

Community Risk Register – The Context



A PROFILE OF BLACKBURN WITH DARWEN

Classification NONE

Civil Contingencies Service



BLACKBURN WITH DARWEN COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER CONTEXT DOCUMENT

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	3
1. SOCIAL CONTEXT	4
1.1 ADMINISTRATION	4
1.2 POLICE DIVISION	5
1.3 DEMOGRAPHICS	5
1.4 EMPLOYMENT	6
1.5 EDUCATION	7
1.6 DEPRIVATION	7
2. THE ENVIRONMENT	9
2.1 GEOGRAPHY	9
2.2 RESERVOIRS	10
2.3 CANALS	11
2.4 FLOODING	11
2.5 ECOLOGY	12
2.6 GEOLOGICAL HERITAGE SITES	13
2.7 HISTORIC SITES AND MONUMENTS	13
3. INFRASTRUCTURE	14
3.1 TRANSPORT	14
3.2 FOOTBALL STADIA	16
3.3 HEALTH PROVISION	17
3.4 EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS	20
3.5 CORONERS SERVICE	21
3.6 MINERAL EXTRACTION AND LANDFILL SITES	21
4. ECONOMY	22
4.1 MANUFACTURING	22
4.2 LOCAL ENTERPRISES	22
4.3 AGRICULTURE	23
4.4 TOURISM	23
5. HAZARDOUS SITES	23
5.1 COMAH SITES	23
5.2 PIPELINES	23
6. RISKS	24
6.1 COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER	24
6.2 THE RISK RATING OF THE LOCAL HAZARDS	24
6.3 POTENTIAL IMPACT AND CONSEQUENCES	24
7. WHAT PLANS HAVE WE GOT IN PLACE?	25

BLACKBURN WITH DARWEN COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER CONTEXT DOCUMENT

INTRODUCTION

CONTEXT

This document describes the characteristics of Blackburn with Darwen (BwD) that may affect the likelihood and impact of an emergency occurring in the community and places the Community Risk Register (CRR) of hazards and threats in context. The Community Risk Register has been prepared to assist in raising public awareness of the potential or real risks within their communities.

The Community Risk Register is based on the profile of the Borough which includes local risks and is developed alongside and encompasses the wider Lancashire Resilience Forum, Community Risk Register and the Government's National Risk Register all of which are living documents and reviewed regularly.

BACKGROUND

In 1974 both towns were brought together under Blackburn Borough Council, and in 1998, under the new unitary authority of Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council. The Council is one of two unitary authorities in Lancashire and borders Bury and Bolton Councils of Greater Manchester, Hyndburn, Rossendale, Chorley, South Ribble and Ribble Valley Councils of Lancashire.

There are 2 parliamentary constituencies within the Borough. The Borough's population is 148,500¹, which is a diverse area covering 13,700 hectares lying north of the Greater Manchester conurbation and is situated to the most western and southern point of East Lancashire and its geography comprises of compact urban areas set within countryside. BwD has the highest population within Lancashire.

Blackburn with Darwen is comprised of two distinct towns set in a beautiful West Pennine environment. Both towns have proud manufacturing history and have suffered from the effects of economic decline over the last five decades, particularly since the 1980s.

Blackburn with Darwen has moved forward considerably from its cotton industry roots to its present mixed economy made up of international and local companies. The proportion of jobs within the manufacturing sector has been declining; however, manufacturing is still an important provider of the area's wealth. The proportion of jobs in the service sector which encompasses areas such as banking, finance and insurance, and public administration, health and education, has seen an increase. For up to date facts and figures on employment and unemployment can be found [here](#).



¹ ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates 2016. Published June 2018
Page 3 of 25

BLACKBURN WITH DARWEN COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER CONTEXT DOCUMENT

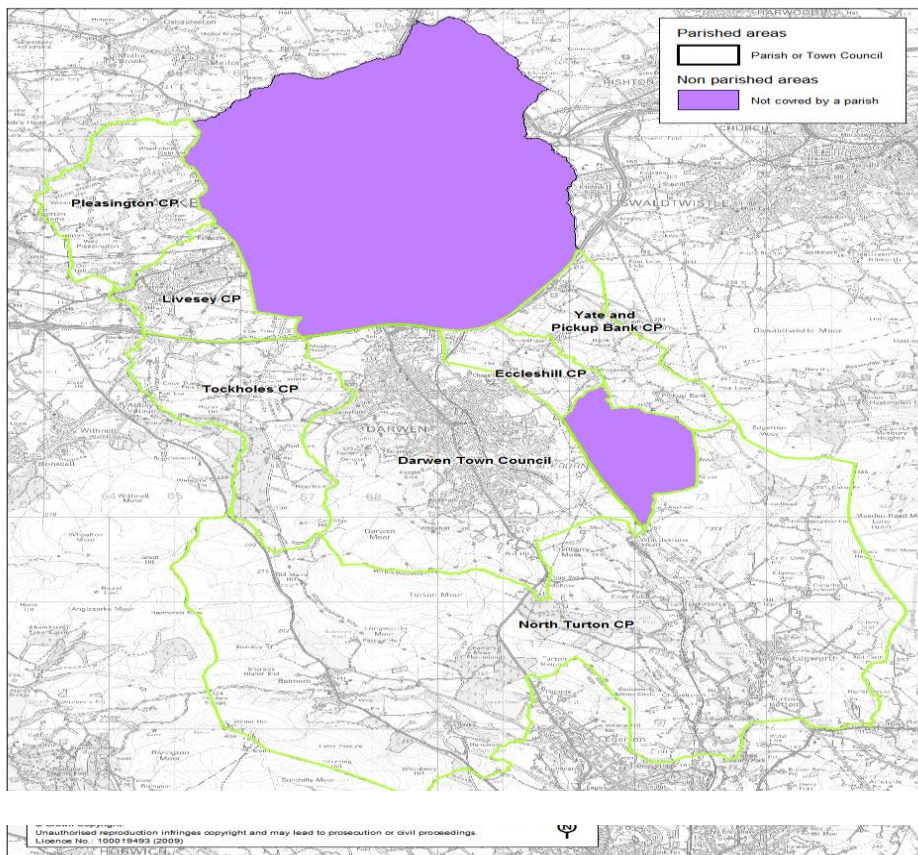
1. SOCIAL CONTEXT

1.1 ADMINISTRATION

Parish and Town Councils deliver a number of local services at a community level. They have a range of powers, and the activities parish and town councils are involved in can include involvement in planning, promoting tourism, licensing, representation, management of town and village centres and providing community halls for example. Parish and Town Councils are funded by precept from Council Tax and provide some services not provided by the local authority.

