

**Welcome
Lancashire County
Council's
Parish and Town Council
Conference
25th February 2017**

Welcome from Cabinet Member for Environment, Planning and Cultural Services

County Councillor Marcus Johnstone

Overview of role and aspirations of Parish Champion

County Councillor Cynthia Dereli

Welcome from Director of Public Health and Wellbeing

**Dr Sakthi Karunanithi.
LCC Director of Public Health and
Wellbeing**

Highways Services – Flood risk management

**Rachel Crompton – Flood Risk
Manager
Highways Services**

The Role of the Lead Local Flood Authority

**Rachel Crompton B.Eng. (Hons)., C.Eng., MICE
Flood Risk Manager
Lancashire County Council**





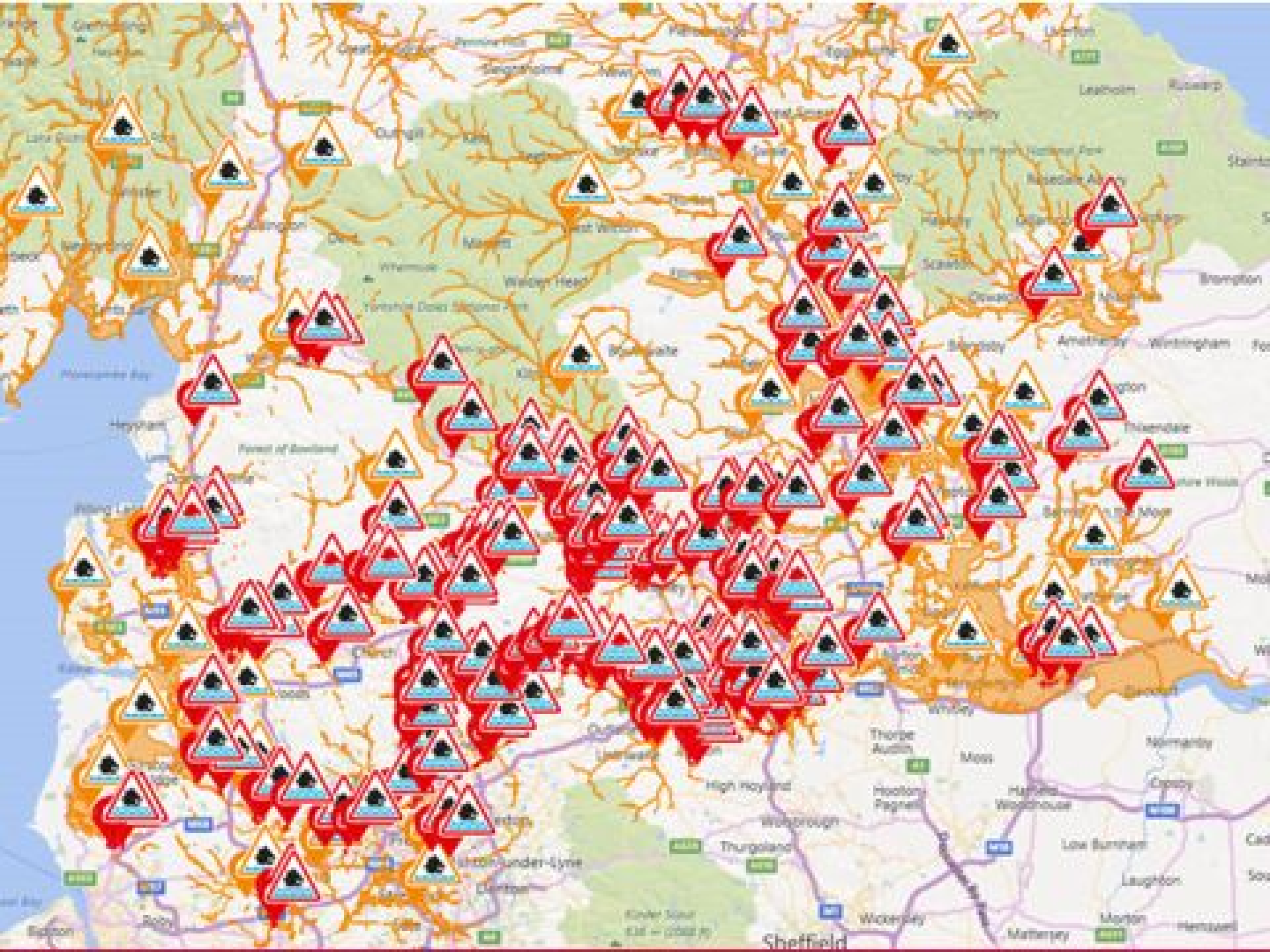












Work with climate change

