

Blackpool Council

28 January 2020

To: Councillors Burdess, G Coleman, Galley, Hobson, Hugo, Mitchell, Owen, Walsh and Wilshaw

The above members are requested to attend the:

TOURISM, ECONOMY AND COMMUNITIES SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

Wednesday, 5 February 2020 at 6.00 pm
in Committee Room A, Town Hall, Blackpool

A G E N D A

The Head of Democratic Governance has marked with an asterisk (*) those items where the Committee may need to consider whether the public should be excluded from the meeting as the items are likely to disclose exempt information.

The nature of the exempt information is shown in brackets after the item.

1 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Members are asked to declare any interests in the items under consideration and in doing so state:

(1) the type of interest concerned either a

- (a) personal interest
- (b) prejudicial interest
- (c) disclosable pecuniary interest (DPI)

and

(2) the nature of the interest concerned

If any member requires advice on declarations of interests, they are advised to contact the Head of Democratic Governance in advance of the meeting.

2 MINUTES OF THE LAST MEETING HELD ON 8 JANUARY 2020 (Pages 1 - 16)

To agree the minutes of the last meeting held on 8 January 2020 as a true and correct record.

(This item contains information which is exempt from publication by virtue of Paragraph 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972).

3 PUBLIC SPEAKING

To consider any applications from members of the public to speak at the meeting.

4 EXECUTIVE AND CABINET MEMBER DECISIONS (Pages 17 - 26)

To consider the Executive and Cabinet Member Decisions within the remit of the Committee, taken since the last meeting.

5 FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT ANNUAL REPORT (Pages 27 - 134)

To provide a basis for the Committee to consider the delivery of the Council's statutory duties in respect of flood risk management.

6 BATHING WATER MANAGEMENT ANNUAL REPORT (Pages 135 - 142)

To provide a basis for the Committee to consider the delivery of the Council's statutory and other duties in respect of bathing water management.

7 SINGLE-USE PLASTICS UPDATE (Pages 143 - 146)

To consider the progress of the implementation of the Single-Use Plastics (SUP) Policy.

8 CLIMATE EMERGENCY UPDATE (Pages 147 - 190)

To consider an update on the approach taken as a result of the Council's Climate Emergency declaration.

9 SCRUTINY WORKPLAN (Pages 191 - 200)

To consider the Workplan and to monitor the implementation of Committee recommendations, together with any suggestions that Members may wish to make for scrutiny review topics.

10 DATE OF NEXT MEETING

To note the date and time of the next meeting as Wednesday, 22 April 2020, commencing at 6pm.

Venue information:

First floor meeting room (lift available), accessible toilets (ground floor), no-smoking building.

Other information:

For queries regarding this agenda please contact John Greenbank, Senior Democratic Governance Adviser, Tel: 01253 477229, e-mail john.greenbank@blackpool.gov.uk

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MINUTES OF TOURISM, ECONOMY AND COMMUNITIES SCRUTINY COMMITTEE MEETING - WEDNESDAY, 8 JANUARY 2020

Present:

Councillor Mitchell (in the Chair)

Councillors

Burdess

Farrell

Hobson

Walsh

G Coleman

Galley

Owen

Wilshaw

In Attendance:

Councillor Neal Brookes, Cabinet Member for Housing and Welfare Reform

Councillor Gillian Campbell, Deputy Leader (Place and Tourism)

Councillor Maria Kirkland, Cabinet Member for Community Cohesion and Leisure

Councillor Mark Smith, Cabinet Member for Business, Enterprise and Job Creation

John Blackledge, Director of Community and Environmental Services

Alan Cavill, Director of Communications and Regeneration

Jez Evans, Head of Waste and Environmental Operations

John Paul Lovie, Waste Services Manager

Steve Thompson, Director of Resources

Philip Welsh, Head of Tourism and Communications

John Greenbank, Democratic Governance Senior Adviser (Scrutiny)

1 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations of interest on this occasion.

2 MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF TOURISM ECONOMY AND COMMUNITIES SCRUTINY COMMITTEE HELD ON 9 OCTOBER 2019

The Committee agreed that the minutes of the 9 October 2019 meeting of the Tourism, Economy and Communities Scrutiny Committee represented a true and correct record.

3 PUBLIC SPEAKING

The Committee noted that there were no applications to speak by members of the public on this occasion.

4 EXECUTIVE AND CABINET MEMBER DECISIONS

The Committee considered the Executive and Cabinet Member decisions, within its remit, taken since the last meeting of the Tourism, Economy and Communities Scrutiny Committee on 9 October 2019.

Members queried Executive Decision Ex27/2019 'Development of a Soft Play Centre and Café Facility at Blackpool Sports Centre' and the decision to defer approval due to an

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increase in the lending rate of the Public Works Loans Board (PWLB). Councillor Maria Kirkland, Cabinet Member for Community Cohesion and Leisure, reported that the Council would be reviewing the business case for the development and monitoring the sport centre's usage. The review would also involve consultation with groups who frequently used the sports centre to determine what impact the development could have upon them.

The Committee also queried how the raise in PWLB lending rates could have affected the development. Mr Steve Thompson, Director of Resources, responded that the Council was not reliant on PWLB funding for the development and that other sources of funding were available. Members noted however that if the development of the café and soft play centre had gone ahead then the rate change would have impacted upon it.

The Financial Performance Monitoring as at Month 4 2019/2020 was noted by Members and the progress on the 2020/2021 Budget queried. Mr Thompson replied that the next monitoring report would be considered by the Executive at its January 2020 meeting, and would provide an update on the Council's financial position. He also explained that the provisional settlement for local government funding from central government had been as expected and that it was foreseen that a draft budget would be available for consultation before the end of January 2020.

Members discussed the Officer Non-Key Decision regarding the Purchase of the Houndshill Shopping Centre and the communication associated with it. The Committee expressed concern that the reason for the purchase had not been communicated well enough and the benefits were not clear to the public. Councillor Gillian Campbell, Deputy Leader (Place and Tourism), responded that the timing of the announcement had been complicated by the pre-election period in the run up to the General Election in December 2019 and that the benefits could have been explained better. Mr Alan Cavill, Director of Communication and Regeneration, also stated that the purchase had been justified by the business case and would allow the Council greater control over the development of the town centre. He added that Council-ownership of the shopping centre meant that the town centre was now owned by partners who had a common vision for its future and would allow better links with the development of the central leisure quarter. Mr Cavill also reported that discussions for the extension of the shopping centre were ongoing and a potential operator of a proposed cinema had been identified.

The Committee further questioned if the £47m spent on the purchase of the shopping centre represented value for money and if the amount paid had represented its market value. Mr Cavill responded that the amount paid by the Council represented the rental value of the site, but noted that the value could vary dependent on the retail market. He added that it was predicted that the shopping centre would generate a 10% return for the Council and that an application to the Future High Street Fund had been made for additional funding to invest in the site.

The speed of the purchase was also questioned by Members. Mr Cavill replied that the purchase had followed the foreclosure of a loan taken out the shopping centre previous owners by their bank. The bank had subsequently sold the shopping centre to the Council. Purchase of the shopping centre had however been a long-term aim of the Council and discussions regarding a possible sale had been taking place since December 2017.

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Members also discussed Cabinet Member Decision PH58/2019 'Public Transport Hub Traffic Enforcement Cameras' and queried how the income from Penalty Charge Notices would be used and sought reassurance that adequate signage would be installed to warn members of the public of the changes. The Committee stressed that the enforcement should not be used as a form of income generation and that this could lead to a negative impact on visitors to Blackpool. Councillor Campbell responded that the aim of the installation of enforcement cameras was not to generate income but to prevent the use of a zone reserved for buses by private vehicles. She also confirmed that clear and adequate signage would be installed and it was planned that the first cameras would be live from 31 March 2020. Mr Cavill added that the cameras would initially be installed in an area already reserved for buses and therefore there would be no change to existing car routes around Blackpool. He added that the cameras would be operated by the Council and any income would be reinvested in traffic enforcement. Members asked if any assessment of improper use by private vehicles of the zone had been undertaken. Mr Cavill confirmed that it had and that the data could be provided to the Committee.

5 TOURISM PERFORMANCE UPDATE

Mr Philip Welsh, Head of Tourism and Communications, presented an update on Tourism Performance during 2018 and 2019. He reported that the data showed that performance during 2019 had been mixed following a positive 2018. High points in visitor numbers had been noted over Easter, the August Bank Holiday weekend and the October Half-Term during 2019. However long periods of poor weather and a general lack of consumer confidence had resulted in mixed trading in Blackpool in line with other tourism destinations in the UK.

The Committee queried if any data was available regarding international visitors to Blackpool and if any work had been undertaken to attract visitors from abroad. Mr Welsh responded that the majority of visitors to Blackpool had come from the UK but that some international events, such as the World Ballroom Championship, had attracted thousands of overseas visitors. Work had been undertaken to improve links with Manchester Airport in conjunction with Visit England to encourage more visitors to include Blackpool on their itineraries. The growing number of Chinese visitors to the UK had also been identified as a market that Blackpool could benefit from.

Members also discussed the value of Visit Blackpool to the resort and its impact. It was queried what measurable benefits it brought to Blackpool, in response to which Mr Welsh explained that while it was difficult to determine what would happen if Visit Blackpool did not exist it had achieved a great deal in terms of raising the profile of the resort and increasing the value of the tourism economy. He also explained that the majority of its budget was spent on events and destination marketing, and that the Council was able to analyse the impact of events to show their value to the resort as demonstrated with the analysis of the 2019 Lightpool Festival.

6 ENGAGEMENT OF EXTERNAL CONSULTANTS ANNUAL REPORT

Mr Steve Thompson, Director of Resources, presented a report detailing the consultancy spend across Council services in 2018/2019. He reported that the total spend for the year

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had been £2.6m, a breakdown of which had been provided to Members as part of the report.

The Committee queried the use of an architect as part of the Museum Project considering that these services had previously existed in-house as part of a capital projects team. Mr Thompson replied that work requiring an architect by the Council was irregular and did not therefore justify the costs of employing one. He also noted that some project funding was conditional on the use of external consultants. It was further asked if an increase in capital projects would create a need for the re-establishment of an in-house service going forward. Mr Thompson responded that the Council was looking at its capital projects going forward and any changes would be in response to an established need.

A payment of £334,917 was noted in relation to professional fees for a dispute involving the tramway extension was queried by Members. Mr Alan Cavill, Director of Communications and Regeneration, responded that the dispute related to the tramway on the promenade and had been resolved.

Members also queried the payment of £20,000 to an external consultant for fundraising services. Mr Thompson replied that the role of the external consultant had been to generate £670,000 for the Blackpool Museum project.

The Committee also asked for an update on the progress on legal action in relation to the corrective work required for the Starr Gate Tram depot. Mr Cavill responded that a court date had been set for resolution of the dispute and that the Council would be seeking compensation from the depot's developer.

7 INVESTMENTS OUTSIDE OF THE BOROUGH

Mr Steve Thompson, Director of Resources, presented a report on Council Investments Outside of the Borough. It was reported that there were two such investments, Ribble House which had been let for office accommodation in Lytham and the Tramshed, student accommodation in Preston. Both these investments were shown to have generated a financial return for the Council.

The Committee queried why investments had been made outside of Blackpool and what the benefit to the town would be. Mr Thompson replied that the investments had been made in line with the Capital Strategy. The strategy determined that investments should only be made if they contributed to economic growth or could generate a financial return for Blackpool. He added that by investing in Lancashire the Council ensured that business rates generated by the investments would be included in the pan-Lancashire business rate pooling arrangement so some of the rates would return to Blackpool.

Members also asked if any plans existed for further investments outside of the borough. Mr Alan Cavill, Director of Communication and Regeneration, responded that no plans currently existed for further investments but that the Council remained open to opportunities that could arise. He also noted that investments would have to link to Blackpool and be of benefit to the town. For example the Tramshed had a discount available to help students from Blackpool with accommodation costs.

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The Committee welcomed the report and asked if more could be done to advertise the benefits of the investments to the wider public.

8 WASTE SERVICE AND STREET CLEANSING PERFORMANCE REPORT

Mr John Blackledge, Director of Community and Environmental Services, presented the Waste Services and Street Cleansing Performance Report. He informed the Committee that the report covered a wide range of services and that performance had been good against the challenges faced within Blackpool.

Members welcomed the report and praised the inclusion of information regarding the challenges faced by the service. It was felt that this information would help the Committee identify areas where scrutiny would be of value.

It was noted that the government had recently published its National Waste Strategy and that the Lancashire Waste Strategy was due for renewal in 2020. The Strategy was a joint document between the Council and Lancashire County Council. Mr Blackledge therefore asked if the Committee would wish to feed into the development of this piece of work, while noting that this could be a joint piece of work with Lancashire County Council. The Committee agreed that a dedicated session should be held to consider the draft Strategy.

Members of the Committee highlighted the ongoing issue of the use of plastic bin bags being used for kerbside domestic waste collections, and the damage that could be done by seagulls to them. This had created significant areas of untidiness within Blackpool and therefore it was asked if the new waste company, Enveco, which was wholly-owned by the Council, would introduce bins for all household waste. Mr John-Paul Lovie, Waste Services Manager, responded that the Council and Enveco were looking at a wide range of options to improve domestic waste collection, which included the provision of domestic waste bins. He added that a plan would be developed following consultation with ward Members to be rolled out by the end of February 2020. It was also noted that not all areas of Blackpool would be suitable for the introduction of domestic waste bins.

The Committee asked what had been done to encourage recycling by residents and if communications of the working being undertaken could be improved. Mr Lovie explained that more could be undertaken to improve communication but that significant work had taken place. This included involvement with the 'Keep Britain Tidy' campaign and information targeted at children and young people to get them to encourage their parents to recycle more. He also stated that no recycling from Blackpool went to landfill and where possible the Council sought to recycle locally, although it was noted that approximately 10% of plastic recycling was sent to a Spanish company to be recycled.

Members queried which areas of Blackpool had the highest level of Fixed Penalty Notices (FPN) issued for littering. Mr Jez Evans, Head of Waste and Environmental Operations, responded that most FPNs were issued in the high density areas in the centre of Blackpool, but that littering happened across the town. The Committee also asked how enforcement had taken place and if better coverage and more staff were needed. Mr Evans replied that enforcement training was available to all staff within the service, not just enforcement officers, including how to challenge an individual who had littered.

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It was also queried how enforcement of littering within parks was undertaken. Mr Evans informed the Committee that Parks had recently been added to his service and that all staff would be trained in how to challenge littering and report it to street cleansing. Consideration was also being given to using CCTV to assist in preventing littering. Mr Blackledge added that all staff were encouraged to not just walk past instance of littering and ensure that it was reported. Mr Evans also stated that residents were able to report littering via the Council website.

The Committee also discussed the use of FPNs and action taken for non-payment. Mr Evans stated that where sufficient evidence of an individual littering existed the Council would seek to prosecute them for non-payment of an FPN. Members also asked at what age someone could be issued with an FPN, noting that some of those who littered were of school age. Mr Evans responded that anyone over the age of 10 years old could be issued with a FPN. Where this was the case the Council sought to involve a child's parents in a solution that could involve them assisting with street cleaning in their area if they were unable to pay the FPN. It was also emphasised that the service relied on members of the public reporting instances of littering to help ensure Blackpool was kept clean and that the activity of the service had received support from residents.

Members also asked what concerns officers had for the future of waste service operations going forward. Mr Blackledge replied that there was a need to develop a new Lancashire Waste Strategy to replace the existing strategy which would come to an end in 2020. He also noted that the Council's landfill contract would end in 2025, and it was hoped that this would be an opportunity to end the use of landfill for waste disposal by Blackpool. However an alternative would need to be identified to achieve this ambition.

While the Committee welcomed the work undertaken to encourage residents to reduce littering it was queried what had been done with littering by visitors to Blackpool. In response Mr Evans stated that Sail Flags had been displayed on the promenade during the summer encouraging the use of bins and that the services vans had played a jingle to further encourage their use. Officers believed that this had had a positive impact on visitors to Blackpool.

The Committee agreed that a dedicated session be held to consider the draft Lancashire Waste Strategy.

9 SCRUTINY WORKPLAN

The Committee noted the Scrutiny Workplan report and associated updates.

It was also noted that the Community Engagement Review Panel would be held on 30 January 2020. The Committee nominated the following Members to sit on the review panel;

- Councillor Paul Galley
- Councillor Gerard Walsh
- Councillor Paul Wilshaw

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10 DATE OF THE NEXT MEETING

The date of the next meeting of the Committee was confirmed as Wednesday, 5 February 2020 at 6pm.

11 EXCLUSION OF PRESS AND PUBLIC

The Committee agreed that under Section 100(A) of the Local Government Act 1972, the public be excluded from the meeting during consideration of the items on 'Strategic Acquisitions in or adjoining the Enterprise Zone' and 'The Sale of Land in the North of Blackpool' on the Forward Plan on the grounds that they would involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in paragraph 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Act.

12 FORWARD PLAN

(The press and public were excluded prior to the consideration of this item as defined in paragraph 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Act).

The Committee considered the contents of the Council's Forward Plan January 2020 to April 2020, relating to the portfolios of Cabinet Members whose responsibilities fell within its remit.

Chairman

(The meeting ended at 7.45 pm)

Any queries regarding these minutes, please contact:
John Greenbank, Senior Democratic Governance Adviser (Scrutiny)
Tel: 01253 477229
E-mail: john.greenbank@blackpool.gov.uk

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Report to:	TOURISM, ECONOMY AND COMMUNITIES SCRUTINY COMMITTEE
Relevant Officer:	Sharon Davis, Scrutiny Manager
Date of Meeting:	5 February 2020

EXECUTIVE AND CABINET MEMBER DECISIONS

1.0 Purpose of the report:

1.1 The Committee to consider the Executive and Cabinet Member decisions within the portfolios of the Leader of the Council, Deputy Leader of the Council and Cabinet Members taken since the last meeting of the Committee.

2.0 Recommendation(s):

2.1 Members will have the opportunity to question the Leader of the Council or the relevant Cabinet Member in relation to the decisions taken.

3.0 Reasons for recommendation(s):

3.1 To ensure that the opportunity is given for all Executive and Cabinet Member decisions to be scrutinised and held to account.

3.2a Is the recommendation contrary to a plan or strategy adopted or approved by the Council? No

3.2b Is the recommendation in accordance with the Council's approved budget? N/A

3.3 Other alternative options to be considered:

None.

4.0 Council Priority:

4.1 The relevant Council Priority is "The economy: Maximising growth and opportunity across Blackpool".

5.0 Background Information

5.1 Attached at the appendix to this report is a summary of the decisions taken, which have been circulated to Members previously.

5.2 This report is presented to ensure Members are provided with a timely update on the decisions taken by the Executive and Cabinet Members. It provides a process where the Committee can raise questions and a response be provided.

5.3 Members are encouraged to seek updates on decisions and will have the opportunity to raise any issues.

5.4 Witnesses/representatives

5.4.1 The following Cabinet Members are responsible for the decisions taken in this report and have been invited to attend the meeting:

- Councillor Simon Blackburn, Leader of the Council
- Councillor Gillian Campbell, Deputy Leader of the Council (Place and Tourism)
- Councillor Neal Brookes, Cabinet Member for Housing and Welfare Reform

Does the information submitted include any exempt information?

No

List of Appendices:

Appendix 4(a) Summary of Executive and Cabinet Member decisions taken.

6.0 Legal considerations:

6.1 None.

7.0 Human Resources considerations:

7.1 None.

8.0 Equalities considerations:

8.1 None.

9.0 Financial considerations:

9.1 None.

10.0 Risk management considerations:

10.1 None.

11.0 Ethical considerations:

11.1 None.

12.0 Internal/ External Consultation undertaken:

12.1 None.

13.0 Background papers:

13.1 None.

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DECISION / OUTCOME	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER	DATE	CABINET MEMBER
<p>COUNCIL TAX REDUCTION SCHEME 2020/2021</p> <p>The Executive resolved as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To note the impact of the Scheme to date as set out in paragraphs 5.7 and 5.8 of the Executive report. 2. To recommend Council to agree the Council Tax Reduction Scheme 2020/21 as set out in Appendix 2c, to the Executive report. 3. To recommend to Council that the reduction applied to working age claimants remains the same as the 2019/20 Scheme agreed by Council on 30 January 2019 and that the main elements and method of calculating awards will be the same. 4. To recommend that the Council agrees to continue to operate a Discretionary Discount Policy to be awarded in cases of exceptional hardship as set out at Appendix 2a, to the Executive report. 5. To note at this point in time the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government may still issue changes to the known position for the National Pensioner Scheme. Required changes would be incorporated into the final Scheme presented for adoption at Council on 12 February 2020. 	<p>To ensure a Local Council Tax Reduction Scheme is approved by 11 March 2020 and in place by 1 April 2020 avoiding the financial risks associated with the Government imposed default Scheme.</p> <p>To provide an update on the impact of the Council Tax Reduction Scheme since its introduction in 2013/14 and to seek approval for the proposals for the Council Tax Reduction Scheme for 2020/21</p>	EX01/2020	20/01/2020	Councillor Neal Brookes, Cabinet Member for Housing and Welfare Reform

<p>COUNCIL HOMES INVESTMENT PLAN 2020-2025</p> <p>The Executive agreed the recommendations as outlined above namely:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That the Council Homes Investment Plan 2020-2025 is adopted and implemented by the Council for the period up to the 31 March 2025, working with Blackpool Coastal Housing. 2. That the Director of Resources be delegated authority to purchase up to 50 homes at market value that best meet the greatest local needs outlined in the Investment Plan, after consultation with the relevant Cabinet Member and Blackpool Coastal Housing. The decision to authorise the purchases is to be in the form of a published Officer decision with a report detailing the rationale behind the purchases and financial viability. 	<p>To seek approval of a new Council Homes Investment Plan 2020-2025 that sets out how the Council will invest in its existing homes and in building and acquiring new Council homes to help meet local housing needs. The report also seeks authority to start acquiring homes from the local housing market to add to the Council housing stock</p>	<p>EX3/2020</p>	<p>20/01/2020</p>	<p>Councillor Neal Brookes, Cabinet Member for Housing and Welfare Reform</p>
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<p>MADAME TUSSAUDS ATTRACTION BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT</p> <p>The Executive resolved as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To agree that Appendix 5a, to the Executive report, Financial estimates is not for publication by virtue of Paragraph 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 2. To agree to the further development of the Madame Tussauds by the creation of a Television Themed attraction in the identified underutilised space. 3. To complete the delivery of the scheme as set out in this report, to include the completion of all due diligence associated with the project. 4. To complete the project funding package through debt finance in the form of Prudential Borrowing, as detailed in Appendix 5a to this report. 5. To agree in principle to the creation of an addendum to the existing Madame Tussauds operating agreement and that the Head of Legal be granted delegated authority to authorise the addendum and any other legal agreements on behalf of the Council. 	<p>To agree to the further development of the Madame Tussauds attraction as set out in this report and to seek authority allowing progress of the scheme to completion.</p> <p>To request authority to complete the project funding package through debt finance in the form of Prudential Borrowing as detailed in the financial appendices to this report.</p>	<p>EX4/2020</p>	<p>20/01/2020</p>	<p>Councillor Gillian Campbell, Deputy Leader of the Council (Tourism and Place)</p>
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<p>BEACH PATROL VEHICLE REPLACEMENT</p> <p>The Executive agreed the recommendation as outlined above namely:</p> <p>To approve the replacement purchase of a Land Rover 110 Defender for Tourism and Communications funded through Prudential Borrowing over a three year cycle on the costings outlined in paragraphs 9.1 to 9.4 (of the report).</p>	<p>To consider the replacement purchase of the Beach Patrol Land Rover in order to support the delivery of Visitor Services.</p>	<p>EX5/2020</p>	<p>20/01/2020</p>	<p>Councillor Gillian Campbell, Deputy Leader of the Council (Tourism and Place)</p>
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<p>FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE MONITORING AS AT MONTH 7 2019/2020</p> <p>The Executive agreed the recommendations as outlined above namely:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To note the report. 2. To continue to lobby Government (HM Treasury, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government and the Department for Education in particular) along with local authority peers, the Local Government Association and the Association of Directors of Children’s Services for significantly more funding to cope with the soaring demand and new burdens presenting in Children’s Services. 3. To require the respective directors and Director of Resources to continue to closely monitor and manage service financial and operational performances, specifically Children’s Services but also Strategic Leisure Assets, Parking Services and Concessionary Fares, and to ensure the release of at least £1m of budgets across all directorates as a consequence of a 1-year freeze on non-essential spend and the release of £1m of Earmarked Revenue Reserves to compensate for the deficit on Working Balances as at month 4. 	<p>The level of spending against the Council’s Revenue and Capital budgets for the first 7 months to 31 October 2019.</p>	<p>EX6/2020</p>	<p>20/01/2020</p>	<p>Councillor Simon Blackburn, Leader of the Council</p>
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APPENDIX 04(a)

<p>TREASURY MANAGEMENT HALF-YEARLY PROGRESS REPORT TO THE 30 SEPTEMBER 2019</p> <p>The Executive agreed the recommendation as outlined above namely:</p> <p>To note the report concerning Treasury Management activities for the six months to 30 September 2019.</p>	<p>The Treasury Management Half-Yearly Progress Report for the six months ended 30 September 2019 and its Annexes 1 to 7.</p>	<p>EX7/2020</p>	<p>20/01/2020</p>	<p>Councillor Simon Blackburn, Leader of the Council</p>
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Report to:	TOURISM, ECONOMY AND COMMUNITIES SCRUTINY COMMITTEE
Relevant Officer:	Clare Nolan- Barnes, Head of Coastal and Environmental Partnership Investments
Date of Meeting	5 February 2020

FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT

1.0 Purpose of the report:

- 1.1 To provide a basis for the Committee to consider the delivery of the Council's statutory duties in respect of flood risk management. The report will provide a brief outline of the various statutory duties under the Flood and Water Management Act including the draft Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire Flood Risk management Strategy (Local Strategy) and will also highlight our areas of challenge and concern generally and in respect of each of the duties.

2.0 Recommendation(s):

- 2.1 To scrutinise the delivery of the Council's Statutory Duties in relation to flood risk management, note the draft Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire Flood Risk Management Strategy (Local Strategy) and also to consider challenges and highlight any areas for further scrutiny.

3.0 Reasons for recommendation(s):

- 3.1 To ensure constructive and robust scrutiny of the report and provide confirmation that the Council is delivering its statutory duties in respect of flood risk management.

3.2a Is the recommendation contrary to a plan or strategy adopted or approved by the Council? No

3.2b Is the recommendation in accordance with the Council's approved budget? Yes

3.3 Other alternative options to be considered:

None

4.0 Council Priority:

4.1 The relevant Council Priority is:

- “The economy: Maximising growth and opportunity across Blackpool”

5.0 Background Information

- 5.1 The Council has statutory duties as set out in the Flood Risk Regulations 2009, the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 and the Flood Risk Management Overview and Scrutiny (England) Regulations 2011.
- 5.2 Following the completion of a Flood Risk Management Scrutiny Review in 2013, the Tourism, Economy and Resources Scrutiny Committee agreed to receive a report on an annual basis, relating to progress on flood risk management.
- 5.3 The Flood and Water Management Act has been enacted at various times through secondary legislation since receiving royal assent in 2010. Part of the Act is a duty to cooperate with others at risk management authorities and to share information. As part of this, Blackpool is part of the Lancashire Strategic Flood Risk Partnership (LSP) the LSP is made up of Member and officer representatives from Blackburn with Darwen Council, Blackpool Council and Lancashire County Council, the Environment Agency and United Utilities. The LSP provides reports on progress of the duties on a quarterly basis to the Environment Agency’s Regional Flood and Coastal Committee. A copy of the Flood risk structure is attached in Appendix 5(a).
- 5.4 Funding for the delivery of statutory duties is received from the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG).
- 5.5 The Council works proactively with its partner organisations, in particular the Environment Agency and United Utilities to ensure that any available funding to allow studies or contributions is explored.

6.0 Challenges and Concerns Generally

- 6.1 The draft National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England recognises that as a result of climate change England will experience wetter winters and drier summers with and an increased likelihood of wetter weather and flooding.
- 6.2 Blackpool has the added challenge of being a coastal town and so one of the biggest challenges is that of ensuring that the town is resilient to future flood events.
- 6.3 In addition to carrying out our statutory duties and the physical resilience measures such as sea defence, the challenge will be to ensure that we engage with Communities and that they can recognise their own challenges and become resilient.
- 6.4 Two Community Forum Events are planned in February 2020 in Anchorsholme and

Norbreck Wards and Bispham and Greenland Wards.

6.5 The Council is carrying out its statutory duties but the main concern is that of not having the resource to ensure that statutory duties continue to be delivered and grow our resilience. During 2020 more staff will be upskilled to provide a flexible and knowledgeable work force to deal with the flood risk. The challenge will be to allocate the required dedicated staff time to provide training. Blackpool will also work with its Partners in Blackburn and Lancashire Councils in providing the relevant training.

7.0 Consenting and Enforcing on Ordinary Watercourses.

7.1 The Council has a duty to consent to applications for works which impact on ordinary watercourses. To date, since the implementation of the duty, six applications have been formally received. In addition, the Council has a duty to enforce action where works have been undertaken without appropriate consent. This is undertaken on a reactive basis upon becoming aware of a problem. This has occurred on four occasions since the implementation of the duty in 2012, one case is ongoing.

8.0 Duty to investigate flood incidents

8.1 On becoming aware of a flood incident within Blackpool, the Council has a duty to investigate flooding incidents to the extent that it considers appropriate and necessary. A policy has been implemented stating the criteria that would trigger a formal investigation. Other incidents of flooding are investigated when appropriate but results are not published. Since implementation in 2012, there have been 30 reports which have been investigated, although only four have reached the formal investigation criteria. The concern with investigations are that they are very intensive and require a significant amount of staff time. Blackpool are working with their partner organisations to share information and resources where possible and work together on investigations.

8.2 The policy for investigation has been developed in line with Lancashire County Council to ensure a consistent approach throughout the County and the Lancashire Strategic Partnership. The policy will be reviewed in 2020.

9.0 Maintenance of asset register

9.1 Blackpool Council is currently developing an asset register within the Geographical Resource Platform. The Geographical Resource Platform is currently being updated and the revised version will include the asset register, which can be made publically available. The asset records to accompany the register will contain sensitive information. Population of the asset register continues and further training and upskilling of staff is required in 2020 to make sure the Council has a flexible

workforce to keep its records up to date.

10.0 Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (Local Strategy)

10.1 The current Local strategy was approved by the Council in May 2014 ahead of many other lead local flood authorities. This is a joint strategy with Lancashire County Council and therefore some of the actions were to be carried out by Lancashire County Council. The strategy was based on the six guiding principles of the National Strategy.

10.2 The Local Strategy provided 19 objectives and associated actions, the actions were described as those required in the short, medium and long term details of the action plan and the position statement are appended to this report. A copy of the objective and actions and completion of those actions are attached in Appendix 5(b)

10.3 The local flood risk management strategy was due to be refreshed in 2018/19, however this was put on hold due to the changes in associated legislation such as the National planning legislations the introduction of Defra's 25 year plan and its implications and the imminent release of the revised National Strategy.

10.4 A copy of the refreshed Local Strategy is attached (in draft) in Appendix 5(c). It is anticipated that once the National Strategy is published the new Local Strategy can be published in May 2020 following consultation.

10.5 This refreshed strategy is accompanied by a business plan which will be used to deliver and measure our actions over the life time of the Local strategy. This is attached at Appendix 5(d)

11.0 Regional Flood and Coast Committee

11.1 Blackpool Council is represented at the Environment Agency's North West Regional Flood and Coastal Committee which is attended by Cllr Fred Jackson. This forum forms part of the formal governance for managing flood risk in the regions and Blackpool Council pay an annual levy towards the alleviation of flood in the North West region.

11.2 The levy can be used for the Partnership funding of projects in the region including Blackpool a most recent example of this is a contribution to the replacement of pumps at Marton Mere.

11.3 Blackpool Council report to Regional Flood and Coastal Committee on flood and coastal erosion risk management actions through the Partnership Officer a shared resource currently based at Lancashire County Council.

