

Lancashire Resilience Forum



Community Risk Register The Context – a Profile of Lancashire

Version 3.0

September 2010

**Published on behalf of the Lancashire Resilience Forum
by Lancashire County Council**

Emergency Planning Service, Council Offices, 182 Marsh Lane, Preston PR1 8RR

Tel: 01772 537902 / Fax: 01772 537901

Community Risk Register: The Context - a Profile of Lancashire

Contents

INTRODUCTION	3
1. SOCIAL CONTEXT	4
1.1 ADMINISTRATION	4
1.2 POLICE DIVISIONS	5
1.3 DEMOGRAPHICS	6
Population estimate (mid 2009)	6
Age of Resident Population (mid 2009)	6
1.4 HEALTH PROVISION	8
Strategic Health Authority (NHS North West)	8
Primary Care Trusts	8
Major Hospitals	9
1.5 EMPLOYMENT	10
1.6 DEPRIVATION	11
1.7 RELIGION	12
1.8 ETHNICITY	12
2. THE ENVIRONMENT	13
2.1 GEOGRAPHY	13
Landscape	13
Major Rivers	14
Canals	14
2.2 ECOLOGY	16
2.3 GEOLOGICAL HERITAGE SITES	18
2.4 AREAS OF OUTSTANDING NATURAL BEAUTY	19
2.5 HISTORIC SITES AND MONUMENTS	20
2.6 RESERVOIRS	20
2.7 FLOODING	21
3. INFRASTRUCTURE	22
3.1 TRANSPORT	22
Road Network	22
Railways	23
Airports	23
Sea Ports	23
3.2 FOOTBALL STADIA	23
3.4 MINERAL EXTRACTION AND LANDFILL SITES	24
4. THE ECONOMY	26
4.1 OVERVIEW	26
4.2 DEFENCE INDUSTRIES	26
4.3 OTHER MANUFACTURING	26
4.4 AGRICULTURE	26
4.5 ENERGY	26
4.6 TOURISM	27
5. HAZARDOUS SITES	28
5.1 COMAH Sites	28
5.2 NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS	28
5.3 PIPELINES	28
5.4 HM PRISONS	28
6. REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS 2001 – 2010	29

Community Risk Register: The Context - a Profile of Lancashire

INTRODUCTION

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

Lancashire - which includes the 12-district Lancashire County area and the two unitary authorities of Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool - covers 3,075 sq km and, with a resident population of 1.45 million, is one of the most populous and urbanised shire counties in Britain. In all, some 8 million people live within 50km of the county in one of Europe's most densely populated areas.

The Duchy of Lancaster is a unique portfolio of land, property and assets held in trust for the Sovereign in His or Her role as Duke of Lancaster. Lands and properties are administered in five separate units known as Surveys. The Lancashire Survey consists of five agricultural estates located between Preston and Lancaster, covering a total area of 4,650 hectares (11,500 acres).

Great natural physical diversity from coast and estuary landscapes to uplands with extensive areas of beautiful countryside and moorland. The county incorporates parts of two designated Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (Forest of Bowland and Arnsdale/Silverdale). They together cover a quarter of Lancashire and are in close proximity to urban areas.

Community Risk Register: The Context - a Profile of Lancashire

1. SOCIAL CONTEXT

1.1 ADMINISTRATION

From the Lancashire County Council Emergency Planning Service

The political structure of Lancashire Resilience Forum encompasses the two unitary authorities of Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool and the two-tiered County Council and 12 District Councils (shown below), which include such closely-spaced and functionally interlinked towns and cities as Burnley, Lancaster, Preston and Skelmersdale.

There are over 200 Parish and Town Councils in Lancashire that have a limited number of duties. They do, however, have wide powers, should they decide to use them and they may, with agreement of the district or county council, exercise certain functions normally carried out by those councils.



Community Risk Register: The Context - a Profile of Lancashire

1.2 POLICE DIVISIONS

Western Division covering Blackpool, Bispham, Kirkham, Freckleton, Lytham, St Annes areas.

Northern Division covering Lancaster, Cleveleys, Fleetwood, Garstang, Morecambe, Poulton areas.

Southern Division covering Leyland, Bamber Bridge, Chorley, Ormskirk, Penwortham, Skelmersdale areas.

Central Division covering Preston, Fulwood, Lea areas.

Eastern Division covering Blackburn, Accrington, Clitheroe, Darwen, Great Harwood, Longridge areas.

Pennine Division covering Burnley, Colne, Rawtenstall, Padiham, Haslingden, Nelson, Barnoldswick.



Community Risk Register: The Context - a Profile of Lancashire

1.3 DEMOGRAPHICS

From the Lancashire County Council Economic Intelligence Team

Population estimate (mid 2009)

The resident population of the 14-authority broader Lancashire area stood at 1,445,700 in mid-2009. Taking into account population changes due to births, deaths and net migration, there was a yearly increase of just 600, or less than 0.1% compared with the figure for 2008. This low outturn was the result of a large net migration outflow that cancelled out most of the positive result from natural change.

Districts/Unitaries	Population (Mid 2009)	Total
Police Division A – Western		
Blackpool	140,000	216,300
Fylde	76,300	
Police Division B – Northern		
Lancaster	139,800	250,900
Wyre	111,100	
Police Division C – Southern		
Chorley	104,800	323,200
South Ribble	108,200	
West Lancashire	110,200	
Police Division D – Central		
Preston	134,600	134,600
Police Division E – Eastern		
Blackburn With Darwen	139,900	278,700
Hyndburn	81,100	
Ribble Valley	57,700	
Police Division F – Pennine		
Burnley	85,600	242,200
Pendle	89,300	
Rossendale	67,100	
TOTAL		1,445,700

Age of Resident Population (mid 2009)

From the Lancashire County Council Economic Intelligence Team

In comparison with the England and Wales average, the 14-authority Lancashire area reveals a slightly higher proportion of people both in the 45+ age group and in those aged under 25. It is in the 25-44 working age-group where the county has a smaller proportion than the England and Wales average.

At the district level, the figures reveal that Blackburn with Darwen (22.8%) and Hyndburn (19.9%), had the highest proportions of residents in the 0-14 age group; a characteristic presumably reflecting above par birth rates.

At the other end of the age spectrum, both Fylde (23.9%) and Wyre (23.6%) had by far the highest rates for the oldest 65+ age-group. These proportions are well in excess of the broader Lancashire area (17.4 %) and England and Wales (16.4%) averages. Preston

Community Risk Register: The Context - a Profile of Lancashire

(18.0%), together with Lancaster (17.2%), had high proportions of young people aged 15-24 years, reflecting the fact that these two districts contain sizeable universities.