‘Climate change is not only a challenge of the future. We are already observing changes in the UK climate, with average temperatures having risen by around 1°C over the last century. We are seeing a trend towards warmer winters and hotter summers, sea levels around our coast are rising by around 3mm a year and there is emerging evidence of changing rainfall patterns. The heavy rainfall and flooding over the winter of 2015/16 – although they cannot yet be attributed to climate change – illustrate the costs and disruption that can be caused by extreme weather. ‘

- H M Government ‘UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017’

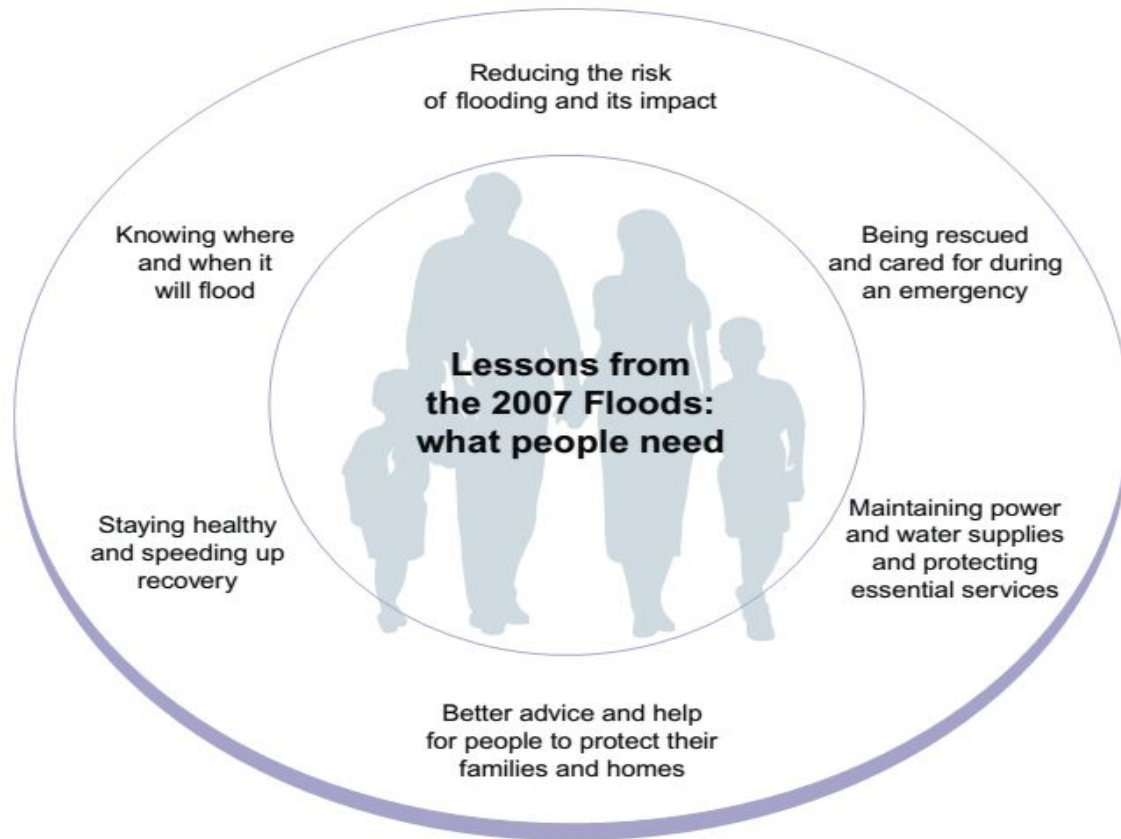
Find sustainable solutions

- Cost-effective to build & maintain
- Long-lasting
- Acceptable in scale, size & shape to the communities directly affected