12.0 Does the information submitted include any exempt information? No

13.0 List of Appendices:

Appendix 5(a) – Flood Risk structure

Appendix 5(b) – Action Plan from the current Local strategy – 19 objectives

Appendix 5(c) – Refreshed Draft Local Strategy

Appendix 5(d) – Draft LSP Business Plan 2020 onwards

14.0 Legal considerations:

14.1 None.

15.0 Human Resources considerations:

15.1 Blackpool Council needs to retain the expertise and resource to deliver the statutory duties in the Flood and Water Management Act.

15.2 In order to remain resilient, extend the expertise and ensure that Council has a flexible workforce, during 2020 more officers will be trained to carry out statutory duties in respect of flood risk management.

16.0 Equalities considerations:

16.1 Flooding has the potential to impact on vulnerable residents to a greater extent and will need to be managed accordingly.

17.0 Financial considerations:

17.1 The Department for Environment Flood and Rural Affairs along with the Department for Communities and Local Government provide some funding to undertake flood risk projects and studies.

18.0 Risk management considerations:

18.1 Failure to implement the statutory duties could lead to unquantified and unmanaged flood risk to Blackpool.

19.0 Ethical considerations:

19.1 None.

20.0 Internal/ External Consultation undertaken:

20.1 Blackpool Council is part of the Lancashire Flood Risk Partnership and also chairs the Fylde Peninsula Water Management Partnership which review flood risk in the wider area.

21.0 Background papers:

21.1 None.



- Department for the Environment Food & Rural Affairs
- District/Borough Councils
- Lead Local Floo Authority (Cumbria County Council)
- Environment Agency
- Major Infrastructure owners and third parties

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Summary of Progress

**Appendix 2
Delivery of the 2014-2017 Strategy**

The 2014-2017 local strategy set out 19 objectives with associated actions. Appendix describes what was delivered during 2014-2017.

Performance Management Key

	It is unlikely the measure will be delivered successfully within the timeframe	Not Started	Action to successfully deliver the measure has not started
	It is likely the measure will be delivered successfully within the timeframe	In Progress	Action to successfully deliver the measure is in progress
	It is very likely the measure will be delivered successfully within the timeframe	Completed	Action to successfully deliver the measure has been completed

Roles and Responsibilities: Identify the roles and responsibilities of all Risk Management Authorities and ensure they are working effectively together

RR1 Identify RMAs and define each RMA's roles and responsibilities in relation to managing risk from all sources of flooding		
Action	Timescale	Progress
Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to agree responsibilities	Short Term	Completed
Define scrutiny process	Short Term	Completed
Define processes for Ordinary Watercourse consenting and enforcement of drainage responsibilities	Short Term	Completed
Determine feasibility of a single flood reporting contact	Short Term	Completed
Develop a programme to review relevant council procedures	Medium Term	ONGOING
Review roles and responsibilities	Medium Term	Completed

RR2 Allow RMAs to make efficient decisions on flood risk management and exploit opportunities effectively		
Action	Timescale	Progress
Develop a timeline of flood risk management activities	Short Term	Completed
Further develop the Action Plan	Short Term	In progress
Define a decision making framework for undertaking works	Short Term	Completed
Raise awareness of 'no regrets' actions	Medium Term	Not Started
Design process flow charts	Medium Term	Not Started

RR3 Give risk management authorities powers to undertake flood related works		
Action	Timescale	Progress
Develop policy and process for RMAs to undertake flood-related works	Short Term	Not Started
Review flood works policy and process	Medium Term	Not Started

RR4 Ensure alignment of local Flood Risk Management and Emergency Planning		
Action	Timescale	Progress
Share information held by flood managers with emergency planning managers and vice versa	Short Term	Completed
Develop a map of flood emergency response times	Medium Term	Not Started
Identify gaps in Environment Agency flood warning coverage	Medium Term	Not Started

Understanding Risk: Improve our understanding of flood risk in Lancashire together

UR1 Understand key local flood risks		
Action	Timescale	Progress
Develop flood incident reporting database	Short Term	Completed
Record drainage engineer experience	Short Term	ONGOING
Maintain awareness of latest risk mapping tools	Short Term	ONGOING
Create a Local Flood Risk Management Plan	Short Term	Completed
Undertake a Pilot Ordinary Watercourse Study	Short Term	Completed
Undertake detailed SWMPs	Medium Term	Completed

UR2 Work together with other RMAs to investigate and manage interactions between Main River, coastal flooding and local flood risks		
Action	Timescale	Progress
Map zones of flood source interaction	Short Term	ONGOING
Share information about planned FRM works and schemes	Short Term	ONGOING

UR3 Record, investigate and report flooding incidents		
Action	Timescale	Progress
Agree criteria for undertaking flood investigations	Short Term	Completed

UR4 Take account of climate change when fulfilling duties and responsibilities in flood risk management		
Action	Timescale	Progress
Embed climate change into local flood risk management	Short Term	Completed
Ensure flood risk is incorporated into planning and development proposals	Short Term	Completed
Promote adaptive practices	Medium Term	Completed

**Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire
Local Flood Risk Management
Strategy (Local Strategy) 2014-2017**

Appendix 5(b)

Funding: Identify funding opportunities for flood risk management works, ensuring it is directed to areas of most need

F1 Define the approach to, and opportunities for, resourcing and funding local flood risk management activities		
Action	Timescale	Progress
Define resource requirements	Short Term	Completed
Develop funding strategy	Short Term	Completed
Maintain funding on the Lancashire Strategic Partnership Group agenda	Medium Term	Completed

F2 Encourage beneficiaries to invest in local flood risk management		
Action	Timescale	Progress
Raise awareness of flood risk	Short Term	Completed
Include funding in communication & engagement plan	Short Term	Completed

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Communication and Involvement: Improve communication and opportunities for involvement in flood risk management

C&I1 Deliver flood risk management through effective partnership working		
Action	Timescale	Progress
Map RMA expectations	Short Term	Not Started
Review membership of groups	Short Term	Completed
Build strong partnerships	Medium Term	Completed
Develop stronger links with organisations who can assist with prediction and warnings of surface water and groundwater flooding	Medium Term	ONGOING

C&I2 Establish effective data sharing agreements		
Action	Timescale	Progress
Agree data sharing protocols	Short Term	Completed

C&I3 Encourage stakeholder and community involvement in flood risk management		
Action	Timescale	Progress
Develop communication & engagement plan	Short Term	Completed
Public consultation on draft strategy	Short Term	Completed
Develop a flood awareness programme	Medium Term	Not Started
Communicate flood risk management information	Medium Term	ONGOING
Scope approaches in small communities	Medium Term	Completed
Scope a flood incident reporting tool	Medium Term	Completed

Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (Local Strategy) 2014-2017

Appendix 5(b)

Sustainable Flood Risk Management: Take a sustainable approach to managing flood risk, ensuring other environmental, social and economic issues are considered

SFRM1 Integrate economic, social and environmental improvements with local flood risk management in line with sustainability principles		
Action	Timescale	Progress
Keep abreast of latest flood risk management information	Short Term	ONGOING
Raise awareness of climate change, adaptation and sustainability guidance	Short Term	Completed
Ensure involvement of appropriate officers or other experts to integrate economic, social and environmental information and advice with flood risk management.	Short Term	ONGOING

SFRM2 Manage development so that it reduces flood risk		
Action	Timescale	Progress
Promote good surface water management principles for development	Short Term	ONGOING
Establish planning policy for LLFA consultation on planning	Short Term	Completed
Incorporate 'Local Flood Zones' into planning policy	Medium Term	Not Started
Implement a programme of SFRA review	Medium Term	Not Started

SFRM3 Promote the use of SuDS		
Action	Timescale	Progress
Agree how the SAB function will operate	Short Term	N/A
Develop a Lancashire-specific SuDS Guide	Medium Term	Completed
Promote SuDS	Medium Term	ONGOING
Separate foul and surface water sewers	Long Term	In Progress

SFRM4 Encourage innovation in local flood risk management		
Action	Timescale	Progress
Build capacity in LLFA and district flood risk management officers	Short Term	ONGOING
Seek pilot study opportunities	Medium Term	ONGOING
Set the framework for a culture of sensible works	Medium Term	Not Started

SFRM5 Set out an asset management plan		
Action	Timescale	Progress
Obtain information on flood risk assets	Short Term	ONGOING
Develop and populate a record and register of assets	Short Term	ONGOING
Develop an asset management plan	Medium Term	In Progress
Develop asset designation policy and procedure	Medium Term	In Progress

SFRM6 Work with the owners of assets with a flood risk management function		
Action	Timescale	Progress
Develop enforcement policy & procedure for drainage assets	Short Term	Completed
Raise awareness of asset owner responsibilities	Medium Term	Not Started

**Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire
Local Flood Risk Management
Strategy (Local Strategy)**

Appendix 5(c)

For more information about the Lancashire and Blackpool Flood Risk Management Strategy please contact:-

Flood Risk Management Teams
Lancashire County Council
Cuerden Offices
Highways Department
Cuerden Way
Preston
PR5 6BS

Blackpool Council
Bickerstaffe House
Blackpool FY1 1AD

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CONTENTS

Executive Summary to be completed at the end

Introduction

- **Flood and Water Management Act**
- **Objectives & Measures Past & Future**
- **A Joint Local Strategy**
- **Other Sources of Flooding**
- **Our Vision for Local Flood Risk Management**

- 1. Theme One - Roles and Responsibilities for Managing Flood Risk**
- 2. Theme Two – Understanding Risk – Local Flood Risk within Lancashire**
- 3. Theme Three – Sustainable Flood Risk Management Spatial Planning and Sustainable Drainage**
- 4. Theme Four – Communication and Involvement**
- 5. Theme Five – Funding**
- 6. Theme 6 – Achieving a Nation of Climate Champions**

Summary Moving Forward – Implementing and Reviewing our Strategy

Appendix 1

Glossary

Business Plan

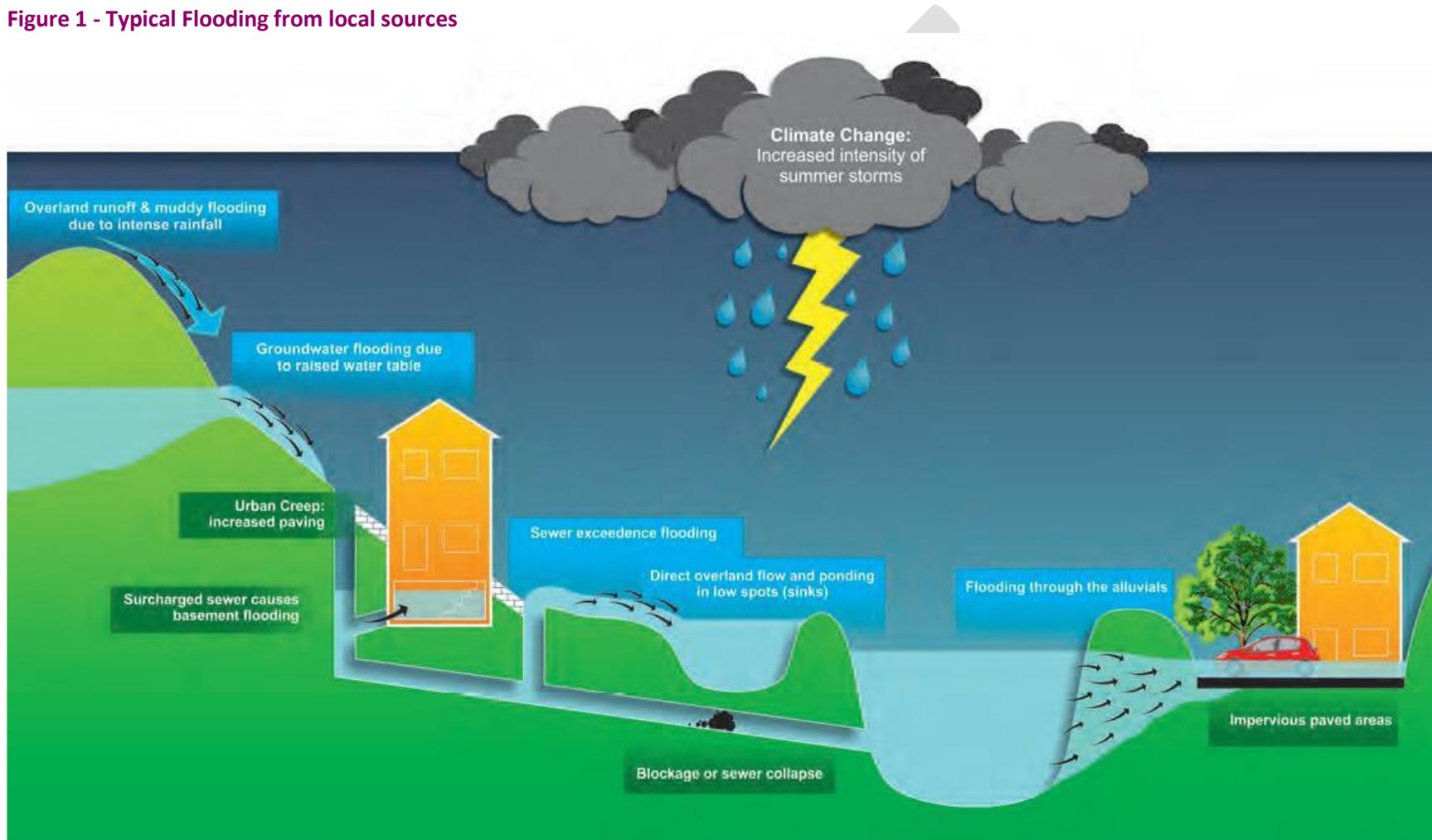
**Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire
Local Flood Risk Management
Strategy (Local Strategy)**

Appendix 5(c)

**Lancashire Strategic Partnership Exec Summary to be completed and signed by Members of all
3 authorities**

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Figure 1 - Typical Flooding from local sources



By courtesy of Cumbria County Council

Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (Local Strategy)

Appendix 5(c)

Introduction

Flood & Water Management Act

The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 (FWMA) has put many of the recommendations made by the Pitt Review into legislation and as a result County Councils and Unitary Authorities have been designated as Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFAs).

The FWMA places a range of powers, duties and responsibilities on the Councils and their partner Flood Risk Management Authorities (RMAs). The table presented in Appendix 1 provides an overview of the roles and responsibilities of the RMAs and the contact numbers for the RMA's. (This will be edited before publication)

Many of the LLFA's duties were new in 2014 and had not been undertaken by any organisation before. Others may have been undertaken by different bodies in some areas, but are now the responsibility of the LLFA's or RMA's.

Details of Roles and Responsibilities are shown in Figure 2 which provides an overview from current National strategy to local delivery level.

The Environment Agency's National Flood Risk Management Strategy has been updated and therefore this refresh of our local strategy document has been updated in line with the National Strategy.

Objectives and Measures (actions) of the Strategy

The 2014-2017 Lancashire and Blackpool Local Flood Risk Management Strategy contained 19 objectives and measure, these are appended to this document in Appendix

In this Local Strategy (and in line with the RFCC Business Plan for Flood Risk Management) we have developed a business plan (Appendix No.) which presents a number of objectives and measures related to our flood risk management responsibilities for the next ten years. The objectives have been derived from the National Strategy and have been divided into 6 key themes:-

- Roles and Responsibilities
- Understanding Risk
- Sustainable Flood Risk Management
- Communication and Involvement
- A Nation of Climate Champions
- Funding

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Insert Figure 2

Roles and Responsibilities to be included here.

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Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (Local Strategy)

A Joint Local Strategy

This Local Strategy has been written to meet the three high level ambitions set out in the National Strategy. With this in mind, Blackpool Council and Lancashire County Council have made the decision to develop a Joint Local Strategy that covers both areas.

The reasons that we have developed the Local Strategy together are:-

- Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool border Lancashire and we share many of the same catchments. Therefore, decisions that are made in Blackburn with Darwin and Blackpool can affect flood risk in Lancashire and vice versa. This is in agreement with the guiding principle of the Current National Strategy to have a catchment based approach.
- Planning decisions are often made in conjunction with each other, particularly on major developments that sit on the border of all three councils. This helps ensure that partnership working is a fundamental aspect of our strategic decision making.
- We sit on many of the same flood risk management and coastal partnerships that exist in the North West. We can therefore present a consistent strategy to other Stakeholders in the region.

Because we are working together closely on the Local Strategy, 'Lancashire' will be used to describe the area covered by Lancashire County Council, Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool Council.

Other Sources of Flooding

The Local Strategy has been written primarily to address local sources of flooding as described in Figure 1. However, there are many other potential sources of flooding within Lancashire. For example there are extensive areas that are known to be at risk of flooding from the sea and main rivers. There are also areas which are at risk from sewer flooding and others which could be affected by a reservoir breach.

The organisations involved in the management of these risks are discussed in more detail in Section 1 but it is important to understand that flooding does not happen in isolation. When a flood occurs it often happens from multiple sources at the same time.

It is therefore essential that flood risk is managed in a joined-up way and wider flood risks are taken into account when considering potential actions.

Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (Local Strategy)

Our Vision for Local Flood Risk Management

The likelihood and consequences of flooding can be minimised (but not eliminated) through the involvement of a number of responsible organisations and communities and through a mix of proactive and reactive approaches to risk management.

One of the key aims of this strategy is to improve local flood risk management in a sustainable way. In other words, the risk of flooding must be reduced now, but in a way which does not compromise the interconnected needs of the economy, society and environment in the future. Our overarching vision for local flood risk management has guided the development of the Local Strategy and is shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3 - The Lancashire and Blackpool Vision for Management of Local Flood Risk

“Use viable, sustainable and co-ordinated approaches to better manage the risk of local flooding, for the benefit of people, property and the environment, both now and the in the future.”

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Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (Local Strategy)

Figure – The Local Strategy Objectives by Key Themes
This to be moved to another area of the report



Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (Local Strategy)

Section One, Theme 1 - Roles and Responsibilities for Managing Flood Risk

An important part of the Local Strategy, and requirement of the FWMA, is the identification of who is responsible for managing the different types of flooding. In this section of the document we highlight the roles of the different Flood Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) within Lancashire. We also provide information on the role of Emergency Planning.

As discussed in the Introduction, Blackpool Council (BC) and Lancashire County Council (LCC) are LLFAs and are responsible for the management of local flood risks, which are defined as surface water flooding, groundwater flooding and flooding from Ordinary Watercourses.

There are however, a number of other sources of flooding and these are primarily managed by other bodies. These bodies are known as Risk Management Authorities (RMAs). The other RMAs in the Lancashire area are:-

- The Environment Agency
- Water companies and sewerage undertakers – United Utilities & Yorkshire Water
- The Highways Authority (also Blackpool Council and Lancashire County Council)
- Earby and Salterforth Internal Drainage Board
- District Councils

More information on what our role as LLFAs entails and on the role RMAs and others take is provided in this section.

1.1.1 The Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA)

The primary purpose of the LLFA is to manage flood risk from local sources of flooding; defined as surface water, ground water and ordinary watercourses (see Figure 1). In addition Lancashire and Blackpool manage coastal flooding. Figure 4 provides a summary of the LLFA duties, powers and the relevant legislation.

1.1.2 The Environment Agency (EA)

The Environment Agency is a national organisation and has a strategic overview responsibility for all sources of flooding and coastal erosion. They are specifically responsible for managing flood risk from main rivers and on the coast.

It has a key role working in Partnership with the Met Office in providing flood warnings to the public and protecting and improving the environment and promoting sustainable development.

River flooding, also known as fluvial flooding occurs when a watercourse cannot accommodate the volume of water that is flowing into it. Rivers are categorised into main river and ordinary watercourses. Main rivers are usually large watercourses but also include smaller watercourses of strategic drainage importance. The EA's powers to carry out flood defence works apply to main rivers only. All watercourses that are not main rivers are classified as ordinary watercourses.

Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (Local Strategy)

The work of the Environment Agency includes:-

- Identifying opportunities to improve the environment for people and wildlife;
- Developing long term approaches to Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management, for example by working with others to produce Catchment Flood Management Plans (CFMPs) and Shoreline Management Plans (SMPs);
- Regulating reservoir safety;
- Collate and review assessments, maps and plans to local flood risk management;
- Provide evidence and advice to support others including national flood and coastal erosion data;
- Inform Government policy;
- Provide advice on planning and development issues, including commenting on planning application;
- Work with other RMA's and stakeholders to share best practice;
- Monitor and report on flood and coastal erosion management, including on how the national strategy is having an impact across the county;
- Co-operating with LLFA including investigating flood incidents and complying with requests from LLFA Overview and Scrutiny Committees.

1.1.3 Water Companies

Water Companies are responsible for the management of flood risk from sewers. The sewerage providers serving Lancashire are United Utilities and Yorkshire Water and their responsibilities include:-

- Providing, improving, extending and maintaining a system of public sewers and works for the purpose of effectively draining the area;
- Regulatory private sewers and lateral drains which 'communicate' with the public sewers;
- Managing flood risk from their infrastructure such as water mains and reservoirs;
- Co-operating with the LLFA including investigating flood incidents and complying with requests from the LLFA's Overview and Scrutiny Committees.

Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (Local Strategy)

1.1.4 The Highway Authorities

Under the Highways Act 1980, Highway Authorities (the Highways Agency and the Unitary or County Council) have the lead responsibility for providing and managing highway drainage and roadside ditches. Their work also includes:

- Working effectively with the EA, LLFAs and district councils to ensure flood management activities are well co-ordinated.
- Ensuring that new infrastructure complies with the requirements of legislation, guidance and relates to asset management requirements under the Flood and **Water Management Act (2010)**.
- Co-operating with LLFA including investigating flood incidents and complying with requests from LLFA's Overview and Scrutiny Committees.

1.1.5 Earby and Salterforth Internal Drainage Board (IDB)

Internal Drainage Boards (IDBs) are independent public bodies responsible for managing water levels in areas of special drainage need. They are made up of elected members, and others nominated by the local authority, who represent land occupiers, the public and other interest groups.

Each IDB operates within a defined area known as a drainage district. In Lancashire there is one IDB – The Earby and Salterforth IDB which covers the upper reaches of the River Aire (the main catchment of which is in Yorkshire). They are the land drainage authority within their districts and their functions include:-

- Supervising land drainage and flood defence works on ordinary watercourses
- Managing water levels in watercourses and underground (groundwater)
- Improving and maintaining watercourses, drainage channels and pumping stations to reduce the risk of flooding
- Involving local people, encouraging volunteering and raising funds from those who benefit from their work
- Creating and managing natural habitats
- Respond to Local Planning Authority on development applications (non-statutory).

1.1.6 The District Council

There are twelve District Councils within the administrative area of Lancashire County Council, and historically a significant amount of land drainage and flood risk management work has been undertaken at this level under powers set out in the Land Drainage Act (LDA) 1991.

Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (Local Strategy)

The FWMA replaced some sections of the LDA 1991 and has put more responsibility for flood risk management at a county and unitary council level with the introduction of the LLFA role. The District Councils still have an important role to play and will be involved in:-

- Attending local partnership meetings to discuss flood issues in their area (tactical meeting or Making Space for Water);
- Providing information regarding flood events which are reported to them by members of the public to the LLFA or other relevant RMA;
- Using their existing responsibilities to undertake works on ordinary watercourses
- Maintaining watercourses for which they have riparian responsibility, see also in 1.1.7.2 Riparian Owner Responsibilities.
- Developing policies relating to flood risk management in their local plans.

The twelve District Councils in Lancashire are:-

- Burnley Borough Council
- Chorley Borough Council
- Fylde Borough Council
- Hyndburn Borough Council
- Lancaster City Council
- Pendle Borough Council
- Preston City Council
- Ribble Valley Borough Council
- Rossendale Borough Council
- South Ribble Borough Council
- West Lancashire Borough Council
- Wyre Borough Council

1.1.7 Others with Responsibility for Managing Flood Risk

1.1.7.1 Coastal Protection Authorities (CPAs) **(more information to be added)**

Coastal Protection Authorities manage flood risk from the sea under the Coast Protection Act 1949. They also:-

- Work with the Environment Agency to develop and maintain coastal flood and erosion risk information. This information contributes to national information maintained by the Environment Agency and promotes understanding of these risks.
- Use information about flood risk when planning how to protect and manage the coast.

Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (Local Strategy)

The Coastal Protection Authorities in Lancashire are:-

- Blackpool Council
- Fylde Borough Council
- Wyre Borough Council
- Lancaster City Council
- West Lancashire Borough Council

1.1.7.2 Riparian Owners

The term “Riparian Owner” describes anyone who owns property alongside natural watercourses. These people are key players in the management of local flood risk.

Under common law they possess rights and responsibilities appertaining to the stretch of the watercourse which follows or falls within the boundaries of their property. A riparian owner is responsible for accepting water from the section of watercourse owned by their upstream neighbour and transferring this, together with drainage from their own property, to their neighbour immediately downstream. Riparian owners are entitled to:-

- Protect their property from flooding; and
- Protect their banks from erosion

These rights are modified by a duty to the rest of the Community and to the environment. Environmental issues including wildlife conservation, fisheries reshaping of the river and landscape must all be considered. Plans for any works other than general cleaning and routine maintenance must be approved by the LLFA and consents secured before going ahead with any such work (Section 23, Land Drainage Act 1991). This applies to any modifications which might affect the flow characteristics or capacity and include installation of dams, weirs, mills, channel diversions and in particular, culverting or piping.

Riparian Owners have a duty of care towards their neighbours upstream and downstream and must avoid any action likely to cause flooding of their neighbour’s land or property.

The ultimate responsibility for maintenance of the watercourse, including banks, rests in perpetuity with the riparian owner, regardless of whether such works have occasionally in the past and without prejudice, been carried out by, and at the expense of the LLFA or Local Council. This could include clearing obstructions, repairing the banks, and protecting vegetation/trees.

There are additional restrictions regarding siting of any kind of structural work on or near river banks, or anywhere within a flood river plain. This is regulated by the EA. It is important that riparian owners preserve access to the banks of rivers and streams for maintenance and safety purposes. This will influence fencing and the control of undergrowth and vegetation on and around the banks and the provision of access tracks.

Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (Local Strategy)

1.1.8 Partner Organisations

In addition to the main RMAs Coastal & Riparian Bodies there are a number of other partners that are involved in flood risk management. They do not have a direct role, but their activities have an important contribution. These are:

- English Heritage
- Highways Agency
- Lancashire Resilience Forum (LRF)
- National Farmers Union and Country Land Association
- National Trust
- Natural England
- Network Rail
- Parish and Town Councils
- Canal and River Trust (North West Waterways)
- Lune River Trust, Ribble River Trust, River Irwell Trust, Wyre Rivers Trust
- National Flood Forum
- Local Flood Forums
- Wildlife Trust
- Local Nature Partnership
- Local Flags

1.1.9 Partnership Working

The way we communicate with our partner RMAs and the other organisations is a vital part of managing flood risk and part of our strategic leadership role. In order to do this we are involved with a number of partnership groups that meet regularly. An overview of the groups we are involved in is shown in Figure 5.

In order to deliver flood risk projects over the lifetime of this strategy we intend to work closer with our RMA's and Community Groups. This will enable us to share information and resources and therefore make more informed choices in respect of priorities for flood risk management.

Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (Local Strategy)

1.2 The Role of Emergency Planning

Emergency Planning is an important part of flood risk management and involves a number of organisations. There are actions that the LLFA, our partners, and the public can do which can help with this process. In this Section we will explain the roles that the different organisations have, what the public can do to help themselves and what we are doing to help improve Emergency Planning for local flooding and providing support for others.

However, even the best planning or engineering solutions have limitations. The occurrence of future extreme weather events is uncertain (especially with climate change) and we may experience a flood event that is larger than expected, or has unexpected characteristics. Therefore, managing risk must also include plans to react to flooding and to work swiftly to minimise the consequences to people, property, businesses and the environment.

1.2.1 Who does what in Emergency Planning

The Civil Contingencies Act 2004 (CCA) requires Category One and Category Two responders to form a Local Resilience Forum (LRF). LRFs bring together Category 1 and 2 responders within a local police area for the purpose of cooperating in fulfilling their duties under the Civil Contingencies Act. There are also a number of LRF sub-groups that will cover specific subjects such as severe weather and flooding.

The CCA defines LCC, BC, the District Authorities, the emergency services, the EA and other organisations as Category 1 responders who will be at the core of the emergency response of any flooding emergency.

Category 2 responders include utility companies and transport operators who are less likely to be involved in the heart of planning work but will be heavily involved in incidents that affect their sector.

The LRF Flooding & Severe Weather Group (with membership from Category One and Two organisations) produces a Multi-Agency Flood Plan. This consists of Part 1 which contains the trigger levels, notification cascades and general county-wide information. Each district has a Part 2 which details the local arrangements for responding to flood events from any source in their area.

It is important to note that the scale of response by each organisation is proportionate to the scale of the emergency. These responsibilities are not influenced by the source of flooding and remain unchanged by the FWMA (2010) and this Strategy.

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1.2.2 The Local Authority role in emergency planning

The local authorities, including LCC, Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and district authorities, have the following roles and responsibilities during a flood event:-

ALL

- Co-ordinate emergency support within their own function;
- Respond to emergencies of flooding from any source;
- Provide assistance with business continuity through advice and support to individuals, businesses, including service providers;
- Liaise with central government departments via the Department for Minister of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG);
- Open emergency centres to provide humanitarian assistance;
- Co-ordinate the recovery process (a decision will be made early in the response stage whether it is more appropriate for LCC, Unitary or District to lead);

LCC and Blackpool in Emergency Planning

- Co-ordinate emergency support from the voluntary sector;
- Support the emergency services in the identification and analysis of contamination and pollution.

District and Blackpool

- Deal with environmental health issues
- Assistance
- Co-ordinate the recovery process (a decision will be made early in the response stage whether it is more appropriate for the County, Unitary or District to lead.)

1.2.3 The Emergency Services

The Emergency Services includes the Police, the Fire & Rescue Service, the Ambulance Service and the Maritime and Coastguard Agency. Their roles and responsibilities are summarised as:-

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Police Force

- Save life
- Co-ordination and communication between emergency services and organisations providing support.

Fire and Rescue

- Save life rescuing people and animals
- Carry out other specialist work, including flood rescue services
- Assist people where the use of fire service personnel and equipment is relevant

Maritime and Coastguard Agency

- Prevent loss of life on the coasts and at sea
- Provision of a 24 hour maritime search and rescue service around the UK coast
- Mobilisation, organisation and tasking of adequate resources to respond to persons distressed at sea or the UK shoreline.

1.2.4 The Environment Agency role in Emergency Planning

- Issue Flood Warnings and ensure systems display current flooding information;
- Provide information to the public on what they can do before, during and after a flood event;
- Monitor river levels and flows and tidal conditions;
- Work with professional partners and stakeholders and respond to requests for flooding information and updates;
- Receive and record details of flooding and related information;
- Operate water level control structures within its jurisdiction and permissive powers;
- Respond to pollution incidents and advise on disposal;
- Assist with the recovery process.

1.2.5 The Met Office & Flood Forecasting Centre

The Met Office issues severe weather warnings and ensure their systems display the most up to date information;

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The Flood Forecasting Centre is an Environment Agency and Met Office joint venture that aims to provide emergency responders with longer lead time flood forecasts and targeted local information to prepare for flooding.