Districts/Unitaries		Age Band					Total	
		0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+		
Police Division A – Western								
Blackpool	No	23,800	18,000	33,800	37,500	26,900	140,000	
	%	17.0	12.9	24.1	26.8	19.2	100.0	
Fylde	No	10,900	7,800	17,100	22,300	18,200	76,300	
	%	14.3	10.2	22.4	29.2	23.9	100.0	
Police Division B – Northern								
Lancaster	No	21,900	24,000	34,600	34,400	25,000	139,800	
	%	15.7	17.2	24.7	24.6	17.8	100.0	
Wyre	No	16,800	12,800	24,400	30,800	26,200	111,100	
	%	15.1	11.5	22.0	27.7	23.6	100.0	
Police Division C – Southern								
Chorley	No	17,800	12,200	28,000	29,800	17,000	104,800	
	%	17.0	11.6	26.7	28.4	16.2	100.0	
South Ribble	No	18,300	13,100	28,300	29,800	18,700	108,200	
	%	16.9	12.1	26.2	27.5	17.3	100.0	
West Lancashire	No	19,100	14,700	25,400	30,900	20,100	110,200	
	%	17.3	13.3	23.0	28.0	18.3	100.0	
Police Division D – Central								
Preston	No	23,700	24,200	37,100	30,900	19,000	134,600	
	%	17.6	18.0	27.6	23.0	14.1	100.0	
Police Division E – Eastern								
Blackburn With Darwen	No	31,800	20,200	37,500	32,300	18,100	139,900	
	%	22.8	14.4	26.8	23.1	12.9	100.0	
Hyndburn	No	16,200	10,800	20,800	20,700	12,800	81,100	
	%	19.9	13.3	25.6	25.5	15.8	100.0	
Ribble Valley	No	9,800	6,400	13,400	17,100	11,200	57,700	
	%	17.0	11.1	23.2	29.6	19.4	100.0	
Police Division F – Pennine								
Burnley	No	16,400	11,900	21,100	22,300	13,800	85,600	
	%	19.2	13.9	24.6	26.1	16.1	100.0	
Pendle	No	17,200	11,900	22,200	23,900	14,300	89,300	
	%	19.3	13.3	24.9	26.8	16.0	100.0	
Rossendale	No	12,600	8,700	17,300	18,700	9,900	67,100	
	%	18.8	13.0	25.8	27.9	14.9	100.0	
		No	256100	196,700	360,700	381,400	250,900	1,445,700
		%	17.7	13.6	24.9	26.4	17.4	100.0

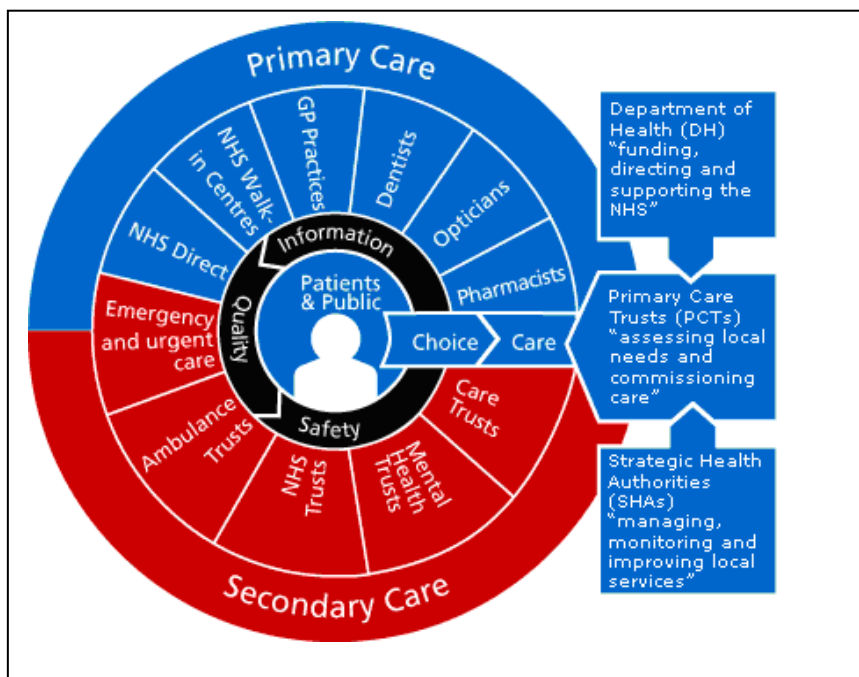
Community Risk Register: The Context - a Profile of Lancashire

1.4 HEALTH PROVISION

From NHS Choices: <http://www.nhs.uk/england/default.aspx>

The NHS was set up in 1948 and is now the largest organisation in Europe. The NHS is changing the way it works to make sure patients always come first. This has brought about some fundamental changes in the way the NHS is structured and the way in which the different organisations within the NHS relate to each other.

The diagram below shows you how the NHS structure works in England.



Strategic Health Authority (NHS North West)

NHS North West was established on 1st July 2006 as part of the move by the Department of Health to strengthen primary care trusts. NHS North West has replaced the three former strategic health authorities in Cumbria and Lancashire, Cheshire and Merseyside and Greater Manchester. The strategic health authority is responsible for:

- Developing plans for improving health services in their local area
- Making sure local health services are of a high quality and are performing well
- Increasing the capacity of local health services - so they can provide more services
- Making sure national priorities - for example, programmes for improving cancer services - are integrated into local health service plans

The SHA is a key link between the Department of Health and the NHS.

Primary Care Trusts

The Primary Care Trusts ensure that there are enough services for people within their area and that these services are accessible. They must also make sure that all other health services are provided, including hospitals, dentists, opticians, mental health services, NHS Walk-In Centres, NHS Direct, patient transport (including Accident & Emergency), population screening, and pharmacies. They are also responsible for getting health and social care systems working together to the benefit of patients. Lancashire is covered by five Primary Care Trusts:

- Blackburn with Darwen PCT
- Blackpool PCT

Community Risk Register: The Context - a Profile of Lancashire

- North Lancashire Teaching PCT
- East Lancashire Teaching PCT
- Central Lancashire PCT



Major Hospitals

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

- Blackburn Royal Infirmary, Blackburn
- Victoria Hospital, Blackpool
- Burnley General, Burnley
- Chorley and South Ribble District General, Chorley
- Royal Lancaster Infirmary, Lancaster
- Royal Preston, Preston (a Foundation Trust hospital with more financial and operational independence than an Acute Trust)
- Ormskirk District General, Ormskirk

Community Risk Register: The Context - a Profile of Lancashire

1.5 EMPLOYMENT

From the Lancashire County Council Economic Intelligence Team

The Annual Population Survey (APS) is a survey of households in Great Britain with the purpose to provide information on key social and socio-economic variables between the 10-yearly censuses.