There are over 200 Parish and Town Councils covering both rural and urban areas Lancashire-wide, of which there are 7 Parish and Town Councils in Blackburn with Darwen. These are:

- Darwen Town Council
- Eccleshill & Waterside Parish Council
- Livesey Parish Council
- North Turton Parish Council
- Pleasington Parish Council
- Tockholes Parish Council
- Yate & Pickup Bank Parish Council



BLACKBURN WITH DARWEN COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER CONTEXT DOCUMENT

1.2 POLICE DIVISION

East Division covering: (Yellow and Orange)

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



Division Districts in jurisdiction:

East: Blackburn with Darwen, Burnley, Hyndburn, Pendle, Rossendale, Ribble Valley.

South: Chorley, Preston, South Ribble, West Lancashire.

West: Blackpool, Fylde, Lancaster and Wyre.

1.3 DEMOGRAPHICS

The borough as a whole has a relatively young age profile. It has a higher than average proportion of young people (0-19) compared to the national figure and conversely, a smaller proportion of older people (65 and over).

As a multicultural borough, the area is home to many people with diverse ethnicities and identities. Census 2011 suggested that within Blackburn with Darwen 66% of people identified themselves as White British, 28% as Asian / Asian British and 0.6% Black/African/Caribbean/Black British. Within the majority of non – white residents, most people identified themselves as either; Asian/Asian British: Indian (13%) or Asian/ Asian British: Pakistani (12%). However, census data also shows that the borough is also home to people who identify as Bangladeshi, Chinese, African, Caribbean, Arab and people of multiple ethnicities.

BLACKBURN WITH DARWEN COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER CONTEXT DOCUMENT

1.4 EMPLOYMENT

From the Blackburn with Darwen Corporate Research Team

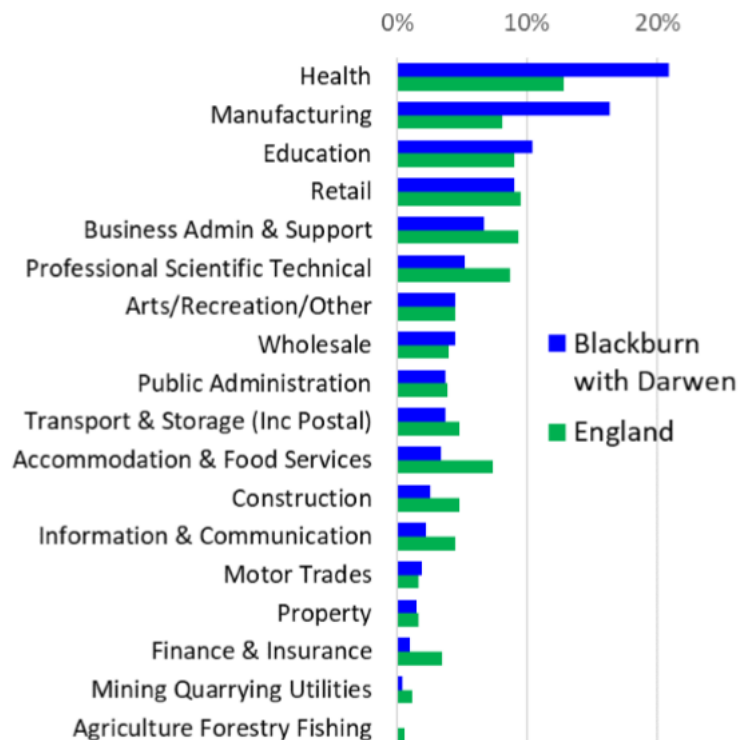
The Annual Population Survey (APS) is a survey of households in Great Britain with the purpose to provide information on key social and socio-economic variables between the 10 yearly censuses). For the year to December 2015, there were 246,383 people surveyed in Great Britain, with 4,746 of these interviews 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.

Between 2009 and 2015 BwD saw a small increase to 64.8% from 63.6% of the working age population* of the Borough was in employment, 8.4% were unemployed. The total unemployment rate within the Borough is well above the national average. These figures are updated quarterly see [here](#) for most recent.

Both locally and nationally, the biggest sector for employment is Health (Figure 19 see below). Health, Education and Public Administration together account for just over a third of Blackburn with Darwen employees, compared with the national average of just over a quarter. 16.4% of employees in Blackburn with Darwen work in Manufacturing, which is more than twice the England average of 8.1% (As at June 2019).

**Figure 19 - Employees by sector -
Blackburn with Darwen compared with England (2017)**

Source: BRES data from NOMIS¹²



BLACKBURN WITH DARWEN COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER

CONTEXT DOCUMENT

1.5 EDUCATION²

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

From the Blackburn with Darwen Corporate Research Team

The English Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) latest figures were published in 2015 by the [Ministry of Housing, Communities and local Government \(MHCLG\)](#) 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 England³

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%

Lancashire's most deprived areas are in the urban town centres of East Lancashire, Blackburn 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).

² Source: Department of Education - <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight/education.aspx>

³ Source: Indices of Deprivation (2015) https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/465791/English_Indices_of_Deprivation_2015_-_Statistical_Release.pdf

BLACKBURN WITH DARWEN COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER CONTEXT DOCUMENT

English Indices of Multiple Deprivation (2015)	
District/ Unitaries	Average Rank (1 is the most deprived, 326 the least)
West Police Division	
Blackpool	4
Fylde	218
Lancaster	125
Wyre	167
South Police Division	
Chorley	186
Preston	72
South Ribble	234
West Lancashire	164
East Police Division	
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.