2002 W.H.O. Findings

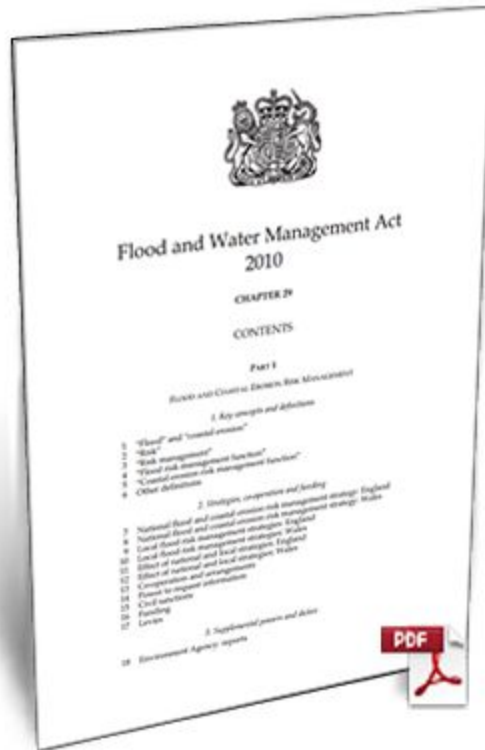
- **Policy considerations** - There is a need to shift emphasis *from disaster response to risk management*; to improve flood forecasting; to establish early warning systems, and to include health actors in the communication flow. Risk management in this area must cover a broad field, including health impact assessment of flood structural measures, regulations concerning building in flood prone areas, insurance policies, etc.



2009 – the Pitt Review

“...a comprehensive review of the lessons to be learned from the summer floods of 2007”

FWMA 2010



F&WMA 2010

- The Act updates legislation to ensure better protection from flooding, manage water more sustainably, improve public services and secure water resources during periods of drought.
- It helps to reduce flood risk by:
 - Clarifying who is responsible for managing sources of flood risk;
 - Requiring drainage authorities (‘risk management authorities’) to cooperate and share information.

What is risk?



Households at risk



- ‘**Risk**’ is a combination of the probability (likelihood or chance) of an event happening and the consequences
- Understand the language of risk.

Properties at risk of flooding (England)

Level of risk	Number of properties in areas at risk of flooding from rivers and the sea	Number of properties in areas at risk from flooding from surface water
High	271,000 (169,000 residential)	324,000 (239,000 residential)
Medium	542,000 (375,000 residential)	504,000 (395,000 residential)
Low	1,747,000 (1,372,000 residential)	2,353,000 (1,879,000 residential)
Very Low	105,000 (79,000 residential)	Not assessed
Total	2,641,000 (1,995,000 residential)	3,181,000 (2,513,000 residential)

Table 1 Numbers of properties in areas at risk from flooding

Risk Management

- Reduce risks & impacts from flooding
 - Define flooding
 - Identify then disrupt external sources of water & mechanisms for it reaching homes, businesses & critical infrastructure
 - Inform & advise on personal & property resilience

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- NOTE: We can't promise to stop flooding from happening

Who manages flood risk?

“Risk management authority” means:

- (a) the Environment Agency,
- (b) a lead local flood authority,
- (c) a district council for an area for which there is no unitary authority,
- (d) an internal drainage board,
- (e) a water company, and
- (f) a highway authority.

LLFA powers & duties

- prepare and maintain a strategy for local flood risk management;
- maintain a register of asset;
- investigate significant local flooding incidents and publishing the results;
- issue consents for altering, removing or replacing structures or features on ordinary watercourses;
- play a lead role in emergency planning and recovery after a flood event;
- statutory consultee on major development planning applications.

Who is responsible for drainage?