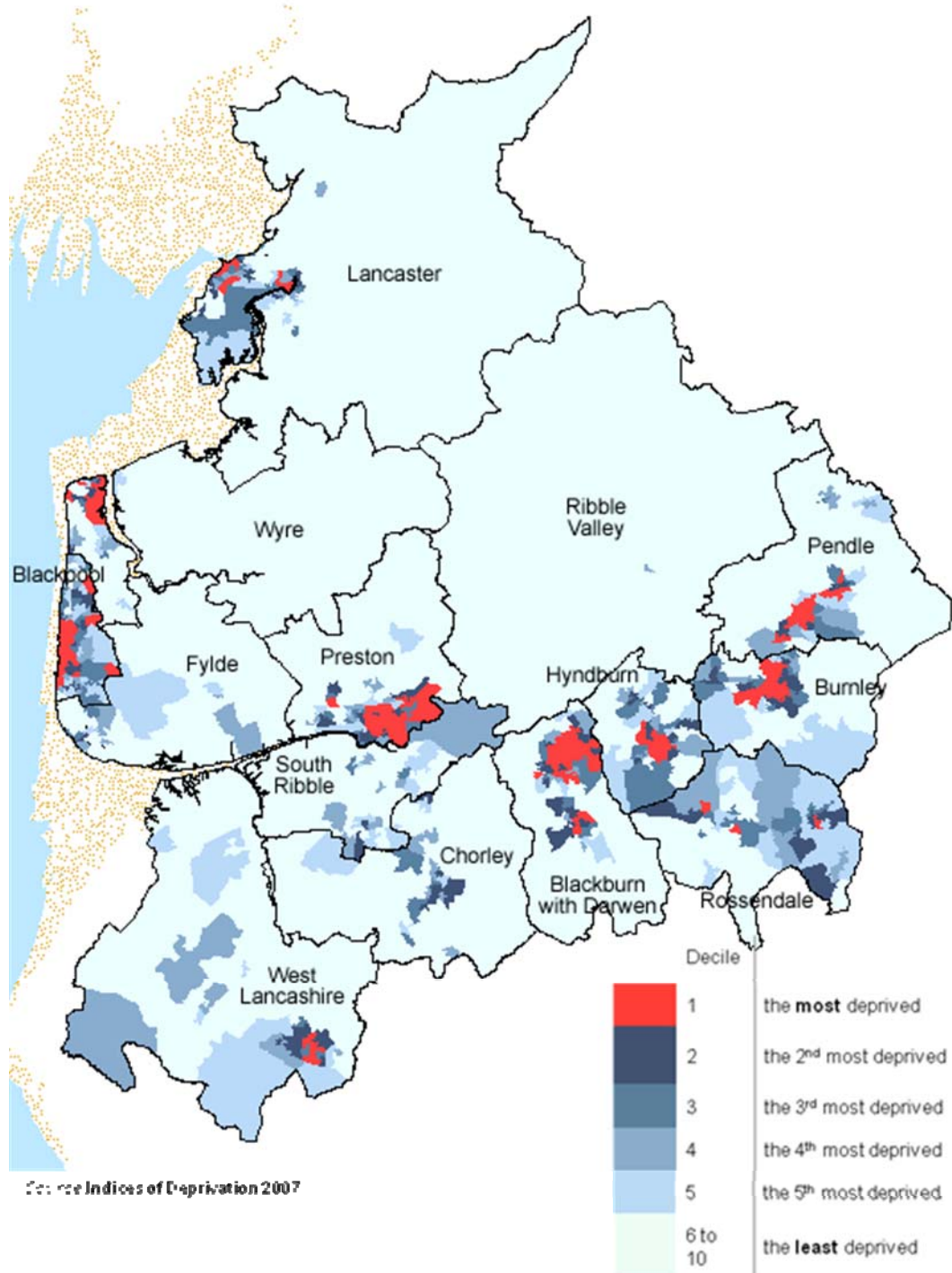
For the year to December 2009, there were 266,487 people surveyed in Great Britain, with 5,856 of these interviews taking place in the broader 14-authority Lancashire area. Over half of the Lancashire interviews were undertaken in the two unitary authorities of Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool. Numbers varied between 2,790 interviews in Blackpool to just 122 in Ribble Valley. With such a small number of interviews undertaken in some Lancashire districts, most of the smaller area results in Table 1 are open to some margin of error but it would appear that there was a general pattern of declining employment rates. The latest estimate for 2009 of 68.9% was well down on 2008 figures.

Districts/Unitaries	Employment Rate %	Total
Police Division A – Western		
Blackpool	68.5	86,600
Fylde	72.4	45,700
Police Division B – Northern		
Lancaster	73.1	95,700
Wyre	73.6	65,600
Police Division C – Southern		
Chorley	72.3	67,200
South Ribble	74.2	69,800
West Lancashire	68.8	68,500
Police Division D – Central		
Preston	63.3	86,200
Police Division E – Eastern		
Blackburn With Darwen	64	88,800
Hyndburn	69.6	50,200
Ribble Valley	75.5	36,800
Police Division F – Pennine		
Burnley	65.2	54,300
Pendle	64.5	58,700
Rosendale	61.7	44,600
Total	68.9	918,700

Community Risk Register: The Context - a Profile of Lancashire

1.6 DEPRIVATION

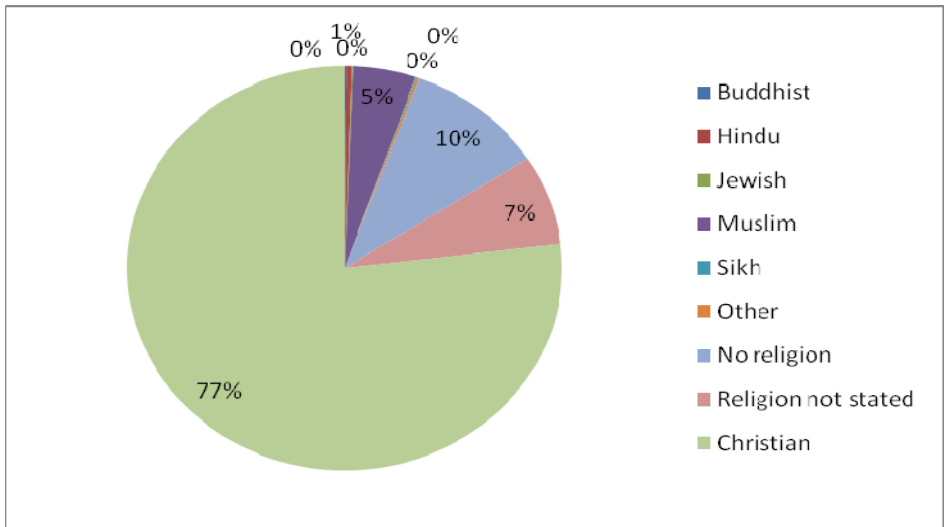
From the Lancashire County Council Economic Intelligence Team



