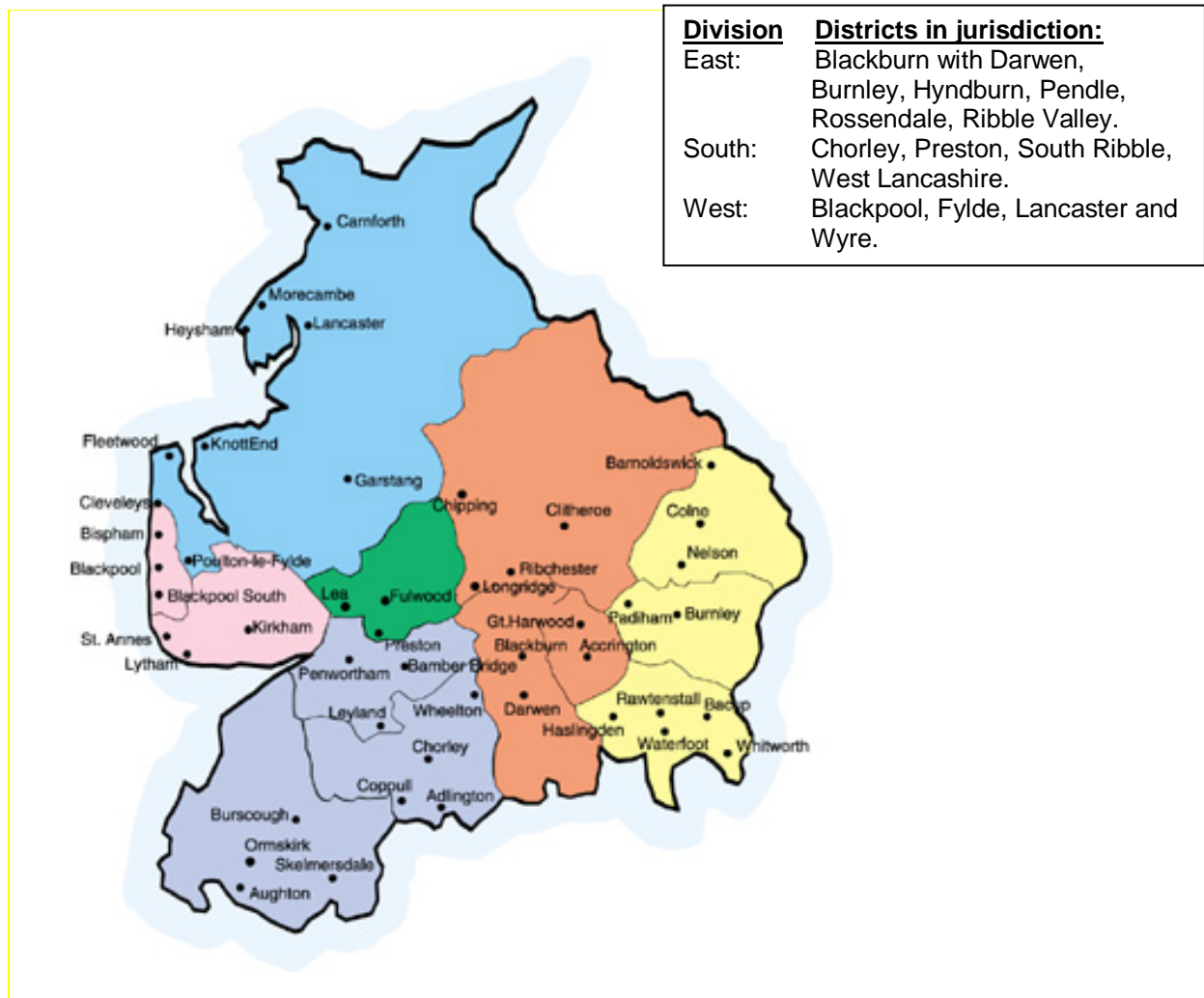
- Burnley, Colne, Rawtenstall, Padiham, Haslingden, Nelson, and Barnoldswick areas
- Blackburn, Accrington, Clitheroe, Darwen, Great Harwood and Longridge areas.

**South Division covering:** (Lilac and Green)

- Preston, Lea, Fulwood, and Grimsargh areas
- Leyland, Bamber Bridge, Chorley, Ormskirk, Penwortham, and Skelmersdale areas.

**West Division covering:** (Pink and Blue)

- Lancaster, Cleveleys, Fleetwood, Garstang, Morecambe, and Poulton areas
- Blackpool, Bispham, Kirkham, Freckleton, Lytham, and St Annes areas.



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### 1.3 DEMOGRAPHICS

The usual resident population estimates for all Lancashire-14 districts in 2015 was 1,478,115<sup>2</sup>; this is 0.2% higher than in 2014 (UK =0.8%). Taking into account the population changes due to births, deaths and net migration this represented an increase from the 2011 census of 17,222.

**Blackburn with Darwen** had the highest population in the Lancashire-14 at 146,846 and has had a small decrease in population of 643 from the 2011 census, however, this is in the light of an increase of over 10,000 residents between the years 2001 and 2011.

In **Blackpool**, the population was 139,578, which equates to a decrease of 2,487 between 2001 and 2011. Blackpool's population has by far the highest population density in the county at 3,988 people per square kilometre.

In the County Council administrative area (**Lancashire-12**), the population was 1,191,691, which was 0.6% higher than in 2014.

The largest residential population increases in the Lancashire-14 area since the 2011 census were in the districts of Chorley and Lancaster, with increases in each district of 5,769 and 3,883 respectively. Chorley (1.2%) and the Wyre (0.9%) were the two authorities that also recorded a yearly percentage increase in excess of the national average.

Districts/ Unitaries	Population (Census 2011)	Total Population	Population est. (2015)	Population est. (2015)
<b>West Police Division</b>				
<b>Blackpool</b>	142,065	463,946	<b>139,578</b>	<b>468,928</b>
<b>Fylde</b>	75,757		<b>77,322</b>	
<b>Lancaster</b>	138,375		<b>142,283</b>	
<b>Wyre</b>	107,749		<b>109,745</b>	
<b>South Police Division</b>				
<b>Chorley</b>	107,155	467,099	<b>112,969</b>	<b>476,664</b>
<b>Preston</b>	140,202		<b>141,302</b>	
<b>South Ribble</b>	109,057		<b>109,651</b>	
<b>West Lancashire</b>	110,685		<b>112,742</b>	
<b>East Police Division</b>				
<b>Blackburn with Darwen</b>	147,489	529,848	<b>146,846</b>	<b>532,523</b>
<b>Burnley</b>	87,059		<b>87,371</b>	
<b>Hyndburn</b>	80,734		<b>80,228</b>	
<b>Ribble Valley</b>	57,132		<b>58,480</b>	
<b>Pendle</b>	89,452		<b>90,111</b>	
<b>Rossendale</b>	67,982		<b>69,487</b>	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,460,893</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,478,115</b>

<sup>2</sup> Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) annual mid-year population estimates, 2015  
<http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight/population-and-households/population/mid-year-population-estimates.aspx>

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Age of Resident Population<sup>3</sup>Mid-Year Population Estimates, Mid-2015<sup>4</sup>

Districts/ Unitaries	Age Band					TOTAL All ages
	0-16	17-39	40-59	60-74	75+	
<b>West Police Division</b>						
Blackpool	26,997	37,048	39,219	23,283	13,031	<b>139,578</b>
Fylde	13,012	16,566	22,129	15,905	9,710	77,322
Lancaster	25,310	45,972	35,486	22,803	12,712	142,283
Wyre	18,604	24,816	29,886	22,530	13,909	109,745
<b>South Police Division</b>						
Chorley	21,929	30,127	32,699	19,522	8,692	<b>112,969</b>
Preston	29,233	49,576	35,376	17,523	9,594	141,302
South Ribble	21,136	28,377	31,373	19,005	9,760	109,651
West Lancashire	20,903	30,081	31,138	20,116	10,504	112,742
<b>East Police Division</b>						
Blackburn with Darwen	36,176	44,369	38,165	19,166	8,970	<b>146,846</b>
Burnley	18,602	25,168	22,891	13,977	6,733	87,371
Hyndburn	17,451	22,805	21,294	12,549	6,129	80,228
Ribble Valley	11,034	12,663	17,728	11,180	5,875	58,480
Pendle	19,834	25,773	23,163	14,446	6,895	90,111
Rossendale	14,461	18,400	20,110	11,541	4,975	69,487
<b>All Lancashire 2015</b>	<b>294,682</b>	<b>411,741</b>	<b>400,657</b>	<b>243,546</b>	<b>127,489</b>	<b>1,478,115</b>
All Lancashire 2011	292,089	418,114	397,318	233,955	119,417	1,460,893

Overall levels of population in the county have continued to grow since 2011 and the data clearly shows an ageing population in Lancashire. There was a 17,663 increase in the population aged 65+ in the Lancashire-14 since the 2011 census and the only reductions in those aged 75 years and over being in the districts of Blackpool and Lancaster. The population aged 16 and over in the Lancashire-14 area accounted for 80.5% of the population, but had grown by under half of the UK rate of increase (+10.1%) between 2004 – 2015 in the Lancashire-12 (+4.5%) and Lancashire-14 (+4.7).

Blackpool is the only area that had seen reductions in the population in all age bands since 2011, particularly in the working aged population. Blackburn had a reduction in the younger age bands (0-16 and 17 – 39) by 2,464 people, which has led wholly to its net reduction in the overall population. Preston had reductions in all age bands, except 60-74, where there had been an increase of 2,529. Chorley was the only area where there was an increase in its population in all age bands.

Lancaster's younger population had increased from the 2011 census, though there had been a fall in the population aged 0-16 in eight districts (Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool, Hyndburn, Preston, Ribble Valley, South Ribble, West Lancashire and Wyre) over the same period. In the 17 – 39 age group the reductions in the population had, except for Blackpool, only been in the east of the county, namely Blackburn with Darwen, Burnley and Ribble Valley – perhaps due to the impact of house prices and younger people moving from the area for education, training and job opportunities elsewhere.

<sup>3</sup> For further details: Lancashire JSNA annual commentary 2016 – A compendium of key issues for health, wellbeing, social care and the wider determinants of health.

<sup>4</sup> Source: Annual Population Survey (APS) Mid-Year Population 2015 published by the National Statistics Office; <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/media/899200/population-mid-year-article-2015.pdf>



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### MOSAIC Public Sector 2016 analysis of Lancashire<sup>5</sup>

Mosaic Public Sector is the UK's only classification designed specifically for use by the public sector. It identifies each citizen's location, their demographics, lifestyles and behaviours to help optimise the effective design and efficient delivery of public services.

Of the 15 mosaic summary groups, 'transient renters' (12.56%), 'senior security' (10.43) and 'aspiring homemakers' (10.35) are the most over-represented in the Lancashire-14 area. The areas with transient renters are mainly small, but densely populated, postcodes within central Blackpool, Morecambe and Preston.

The 'senior security' category was dominant along much of the Fylde Coast, whilst 'aspiring homemakers' prevail in the commuter belt in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble. Although group A, 'country living' accounts for less than 5% of households, they are spread widely in rural area, predominating in Ribble Valley.