- Maybe local water company
- Maybe local highway authority
- If not, then typically the land owner
- Very often a combination
- Various enforcement powers held by EA & Councils

Complications of drainage systems



Partnership working





Anchorholme & Rossall Coastal Defences, Blackpool and Wyre

Hold back the sea



Croston Flood Alleviation Scheme, Chorley

Hold back the river

Bacup Old Brook, Rossendale

- Before



- After



Natural Land Management



Duty to investigate

FWMA 2010 S19

Local authorities: investigations

(1) On becoming aware of a flood in its area, a lead local flood authority must, to the extent that it considers it necessary or appropriate, investigate—

(a) which risk management authorities have relevant flood risk management functions, and

(b) whether each of those risk management authorities has exercised, or is proposing to exercise, those functions in response to the flood.

(2) Where an authority carries out an investigation under subsection (1) it must—

(a) publish the results of its investigation, and

(b) notify any relevant risk management authorities.

Register of assets

Lead local authorities: duty to maintain a register

(1) A lead local flood authority must establish and maintain—

(a) a register of structures or features which, in the opinion of the authority, are likely to have a significant effect on a flood risk in its area, and

(b) a record of information about each of those structures or features, including information about ownership and state of repair.

...

(3) The lead local flood authority must arrange for the register to be available for inspection at all reasonable times.

Public investment

- **National**

- Six-year national flood defence programme of up to £2.3 billion;
- To protect over 300,000 properties, reduce flood risk by 5% and save the economy £2.7 billion by 2021;
- Lifetime benefits over £30 billion;
- 1,400 projects within the programme , including schemes and studies.

- **Local (Lancashire)**

- £5m emergency roads & bridges repair fund 2016 (DfT via LCC);
- £1m annual capital investment in highway drainage (DfT via LCC);
- District Council projects.

Development management



Personal resilience & risk reduction

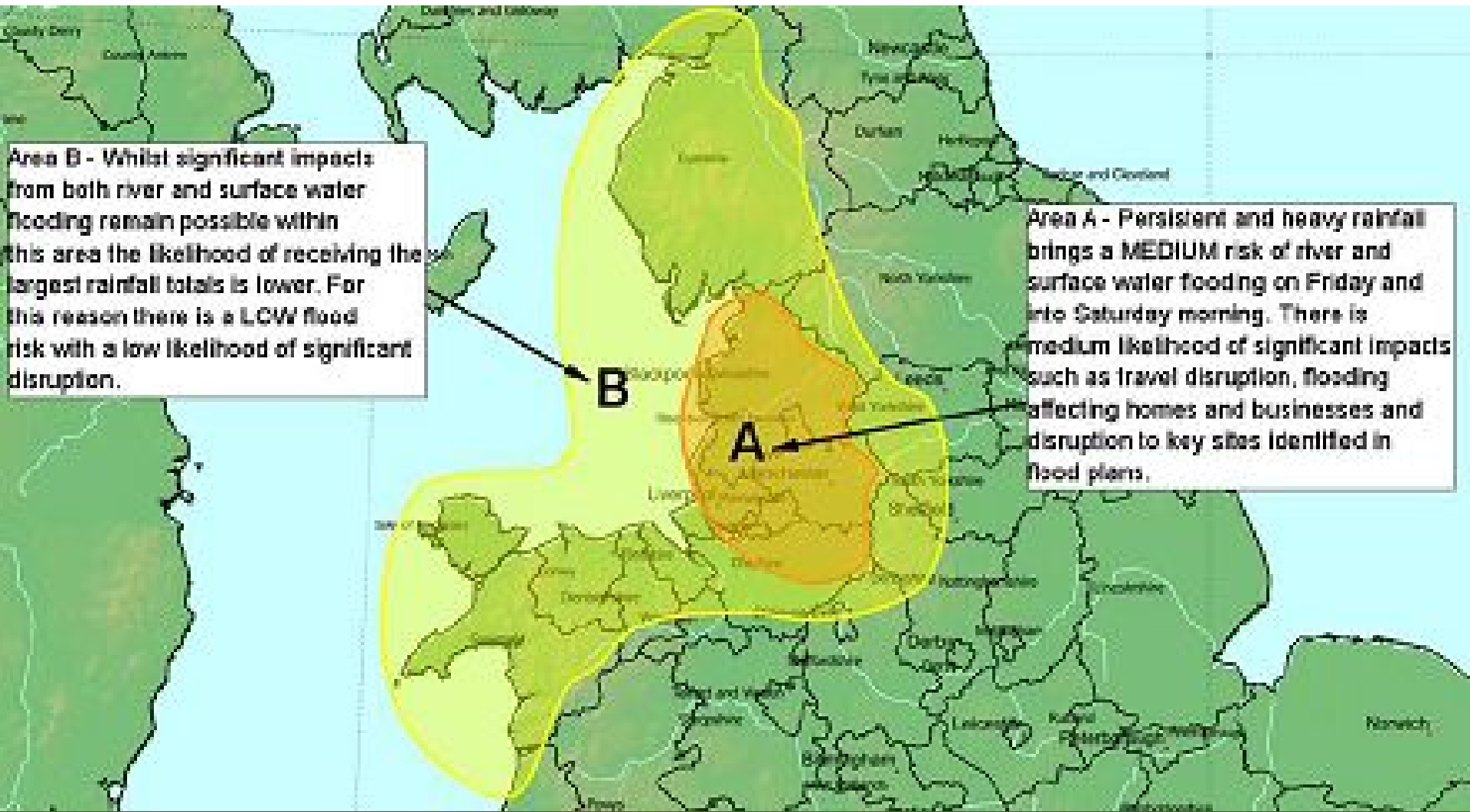
- Knowledge
 - Local flood risk & what is at risk
 - Weather conditions/other triggers
 - Resources
- Commitment
 - Plant a weeping willow tree in the back garden?
 - De-concrete the drive & tank out the cellar?
 - Lift the carpets & move the family photos?
 - Evacuate?