Community Risk Register: The Context - a Profile of Lancashire

1.7 RELIGION

Collated by the Lancashire County Council Economic Intelligence Team

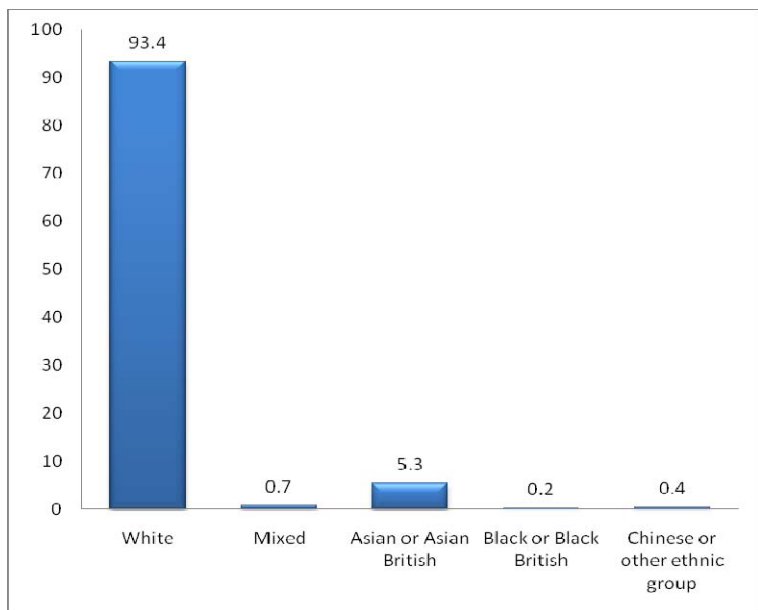


Source: 2001 Census

A study entitled Faith in England's North West: the contribution made by faith communities to civil society in the region was published by the North West Regional Intelligence Unit in November 2003. This survey of every individual place of worship in the region from all faith groups was undertaken by the Churches' Officer for the North West and the Regional Intelligence Unit for the North West Development Agency. It attempts to measure the contribution made by faith groups to the wider community in areas other than worship.

1.8 ETHNICITY

In the 2001 Census in the wider Lancashire area (which includes Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool unitary authorities), 1.32 million or 93.4% of the 1.41 million residents gave their ethnic group as white British, Irish or other white background, slightly more than the national average. A further 93,300 or 6.6% of the Lancashire population were included in a range of other ethnic groupings.



Source: 2001 Census

Community Risk Register: The Context - a Profile of Lancashire

2. THE ENVIRONMENT

2.1 GEOGRAPHY

Compiled by Lancashire County Council Emergency Planning Service

The geography of Lancashire includes heavily populated urban areas with a legacy of historical industrial buildings contrasting with the sparsely populated uplands of the Bowland Fells and Pennine Moors and over 400 kilometres of coastline, including the vast mudflats of Morecambe Bay. The total area for the whole of Lancashire (County plus two Unitary Authorities) is 3,069 square kilometres with 461 average number of people per square kilometre (4.61 per hectare).

The total area for the County of Lancashire excluding the two Unitary Authorities is 2,897 square kilometres with 1,015 average number of people per square kilometre.

Source: ONS Mid-2001 Population Estimates

Landscape

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

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



To the east of the county are upland areas leading to the Pennines. North of the River Ribble is the Forest of Bowland, another AONB. Much of the lowland around this area is

Community Risk Register: The Context - a Profile of Lancashire

devoted to dairy farming and cheesemaking, whereas the higher ground is more suitable for sheep farming, and the highest ground is uncultivated moorland. The valleys of the River Ribble and its tributary the Calder form a large gap in the west side of Pennines, in which sit most of the larger Lancashire towns. South of the Ribble are the West Pennine Moors and the Forest of Rossendale where former cotton mill towns are in deep valleys. The southern edges of the county (and continuing beyond the modern-day boundaries into Greater Manchester) were coal-mining areas.

Major Rivers

Lancashire drains west from the Pennines into the Irish Sea. The major rivers in Lancashire include the Ribble, Wyre and Lune with their major tributaries including the Calder, Darwen, Douglas, Hodder, and Yarrow. The Irwell is partly in Lancashire.



In total, 88% of rivers and canals in Lancashire were classed as having a good or fair water quality in 2000, but the figure is lower than the 94% average for England as a whole. The Lancashire result however, represents a substantial improvement over figures recorded in the early and mid-1990s.

Canals

From British Waterways

Lancaster Canal

The Lancaster Canal is 72.4 kilometres long and is unique. Being a contour canal (built along the natural lie of the land), it has 41 miles without locks, the longest stretch in the country. The only locks on the main length are at Tewitfield, the southernmost point of the Northern Reaches and part of the restoration scheme to reopen the 14 miles of canal to Kendal. The canal includes an aquaduct over the River Lune and a short branch to

Community Risk Register: The Context - a Profile of Lancashire

Glasson Dock via six locks. This connection to the sea was for many years the Lancaster Canal's only link to the outside world. However, in 2002, the Millennium Ribble Link was opened: the first new canal for 95 years. It allows inland craft to cross between the Lancaster Canal and the national canal network, connecting the southern end of the Lancaster Canal at Preston with the River Douglas and then the Rufford Branch of the Leeds & Liverpool Canal.