The 'city prosperity' (0.01%) category which comprises high-earners in urban locations is significantly under-represented in Lancashire. The local student population that is classified within the 'rental hubs' (3.15%) category, did not form dominant localities to the same extent as the national average, though can be found as the dominant type in small areas, such as around the University of Central Lancashire.

The list below identified the main Mosaic groups represented in Lancashire; the data also identified the way the different Mosaic groups prefer to be contacted.

Mosaic No.	Mosaic Group Name	Description	Communication Preference
A	County Living	Well-off owners in rural locations enjoying the benefits of country life.	Online Post
F	Senior Security	Elderly people with assets who are enjoying a comfortable retirement.	Post
G	Rural Reality	Householders living in inexpensive homes in village communities.	Online Face to face
H	Aspiring Homemakers	Younger households settling down in housing priced within their means.	Mobile Email Online
J	Rental Hubs	Educated young people privately renting in urban neighbourhoods.	Mobile Online
L	Transient Renters*	Single people privately renting low cost homes for the short-term.	Mobile Face to face

#### 1.4 EMPLOYMENT

The Annual Population Survey (APS) is a survey of households in Great Britain with the purpose to provide information on key social and socio-economic variables between the 10 yearly censuses). For the year to December 2015, there were 246,383 people surveyed in Great Britain, with 4,746 of these interviews taking place in the Lancashire-14 area. Broken down by the individual authorities, over half (2,592) of the Lancashire interviews were undertaken in the unitary authorities of Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool. The remaining numbers varied between 260 interviews in Preston to just 101 in Ribble Valley. With such a relatively small number of interviews being undertaken in Lancashire districts, most of the

<sup>5</sup> Source Lancashire Insights Mosaic analysis May 2016. Further information - <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight/area-profiles/mosaic-analysis.aspx>



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results below are open to some margin of error (up to +/- 2.1% on the employment rates for Lancashire and up to +/- 8.7% for the employment rates at the district level).

Apart from 2014, the Lancashire-14 area out-performed the regional average employment rate of 71.2% between 2009 and 2015, but still remains below the national level at 73.6%. The Lancashire-12 and Lancashire-14 employment totals were estimated to have increased significantly between 2014 and 2015, with 661,000 employed in Lancashire-14 - the highest recorded rate since 2011, and 33,800 more than in 2013 (627,300).

<b>Employment rates, working age (16-64) 2009 to 2015<sup>6</sup></b>		
<b>District/Unitaries</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Working age in employment</b>
<b>West Police Division</b>		
<b>Blackpool</b>	72.0%	56,000
<b>Fylde</b>	78.5%	31,600
<b>Lancaster</b>	70.7%	61,500
<b>Wyre</b>	70.5%	47,400
<b>South Police Division</b>		
<b>Chorley</b>	80.8%	52,200
<b>Preston</b>	69.0%	62,700
<b>South Ribble</b>	78.5%	51,500
<b>West Lancashire</b>	67.5%	49,900
<b>East Police Division</b>		
<b>Blackburn with Darwen</b>	64.8%	55,200
<b>Burnley</b>	71.4%	34,100
<b>Hyndburn</b>	72.6%	32,300
<b>Ribble Valley</b>	85.8%	24,200
<b>Pendle</b>	74.2%	33,000
<b>Rossendale</b>	73.0%	28,600
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>69.1%</b>	<b>620,200</b>
<b>TOTAL Lancashire-12</b>	<b>73.6%</b>	<b>539,300</b>
<b>TOTAL Lancashire-14</b>	<b>72.6%</b>	<b>661,000</b>

At district level, Chorley, South Ribble, Fylde and Ribble Valley consistently recorded rates of employment in excess of 70%, whilst Blackburn with Darwen had seen a pattern of low rates over the years. West Lancashire was the only district to have seen a decrease in employment since 2013 (73.9%) to 2015 (67.5%). The Ribble Valley has had the greatest employment increase in the same period (68.7% to 85.8%).

### Self-employment:

In Great Britain, the percentage of self-employed people of working aged has gradually increased over the years and now settled at 13.8% since April 2013. The Lancashire self-employed rate has been more volatile and lower than the national average (12.9% in December 2015).

<sup>6</sup> Source Annual Population Survey, Office for National Statistics via NOMIS. Further information: <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/media/898129/aps-employ-article-dec-15.pdf> Further information: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/lep/1925185569/printable.aspx>

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### Un-employment<sup>7</sup>:

Unemployment has fallen substantially in the Lancashire-14 area since the peaks following the 2008/09 recession. Though 16+ unemployment rates have now returned to pre-recession levels, as unemployment has decreased, economic inactivity for persons aged 16+ has increased at a far greater pace than the rise, which is contrary to the UK in general.

### 1.5 EDUCATION<sup>8</sup>

**Early Years Foundation Stage** is a statutory framework by which the Department for Education sets standards for the development, learning and care of children from birth to five. In 2014/15, 67.5% of Lancashire-12 children achieved a good level of development - significantly higher than the England (66.3%); Blackburn with Darwen achieved 56.0% and Blackpool 60.5%.

In 2014/15, at **Key Stage 2** (primary school, at 11 years old), the proportion of Lancashire-12 pupils (82%) gaining level 4 or above in reading, writing and maths at KS2 was 2% above the England average of 80%. The North West and Blackburn with Darwen both recorded 81%, whilst in Blackpool the rate was 79%. Ribble Valley (88%) and Wyre (86%) attained the highest proportions in the Lancashire-12 area, whilst Hyndburn (78%), Burnley (77%) and Pendle (75%) recorded the lowest.

At **Key Stage 4**, in 2014/15, 58.8% of pupils aged 14 – 16 years achieved the standard in five or more A\* - C GCSE grades including English and Mathematics in the Lancashire-12 area, 56.9% in Blackburn with Darwen and 42.4% in Blackpool (a rate of 57.1% for the total state-funded sector in England).

According to the 2011 census, students and school pupil's aged 16 or over accounted for 76,245 of population the Lancashire-14 area, equating to 8% of the population. A significant percentage of the population had no formal academic or professional qualifications, ranging from 31.3% in Blackpool, down to 18.3% in Ribble Valley. This compared with a national average of 22.7%, or just over a fifth of the resident population aged over 16 in England and Wales.

### 1.6 DEPRIVATION

The English Indices of Deprivation (IMD) latest figures were published in 2015 by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) and draw attention to the most deprived areas in the England. The indices measures seven different aspects (or domains) of deprivation for Lower level Super Output Areas (LSOA) across England<sup>9</sup>.

Domain	Weighting
Income deprivation	22.5%
Employment deprivation	22.5%
Education, Skills and Training deprivation	13.5%
Health deprivation and disability	13.5%
Barriers to housing and services	9.3%
Crime	9.3%
Living environment	9.3%

<sup>7</sup> Source: Official unemployment 2015 - Lancashire Insights - <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight/economy/unemployment/lancashire-12-and-14-areas.aspx>

<sup>8</sup> Source: Department of Education - <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight/education.aspx>

<sup>9</sup> Source: Indices of Deprivation (2015)

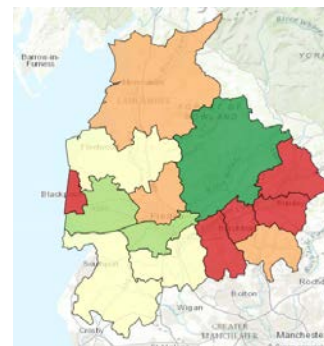
<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015>

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Lancashire's most deprived areas are in the urban town centres of East Lancashire, Preston and Blackpool. Five Lancashire local authorities fall into the 10% most deprived in the country (an increase from three in 2013), Lancashire has also had seven districts (Blackpool, Burnley, Blackburn with Darwen, Hyndburn, Pendle, Lancaster and Preston) that had at least one of their eight local authority deprivation summary measures ranked in the 50 most deprived positions (6 in the previous 2010 indices).

English Indices of Multiple Deprivation (2015)	
District/ Unitaries	Average Rank (1 is the most deprived, 326 the least)
<b>West Police Division</b>	
Blackpool	4
Fylde	218
Lancaster	125
Wyre	167
<b>South Police Division</b>	
Chorley	186
Preston	72
South Ribble	234
West Lancashire	164
<b>East Police Division</b>	
Blackburn with Darwen	24
Burnley	17
Hyndburn	28
Ribble Valley	290
Pendle	42
Rossendale	98

Deprivation ranking in %
20% most deprived
21 – 40%
41 – 60%
61 – 80%
20% least deprived.



Blackpool is the most deprived district ranking 4<sup>th</sup> overall nationally (where 1 is the most deprived and 326 is the least) - another fall from its 2013 ranking of 10<sup>th</sup>. Burnley is the 2<sup>nd</sup> most deprived district (ranked 17) – another fall from 21<sup>st</sup> in 2013.

Between 2010 and 2015, the indices of deprivation results indicated a continuing trend of growing disparities between the most and least deprived areas of the county. There had also been a mixture of favourable and less favourable results in Lancashire. Besides Preston recording relative improvements to six of its local authority summary measure rankings, Pendle, South Ribble, Chorley, West Lancashire and Rossendale also recorded some notable improvements. In 2014/15, the number of pupils classified as disadvantaged and eligible for free school meals in the Lancashire-12 area was 34.2% of all pupils<sup>10</sup>.

Fylde, Ribble Valley and South Ribble are the only districts that had rankings that fell wholly within the least deprived 50% of local authorities.

### Health Deprivation:

Health deprivation and disability is an area in which the county does particularly poorly. Burnley is ranked 6<sup>th</sup> and Hyndburn 7<sup>th</sup> most deprived on this particular indicator (where 1 is the most deprived and 326 is the least).

<sup>10</sup> English indices of multiple deprivation (IMD)

<http://dashboards.instantatlas.com/viewer/report?appid=28dcabcca3fe461ebf8a5dfbaec1e473&authid=IBjKObiMvkcFRbCb>

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### 1.7 RELIGION

One fairly robust data source for religion is the Census, although the religion question is not compulsory and there is no measure of the extent of belief, regularity of attendance at a place of worship or time devoted to religious practices.

The results of the 2011 Census indicate that 68.8% of the 12-authority Lancashire area population were Christians. 19.2% claimed to have no religion and 4.8% were Muslims. 6.1% gave no answer and the remaining 1.2% were of other faiths including Hindu, Buddhist, Jewish, Sikh and "other". Over a quarter of the population of Blackburn with Darwen are Muslim (third highest in England and Wales), so the percentage of Muslims in the 14 authority Lancashire area has increased to 6.6%. Preston (2.4%) had well above the national average of Hindus, and the largest percentage of Sikhs in Lancashire-14<sup>11</sup>.