Lancashire

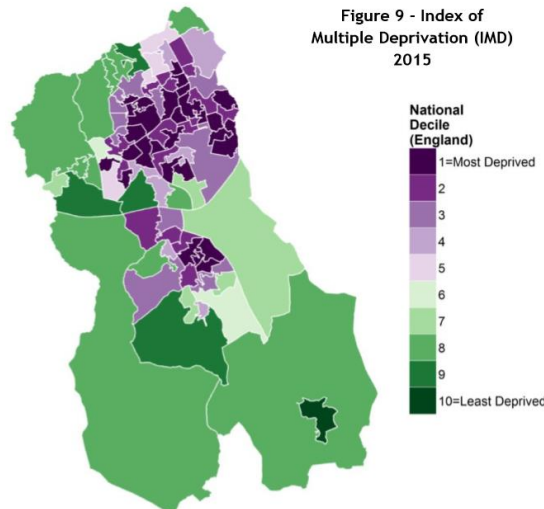
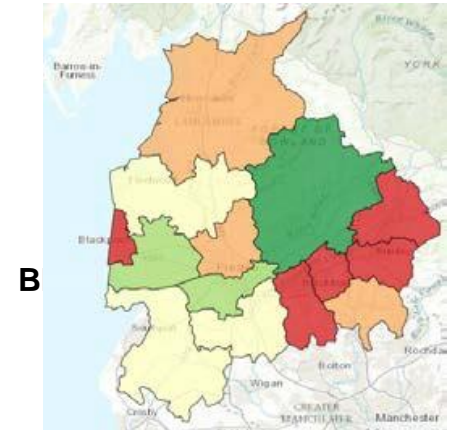


Figure 9 - Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015

The IMD is a relative index, in that it ranks how deprived an area is in relation to other areas in England. In classifying an area as being relatively deprived, this does not mean that all people living within this area are deprived, just that factors influencing deprivation are greater than other areas.

For a more in depth breakdown on population, ethnicity, language and household composites, employment, deprivation and education refer to the [Joint Strategic Needs Assessment \(JSNA\)](#), and the [Integrated Strategic Needs Assessment \(ISNA\)](#) 'Story of Place and the 'Locality Stories'. The Lancashire Resilience Forum 'The Context' document located [here](#)

BLACKBURN WITH DARWEN COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER CONTEXT DOCUMENT

2. THE ENVIRONMENT

2.1 GEOGRAPHY

Compiled by Blackburn with Darwen Civil Contingencies Service

The Borough of Blackburn with Darwen is located in the southeast of Lancashire and immediately north of Greater Manchester. Its two main towns, Blackburn and Darwen, sit within extensive countryside. Blackburn sits within the Lancashire Valleys National Character Area (NCA), which broadly consists of the wide vale of the rivers Calder and Ribble and their tributaries, running northeast to south-west between Pendle Hill, the Bowland Fells and the Southern Pennines. Many important communication routes pass through the NCA, including the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, the Preston–Colne rail link and the M6, M61 and M65 motorways. Darwen is shaped by its location within a steep-sided valley of the West Pennine Moors. The high moorlands comprise a mosaic of habitats, including blanket bog and heathland and upland pastures. The area supports marginal farming, mainly sheep, but some cattle, It is a valuable water catchment area and provides extensive opportunity for outdoor recreation. Almost 10,000 people live in the small villages and hamlets in the Borough's rural fringes.

MAJOR RIVERS

Lancashire largely drains west from the Pennines to the Irish Sea. The majority of the borough is within the Ribble catchment but the area to the south of Darwen is within the Croal Irwell catchment, largely within Greater Manchester. The Darwen is one the Borough's 3 main rivers and is a tributary of the Ribble. The Darwen rises at Bull Hill and flows through Darwen and Blackburn to Walton-le-Dale where it meets the Ribble. The Blakewater rises in the moors above Guide and meets the Darwen at Witton Park. The Roddlesworth starts near Tockholes and meets the Darwen at Moulden Brow.



Photo taken from <http://en.wikipedia.org>

BLACKBURN WITH DARWEN COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER

CONTEXT DOCUMENT

The Environment Agency's Catchment Data Explorer provides information on the condition of water bodies in England. At October 2018 the River Darwen was classified as Moderate. It is heavily modified in its upper reaches, particularly before it meets the Blakewater at Witton, which contributes to ecological discontinuity. Sewage discharges occur along all sections of the river. Beyond the confluence with the Blakewater the river also receives discharges from trade and industry, which reduce its condition to Poor. The Agency's classifications are based on data gathered in 2016.

The Blakewater is also heavily modified along its length and suffers from similar problems to the Darwen. Its classification is Moderate.

The Roddlesworth is unmodified. It is classified as Moderate due to the suspected presence of phosphates.

2.2 RESERVOIRS

From the Environment Agency and Blackburn with Darwen Drainage Team

There are 97 large raised registered reservoirs in the geographical boundary of Lancashire⁴. 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 m³. The Environment Agency regulates these reservoirs under the Water Act 2004.

There are 20 reservoirs in Blackburn with Darwen, 5 over 25,000m³ and in the high risk category. The oldest reservoir dates back to 1748 while the majority were constructed in the 1800's. The newest reservoir was constructed in 1921 which is the Delph near Egerton. The largest under the responsibility of United Utilities has a capacity of 3,464,000 cubic metres.

United Utilities owns 13 of the reservoirs in Blackburn with Darwen with the others being privately owned. All reservoirs are subject to safety inspections as required by the *Reservoirs Act 1975* for reservoirs over 25,000 m³. The Environment Agency regulates these reservoirs under the Water Act 2004.

In the Lancashire Resilience Forum area, Blackburn with Darwen has prepared 5 off-site plans to cover the designated higher risk reservoirs; Lancashire County Council has developed 11 individual off-site plans.

Further information from:

<https://www.gov.uk/topic/environmental-management/flooding-coastal-change>

BLACKBURN WITH DARWEN COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER CONTEXT DOCUMENT

2.3 CANALS

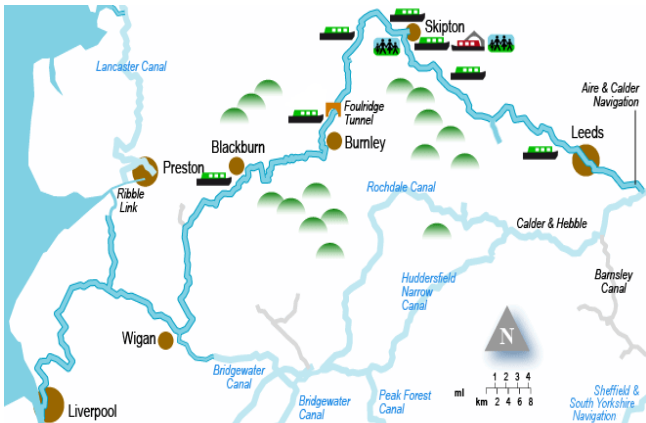


Photo taken from www.canaljunction.com

Leeds / Liverpool Canal (British Waterways)

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 includes the Burnley Embankment and Foulridge Tunnel.⁵ Canals are not often recognised as a flood risk, however its raised nature and proximity of the canal to the urban areas does present a potential flood risk.