Leeds / Liverpool Canal

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

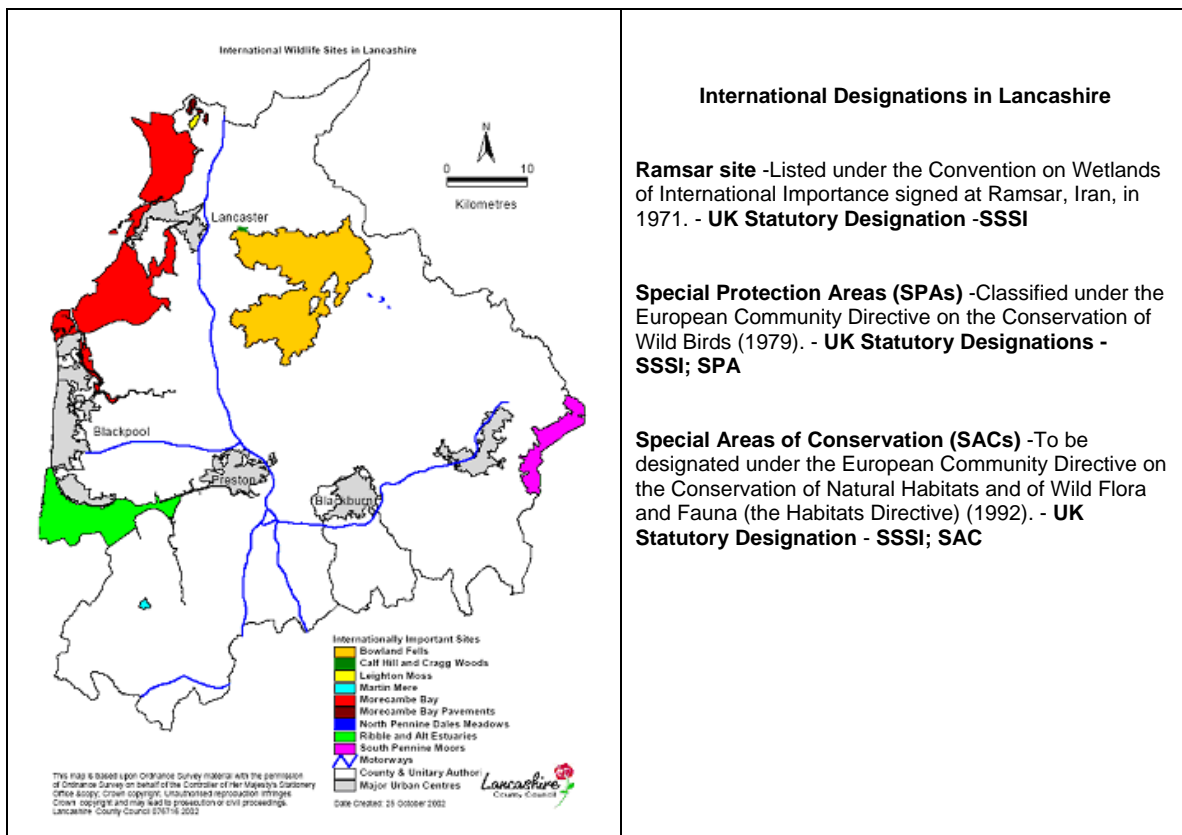
Community Risk Register: The Context - a Profile of Lancashire

2.2 ECOLOGY

From the Lancashire County Ecology Service

These include Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas and Ramsar sites. They are identified under various European Community Directives and international conventions. English Nature carries out consultations in respect of the identification of these sites, on behalf of the DEFRA.

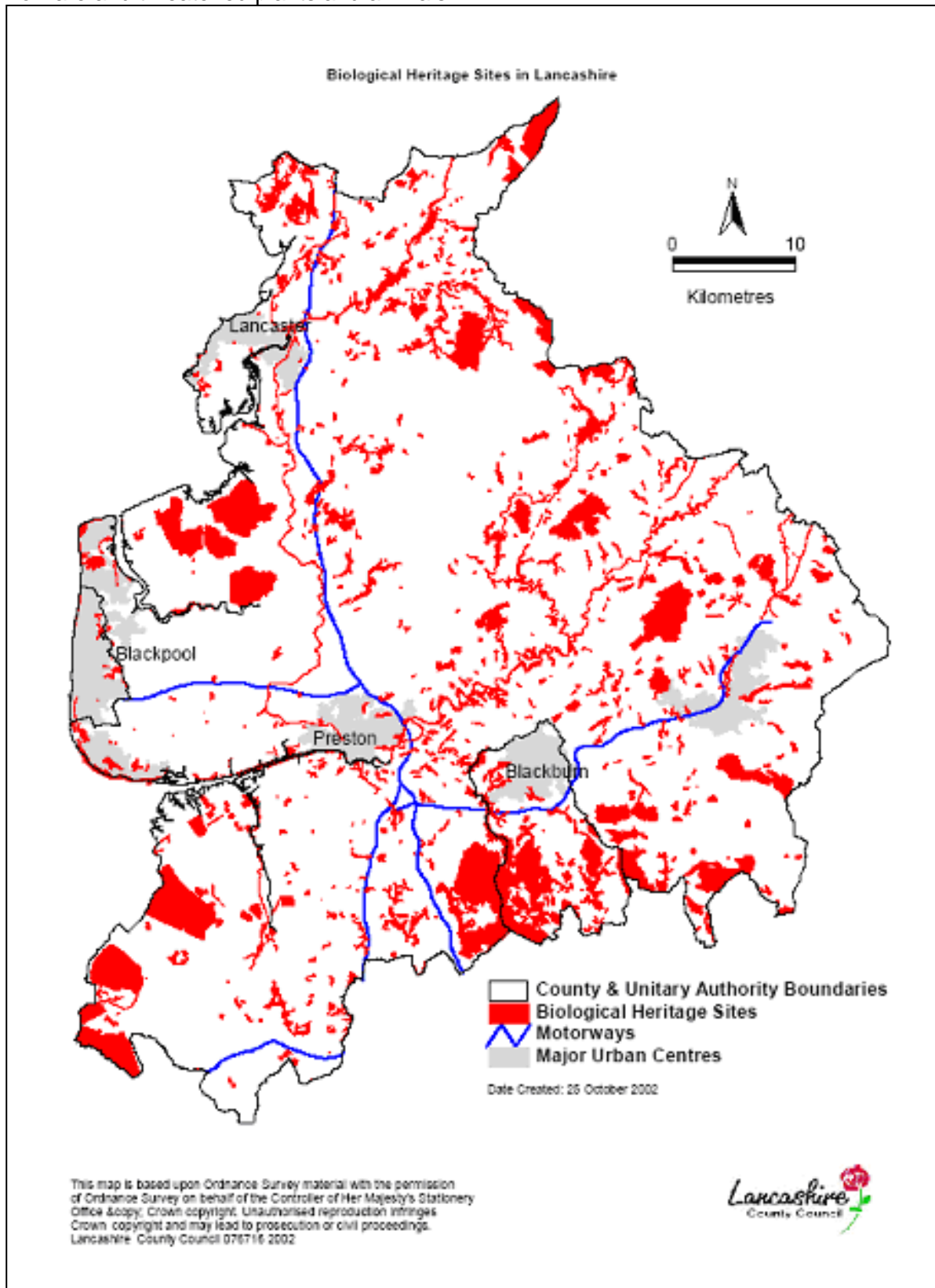
Internationally Important Sites In Lancashire		
Site	Designations	Other Status in Lancashire
Bowland Fells	SSSI, SPA	
Calf Hill and Cragg Woods	SSSI, SAC	
Leighton Moss	SSSI, Ramsar site, SPA	RSPB reserve
Martin Mere	SSSI, Ramsar site, SPA	Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust reserve
Morecambe Bay	SSSI, Ramsar site, SPA, SAC (part only)	Includes RSPB Morecambe Bay reserve
Morecambe Bay Pavements	SSSI, SAC	Limestone Pavement Orders
North Pennine Dales and Meadows	SSSI, SAC	
Ribble and Alt Estuaries	SSSI, Ramsar Site, SPA	Includes Ribble Marshes National Nature Reserve
South Pennine Moors	SSSI, SPA, SAC	