Area	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other	No religion	Not stated
Burnley	63.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	9.9	0.0	0.3	19.7	6.0
Chorley	75.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.3	17.2	5.6
Fylde	73.7	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.3	18.3	6.2
Hyndburn	66.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.3	17.0	5.7
Lancaster	65.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.5	24.5	7.1
Pendle	53.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	17.4	0.0	0.4	21.9	6.2
Preston	61.0	0.3	2.4	0.0	11.2	0.7	0.3	18.4	5.7
Ribble Valley	78.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.2	14.5	6.0
Rossendale	63.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	3.8	0.0	0.3	25.1	6.3
South Ribble	75.7	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	17.0	5.7
West Lancashire	76.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	17.2	5.7
Wyre	74.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	17.8	6.6
<b>Lancashire (12 districts)</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>
Blackburn with Darwen	52.6	0.2	0.4	0.0	27.0	0.1	0.2	13.8	5.6
Blackpool	67.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.4	24.5	6.4
<b>Lancashire (14-authorities)</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>19.1</b>	

<sup>11</sup> Lancashire insights 2011 Census - Religion: <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight/population-and-households/population-and-households-2011-census/religion.aspx>

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## **1.8 ETHNICITY**

The usual resident population of the 14-authority broader Lancashire area was 1,460,893 in the 2011 Census<sup>12</sup>. The largest ethnic group is white (90%). The black minority ethnic (BME) group makes up 10% of the population, the majority of this group were Asian/Asian British. Numerically, there were almost 141,000 black minority ethnic people in the area.

The usual resident population of the County Council area was 1,171,339. The largest ethnic group is white (92%). The black minority ethnic group makes up 8% of the population, the majority of this group were Asian/Asian British. Numerically, there were over 90,000 black minority ethnic people in the County.

Within Lancashire, Pendle and Preston had one in five people (20%) who were black or minority ethnic. In Burnley and Hyndburn the rate was 12%. In Rossendale, whilst the percentage of BME was lower than in these four districts, it was still above the rate of other districts at 6%. Similarly in Lancaster the BME population was just over 4%.

The numbers of people who are black or minority ethnic are by far the greatest in Preston, where there were almost 28,000. In Pendle there was a BME population of 18,000. A further 11,000 and 10,000 BME people live in Burnley and Hyndburn respectively.

Numbers were lower, but remain of note, in Lancaster (6,000) and Rossendale (4,200). Chorley and South Ribble had just over 3,000 BME people each.

Together there are almost 67,000 BME people in Preston, Pendle, Burnley and Hyndburn. These 67,000 people are three-quarters of the County BME population, whereas the total population of these districts makes-up a third of the total County population.

In Blackburn with Darwen almost 70% of the population is white. The proportion of the population who are BME, at 31%, is by far the highest in the 14-authority broader Lancashire area. The rate is three times greater than the broader Lancashire and regional averages. Almost 45,500 people in Blackburn with Darwen are BME.

In contrast, in Blackpool the BME population is low at just under 5,000, accounting for just over 3% of the population.

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<sup>12</sup> Source: 2011 Census: <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight/population-and-households/population-and-households-2011-census/population-by-ethnicity.aspx>

## 2. THE ENVIRONMENT

### 2.1 GEOGRAPHY

The geography of Lancashire includes heavily populated urban areas with a legacy of historical industrial buildings contrasting with the sparsely populated uplands of the Bowland Fells and Pennine Moors and over 123 kilometres (77 miles) of coastline, including the vast mudflats of Morecambe Bay.

The total area for the whole of Lancashire (County plus two Unitary Authorities) is 3,075 square kilometres with 481<sup>13</sup> average number of people per square kilometre (an increase from 478 per square kilometre in 2013).

Designated green belts are intended as "permanent" restraints to development to check unrestricted urban sprawl, assist in safeguarding the countryside from urban encroachment and prevent neighbouring towns from merging into one another cover over 79,070 hectares, or a quarter of the County's total land area (13% for England as a whole). A substantial proportion of the green belt land is designated in West Lancashire district (43.6%), owing to the large amount of top grade farmland. Lancashire contains three out of England's eight local authorities that had seen a reduction in green belt land between 2014 and 2016 – Blackburn with Darwen which has seen a reduction of 290 hectares from the previous year (the second largest reduction in England) and Pendle and South Ribble that saw reductions of 40 hectares<sup>14</sup>.

Common land may be owned by one or more people, but it is land over which other people have certain traditional rights, such as to graze livestock, collect firewood, or cut turf for fuel. In the Lancashire-14 area there are 8,400 hectares, or 1.5% of the national total of common land. Lancaster, Ribble Valley and Rossendale are the three Lancashire authorities that have a significant proportion of the county's common land.

#### **Landscape**

The highest point in Lancashire is Gragareth, near Whernside in the north of the County, which reaches a height of 627 m (2,057ft).

To the west of the County are the West Lancashire Coastal Plain in the south, and the Fylde coastal plain north of the Ribble Estuary. Further north is Morecambe Bay. Apart from the coastal resorts, these areas are largely rural with the land devoted to vegetable crops.

To the east of the County are upland areas leading to the Pennines. North of the River Ribble is the Forest of Bowland, another Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Much of the lowland around this area is devoted to dairy farming and cheese making, whereas the higher ground is more suitable for sheep farming, and the highest ground is uncultivated moorland. The valleys of the River Ribble and its tributaries including the Calder form a large gap in the west side of Pennines, in which sit most of the larger Lancashire towns. South of the Ribble are the West Pennine Moors and the Forest of Rossendale where former cotton mill towns are in deep valleys. The southern edges of the County (and continuing beyond the modern-day boundaries into Greater Manchester) were coal-mining areas.

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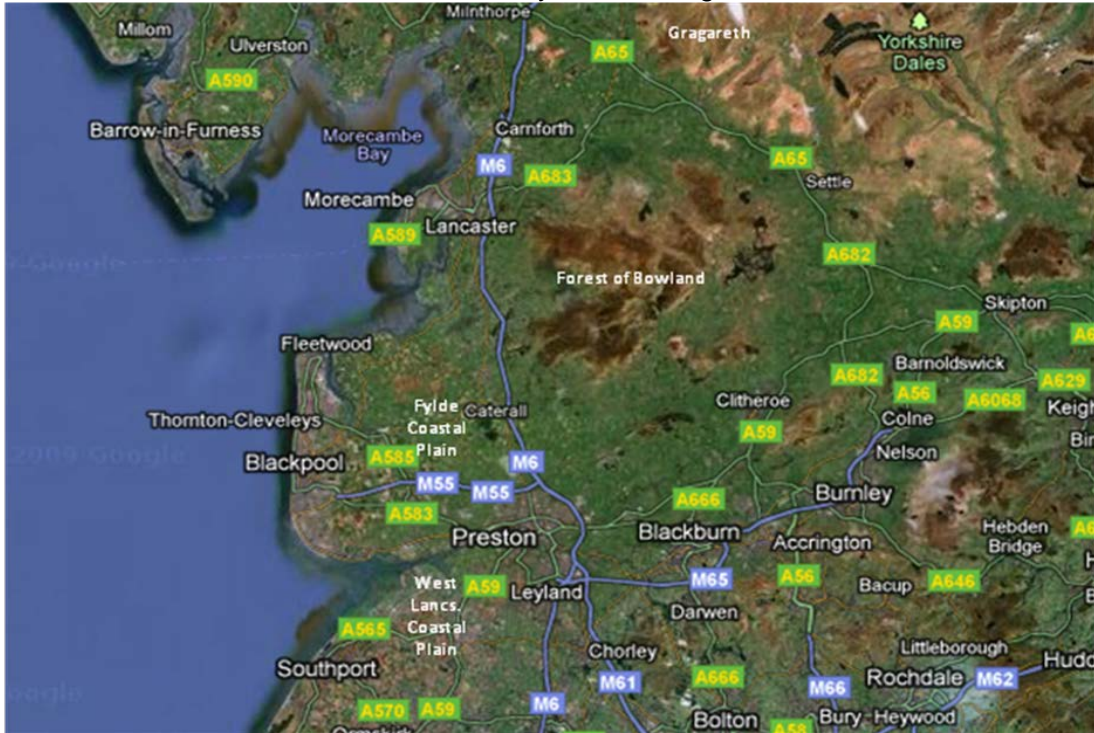
<sup>13</sup> Source: Office for National Statistics: Mid-Year Population Estimates

<sup>14</sup> Source Green belt statistics 2015/16, published by DCLG: <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight/environment/green-belt-land.aspx>



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Lancashire and nearby surrounding area:



**Major Rivers**

Lancashire drains west from the Pennines into the Irish Sea. The major rivers in Lancashire include the **Ribble**, **Wyre** and the **Lune**. The Ribble, which meets the sea at Lytham St. Annes has major tributaries including the Calder, Hodder, Darwen and Douglas (the Yarrow running into the Douglas). The Wyre flows entirely within Lancashire, primarily in the north of the county; it flows into the sea at the mouth of Fleetwood. The Lune flows into Morecambe Bay. In the east of the county, the River Irwell flows through Rossendale.





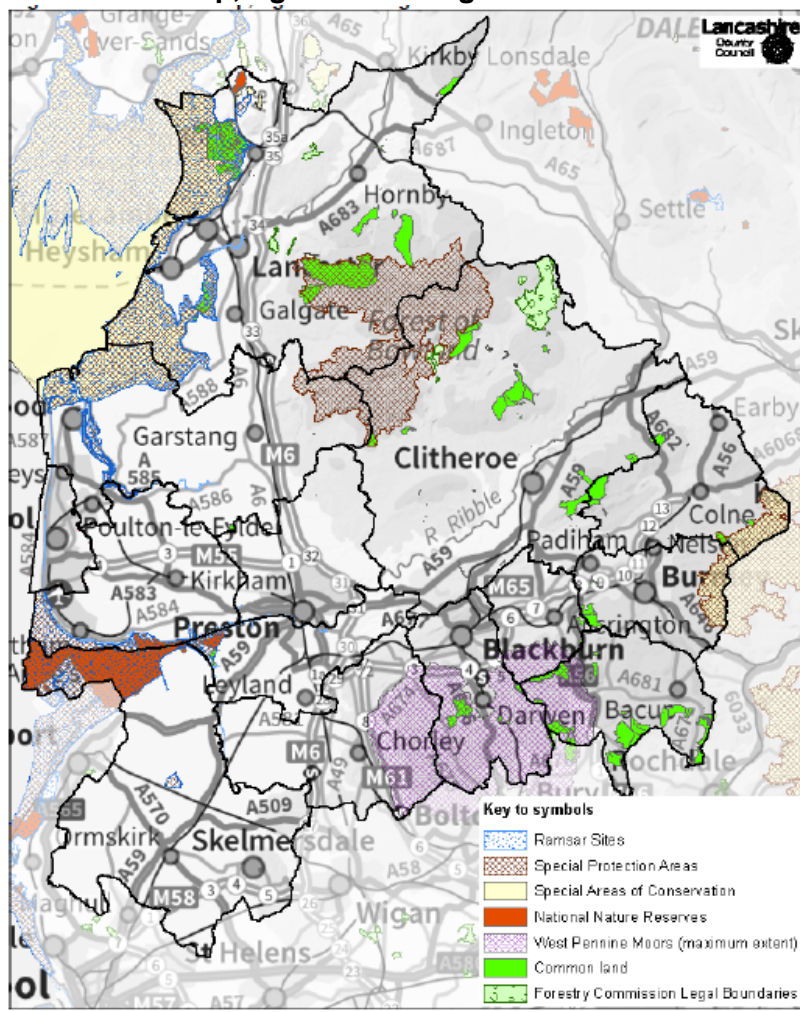
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**2.2 ECOLOGY**

A number of areas in Lancashire have been designated with statutory protected status under National or European law on account of their value as wildlife habitats, landscape quality or unique geomorphology. These sites range from the extensive areas of upland moorland and coast intertidal zones classed as Special Protection Areas (SPAs), along with Special Areas of Conservation together with Ramsar sites, down to individual sites which may be less than 1 hectare in size. Some sites may also have the benefit of more than one overlapping but complementary designation. Ramsar sites are wetlands recognised as being of international importance; there are four that lie wholly, or partly within Lancashire.