2.4 FLOODING

Information provided by the Environment Agency

In Blackburn with Darwen, there is around 2,000 properties identified as being at risk from flooding from rivers. Darwen does tend to suffer from frequent flash flooding. The Environment Agency offers a flood warning service to 608 of these properties that are within 3 formal flood warning areas. Of the people fully registered for the flood warning service for the 3 flood warning areas in Blackburn, 85 are commercial properties and 188 are residential properties (as at June 2019).

There are 3 main areas considered to be at risk from flooding from rivers by the Environment Agency. The level of risk for these areas is varied between 1 in 5 and 1 in 44 years. 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)⁶.

⁵ Source: <https://canalrivertrust.org.uk/enjoy-the-waterways/canal-and-river-network/leeds-and-liverpool-canal>

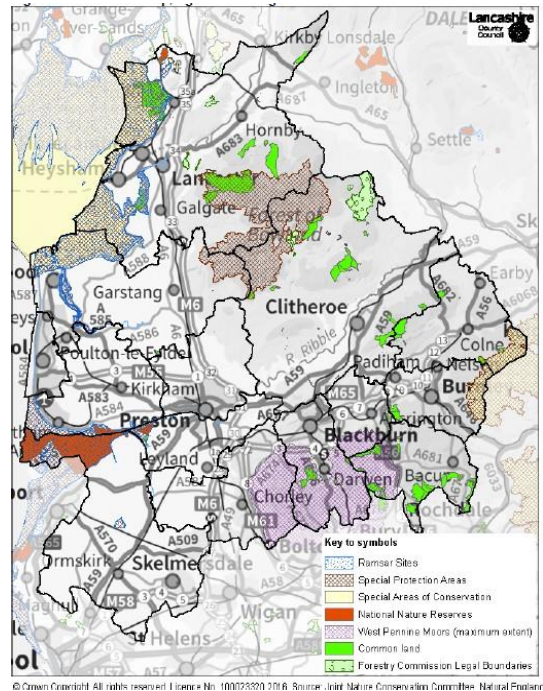
⁶ Flood Warning Service: <https://flood-warning-information.service.gov.uk/>

BLACKBURN WITH DARWEN COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER CONTEXT DOCUMENT

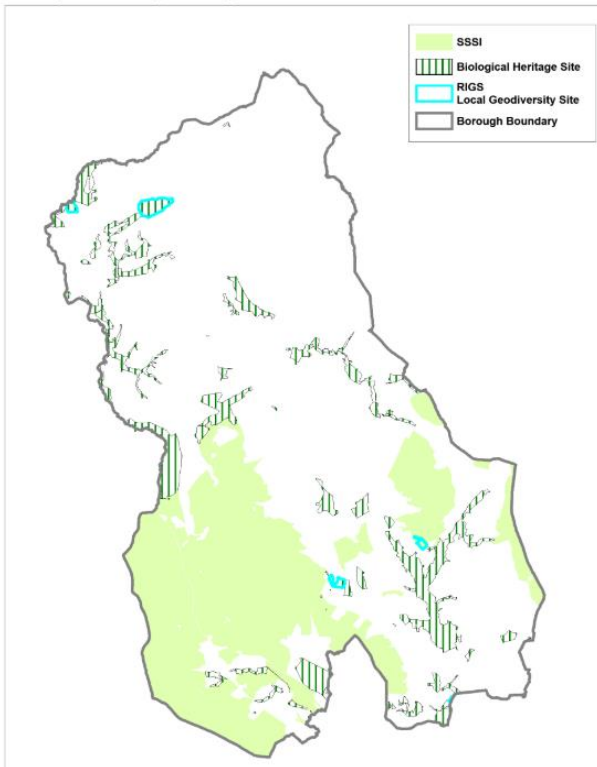
2.5 ECOLOGY

From the Growth and Development Department Blackburn with Darwen

The Borough's rural moorland is rich in wildlife. Some 76 sq km of the West Pennine Moors is designated a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), in recognition of the site's importance to the UK's natural heritage. Our upland landscapes provide vital wildlife habitats and clean water, reduce flood risk and bring enjoyment and a sense of well-being to millions of people. The moorland is home to a variety of wildlife, including a range of breeding birds and large colonies of black headed gull. There is a second, smaller SSSI in the south of the Borough. Gale Clough and Shooterslee Wood (24ha) are designated for their woodland habitat.



Biological and Geological Heritage Sites



The Borough also has a large number of non-statutory Biological Heritage Sites. Sites are selected if they meet guidelines drawn up by Lancashire Wildlife Trust, Natural England and Lancashire County Council. The aim is to identify the sites that make the most significant contribution to the biological diversity of Lancashire, the County's "critical environmental capital" so far as its biological resources are concerned. Any losses of these sites would be regarded as significant beyond the immediate locality, and would be difficult or impossible to make good for all practical purposes (e.g. because of antiquity, complexity, location or special environmental requirements). The survival and conservation of Biological Heritage Sites is therefore a key indicator of sustainable development in Lancashire.

There are over 100 Biological Heritage Sites in Blackburn with Darwen, some of which are to be de-designated as they are now covered by the West Pennine Moors SSSI. The remaining sites cover 95 ha of the Borough. Four of these sites are further designated as Local Nature Reserves in recognition of their urban/semi-urban locations and therefore particular value to the local community for informal recreation.

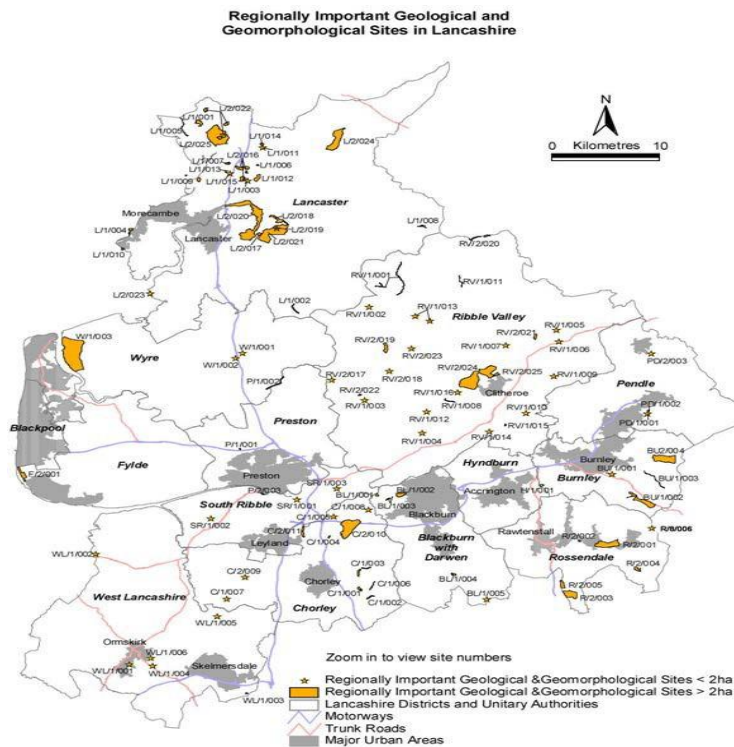
BLACKBURN WITH DARWEN COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER CONTEXT DOCUMENT

2.6 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 Lancashire⁷.