The wildlife sites in the County which English Nature considers to be the most important are likely to have been designated as [statutory wildlife sites](#) (SSSIs etc.). However, in

Community Risk Register: The Context - a Profile of Lancashire

Lancashire there are also over 1100 Biological Heritage Sites at present, covering 25000 ha. and representing 8% of the County area. The BHSs contain valuable habitats such as ancient woodland, species-rich grassland and bogs, many of which provide a refuge for rare and threatened plants and animals.

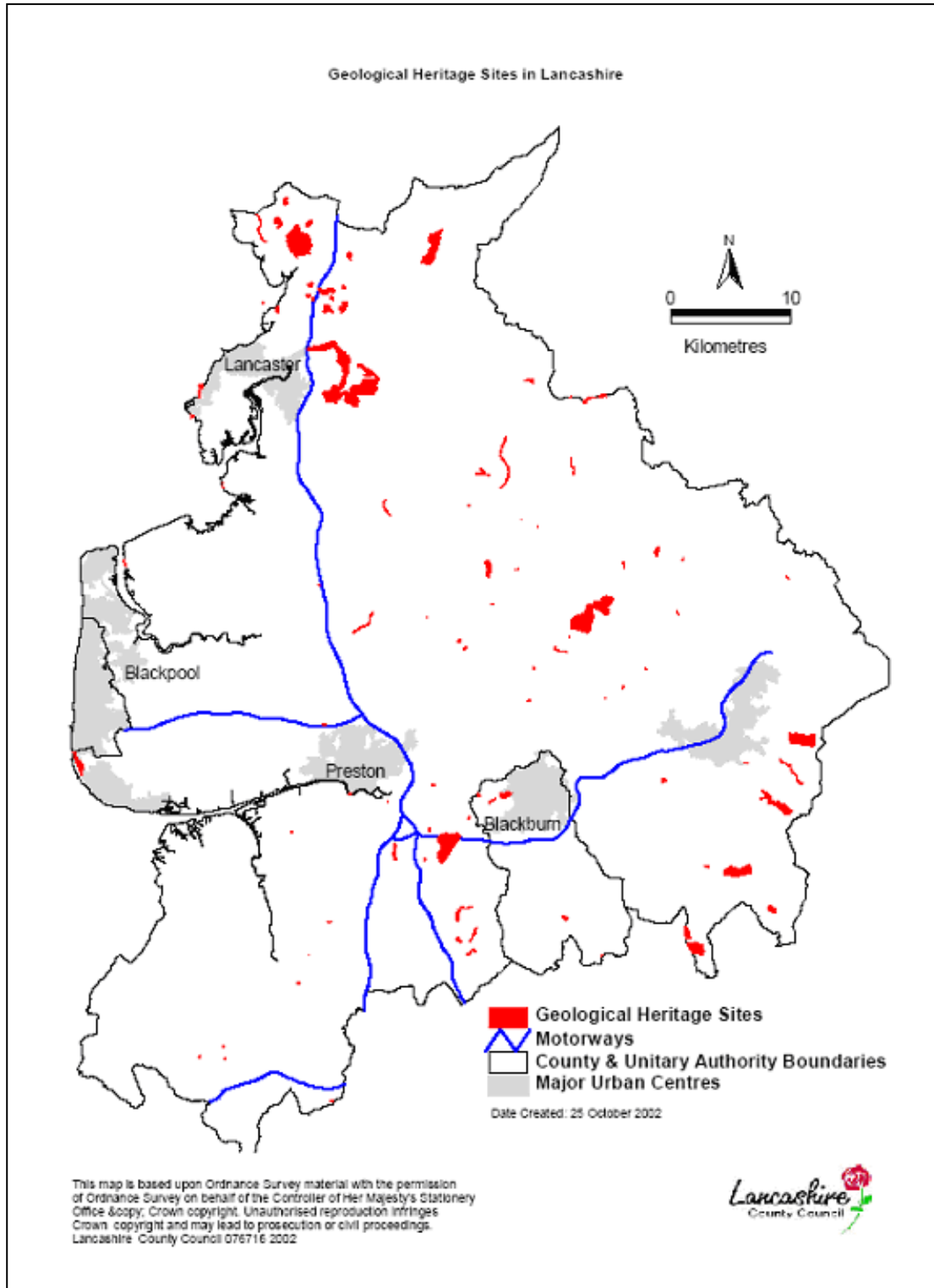


Community Risk Register: The Context - a Profile of Lancashire

2.3 GEOLOGICAL HERITAGE SITES

From the Lancashire County Ecology Service

English Nature also conserves about 1300 nationally important geological research locations. In Lancashire there are presently some 93 Geological Heritage Sites covering 3000 ha.