Natural England has responsibility for identifying and protecting the Sites of Special Scientific Importance (SSSIs) in England under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000). Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) gives legal protection to the best sites for wildlife and geology in England. There are 72 SSSIs in the greater Lancashire area; the newest of which is the West Pennine Moors, designated in November 2016. This covers the districts of Blackburn with Darwen, Chorley and Hyndburn in Lancashire and in total covers 76 sq. km, the largest new site since 2004.

**Land ownership, rights and designations in Lancashire<sup>15</sup>**



© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Licence No. 100023320 2016. Source: Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Natural England

<sup>15</sup> Source Lancashire Insights - <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/media/900209/environmental-protection.pdf>

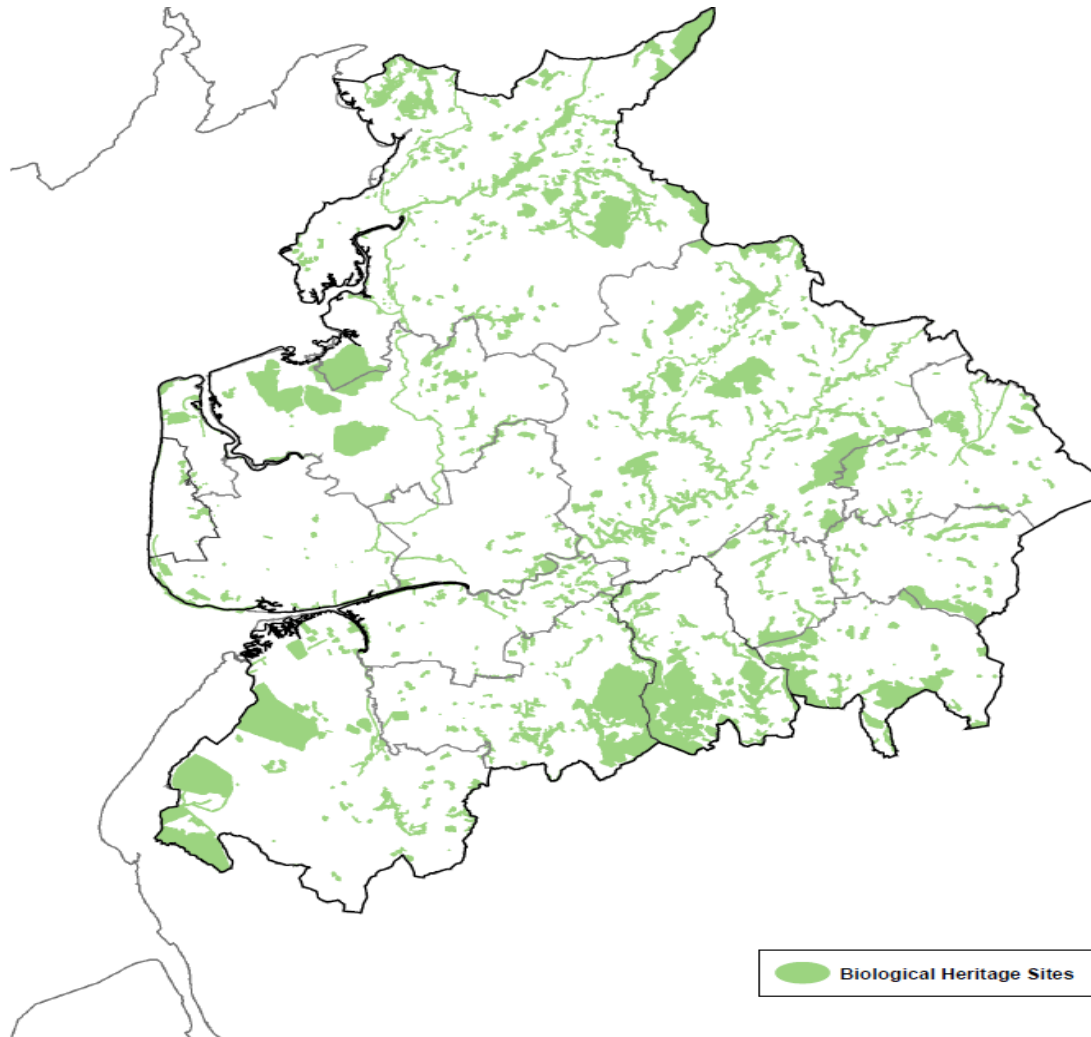
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There are two **National Natural Reserves** (NNRs) in Lancashire - Gait Barrows and Ribble Estuary. These areas are managed for the benefit of wildlife and provide an opportunity for study into some of England's most pristine habitats, rare species and most significant geology. In addition, there are 30 **Local Nature Reserves** (LNRs). **Special Areas of Conservation** (SACs) provide increased protection to a variety of wild animals, plants and habitats; all or parts of five SACs lie in Lancashire. **Special Protection Areas** (SPAs) have been identified as being of international importance for the breeding, feeding, wintering, or migration of rare and vulnerable species of birds; all or parts of four SPAs lie in Lancashire.

**Biological Heritage Sites**

Biological heritage sites (BHS) are the most important non-statutory wild life sites in Lancashire. There are over 1,100 BHS in Lancashire covering around 25,000 hectares, or 8% of the land area.

BHSs contain valuable habitats such as ancient woodland, species-rich grassland and bogs. Many provide a refuge for rare and threatened plants and animals. Biological Heritage Sites form an irreplaceable part of the environment and are a major part of the strategy to conserve the biological richness of Lancashire.



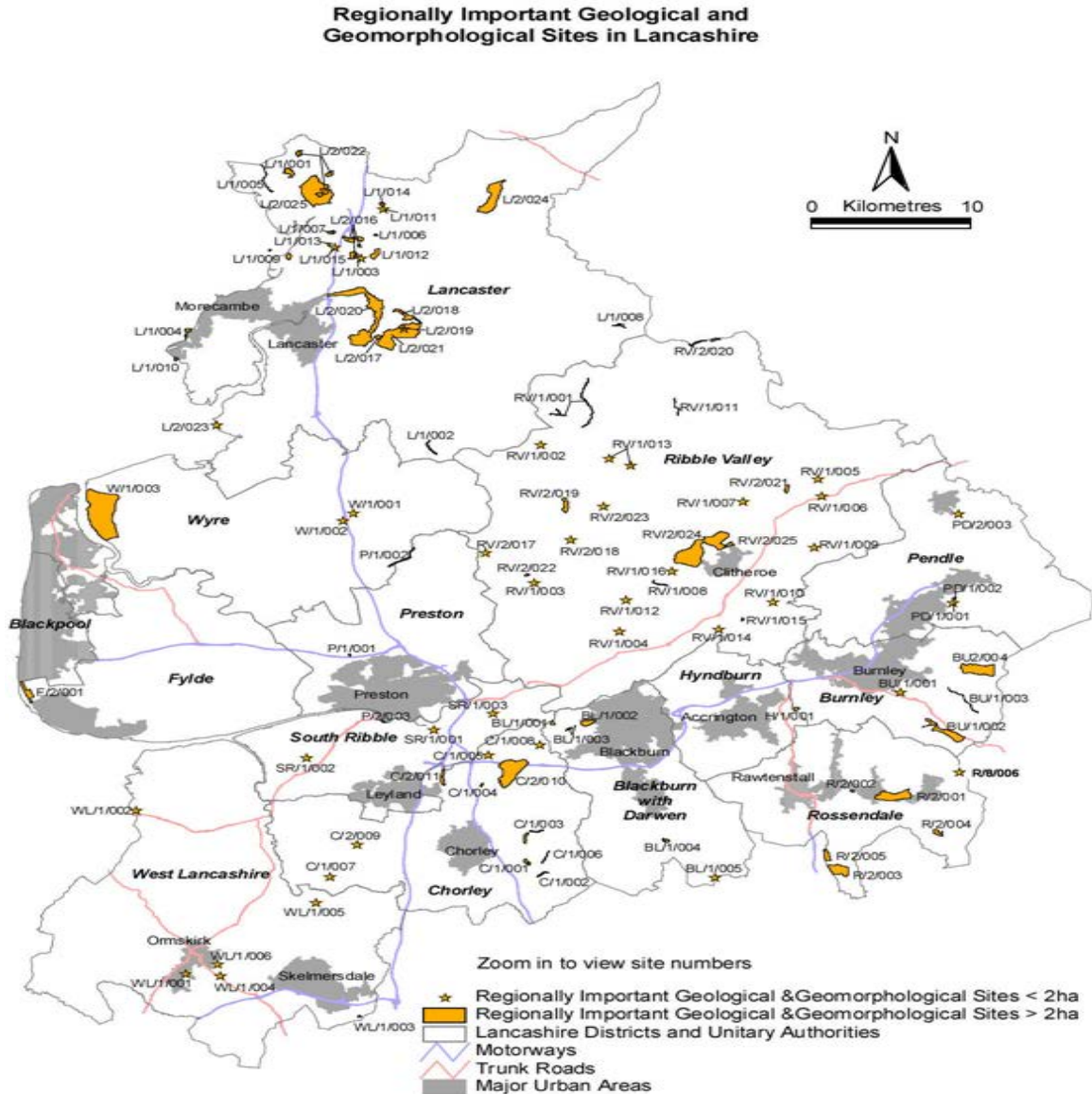
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**Geological Heritage Sites**

Geological sites and landforms are protected in the same way as important biological sites. Nationally important locations are listed as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) while regionally there are RIGS (Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites) which in Lancashire are known as Geodiversity Heritage Sites (GHS).

In 2015, there were 97 geodiversity sites designated throughout Lancashire<sup>16</sup>.