Local Geodiversity Heritage Sites are important geological research locations designated across Lancashire. There are five such sites within the Blackburn with Darwen Sites are identified and designated by Geo Lancashire.



2.7 HISTORIC SITES AND MONUMENTS

The Lancashire County Archaeological Service⁸ 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.

⁷ Source: Map of Notified LGS in Lancashire - <http://geolancashire.org.uk/geoconservation/map-of-notified-lgs-in-lancashire/>

⁸ Further information: <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/libraries-and-archives/archives-and-record-office/visit-lancashire-archives.aspx>

BLACKBURN WITH DARWEN COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER CONTEXT DOCUMENT

3. INFRASTRUCTURE

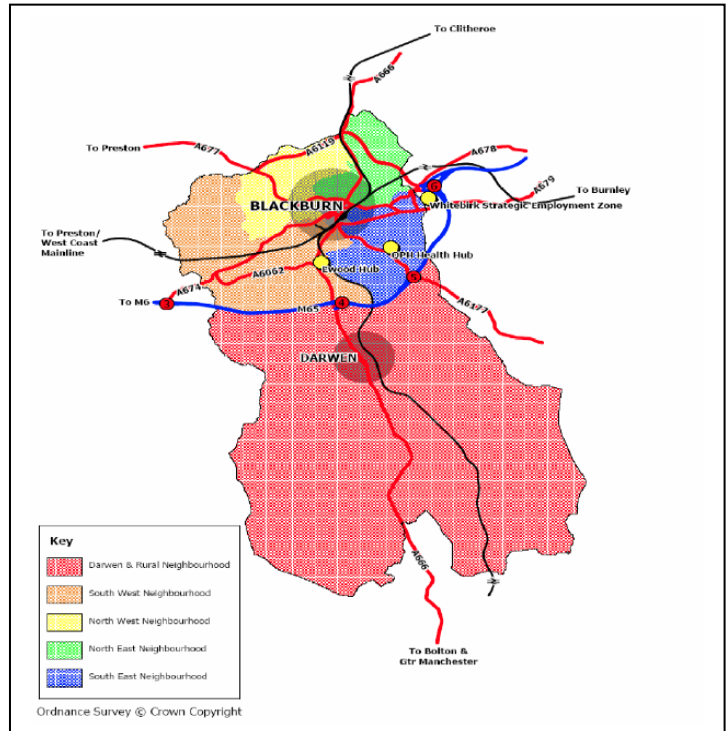
3.1 TRANSPORT

Compiled by Blackburn with Darwen BC - Growth & Prosperity Department

Blackburn with Darwen enjoys a strategic position in the North West, located about 10 miles to the east of the major transport axes of the M6 and the West Coast main line.

Blackburn stands 401 feet (122 m) above sea level, 8.9 miles (14.3 km) east of Preston and 20 miles (32.2 km) north-northeast of Manchester. The Ribble Valley and West Pennine Moors lie to the north and south respectively.

Blackburn is the biggest town in East Lancashire and forms a natural transport hub where the north-south Manchester to Ribble Valley routes (A666 and rail) cross the east-west Preston to Colne routes (M65, A677, A679, cross Pennine Rail and Leeds and Liverpool Canal).



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 month⁹.

Roads Networks

The M65 motorway passes to the south of Blackburn. It runs from Colne, about 17 miles (27.4 km) north-east of Blackburn, to a point close to the village of Lostock Hall near Preston, about 12 miles (19.3 km) to the west. Junction 6 of the motorway is located at the eastern edge of Blackburn, near the Intack area; junctions 5 and 4 are located to the south, near the village of Guide and the Lower Darwen area respectively; and junction 3 is located at the south-western edge of the town, close to the Feniscowles area. The M65 links Blackburn to the national motorway network, connecting to junction 9 of the M61 and junction 29 of the M6. The M65 falls within the Highways Agency's Area 10 and runs the full length of the Borough, some 7.5 kilometres, carrying a wide range of vehicles including some carrying hazardous chemicals.

⁹ Lancashire Insights, 2017: <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight/transport/transport-overview.aspx>

BLACKBURN WITH DARWEN COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER CONTEXT DOCUMENT

Road length 2015 Length (km)¹⁰

Road Type	Blackburn with Darwen
All roads	549.8
Motorways	8
Trunk	8
Principal	0
'A' roads	54.4
Trunk Rural	0
Trunk Urban	0
Principal Rural	16.2
Principal Urban	38.2
Minor roads	487.4
Rural (B class)	7.3
Urban (B class)	10.9
Rural (C class & Unclassified))	90.7
Urban (C class & Unclassified))	378.6

Other major roads in and around Blackburn include the A666 and the A677. The A666 runs from the A59 near the village of Langho, approximately 3.7 miles (6.0 km) to the north-west of Blackburn. It passes through the town centre and continues south through the towns of Darwen and Bolton then south-west to the town of Pendlebury, near Manchester, where the road joins the A6. The A677 runs from the east part of Blackburn, about 1.5 miles (2.4 km) from the centre. It passes through the centre of the town and continues to the western outskirts. It then heads north-west to the village of Mellor Brook before continuing west again towards the city of Preston. It joins the A59 about 5.5 miles (8.9 km) west of Blackburn, approximately halfway between Blackburn and Preston.

Within the urban area, traffic volumes have remained relatively stable with about 2% growth since 1998 (compared to 9% regionally over the same period. In contrast, the volumes on the M65 have consistently grown by about 4% per annum since its opening in 1997. Deliveries of hazardous chemicals to industrial/commercial premises, occurs on a regular basis using the road infrastructure within the Borough with very few incidents.