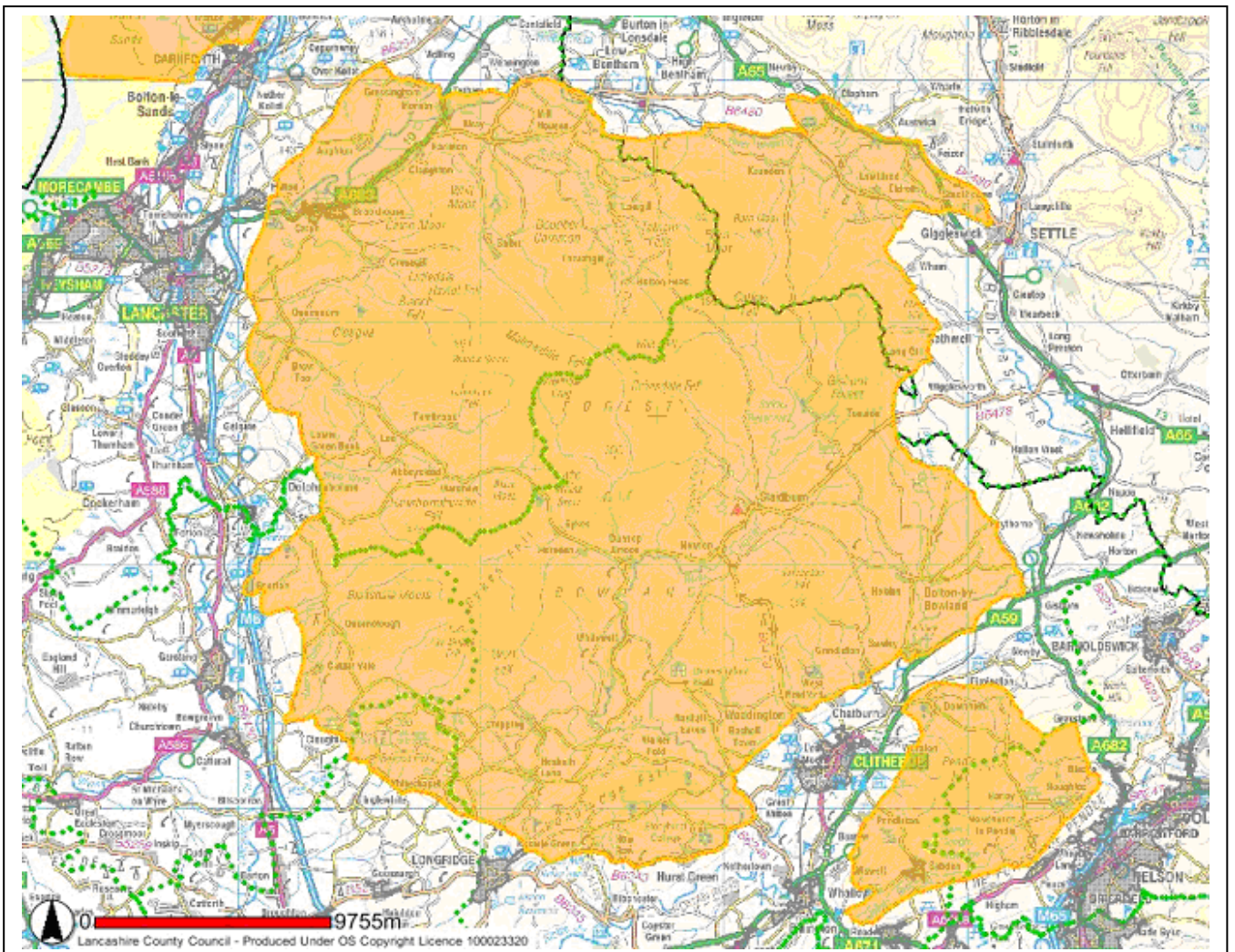
Community Risk Register: The Context - a Profile of Lancashire

2.4 AREAS OF OUTSTANDING NATURAL BEAUTY

From the Lancashire County Countryside Service

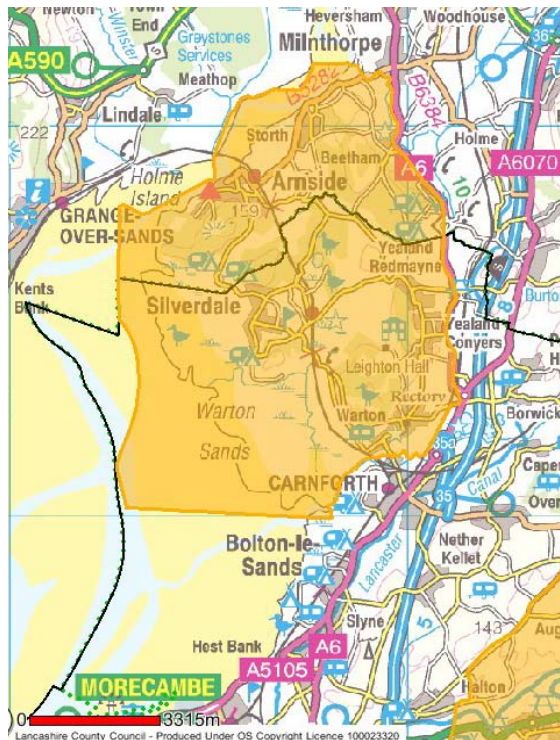
The Forest of Bowland and Pendle Hill were designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty in February 1964. The AONB covers some 802 square kilometres of rural Lancashire and North Yorkshire. It is an area of national and international importance because of its unspoiled and richly diverse landscapes and wildlife. Thirteen per cent of Bowland is designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The moors are a major breeding ground for upland birds and the major part of the Bowland Fells is designated as a Special Protection Area under the European Birds Directive. Beacon Fell Country Park also lies within the AONB.

The eleventh largest of the 37 designated AONBs in England and Wales, the area is shown on the map below:



Community Risk Register: The Context - a Profile of Lancashire

In the northwest corner of the county, straddling the border with Cumbria, is the Arnside and Silverdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), characterised by its limestone pavements.:



2.5 HISTORIC SITES AND MONUMENTS

From the Lancashire County Archaeological Service

The Lancashire County Archaeological Service maintains the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record - a database of over 17,500 known archaeological and historical sites in the county. Included in this are about 5,400 Listed Buildings, classified in grades to denote their relative importance (Grades I, II* and II). These are historic buildings protected because of their special architectural or historic interest. The principal legislation is the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and guidance on the implementation of the Act is set out in Planning Policy Guidance 15, *Planning and the Historic Environment* (1994). There are also approximately 140 Scheduled Ancient Monuments in Lancashire and an additional 19,000 other archaeological sites.

2.6 RESERVOIRS

From the Environment Agency

There are 103 registered dams/reservoirs in Lancashire. The oldest reservoir dates back to 1748 while the majority were constructed in the 1800's. The newest reservoir was constructed in 1991. The largest under the responsibility of United Utilities has a capacity of 1,500,000 cubic metres and the smallest holds 45,000 cubic metres of water.