<sup>16</sup> Source: Map of Notified LGS in Lancashire - <http://geolancashire.org.uk/geoconservation/map-of-notified-lgs-in-lancashire/>



## 2.3 AREAS OF OUTSTANDING NATURAL BEAUTY

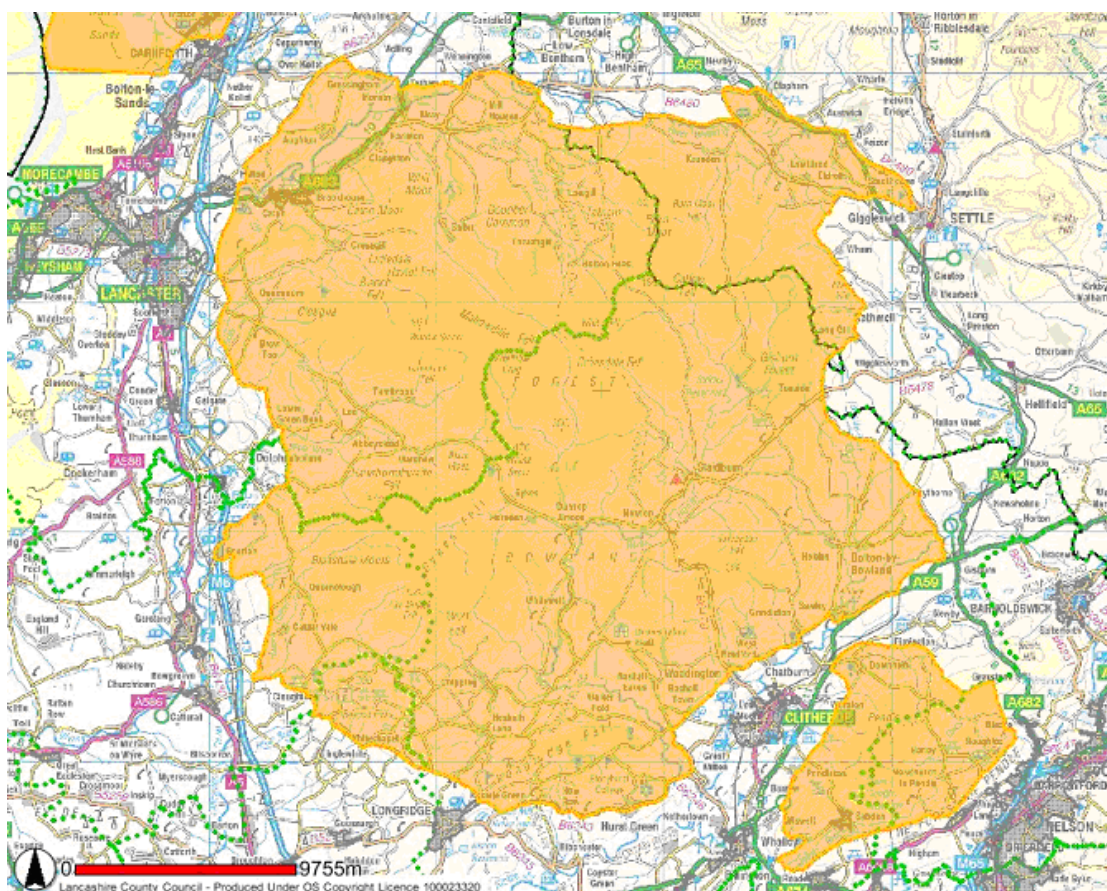
There are 46 AONBs in England and Wales covering 18% of the land. AONBs are designated in recognition of their national importance and to ensure that their character and qualities are protected for all to enjoy.

The **Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty** covers 803 square kilometres of rural land in the counties of Lancashire (730 sq. km) and Yorkshire (73 sq. km), and has a population of just 16,000. A third of the AONB is moorland, making up the wild open spaces that are so characteristic of the area, 13 percent is designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest. The AONB has nationally important populations of wading birds such as lapwing, snipe, curlew and redshank.

Gritstone fells form the heart of the area with Ward's Stone (560m), Bowland Knotts (428m) and Clougha Pike (413m) providing the highest points. The upland areas are dissected by steep-sided valleys, or 'cloughs' which open out into the rich green lowlands of the Ribble, Hodder, Wyre and Lune Valleys. Pendle Hill (557m) has views over Bowland's pastoral landscape.

Gisburn Forest is the largest forest in Lancashire and is managed by the Forestry Commission with Stocks Reservoir being the largest reservoir in Lancashire.

Stocks Reservoir near Slaidburn has been designated as an Important Plant Area by Plantlife (an organisation that promotes wild flowers, plants and fungi). There are 150 over the country and this is the only site designated in the Lancashire-14.

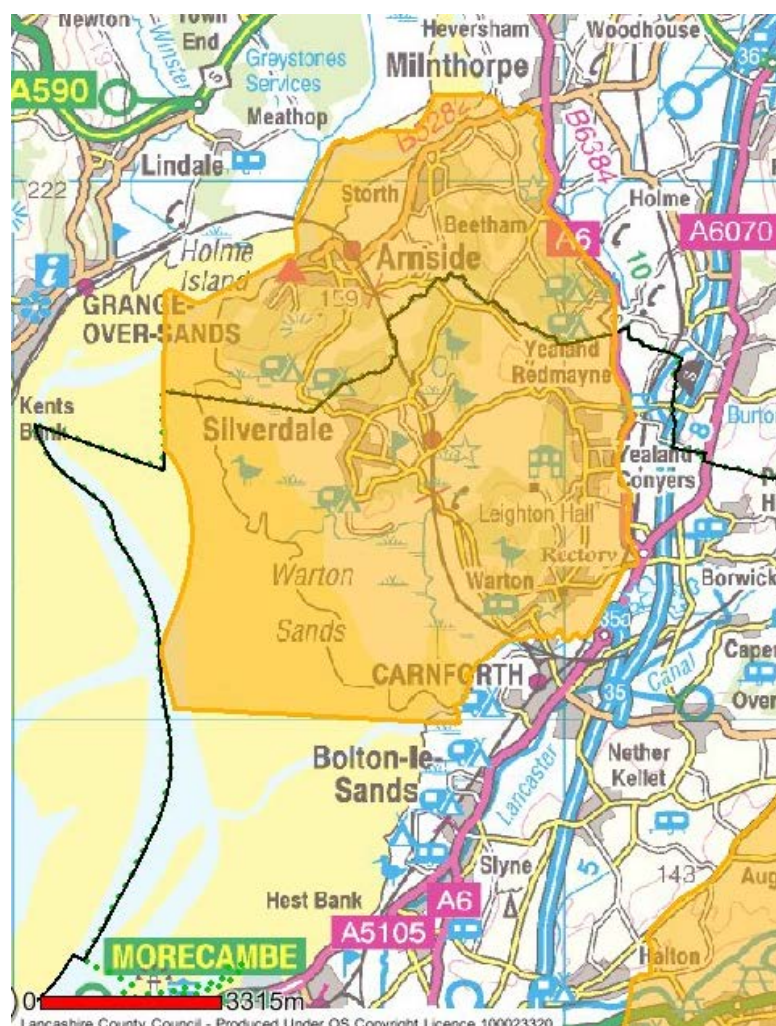


Source: <http://www.forestofbowland.com/home>

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In the northwest corner of the County, straddling the border with Cumbria, is the **Arnside Silverdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)**. Within the AONB there are more than 4,000 hectares of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and 121 hectares of National Nature Reserve which together make up more than half of the total area. Many of the SSSIs are also of international importance and designated Special Protection Areas and/or Special Areas of Conservation under European directives, with some one-third of the AONB covered in woodland.

Sixteen sites are protected by Limestone Pavement Orders. These sites are recognised as being among the best examples of lowland limestone pavement anywhere. It includes a variety of limestone habitats, such as lowland mixed ash woodland, species-rich lowland limestone grassland and limestone heath. Extensive areas of estuarine habitat support large populations of wildfowl and wintering wading birds.



Source: <http://www.arnsidesilverdaleaonb.org.uk/>

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### 2.4 HISTORIC SITES AND MONUMENTS

The Lancashire County Archaeological Service<sup>17</sup> maintains the Lancashire Historic Environment Record, this record contains information on over 25,000 known sites across the County. This includes standing ruins, prehistoric and medieval earthworks, features identified on an aerial photograph and medieval pottery. Historic landscape, townscape and buildings information is also held as well as aerial photographs and reports on archaeological fieldwork and building recording.

The records held include details of all Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings in the County, together with information from the Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest.

### 2.5 RESERVOIRS

There are 97 registered dams/reservoirs in the geographical boundary of Lancashire<sup>18</sup>. The oldest reservoir dates back to 1748 while the majority were constructed in the 1800's. The newest reservoir was constructed in 1991.

There are 22 owners of the reservoirs, with the majority owned by United Utilities; the others being privately owned. All reservoirs are subject to safety inspections as required by the *Reservoirs Act 1975* for reservoirs over 25,000 m<sup>3</sup>. The Environment Agency regulates these reservoirs under the *Water Act 2004*.

### 2.6 CANALS

#### Lancaster Canal

The Lancaster Canal is 72.4 kilometres long and is unique. Being a contour canal (built along the natural lie of the land), it has 41 miles without locks, the longest stretch in the country. The only locks on the main length are at Tewitfield, the southernmost point of the Northern Reaches and part of the restoration scheme to reopen the 14 miles of canal to Kendal. The canal includes an aqueduct over the River Lune and a short branch to Glasson Dock via six locks. This connection to the sea was for many years the Lancaster Canal's only link to the outside world. However, in 2002, the Millennium Ribble Link was opened: the first new canal for 95 years. It allows inland craft to cross between the Lancaster Canal and the national canal network, connecting the southern end of the Lancaster Canal at Preston with the River Douglas and then the Rufford Branch of the Leeds & Liverpool Canal<sup>19</sup>.



<sup>17</sup> Further information: <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/libraries-and-archives/archives-and-record-office/visit-lancashire-archives.aspx>

<sup>18</sup> Register of large raised reservoirs January 2016, Environment Agency

<sup>19</sup> Source: <https://canalrivertrust.org.uk/canals-and-rivers/lancaster-canal>



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**Leeds / Liverpool Canal**

This is the longest canal in Britain built as a single waterway with 162.5 kilometres within Lancashire. One of three trans-Pennine waterways, landmarks include the Burnley Embankment and Foulridge Tunnel<sup>20</sup>.

**2.7 FLOODING<sup>21</sup>**

Lancashire has extremely varied geography, covering rural land, dense urban Areas, coastal stretches, lowlands and uplands. It is susceptible to natural flooding hazards; the sea, watercourses, groundwater and surface water. The Environment Agency offers a flood warning service to properties that are within formal flood warning areas and flood alert areas (river catchment areas and coastlines)<sup>22</sup>.

**2.8 BATHING WATER QUALITY**

**Bathing water quality, Lancashire 2016**

The Environment Agency collects data on the cleanliness of bathing waters around the country. The regulations for beaches was tightened in 2016 and under the more stringent rules no beach was classed as poor. Blackpool South was the only beach throughout the North West to gain a blue flag<sup>23</sup>.



Lancashire Beach – Bathing water quality <sup>24</sup>	2016
Bispham	Good
Blackpool Central	Good
Blackpool North	Sufficient
Blackpool South	Excellent
Cleveleys	Good
Fleetwood	Good
Morecambe North	Good
Morecambe South	Good
St Annes North	Good
St Annes Pier	Good

<sup>20</sup> Source: <https://canalrivertrust.org.uk/enjoy-the-waterways/canal-and-river-network/leeds-and-liverpool-canal>

<sup>21</sup> Further information on flooding: Environment Agency - What's in your backyard?

<sup>22</sup> Flood Warning Service: <https://flood-warning-information.service.gov.uk/>

<sup>23</sup> Source: Environment Agency – Lancashire Insights (Nov 2016) <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/media/898414/waterquality-article-2016.pdf>



### 3. INFRASTRUCTURE

#### 3.1 TRANSPORT

In general terms, public transport provision by rail and tram has seen significant growth over recent years in Lancashire, whilst bus passenger numbers have recorded some decline.