COMMUNITY OUTREACH VEHICLE

WELLS HALL



Weather warnings





Summary

- LLFA role is new, emerging and complex

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- We won't ever stop flooding from happening

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- LLFA role is new, emerging and complex
- Short-, medium- and long-term initiatives
- We won't ever stop flooding from happening
- We will help you to manage your risks and reduce the severity of impact

Thank you

Rachel Crompton
Flood Risk Manager
Lancashire County Council
rachel.crompton@lancashire.gov.uk

Break
15 minutes

Community Based Health Monitoring

Lee Girvan

Public Health Specialist - Services

Lancashire – Key statistics & challenges: Health

- During 2012/14 life expectancy for both males and females was lower than the England average (males: 78.5, females: 82.1) (PHE, 2016)
- Life expectancy is 10.2 years lower for men and 7.1 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Lancashire than in the least deprived areas. (PHE, 2016)
- Rates of obesity in reception age children on average is higher in Lancashire than the England average (England 9.1%, Lancashire 9.4%) (NCMP, 2013/14)
- The number of adults with excess weight is higher in Lancashire than the national average (Lancashire 65.6%, England 64.6%) (PHE, 2012/14)
- In Lancashire during 2014/15 under half of adult social care users had as much social contact as they would like (44.9%). (PHE, 2016)
- In 2012/14 death from drugs misuse was higher in Lancashire (4.6%) than the England average (3.4%)

• Sources: ONS, LCC, PHE, Annual Population Survey 2016, NCMP 2013-14

Lancashire – Key statistics & challenges: Health

- One in five people said that they a long term health problem or disability that limited their day-to-day activities. (Annual population survey, 2016)
- Approximately 1 in 4 people in Lancashire are currently living with a mental health condition. The vast majority are playing an active role in society but may require support to managing and maintaining good mental wellbeing. (Lancashire Mind, 2016)
- Residents in the most deprived areas of Lancashire nearly twice as likely to have mental health problems compared to those in the least deprived areas
- During 2014/15 recorded cases of diabetes (17+ years) were higher in Lancashire (6.7%) than the England average (6.4%)
- During 2011/13 the percentage of days lost to sickness was higher in Lancashire (1.8%) than the England average of 1.5%.