1.2.6 What Can Communities Do

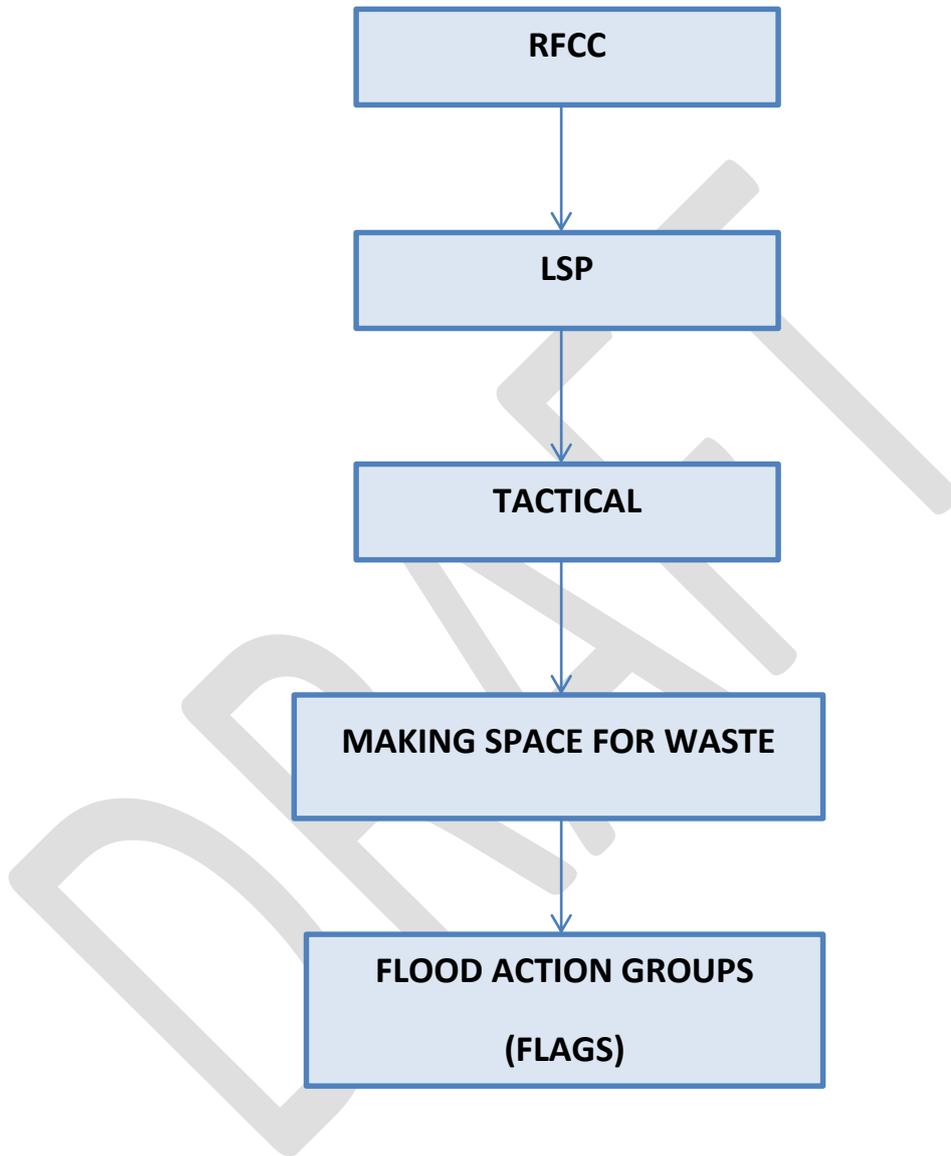
It is important to note that when responding to flooding the emergency services prime objective is to save life – the responsibility for the protection of property lies with the property owner.

There are a number of measures which can be taken by the public to make their property more resistant (stop water entering) and resilient (better prepared to recover) to flooding. Local Flood Action Groups (FLACS) can be formed and can produce Emergency Plans which can inform the response of the Emergency Services and Local Councils. This is discussed in more detail in Section 4.

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Fig 5 Structure of Defra down



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1.3 Responsibilities of Lead Local Flood Authorities

A summary of key provisions of the FWMA and responsibilities of LLFA's are shown in Fig 7 and described in more detail below:-

- 1.3.1 Section 9-12 – Production of a Local Flood Risk Management Strategy
“The LLFA must develop, maintain, apply and monitor a strategy for local Flood Risk Management in its area.”
- 1.3.2 Section 13 – A relevant Authority must co-operate with other relevant authorities in the exercise of their Flood & Coast Erosion Risk Management functions and share information.
- 1.3.3 Section 14 – “An Authority may request a person to provide information in connection with the Authorities Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Functions.”

1.3.4 Section 19 Flood Investigation

Section 19 of the FWMA requires that, where appropriate, LLFAs investigate and report on flooding incidents that occur within its administrative area. The aim of an investigation is to identify which of the RMAs have a role in managing the flooding and to ensure that this role is being carried out effectively.

The investigations that we undertake are anticipated to greatly improve our understanding of flood risk. It is likely that flooding will happen in locations that have not previously been affected where other studies have not identified a particularly high risk. In such instances, the flood investigations will be an invaluable tool for understanding the sources and mechanisms of flooding.

Follow on works and studies are likely to be necessary in some instances and these will be integrated into our business plan.

Flood investigations will also help us identify assets that have a flood risk management function that may need to be designated, this is discussed in Section 1.3.7.

The requirement to undertake an investigation is based upon locally important criteria and it is up to the LLFA to decide when an investigation is necessary or appropriate. With this in mind, we are currently using a risk based approach to undertaking investigations. We will, however, update our policies during the lifetime of this Strategy.

This means that there will be instances where no single RMA can solve a known flooding problem. We are therefore reliant on partnership arrangements to tackle these problems. It is our aim to identify these areas proactively and engage with our partners as early as possible.

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An investigation is triggered based upon on the likelihood and consequence of flooding. Where the consequences of flooding are high, for example if a flood event occurred which affected internal property and there was evidence this could occur frequently, we would investigate this as a high priority. However, if the flooding event did not affect internal property, for example a path or a garden, and this was deemed to be a low frequency event, a flood investigation would be a low priority and in some instances may not be undertaken at all.

LLFA's have developed their own flood investigation policies which help inform investigation priorities. These will be reviewed in the lifetime of this Strategy.

1.3.5 Maintain an asset register (Section 21)

The Lead Local Flood Authorities are required to produce and maintain a flood risk management Asset Register.

Many types of structures and landscapes can have a flood risk management function and they may not be limited to those in close proximity to watercourses. However, there is a lack of detailed knowledge regarding these assets and their importance in relation to local flood incidents. The FWMA has given us a number of responsibilities and powers that will help us to record and manage local flood risk management assets.

Under section 21 of the FWMA, each LLFA in England and Wales has to establish and maintain:

- 1.3.5.1 A register of structures or features which, in the opinion of the authority, are likely to have a significant effect on flood risk in its area.
- 1.3.5.2 A record of information about each of those structures or features, including information about ownership and state of repair.

The Councils also have a duty to ensure the register is available for inspection at all reasonable times. This includes inspection by members of the public. The record may hold some information relevant to the asset which is not available to the public.

1.3.6 Consenting and Enforcing (section 23)

The FWMA transferred the powers for ordinary watercourse consenting and enforcement to Lead Local Flood Authorities unless in an area covered by an Internal Drainage Board (IDB). These consenting powers mean that anyone looking to carry out construction work or make alterations to an ordinary watercourse needs to obtain permission from the LLFA first. The Land Drainage Act 1991 (LDA) as amended by the FWMA 2010 (Schedule 2) underpins this regulation.

A LLFA can 'serve notice' on a private land owner or organisation if they have undertaken works on an ordinary watercourse without seeking the appropriate consent. This is particularly important where those works have led to a flood issue, usually further downstream.

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When undertaking enforcement it is always preferable to speak to the person responsible for the watercourse prior to entering into formal correspondence and enforcement procedures. The focus of the conversation will be on making them aware of their responsibilities and agreeing any works necessary to resolve the problems. Enforcement procedures are prioritised using a risk based approach.

It is important to note that an offence is committed under the LDA 1991 by failure to comply with a notice and not by the deed itself. As LLFAs, we must serve notice before taking remedial action under the LDA 1991. The serving of the notice must follow the procedures set out by the appropriate legal representatives within the LLFA and be accompanied by the appropriate covering letter.

When serving notice fails to deliver a satisfactory outcome the Local Authority will consider implementing its powers under the LDA 1991 (c. 59) Section 25 to undertake works on behalf of riparian owners and reclaim costs.

The LLFA's have developed a consenting and enforcing policy to support these powers to minimise the detrimental effects of culverting.

1.3.7 Designation (Section 30)

Under the FWMA, LLFAs can formally designate assets or features that have a flood risk management function.

Designation is a form of legal protection or status reserved for certain key structures or features that are privately owned and maintained but which make a contribution to the flood and coastal erosion risk management of people and property. A designated structure may be associated with the flood risk relating to watercourse or the sea, or with coastal erosion risk.

A designation is a legally binding notice served by the designating authority to the owner of the feature and the notice is also a local land charge. This means that the notice will apply to successive owners or occupiers of the land or property automatically.

If the owner of the asset wants to do works or alterations to the asset that will significantly affect its flood risk management function, then they will have to apply for consent to the designating authority in order to undertake the works.

The objectives have been carefully chosen to meet the requirements of the FWMA and to follow the core principles set out in the National Strategy. An overview of the objectives is presented in figure 4. They also recognise and support relevant aims and objectives set out in the National Adaptation Programme and the third strategy for Climate Adaptation reporting (Defra 2018 -2023) which seeks to make the country more resilient to climate change.

The business plan supporting this strategy provides more detail on how each of these objectives will be delivered. Measures are presented as specific actions that we are committed to delivering

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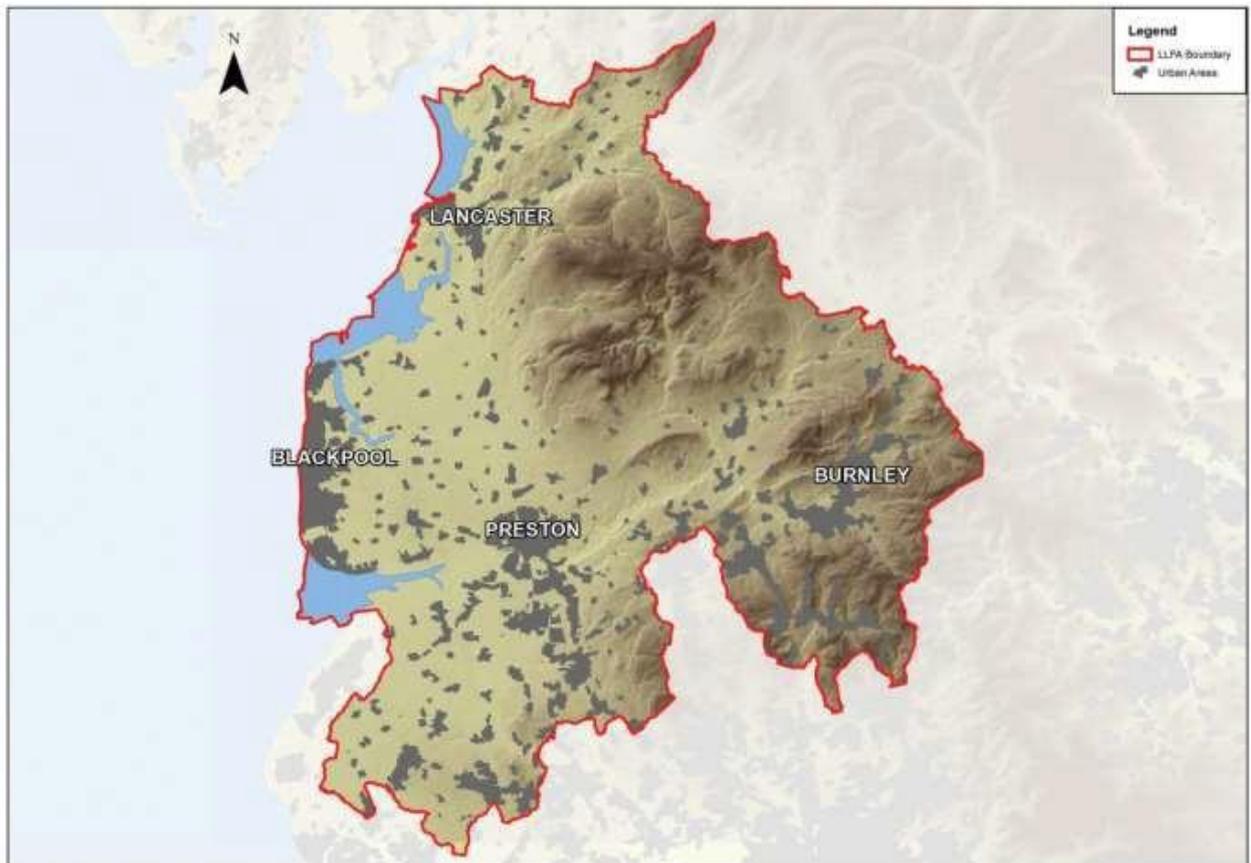
Figure 8 Summary Key Provision

FMWA Section 9-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce a Local Flood Risk Management Strategy • The new Lead Local Flood Risk Management Strategy for their area & for bringing together all relevant bodies to manage local flood risks.
FMWA Section 13	
FMWA Section 14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Powers to request information • LLFAs and the EA have greater powers in requesting information in connection with that body's flood risk management function, in line with the guidance provided by DEFRA
FMWA Section 19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate significant local flooding incidents • The LLFAs have a duty to investigate and report on flooding incidents in its area. The significant flooding incidents must be published.
FMWA Section 21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain a register of assets • LLFAs have a duty to develop and maintain a register of assets of physical features that have a significant effect on flooding in their area, as well as a record of information including ownership and state of repair.
FMWA Section 30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designation of features • LLFAs, District Councils, Internal Drainage Boards (DBs) and the EA have the power to designate third part features or structures which contribute to the flood and coastal erosion risk management system.
FMWA Section 39	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incidental flooding or coastal erosion: local authorities • LLFA's are to manage flooding, water levels and coastal erosion in the interests of nature conservation, the preservation of cultural heritage or people's enjoyment of the environment.
Land Drainage Act Section 23 (as amended by the FWMA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ordinary Watercourse Consenting • Ordinary watercourse consenting which requires consent to be issued for altering, removing or replacing certain structures or features on ordinary watercourse is now the responsibility of the LLFA and not the EA.
Planning Consultation	
Develop Management	
Key Provision of the Act	

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Section 2 – Theme 2 – Understanding Risk – Local Flood Risk within Lancashire

In this section of the strategy we describe the level of flood risk across Lancashire from local sources and how it varies across the area.



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2.1 Introduction

Lancashire has experienced historical incidents of flooding in the past as well as several flood events in recent years. These events have resulted in flooding of homes, businesses and agricultural land as well as roads, railways and public services.

2.2 Existing Local Flood Risks

As past events demonstrate, Lancashire is at risk of flooding. However, the risks and mechanisms of flooding vary across the region.

In broad terms, Lancashire is divided in two by the M6 motorway, with steeper upland catchments in the east, where flooding can occur rapidly and be more localised, and flatter lowland catchments in the west.

Local Flood Risk in the West of Lancashire

In the low lying areas to the west, the risk of flooding is predominately linked to the capacity of the drainage networks, including piped networks in urban areas and open drainage ditches in both urban and rural areas. In many locations there is a complex relationship between drainage systems, open watercourses and the sea. Consequently, it is not always easy to identify the exact source of flooding. Indeed, flooding is frequently as a result of the interaction of a number of sources.

In the lowest areas near the coast, sea level has a large influence on flooding. High tides and storm surges can increase water levels in channels and cause drainage systems to stop discharging to the sea. In comparison to the upland areas, flooding in low lying flat land can be more predictable, when it is associated with high tides. When this occurs, localised flooding frequently results. If sea water is involved in the flood event, the impact can be more severe than cleaner freshwater flooding in upland areas, especially if agricultural land is affected.

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In order to reduce the level of risk, there are a number of pumping stations throughout the lowland areas, particularly near the coast, where pumping is needed to ensure that water will discharge when sea levels are high. The extensive network of drainage ditches and pumping stations requires a considerable effort to maintain. If pumps fail, sizeable areas could flood, including urban and rural locations.

New development in low-lying areas has to be carefully managed as many of the drainage ditches and pumping stations are operating at or near full capacity. A small increase in the volume of flows or a change in the drainage regime could lead to a large increase in flood risk.

2.3 Local Flood Risk in the East of Lancashire

In the eastern uplands, flooding from local sources is predominantly as a result of intense rainfall events that cause surface water runoff and flooding from watercourses. The warning times for such events can be short and the entire flood event can be over within a matter of minutes. Such flood events are often termed 'flash flooding'. The extent of flooding is typically constrained to main flow paths and flat floodplain areas next to the watercourse. In these areas, water can be relatively deep and fast flowing which can pose a significant hazard to people and property. The water could also contain foul water where there is a risk from sewers or agriculture.

The risk in many areas in the east has been exacerbated by development associated with the Industrial Revolution of the 18th and 19th Century. The mill buildings constructed during this time required water for industrial processes and in the early period flowing water was a source of energy. Consequently, mills and housing for employees, were built in close proximity to watercourses. This means that, today, there is a legacy of property located in high risk areas even though many of the mill buildings are no longer there or are used for other purposes.

In areas where mills were constructed, highly modified channels and culverts are common. Many of these were built over 100 years ago and as a result there are structures essential for the transfer of water that are in poor condition. Blockage and collapse of culverts and walls is a significant flood risk in some places.

As industry has moved on from many of these areas, there are places where re-development is on-going or planned. This has the potential to increase flood risk by replacing less vulnerable industrial mill buildings with more vulnerable residential and retail buildings. However, if done correctly there is a good opportunity to improve the flood resilience and sustainability of these areas.

2.4 Flood Risk by Local Authority

In order to understand local flood risk in more detail, we have undertaken a number of studies to support the Local Strategy e.g. surface water management plans have been put in place in the majority of districts and Blackpool.

These studies are aimed at achieving a high level of understanding around the main areas of risk across the region so that risk monitoring, further studies and works to reduce flood risk can be prioritised.

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However, this Strategy recognises that flood management must not only be focused in the areas with the largest number of people or properties at risk but should also consider risk to the rural economy.

2.4 The Rural Economy

Lancashire contains some of the highest grade and most productive agricultural land in the UK. The rural economy plays a very important role in the region and employs a large number of people.

However, much of the land used for farming is located in low-lying areas to the west of Lancashire. These areas are drained by an extensive network of watercourses such as ditches, streams and river. Water levels are also managed in some locations with the aid of pumping stations.

Maintaining water infrastructure related to agriculture has a cost and in the current economic climate, funding for these activities is under significant pressure. This is especially true, when there is a strong focus on protecting people and property over agricultural land. We are working with our RMA partners to develop governance options or water management in rural areas, with a view to balancing the needs of agricultural productivity, flood risk management and sustainable drainage practices.

2.5 Future Risk from Local Sources of Flooding

Our understanding of the risk posed by local flooding is based on evidence of floods which have happened in the past and model predictions of which areas may be susceptible to flooding now or in the future. There are a number of changes that could affect our understanding of risk. These are discussed further below.

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2.5.1 Climate Change

The fifth IPCC Assessment reported rising global sea levels, losses from glaciers and the Northern Hemisphere, shifting rainfall patterns, increased humidity and increasing incidences of extreme temperature and precipitation events. Despite much controversy, the consensus in the academic community is that the climate is changing as a result of human influence; approximately 95% of published climatologists say this is “extremely likely”. As a result of this and other work, the policies to address the issues, include the Climate Change Act 2008 and Defra’s National Adaptation Programme and Third Strategy for Climate Adaptation Reporting July 2018.

Already, we are experiencing trends in our weather patterns which are consistent with changes predicted by global climate models. These broadly state that, for the UK, we will experience warmer and wetter winters, hotter and drier summers, sea level rise and more severe weather. For example, the average temperature in central England has risen by about 1°C since the 1970’s, all regions of the UK have experienced an increase in the amount of winter rain that falls in heavy downpours and sea levels around the UK have risen by about 1mm a year over the 20th century.

Seasonal rainfall is variable and some of the changes may reflect natural variation. However, past emissions of greenhouse gasses mean some climate change is inevitable in the next 20-30 years, although action now could reduce the amount of change we experience.

If emissions follow a medium future scenario, UK Climate Projections (UKCP09) projected changes in Lancashire by the 2050’s relative to the recent past are:-

- Winter precipitation increases of around 14%
- Precipitation on the wettest day in winter will be up around 11%
- Relative sea level at Morecambe is highly likely to be increased by between 6cm and 36cm from 1990 levels.
- Peak river flows in a typical catchment are likely to increase between 11% and 18%.

Wetter winters and more rain falling in wet spells may increase river flooding especially in steep, rapidly responding catchments. More intense rainfall causes more surface runoff, increasing localised flooding and erosion. In turn, this may increase pressure on drains, sewers and water quality. Storm intensity in summer could increase even in drier summers.

The role of biodiversity and eco systems, are recognised extensively throughout this strategy and in our business planning.

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Managing climate change should deal with the response of the natural environment, natural flood control, carbon sequestration through habitat creation and restoration, such as woodlands, bogs, ponds, wetland and coastal habitat such as saltmarsh, establishment of a diverse ecological network on a landscape/catchment scale to increase resilience to changing weather patterns.

This should include the opportunity of mapping within the strategic ecological network.

Rising sea levels, tidal storm surges and/or higher river levels may also increase local flood risk inland or away from major rivers because of interactions with drains, sewers and smaller watercourses.

The impact of increasing flood risk is reflected in increasing economic damages which have been widely reported in recent years. In 2004 the Association of British Insurers stated that insurance claims from storm and flood damages in the UK doubled to £6 billion over the period 1998-2003 and that this could further triple by 2050.

It is estimated that the probability of fluvial and tidal flooding in Britain could increase by between 2 and 20 times by 2080, increasing annual flood damages from £1 billion to £21 billion and doubling the number of people living in areas at risk from flooding. An update to the Foresight Future Flooding Report in 2008 (The Pitt Review) stated that future risk from what we term here local flooding may rise to be of the same order as fluvial and coastal flood risk.

In short, the risk of loss of life, the impacts to people, the costs of damage and long-term damage to the communities and economies of Lancashire could increase in the future unless appropriate action is taken now, including serious consideration of climate adaptation.

The UKCP09 will cease in December 2018 and it will be replaced by UKCP18 project. Any changes to the local strategy as a result of this change will be considered via the business plan.

2.5.2 Urban Growth and Development

There is likely to be significant variation in the changing nature of flooding between rural and urban areas; urban areas could potentially suffer increased flood risk due to growing levels of urbanisation if this is accompanied by increased areas of impermeable surfaces which reduce the potential for land to naturally attenuate surface water runoff.

This impact of development and how we intend to control it is discussed in more detail in Section 5.

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2.6 Local Flood Risk Management Plan

Central to our role is the management of flood risk at specific locations across Lancashire. In this Section we explain how we will do this.

As shown in this section, there are significant areas known or believed to be at high risk of flooding from local sources. There are a wide number of works, schemes, investigations and studies required to address these risks. Works and schemes are aimed at reducing flood risks where specific problems have been identified.

Investigations and studies are aimed at understanding the level of risk in more detail, particularly the likelihood and consequences of flooding. They can cover larger areas, such as towns and regions, or more specific areas. Works and schemes may follow as a result of their findings.

A careful balance is needed between works and schemes, and investigations and studies. Works and schemes are how we address known problems, or where we have a high confidence that there is a risk of flooding. However, we know from experience that there are likely to be numerous areas that we do not yet know about where flooding may occur during a storm event. Some of these areas could present an even higher risk than the known areas, particularly if they could affect vulnerable people or critical infrastructure such as hospitals. There, it is essential that we undertake such studies, so that works and schemes can be put in place before a flood happens.

Each district already has a local Multi Agency Flood Plan in place which covers strategic co-ordinated responses from emergency services during major flood events; however, Figure 9 gives an overview of how the different types of studies and schemes are related to each other. They are described in more detail in the following sub-sections.

It is also important to note that the focus of our studies is to reduce the impact of flooding. Therefore, at every level of investigation we will identify actions that can be implemented in the short term or at low cost. In this way we aim to ensure that even our strategic level investigations result in actions that reduce flood risk of people and property, either through engaging with the public, improving emergency planning or 'easy wins'. These are described further in Figure 10.

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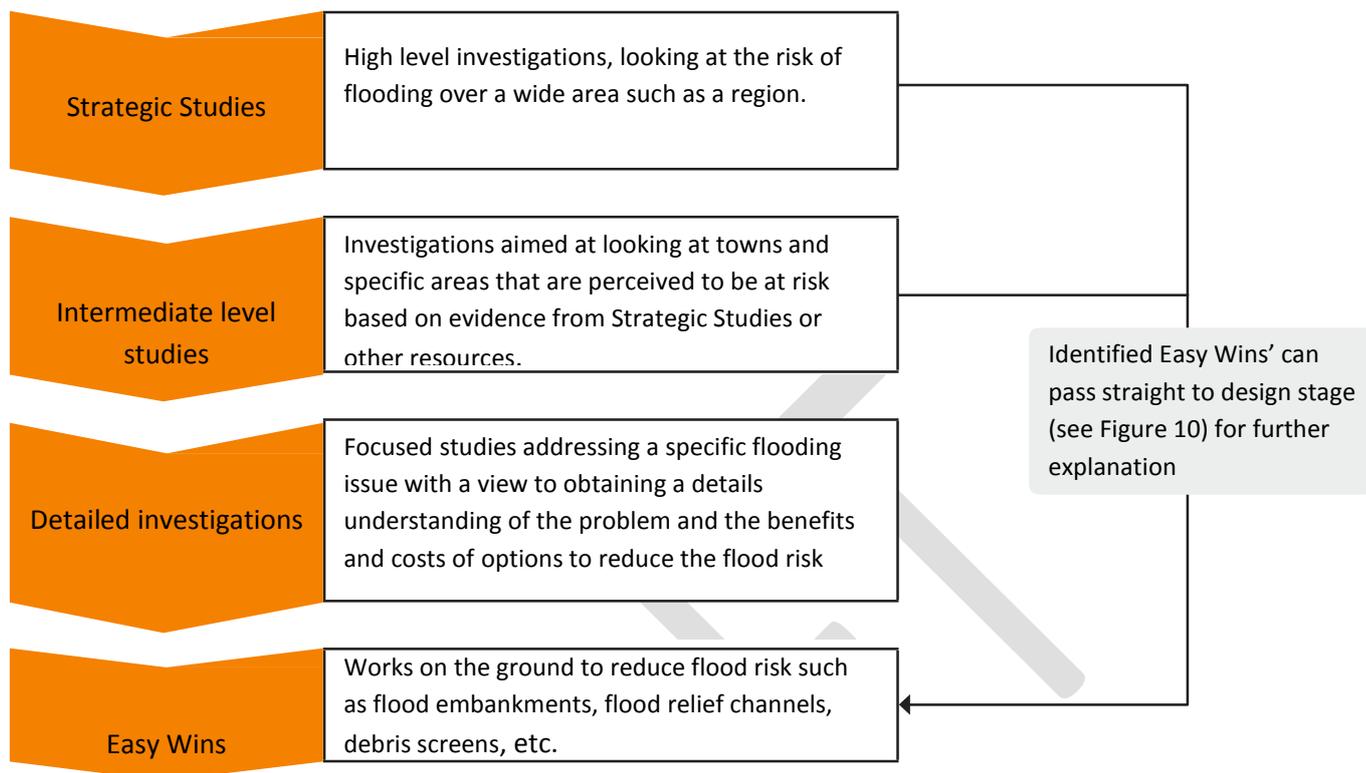


Figure 9 The links between flood risk studies and schemes

Figure 10 'Easy Wins'

'Easy Wins' are specific actions and schemes that could significantly reduce the risk of flooding to a number of properties, simply and at a low cost.

An example could be the installation of a new drain or a raised kerb to deflect water away from a group of houses.

Because these are 'Easy Wins' we aim to progress these as soon as possible. This means that in many instances we may not be able to state the precise benefit to cost ratio or the standard of protection covered by these schemes.

However, as they will clearly reduce flood risk we will still progress them.

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2.7 Prioritising Our Actions

Given the size of Lancashire, the extent of local flood risk and our limited budgets, it is not practical to attempt to implement all the required works or studies across the whole of Lancashire in the short term.

It is, therefore, necessary to prioritise the potential actions and target resources towards the most significant risks and where interventions can offer the best value for money.

It is important that this prioritisation remains flexible to account for emerging opportunities and local and wider priorities. A schematic of how studies and schemes will be prioritised is shown above in Figure 9. Information on past flooding and future risk has been continually assessed since the LLFA's commenced their roles in 2010. This information will assist in the future prioritisation of schemes.

2.8 Strategic Level Investigations and Surface Water Management Plans

We have also successfully applied for funding to carry out more detailed investigations in key risk areas where the initial phases of the SWMP process has identified particularly high risk areas of flooding.

Studies have taken place and include areas in Preston, Blackpool, Pendle, Burnley, Rawtenstall, Haslingden, Stacksteads, Wyre and West Lancs.

2.9 Flood risk Management Studies by Others

In addition to the studies that we undertake, other RMA's carry out their own investigations. Details on these are as follows:-

Environment Agency Studies

- River Basin Management Plans
- Catchment Flood Management Plans
- Strategic Appraisal Reports
- Project Appraisal Reports

Water Companies

- Strategic plans and investigations based upon high risk areas

Coastal Protection Authorities and the Environment Agency

- Shoreline Management Plans
- Complete Strategic Appraisal Reports and Individual Project Appraisal Reports

2.10 Interaction

One of the key findings of the SWMPs, which is supported by the Environment Agency's studies, is that in many locations there are strong interactions between local sources of flooding and other sources of flooding such as main rivers and the sea.