The traffic flow results indicate that motor vehicle usage is back on its long-term upward trajectory after a small decline between 2009 and 2012; a result of the economic slowdown at the time.

Freight traffic through Heysham Port continues to expand, but passenger movements and passenger vehicle numbers between Heysham and the Isle-of-Man reveal some volatility.

Blackpool airport nowadays has very modest passenger numbers after a major cutback in commercial passenger flights in 2014.

Cycling rates in a number of Lancashire authorities are ahead of the national average, whilst factors of age and disability are the likely cause of a notable minority of people who stated that they did not have a continuous walk for 10 minutes, or more over the previous month<sup>25</sup>.

#### Road Network

For the 14-authority Lancashire area as a whole, in 2015 there was 171.1 km of motorway (including M6, M55, M58, M61, M65 and A601(M) and 794km of 'A' roads. Since these figures were published (in the table below), there has been the addition of the Heysham M6 link road A683 (known as the Bay Gateway); opened on 31<sup>st</sup> October 2016. This has increased the network from the 2015 figure of 7,969km by 4.86km to 7,973.86km. This link has substantially improved access from the M6 at Junction 34 to Heysham and Morecambe, with the district of Lancaster already seeing an increased interest in planning in the area.

These routes in the county provide both north-south and east-west rapid access to other parts of the region and beyond, with the various classifications of minor roads accounts for a large proportion of total kilometres.

The motorways and trunk roads in Lancashire fall within the Highways Agency's Area 13 (covering the north of the County) and Area 10 (south of the County).



<sup>25</sup> Lancashire Insights, 2017: <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight/transport/transport-overview.aspx>

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### Road length 2015 Length (km)<sup>26</sup>

Road Type	Lancashire (12 districts)	Blackburn with Darwen	Blackpool	Lancashire (14 authorities)
<b>All roads</b>	<b>6,962.30</b>	<b>549.8</b>	<b>456.9</b>	<b>7,969.00</b>
<b>Motorways</b>	<b>162.7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>171.1</b>
Trunk	150.9	8	0	158.9
Principal	11.8	0	0.4	12.2
<b>'A' roads</b>	<b>699.7</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>794</b>
Trunk Rural	37.1	0	0	37.1
Trunk Urban	11.7	0	0	11.7
Principal Rural	437.9	16.2	1.5	455.6
Principal Urban	213	38.2	38.4	289.6
<b>Minor roads</b>	<b>6,099.90</b>	<b>487.4</b>	<b>416.6</b>	<b>7,003.90</b>
Rural (B class)	311.7	7.3	0.8	319.8
Urban (B class)	145.9	10.9	20.7	177.4
Rural (C class & Unclassified))	2,877.40	90.7	6.5	2,974.6
Urban (C class & Unclassified))	2,764.90	378.6	388.6	3,532.10

**The figures in the above table do not include the Heysham M6 link.**

Urban roads are those inside an urban area with a population of 10,000 or more according to the 2001 definition of "urban settlements". Rural roads are those outside an urban area.

### Railways

The total length of track in the County is 326 kilometres.

The West Coast Main Line (WCML) is a high speed electrified line (25kv overhead system) of 53.09 kilometres that has received major investment to allow capacity improvements and faster line speeds. Virgin Trains have Pendolino and Super Voyager trains for West Coast and Cross-Country franchises. Preston and Lancaster stations have both seen a steady increase in passenger numbers over recent years on the WCML.

The Ormskirk to Liverpool line is electrified using the third rail system (750v).

The latest passenger numbers support the decision to invest in the redevelopment of Burnley Manchester Road station. Finished in November 2014, station users were up in 2015/16 by 60% on 2013/14 and Burnley Barracks had risen over 1000% since 2007/2008<sup>27</sup>.

### Airports

There are two airports in Lancashire:

1. BAE Systems, Warton, Preston (used for BAE Systems traffic only).
2. Blackpool Airport, which was re-classified for smaller commercial passenger aircraft in November 2014, when helicopter flights to offshore rigs re-commenced. Since April 2015, flights have also re-commenced (still small scale) to the Isle-of-Man and Belfast through Citywing. Passenger numbers were 33,494 in 2015 – down from 223,998 in the previous year (2014) when it was a larger scale airport<sup>28</sup>.

<sup>26</sup> Source: Lancashire Insights (updated May 2016) - <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight/transport/road-length.aspx> - Department for Transport: Transport Statistics@ Roads and Traffic: Road Lengths (Table RDL0201/2)

<sup>27</sup> Source: Department of Transport statistics 2015 for all data in this section - Lancashire insights updated January 2017 - <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight/transport/railway-stations-usage.aspx>

<sup>28</sup> Sea passenger statistics Lancashire insights January 2016: <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight/transport/blackpool-airport-passenger-numbers.aspx>

## Community Risk Register: The Context - a Profile of Lancashire

### Sea Ports

There are 2 main ports in Lancashire (Heysham and Glasson Dock) since 2010 when passenger services between Fleetwood and Larne, Northern Ireland were withdrawn<sup>29</sup>. In a national context, activity at the Lancashire ports is small scale, however it still has importance to the local and wider economy.

- Heysham - is part of the Peel Ports Group. It had an annual throughput of 13,671 thousand tonnes of freight and 259,000 passengers in 2015; the Heysham-Douglas ferry service accounting for 50.1% of maritime passengers from Great Britain to the Isle of Man.
- Glasson Dock – is a small facility situated to the south of Lancaster that handles ships of up to 3,000 tonnes. In 2015, trade flow was 144 thousand tonnes.
- In addition, Fleetwood handles fish landings only – the market handling around 5,000 tonnes of fish each year.

### 3.2 FOOTBALL STADIA

There are eight sports grounds in Lancashire which are designated under the Safety at Sports Grounds Act 1975 which are:-

Stadia	Capacity
Accrington Stanley FC	5,070
Blackburn Rovers FC	31,367
Blackpool FC	17,338
Burnley FC	22,704
Chorley FC	3,526
Fleetwood Town FC	5,327
Morecambe FC	6,476
Preston North End FC	23,408

In addition, the following grounds have at least one stand with a capacity of 500+ which are regulated under the Fire Safety and Safety of Places of Sport Act 1987:

There is currently:-

Bamber Bridge FC  
 Lancaster City FC  
 Lancashire Football Association (Leyland)  
 AFC Fylde  
 Blackpool Cricket Club  
 Blackpool Stanley Park  
 Waterloo Bowling Club.

### 3.3 HEALTH PROVISION

Though the structure Health and Care System remains unchanged since 2013, the importance of increasing the integration of health and care services continues to grow in order to strengthen primary care, improve access, focus on the prevention of ill-health and control costs.<sup>30</sup>

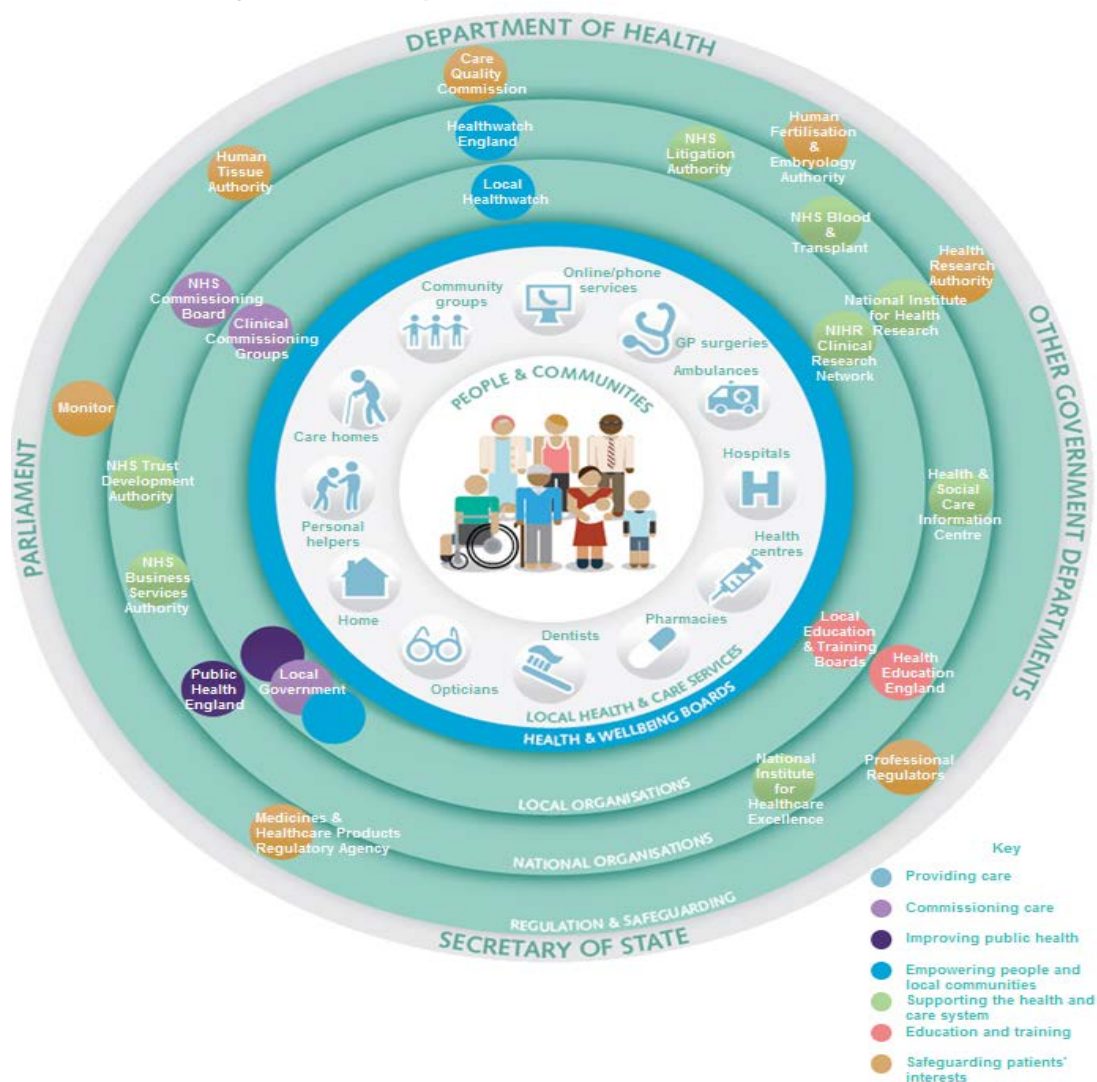
<sup>29</sup> Source Lancashire insights October 2016 - <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight/transport/passenger-and-freight-traffic-lancashire-ports.aspx> and Heysham port traffic statistics at <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/port04-individual-port-traffic>

<sup>30</sup> NEW CARE MODELS - Integrated primary and acute care systems (PACS) – Describing the care model and the business model, NHS England Sept 2016 - <https://www.england.nhs.uk/2016/09/care-home-residents/>

**Community Risk Register: The Context - a Profile of Lancashire**

The diagram below shows how the NHS structure works in England:

**The Health & Care System from April 2013**



**NHS England<sup>31</sup>**

NHS England is a national organisation having direct line of sight to the Secretary of State for Health, but with a regional tier and Local Area Teams (e.g. Lancashire-14 which includes the unitary geographies).