• *Sources: ONS, LCC, PHE. Annual Population Survey 2016, Lancashire Mind*

Active Lives and Healthy Weight

Lancashire County Council commissioned provision

5 Lots: District areas aligned broadly to CCG areas

Lot 1: Lancaster – provided by Lancaster City Council

Lot 2: Fylde and Wyre – provided by Fylde Coast YMCA

Lot 3: East Lancashire (Burnley, Pendle, Rossendale, Hyndburn and Ribble Valley) – provided by Pendle Leisure Trust in a consortia with Hyndburn Leisure Trust, Burnley Leisure Trust and Ribble Valley Borough Council

Lot 4: Preston, Chorley and South Ribble – provided by ABL Health Ltd

Lot 5: West Lancashire – provided by West Lancs Borough Council in a consortia with West Lancs CVS, Serco Leisure, Skem Community Food Initiative (SCFI) and West Lancs Schools Sport Partnership

Early intervention and prevention

- Focus on enabling mass participation.
- All providers are Champions within own organisations and partnerships.
- Workforce development to raise awareness.
- Implementing a settings approach.
- Supporting local assets and skill development opportunities, e.g. growing, cooking etc.
- Social media e.g. web based development, communication.

Targeted Community Support

- Equitable provision across the County targeted for areas and populations of greatest need.
- Integrated physical activity and weight management services
- Services delivered across the life course with an emphasis on family support.
- Promoting a peer and volunteering system to maximise scale of impact and outcomes.
- Outcomes based services with performance monitored at 6 and 12 months.
- Cultural change for some organisations from specialist provision to early intervention and targeted approaches

More Active

- How can we get Parishes more active?
- Do you know what your local provider has to offer?

**Sensitive question time?
Can everyone stand up?**

NHS Health Check programme

- The NHS Health Checks programme is a national scheme which is aimed at detecting people at risk of developing heart disease, stroke, diabetes, kidney disease and certain types of dementia in order to help prevent these conditions occurring or to provide early diagnosis and treatment.
- People who are aged between 40 and 74 years who do not already have a diagnosed condition, are eligible to receive an NHS Health Check every 5 years.
- The national ambition is that 20% of the eligible population are invited each year (i.e. 100% invited every 5 years) and that 75% of those invited take up the offer.

NHS Health Check programme

- The NHS Health Check itself consists of a series of simple tests to measure blood pressure, blood sugar levels, cholesterol and Body Mass Index (BMI), in addition to a lifestyle assessment to ascertain risk factors such as smoking, diet, levels of physical activity and alcohol use. People who are aged 65-74 years are also given information about dementia.

Case study film clip

- In this video, Nichola describes her NHS Health Check and how it has changed her life for the better.
- Click on this link for [Nichola's Story](#)

Current provision

- General Practice is fundamental to the NHS Health Checks programme, other provision is required in outreach and community venues to encourage people to take up the offer who would prefer a more convenient alternative to visiting the practice, or who are not engaged with GP services.
- Workplace, places of worship and community settings – a comprehensive programme has been commissioned, which commenced in April 2015. The delivery plan for this element of work allows for an additional 20,000 NHS Health Checks across Lancashire per annum.

Increased performance

- Currently 99% of practices are signed up to deliver NHS Health Checks across the authority.
- In 2015/16, we have completed 45,539 NHS Health Checks which is an increase of 11,939 health checks in comparison to last year. In quarter 4 18,585 health checks were offered to members of the eligible population and of those 12,498 were completed within quarter 4. This is an increase from 7,933 completed in quarter 4 in 2014/15.

Your Support

- Does your GP offer NHS Health Checks?
- How can we work together to link our community provision with the Parishes?

Thank you

- For further information please contact
- Lee Girvan- Public Health Specialist
- Lee.girvan@lancashire.gov.uk

Questions from the floor and closing remarks

Panel and County Councillor Dereli

Conference close and networking lunch

Viewing of stalls and speaking to officers from:

- Highways Services
- Trading Standards Services
- Health Safety and Resilience Services –
(Community Resilience)
- Public and Integrated Transport Service – (Parish
Bus initiative)
- Drug and Alcohol recovery services