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

Blackburn is situated at the crossing point of two rail services – a north-south axis linking the area south to Bolton and Manchester and north to Clitheroe; and one serving Preston and Blackpool to the west and Burnley, Colne and West Yorkshire to the east. Service frequencies are principally hourly on the north-south route other than at peak times and every 30 minutes on the east-west route. The frequency of services on the crucial link to the south is capacity constrained because of single tracking on sections to Bolton. There are two main stations within the Borough, one in Blackburn and one Darwen along with these other smaller stations: - Cherry Tree, Pleasington, Ramsgreave and Wilpshire, Entwistle and Mill Hill. The reinstatement of the Todmorden Curve has opened up an additional route between Blackburn and Manchester, and restored direct links to Todmorden and Rochdale.



Along the rail network between Darwen and Entwistle stations, lies the Sough tunnel, which is 1,850 meters long and is one of the longest in the UK. Network Rail currently own and maintain the tunnel working with emergency services to put emergency plans in place in the event of an incident.

¹⁰ 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

BLACKBURN WITH DARWEN COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER CONTEXT DOCUMENT

Airports

BAE systems are situated on Samlesbury Aerodrome which is a disused airfield at Balderstone near Samlesbury in the Ribble Valley district of Lancashire. This site is used for the manufacturing of several aircraft types. Although this is not within the Borough it is situated just north of the border. There is a flight path from Fence to Blackburn which is class G (open) below 4500 ft above sea level and class A above that height. Darwen is below and at the very edge of the Manchester terminal manoeuvring area which is above 3500 feet. There will always be an element of some aircraft movement above the Borough but this is mainly light / private aircraft.

3.2 FOOTBALL STADIA

There are 8 sports grounds in Lancashire with one stadium in Blackburn with Darwen which is a designated ground under the Safety at Sports Grounds Act 1975 as amended and has a required full safety certificates. For further information with regards to sports grounds, leisure facilities refer to the ISNA and Locality Stories which can be found [here](#)

Blackburn Rovers FC - Premier League (capacity 31,367)



Blackburn Rovers Football Ground
Photo from dentons.net

In addition, the following grounds, leisure centres and community halls are fire risk assessed (giving a capacity figure)

Sports Grounds	Capacity (seating)
Audley Sports Centre	700
Bangor Street Community Centre	1,000
Blacksnape pitches	500
Bold venture events spaces	2000
Corporation Park	10,000
Daisyfield Pools	500
Darwen Leisure Centre	500
DW sports centre	unconfirmed
Everton pitches	500
Griffin pitches	500
King Georges Hall	3,000
Pleasington pitches	10,000
Queens Park	5000
Shadsworth events spaces	1000

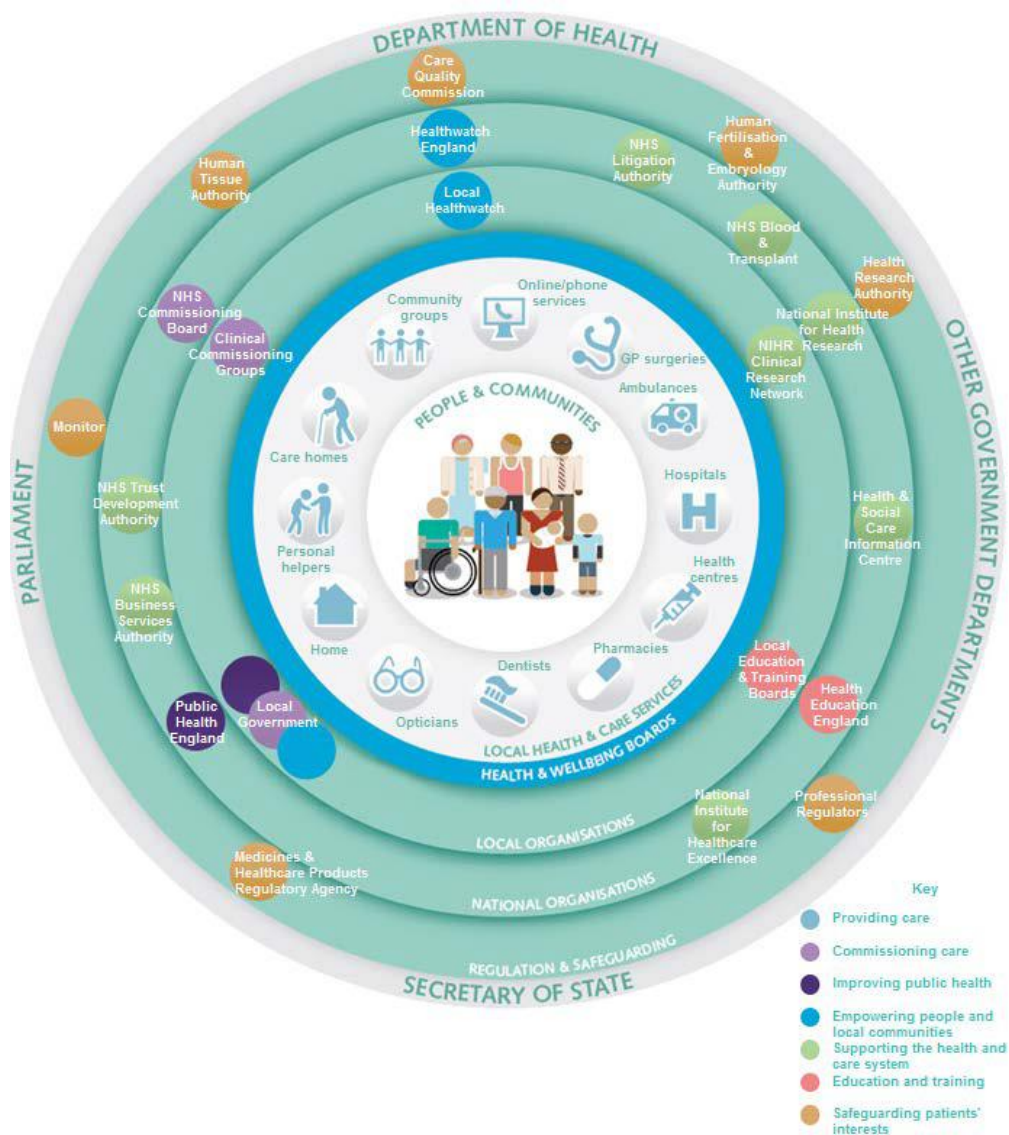
BLACKBURN WITH DARWEN COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER CONTEXT DOCUMENT

Pleckgate pitches	3000
Witton Park Showfield	20,000
Witton 3G Synthetic Pitches	2000

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.¹¹

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



¹¹ 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/>

BLACKBURN WITH DARWEN COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER CONTEXT DOCUMENT

NHS England¹²

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 1st April 2017)¹³ commissions primary care services, supports and develops Clinical Commissioning Groups and assesses and assures performance.