Maps of the Districts to be added

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Blackpool	
General Geography and Topography	<p>The district has a distinctive town center area and</p> <p>The town is flanked by Wyre Council in the North and Fylde Council in the South.</p> <p>The district is serviced by the M55 and National rail serving Blackpool North and Blackpool South stations</p> <p>The district is generally low lying and protected from coastal erosion and flooding by concrete defences.</p>
Potential Sources of Flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal/Tidal • Reservoirs (UU) • Surface water including direct rainfall (pluvial), ordinary watercourses, groundwater and Surcharging drainage systems and sewers
Superficial Geology/ General Soil Types	<p>Superficial geology can influence surface water flood risk and in this area is a mixture of impermeable or slow-permeable clays, silts, sands and glacial deposits, and permeable sands and gravels.</p>
Known Risks (during a major rainfall event)	<p>Blackpool is likely to experience widespread shallow flooding due to the flat topography with less effective drainage systems in comparison to the more hillier locations. Drainage outfalls may suffer from tide-lock. This could cause surcharging and blockage of drains and ordinary watercourses.</p> <p>In flat areas the drainage of flood waters will be predominantly reliant on artificial drainage systems. These systems may be subject to silting, running full or tide-locking. Therefore flooding could be more prolonged.</p> <p>Many of the watercourses have been impacted by development over the years and the known risks are to address the future impact of development on combined sewer systems.</p> <p>There are many watercourses within the study area and a blockage or collapse could result in flooding at unexpected locations.</p> <p>Low-lying coastal areas have a potential for high groundwater levels.</p>

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Lancaster District	
General Geography and Topography	<p>The district has three large distinct areas of residence and employment, Lancaster, Morecambe/Heysham and Carnforth.</p> <p>There are numerous other semi-rural and rural villages many of which have developed along the River Lune and other watercourses.</p> <p>The district is split divided by the M6/A6/West Coast main line and Lancaster Canal corridors. To the east are mainly villages to the west the larger population.</p> <p>The district has two distinct terrain types split roughly between the area to the south of the River Lune and the area to the north of the river. To the north of the Lune the land is predominantly flat or gently undulating to the south and east of the River Lune the ground is much steeper.</p>
Potential Sources of Flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal/Tidal • Main Rivers • Mill Race • Canal • Reservoirs • Surface water including direct rainfall (pluvial), ordinary watercourses, groundwater and Surcharging drainage systems and sewers
Superficial Geology/ General Soil Types	<p>Superficial geology can influence surface water flood risk and in this area is a mixture of impermeable or slow-permeable clays, silts, sands and glacial deposits, and permeable sands and gravels.</p>
Known Risks (during a major rainfall event)	<p>Morecambe and Heysham are likely to experience widespread shallow flooding due to the flat topography with less effective drainage systems in comparison to the more hillier locations. Drainage outfalls may suffer from tide-lock. This could cause surcharging and blockage of drains and ordinary watercourses.</p> <p>Lancaster and surrounding areas are likely to experience widespread flooding of flat areas alongside the River Lune, with high amounts of run-off along key flow paths.</p> <p>In areas with steeper topography there will be distinct flow paths. Flooding along these will be deeper and faster with ponding at low-points or pinch-points.</p> <p>The centre of Lancaster is at significant risk from surface water flooding from surface water runoff and flooding from drainage systems.</p>

**Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire
Local Flood Risk Management
Strategy (Local Strategy)**

Lancaster District	
	<p>The interactions of surface water drainage with water levels in Main Rivers and the sea are likely to be complex and will have a significant impact on flood risk in many areas.</p> <p>In flat areas the drainage of flood waters will be predominantly reliant on artificial drainage systems. These systems may be subject to silting, running full or tide-locking. Therefore flooding could be more prolonged.</p> <p>There are many watercourses within the study area and a blockage or collapse could result in flooding at unexpected locations.</p> <p>Low-lying coastal areas have a potential for high groundwater levels.</p>

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Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (Local Strategy)

Wyre District	
General Geography and Topography	<p>The district's main urban areas are Fleetwood, Thornton-Cleveleys, Poulton le Fylde and Garstang.</p> <p>The district is predominantly flat, rising in the east of the district towards the upland areas of central and eastern Lancashire.</p> <p>Wyre abuts the unitary authority of Blackpool and is a mixture of coastal, estuary, semi-rural and rural areas with smaller settlements having developed along the River Wyre and other watercourse.</p> <p>Due to the generally flat topography there are extensive networks of land drains and ponds. These are used to keep the mainly arable land drained and suitable for agriculture.</p>
Potential Sources of Flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal/Tidal • Main Rivers • Canals • Reservoirs • Surface water including direct rainfall (pluvial), ordinary watercourses, groundwater and Surcharging drainage systems and sewers
Superficial Geology/ General Soil Types	<p>Superficial geology can influence surface water flood risk and in this area is a mixture of sands, gravels and mudstone along the coast and glacial till deposits and peat alongside the River Wyre.</p>
Known Risks (during a major rainfall event)	<p>The Key urban areas are likely to be affected by widespread shallow flooding.</p> <p>Flooding from the incapacity of drainage systems and pumping infrastructure to cope with large volumes of run-off. This may be exacerbated by tide-locking of drainage outfalls during high fluvial flow or tidal events.</p> <p>Contaminated flood water from combined sewer systems being overwhelmed by surface water run-off.</p> <p>Rural areas are likely to suffer extensive shallow flooding. Likely cause being the inability of land drains and watercourses to cope with the large volumes of run-off generated.</p> <p>The flat topography is less likely to cause significant defined surface water flow paths to form. Therefore, flooding from run-off as well as flooding from drains and ordinary watercourse is likely to remain relatively local and drain away slowly. Where land drains become blocked or silted up as a result of high flows and are unable to discharge, flooding may be prolonged.</p>

**Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire
Local Flood Risk Management
Strategy (Local Strategy)**

Wyre District	
	<p>Interaction of surface water drainage with main Rivers, the sea and ordinary watercourse are likely to be complex. Drainage in many areas is likely to be reliant upon outflow into Main Rivers and then into the sea. Prolonged high flow conditions with the Main River can therefore significantly increase the risk of flooding from drains and prolong flooding for long periods after an extreme rainfall event.</p> <p>Due to the proximity of Blackpool Unitary Authority and the flat nature of the topography, many of the sewerage and other drainage networks encompass land within Blackpool or flow into Blackpool to discharge. As a result of this flooding within Thornton-Cleveleys and Poulton-le-Fylde will be cross-boundary in nature.</p>

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Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (Local Strategy)

Ribble Valley District	
General Geography and Topography	<p>The district is predominantly rural and dedicated to farming. However, there are large settlements in Longridge, Wilpshire and Whalley with Clitheroe being the main town.</p> <p>Villages are historically farming communities and as such have developed around ordinary watercourses and it is not uncommon to see buildings constructed (historically) immediately adjacent to a watercourse.</p> <p>Extensive networks of ordinary watercourses transfer water rapidly from hillsides to river valleys. In villages many of these watercourses have been culverted.</p> <p>The River Ribble is a relatively narrow floodplain within the wider valley bottom. Clitheroe is built on a series of flat or gently sloping terraces to the River Ribble.</p>
Potential Sources of Flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal/Tidal • Main Rivers • Reservoirs • Surface water including direct rainfall (pluvial), ordinary watercourses, Surcharging drainage systems and sewers and groundwater (groundwater is not considered a significant risk due to the steep topography)
Superficial Geology/ General Soil Types	<p>The superficial geology is relatively uniform. The majority of the area is covered by glacial till deposits. Within close proximity of the main rivers there are fluvial deposits of sands, gravels, silts and river terrace deposits.</p> <p>Till deposits often contain large amounts of clay and other relatively impermeable material.</p>
Known Risks (during a major rainfall event)	<p>Flood risk is not likely to be uniform across the district footprint.</p> <p>Flooding would typically be varied across the area with steeper areas being characterised by flooding along distinct flow-paths, whilst flatter areas would experience more widespread, shallow surface water ponding.</p> <p>Flood risk is highly localised because of the distributed nature of urban development. Damages are likely to be localised and occur in small clusters across the district footprint.</p> <p>Flooding in some areas is likely to pose a significant hazard particularly where major flow-paths or ordinary watercourse flow through urban areas or along busy transport routes.</p>

**Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire
Local Flood Risk Management
Strategy (Local Strategy)**

Ribble Valley District	
	<p>The Forest of Bowland has steep topography and large numbers of ordinary watercourse. Steep areas tend to produce surface water events that are characterised by shallow but high velocity flows, often concentrated within well-defined flow-paths. The onset is short, with a small amount of time between the rainfall event and generation of surface flows. The rapid nature makes it difficult to react to incidents.</p> <p>Flood risk in flatter parts do not produce the high velocity flows and instead suffer from widespread, shallow flooding. Concentration of flood water into localised low points can result in significant depths, particularly if a drainage system becomes blocked or surcharged. Due to the lack of gradient flooding can be prolonged.</p> <p>Many watercourses within villages and larger settlements have been culverted as settlements have expanded. This has introduced pinch points which can increase the risk of flooding in extreme events.</p> <p>In some areas the combination of impermeable superficial geology and steep topography increases the risk from surface water run-off as little rainfall is likely to infiltrate into the ground.</p>

Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (Local Strategy)

Fylde District	
General Geography and Topography	<p>Fylde abuts the unitary authority of Blackpool.</p> <p>The main urban settlement is along the coast at Lytham St Annes and inland Kirkham. There are numerous smaller villages and hamlets spread across the district.</p> <p>The area is predominantly flat. Due to the flat topography there are extensive networks of land drains and ponds.</p>
Potential Sources of Flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal/Tidal • Main Rivers • Surface water including direct rainfall (pluvial), ordinary watercourses, groundwater and Surcharging drainage systems and sewers
Superficial Geology/ General Soil Types	<p>Superficial geology can influence surface water flood risk and in this area is a mixture of marine and windblown sands, gravels and mudstone along the coast and glacial till deposits and peat alongside the River Ribble.</p> <p>High groundwater levels in some localised areas.</p>
Known Risks (during a major rainfall event)	<p>Local flooding is likely to be widespread but shallow with low velocity.</p> <p>In many cases flooding will be contained within the highway but may impact on access and egress and travel in general.</p> <p>Drainage systems are less effective than in hillier areas as gradients are less and pipes may be affected by siltation.</p> <p>Rural areas are likely to suffer extensive shallow flooding. Likely cause being the inability of land drains and watercourses to cope with the large volumes of run-off generated.</p> <p>Two Main Rivers, Liggard Brook and Whitehill Watercourse, flow through and around Lytham St Annes before discharging to the sea. As a result, it is likely that some combined flooding will occur in the event of an extreme rainfall event, with surface water and sewer flooding combining with either tidal or fluvial flooding.</p>

Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (Local Strategy)

Preston District	
General Geography and Topography	<p>Preston urban area is built across several watercourse catchments and the topography of these influence surface water flood risk across the area.</p> <p>Preston has become increasingly urbanised with many of the previously rural outskirts locations becoming developed with open fields with land drains and ditches being replaced with piped systems.</p> <p>XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX</p>
Potential Sources of Flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal/Tidal • Main Rivers • Canal • Surface water including direct rainfall (pluvial), ordinary watercourses, groundwater and Surcharging drainage systems and sewers
Superficial Geology/ General Soil Types	<p>XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX</p>
Known Risks (during a major rainfall event)	<p>The Preston urban area is built across several watercourse catchments. The drainage system within the centre of Preston is mainly culverted and historic; much of the system is made up of combined sewers. Surface water flooding can occur during periods of heavy rainfall.</p> <p>Preston's industrial history has resulted in man-made flow-paths. The largest is the former Longridge railway line which runs from Longridge (Ribble Valley), approximately 10km to the north-east of Preston, to join the West Coast Main Line immediately to the north of Preston railway station. This man-made feature has the potential to act as a highly efficient "watercourse" for surface water flows, channeling flooding into Preston City Centre. As this dis-used railway line connects to the West Coast Main Line route which could potentially flood this route.</p>

Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (Local Strategy)

South Ribble District	
General Geography and Topography	<p>The main urban settlements are Leyland, Penwortham, Walton le Dale and Bamber Bridge. Outside of these areas there are numerous rural settlements and farmland.</p> <p>The topography is predominantly flat.</p>
Potential Sources of Flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tidal • Main Rivers • Surface water including direct rainfall (pluvial) • Ordinary Watercourses • Groundwater • Surcharging drainage systems and sewers combined
Superficial Geology/ General Soil Types	<p>The superficial geology of the area is relatively uniform. The majority of the area is covered by glacial deposits of till and localised deposits of fluvially deposited sands, silt gravels and peat deposits.</p>
Known Risks (during a major rainfall event)	<p>Flooding is likely to be shallow but widespread leading to disruption. Internal property flooding is less likely but flooding contained within the highway or on land surrounding properties is more likely. Flooding may be prolonged and could be contaminated by foul sewerage where sewers are surcharged or tide locked.</p> <p>Low-lying western areas have potential for high groundwater levels, evidence by presence of ponds and network of land drains. High groundwater levels can cause flooding in localised low points such as road cuttings, basements or open land following extreme rainfall events.</p> <p>There are numerous Ordinary watercourses across the area many of which are culverted. Culverting can reduce capacity or introduce pinch points on drainage systems. Ordinary watercourses may be unable to discharge into Main River during an extreme event, when river levels are high. This may cause watercourses to back up or overtop.</p> <p>Interaction of surface water flooding with Main Rivers (combined flooding) is likely to be a key feature of local flood risk.</p> <p>Some Ordinary Watercourses may be poorly maintained and culverts and structures may be in a state of disrepair. The cost of carrying out remedial works can be high and may not be able to be met by the riparian landowner.</p>

Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (Local Strategy)

West Lancashire District	
General Geography and Topography	<p>The main urban centres are Skelmersdale, Ormskirk, Hesketh Bank and Burscough. Much of West Lancashire is situated less than 10m above sea level. However, in the east of the borough the land begins to rise towards the uplands of south Lancashire.</p> <p>Outside of the urban areas there are small rural communities surrounded by mainly arable land. On this land there are numerous land drainage networks and ponds.</p> <p>Topography is generally uniform across the area and is flat in nature.</p>
Potential Sources of Flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canal • Tidal • Main River/Trunk drains • Ordinary Watercourses • Land drains • Pump failure • Sewer capacity • Surcharging drainage • Groundwater
Superficial Geology/ General Soil Types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wind blown sands • Sandstone • Mudstone • Clay deposits • Peat deposits
Known Risks (during a major rainfall event)	<p>There would be widespread flooding across the area. The lack of natural gradient means that drainage is less effective than in hillier areas and pipes are more likely to be affected by siltation.</p> <p>Many drainage systems are likely to be reliant on pumping networks to discharge effectively. Failure of these pumps, or blocked drainage systems, is likely to represent a significant flood risk.</p> <p>In the urban areas flooding would likely be shallow with low velocity. Deeper flooding will occur at localised low points. Flooding is unlikely to represent a serious hazard to people but may affect some properties internally.</p> <p>In Ormskirk the Main River has a significant flood plain and has the potential to flood large numbers of residential properties. There are also a large number of culverted watercourses which may have capacity or unknown defects which could lead to flooding.</p>

**Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire
Local Flood Risk Management
Strategy (Local Strategy)**

<p>West Lancashire District</p>	<p>In Skelmersdale there is likely to be extensive flooding of pedestrian walkways and underpasses below the natural ground level. These may be affected by deep fast flowing flood water and represent a significant hazard to people.</p> <p>There are widespread issues with the capacity of drainage systems across West Lancashire. This is the case within Burscough and Hesketh Bank where an extreme rainfall event is likely to overwhelm the surface water drainage system and any pumping infrastructure.</p> <p>There are many land drains and Ordinary Watercourses across West Lancashire and these are likely to represent a significant flood risk due to siltation, lack of maintenance and unconsented development.</p> <p>The interaction of surface water with Main Rivers is likely to influence flooding characteristics in many areas. This is particularly true where surface water drainage outfalls into Main Rivers and maybe affected by tide locking or river levels. Due to the flat topography this could have wide-ranging impacts.</p>
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Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (Local Strategy)

Chorley District	
General Geography and Topography	<p>The main urban centre is Chorley with smaller centres in Clayton le Woods, Whittle le Woods, Adlington, Euxton, Buckshaw Village, Coppull, Croston and Eccleston. There are other semi-rural communities around the district and large areas of farm land/open countryside.</p> <p>The district has two distinct types of topography. To the west of the M61 the area is predominantly flat and to the east the topography rises gently at first but then more steeply.</p> <p>The settlements developed extensively during the industrial revolution with mills and factories being constructed close to rivers. Over time these watercourses have been culverted and canalised through the urban areas.</p> <p>Overtime these industries have disappeared leaving poorly maintained, hidden culverts.</p> <p>The excellent transport links have attracted new development both in terms of industry and housing.</p>
Potential Sources of Flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main Rivers • Ordinary Watercourses • Canal • Reservoirs • Groundwater • Surcharging drainage systems and sewers •
Superficial Geology/ General Soil Types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predominantly glacial till • Localised fluvially deposited sands, silt gravels and peat deposits. • Mainly peat over high ground in the east.
Known Risks (during a major rainfall event)	<p>The flat topography west of the M6 motorway is likely to experience widespread shallow flooding which would result in disruption to people and services as a result of standing water. It is unlikely that large number of properties would suffer from internal flooding. Internal flooding may occur in localised low points where deeper flooding may occur.</p> <p>There are many land drains and ordinary watercourses that are culverted, reducing capacity or introducing pinch points on drainage systems.</p> <p>Overland flows of surface water run-off are not usual and where they do occur are likely to be related to Ordinary Watercourse of Main Rivers where deeper and faster flowing flood water may be encountered. This has potential to pose a greater hazard to people and property. There is potential for flooding through the interaction of Main Rivers, Ordinary Watercourse and sewers and surface water drainage systems. Flooding would occur because Ordinary</p>
Chorley District	

Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (Local Strategy)

	<p>Watercourse and field drains would be unable to discharge into Main Rivers.</p> <p>Combined sewers (foul and surface water mixed in a single system) are likely to pose a significant risk. Surcharging combined sewers can result in surface water becoming contaminated with untreated sewage.</p> <p>Historic culverts may have capacity issues or may be in poor condition. Flooding from these watercourses represent a hazard as surcharging, blockage or collapse of a culvert can result in deep, fast flowing flooding.</p> <p>Flooding in the eastern part of the district is likely to be significantly different than that seen in the west as a result of the steeper terrain. There are likely to be distinct flow-paths and whilst flooding is expected to be less extensive run-off will be deeper and fast flowing along distinct flow paths. This will present a greater hazard to people and properties as flooding may occur with little or no warning.</p> <p>Deeper flood depths will also result in more properties suffering internal flooding, although in the steepest areas there is less concentrated development.</p> <p>Flow-paths are likely to follow roads and other artificial paths. This will represent a significant hazard to users of these routes.</p> <p>Ordinary watercourse in the east of the district will likely have a flash response to extreme events with water levels rising and also falling rapidly. This has a potential to cause flooding downstream particularly in areas that are culverted.</p>
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Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (Local Strategy)

Hyndburn District	
General Geography and Topography	<p>There are a number of urbanised areas within Hyndburn with Accrington being the main centre.</p> <p>Smaller centres are Rishton, Oswaldtwistle, Clayton le Moors, Great Harwood and Church and these tend to lie within the foothills and valleys.</p> <p>Accrington is located in the upper reaches of the River Hyndburn catchment and the topography is very steep. The area is heavily urbanised with high density terraced houses and former mill buildings.</p> <p>The southern part of the district is mainly open moorland and part of Oswaldtwistle Moor falls within the West Pennine Moors SSSI area.</p>
Potential Sources of Flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main River • Ordinary Watercourses • Groundwater • Surcharging drainage systems and sewers • Culvert capacity or condition
Superficial Geology/ General Soil Types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Underlying geology of limestones and millstones and coal although the superficial geology is made up of mainly glacial deposits, sands and gravels. • In low lying areas there is potential for high groundwater level.
Known Risks (during a major rainfall event)	<p>The topography means the area is at high risk of surface water flooding with high velocity, shallow flooding of streets and widespread flooding of valley bottoms.</p> <p>Flash flooding is likely to represent a significant hazard.</p> <p>Historic culverts may have capacity issues or may be in poor condition. Flooding from these watercourses represent a hazard as surcharging, blockage or collapse of a culvert can result in deep, fast flowing flooding.</p> <p>Sewer flooding reflects higher population concentration but may also be linked to aging sewer and drainage networks.</p>

Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (Local Strategy)

Burnley District	
General Geography and Topography	<p>The main urban areas are Burnley and Padiham.</p> <p>Urban development advanced significantly during the industrial revolution as centres for coal mining and cotton spinning expanded. These centres exploited the hydropower available from the many watercourses.</p> <p>These non-residential developments were constructed immediately alongside, and in some cases, over watercourses. These former mill buildings have now been vacated, reoccupied, redeveloped or demolished. Many sites have been replaced with residential developments, which are more vulnerable to flood events.</p> <p>Outside of the urban centres, there are small settlements within the foothills and valleys and beyond these there is open moorland.</p> <p>The topography consists of flat valley floors and rising hills to upland moorland.</p>
Potential Sources of Flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main Rivers • Ordinary watercourses • Reservoirs • Surface water • Groundwater • Surcharging sewers and drainage networks
Superficial Geology/ General Soil Types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clay • Silt, sand and gravel
Known Risks (during a major rainfall event)	<p>Areas of steep topography where direct run-off is likely to result in shallow high velocity flooding. Flooding is likely to occur with little warning but likely to be short in duration. Flooding of this kind can be hazardous to people and may be affected as a result of the velocity of flows channelled down roads and around buildings. The shallow nature may result in less risk to property.</p> <p>Minor watercourses within culverts in densely developed urban areas are a risk if there was to be a collapse or blockage. This could result in deep, high velocity surface water flows along the former natural course of the watercourse. Flooding may occur with little warning and will be along a defined flow path. This may result in damage to properties within the flow path. The velocity and depth will be hazardous to people.</p> <p>Areas of flatter topography, typically in valley bottoms or on river floodplains, are likely to experience widespread flooding with localised areas of deep ponding. This flooding occurs from direct run-off from steeper areas or as a result of surcharging or blocked drainage systems. This type of flooding is less hazardous to people but may result in higher levels of property damage.</p> <p>Complex interactions with watercourses, including Main Rivers are likely.</p>

Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (Local Strategy)

Pendle District	
General Geography and Topography	<p>The urban areas are Nelson and Colne with smaller settlements of Brierfield, Barnoldswick, Earby and Trawden.</p> <p>The landscape is diverse with historic industrialisation in the urban areas. The smaller settlements tend to be located within the foothills and valleys. Beyond the valleys there is upland farmland and moorland.</p>
Potential Sources of Flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main Rivers • Ordinary Watercourses • Surface water • Groundwater
Superficial Geology/ General Soil Types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clay • Sands, silt and gravels • Peat
Known Risks (during a major rainfall event)	<p>Areas of steep topography where direct run-off is likely to result in shallow high velocity flooding. Flooding is likely to occur with little warning but likely to be short in duration. Flooding of this kind can be hazardous to people and may be affected as a result of the velocity of flows channelled down roads.</p> <p>Minor watercourses within culverts in densely developed urban areas are a risk if there was to be a collapse or blockage. This could result in deep, high velocity surface water flows along the former natural course of the watercourse. Flooding may occur with little warning and will be along a defined flow path. This may result in damage to properties within the flow path. The velocity and depth will be hazardous to people.</p> <p>Areas of flatter topography, typically in valley bottoms or on river floodplains, are likely to experience widespread flooding with localised areas of deep ponding. This flooding occurs from direct run-off from steeper areas or as a result of surcharging or blocked drainage systems. This type of flooding is less hazardous to people but may result in higher levels of property damage.</p> <p>In low lying areas there is a potential for high ground water which could lead to flooding in localised low points such as road cuttings, basements and on open land.</p>

Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (Local Strategy)

Rossendale District	
General Geography and Topography	
Potential Sources of Flooding	
Superficial Geology/ General Soil Types	
Known Risks (during a major rainfall event)	

The objectives have been carefully chosen to meet the requirements of the FWMA and to follow the core principles set out in the Strategy. An overview of the objectives is presented in figure 4.

They also recognise and support relevant aims and objectives set out in the National Adaptation Programme and the third strategy for Climate Adaptation reporting (Defra 2018 -2023) which seeks to make the country more resilient to climate change.

The business plan supporting this strategy provides more detail on how each of these objectives will be delivered. Measures are presented as specific actions that we are committed to delivering.

Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (Local Strategy)

Theme 3 – Sustainable Flood Risk Management including Spatial Planning

In this section we explain why managing development is important and how we intend to interact with the local planning authorities, it also explains how we intend to address the environment and sustainability issues relevant to flood risk management.

1. Current Planning Guidance

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2018 contains specific guidance on development in areas identified as being at risk of flooding from main rivers or the sea.

The areas at risk are identified through Flood Zone Maps and a development in Flood Zone 2 (medium risk) and Flood Zone 3 (high risk) requires a formal Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) as part of the planning application. FRAs are also needed for certain types and/or sizes of development proposals in Flood Zone One.

The Environment Agency review and comment on FRA's submitted to the Local Planning Authority (LPA).

Whilst the above process makes provision for the risk of flooding from main rivers or the sea, the NPPF does not contain a robust mechanism to prevent development in areas at risk from local flood sources, such as surface water run off or smaller watercourses.

As a result the LPA could without knowing approve a planning application without appropriate consideration of local flood risk.

How we address Development Applications as a LLFA

Flooding and coastal erosion cannot be eliminated but can be managed. Climate change is increasing the risk of flooding and coastal erosion and it is likely overtime that more people are likely to be living in affected areas. Therefore we will work to reduce the risk to individuals and communities and to protect economic growth.

The first Lancashire and Blackpool Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (2014-17) was written with the expectation that the LLFA's would become a SuDs Approval Body (SAB). The Government decided not to invoke the legislation and instead appointed LLFAs as a statutory consultee to the planning process for all major developments. LLFA's undertake a statutory consultee role providing technical advice on surface water drainage to local planning authorities on major developments of 10 dwellings or more.

This came into effect in April 2015. The LLFA's provide the LPAs with substantive written responses advising whether or not a development proposal is acceptable and whether any residual risk is appropriately managed. It is important to assess these planning proposals to ensure that the proposed drainage proposals are adequate for the size, type of development and location. Ultimately we are assessing the flood risk associated with the development proposals and in particular the LLFA is looking at surface water, ordinary watercourses and groundwater. The developer must show that the risk is considered and mitigated for and any residual risk is managed appropriately. The LLFAs assess proposals against national and local planning policies and planning guidance. Industry best practice is also considered.

Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire

Local Flood Risk Management

Strategy (Local Strategy)

The original SAB would have placed the responsibility for adoption and maintenance of SuDs with the LLFA. The change to the role of statutory consultee removed the control of maintenance from the LLFA and maintenance for the lifetime of the development is now controlled by the use of planning conditions and planning enforcement. Where possible United Utilities are developing the feasibility of adopting suitable SUDs solutions as appropriate.

Lancashire County Council, in its capacity of LLFA responds to 12 local planning authorities.

The LPAs are the determining authority. The 12 LPAs are:-

- Lancaster City Council
- Wyre Borough Council
- Ribble Valley Borough Council
- Fylde Borough Council
- Preston City Council
- South Ribble Borough Council
- West Lancashire Borough Council
- Chorley Borough Council
- Hyndburn Borough Council
- Burnley Borough Council
- Pendle Borough Council
- Rossendale Borough Council

Lancashire County Council is the planning authority for mineral and waste applications and the LLFA will comment on such applications too. The county council has agreed with the LPAs that if there are concerns with minor applications, and resources allow, then a non-statutory response can be requested.

Blackpool Council is a unitary authority and therefore is both the statutory consultee and determining authority. Blackpool Council works in Partnership with Fylde, Wyre and Lancashire County Council in managing flood risk in particular where Development can have an effect on all Authorities.

Pre-application advice

The Lancashire County Council has recently introduced a charged for, pre-application service for flood risk and land drainage consents. This service provides a developer with advice in advance of the formal application to the LPA to state evidence requirements, comments on initial proposals, site constraints and land drainage consent advice (Land Drainage Act 1991) as consenting can impact on site layout. Blackpool Council will also commence pre-application advice and charge for this service.

Local Plans

In line with Defra's 25 year plan LLFA's will work alongside the Strategic Planning Authority to ensure that New Development is in the right place and delivers maximum economic benefit and protects high risk flood areas.

Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (Local Strategy)

LPAs are required to develop local plans and the LLFAs have a duty to co-operate in the process. We are consulted and offer advice at various stages of the plan development. This may include providing advice on potential site allocations, general flood risk (from surface water, ordinary watercourse and groundwater), Strategic Flood Risk Assessments (level 1 and 2) and proposed policies (check against other strategies and poach if necessary.)

Sustainable Drainage

Surface water flooding poses a significant and increasing risk which can lead to sewer flooding and environmental pollution. We are working with other RMAs to manage this risk. Sustainable drainage systems such as permeable surfaces, storage tanks or ponds reduce the risk of surface water flooding. Some of these features also support additional benefits such as improved amenity, wildlife and water quality. The National Planning Policy Framework and Planning Practice Guidance both support the use of sustainable drainage and the LLFA will be looking for evidence that these principles have been incorporated into development proposals. The ongoing management of these systems is a recognised concern and we will work with LPAs to manage this risk.

The revised NPPF and DEFRA's 25 year Environment Plan highlight the multiple benefits of sustainable drainage principles. We will work with LPAs to ensure appropriate local policies are developed to support the need for sustainable drainage.

DEFRA's 25 years Environment Plan also encourages the separation of surface water, the Fylde Peninsula Water Management Partnership has evidence of the benefits of surface water separation in the development at Rigby Road and continue to work in partnership to further address surface water separation.

Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (Local Strategy)

Environment and Sustainability

In this section we state how the Local Strategy will address the environment and sustainability issues that are relevant to the management of local flood risks.

3.1 Introduction

Flood risk management schemes that integrate environmental, social and wider economic benefits are more likely to obtain buy-in from stakeholders and communities. This may encourage funding contributions and is likely to make works easier to implement in the long term.

The primary focus of flood risk management will always be reducing flood risk to people, property and land, but the benefits from sustainable measures are themselves a desirable outcome. These include:

- **Environmental:** water quality improvements, biodiversity enhancement, adaptation, climate change, e.g. aquifer recharge.
- **Social:** public amenity enhancement, more cohesive communities, healthier environment.
- **Economic:** promote development and business growth, encourage more visitors to the area, increased land values.

Natural Flood Risk Management

In certain circumstances working with natural processes can help reduce the impact of flooding. Examples of this may be tree planting, river bank restoration or storing water temporarily on open land. We should not expect that these measures alone will offer 100% protection to areas of greatest risk or during the most significant flood events but good integrated flood management will see these measures incorporated alongside more traditional measures, where appropriate. We will develop a deeper understanding of this type of solution and work with partner and voluntary organisations to develop local projects that would offset the risk of flooding.

Defra 25 year plan

This strategy recognises the importance of partnership working and ensuring that the partnership must include membership from ecologists so that the biodiversity and eco systems form part of the decision making process in relation to flood risk management.

The following principles should be considered in addressing environmental and sustainability in relation to flood risk management:-

- New development ideally to be located outside areas of flood risk
- A water cycle study completed at the Master planning stage to inform layout and design
- High standard homes which maximise water efficiency
- Blue-green corridors which create channels for surface water to collect, be treated and flow

Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (Local Strategy)

- Wetland areas
- On-site water recycling
- Water harvesting and storage
- Local management of water services
- Natural flood control
- Enhancing the resilience of the ecological network through habitat creation and enhancement
- Carbon sequestration through habitat creation and restoration
- Maintaining and enhancing habitat connectivity

This strategy recognises Defra's 25 year plan and the need to use a natural capital approach when making key choices and decisions.

Defra definition of Natural Capital

"Natural Capital is the sum of our ecosystems, species, freshwater, land soils, minerals, our air and our seas. These are all elements of nature that either directly or indirectly bring value to people and the country at large. They do this in many ways but chiefly by providing us with food, clean air and water, wildlife, energy wood, recreation and protection from hazards."

Relevant Legislation, Directives and Guidance

The objectives and actions outlined in our business plan will assist in the delivery of requirements of the following legislation, directives and guidance:-

- Climate Change Act 2008
- Water Framework Directive (WFD) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017 – Legislation.gov
- Bathing Water Directive 2006/7/EC
- Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive 2001/42/EC
- Habitats Directive Council Directive 92/43/EEC
- Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006
- Defra 25 Year Plan to improve the Environment (2018)
- Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017
- The National Adaptation Programme and Third Strategy for Climate Adaptation Reporting (July 2018)
- National Planning Policy Framework (July 2018)

Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire

Local Flood Risk Management

Strategy (Local Strategy)

Local Flood Risk Management Strategies take a wider catchment based approach, and work at a landscape scale as advocated by legislation and guidance. Throughout the lifetime of this strategy we will integrate flood risk management options that maximise flood risk benefits in combination with other biodiversity, WFD, catchment, and green infrastructure opportunities. This will ensure wider environmental benefits are actively considered.

Overall, this Local Flood Risk Management Strategy aims to impact positively on everyone who lives, works or visits Lancashire.

The Equality Act 2010 introduced the term “protected characteristics” and makes it unlawful to discriminate against a person who belongs to one of the groups who are protected under the act (check with EQ & D Officers). The groups identified by the Equality Act 2010 are: age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.

Consultations required *****

These groups with protected characteristic may require further consideration and consultation as the strategy is implemented. It is important to ensure the needs of these groups are considered as part of the Flood Risk Management for example some groups may have difficulty in accessing interpreting or acting on flood warnings and we need to ensure that flood risk management schemes do not have a negative impact on the ability of people to use the highway and pathways. Everyone in Lancashire including those with protected characteristics, could benefit from the implementation of this strategy through:-

- An improved public realm
- An improved environment through planning for emergency flooding situations
- Improved mental well being
- More social inclusion and engagement
- Increased social capital and community cohesion, giving more power to local people, local innovations and solutions to benefit communities who face the greatest risk but who are least able to help themselves.
- Sustainability – working to benefit people (including those with protected characteristics), the environment and economy
- Improved flood risk management can help to achieve other targets, for example health and well-being. Reducing the incidence of flooding reduces the social, economic physical and psychological burden on the community as well as potentially improving the amenity value of shared community spaces.

Strategic Environmental Assessment

This strategy is being informed by the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) 2014. The SEA seeks to ensure that the objective and actions in the strategy’s business plan take into account the

Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire

Local Flood Risk Management

Strategy (Local Strategy)

environment, social and socio-economic and health concerns and take advantage of opportunities for wider benefits at the same time. The SEA process will run concurrently with development of this

Strategy and aims to identify the likely significant effects of the objectives and actions and make recommendations to change or improve where appropriate.