The main aim of NHS England is to improve the health outcomes for people in England.

NHS North of England Region provides the regional oversight of the National Health Service linking between the Local Area Teams and the Central Team that reports to Department of Health.

NHS England Lancashire and Cumbria Area Team (from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2017)<sup>32</sup> commissions primary care services, supports and develops Clinical Commissioning Groups and assesses and assures performance.

<sup>31</sup> More information on the structure of the NHS in England visit <http://www.nhs.uk/NHSEngland/thenhs/about/Pages/nhsstructure.aspx>



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### NHS Acute Providers Responsibilities:

Hospitals are managed by NHS Trusts (also known as Acute Trusts). The major hospitals with A & E facilities are:

Hospital Name	Organisation	Address
Blackpool Victoria Hospital	Blackpool Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust	Whinney Heys Road, Blackpool, FY3 8NR
Chorley and South Ribble Hospital	Lancashire Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust	Preston Road, Chorley, PR7 1PP
Ormskirk and District General Hospital	Southport and Ormskirk Hospital NHS Trust	Wigan Road, Ormskirk, L39 2AZ
Royal Preston Hospital	Lancashire Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust	Sharoe Green Lane North, Fulwood, Preston, PR2 9HT
Royal Blackburn Hospital	East Lancashire Hospitals NHS Trust	Haslingden Road, Blackburn, BB2 3HH
Royal Lancaster Infirmary	University Hospitals of Morecambe Bay NHS Foundation Trust	Ashton Road, Lancaster, LA1 4RP

### NHS Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs):<sup>33</sup>

Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) are NHS organisations set up by the Health and Social Care Act 2012 to organise the delivery of NHS services in England and brings together local General Practices (GPs) and health professionals to take on commissioning responsibilities for local health services.

CCGs are clinically led groups that include all of the GP groups in their geographical area, they are overseen by NHS England.

The broader Lancashire area has the following CCG's within its boundaries.

	CCG	Address
A	NHS Blackburn with Darwen CCG	Fusion House, Evolution Park, Haslingden Road, Blackburn, BB1 2FD
B	NHS Blackpool CCG	Blackpool Stadium, Seaside Way, Blackpool, FY1 6JX
C	NHS Chorley & South Ribble CCG	Chorley House Lancashire Business Park, Centurion Way, Leyland, PR26 6TT
D	NHS East Lancashire CCG	Walshaw House, Regent Street, Nelson BB9 8AS
E	NHS Fylde & Wyre CCG	Derby Road, Wesham, Preston, PR4 3EL
F	NHS Greater Preston CCG	Chorley House, Lancashire Enterprise Business Park, Leyland, PR26 6TT
G	NHS Morecambe Bay CCG <sup>34</sup>	Moor Lane Mills, Moor Lane, Lancaster LA1 1QD
H	NHS West Lancashire CCG	Hilldale, Wigan Road, Ormskirk, L39 2JW

The map on the next page identifies the CCG area boundaries in Lancashire by the Index of Multiple Deprivation (pre-April 2017).

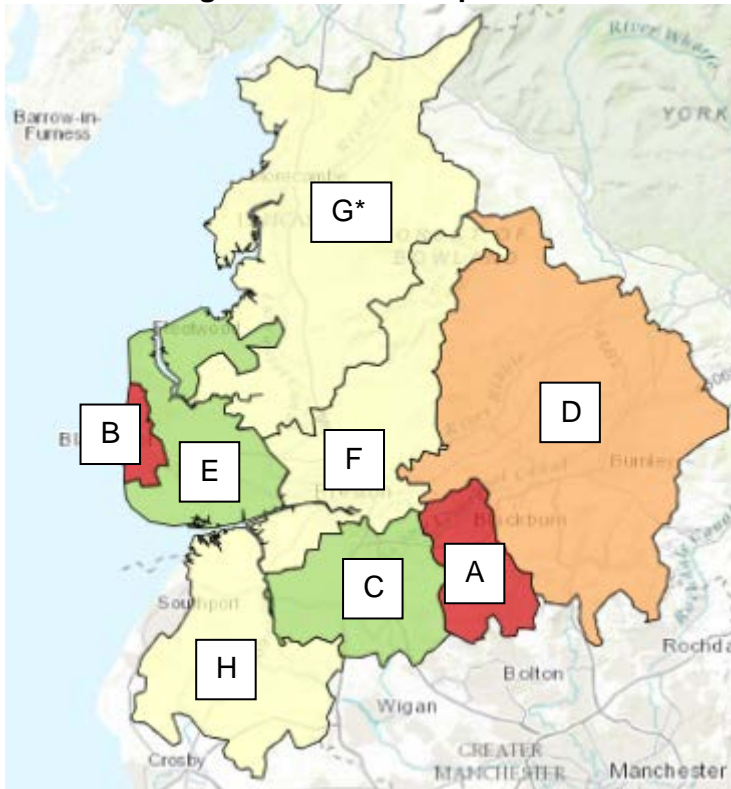
<sup>32</sup> Source: NHS England (Lancashire) final boundary change briefing (003), NHS England Feb 2017.

<sup>33</sup> Source: The structure of the NHS in England - NHS Choices  
<http://www.nhs.uk/service-search/Clinical-Commissioning-Group/Lancashire/Results/589/-2.61/53.845/1/12172?distance=25>

<sup>34</sup> Formally NHS Lancashire North CCG; boundary changes made from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2017 as part of the 'Sustainability and Transformation Programme' STP have extended the area to include Lancashire and parts of Cumbria (See footnote 32 for the further detail).

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**English Indices of Deprivation 2015 for Lancashire CCG areas<sup>35</sup>.**



Deprivation ranking in %
20% most deprived
21 – 40%
41 – 60%
61 – 80%
20% least deprived.

See the table above to link the CCGs to the areas A - H.

\* From 1<sup>st</sup> April 2017, the Morecambe Bay CCG includes parts of Cumbria (not shown on this map).

**Local Authorities (LAs) Health Role:**

The councils of Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and LCC have had a statutory obligation towards the health protection of their local citizens since the enactment of the Health and Social Care Act 2012. To support partnership working and joining-up services, the **Lancashire Health and Wellbeing Board** is a forum for key leaders from the health and care system to work together to improve the health and wellbeing of the local population and reduce health inequalities. Board members work together to understand their local community’s needs, agree priorities and encourage commissioners to work in a more joined up way.<sup>36</sup>

**3.4 MINERAL EXTRACTION AND LANDFILL SITES**

Lancashire is a nationally important County for minerals, in fact it is the North West's largest producer of aggregate minerals. This is demonstrated by the important minerals worked, such as sand and gravel, gritstone and limestone. Furthermore, Lancashire contains major industrial facilities in the form of a major cement works and three substantial brickworks. There is also an active interest in other minerals, such as coal, oil and gas, metaliferous minerals, salt, peat, industrial and horticultural sands.

<sup>35</sup> Source: Lancashire County Council Insights – English indices of deprivation 2015 - <http://dashboards.instantatlas.com/viewer/report?appid=0028d47c5d9947fc8738158e55bc9c70&authid=orfg494dLYXEDt9e>

<sup>36</sup> Source; LCC <http://www3.lancashire.gov.uk/corporate/web/?siteid=6715&pageid=40271&e=e>

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### Shale Gas Extraction

There are two sites in Lancashire where the oil and gas company, Caudrilla has progressed planning consent<sup>37</sup> to evaluate the potential of shale gas by drilling, hydraulically fracturing (fracking) and testing the flow of gas. The sites are:

1. Preston New Road, Little Plumpton, Fylde West (A583), where planning consent was approved by the government in October 2016 and construction in preparation for drilling is underway; and
2. Roseacre Wood – Fylde East, south of the village of Roseacre – still at the planning consent stage.

The regulations that underpin this embryonic industry are evolving in line with the stages of its evolution.

Shale gas<sup>38</sup> is produced using technologies that enable gas to be recovered from rocks. It is mostly composed of methane, a 'natural gas' and is the gas used to generate electricity. The British Geological Survey in association with the government completed shale resource estimates for several areas in the UK, including Bowland Shale, published in July 2013.

### Waste Management:

The waste management industry is also highly developed in Lancashire ranging from disposal operations at landfill and landraise sites to the treatment and recycling/reuse of waste materials. There is also a strong emphasis on strategically located facilities to ensure the waste produced by the County is managed in an environmentally acceptable way.

Some 40 kilometres west of the coast, off Blackpool, the North and South Morecambe gas fields are the source of the largest offshore natural gas reserves outside the North Sea with recoverable reserves of 179bn cubic metres. Discovered in 1974 the fields have been developed by the British Gas subsidiary Hydrocarbon Resources Ltd. and are capable of supplying 15% of Britain's daily peak gas demand. As well as the rigs, the operation has an onshore support base at the port of Heysham which provides administrative and logistical support for the field operation.

### Minerals and Waste Sites

District	Minerals and Waste Sites	
Burnley	Deerplay Quarry (formerly known as Ford)	Shale & sandstone quarry + landfill
Chorley	Brinscall Quarry, near Chorley	Gritstone quarry
	Clayton Hall Quarry, Euxton	Landfill
	Sandons Farm (incorporating the former Pincroft tip), Adlington	Sand extraction + landfill
	Runshaw Quarry, off Dawbers Lane, Euxton	Sand extraction
Fylde	Clifton Marsh Landfill Site, Freckleton	Landfill
	St Annes Foreshore, Lytham St Annes	Sand extraction
Hyndburn	Mitchell's House Quarry, Accrington	Sandstone quarry
	Whinney Hill, Accrington	Sandstone & mus stone quarry + landfill

<sup>37</sup> Source: Shale gas developments in Lancashire - <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/council/planning/major-planning-applications/shale-gas-developments-in-lancashire.aspx>

<sup>38</sup> British Geological Survey: <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/research/energy/shaleGas/home.html>



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Lancaster	Back Lane Quarry, Over Kellet, near Carnforth	Limestone extraction
	Claughton Moor Quarry, Claughton	Clay & shale extraction
	Dunald Mill, Nether Kellet	Limestone extraction
	Ellel Crag Quarry, Galgate	Shale & sandstone extraction
	Leaper's Wood Quarry, Over Kelley	Limestone extraction
	Salt Ayre Landfill Site, Lancaster	Landfill
Preston	Bradley's Sand Pit, Fulwood	Sand extraction + landfill
Ribble Valley	Bankfield Quarry, near Clitheroe	Limestone quarry
	Bellman Quarry, near Clitheroe	Limestone quarry
	Lanehead Quarry/Ribblesdale Cement Works	Limestone quarry
	Leeming Quarry, Stoneyhurst	Sandstone extraction
	Waddington Fell Quarry, Waddington	Sandstone extraction
Rossendale	Fletcher Bank Quarry, Rossendale	Sandstone & shale extraction
	Jamestone Quarry, near Haslingden	Sandstone extraction
	Scout Moor Quarry, Rossendale	Stone & coal extraction
	Tong Farm, Bacup	Shale & fireclay extraction
	Whitworth Quarry Complex, Rossendale	Sandstone extraction
South Ribble	Lydiat Lane, Cuerden, Bamber Bridge	Sand extraction
West Lancs	Dalton Quarry, Dalton, Skelmersdale	Clay & shale extraction
	Hardrock Quarry, nr. Upholland	Sandstone landfill
	Nipe Lane Peat Working, Holland Moss, Skelmersdale	Peat extraction
	Ravenhead Quarry and Brickworks, Upholland	Shale & clay extraction
	Simonswood Moss Peat Workings, Kirkby	Shale extraction
	White Moss Road, Skelmersdale	Landfill
Wyre	Jameson Road Landfill Site, Fleetwood	Landfill
	Sharples Quarry (Tarnacre Hall Farm), St Michael's	Sand & gravel extraction

### 3.5 EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS

In the Lancashire-14 area there are 790 educational establishments providing training and education from primary to 18 years<sup>39</sup>; including state and privately funded establishments. Schools in the state sector taking pupils from nursery to 6<sup>th</sup> form level include 73 in Blackburn with Darwen, 52 in Blackpool, and 617 in the Lancashire-12 area<sup>40</sup>.