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):¹⁴

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.

¹² More information on the structure of the NHS in England visit <http://www.nhs.uk/NHSEngland/thenhs/about/Pages/nhsstructure.aspx>

¹³ Source: NHS England (Lancashire) final boundary change briefing (003), NHS England Feb 2017.

¹⁴ 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>

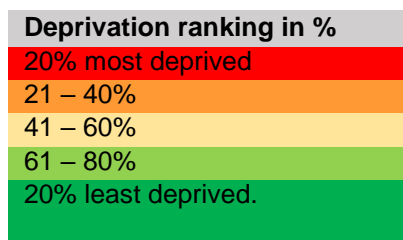
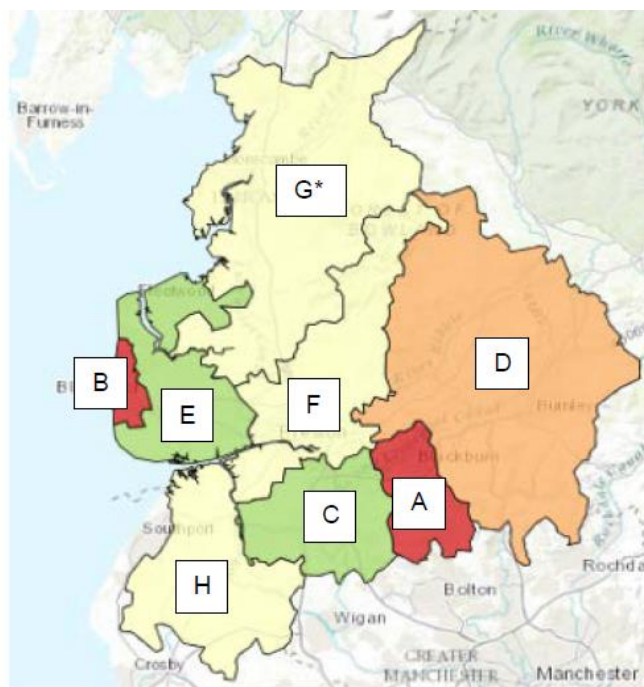
BLACKBURN WITH DARWEN COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER CONTEXT DOCUMENT

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 ³⁴	Moor Lane Mills, Moor Lane, Lancaster LA1 1QD
H	NHS West Lancashire CCG	Hilldale, Wigan Road, Ormskirk, L39 2JW

The map below identifies the CCG area boundaries in Lancashire by the Index of Multiple Deprivation (pre-April 2017)
Royal Blackburn Hospital

English Indices of Deprivation 2015 for Lancashire CCG areas.¹⁵



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

From 1st April 2017, the Morecambe Bay CCG includes parts of Cumbria (not shown on this map).

¹⁵ Source: Lancashire County Council Insights – English indices of deprivation 2015 - <http://dashboards.instantatlas.com/viewer/report?appid=0028d47c5d9947fc8738158e55bc9c70&authid=orfg494dLYXEDt9e>

BLACKBURN WITH DARWEN COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER

CONTEXT DOCUMENT

Local Authorities (LAs) Health Role:

Healthwatch Blackburn with Darwen

Each local authority commissions a local Healthwatch organisation to act as a voice for users of health and care services. Blackburn with Darwen's Healthwatch organisation has its website at <http://www.healthwatchblackburnwithdarwen.co.uk/>. As well as providing service users with information and representing their views, each local Healthwatch organisation has powers to request information from providers, 'enter and view' their services, refer issues to the Care Quality Commission or local authority health scrutiny committee, and sit on the Health and Wellbeing Board.

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.¹⁶

Hospitals are managed by East Lancashire Hospitals NHS Trust (also known as Acute Trust). The major hospital with Emergency facilities is Royal Blackburn, which covers East Lancashire including Blackburn, Darwen, Hyndburn, Ribble Valley areas, the hospital is located at Haslingden Road, Blackburn BB2 3HH.



www.assa.co.uk

3.4 EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS

In the Lancashire-14 area there are 790 educational establishments providing training and education from primary to 18 years¹⁷; including state and privately funded establishments. Schools in the state sector taking pupils from nursery to 6th form level include 73 in Blackburn with Darwen, 52 in Blackpool, and 617 in the Lancashire-12 area¹⁸.

¹⁶ Source; LCC <http://www3.lancashire.gov.uk/corporate/web/?siteid=6715&pageid=40271&e=e>

¹⁷ Source: <https://www.compare-school-performance.service.gov.uk/find-a-school-in-england>

¹⁸ Source: Educational Establishments Database - Schools List

**BLACKBURN WITH DARWEN COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER
CONTEXT DOCUMENT**

3.5 CORONERS 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 custody¹⁹. Lancashire is divided into two jurisdiction areas:

Jurisdiction	Geography covered
Lancashire (not including Blackpool & Fylde)	Blackburn with Darwen, Burnley, Chorley, Hyndburn, Lancaster, Pendle, Preston, South Ribble, Ribble Valley, Rossendale, West Lancashire, Wyre
Blackpool & Fylde	Blackpool, Fylde

Jurisdiction of Lancashire Coroners Service



3.6 MINERAL EXTRACTION AND LANDFILL SITES

From Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council Public Protection Department

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, metalliferous minerals, salt, peat, industrial and horticultural sands; however, there are no permitted mineral extraction sites or landfill sites within Blackburn with Darwen.

¹⁹ Further information: <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/births-marriages-and-deaths/deaths/coroners/coroners-service.aspx>

BLACKBURN WITH DARWEN COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER CONTEXT DOCUMENT

4. ECONOMY

An introduction to the local economy which helps to set the context is below and more in depth detail can be found in the JSNA [here](#) and the economic dashboard found via the detailed facts and figures through this link [here](#). The JSNA document covers in detail the following: -

- SKILLS – in 2017, there were estimated to be 11,000 people aged 16-64 in Blackburn with Darwen with no qualifications
- ECONOMIC ACTIVITY – an estimate of 65.3% of the borough’s residents aged 16-64 are employed
- UNEMPLOYMENT – The latest results (April 2017-March 2018) suggest that there are approximately 4000 unemployed people of working age in Blackburn with Darwen
- HOUSEHOLD INCOME – The Blackburn with Darwen average Gross Disposable Household Income (GDHI) of £12,450 per head is the 2nd lowest in the UK and the lowest in the North West
- EMPLOYMENT – Locally and nationally, the biggest sector for employment is Health. 16.4% of employees in Blackburn with Darwen work in Manufacturing

4.1 MANUFACTURING

A number of manufacturing sectors are important sources of employment in the authority. These include publishing and printing, chemicals and chemical products, rubber and plastic products, and the manufacture of electrical and optical equipment.