The scoping of the SEA has determined that the following issues should be investigated further in the assessment phase:-

- Bio-diversity: flood risk to designated sites; other habitats and associated species; changes to habitats and direct and indirect species mortality; natural flood control, enhancing the resilience of the ecological network through habitat creation and enhancement; carbon sequestration through habitat creation and restoration; maintaining and enhancing habitat connectivity.
- Local Community: flood risk to properties community facilities and businesses, or their connectivity; flood risk to environments in deprived areas.
- Recreation: flood risk to recreational facilities or features; access to recreational routes/facilities.
- Geology and soils: flood risk to geological features; land use conflict with soils; land use conflict with geological features.
- Water Environment: compliance with River Basic Management Plan; risk of water pollution; long term ability to achieve “good” status or “good potential.”
- Climatic factors; construction CO² emissions.
- Landscape and Townscape: flood risk to landscape and townscape character.
- Historic Environment: access to land use or design conflict with historic features designated or non-designated historic feature; flood risk to historic assets.

In order to maintain a future perspective the environmental impacts associated with the strategy, the SEA will ensure environmental monitoring is incorporated as part of the overall approach to monitoring the delivery of the strategy’s objectives and measures.

The SEA assessment will also address the requirements of the Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) under the conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010. The HRA will consider the potential effects of a development plan on the biodiversity of Designated European Sites including Special Protection Areas and Special Areas of Conservation. We have already highlighted the benefits of Partnership Working and the need to ensure that Ecologists should be an integral member of Partnerships particularly when discussing proposed flood risk management projects.

Improving Resilience of Properties at Risk of Flooding

Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (Local Strategy)

Not all flooding can be prevented. Properties at risk should be more resilient. We will assist with advising individuals and communities regarding improving their preparedness, and resilience with regards flooding.

This will be carried out in Partnership with the Environment Agency to deliver flood warnings and other RMA's.

The Lancashire Strategic Partnership will also work with New Ground to work with it's Communities to deliver resilience measures to Lancashire Residents and Businesses.

The national flood and coastal erosion risk management strategy will be updated during 2019 and it is envisaged that this will strengthen joint delivery across organisations.

The objectives have been carefully chosen to meet the requirements of the FWMA and to follow the core principles set out in the National Strategy. An overview of the objectives is presented in figure 4.

They also recognise and support relevant aims and objectives set out in the National Adaptation Programme and the third strategy for Climate Adaptation reporting (Defra 2018 -2023) which seeks to make the country more resilient to climate change.

The business plan supporting this strategy provides more detail on how each of these objectives will be delivered. Measures are presented as specific actions that we are committed to delivering.

Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (Local Strategy)

Theme 4 – Communication and Engagement

“Between now and 2050 the nation will be resilient to future flooding and coastal risks”.

4.1 Introduction

The National Strategy believes we need a national suite of resilient tools to help places to avoid, prevent, protect, respond and recover from the future threat of flooding and coastal change. The tools in respect of communities should include:-

- **enhancing community resilience** by providing effective warnings and emergency response services, and by encouraging and supporting volunteers and community groups so people take action to move their possessions, stay safe and evacuate when needed;
- **adapting property and services** to boost their resilience, by reducing the damage and disruption and making recovery quicker when a flood does happen. This includes designing and altering property and infrastructure so that they are less easily or less seriously damaged when there is a flood, and making sure that the people most at risk are mentally and physically prepared for what could happen;
- **responding quickly and effectively to flood and coastal erosion events** by forecasting and monitoring to assess the risks as well as warning and informing communities and local responders;
- **recovering quickly after a flooding or coastal change event** by repairing damages, restoring the economy and supporting community wellbeing. This includes effective use of insurance to transfer recovery costs between parties;
- **accepting that some areas will flood and erode** and enabling local areas to achieve a managed transition. There are already areas of managed realignment on the eroding coast. Increasingly in coming years there will need to be a similar approach in some areas of high flood risk from rivers. This will mean identifying some areas of flood plain which need to be clear for flood waters, and creating and sustaining more wetlands.

As discussed in previous sections of this strategy, effective communication between relevant stakeholders and with local communities will be a key part of successful flood risk management.

4.2 What it will involve locally

Ensuring successful flood risk management will involve working closely with the other RMA's and stakeholders to ensure information concerning the results of investigations, proposed actions and future schemes of work are communicated. This should identify opportunities or sharing information about where flooding is occurring and working together on schemes to address flooding issues.

Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (Local Strategy)

We will also work with our partners to ensure effective communication with local communities, for example promoting the Environment Agency’s Extended Floodline Service and working with the district councils to make information available.

A key part of communicating with local communities is ensuring that they are able to prepare for incidents of flooding and have the necessary information before, during and after a flood event. This includes ensuring local communities are able to access information about when flooding might occur and how they can protect themselves if flooding does occur (see Figure 10).

Appendix 1 provides some information about the responsibilities of the various RMA’s and how they can be contacted.

It will also be important to ensure local communities have the opportunity to be involved in planning for and implementation of flood risk management. This will include supporting the development of local flood action groups in affected areas to give local residents the opportunity to share information and comment on priorities and suggested improvement schemes.

When working with our local communities it is important to remember that Lancashire is made up of people from a variety of different backgrounds. This may affect how they want or need to be communicated with or how they access information.



Flooding in Ribchester

Figure 11 describes how we deliver our flood risk communication, general communication following enquiries post incident and investigation action

LLFA working with the Environment Agency to support community groups and districts.

The Environment Agency offer the following to establish and support community groups:-

Support for Community Groups:

- EA prioritise Main River/Tidal Flooding Community Groups, but can attend joint-partner meetings/one off Town Council/Parish Council meetings to support communities.

Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (Local Strategy)

- EA attend LRF meetings and are looking to standardise Emergency Planning Templates for community groups via the Community resilience LRF.
- Keen to use SPOC (single point of contact) once groups are established otherwise it is best for individuals to contact Customer Services with general enquiries.

Post Flood Co-ordination

- The EA have Flood Support Officers that can visit communities to support/FAQ's, gather data (collector app), promote events and help partners prioritise Main River/Tidal and can try and offer assistance to partners for surface water flooding.
- The EA can provide staff to attend post-flood drop in events at the Wyre and Lancaster City Council areas with all RMA partners.
- They also have an Incident Command Unit to co-ordinate response with communities.
- Incident Room visit at EA offices
- The FloodHub website. **(put in website link here)**

Opportunities for closer working:

Site walkover of flooding hotspots – Can bring iPads/colleagues to record key issues etc. and invite partners, and elected members similar to what we did at Thornton recently. This was due to a request from MP following a previous meeting, so ideally could prioritise Paul Maynard's constituency (we promised feedback on progress). Will be useful for ourselves building up knowledge of the area including around Bispham Dyke (Main River).

Figure Actions that Individuals and Communities Can Do

There are a number of measures which can be taken to make your property more resistant (stop water entering) and resilient (better able to recover) to flooding. See the National Flood Forum's independent Blue Pages directory at <http://www.bluepages.org.uk/>, the Homeowners Guide to Flood Resilience available at <http://www.knowyourfloodrisk.co.uk> and the EA's advice at <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/homeandleisure/floods/31644.aspx>

Take steps to prepare for a flood as recommended by the EA (www.environment-agency.gov.uk). These include registering for the EA Floodline Warnings Direct service if flooding from rivers may be involved, keeping a 'grab-bag' of essential items ready and having a plan to turn off electricity, gas and water supplies.

Reporting incidents of flooding to the council helps build evidence for action to be taken – water companies cannot take action in response to flooding related to sewers unless they have evidence direct from the property owner that flooding has occurred. Find contact details on the LCC (www.lancashire.gov.uk) and BC (www.blackpool.gov.uk) websites.

Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire

Local Flood Risk Management

Strategy (Local Strategy)

The combined effect of many people paving over their front gardens can increase the amount of surface runoff which adds to the risk of flooding. Since 1 October 2008, planning permission is required if more than five square metres of a new or replacement driveway is to be covered with

Traditional impermeable materials that do not provide for the water to run to a permeable area. See “Guidance on the permeable surfacing of front gardens” leaflet: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publicationsplanningandbuilding/pavingfrontgardens>.

If you own land adjoining a watercourse then you are a riparian owner and you have a responsibility to pass on flow without obstruction or pollution, including maintaining the banks of the channel and any vegetation so they remain clear of debris.

If your property is served by separate surface water and foul sewers, you have a responsibility to fix any pipes which may be wrongly connected. For example, dirty water from sinks, baths, showers, appliances and the toilet should go to the foul sewer to be treated, otherwise watercourses can be polluted.

Gutters and gullies collecting rainwater should connect to the surface water sewer – if these are wrongly connected to the foul sewer then flooding from the foul sewer can result.

United Utilities also has information about how members of the public can prepare for a flood – www.unitedutilities/gotaproblemflooding

Involvement of the Voluntary Sector

There are a number of activities which could be undertaken by local communities, supported by the Councils, the EA and others, that could make local communities less vulnerable to the consequences of flooding. These include maintenance of watercourses, reporting flood events, volunteering as flood wardens and being involved in the development of local management responses to flooding.

In this section we explain how we intend to communicate and engage with stakeholders and local communities with regards to flood risk management.

Add information and web site for Ground work/RFCC presentation

The objectives have been carefully chosen to meet the requirements of the FWMA and to follow the core principles set out in the National Strategy. An overview of the objectives is presented in figure 4.

They also recognise and support relevant aims and objectives set out in the National Adaptation Programme and the third strategy for Climate Adaptation reporting (Defra 2018 -2023) which seeks to make the country more resilient to climate change.

The business plan supporting this strategy provides more detail on how each of these objectives will be delivered. Measures are presented as specific actions that we are committed to delivering.

Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (Local Strategy)



Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (Local Strategy)

Theme 5 – Funding

5.1 Funding

The management of local flood risk places significant responsibilities and duties on councils. The Government committed to provide funding to assist with fulfilling these responsibilities.

Funding is provided to deliver our duties under the FWMA 2010 via MHCLG Local Government Financial Settlement and a supplementary section 31 grant; this also includes our duties for consulting on surface water for major development.

The National Strategy states that, *“Between now and 2030 risk management authorities will use funding and financing from new sources to invest in making the nation resilient to flooding and coastal damage.”*

Previously local schemes received funding from any of the following sources:-

- FCRM GIA
- Local Levy
- Water Company
- LEP
- Local Authority
- Those directly benefiting
- Voluntary Sector
- Partnership Projects

The 2020 National Strategy states that in addition to the funding listed above, new sources of funding would be available including:-

- Green Finance Strategy
- Upfront finance for adaptive approach
- Working with farmers and landowners to identify opportunities or using agricultural practices through funding advice and regulation
- Alignment with other businesses identifying joint opportunities.
- We will also need to align funding with our strategies e.g. the national infrastructure strategy

5.1.1 Regional Funding

Lancashire and Blackpool Lead Local Flood Authorities are represented on the North West Regional Flood and Coastal Committee (RFCC). Funding is raised by the RFCCs by way of a levy on the LLFAs in their areas and payments are supported by grants for Central Government. The RFCCs are responsible for making decisions on how the local levy is spent.

Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (Local Strategy)

The local levy can be used to support locally important flood risk management projects that are not considered to be national priorities and hence may not attract full central Government funding.

Contributions from private beneficiaries (e.g. Trust and utility companies) may also be considered.

5.1.2 Local Funding

When new development occurs, a levy can be charged by the Council (LPA) which is designed to cover the cost of new public facilities required as a result of the development. Larger strategic developments could have the potential to generate Community infrastructure Levy (CIL) and section 106 funds which could be used to contribute to some schemes, and especially those which will have multiple benefits, e.g. pond or wetlands which can attenuate surface water as well as providing improved amenity value.

Grant in aid funding

“The National Strategy has identified a long term investment scenario overview; with optimum investment it is possible to prevent a rise in property damages over the next 50 years even with high climate change and many more homes in the flood plain.”

The Coastline of Lancashire stretches from Morecambe in the North of the County to West Lancashire in the South of the County.

The UK coastline is divided into a series of coastal areas known as “cells” to ensure there is a co-ordinated approach.

Strategies have been developed or will be developed over the lifetime of this local strategy for future projects and we would anticipate that applications will be made for grant in aid funding, however this will also include contributions from beneficiaries.

Shoreline management plans will have to be reviewed to ensure that funding needs are met and adaptation addressed where necessary to meet funding criteria.

The funding objectives have been carefully chosen to meet the requirements of the FWMA and to follow the ambitions set out in the National Strategy; in particular the objective to use funding and finance from new sources. An overview of the objectives is presented in figure 4.

They also recognise and support relevant aims and objectives set out in the National Adaptation Programme and the third strategy for Climate Adaptation reporting (Defra 2018 -2023) which seeks to make the country more resilient to climate change.

The business plan supporting this strategy provides more detail on how each of these objectives will be delivered. Measures are presented as specific actions that we are committed to delivering.

Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (Local Strategy)

Theme 6 – Achieving a Nation of Climate Champions

Section to be included

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Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (Local Strategy)

Summary Moving Forward – Implementing Reviewing our Strategy

In this final section of the strategy we address how we will start to implement the business plan.

Introduction

Throughout the course of this Lancashire and Blackpool Local Flood Risk Management Strategy we have stated our intent on what we want to achieve over the next ten years in line with the Regional Flood and Coastal Action Plans and the National Strategy.

The business plan may be refined in future as the Local Strategy is implemented and reviewed. However, it will remain consistent with the requirements of the FWMA and the EA publication of National Strategy. The Strategy we have developed has been drawn together to form a business plan. (See Section)

We believe that by delivering the stated business plan, we will fulfil our overarching vision for local flood risk management in Lancashire which is given in Figure... in Section 1. However, processes are needed to ensure that we are meeting our own targets and that other RMAs are contributing to our objectives in accordance with the FWMA.

Accountability

Reviewing our Progress

There are processes in place that will ensure that we are meeting our own strategic objectives and those set out in the National Strategy and the FWMA. These processes include external review of the Local Strategy and our progress which is monitored by the Environment Agency and other stakeholders. Progress on the Business Plan will be monitored by the Lancashire Strategic Partnership Group which meets at least four times a year.

The Business Plan will be fully reviewed annually to identify completed actions and include new ones. Completed actions will be recorded in a monitoring report to highlight progress and celebrate success.

Accountability of Other RMAs

The multi-agency Lancashire Strategic Partnership Group is chaired by the local authorities and the actions taken by this partnership related to better management of local flooding. The actions of this group and, individually, each of the RMAs are accountable to both Lancashire County Council's and Blackpool Council's Overview and Scrutiny Committees.

Under the Flood Risk Management Overview and Scrutiny regulations 2011, the Committee is empowered to request reports or attendance at meetings to allow scrutiny of the delivery of flood risk management functions. In order to maintain transparency and compliance with our Statutory Duties these reports are a critical action during the lifetime of this strategy.

Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (Local Strategy)

Accountability to the Public

Improved management of local flooding is a service we and our partners provide to the people of Blackpool and Lancashire. Through implementing this Local Strategy, our aim is that those at risk are better protected and more informed.

As such, we are committed to keeping the public informed about key information and we will involve the public in formulating and shaping decisions. This will continue to be through consultation with individuals, letters to groups, local displays, stakeholder workshops, web-based consultations, media announcements and any other relevant means as judged appropriate on a case-by-case basis.

The National Strategy

How long will this Strategy be Relevant

This Strategy will be reviewed after ten years, however, this is dependent on the publication of the new or revised National Strategies following which it may need to be realigned.

We also have a good relationship in terms of the wider Flood Risk Management roles we have as Lead Local Flood Authorities (Lancashire County Council and Blackpool Council are the Lead Local Flood Authorities and throughout this strategy will be referred to as “the Councils”.) Our close proximity to each other means that in many instances we work together to manage developments, wider strategic infrastructure and issues such as flooding and water quality. Due to the cross border nature of flooding and the on-going relationship we have there are many benefits in working closely with each other to manage local flood risks and a decision was made to produce a joint document, the Lancashire and Blackpool Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (the ‘Local Strategy’). This strategy ensures a catchment based approach and promotes effective partnership working as advised by the principles laid out in the Environment Agency’s National Strategy.

The Scrutiny Committee will focus on both proactive decisions being made by the Strategic Flood Risk Management Group and RMAs, as well as services provided in reaction to flooding which has occurred. The process will help lessons to be learned from past experiences and set decisions in the wider context of council and Partner activities. It will also help flooding to be given the appropriate focus within the councils.

We will continue to support the activities of the North West Regional Flood and Coastal Committee (RFCC) and work to prioritise the management of risk to balance both strategic and local needs.

How Long will this strategy be Relevant?

This Strategy will be reviewed after ten years.

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V.2

Insert 12 pictures of the different areas to make report frontage up (12 districts)

Blackpool in the middle square

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1. COUNCIL PRIORITIES, VISIONS AND VALUES

The actions included within this business plan are aligned to the Council's priorities, visions and values. These priorities are appended to this Business Plan in Appendix A Council Priorities.

2. PART 1 - ABOUT THE STRATEGY BUSINESS PLAN

2.1 Business Plan Summary

This Business plan has been developed as a 3 year plan which will be refreshed on an annual basis. This plan describes how we intend to deliver the objectives that we have set out in the strategy and will be monitored at the Lancashire Strategic Partnership Meetings.

2.2 Key Opportunities and Challenges

The key opportunities in this plan will allow the Partnership to address the critical issues outlined in the Strategy; particularly as the Partnership now has a greater understanding of flood risks in Blackpool and the 12 districts we can plan mitigation measures with the wider stakeholders. We will, however, need to align the opportunities with key challenges including managing expectations of resources and ensuring communication to all stakeholders in a timely manner. Over the lifetime of the previous strategy numerous flood defence and protection schemes have been delivered. Appendix B provides a list of all those projects previously carried out.

The future schemes that are included in the current EA Investment Plan and the potential schemes to be submitted in the 2020 revision of the Investment Plan are included in Appendix C.

2.3 Key Actions

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2. PART 2 – BUSINESS PLAN 2020/21; 2021/22 Theme 1 Roles and Responsibilities

Objective	Key Milestones	Milestone Delivery Dates	Action Lead	Expected Outcomes/Measures	Links to RFCC Business Plan	Compliant with Legislation	National Strategy Objectives (2019)
Develop or revise policies and procedures to ensure compliance with new & revised legislation	Review and revise Section 19 Report Policy and Procedure	2020-2021	TBC	Flow diagrams policy & procedure for Section 19 reporting		FWMA (2010) Section 19	Community Focus
	Review & revise Consenting & Enforcing Policy & Procedure	2020	LCC & BC	Flow diagrams policy & procedure for Section 19 reporting. Procedure shows closer links with Planning Development		FWMA (2010) Section 23	Community Focus
	Raise awareness of no regrets actions and implement a programme of education & awareness within local authority teams of the revised policy and procedure (including	2019	LCC & BC	Awareness within LCC/BC of Districts of Strategy Policies.			Community Focus

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Objective	Key Milestones	Milestone Delivery Dates	Action Lead	Expected Outcomes/Measures	Links to RFCC Business Plan	Compliant with Legislation	National Strategy Objectives (2019)
Page 118	Highways and Special Planning, etc.)						
	Develop a culvert policy and procedure.						
	Develop a drainage standard to guide developers on acceptable drainage solutions.						

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▪ Theme 2 – Understanding Risk and Planning Mitigation

Page	Objective	Key Milestones	Milestone Delivery Dates	Action Lead	Expected Outcomes/Measures	Links to RFCC Business Plan	Complaint with Legislation	National Strategy Objectives (2019)
10	Establish strong partnership to better understand surface water issues and share mapping.	Create a Surface water Strategy and plan with partners that will state how local flood risk from surface water will be jointly managed over the short medium and long term.	2020/2021	TBC	Overarching flood risk plan for 12 areas of Lancashire and Blackpool delivered by Partnership approach. Involving RMA's and Community	A2 B2		Community Focus and a Catchment based approach Multiple benefits
		Map zones of flood source interaction ensuring taking account of the natural environment and carbon sequestration through habitat creation and restoration.	2020-2021	TBC	Zones mapped Purposely kept together to ensure mapping captures the whole interaction especially in catchments.	A2		Community Focus and a Catchment based approach Multiple benefits

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Objective	Key Milestones	Milestone Delivery Dates	Action Lead	Expected Outcomes/Measures	Links to RFCC Business Plan	Complaint with Legislation	National Strategy Objectives (2019)
Page 120	Map zones of water sources and ecological networks	By 2020	Joint exercise All RMA's District Councils LCC Blackpool	Evidence of catchment based approach and consideration of all water sources, bio diversity and eco systems	A2		Community Focus and a Catchment based approach Multiple benefits
	Delivering effective maintenance regimes including engaging in joint working.	2019-2022	LCC BC Districts	Efficient maintenance regimes Early warning of asset issues	B3		Catchment based approach
Increase resilience to changing weather patterns	Embed climate change into local flood risk management and development management	2019-2022	LCC/BC RMA's extended Partnership	Effect of Climate Change on Flood Risk Recorded. Expect developers to account for climate change in modelling.			

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Objective	Key Milestones	Milestone Delivery Dates	Action Lead	Expected Outcomes/Measures	Links to RFCC Business Plan	Complaint with Legislation	National Strategy Objectives (2019)
	Address natural flood risk management			Catchment based approach to resilience.			

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- **Theme 3 – Sustainable Flood Risk Management: take a sustainable approach to managing flood risk, ensuring other environmental, social and economic issues are considered.**

Objective	Key Milestones	Milestone Delivery Dates	Action Lead	Expected Outcomes/Measures	Links to RFCC Business Plan	Complaint with Legislation	National Strategy Objectives (2019)
Sustainable and Appropriate Development and Management of Development	Early engagement with Development Control, RMA's and other partner	2019	LCC/BC Districts	Joined up approach to Planning Application Submissions.	B4		Meets all six guiding principles

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Objective	Key Milestones	Milestone Delivery Dates	Action Lead	Expected Outcomes/Measures	Links to RFCC Business Plan	Complaint with Legislation	National Strategy Objectives (2019)
Page 122	organisations and Communities.						
	<p>Ensure involvement of appropriate officers or other experts to integrate economic, social and environmental information and achieve nett gain.</p> <p>Mapping to include habitat creation and enhancement to improve resilience of ecological network and provide natural flood management.</p>	2019-2021		<p>Other experts e.g. ecologists invited to join appropriate groups and provide expertise to mapping and studies.</p> <p>Partnership approach to provide mapping that encompasses environmental social and economic issues.</p>	B5		
	Formalise outcome of the Strategic Environmental assessment	2020-2021		Overarching strategic environmental assessment (SEA) for 12 areas of Lancashire and Blackpool			Sustainability

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Objective	Key Milestones	Milestone Delivery Dates	Action Lead	Expected Outcomes/Measures	Links to RFCC Business Plan	Complaint with Legislation	National Strategy Objectives (2019)
				delivered by Partnership approach.			
Page 123	Develop Lancashire and Blackpool SuDs Guide in conjunction with Developers, Ecologists & Highways. Incorporate Blue/Green Strategies.	2019-2020	LCC/BC Districts	SuDs Guide scoping all partners involved SuDs Guidance delivered	B4		Beneficiaries encouraged to invest
Encourage innovation and sustainable flood risk management	Seek pilot study opportunities to sustainable FRM	2019-2021		Pilot studies developed including natural flood management opportunities.	B4		Sustainability Beneficiaries encouraged to invest
	Biodiversity nett gain in all programmes and projects	2021		Integration into all flood risk management decisions.	B5		Sustainability

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Objective	Key Milestones	Milestone Delivery Dates	Action Lead	Expected Outcomes/Measures	Links to RFCC Business Plan	Complaint with Legislation	National Strategy Objectives (2019)
Page 124							Beneficiaries encouraged to invest
	Invest in planning skills and capabilities. Ensure planners and developers can be advised effectively to enable Climate Resilient Places.						
	Advise on how adaptive approaches should inform local strategic plan						

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▪ Theme 4 – Communication and Involvement

Objective	Key Milestones	Milestone Delivery Dates	Action Lead	Expected Outcomes/Measures	Links to RFCC Business Plan	Complaint with Legislation	National Strategy Objectives (2019)
Page 125 Ensure “all” Stakeholders can access interpret and act on Flood Risk Issues	Develop Communications and engagement plan.	2019-2021	LCC BC Districts	All RMA’s communicating including flow diagrams to show lines of communications, and Stakeholders including Communities’ involvement in Flood Risk Management.	A1 A2 A3		Community Focus and Partnership working
	Develop links with organisations that can provide natural flood risk management and enhance the ecological network through habitat creation and enhancement. For example local nature partnership, RSPB Wildlife Trust, woodlands trust	2019-2020	LCC BC	Links to natural management established and embedded in flood risk management communications.	B1		Sustainability

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- Theme 5 Funding – Identify funding opportunities for flood risk management works, ensuring it is directed to areas of most need

Objective	Key Milestones	Milestone Delivery Dates	Action Lead	Expected Outcomes/Measures	Links to RFCC Business Plan	Complaint with Legislation	National Strategy Objectives (2019)
Develop a funding strategy	Funding strategy developed in line with funders' requirements and terms of grant.	2020	LCC BC	Delivery of funding strategy Communication with beneficiaries and outcomes logged.			Beneficiaries encouraged to invest
			LCC BC Districts	Using priority maps ensure that funding is on Tactical Group Agenda.			
			LCC BC	Maintain funding and progress on projects on LSP agenda and report progress at meetings.			
				Efficiencies recorded.			

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Objective	Key Milestones	Milestone Delivery Dates	Action Lead	Expected Outcomes/Measures	Links to RFCC Business Plan	Complaint with Legislation	National Strategy Objectives (2019)
Funding for Natural Capital Projects CIB to get clarification on this objective and actions ****	*Funding from Defra 25 Year Plan	2019-2020	TBC	Funding investigated and established in projects.			Sustainability and multiple benefits
	*Stewardship/Agri environment funding for natural flood control. *Biodiversity offsetting payment arising from developments. *Woodland carbon trading.	2021	TBC	Efficiencies accounted for including those resulting from natural measures used to prevent projects, e.g. use of carbon sequestration.			Sustainability and multiple benefits

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PART 3 – Delivery of Statutory Duty/Powers

3.1 The Lancashire Strategic Partnership will use the following format to provide an update of the delivery of our Duties and report at the LSP meeting.

Trend:



Duties carried out



Small / no change in delivery of duties



Delivery of Duty is deteriorating

Section No.	FWMA (2010) Section	Outturn 2019/20	Outturn 2020/21	2019/2020				Comments
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
9-12	Produce local Flood Risk Management Strategy	2019	✓					
14	Powers to request information							
19	Investigations of significant local flooding incidents							
21	Maintain Register of Assets							
30	Designated Features**							

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		**NOT SURE NEED TO INCLUDE						
Section No.	FWMA (2010) Section	Outturn 2019/20	Outturn 2020/21	2019/2020				Comments
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
32	Planning Consultation							
39	Fundamental Flooding and Coastal Erosion – Local Authority							
Section No.	Land and Drainage Act							
23	Ordinary Watercourse and Consenting							

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3.2 Evaluation

In order to understand and evaluate if the outcomes, measures and new initiatives are successful, details of this plan will be shared and recorded at all Flood Risk Meetings from Flood Groups to the Lancashire Strategic Partnership. The reporting mechanism will include the impact of the action or initiative and comments from Stakeholders.

3.3 Risk Management

A summary of the key risks for the strategy and the mitigating actions should be included here. This could either be in summary form or strategy risk register could be copied into this section. The mitigating actions for any risks rated as red may also be included as business plan actions, where relevant.

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Appendix A – Council Priorities

Priority 1: Economy – maximise growth and opportunity across Blackpool

- *Strengthen and maximise family, cultural and business tourism*
- *Support businesses to maximise investment and growth opportunities, develop skills to match future job opportunities and increase economic inclusion*
- *Develop a more integrated public transport system and create a thriving town centre and business district*
- *Create more desirable communities, improving conditions within the housing stock and transforming the private rented sector*

Priority 2: Communities – create stronger communities and increase resilience

- *Support people to choose healthy lifestyles and support those with additional care needs to live a good life*
- *Support families to keep vulnerable children and adults safe*
- *Support schools to improve attainment and help young people to raise their aspirations and make positive choices*
- *Support communities to become stronger and more resilient*

Priority 3: Resilience

- *Ensure the efficient and effective running of the organisation to enable us to deliver quality services*

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Appendix B – Future Projects

Lancashire Blackpool and the District Councils have a number of schemes already agreed in the Environment Agency Investment Plan which are included in Appendix C. In addition Appendix C includes potential future projects, subject to funding bids.

- Funding Bids** – Funding for the proposed projects will be submitted to the Environment Agency in the annual refresh programme which have been developed in response to flood events, in particular recommendations of Section 19 reports, the Shoreline Management Plan, Partnership Agreement and the like.

Title	District	Proposal	Reason e.g. Section 19 SMP	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Anchorsholme & Bispham Surface Water Study	Blackpool	Study to better understand surface water issues highlighted in Section 19 Report.		£70K	£30K	
Bispham Maintenance	Blackpool		SMP	£100K	£1000K	£5000K
Beach Management	Blackpool		SMP		£500K	£1000K

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Report to:	TOURISM, ECONOMY AND COMMUNITIES SCRUTINY COMMITTEE
Relevant Officer:	Clare Nolan- Barnes, Head of Coastal and Environmental Partnership Investments
Date of Meeting:	5 February 2020

BATHING WATER MANAGEMENT ANNUAL REPORT

1.0 Purpose of the report:

1.1 To provide a basis for the Committee to consider the delivery of the Council's statutory and other duties in respect of bathing water management. The report will provide a brief outline of the various statutory duties including statistics and highlight areas of challenge and concerns and information on the work of LOVEmyBEACH and Turning Tides.

2.0 Recommendation(s):

2.1 To scrutinise the delivery of the Council's statutory and other responsibilities in relation to bathing water management, note the performance and highlight any areas for further scrutiny.

3.0 Reasons for recommendation(s):

3.1 To ensure constructive and robust scrutiny of the report and provide confirmation that the Council is delivering its statutory duties and other responsible duties and actions in respect of bathing water management.

3.2a Is the recommendation contrary to a plan or strategy adopted or approved by the Council? No

3.2b Is the recommendation in accordance with the Council's approved budget? Yes

3.3 Other alternative options to be considered:

None

4.0 Council Priority:

4.1 The relevant Council Priority is:

“The economy: Maximising growth and opportunity across Blackpool”

5.0 Background Information

5.1 The Council has statutory duties as set out in the Bathing Water Directive 2006 (BWD) implemented through the Bathing Water Regulations 2013 (BWR) in respect of its four bathing waters which are, Blackpool South, Blackpool Central, Blackpool North and Bispham.

5.2 Following the completion of Bathing Water Management Scrutiny Review in 2013, the Scrutiny Committee is to receive a report on an annual basis, relating to progress on its bathing waters.

5.3 Statutory Duties

5.3.1 The BWR requires Blackpool Council to erect signage at all its bathing waters providing specific details of the bathing water, the quality of the water and any links for the public to enquire at any time during the bathing season about the quality of the water. In addition, the BWD set stricter standards to be adhered to in respect of bathing waters quality compared to previous directives. These stricter standards were imposed following the 2015 bathing season. Blackpool Council responded to the challenges by forming a partnership with Wyre Council, Fylde Council, and Lancashire County Council, the Environment Agency, United Utilities and Keep Britain Tidy to take collective and collaborative action to ensure Fylde Peninsula Bathing Waters are the best quality possible and meet the stricter standards directed by the BWD.

5.3.2 In addition to forming a local partnership, Blackpool also embraced a regional approach to improving bathing waters via the Turning Tides Partnership

5.4 Budget Information

5.4.1 There is no official funding for the delivery of our statutory duties under the BWR. However, the Council works proactively with its partner organisations in particular the Environment Agency and United Utilities to ensure that any available funding to deliver projects or campaigns is explored. Since 2011, Blackpool Council has been successful in obtaining £160,000 from its partner organisations to ensure that Blackpool and its neighbouring authorities comply with its duties and is proactive in delivery of projects to meet the higher standards set out in the BWD 2006. Unfortunately since 2017 no further funding has been provided to Blackpool in

respect of carrying out its Bathing water statutory duties.