Further education colleges include:

- Accrington and Rossendale
- Blackburn
- Blackpool and the Fylde
- Burnley
- Cardinal Newman, Preston

<sup>39</sup> Source: <https://www.compare-school-performance.service.gov.uk/find-a-school-in-england>

<sup>40</sup> Source: Educational Establishments Database - Schools List

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- Lancaster and Morecambe
- Myerscough
- Nelson and Colne
- Preston
- Runshaw
- St Mary's College, Blackburn
- West Lancashire.

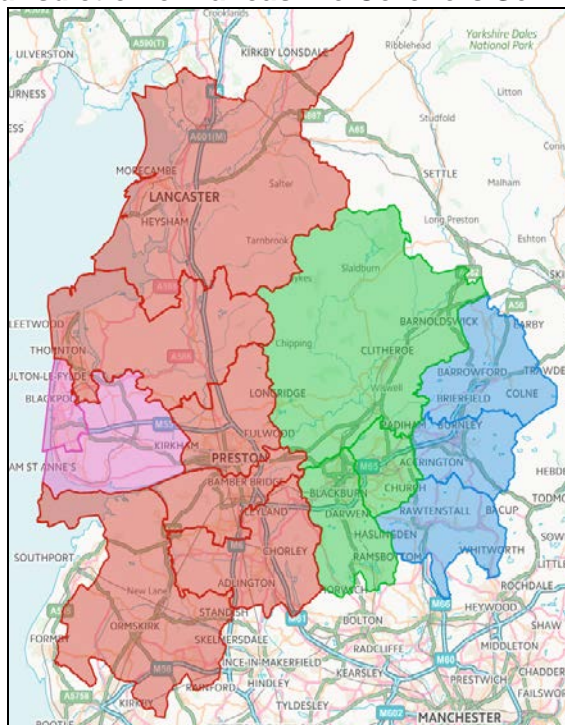
There are four universities in Lancashire; also major local employers:

- University of Central Lancashire, Preston
- Lancaster University
- Edge Hill University, Ormskirk
- University of Cumbria, which has a major campus near the centre of Lancaster.

**3.6 CORONORS SERVICE**

Coroners operate within a legal framework and have a duty to investigate all sudden, unexpected, violent or unnatural deaths and deaths that occur in legal custody<sup>41</sup>. Lancashire is divided into four jurisdiction areas:

**Jurisdiction of Lancashire Coroners Service**



Jurisdiction	Geography covered by District
Preston and West Lancashire:	Chorley, Lancaster, Preston, South Ribble, West Lancashire, Wyre.
Blackburn, Hyndburn, Ribble Valley:	Blackburn with Darwen, Hyndburn, Ribble Valley.
Lancashire East:	Burnley, Pendle, Rossendale
Blackpool and Fylde:	Blackpool, Fylde.

<sup>41</sup> Further information: <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/births-marriages-and-deaths/deaths/coroners/coroners-service.aspx>

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## **4. ECONOMY**

With a £27.7bn per year economy and home to 51,170 enterprises in 2014<sup>42</sup> (up by nearly 2,000 on the 2012 figures), there is an employee workforce of around 623,500 in Lancashire. It is one of the largest sub-regions in Britain in respect of its contribution to national output; the Lancashire-14 accounting for 20.5% of the regional total of active enterprises.

Within Lancashire, Preston has the largest number of active enterprises (5,105) whilst in contrast, Hyndburn has just 2,355. 13.5% (84,300) of total employment was classified to the manufacturing sector (8.2 in Great Britain generally) and 79.6% to service activities (84.3% at the national level).

Lancashire in the 19th century was a major centre of industrial activity and wealth. Activities included mining and textile production (particularly cotton), though on the coast there was also fishing. Historically, the docks in Preston were an industrial port, though are now used for commercial and retail purposes.

### **4.1 MANUFACTURING**

Employment in the manufacturing sector provides direct, highly visible and reasonably well-paid jobs, and is an important generator of employment in the rest of the economy. Manufacturing employment Lancashire-wide was 84,300 (13.5% of total employment in the area); in a national context this is noticeably higher than the GB rate of 8.2%. In addition, the aerospace industry also accounts for 14.6% of all the industry's jobs in Great Britain, estimated at 13,200 jobs.<sup>43</sup>

#### **Defense Industries**

BAE Systems Military Air Solutions division have two sites based in Lancashire one based at Warton on the Fylde Coast the second at Samlesbury. BAE Systems Global Combat Systems operates a site at Chorley. Other defence firms include Ultra Electronics Datel in Fulwood and Rolls-Royce Plc in Barnoldswick.

#### **Other Manufacturing**

Other major manufacturing firms include Leyland Trucks which is a subsidiary of PACCAR Inc.

### **4.2 LOCAL ENTERPRISES<sup>44</sup>**

Other companies with a major presence in Lancashire include:

- Aircelle Ltd., Burnley (Safran Nacelles) – the largest private employer in Burnley (850 employees in January 2017).
- FINetflights (formerly Airline Network), an internet travel company with its headquarters in Preston.
- BAXI Group, a heating equipment manufacturer which was established in Preston and which has a large manufacturing site in Bamber Bridge, Baxi is part of BDR Thermea, one of the largest boiler manufacturers in Europe.

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<sup>42</sup> Source ONS: Business Demographics Enterprise Births, Deaths and Survival - <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight/economy/businesses-and-economic-wealth/business-demography.aspx>

<sup>43</sup> Source: ONS 2014 business register employment survey.

<sup>44</sup> For further details: <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight/economy/major-employers/major-public-and-private-sector-employers.aspx>

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- Crown Paints, a major paint manufacturer based in Darwen.
- National Savings and Investments, an Executive Agency of the Chancellor of the Exchequer with major operations and the headquarters of the Premium Bond in Blackpool.

Locally founded companies include:

- Thwaites Brewery, a regional brewery founded in 1807 by Daniel Thwaites in Blackburn.
- Booths has a number of supermarkets throughout Northern England with its headquarters in the county.
- James Hall & Co, a major wholesale distribution company in Preston.

### 4.3 AGRICULTURE

Agriculture represents the largest single land use in Lancashire and farming activities extend from intensive horticulture and general cropping in the coastal plains, dairying in other lowland areas to cattle and sheep rearing in upland regions. This local agricultural resource base (including the largest extent of top grade farmland in the west of Britain) makes a significant contribution to the national food supply. Of note in this sector includes Flavourfresh Solfresh Group of Banks, West Lancashire - a leading UK salad producer, Dawndew Salad Ltd, Poulton-le-Fylde based commercial salad growers and Dewlay Products Ltd, Garstang dairy farmers and traditional cheese manufactures.

### 4.4 ENERGY

40 kilometres off the Lancashire coast the Morecambe gas fields operated by Centrica are the source of the largest offshore natural gas reserves outside the North Sea, capable of supplying a significant slice of Britain's daily peak gas demand.

At Heysham, the two EDF Energy owned ARG plants represent one of the largest concentrations of power generation in the UK. The Nuclear Power industry also has a major presence with the Springfields reprocessing plant at Salwick operated by Westinghouse.

Scout Moor Wind Farm between Rawtenstall and Rochdale stretching across two miles of moorland and comprises 26 turbines with a generating capacity of 2.5 megawatts.

### 4.5 TOURISM

It was estimated that in 2014 the broader Lancashire attracted just over 63 million visitors who contributed £3.68 billion to the local economy and helped support approximately 56,000 jobs<sup>45</sup>.

The Pleasure Beach at Blackpool is one of the UK's top visitor attractions, welcoming over 7.8 million visitors each season. The county's natural beauty (coastline and countryside), suitability for a range of outdoor pursuits (cycling, walking, etc.), country parks, eateries, heritage and historic sites also play an important part in the county's attraction to tourists.

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<sup>45</sup> Source: VisitLancashire.com - <http://www.marketinglancashire.com/media-room/facts-and-figures>

## 5. HAZARDOUS SITES

### 5.1 COMAH SITES

There are nine Upper Tier COMAH (Control of Major Hazard Regulations 2015) sites in Lancashire designated by the Competent Authority (Health and Safety Executive Environment Agency).

- BAE Systems Ltd, Samlesbury, Balderstone (Ribble Valley and South Ribble)
- Baxenden Chemicals Ltd, Accrington (Hyndburn)
- Evans Vanodine International PLC, Walton Summit (South Ribble)
- Johnson Matthey, Clitheroe (Ribble Valley)
- Redcliffe International (Shipping) Ltd (Chorley)
- Springfield Fuels Ltd (also REPPIR), Salwick (Fylde)
- Tradebe Solvent Recycling Ltd., Heysham (Lancaster)
- Vinnolit Hillhouse UK Ltd., Thornton Cleveleys (Wyre)
- William Blythes Ltd., Accrington (Hyndburn)

For further information: <http://www.hse.gov.uk/chemicals/index.htm>

### 5.2 NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS

There are 2 nuclear power generating sites, Heysham 1 and 2, (Morecambe) covered by the Radiation (Emergency Preparedness and Public Information) Regulations 2001 (REPPIR). Each of these has two reactors, making Heysham the largest nuclear generating site in the country.

Springfield Fuels Ltd, Salwick, Preston is a fuel production plant, also covered by COMAH (see 5.1). For further information: <http://www.hse.gov.uk/radiation/ionising/reppir.htm>

### 5.3 PIPELINES

The types and lengths of major accident hazard pipelines in Lancashire are:

Ethylene (Sabic UK Petrochemicals)	101.3 kilometres
Ethylene (Essar Oil UK)	88.4 kilometres
Natural Gas (National Grid Gas)	563.1 kilometres
Natural Gas (S.P. Generation)	4.3 kilometres

They are maintained under the Pipeline Safety Regulations 1996.

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**6. HM PRISONS**

There are 4 prisons and one young offender institution and had a combined population of 3,884 as at March 2016, all male:

Garth, Leyland	Cat B
Kirkham	Cat D
Preston	Cat B
Wymott, Leyland	Cat C
Lancaster Farms	Ages 18-21 (with juvenile wing 14-17)