The authority has by far the largest amount of commercial and industrial floor space of the 14 authorities in the broader Lancashire area.

4.2 LOCAL ENTERPRISES

As of January 2019 there are 6,787 commercial properties in the borough. The figures confirm that the retail, production and professional, scientific and technical sectors contain a high proportion of local employers.

In 1998 the M65 linked East Lancashire to the national motorway network. This provided a further opportunity to bring new investment to the Borough and to begin the task of restructuring the economy and, tackling the worst effects of economic decline. The M65 has improved access to the area and a significant amount of development has taken place close to the M65 motorway. The authority contains a number of well-established local employers and a range of other public and private organisations that add to the employment mix



A summary of founded/based companies with a major presence in the Borough are below: -

Promethean World	Crown Paints	Euro Garages	Walker Steel	Lucite	WEC	Graham & Brown
------------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------	-----	----------------

BLACKBURN WITH DARWEN COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER

CONTEXT DOCUMENT

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.

4.4 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.

The Borough's natural beauty (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.

Some iconic places in Blackburn with Darwen include Blackburn Cathedral, King Georges Hall, Thwaites Empire Theatre, Darwen Library Theatre, Blackburn Museum, the Chapel Galleries and Darwen Tower. These locations highlight the borough's thriving cultural scene and its fascinating history.

Find out more about the attractions in Blackburn with Darwen at <http://www.visitblackburn.co.uk/>.

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).

These sites typically store, produce or process chemicals. However, there are two sites which are likely to have any impact on the Borough, one of which is situated in Accrington and the other in Samlesbury. The impact if it is a major incident on the Borough however would be dependent on wind and weather conditions. There are no COMAH sites within the Borough itself; however, there are industrial sites that fall below the threshold for identification under the COMAH regulations. The COMAH sites in Lancashire which could impact on the Borough are listed below:

- BAE Systems Ltd, Samlesbury, Balderstone (Ribble Valley and South Ribble)
- William Blythes Ltd., Accrington (Hyndburn)

5.2 PIPELINES

<p>The types of major accident hazard pipelines in Blackburn with Darwen are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Natural Gas (Transco)• Natural Gas (S.P. Generation)• Natural Gas (Scottish Gas)	<p>There are three pipelines within the Borough, which are maintained under the Pipeline Safety Regulations 1996:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Whitebirk• Fenisowles• One runs across the Borough south of Darwen
--	--

BLACKBURN WITH DARWEN COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER CONTEXT DOCUMENT

6. RISKS

6.1 COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER

The Borough has a Community Risk Register which describes the risks that are present in the community; assesses how likely they are to lead to an emergency and the potential impact they would have. The information is used to plan and prepare for emergencies that may occur. Blackburn with Darwen considers the national and regional issues alongside the local risk context identifying the risk within the Borough. These risks can come from lots of areas – natural events such as weather, human diseases, animal diseases, accidents or deliberate acts such as terrorism.

6.2 THE RISK RATING OF THE LOCAL HAZARDS

The Borough has had experiences of emergencies – the flooding in 2012/2015, the snow in 2014, the V10 waste site fires in 2017 and the 2018 Moorland fires are a few reminders of the widespread impact of the type of hazards which are on the Community Risk Register. Each identified risk is then analysed and given a rating according to how likely the risk is to lead to an emergency and their potential impact on safety and security, health, economy, environment. This is evaluated by the Risk Champions and determines whether to include it in the community risk register, identifying where plans are need and arrangements required to deliver a response.

The register identifies a number of hazards that attract a risk rating grade of 'very high' or 'high'. It is important to stress that whilst these hazards attract these risk ratings that does not mean that the hazard will definitely occur. It is only a probability based on the available knowledge. The scoring system also means that if the likelihood or chance of a hazard occurring is low but its potential impact is great, then it will get a high rating.

The Community Risk Register endeavours to show the rating the Risk Assessors gave, however some that fall under the National and/or Regional Risk Registers may have been adopted for Blackburn with Darwen. The risk ratings are summarised below and more in depth detail can be requested by emailing civil.contingencies.gov.uk.

<p>The 'The Very High' risks for example are: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Influenza type disease (pandemic)• Local/urban flooding – fluvial or surface run-off• Localised extremely hazardous flash flooding• Low temperatures and heavy snow	<p>The 'High' risks for example are: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Major land contamination (i.e. chemical spill)• Forest or moorland fire• Fire/explosion at a local fuel distribution site or tank storage• Canal breaches• Technical failure of electricity network over a large percentage of the Borough
---	--

The above hazards are the ones that we believe are most likely to have an impact on the local community, with a potential to impact on vulnerable people.

6.3 POTENTIAL IMPACT AND CONSEQUENCES

- **Disruption of road, rail and air transport networks** which will require provision of help and information to those who may be stranded
- **Displacement of people** who may not be able to get home or have been evacuated from home or work which may require the provision of safe places to shelter and transport to get there
- **Debris, rubble or contaminated/polluted land, air or water** left behind after an event such as flooding which will need to be cleared and made safe

BLACKBURN WITH DARWEN COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER CONTEXT DOCUMENT

- **Large numbers of deaths or injuries** with plans needed to help hospitals deal with an increased number of patients and mortuary spaces so that people can be treated with dignity
- **Loss of electricity, gas, water, oil or telephone** with plans needed to issue advice to help people stay safe – especially those who may be more vulnerable and work with suppliers to manage interruptions
- **Disruption to public services** such as school closures, bin collections and welfare payments

7. WHAT PLANS HAVE WE GOT IN PLACE?

Blackburn with Darwen Civil Contingencies Service has developed a range of plans which are the product of collaboration and cooperation between all the appropriate Council responders and local emergency services partners. The Council also works with other responders through Lancashire Resilience Forum on planning, which assists the coordination of a multi-agency response to an emergency and also enhances our plans.

The range of Council plans are listed below, which sets out the roles and responsibilities and can also be tailored to a variety of different emergencies. In this way we avoid having to have a plan for every conceivable hazard and we can focus our planning effort on the things that are needed for responding to any type of emergency.

Where particular specialist responses are required, site or subject specific plans may be drawn up to more fully describe our response. However, the Generic Emergency Response Plan can be adapted where no specific plan exists.