6.0 Statutory Duty

6.1.1 Blackpool Council has consistently complied with its duty to erect signage at its four bathing waters, Blackpool South, Blackpool Central Blackpool North and Bispham. The signage provides the relevant information about the sampling point which is used by the Environment Agency when they sample. To date, the Council has not received any adverse comments from the Environment Agency regarding its statutory signage.

6.1.2 In addition, Blackpool Council has responded to pollution risk forecasting in order to advise the public against bathing if there is likely to be increased pollution at a bathing water on a set day.

6.2 What has changed

6.2.1 Bathing water predictions in 2011

6.2.2 In 2011, it was predicted that seven of the eight bathing waters along the Fylde Peninsula would be poor at the end of the 2015 bathing water season, which would have meant having to erect signage advising against bathing.

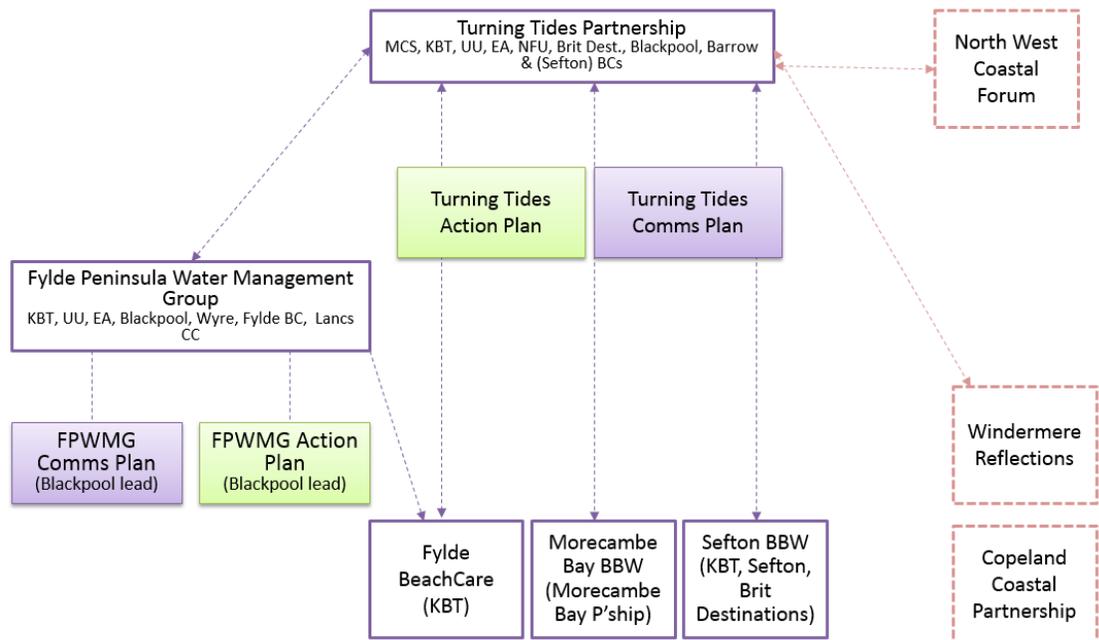
6.2.3 In order to ensure Blackpool Council and its partners achieved the best possible results, the Fylde Peninsula Water Management Partnership and the Turning Tides Regional Partnership were formed, as it was recognised that more could be achieved through use of messages and campaigns to improve bathing waters by working with the wider region.

6.2.4 In 2019 all four Blackpool Bathing waters met the required bathing water standards.

6.3 Governance

6.3.1 The Governance for the partnerships is detailed below:

The Local Government Association Coastal Special Interest Group have a standing item on its agenda to discuss Bathing Waters Nationally



6.4 Challenges

6.4.1 The most significant challenges to bathing waters are described below in respect of source pollution, however Blackpool also needs to provide the resources to work in partnership and expand the knowledge base.

In respect of the latter, during 2020 officers will be trained and upskilled to continue the work to maintain bathing water standards



6.5 Source pollution

- 6.5.1 Outfall sewers – United Utilities have invested in providing long sea outfalls in the South of Blackpool at Harrowside and at Anchorsholme in the North and the impact of this change continues to be monitored. United Utilities have been asked to provide an update on the impact of this investment.
- 6.5.2 Animals – animal waste in particularly from areas of salt marsh grazing on the river Ribble are regularly reported and the council erects warning signs to prevent bathing during this type of pollution risk forecast. This will continue to be a challenge in maintaining standards.
- 6.5.3 Dogs and Birds – Work has continued to monitor the impact of pollution from dogs and birds. Public space protection orders are in place during the bathing season. In respect of birds, Blackpool was asked to explore the impact of the starlings and this exercise found that because of the relationship with the presence of starlings and the bathing season they have little impact as a source of pollution. Gulls however do present a pollution risk to bathing waters.
- 6.5.4 Surface water run off continues to be monitored by Blackpool and the Environment Agency as a source of pollution. This is a challenge particularly during busy periods.
- 6.5.5 Misconnections – Blackpool together with its partners the Environment Agency and United Utilities continue to investigate and enforce on any misconnections or pollution directly to sea from piped sources.

6.6 Turning Tides

- 6.6.1 Since 2012 £800,000 has been invested into Turning Tides and the associated LOVEmyBEACH campaigns by United Utilities and the Environment Agency. This has resulted in a fully collaborative approach from stakeholders to improve the regions bathing waters. In 2019, 100% of bathing water in the North West met the required standards and no bathing waters were recorded as poor.
- 6.6.2 At the end of 2019 Blackpool South, Central and North are classified as Good and Bispham is Excellent.
- 6.6.3 The Authorities in the North west are utilising the expertise of Blackpool’s public health department to promote an active coast, this will continue in 2020.
- 6.6.4 The vision and future for turning tides continues as described in the Partnership Evolution below.



6.7 LOVEmyBEACH and Fylde BeachCare

The LOVEmyBEACH campaign is managed by Keep Britain Tidy and supported by all local authorities across the North West coast.

Fylde BeachCare is the 'on the ground' element of LOVEmyBEACH; advising groups within the community how they can assist with positive changes to bathing water quality and beach cleanliness. This service links in with Blackpool's street and beach cleaning services and beach patrol.

6.8 Results at the end of 2019

6.8.1 All of Blackpool's Bathing waters have again passed the Bathing Water Standards with Bispham achieving 'excellent' classification.

6.9 Short Term Pollution and pollution Risk Forecasting

6.9.1 Blackpool Council continues to apply short term pollution signage at bathing waters when rainfall is expected to be heavy potentially reducing the bathing water quality for short timescales. The advantage is that the public receive additional advice about quality and results can be discounted for providing this advice.

6.9.2 Blackpool Council continues to apply pollution risk forecasting signage at bathing waters when pollution events are expected or known and will reduce bathing water quality. Results can be discounted for providing this advice.

6.10 Awards

6.10.1 The results from the 2019 bathing water season mean that Blackpool have again been able to apply for Seaside Awards for Blackpool Central, Blackpool North and Bispham.

6.10.2 Blackpool Council has been recognised Regionally and Nationally by Defra for its attention to the importance of delivery of quality bathing water and were invited to attend the National Bathing water Conference.

6.11 Does the information submitted include any exempt information? No

6.12 List of Appendices:

None

7.0 Legal considerations:

7.1 None

8.0 Human Resources considerations:

8.1 Blackpool Council needs to retain the expertise and resource to deliver the statutory duties in respect of bathing waters and ensure it works with its partners in developing and implementing the action plan to maintain the quality of the bathing water. The expertise in this area needs to be expanded and include upskilling officers so that the Council remains resilient.

9.0 Equalities considerations:

9.1 None

10.0 Financial considerations:

10.1 Funding by partners to Blackpool Council and the Turning Tides Partnership is required to ensure standards continue to be met and campaigns to raise awareness.

11.0 Risk management considerations:

11.1 Failure to implement the statutory duties could lead to action from the

Environment Agency against Blackpool Council and failure of the bathing water standards resulting in Blackpool having to erect signs advising residents and visitors against bathing in our waters.

12.0 Ethical considerations:

12.1 None

13.0 Internal/ External Consultation undertaken:

13.1 Blackpool Council chairs both the Turning Tides Partnership and the Fylde Peninsula Water Management Partnership and are now the lead representatives for the Local Government Association (LGA) Coastal Special Interest Group (SIG) at the National Bathing Waters communications forum.

14.0 Background papers:

14.1 None

Report to:	TOURISM, ECONOMY AND COMMUNITIES SCRUTINY COMMITTEE
Relevant Officer:	John-Paul Lovie, Waste Services Manager
Date of Meeting	5 February 2020

SINGLE-USE PLASTICS UPDATE

1.0 Purpose of the report:

1.1 To consider the progress of the implementation of the Single-Use Plastics (SUP) Policy.

2.0 Recommendation(s):

2.1 To note the progress of the implementation of the Single-Use Plastics Policy and identify any areas for potential further scrutiny.

3.0 Reasons for recommendation(s):

3.1 Reducing single-use plastics (SUP) is something members have told officers they expect and value. As a seaside tourist destination, we recognise that poorly managed waste plastics pose a threat to the global marine environment. Therefore, within the context of this Policy we commit to minimizing our use of plastics, in particular SUP's, and to reducing its impact on the environment.

3.2 Is the recommendation contrary to a plan or strategy adopted or approved by the Council? No

3.3 Is the recommendation in accordance with the Council's approved budget? Yes

4.0 Other alternative options to be considered:

4.1 None.

5.0 Council priority:

5.1 The relevant Council priority is

“Communities: Creating stronger communities and increasing resilience”

6.0 Background information

- 6.1 At its 27 June 2018 meeting the Council agreed to eliminate, where practically possible, its use of single-use plastics and work with the wholly-owned companies to achieve the same.
- 6.2 The Council's Tourism, Economy and Resources Scrutiny Committee subsequently agreed to receive regular updates on the implementation of this policy. Its successor the Tourism, Economy and Communities Scrutiny Committee has continued this monitoring.

7.0 Communications

- 7.1 A single-use plastics and environmental awareness communications plan has been developed and launched in January 2020.

8.0 Audience

- 8.1 Initially the primary audience for the campaign is Blackpool Council and wholly-owned company employees. The aim is to educate employees as to the impact of SUPs, as well as raise awareness as to what individual actions people can take to prevent environmental damage. The campaign will take on a broader environmental theme which informs employees of both the current climate emergency agenda and the positive steps they can take.
- 8.2 As the campaign rolls out externally, the focus will shift towards Blackpool residents and local businesses tying in existing work with LoveMyBeach and Keep Blackpool Tidy.
- 8.3 Beginning with SUPs (and later incorporating wider environmental issues), the aim is to effect behavioural change on an individual level and ensure that employees consider environmental impact in the day-to-day decisions they make.

9.0 Key Themes

- 9.1 The initial launch focussed on the current climate emergency and issues surrounding SUPs. The council's current environmental commitments were outlined and the steps already undertaken by the council and wholly owned companies to reduce the use of SUPs.
- 9.2 In subsequent months, the campaign will feature additional topics concerning wider environmental issues such as beach cleans, recycling facilities within council buildings, promotion of discounted public transport schemes etc.

10.0 Channels

10.1 In order to communicate effectively with staff a number of channels will used including Chief Executive's blog, staff newsletter, digital screens, employee engagement events and staff intranet.

10.2 Does the information submitted include any exempt information? No

11.0 List of Appendices:

11.1 None

12.0 Legal considerations:

12.1 None

13.0 Human resources considerations:

13.1 None

14.0 Equalities considerations:

14.1 None

15.0 Financial considerations:

15.1 None

16.0 Risk management considerations:

16.1 None

17.0 Ethical considerations:

17.1 None

18.0 Internal/external consultation undertaken:

18.1 None

19.0 Background papers:

19.1 None

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Report to:	TOURISM ECONOMY AND COMMUNITIES SCRUTINY COMMITTEE
Relevant Officers:	Scott Butterfield, Strategy, Policy and Research Manager; Andrew Duckett, Service Manager
Date of Meeting:	5 February 2020

CLIMATE EMERGENCY UPDATE

1.0 Purpose of the report:

1.1 To update the Committee on the approach taken as a result of the Council's Climate Emergency declaration.

2.0 Recommendation(s):

2.1 To comment on the work undertaken to date;

2.2 To consider how the Committee could best support work addressing the Climate Emergency and sustainability issues in the future.

3.0 Reasons for recommendation(s):

3.1 The Council passed a motion proposed by the Council Leader to declare a Climate Emergency at its meeting of 26 June 2019. Work responding to the declaration is underway.

3.2a Is the recommendation contrary to a plan or strategy adopted or approved by the Council? No

3.2b Is the recommendation in accordance with the Council's approved budget? Yes

3.3 Other alternative options to be considered:

None

4.0 Council Priorities:

4.1 Addressing the Climate Emergency cuts across both of the Council's priorities, establishing a new policy context within which all activity should be reviewed and considered.

5.0 Background Information:

5.1 The motion to Council on the Climate Emergency noted the impacts of climate breakdown around the world, stating that the Authority has a duty to take action to address these issues. It also noted that the reductions of emissions are associated with positive health, wellbeing and economic

benefits beyond the primary questions of environmental sustainability and diversity. The principle commitments in the declaration are to make the Council’s activities net-zero carbon by 2030, and achieve 100% clean energy across the Council’s full range of functions by the same date.

5.2 Since Bristol Council became the first UK Local Authority to declare a climate emergency in November 2018, over 200 Councils across the country have now passed similar motions, with varying targets and commitments. Blackpool Council’s deadline for carbon neutrality is amongst the more ambitious in the country, and the Council’s declaration wide-ranging in scope across four major themes:

- **Emissions reduction:** Actions the council must take in order to reduce Blackpool Council’s emissions and those in the town generally;
- **Town engagement:** How the council should engage with the residents of town and work with partners to make a change;
- **Culture change:** Steps the council should take to encourage its employees and partners to reduce their carbon footprint;
- **Wider Influence:** The Council’s role communicating beyond Blackpool to act as a leader on this agenda.

Cutting across these four categories are wider environmental and sustainability issues. Promoting biodiversity and reducing the use of finite resources is integral to addressing the climate emergency effectively.

5.3 On such a crucial and large agenda, there is a need to clarify the activity proposed in order to judge the likely impact the Council can have. The scope in Blackpool includes all of the assets and infrastructure over which the Council and its wholly-owned companies can exert control and influence over, and measure performance against.

5.4 This approach will ensure the Council addresses aspects of emissions in scope categories 1, 2, and 3 (upstream), as shown in the overview below. Scope 1 includes emissions which the Council can most directly affect, and scope 3 (downstream) the least:

Scope	Emissions Category
Scope 1	Direct emissions from the organisation
Scope 2	Emissions relating to purchased electricity, steam, heat, cooling
Scope 3 Upstream	1: Purchased goods and services
	2: Capital goods
	3: Fuel and energy related activities
	4: Upstream transportation and distribution
	5: Waste generated in operations
	6: Business travel
	7: Employee commuting
	8: Upstream leased assets
Scope 3 Downstream	9: Downstream transportation and distribution
	10: Processing of sold products
	11: Use of sold products
	12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
	13: Downstream leased assets
	14: Franchises
	15: Investments

- 5.5 Discussions with other councils suggest that there are two major approaches to the issue. The first, undertaken by Bristol amongst others, takes an emergency planning-type approach, with the intention being to create an urgent response to mobilise activity. The second, undertaken by Lancaster, uses a strategic planning process to embed consideration of climate change across all services and activity.
- 5.6 Given the extent of work required, the Council intends to use a hybrid approach as advocated by Plymouth Council. This primarily uses a strategic planning process to ensure deep integration of the activity into existing processes, but which leaves scope to deliver short term and rapid response activity when required. This also ensures that activity conceived prior to the declaration, but which will positively influence the achievement of the overall emissions target, will be linked into the agenda.
- 5.7 Given the scope of the declaration, and the tight financial and human resource constraints that the Council continues to operate within, careful prioritisation is essential to making progress. To do this, the Council has selected aspects of the declaration as an initial focus for activity, seeking to understand the issues before building a groundswell of support for the agenda across the Council and the town. The rest of this report uses the themes identified in 5.2 to give more detail on the process to date.

5.8 Emissions Reduction

5.8.1 The Council has various initiatives underway to reduce its impact on climate breakdown as outlined in the Council's Sustainability, Energy and Water Strategy 2018-2024 (see Appendix). Alongside wider activity such as reducing water demand and ensuring the efficient use of energy, the Strategy calls for the Council to take "all practical steps to reduce the Council's carbon emissions", and to "maximise the Council's use of renewable energy" as part of meeting the national target of an 80% reduction in CO₂ emissions by 2050. It also calls for the embedding of sustainability into policy and procedure. The Strategy sets a target of a 50% reduction in service emissions by 2030, but needs to be re-considered in the light of the more challenging target set by the declaration.

5.8.2 Building on the Council's Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy, the emerging Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Management Policies document will also recognise the need to address climate change in the following policies:

- Policy DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments
- Policy DM21: Landscaping
- Policy DM31: Surface Water Management
- Policy DM35: Biodiversity

The Planning team will be undertaking public consultation on these policies in Spring 2020.

5.8.3 Key Projects to reduce the Council's emissions include:

- Progressing the development of a project to generate nearly half of the Council's energy from a renewable source, reducing emissions by around 35% compared to 2018/19 levels;

- Deployment of LED street lighting, reducing energy use by around 70%-75%, with further work to introduce LED lighting in Council buildings (such as Stanley Park Sports Centre) also underway;
- Ad hoc work including the rationalisation of building assets, deployment of advanced metering and management systems, boiler replacements, and other technical interventions;
- Assessing the current level of work across the Council seeking to positively impact on carbon reduction;
- Development of an internal communications campaign promoting ways in which staff can reduce their environmental impact at work and at home.

5.8.4 Key work across the town includes:

- Reviewing evidence on air quality as part of the development of a new Air Quality Strategy;
- Developing a pilot project concerning emissions around schools and young people. Poor air quality is proven to have a detrimental impact on brain development, and the project would seek to engage pupils and parents in the issues around this;
- Implementing the Green and Blue Infrastructure strategy, which would both support the adaptation of the town to warmer weather by increasing tree canopy cover, and also by taking measures which support carbon sequestration (the natural capture and storage of carbon and related emissions) through natural-based solutions.

5.8.5 Examples of current activity undertaken by the Council's wholly-owned companies includes Blackpool Coastal Housing working with Carbon Trust to set a baseline and subsequently to develop an action plan to get towards the 2030 "carbon zero" target; My Blackpool Home are looking to work with officers to reduce carbon emissions within their housing stock and associated activities; Blackpool Transport continue to upgrade their fleet to buses to models with lower emissions; the Sandcastle has introduced more energy efficient boilers, reduced energy use at off peak times, is working towards the "Green Key" environmental accreditation standard, and has established a worker committee to develop ideas on delivering further positive impact; whilst the Winter Gardens is rolling out LED lighting over 2020, and fitting thermostats to gas heaters amongst other initiatives. Beyond this, the Council intends to encourage, support and educate private businesses in the borough to adapt to this agenda.

5.8.6 The Council is also participating in a project across the County to better understand the measures required to achieve "net zero" by 2030, which will include: an assessment of the available data intelligence and evidence available on Lancashire's environment, including use of the SCATTER emissions tool when launched next month; the production of a baseline Greenhouse Gas inventory; an assessment of the capability of existing and proposed measures to achieve carbon savings; and a Climate Summit to seek firm commitment on actions.

5.9 **Town Engagement**

5.9.1 Our intention is to ensure the Council has a robust understanding of current activity before undertaking widespread engagement, to ensure that the engagement can be focussed on the issues which matter. In the 2019 Make Your Mark campaign, a national information gathering survey administered locally by Blackpool Youth Council, 'Protect the Environment' was identified as

the top priority by 43% of young people, receiving 2666 out of 6213 total votes. As such Blackpool Youth Council have expressed a desire to run a youth climate summit to gather the opinions of young people in Blackpool. This would run in a similar way to a Citizens Assembly with guest speakers, discussions, workshops with feedback gathered helping to encourage behaviour change and activity. The current suggestion is this could take place from May onwards. Suggestions generated by this summit would be a key part of this evidence base.

- 5.9.2 In terms of funding, there is increased opportunity to explore trusts and grants in relations to climate emergency and/or carbon footprints. The majority of funders expect a partnership bid with a Voluntary, Community or Faith (VCFS) lead, and the Council is considering a tender-type process to seek interested partner organisations. This would ensure that the Council is in a strong position to influence town wide activity, provide an opportunity to gather wider activity data, upskill organisations with poor applications and be in a stronger position to successfully apply for funding when available.
- 5.9.3 Work on seeking funding to date includes a project with the University of Central Lancashire (UCLAN) which would support research into local perceptions of public transport. A modal shift in transport is an essential component in reducing car numbers and air pollution. This work would inform further initiatives to encourage and increase the use of public transport, and reduce reliance on car and taxi usage.
- 5.9.4 UCLAN is also working in partnership with the Junior Park Ranger programme and Head Start to engage local young people to understand further what sustainability means to them using photography and storytelling as a mechanism for this.
- 5.9.5 Following a successful pre-application enquiry to the European Regional Development Fund, Blackpool Council have been invited to submit a full application to undertake a place-based approach to climate reduction within the Grange Park area. The £2million project will include increased energy efficiency measures for existing properties and 60 new homes, a ground source heat pump for @TheGrange, behaviour change Eco leaders, and a programme of tree planting - all of which will either reduce carbon used, offset emissions or increase climate change resilience.

5.10 **Culture Change**

- 5.10.1 The Climate Emergency prompts consideration of how “business as usual” can be made more environmentally friendly, and the need to challenge existing processes and procedures to understand what level of impact could be made by considering the environmental implications of planned activity. CLT and the Executive will have a role ensuring that reports adequately demonstrate that the issues have been considered. In the short term, it is suggested that those developing new strategies are prompted to think about how they could contribute positively to the agenda; that business plans are reviewed to consider the impact services have; and that the Council’s Ethical Principles are reviewed to add principles relating to environmental issues. The Council’s Suppliers Charter already includes a “Green and Sustainable” section which suppliers are asked to sign.
- 5.10.2 To achieve full culture change across the authority, consideration will have to be given to the implementation of other initiatives. To support this, a Working Group reporting to the Corporate

Energy and Utilities meeting has been established and an action plan is being drafted, with an aim to ensure the Council is actively seeking to reduce the environmental footprint across all of its services and projects, and to promote more sustainable activity. Other actions undertaken or identified so far include:

- Use of the Friends of the Earth checklist of organisational activity to contribute to the development of an action plan;
- Assessing the current level of work across the Council seeking to positively impact on carbon reduction;
- Development of an internal communications campaign promoting ways in which staff can reduce their environmental impact at work and at home

5.11 Wider Influence

5.11.1 Within Blackpool, the role of the Climate Action Partnership will be crucial in exerting influence across the town. Once in place, their action plan will incorporate activity which seeks to push this agenda forward.

5.11.2 The motion to Council also calls for the government to make resources available to deliver this agenda. To influence on this stage, the Council will need to develop appropriate relationships and networks across the country, with more detailed activity being planned once an action plan has been formed. Meanwhile, the Council worked in partnership with UCLan to host “Cumbria and Lancashire: Climate Emergency - Towards Net Zero - A Learning Event”, which invited local authorities, NHS and universities across Cumbria and Lancashire to come together and discuss approaches to addressing the climate emergency both organisationally and individually. The two main outcomes of this event will be the development of a virtual network to facilitate collaboration, and a call to action for organisations to work collaboratively to prepare and respond to funding opportunities.

Does the information submitted include any exempt information? No

List of Appendices:

Appendix 9(a) - Blackpool Council Sustainability, Energy and Water Strategy 2018-2024

Appendix 9(b) – Declaration of a Climate Emergency – 26 June 2019 Council Minute

6.0 Legal considerations:

6.1 None.

7.0 Human Resources considerations:

7.1 None.

8.0 Equalities considerations:

8.1 The work will seek to ensure that the Council's processes meet the relevant legislative requirements around equalities.

9.0 Financial considerations:

9.1 Impacts detailed in the report. The action plan will develop actions which deliver financial benefits over the long term wherever possible.

10.0 Risk management considerations:

10.1 The Council's strategic risk register is currently being reviewed by the Risk Champions for 2020/21, with the impact of climate change and mitigating actions being considered for incorporation.

11.0 Ethical considerations:

11.1 The Ethical Principles will be reviewed with a view to including the environmental impact of initiatives as a key consideration.

12.0 Internal/ External Consultation undertaken:

12.1 As detailed in the report, with public engagement to take place as part of implementing the action plan.

13.0 Background papers:

13.1 None.

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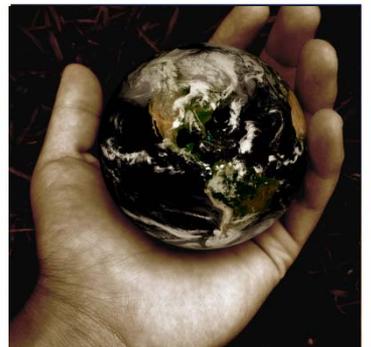
Blackpool Council

Sustainability, Energy and Water Strategy (Draft)

*Delivering a low-carbon, energy efficient, economically resilient
community*

2018 to 2024

Blackpool Council



Blackpool Council

Sustainability Strategy

2018 to 2024

Vision statement

Sustainability and the supply of energy and water are three of the key challenges facing the World.

Energy is essential in almost every aspect of our lives and for the success of our economy and the UK faces two long-term energy challenges:

- tackling climate change by reducing carbon dioxide emissions both within the UK and abroad; and
- ensuring secure, clean and affordable energy

The world is also projected to face a 40% global water deficit by 2030 under the business-as-usual climate scenario. With only 3% fresh water resources, the fact is there is not enough water to meet the world's growing needs without dramatically changing the way water is used and managed.

By managing and taking the lead for the reduction of energy, water and carbon dioxide emissions across the Borough, the Council is at the hub of the sustainability challenge to deliver, demonstrate and encourage sustainable practises not only across the Borough, but across the Fylde and Lancashire and it is committed to meeting that challenge.

The Sustainable Strategy formally commits Blackpool Council to taking action to assist the region in achieving the national goal of reducing carbon dioxide emissions by 80% by 2050 and improving local sustainability. This is an ambitious strategy that invests in the future of Blackpool and puts our planet and sustainability at the heart of Council decisions.

Through improved sustainability, the development and utilisation of local energy supply and shifting to a more energy-efficient and low carbon economy, innovative technological solutions to improve efficiency, reduce demand and costs will aid Blackpool's aim to boost the local economy and help in creating more resilient communities.

Blackpool is well placed to develop new specialisms in these fields and in order to protect and maintain the visitor economy from climate change within our region, we must learn to change with it.



Councillor Jackson,
Cabinet Member for Environmental Services and Highways

Blackpool Council
Sustainability Strategy
2018 to 2024

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Blackpool Council

Sustainability Strategy

2018 to 2024

Part 1

Introduction

Ensuring that the actions and decisions we take guarantee a better quality of life for everyone now and generations to come.

The Council recognises the importance of sustainability in contributing to resilience of its services, town and the community.

It also recognises that by reducing its environmental impact and consuming less natural resources this will improve the local environment and make a contribution to improved health, better social cohesion and economic prosperity and community resilience.

Taking a sustainable approach will enable us to:

- Support the delivery of the Council Plan
- Reduce the Council's impact on the environment
- Reduce the amount of natural resources we consume and purchase
- Achieve efficiency savings by reducing our operating costs
- Increase resilience of corporate services and assets, ensuring they are fit and efficient to deliver
- Improve the sustainability of the supply chain

The strategy will set a clear vision of what Council needs to do become a sustainable organisation and realise the benefits it brings.

Scope

The Sustainability Strategy will focus initially on the Council's own activities and will be accompanied by an Action Implementation Plan.

Monitoring and Review.

The Sustainability Strategy is a 5-year strategy 2018-19 to 2023-24.

The strategy will be reviewed in its final year and the Action Implementation Plan will be monitored quarterly and progress reported annually.

The Strategy will work in conjunction with and support the following Council strategies and policies:

- Council Plan
- Local Plan
- Local Transport Plan
- Destination Management Plan
- Health and Wellbeing Strategy
- Fylde Coast Growth Accelerator Strategy
- Lancashire and Blackpool Flood Risk Management Strategy
- Commissioning and Procurement Strategy
- Blue and Green Infrastructure Strategy

Blackpool Council Sustainability Strategy 2018 to 2024

Part 1

Why do we need a Sustainability Strategy?

- Environmental Sustainability
- Uncertain Energy supply
- Rising Energy prices
- Wider Policy Context

Environmental Sustainability

The World Economic Forum The Global Risks Report 2017 ranked “water crises” at number 3 in the list of the top 10 global risks in terms of impact and “Failure of Climate Change mitigation and adaptation” at number 5.

The report notes that whilst progress is being made and “that the transition to a low-carbon economy is underway” unfortunately “the pace of change is not yet fast enough” and requires further collective action.

The report calls for action to “redouble our efforts to protect and strengthen our systems of global collaboration. Nowhere is this more urgent than in relation to the environment, where important strides have been made in the past year but where much more remains to be done”.

The energy sector is at a transition point and facing a range of growing challenges.

Countries have committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions under the 2015 climate change agreement (COP 21) putting a renewed focus on the decarbonisation of the energy sector whilst trying to deliver consumer affordability and industry competitiveness, and security of supply.

This is known as the Energy Trilemma.

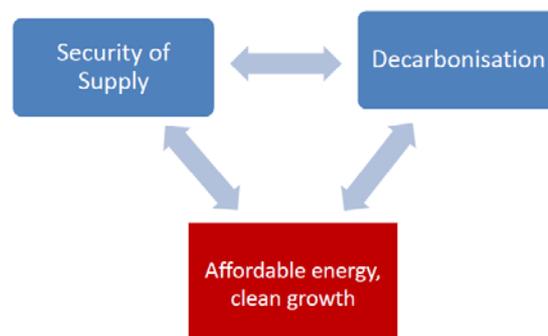


Figure 1 The Energy Trilemma.

Energy Security Uncertain Energy Supply

The UK has an uncertain future with the security of energy supply. As the UK continues to import more energy from abroad this means there is less security over supply, less price stability and less freedom in foreign policy decisions.

With the national grid struggling to cope with the rising demand and gap in supply capacity reducing demand, alongside local and renewable energy generation will make Blackpool more resilient to supply and price fluctuations and offer opportunities to develop the local economy.

Rising Energy prices

The cost of energy and water continues to rise and that appears to be trend for the immediate future on the back generation and storage capacity issues, energy security and the decarbonisation agenda.

This strategy aims to minimise the impact of rising prices for the Blackpool Council, our residents and local businesses.

Blackpool Council Sustainability Strategy 2018 to 2024

Part 1

What is ‘Sustainable Development’?

Sustainable development was defined as *‘development which meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs’* by the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) report, 1983.

Through this report, it was recognised for the first time that the environment, economy and society are interconnected and mutually dependent, and that their management holistically would enable sustainable development.

The UK Government’s Sustainable Development Strategy ‘Securing the Future’, published in 2005, set out five guiding principles of sustainable development:

1. Living within the planet’s environmental limits
2. Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society
3. Achieving a sustainable economy
4. Promoting good governance
5. Using sound science responsibly

‘Mainstreaming Sustainable Development’, February 2011, defined sustainable development as, *‘making the necessary decisions now to realise our vision of stimulating economic growth and tackling the deficit, maximising wellbeing and protecting our environment, without negatively impacting on the ability of future generations to do the same.’*

Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (United Nations 2015) adopted by Heads of State and Government at a special UN summit set out a commitment to achieve sustainable development by 2030 world-wide, providing for a shared global vision towards sustainable development for all:



“A worldwhere there is universal access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy”

Blackpool Council Sustainability Strategy 2018 to 2024

Part 1

Delivering the Council's vision?

The Sustainability Strategy follows the Council Plan, which sets out the Council's vision and priorities out to 2020, being an essential component for building and safeguarding the long-term economic growth and resilience of the community.

The Blackpool Council - Council Plan has two main goals:

- boosting our local economy by maximising growth and opportunity and
- creating, stronger, healthier, more resilient communities

The vision for Blackpool is that it will be:

"The UK's number one family resort with a thriving economy that supports a happy and healthy community who are proud of this unique town."



The economy: Maximising growth and opportunity across Blackpool

Ensuring a constant supply of energy is one of the key challenges facing the world, and Blackpool is well placed to develop a new specialism in this field.

All across the Fylde Coast, developments are taking place in areas such as nuclear, wind and gas power, with further potential offered by other renewable energy sectors, such as tidal power.

A new Enterprise Zone will give added support to this industry as it emerges, and tether important elements of the supply chain to Blackpool.

There is no denying that the potential of shale gas is enormous and could be worth many millions to the Fylde Coast economy over the next 30 years. This potential has to be considered given the economic climate. Of course any environmental impact will be carefully considered through the process.

With more than 1200 people already employed at the former BNFL plant at Springfield the Fylde Coast has the real potential to become a hub for the energy market, not only because of shale gas exploration, but also the growth in the number of offshore windfarms in the next few years.

Through improved sustainability, the development and utilisation of local energy supply and advanced technologies to improve efficiency, reduce demand and costs this will aid Blackpool's aim to boost the local economy and help in creating more resilient communities.

Blackpool Council

Sustainability Strategy

2018 to 2024

Part 1

Policy Context

National Policies

The **Climate Change Act, 2008** set the world's first legally binding climate change target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 80% by the year 2050 compared to the 1990 base level.

By doing so it aims to encourage the transition to a low carbon economy and reduce the effects of climate change on the economy, society and the environment to a manageable level

Under the Act UK Governments are obliged to:

- Set five year carbon budgets to limit greenhouse gas emissions
- Reduce the demand for energy and improving energy efficiency
- Invest in low-carbon technologies
- Publicly report carbon emissions from businesses and the public sector
- Use statistics on greenhouse gas emissions and further evidence, analysis and research to inform energy and climate change policy

EU Renewables Directive (2009/28/EC). The Directive mandates levels of renewable energy use within the European Union, requiring that 20% of the energy consumed within the European Union is from renewable resources. This is a pooled target across member states.

The UK specifically has been given the target of sourcing 15% of its energy from renewable sources by 2020.

Local Policies

Blackpool Local Plan, Part 1 Core Strategy (2012 to 2027). The Core Strategy adopted in January 2016 is a key planning document for Blackpool, setting out where new development, including housing, employment, retail and leisure should be located to meet Blackpool's future needs to 2027.

In April 2008 Blackpool Council signed up to the **Nottingham Declaration**, which was a formal commitment recognising the role of local authorities in leading society's response to the challenge of climate change by:

- Helping communities to become resilient to more extreme weather events
- Reducing greenhouse gas emissions from their own buildings, services and the community

In April 2008 Blackpool Council signed up to the **Local Authority Carbon Management Programme** and was formally recognised for its efforts by the Carbon Trust in reducing energy use, improving energy efficiency and cutting carbon dioxide emissions.

Since 2010 Blackpool Council has been a qualifying member for the **Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC) Energy Efficiency Scheme** and has a statutory annual reporting requirement to 2019 to report carbon emissions generated by qualifying energy consumption and purchase Carbon Allowances for associated carbon dioxide emissions.

See Appendix A1: Wider Policy Context for further information

**Blackpool Council
Sustainability Strategy
2018 to 2024**

Part 1

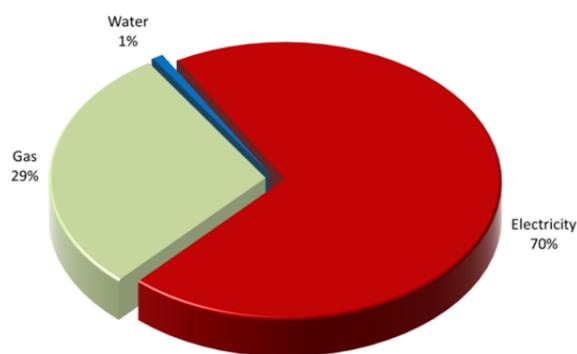
The Challenge

As a Council we have direct control over our energy and water use and carbon dioxide emissions. This section sets the baseline for 2016/17:

Carbon Emissions

In 2016/17 Blackpool Council emitted approximately 17,273 tonnes of Carbon Dioxide, with Electricity consumption accounting for majority at 70%.

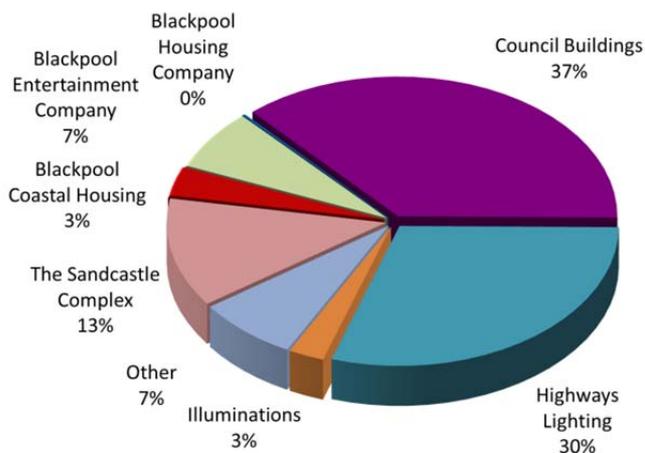
Annual Gas consumption accounted for 29% of the annual emissions with water consumption accounting for 1%



Electricity Consumption

In 2016/17 Blackpool Council consumed 27.1 Million kilowatt hour hours of electricity with Council Buildings' consumption accounting for majority at 37%, closely followed by Highways Lighting at 30%.

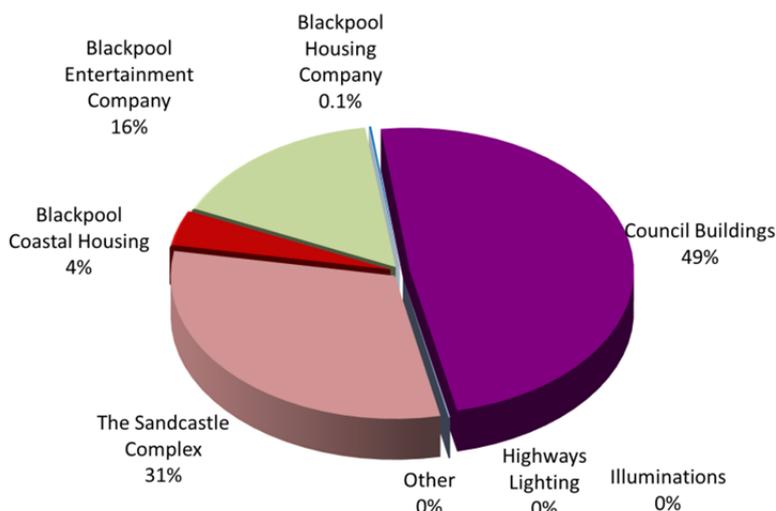
The largest singular site is the Sandcastle Waterpark complex which account for 13% of the annual electricity consumption.



Gas Consumption.

In 2016/17 Blackpool Council consumed 27.3 Million kilowatt hour hours of gas with Council Buildings' consumption accounting for majority and nearly half at 49%.

The largest singular site is the Sandcastle Waterpark complex which accounts for 31% of the annual gas consumption



Blackpool Council Sustainability Strategy 2018 to 2024

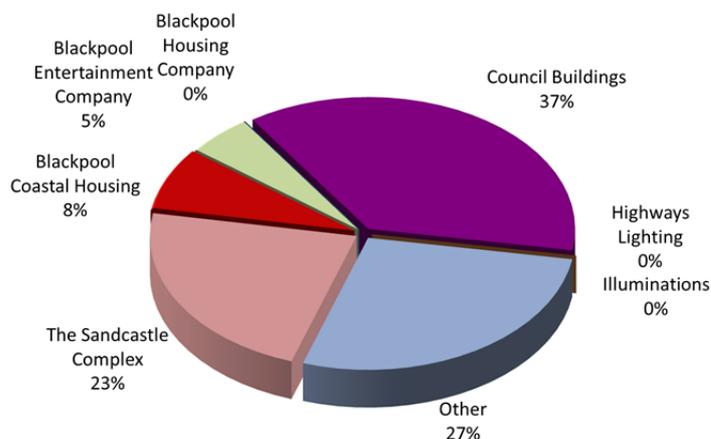
Part 1

Water Consumption

In 2016/17 Blackpool Council consumed 135,031 cubic metres of water with Council Buildings' consumption accounting for majority at 37%.

The largest singular site is the Sandcastle Waterpark complex which accounts for 23% of the annual water consumption.

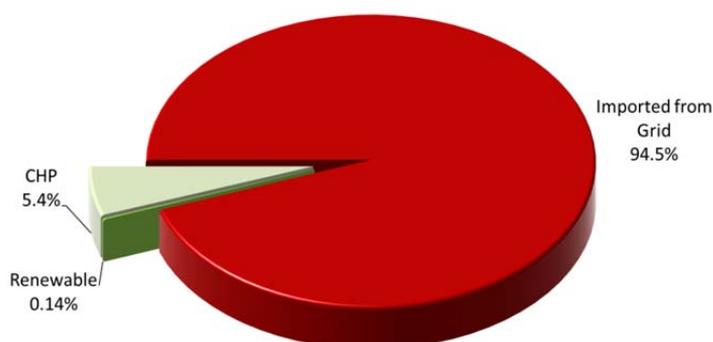
"Other" which is the 2nd largest category user is an amalgamation of miscellaneous sites comprising Parks, Car Parks, Toilets and smaller consumers.



Renewable and Sustainable Energy Generation

In 2016/17 Blackpool Council generated 39,000 kilowatt hour hours of electricity, accounting for just 0.14% of the total electricity

Combined heat and Power (CHP) is an efficient method of generating heat and power, as opposed to conventional boilers and importing electricity from the grid and accounting for 5.4%.



The Challenge

The majority of Council Carbon Dioxide emissions arise from the electricity use within Council buildings and Highways Lighting, accounting for 79% of the overall emissions and should be the primary area for action for investment and decarbonisation.

The Council's Highway Lighting and Sandcastle Waterpark are the two highest energy singular consumers and responsible for 40% of overall emissions.

With utility prices set to rise over the next 5 years and in particularly with regards to electricity, the increasing role of non-commodity elements becoming the primary cost there is greater emphasis than ever to reduce consumption and utilise renewable energy to mitigate the cost of grid supplied electricity.

Blackpool Council

Sustainability Strategy

2018 to 2024

Part 2

The Strategy

In line with National and Local strategies, to assist the region and UK in achieving its sustainability and energy objectives, targets and local goals Blackpool Council commits to:

Objectives

The strategic aims are to:

- **Take action to mitigate, build resilience and adapt to climate change and support the move to renewable and low carbon energy;**
- **Help the region achieve the national goal of reducing Carbon Dioxide emissions by 80% by 2050 and sourcing 15% of its energy from renewable sources by 2020;**
- **Acknowledge, demonstrate and raise awareness that action needs to take place at all levels, global, international, European, national, regionally and locally to reduce carbon dioxide emissions and integrate sustainability into Policy and operational and service delivery procedures;**
- **Blackpool will become an exemplar in energy and water demand management;**
- **Provide effective support to deliver a green economy and achieve sustainable economic development;**
- **Catalyse further innovation and new business and employment opportunities in low carbon products and services**

With the strategic objectives:

- To take all practical steps to reduce the Council's carbon dioxide emissions and respond to the challenges posed by the impacts of climate change
- To minimise the Council's demand for energy and water and eliminate unnecessary use
- To use the Council's energy and water efficiently
- Ensure its estate is properly maintained to enable energy and water use to be optimised
- To maximise the Council's use of renewable energy, to support the region in achieving the national goal of reducing carbon dioxide emissions by 80% by 2050 and sourcing 15% of its energy from renewable sources by 2020
- To explore and maximise the Council's use of recycled and alternative water resources
- To manage and use energy at the most economic and environmental cost
- Stimulate business opportunities and employment opportunities in low carbon products and services
- To integrate and embed sustainability and carbon reduction management into Policy and operational and service delivery procedures
- Integrate Sustainable design and carbon reduction management into building design, construction and maintenance.

Blackpool Council

Sustainability Strategy

2018 to 2024

Part 2

Delivering the Strategic Objectives

1. Demand Management

- 1.1** Take all practical steps to reduce the Council's carbon dioxide emissions and respond to the challenges posed by the impacts of climate change
- 1.2** Minimise the Council's demand for energy and water and eliminate unnecessary use.
- 1.3** Use the council's energy and water efficiently
- 1.4** Any continuing use of fossil fuels to use clean technologies and to be efficient, such as using combined heat and power
- 1.5** Ensure the Council's estate is properly maintained to enable energy and water use to be optimised

The Clean Growth Strategy, published by the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy "in October 2017 sets out the action needed to take to cut emissions, increase efficiency, and help lower the amount consumers and businesses spend on energy across the country" to meet the UK's 2050 target and the intermediary 2032 Carbon Budgets.

The Strategy calls for a public sector 30 per cent reduction in greenhouse gases by 2020/21, against a 2009/10 baseline

Under Demand Management Blackpool Council will:

1. Reduce service emissions by 30% by 2020/21, against a 2009/10 baseline, and be on the path to a 50% target by 2030.
2. Develop Strategy Action Implementation Plan to detail how the 30% target will be met.
3. Develop Water Action Plan to ensure the Council's water use is efficient and on the path to becoming an exemplar in water management.
4. Identify and reduce energy and water consumption and eliminate unnecessary use through the use of advanced metering and building management systems.
5. Maximise the utilisation of efficient LED lighting systems through Council services, buildings and highways lighting.
6. Maximise the potential for dimming through the highways lighting portfolio.
7. Maximise the utilisation of voltage optimisation power management systems.
8. Maximise the utilisation of Combined Heat and Power systems.
9. In conjunction with "**Generation and Supply**", will explore the potential for using battery storage to manage council electricity demand and load shift to avoid peak electricity costs.



Blackpool Council

Sustainability Strategy

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Part 2

2. Generation and Supply

- 2.1** Maximise the Council's use of renewable energy, to support the region in achieving the national goal of reducing carbon dioxide emissions by 80% by 2050 and sourcing 15% of its energy from renewable sources by 2020
- 2.2** Explore and maximise the Council's use of recycled and alternative water resources
- 2.2** Explore energy and water supply options to develop commercial offering.

Under Generation and Supply Blackpool Council will:

- Increase the amount of amount of renewable energy generation to meet the **15% target**, through the development of a Renewable Energy Programme to deploy of technologies such as roof top and ground based Solar PV, Wind, Biomass, Ground Source and Tidal.
- Increase the amount of rainwater harvesting and alternative sources of water to meet **15% target** of Council consumption.

With a coastal location, Blackpool is an excellent location to explore and utilise renewables such as wind, tidal and solar and with the enterprise zones, the potential for sustainable energy centres with smart grid connectivity to realise the benefits.

Generating renewable energy, whilst providing the council with low carbon energy also provides the Council with the opportunity to generate new stable income streams by selling to local businesses and the community and the introduction of green energy bond schemes.



The Fylde Coast also has the potential for shale gas and the Council is well placed to take advantage when sustainable supplies come to market

Generating local low carbon energy will also improve security of supply and the resilience of the Council and the community.

- Under the Renewable Energy Programme, Blackpool Council will initially create Urban Solar Farm making the use of the roofs of the Council's assets not yet being utilised.
- Develop and deliver Water Self Supply Solution to drive out efficiencies from direct portfolio management and deregulated market.
- Develop and deliver Energy White labelling solution for Blackpool residents and businesses.

Blackpool Council

Sustainability Strategy

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Part 2

3. Economic Development

- 3.1** Stimulate business opportunities and employment opportunities in low carbon products and services
- 3.2** Share best practise with Local businesses and develop forum to discuss opportunities
- 3.3** Work with wholly owned companies, schools and academies, to share best practise and develop commercial sustainability opportunities

The Blackpool and Fylde Coast Enterprise Zones present excellent opportunities to stimulate the energy, sustainable generation and technology sectors.

In October 2017, Blackpool saw the opening of the new Lancashire Energy HQ, a cutting-edge flagship development by Blackpool and Fylde College. The facility, funded by Lancashire Local Enterprise Partnership and Blackpool and The Fylde College, has been co-designed with employers to support their workforce requirements and to deliver training and education to support the renewable energy sectors, as well as nuclear, oil and gas.

With nuclear, tidal, wave, wind and alternative gas abstraction technologies at the forefront of energy development, the

Fylde Coast is ideally positioned to drive and capitalise on this burgeoning industry.

The region is already home to 80 energy sector businesses, with the huge potential for renewable tide, wind and wave power generation, the capacity for commercial growth is significant.

With that growth comes job creation.

By developing and working with the Enterprise Zones and the Lancashire Energy HQ, a suitably skilled local workforce and business opportunities capable of sustaining growth and safeguarding the region's future prosperity is assured.

Under **"The Clean Growth Strategy"**, published by the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy in October 2017 Local Authorities have a lead and primary role to deliver resilient and long term sustainable economic development which will:

- catalyse further innovation in low carbon products and services
- generating new business and employment opportunities
- release funds for front line services



Part 2

4. Policy

- 4.1** Integrate and embed sustainability and carbon reduction management into Policy and operational and service delivery procedures
- 4.2** Integrate Sustainable design and carbon reduction management into building design, construction and maintenance
- 4.3** Improve sustainability and Social value offering in the supply chain, particularly for utility and low carbon technology suppliers

Each year Blackpool Council spends in the region of £200m from its revenue & capital budgets with third party providers.

The Council wants to work with providers in all sectors and users of services, to ensure that better outcomes can be secured for the people of Blackpool.

Through Social Value, ‘a process whereby organisations meet their needs for goods, services, works and utilities in a way that achieves value for money on a whole life basis in terms of generating benefits to society and the economy, whilst minimising

damage to the environment’, sustainability is developed and improved throughout the supply chain from provider to service end user, to the wider Blackpool Community.

Blackpool Local Plan, Part 1 Core Strategy (2012 to 2027) The core strategy, adopted in January 2016 is a key planning document for Blackpool, setting out a number of important goals, objectives and policies in relation to Sustainable building Design and Renewable and Low Carbon.

The strategy requires all new non-residential development designs mitigate the impacts of climate change, minimise carbon emissions and ensure buildings are energy efficient.

Non-residential developments must follow the principle of the energy hierarchy with the additional requirement that those over 1,000m² will be required to achieve BREEAM ‘very good’ (or any future national equivalent)

Blackpool Council has demonstrated its commitment and capability to deliver sustainable, energy efficient building design with the recent completion of the new Council office, Bickertaffe House – a BREEAM “excellent” rated and “A” rated EPC design.



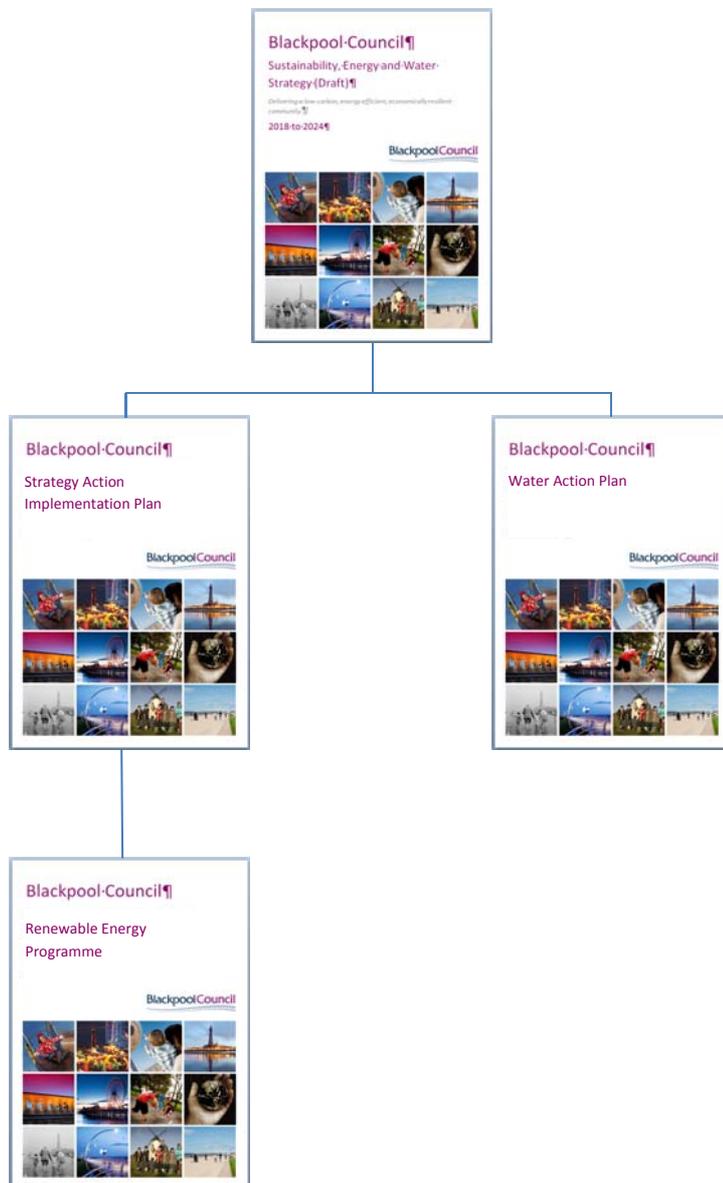
Blackpool Council Sustainability Strategy 2018 to 2024

Part 2

Strategy Structure

The Sustainability Strategy will be supported by three additional documents which will be delivered in the next 12 month, detailing further actions in relation to energy, water and renewable energy.

- Strategy Action Implementation Plan Reviewed Annually
- Renewable Energy Programme Reviewed Annually
- Water Action Plan Reviewed Annually



Blackpool Council
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Part 2

Key Performance Indicators

The following performance indicators will be reported annually to monitor the performance of the strategy and implementation plans, against 2016/17 baseline.

• Annual Electricity Consumption	27,126,625	kWh
• Annual Gas consumption	27,314,309	kWh
• Annual Water consumption	135,032	m ³
• Annual Renewable energy generated	38,789 (0.1%)	kWh
• Annual water from recycled process.	0	m ³
• Annual Energy use per unit floor area		kWh/ m ²
• Annual Water consumption per unit floor area		m ³ / m ²
• Annual Carbon Dioxide emissions	17,273.4	Tonnes of CO ₂
• Annual Carbon Dioxide emissions per unit floor area		Tonnes of CO ₂ / m ²

Blackpool Council
Sustainability Strategy
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Part 2

Summary Action Plan

No	Theme	Action	Benefit	Timescale	Owner
1.	Demand Management	Reduce service emissions by 30% by 2020/21, against a 2009/10 baseline, and be on the path to a 50% target by 2030	Reduced Carbon dioxide emissions, improve sustainability. Comply with Energy Act and Growth Strategy. Reduce energy costs.	2018 to 2024	Energy & Utilities Group
2	Demand Management	Develop Action Implementation Plan to reduce service emissions by 30% by 2020/21.	Reduction of energy consumption and associated costs	2018-19	Energy & Utilities Group
3	Demand Management	Develop Strategy and Action Plan to be on the path to a 50% by 2030.	Reduction of energy consumption and associated costs	2024	Energy & Utilities Group
4	Demand Management	Develop Water Action Plan to ensure the Council's water use is efficient and on the path to becoming an exemplar in water management	Reduction of water consumption and associated costs.	2018-19	Energy & Utilities Group
5	Demand Management	Maximise the utilisation of efficient LED lighting systems through Council services, buildings and highways lighting.	Reduction of electricity consumption, carbon dioxide emissions and associated electricity charges	2018-24	Andrew Duckett Service Manager
6	Demand Management	Maximise the potential for dimming through the highways lighting portfolio.	Reduction of electricity consumption, carbon dioxide emissions and associated electricity charges	2018-19	Clare Nolan Barnes/ PFI contractor
7	Demand Management	Maximise the utilisation of efficient power management/ voltage optimisation systems.	Reduction of electricity consumption, carbon dioxide emissions and associated electricity charges	2018-19 Installation programme.	Andrew Duckett Service Manager
8	Demand Management	Maximise the utilisation of Combined Heat and Power systems.	Reduction of electricity consumption, carbon dioxide emissions and associated electricity charges.	On-going	Andrew Duckett Service Manager

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9	Demand Management	Explore the potential for using battery storage to manage council electricity demand and load shift to avoid peak electricity costs	Reduction of electricity consumption and carbon emissions. Reduced exposure to peak electricity costs	2018-19	Andrew Duckett Service Manager
11	Generation and Supply	Develop Renewable Energy Programme to increase the amount of amount of renewable energy generation to meet the 15% target, to deploy of technologies such as roof top and ground based Solar PV, Wind, Biomass, Ground Source and Tidal.	Reduction of electricity consumption, carbon dioxide emissions and associated electricity charges Assist region in making 15% targets	2018 -2024	Andrew Duckett Service Manager
12	Generation and Supply	Increase the amount of rainwater harvesting and alternative sources of water to meet 15% target of Council consumption.	Reduction of water consumption and associated costs	2018 -2024	Andrew Duckett Service Manager
13	Generation and Supply	Develop and deliver Water Self Supply Solution to drive out efficiencies from direct portfolio management and deregulated market.	Reduction of water consumption and associated costs	2018-19	Andrew Duckett Service Manager
14	Generation and Supply	Develop and deliver Energy White labelling solution for Blackpool residents and businesses.	Reduction of energy costs to Blackpool community and businesses	2018-19	Andrew Duckett Service Manager
15	Economic Development	Stimulate business opportunities and employment opportunities in low carbon products and services	Increase economic prosperity of Blackpool. Development of local low carbon technology supply base.	2018 -2024	
16	Economic Development	Share best practise with Local businesses and develop forum to discuss opportunities.	Reduction of energy costs to Blackpool community and businesses. Assist region in making national CO2 reduction targets	2018 -2024	

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17	Economic Development	Improve sustainability and Social value offering in the supply chain, particularly for utility and low carbon technology suppliers.	Deliver improved social value offering to improve wider Blackpool economic and environmental sustainability.	2018-2024	Andrew Duckett Service Manager Procurement Commissioning team
18	Policy	Integrate and embed sustainability and carbon reduction/ low carbon management into Policy and operational and service delivery procedures	More efficient and sustainable services with lower lifecycle costs, reducing operating costs.	2018-2024	Energy & Utilities Group
20	Policy	Integrate Sustainable design and carbon reduction management into building design, construction and maintenance.	More efficient and sustainable buildings/ assets with lower lifecycle cost, reducing operating costs.	2018-2024	Energy & Utilities Group

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Appendix A1: Wider Policy Context:

There is a hierarchy of context and drivers.

- International
- European
- National
- Local

A1.1 International Context

The concept of sustainable development received its first major international recognition in 1972 at the UN Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm followed, in 1979, by the first World Climate Conference in Geneva which was the first occasion on which global governments were asked to consider and address man-made climate change.

A1 The Rio Earth Summit in 1992 was in turn the first summit at which world leaders acknowledged that a range of global issues should be addressed holistically. An outcome was 'Agenda 21', which set out the main issues key to sustainable development in the 21st century, including social and economic dimensions as well as environmental protection.

A1.1.1 The Kyoto Protocol was put in place in 1997, committing the European community and 37 other industrialised nations to reducing their emissions of greenhouse gases by 5% compared to their 1990 base levels; this remains the world's only encompassing climate change legislation and provided the framework for all future international agreements.

A1.1.2 Rio +10 (2002) the World Summit on Sustainable Development, took place in Johannesburg. The Johannesburg Declaration produced a number of

initiatives aimed at achieving the Millennium Development Goals, eight international development goals set in 2000, which integrate the three aspects of sustainable development; environment, economy and society.

A1.1.3 The Doha Climate Change Conference in 2012As a result of the most recent response to the Kyoto Protocol, the Doha Climate Change Conference in 2012, developing as well as developed countries now have a legal obligation to reduce emissions.

A1.1.4 Rio +20, in 2012, prioritised two particular themes for sustainable development; building a green economy and improving international co-ordination. They both emerge from 'The Future We Want' document which establishes a common vision to integrate economic, social and environmental values in order to achieve sustainable development.

A1.1.5 Background, Impact and the Way Forward - Water Resources Group, 2012. In 2012, the Water Resources Group prepared a briefing report for the Annual World Economic Forum Annual Meeting setting the stage for the water challenge reporting that the demand is already exceeding the sustainable supply, causing an imbalance and depletion of water resources and that by 2030 the gap between water supply and demand is projected to be of 40% if business as usual water management approaches continue.

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A1.1.6 The World Health Organisation Sustainable Development Goals were adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015 and look to 2030.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), officially known as Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a set of 17 "Global Goals" with 169 targets covering a broad range of sustainable development issues, below figure 1.



Figure1: World Health Organisation Sustainable Development Goals

In relation to energy, environment and property the following are applicable:

Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

Affordable and Clean Energy - Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all:

Goal 7 targets:

- By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
- By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
- By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency
- By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology
- By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support

Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities - Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production - Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal 13: Climate Action - Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts by regulating emissions and promoting developments in renewable energy

Goal 14: Life Below Water - To conserve and sustainably use the world's oceans, seas and marine resources.

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A1.1.7 Paris Agreement (COP 21) At the Paris climate conference (COP21) in December 2015, 195 countries adopted the first-ever universal, legally binding global climate deal.



The agreement sets out a global action plan to put the world on track to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2°C.

The Paris Agreement is a bridge between today's policies and climate-neutrality before the end of the century.

Governments agreed:

- a long-term goal of keeping the increase in global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels;
- to aim to limit the increase to 1.5°C, since this would significantly reduce risks and the impacts of climate change;
- on the need for global emissions to peak as soon as possible, recognising that this will take longer for developing countries;
- to undertake rapid reductions thereafter in accordance with the best available science.

Under the agreement cities, regions and local authorities are recognised for their value in meeting targets and invited to:

- scale up their efforts and support

actions to reduce emissions;

- build resilience and decrease vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change;
- uphold and promote regional and international cooperation

A1.1.8 World Economic Forum: The Global Risks Report 2017. The Global Risk Report ranked “water crises” at number 3 in the list of the top 10 global risks in terms of impact and “Failure of Climate Change mitigation and adaptation” at number 5, *figure 1*.

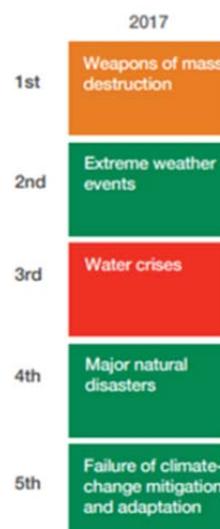


Figure2: Top 5 Global risks World Economic Forum Report 2017.

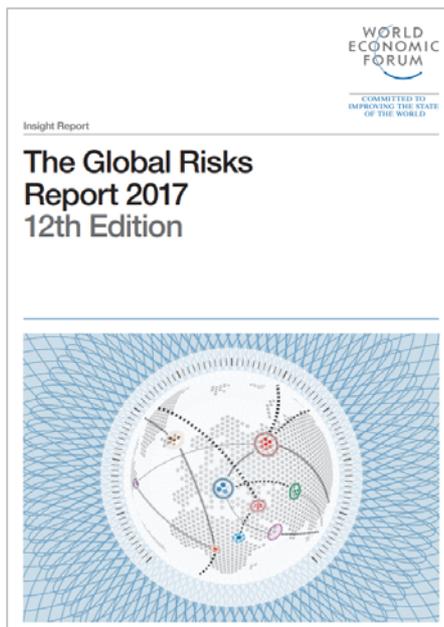
Definitions:

Water Crises: A significant decline in the available quality and quantity of fresh water, resulting in harmful effects on human health and/or economic activity

Failure of climate-change mitigation and adaptation: The failure of governments and businesses to enforce or enact effective measures to mitigate climate change, protect populations and help businesses impacted by climate change to adapt

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The report notes that whilst progress is being made and “that the transition to a low-carbon economy is underway” unfortunately “the pace of change is not yet fast enough” and requires further collective action. The report calls for action to “redouble our efforts to protect and strengthen our systems of global collaboration. Nowhere is this more urgent than in relation to the environment, where important strides have been made in the past year but where much more remains to be done”.

A1.2 European Context

Sustainable development has been at the heart of the EU legislation and the EU Treaties giving recognition to its economic, social and environmental dimensions that should be tackled together and one of the fundamental objectives of the European Union

The European Union has produced much key legislation related to sustainability and energy notably:

- EU Directive on the Energy Performance of Buildings, 2008 & 2010 (2010/31/EU).
- 1.3.2 EU Renewables Directive (2009/28/EC).
- 1.3.3 EU Energy Efficiency Directive 2012 (2012/27/EU)

A1.2.1 EU Directive on the Energy Performance of Buildings, 2008 & 2010 (2010/31/EU). Around 40% of final energy consumption in the European Community is in the buildings sector. EC research has indicated that by improving energy efficiency, carbon emissions from buildings could be reduced by 22%. This will help the EU to meet its climate change objectives under the Kyoto Protocol commitments as well as improve the energy performance of new and existing buildings.

The principal objective of the Directive is to promote the improvement of the energy performance of buildings within the EU through cost effective measures and to make the energy efficiency of buildings transparent to the public.

In May 2010, the Council of the European Union and European Parliament adopted a recast of the Directive in order to strengthen the energy performance requirements of buildings:

The main points of the directive are as follows:

- When buildings are advertised for sale or rent, energy performance certificates are to be included.
- Larger public buildings must display a Display Energy Certificate (DEC).
- Inspection schemes must be established for heating and air conditioning systems or measures put in place with equivalent effect.

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- All new buildings must be nearly zero energy buildings by 31 December 2020 (public buildings by 31 December 2018).
- EU countries must set minimum energy performance requirements for new buildings, for buildings that undergo major renovations and for the replacement or retrofit of building elements (heating and cooling systems, roofs, walls, etc.).
- EU countries have to draw up lists of national financial measures to improve the energy efficiency of buildings.

A1.2.2 EU Renewables Directive (2009/28/EC). The Directive mandates levels of renewable energy use within the European Union, requiring that 20% of the energy consumed within the European Union is from renewable resources. This is a pooled target across member states.

The UK specifically has been given the target of sourcing 15% of its energy from renewable sources by 2020.

A1.2.3 EU Energy Efficiency Directive 2012 (2012/27/EU). Coming in to force in December 2012, the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED) mandates energy efficiency improvements within the European Union, introducing legally binding measures to encourage efforts to use energy more efficiently in all stages and sectors of the supply chain.

The directive established a common framework for the promotion of energy efficiency within the EU in order to meet the energy efficiency headline target of 20% by 2020 and for making further improvements after 2020.

On 23 July 2014 the European Commission announced a new target of a 30% improvement in energy efficiency by 2030.

A1.3 National Context

Sustainable development is led through government policy by the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA)

UK sustainability and energy strategy are directed and driven at a national level by:

- Energy White Paper, Meeting the Energy Challenge 2007
- Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC) Energy Efficiency Scheme, 2007
- The Climate Change Act, 2008
- UK Solar PV Strategy, 2013
- Future Water – The Governments water strategy for England, 2008
- Energy Saving Opportunities Scheme regulations, 2014
- Greening Government Commitments, 2016
- The Clean Growth Strategy, 2017 (draft)

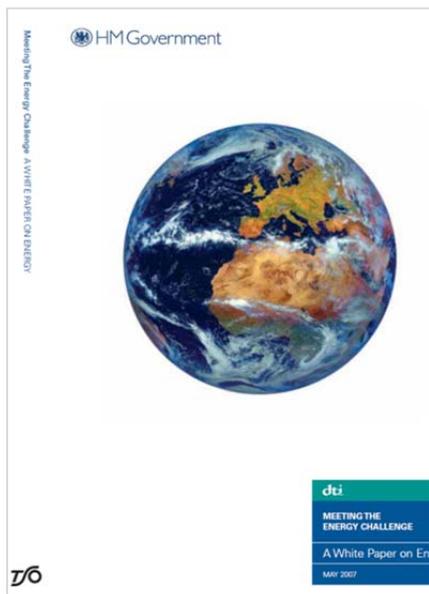
A1.3.1 Energy White Paper, Meeting the Energy Challenge 2007, outlines the Government's international and domestic strategy for responding to two main challenges, cutting carbon emissions to tackle global warming and ensuring secure, clean and affordable energy as imports replace declining production from North Sea oil and gas

The strategy has 4 policy goals

- To cut the UK's carbon dioxide emissions by some 60% by about 2050, with real progress by 2020;

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- Maintain the reliability of energy supplies
- Promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth and to improve productivity;
- Ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated.

The paper also comprised a number of proposals for practical measures for energy conservation, and sustainable energy supply. The main ones being:

- A new mandatory cap and trade scheme for organisations consuming more than 6,000 MWh of electricity per year, to be known as the Carbon Reduction Commitment.
- The introduction of Energy Performance Certificates for business premises and Display Energy Certificates for public sector organisations.
- A requirement for all new homes to be zero-carbon buildings as soon as practically possible and preferably by 2016.
- Improving the energy efficiency of existing homes.

- Increasing the Carbon Emission Reduction Target for the electricity and gas industries for 2008-2011.
- The introduction of a Biomass Strategy to expand the use of biomass as an energy source.
- Measures to grow distributed electricity generation and distributed heat generation alongside the centralised system.
- reconfirmation that, under the Renewables Obligation, renewable energy should supply 10% of electricity generation by 2010, an 'aspiration' to achieve 20% by 2020,

A1.3.2 Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC) Energy Efficiency Scheme, 2007, announced in the Energy White Paper 2007, is a mandatory carbon emissions levy scheme introduced by the government to incentivise energy efficiency and reduction and cut carbon emissions from large commercial and public sector organisations.

The scheme currently in its second phase will end in March 2019, following a simplification exercise to reform the business energy efficiency tax landscape and associated regulations, including the CRC Energy Efficiency Scheme, Climate Change Agreements, and energy and carbon reporting including links to the Energy Savings Opportunity Scheme.

The scheme will be replaced in two parts, the revenue/ levy element will be addressed by increasing of the Climate Change Levy rates collected through utility invoices and the mandatory reporting element is envisaged to be picked up through the ESOS – Energy Saving Opportunities Scheme though this is yet to be confirmed at this time.

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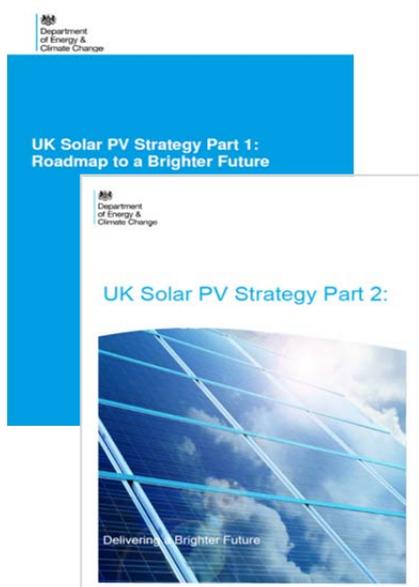
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A1.3.3 The Climate Change Act, 2008 set a target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 80% by the year 2050 compared to the 1990 base level. By doing so it aims to encourage the transition to a low carbon economy and reduce the effects of climate change on the economy, society and the environment to a manageable level.

At a local level, the Local Government Association, in June 2012, launched the Climate Local initiative to assist councils in reducing carbon emissions and adapting to the effects of climate change.

A1.3.4 UK Solar PV Strategy Parts 1 and 2: In October 2013, the Department of Energy and Climate Change published the UK Solar PV strategy Part1: Roadmap to a Brighter Future document to assist the delivery and set out the key objectives of Government energy policy to ensure the future security of electricity supplies; to drive the decarbonisation of our electricity generation; and to minimise costs to the consumer.

Cost-effective deployment of renewable energy technology, including solar PV, is a central element of the strategy.



- Support for solar PV should allow cost-effective projects to proceed and to make a cost-effective contribution to UK carbon emission objectives in the context of overall energy goals – ensuring that solar PV has a role alongside other energy generation technologies in delivering carbon reductions, energy security and affordability for consumers.
- Support for solar PV should deliver genuine carbon reductions that help meet the UK’s target of 15 per cent renewable energy from final consumption by 2020 and in supporting the decarbonisation of our economy in the longer term – ensuring that all the carbon impacts of solar PV deployment are fully understood.
- Support for solar PV should ensure proposals are appropriately sited, give proper weight to environmental considerations such as landscape and visual impact, heritage and local amenity, and provide opportunities for local communities to influence decisions that affect them.
- Support for solar PV should assess and respond to the impacts of deployment on: grid systems balancing; grid connectivity; and financial incentives – ensuring that we address the challenges of deploying high volumes of solar PV.

A1.3.5 Future Water - The Government’s water strategy for England. In 2008 Government published Future Water - Government’s water strategy for England to address increasing burden on sustainable water supplies and provide strategy for addressing with the vision for:

“Continuous adaptation to climate change and other pressures embedded across the

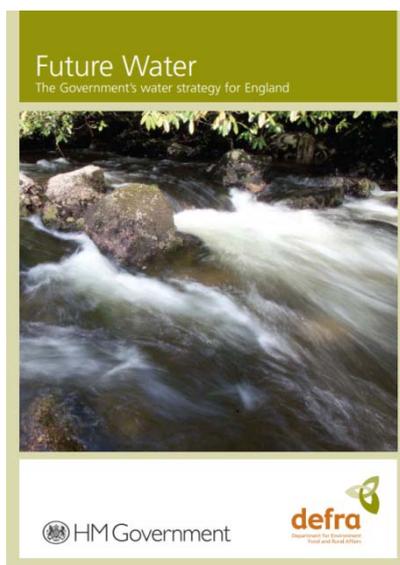
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water sector, resulting in sustainable delivery of secure water supplies, and an improved and protected water environment”.



Under the strategy there are five themes:

- Water supply
- Water Demand
- Water Quality in the natural environment
- Surface Water Drainage
- River and Coastal Flooding
- Greenhouse gas emissions
- Charging for Water Regulatory framework, competition and innovation

Under these themes, the main objectives:

- Consumers using water wisely, appreciating its value and the consequences of wasting it
- A sustainable supply and demand balance across England with no seriously water stressed areas.
- Reduced per capita consumption of water through cost effective measures, to an average of 130 litres per person per day by 2030, or possibly even 120 litres per person per day depending on new

Technological developments and innovation

- Low levels of leakage, with targets set and met at the optimum balance of economic, environmental and other costs
- Water efficiency playing a prominent role in achieving a sustainable supply demand balance, with high standards of water efficiency in new homes, and water-efficient products and technologies improving standards in existing buildings
- Pro-active industrial and commercial sectors leading by example through initiatives such as voluntary agreements
- Better management of surface water drainage, allowing for the increased capture and reuse of water; slow absorption through the ground; and more above ground storage and routing of surface water separate from the foul sewer system
- Better public appreciation of the causes and consequences of surface water run-off and the actions we can all take to minimise the risks
- Householders aware of the link between water use in their homes and greenhouse gas emissions, and acting accordingly to minimise water wastage and maximising water efficiency

A1.3.6 Energy Saving Opportunities Scheme (ESOS) Regulations, 2014. In 2014, Government established The Energy Saving Opportunities Scheme to implement Article 8 (4 to 6) of the EU Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU). ESOS is a mandatory energy assessment scheme for organisations in the UK that meet the qualification criteria.

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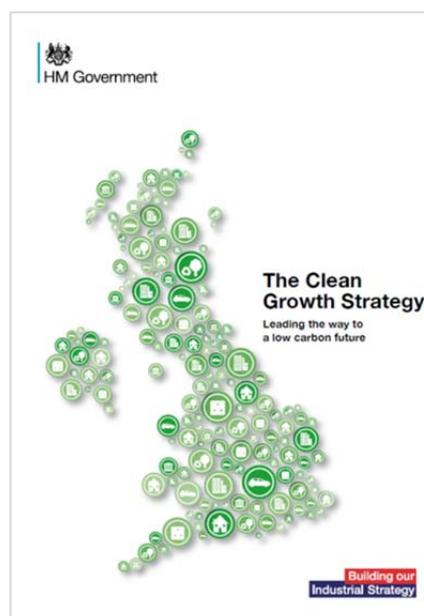
Organisations that qualify for ESOS must carry out ESOS assessments, comprising audits of the energy used by their buildings, industrial processes and transport to identify cost-effective energy saving measures.

A1.3.7 Greening Government Commitments, 2016. In December 2016, DEFRA released the Greening Government Commitments 2016 to 2020 (updated January 2017), actioning UK government departments and their agencies to reduce their impacts on the environment in the period 2016 to 2020

1. Reduce our emissions: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 32% from a 2009 to 2010 baseline (in line with individual departmental targets).
 - 1a. Reduce the number of domestic business flights by at least 30% from the 2009 to 2010 baseline. (This excludes front line military flights; departments which are already exceeding a 30% reduction will be expected to set their own internal targets for further reductions.)
2. Improve our waste management: Reduce the amount of waste going to landfill to less than 10%
Also continue to improve our waste management by reducing the overall amount of waste generated and increasing the proportion which is recycled.
 - 2a. Reduce government's paper use by at least 50% from a 2009 to 2010 baseline
3. Reduce our water use: Continue to further reduce water consumption. Each department will continue to improve on the reductions they had made by 2014 to 2015.

In addition to the above targets, the government commits to:

4. Buying 'greener' products and services: Continue to buy more sustainable and efficient products and services with the aim of achieving the best long-term, overall value for money for society.
5. Being open and transparent
Departments will be open and transparent by reporting publicly on the steps they are taking to address the following areas:
 - climate change adaptation
 - biodiversity and the natural environment
 - procurement of food and catering services
 - sustainable construction
 - any other issues that departments consider to be most significant to reducing the environmental impact of their activities



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A1.3.8 The Clean Growth Strategy, 2017 October 17 has seen the publication of the “**The Clean Growth Strategy**”, published by the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy which “sets out the action needed to take to cut emissions, increase efficiency, and help lower the amount consumers and businesses spend on energy across the country” to meet the UK’s 2050 target and the intermediary 2032 Carbon Budgets.

Under the Strategy, local authorities have a lead and primary role with their capability to:

- deliver energy efficiency measures at scale
- demonstrate best practise
- catalyse further innovation in low carbon products and services
- generating new business and employment opportunities
- release funds for front line services.

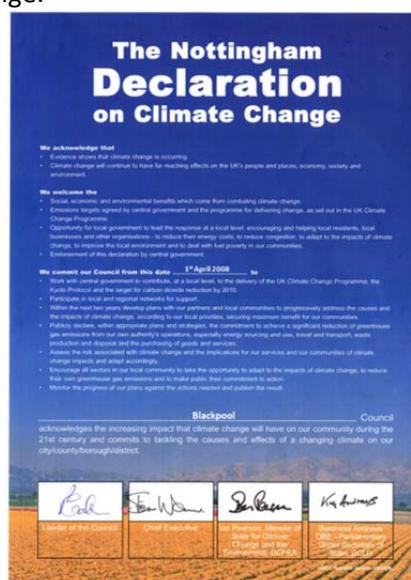
Under the Strategy Local Authorities are

The strategy sets out that to meet the UK’s 2050 target, emissions from the buildings and activities of the public sector will need to be near zero and the pathway to 2032 sees emissions from the public sector falling by around 50% compared to today.

The strategy proposes to introduce a voluntary wider intermediary public and higher education sector target of a 30 per cent reduction in greenhouse gases by 2020/21, against a 2009/10 baseline

A1.4 Local Context

In April 2008, Blackpool Council signed up to the **Nottingham Declaration**, which was a formal commitment recognising the role of local authorities in leading society's response to the challenge of climate change.



By signing the Declaration councils pledge to systematically address the causes of climate change and to prepare their community for its impacts by:

- Helping communities to become resilient to more extreme weather events
- Reducing greenhouse gas emissions from their own buildings, services and the community

In April 2008, the Blackpool Council signed up to the **Local Authority Carbon Management Programme** was formally recognised for its’s efforts by the Carbon Trust in reducing energy use, improving energy efficiency and cutting Carbon Dioxide emissions.

Since 2010, Blackpool Council is a qualifying member for the **Carbon Reduction**

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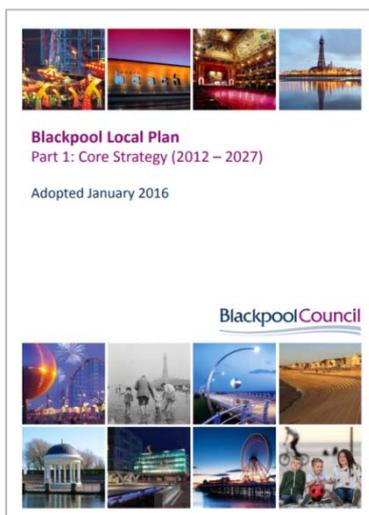
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Commitment (CRC) Energy Efficiency Scheme and has a statutory annual reporting requirement to 2019 to report carbon emissions generated by qualifying energy consumption and purchase Carbon Allowances for associated Carbon Dioxide emissions.

A1.4.1 Blackpool Local Plan, Part 1 Core Strategy (2012 to 2027)

The core strategy, adopted in January 2016 is a key planning document for Blackpool, setting out where new development, including housing, employment, retail and leisure should be located to meet Blackpool's future needs to 2027.



It also identifies areas which will be regenerated, protected or enhanced and sets out the key development principles such as design and affordable housing.

The strategy sets out a number of important goals, objectives and policies in relation to sustainable development, energy and water:

GOAL 1: Sustainable regeneration, diversification and growth Objectives:

1. Ensure a balanced approach to regeneration and growth with

sustainable development which meets the needs of Blackpool's people now and into the future.

6. Address climate change issues by managing flood risk, protecting water quality, reducing energy use and encouraging renewable energy sources

CS10: Sustainable Design and Renewable and Low Carbon Energy

1. To mitigate the impacts of climate change, minimise carbon emissions and ensure buildings are energy efficient, non-residential developments must follow the principle of the energy hierarchy, which is to:

- a. Reduce the need for energy by taking all reasonable steps to locate and orientate buildings to incorporate passive environmental design for heating, cooling, ventilation, and natural day-lighting;
- b. Minimise energy use by ensuring appropriate energy efficient measures are integral to development proposals
- c. Investigate opportunities to include renewable and low carbon energy provision.

2. The development of renewable, low carbon, or decentralised energy schemes, excluding wind turbines will be supported where proposals:

- a. Are located appropriately and do not cause an unacceptable impact on surrounding uses or the local environment, landscape character or visual appearance of the area, taking into account the cumulative impact of other energy generation schemes;
- b. Mitigate any potential noise, odour, traffic or other impacts of the

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development so as not to cause an unacceptable impact on the environment or local amenity.

3. For development involving one or more wind turbine, planning permission will only be granted where:

- a. the development site is in an area identified as suitable for wind energy development in the Blackpool Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Management Policies DPD
- b. following consultation, it can be demonstrated that the planning impacts identified by affected local communities have been fully addressed and therefore the proposal has their backing.

4. All new non-residential development over 1,000m² will be required to achieve BREEAM 'very good' (or any future national equivalent)

Policy CS9: Water Management

1. To reduce flood risk, manage the impacts of flooding and mitigate the effects of climate change, all new development must:

- a. Be directed away from areas at risk of flooding, through the application of the Sequential Test and where necessary the Exception Test, taking account of all sources of flooding;
- b. Incorporate appropriate mitigation and resilience measures to minimise the risk and impact of flooding from all sources;
- c. Incorporate appropriate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) where surface water run-off will be generated;
- d. Where appropriate, not discharge surface water into the existing

combined sewer network. If unavoidable, development must reduce the volume of surface water run-off discharging from the existing site in to the combined sewer system by as much as is reasonably practicable;

- e. Make efficient use of water resources; and
- f. Not cause a deterioration of water quality.

2. Where appropriate, the retro-fitting of SuDS (sustainable drainage systems) will be supported in locations that generate surface water run-off.

A1.4.2 Council Plan 2015-2020



The Blackpool Council - Council Plan has two main goals:

- boosting our local economy by maximising growth and opportunity and
- creating, stronger, healthier, more resilient communities

Declaration of a Climate Emergency

At its 26 June 2019 meeting the Council considered and agreed the following motion in relation to the Climate Emergency:

Motion: Having submitted notice, Councillor Blackburn proposed (and Councillor Collett seconded):

‘The Council notes:

- That that the impacts of climate breakdown are already causing serious damage around the world.
- That the ‘Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C’, published by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in October 2018, (a) describes the enormous harm that a 2°C average rise in global temperatures is likely to cause compared with a 1.5°C rise, and (b) confirms that limiting Global Warming to 1.5°C may still be possible with ambitious action from national and sub-national authorities, civil society and the private sector.
- That all governments (national, regional and local) have a duty to act, and local governments that recognise this should not wait for their national governments to change their policies;
- That strong policies to cut emissions also have associated health, wellbeing and economic benefits; and
- That, recognising this, a growing number of UK local authorities have already passed 'Climate Emergency' motions.

The Council therefore commits to:

- Declare a ‘Climate Emergency’ that requires urgent action;
- Make the Council’s activities net-zero carbon by 2030;
- Achieve 100% clean energy across the Council’s full range of functions by 2030;
- Ensure that all strategic decisions, budgets and approaches to planning decisions are in line with a shift to zero carbon by 2030;
- Support and work with all other relevant agencies towards making the entire area zero carbon within the same timescale;
- Ensure that all Council led leadership teams embed this work in all areas and take responsibility for reducing, as rapidly as possible, the carbon emissions resulting from the Council’s activities, ensuring that any recommendations are fully costed and that the Executive and Scrutiny functions review council activities taking account of production and consumption emissions and produce an action plan within 12 months, together with budget actions and a measured baseline;
- Request that Council Scrutiny Committees consider the impact of climate change and the environment when reviewing Council policies and strategies;
- Work with, influence and inspire partners across Blackpool, Lancashire and the North West to help deliver this goal through all relevant strategies, plans and

shared resources by developing a series of meetings, events and partner workshops;

- Request that the Council and partners - not least the Council's wholly owned companies, take steps to proactively include young people in the process, ensuring that they have a voice in shaping the future;
- Request that the Cabinet Member with responsibility for Climate Change convene a Citizens' Assembly before the end of the calendar year, in order to involve the wider population in this process. This group would help develop its own role, identify how the Council's activities might be made net-zero carbon by 2030, consider the latest climate science and expert advice on solutions and to consider systematically the climate change impact of each area of the Council's activities;
- Set up a Climate Change Partnership group, involving Councillors, residents, young citizens, climate science and solutions experts, businesses, Citizens Assembly representatives and other relevant parties. Over the following four years, the Group will consider strategies and actions being developed by the Council and other partner organisations and develop a strategy in line with a target of net zero emissions by 2030. It will also recommend ways to maximise local benefits of these actions in other sectors such as employment, health, agriculture, transport and the economy;
- Report on the level of investment in the fossil fuel industry that our pensions plan and other investments have, and review the Council's investment strategy to give due consideration to climate change impacts in the investment portfolio;
- Ensure that all reports in preparation for the 2020/ 2021 budget cycle and investment strategy will take into account the actions the council will take to address this emergency;
- Call on the UK Government to provide the powers, resources and help with funding to make this possible, and ask local MPs to do likewise;
- Consider other actions that could be implemented, including (but not restricted to): renewable energy generation and storage, providing electric vehicle infrastructure and encouraging alternatives to private car use, increasing the efficiency of buildings, in particular to address fuel poverty; proactively using local planning powers to accelerate the delivery of net carbon new developments and communities, coordinating a series of information and training events to raise awareness and share good practice;
- Furthermore, this Council makes clear its fundamental opposition to the practice of fracking. The Council will not allow its land to be used for fracking; and
- Finally, via the Local Government Association, the Council will invite in a group of experts to advise on what steps can be taken quickly to have the greatest possible impact on air quality, modal shift away from private cars, increased take up on public transport, and ensure that every aspect of the Council's activities are sighted on the need to preserve Blackpool's ecological and environmental heritage'.

Members went on to debate the motion.

Motion carried: The motion was submitted to the Council and carried.

Report to:	TOURISM, ECONOMY AND COMMUNITIES SCRUTINY COMMITTEE
Relevant Officer:	Sharon Davis, Scrutiny Manager
Date of Meeting:	5 February 2020

SCRUTINY WORKPLAN

1.0 Purpose of the report:

- 1.1 The Committee to consider the Workplan and to monitor the implementation of Committee recommendations, together with any suggestions that Members may wish to make for scrutiny review topics.

2.0 Recommendation(s):

- 2.1 To approve the Committee Workplan, taking into account any suggestions for amendment or addition.
- 2.2 To monitor the implementation of the Committee's recommendations/action.
- 2.3 To nominate members to sit on the Adult Social Care and Health Supported Housing Scrutiny Review Panel.

3.0 Reasons for recommendation(s):

- 3.1 To ensure that recommendations/actions are being monitored, the Workplan is up to date and is an accurate representation of the Committee's work.
- 3.2a Is the recommendation contrary to a plan or strategy adopted or approved by the Council? No
- 3.2b Is the recommendation in accordance with the Council's approved budget? N/A
- 3.3 Other alternative options to be considered:
- None.

4.0 Council Priority:

- 4.1 N/A

5.0 Background Information

5.1 Scrutiny Workplan

5.1.1 The Scrutiny Committee Workplan is attached at Appendix 9(a). The Workplan is a flexible document that sets out the work that the Committee will undertake over the course of the year.

5.1.2 Committee Members are invited, either now or in the future, to suggest topics that might be suitable for scrutiny in order that they be added to the Workplan.

5.2 Monitoring Implementation of Recommendations

5.2.1 The table attached at Appendix 9(c) has been developed to assist the Committee in effectively ensuring that the recommendations made by the Committee are acted upon. The table will be regularly updated and submitted to each Committee meeting.

5.2.2 Members are requested to consider the updates provided in the table and ask follow up questions as appropriate to ensure that all recommendations are implemented

5.3 Scrutiny Review Checklist

5.3.1 The Scrutiny Review Checklist is attached at Appendix 9(b). The checklist forms part of the mandatory scrutiny procedure for establishing review panels and must therefore be completed and submitted for consideration by the Committee, prior to a topic being approved for scrutiny.

5.3.2 The Committee is recommended to place an emphasis on the priorities and performance of the Council when considering requests for scrutiny reviews.

5.4 Supported Housing Review Panel

5.4.1 At its January 2020 meeting the Adult Social Care and Health Scrutiny Committee (ASCH) agreed to establish a review panel to consider the issue of Supported Housing in Blackpool.

5.4.2 Due to the cross-cutting nature of the issue and the need to prevent duplication with the ongoing TEC Housing and Homelessness Scrutiny Review, ASCH are seeking nominations for TEC Committee Members to sit on the Supported Housing Review.

Does the information submitted include any exempt information?

No

5.5 List of Appendices:

Appendix 9(a) - Tourism, Economy and Communities Scrutiny
Committee Workplan

Appendix 9(b) - Scrutiny Review Checklist

Appendix 9(c) – Tourism, Economy and Communities Committee
Action Tracker

6.0 Legal considerations:

6.1 None.

7.0 Human Resources considerations:

7.1 None.

8.0 Equalities considerations:

8.1 None.

9.0 Financial considerations:

9.1 None.

10.0 Risk management considerations:

10.1 None.

11.0 Ethical considerations:

11.1 None.

12.0 Internal/ External Consultation undertaken:

12.1 None.

13.0 Background papers:

None.

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Tourism, Economy and Communities Scrutiny Committee - Work Plan 2019-2020	
5 February 2020	<p>1. Flood Risk Management and Drainage Annual Report including input into revision of Flood Risk Strategy</p> <p>2. Bathing Water Quality Annual Report</p> <p>3. Single Use Plastics To include information on implementation of the SUP Action Plan</p> <p>4. Climate Emergency Update – Steps taken following declaration of Climate Emergency in Full Council July 2019.</p>
22 April 2020	<p>1. Tourism Performance Update - To include a representative of a Blackpool Tourist attraction and details of Business Tourism.</p> <p>2. Illuminations Report with a view to determining whether to pursue a more in depth review.</p> <p>3. Town Centre Regeneration Update – To include information on the progress and forecast for current and planned regeneration projects. To consider value for money and cost to the council. To also include reference to the Council purchase of the Houndshell.</p> <p>4. Strategic Leisure Assets – To include information on the overspend reported within the service.</p> <p>5. Housing and Homelessness Scrutiny Review Final Report to consider and approve the findings of the review</p> <p>6. Report back from input into Adopt an Alley Policy held on 11 February 2020 and the Active Lives Strategy held on 27 February 2020.</p>
TBC June 2020	<p>1. Provisional Revenue Outturn Strategy</p> <p>2. Treasury Management Strategy</p> <p>3. Leisure Services to update on annual performance of the leisure centres and maintenance of facilities, to cover financial performance of the service.</p> <p>4. Parks and Green Environment</p> <p>5. Engagement of Consultants Annual Report</p>
TBC September 2020	<p>1. Car Parking Performance to include performance, financial information, spend on maintenance</p> <p>2. Tourism Performance - To include a representative of a Blackpool Tourist attraction and details of Business Tourism.</p>
TBC December 2020	<p>1. Waste Services and Street Cleansing update on domestic waste collection new company performance, however, focus on services still provided by the Council such as street cleansing to prevent duplication with the work of the Shareholder’s Advisory Board</p>
Scrutiny Review Work	
11 September 2019	Task and Finish Scrutiny review of Community Safety Partnership looking at the performance of the partnership in 2018/2019 and priorities for 2019/2020.
Commencing 23 September 2019 <i>Ongoing</i>	Full scrutiny review of Housing Strategy/Homelessness . To have a look at the impact of strategy and policy on homelessness levels and prevention of homelessness.
18 September 2019	Input into policy development - Libraries Ambition Plan

27 February 2020	Input into policy development Active Lives Strategy (formally Sports and Physical Activity Strategy)
11 February 2020	' Adopt an Alley ' – input into policy development
TBC	In a day review of the illuminations impact and sustainability. Future plans.

SCRUTINY SELECTION CHECKLIST**Title of proposed Scrutiny:**

The list is intended to assist the relevant scrutiny committee in deciding whether or not to approve a topic that has been suggested for scrutiny.

Whilst no minimum or maximum number of 'yes' answers are formally required, the relevant scrutiny committee is recommended to place higher priority on topics related to the performance and priorities of the Council.

Please expand on how the proposal will meet each criteria you have answered 'yes' to.

	Yes/No
The review will add value to the Council and/or its partners overall performance:	
The review is in relation to one or more of the Council's priorities:	
The Council or its partners are not performing well in this area:	
It is an area where a number of complaints (or bad press) have been received:	
The issue is strategic and significant:	
There is evidence of public interest in the topic:	
The issue has potential impact for one or more sections of the community:	
Service or policy changes are planned and scrutiny could have a positive input:	
Adequate resources (both members and officers) are available to carry out the scrutiny:	

Please give any further details on the proposed review:

Completed by:

Date:

MONITORING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SCRUTINY RECOMMENDATIONS

.	DATE OF REC.	RECOMMENDATION	TARGET DATE	RESPONSIBLE OFFICER	UPDATE	RAG Rating
1	23 January 2019	That bi-annual updates on the implementation of the Single Use Plastics Policy be included on future agendas	May 2020	John-Paul Lovie/John Greenbank	Items for monitoring the implementation of the SUP policy have been scheduled for 19 June 2019 and 5 February 2020.	Ongoing
2	23 January 2019	That bi-annual updates on the progress of Town Centre Regeneration Projects be included on future agendas	Ongoing	Nick Gerard/John Greenbank	Items for monitoring the progress of Town Centre Regeneration Project have been scheduled for 9 October 2019 and 5 February 2020.	Ongoing
3	8 January 2020	That more could be done to advertise the benefits of the investments outside of the borough to the wider public.	April 2020	Steve Thompson/Alan Cavill		Ongoing

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