United Utilities owns 75 reservoirs and the others are privately owned. All reservoirs are subject to safety inspections as required by the *Reservoirs Act 1975* for reservoirs over 25,000 m³. The Environment Agency regulates these reservoirs under the *Water Act 2004*.

Further information from:

<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/subjects/flood/896276/896368/907848/?lang=e>

Community Risk Register: The Context - a Profile of Lancashire

2.7 FLOODING

From the Environment Agency

In Lancashire, there are 65,000 properties at risk from flooding from rivers and/or from the sea. The Environment Agency offers a flood warning service to 47,487 (or 73%) properties that are within 35 formal flood warning areas and 25 contingency “breach” areas.

There are 15 areas considered to be at risk from flooding from rivers and 19 areas considered to be at risk from flooding from the sea. The level of risk for these areas is varies between 1 in 5 and 1 in 1000 years.

Further information on flooding from: <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/subjects/flood/826674/>

or for specific details for a postal address from:
<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/maps/?lang=e>

Community Risk Register: The Context - a Profile of Lancashire

Railways

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

The West Coast Main Line is a high speed electrified line (25kv overhead system) of 53.09 kilometres that has received major investment to allow capacity improvements and faster line speeds. Virgin Trains have new Pendolino, Voyager and Super Voyager trains for West Coast and Cross-Country franchises.

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

Airports

There are 2 in Lancashire:

- BAE Systems, Warton: Military, Cargo and Company passengers
- Blackpool – Civil including heliport for offshore industry. Owned by City Hopper Airports Ltd and Mar Properties, Blackpool is due to expand from 250k passengers in 2004 to 1m passengers in 2008. It provides daily flights to London (Stanstead), Dublin and Barcelona (Girona) by low-cost airline Ryanair. Other regular services operate to Belfast and the Isle of Man whilst there is also charter traffic to European holiday destinations. It is also the base for a major helicopter operation serving the North West's offshore industry.

Sea Ports

There are 3 ports:

- Heysham – currently owned by Mersey Docks & Harbour Company but due to be taken over by Peel Ports by end of July 2005. 14 ferry sailings per day plus high speed services (SEACAT) make the port of Heysham a major freight link to Ireland and the Isle of Man.
- Fleetwood is important for ro-ro traffic to and from Northern Ireland with 3 ferry sailings per day.
- The small port of Glasson Dock, near Lancaster, provides facilities for cargos (mainly grain and cement) to Ireland and the Isle of Man.

3.2 FOOTBALL STADIA

From Lancashire County Council Property Services (Special Services)

There are seven professional full-time teams based in Lancashire, as of the start of the 2010/11 season:

Premier League:	Blackburn Rovers and Blackpool
Championship:	Burnley and Preston North End
League Two:	Accrington Stanley and Morecambe
Conference National:	Fleetwood Town

Seven stadia in Lancashire are designated grounds under the Safety at Sports Grounds Act as Amended and have full safety certificates:

Blackburn Rovers FC	Premier League	(capacity 31,367)
Burnley FC	Championship	(capacity 22,610)
Preston North End FC	Championship	(capacity 20,861)
Blackpool FC	Premier League	(capacity 10,316)
Accrington Stanley FC	Division 2	(capacity 5,057)
Morecambe FC	Division 2	(capacity 6,030)

Community Risk Register: The Context - a Profile of Lancashire

Chorley FC & RFC	Evostick League First Division North	(capacity 4,190)
------------------	-----------------------------------------	------------------

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

Bamber Bridge FC
Blackpool Stanley Park
Great Harwood Town FC
Lancaster City FC
Lancashire Football Association (Leyland)
Rossendale United FC.

3.4 MINERAL EXTRACTION AND LANDFILL SITES

From Lancashire County Council Waste and Minerals Policy Group

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

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

Elsewhere across the County, various industrial minerals such as brine and silica sand, together with limited deposits of peat and metalliferous minerals have been worked in the past but are no longer of any economic significance. The remaining extractive operations are now based around non-metallic construction materials - limestone and gritstone for crushed rock aggregates, sand and gravel and materials for the manufacture of bricks and cement serving mainly local markets.

The waste management industry is also highly developed in Lancashire ranging from disposal operations at landfill and landraise sites to the treatment and recycling/reuse of waste materials.

Minerals and Waste Sites

Burnley	Greenclough Colliery, Cliviger	extraction
	Hill Top Colliery, near Bacup	extraction
	Twist Hill and Delf Hill Quarry, Briercliffe	extraction
Chorley	Brinscall Quarry, near Chorley	extraction
	Clayton Hall Quarry, Euxton	extraction + landfill

Community Risk Register: The Context - a Profile of Lancashire

	Withnell Landfill, near Abbey Village	landfill
Fylde	Clifton Marsh Landfill Site, Freckleton	landfill
	St Annes Foreshore, Lytham St Annes	extraction
Hyndburn	Mitchell's House Quarry, Accrington	extraction
	Whinney Hill, Accrington	extraction + landfill
Lancaster	Back Lane Quarry, Over Kellet, near Carnforth	extraction
	Claughton Moor Quarry, Claughton	extraction
	Dunald Mill, Nether Kellet	extraction
	Ellel Crag Quarry, Galgate	extraction
	Leaper's Wood Quarry, Over Kelley	extraction
	Salt Ayre Landfill Site, Lancaster	landfill
Ribble Valley	Bankfield Quarry, near Clitheroe	extraction
	Bellman Quarry, near Clitheroe	extraction
	Henthorne, near Clitheroe	landfill
	Leeming Quarry, Stoneyhurst	extraction
	Waddington Fell Quarry, Waddington	extraction
Rossendale	Fletcher Bank Quarry, Rossendale	extraction
	Hutch Bank Quarry, Haslingden	extraction
	Jamestone Quarry, near Haslingden	extraction
	Middle Hill Quarries, Shawforth, Rossendale	extraction
	Scout Moor Quarry, Rossendale	extraction
	Tong Farm, Bacup	extraction
	Whitworth Quarry Complex, Rossendale	extraction
South Ribble	Lydiat Lane, Cuerden, Bamber Bridge	extraction
West Lancashire	Dalton Quarry, Dalton, Skelmersdale	extraction
	Nipe Lane Peat Working, Skelmersdale	extraction
	Ravenhead Quarry and Brickworks, Upholland	extraction
	Simonswood Moss Peat Workings, Kirkby	extraction
	West Quarry, Appley Bridge	extraction
Wyre	Jameson Road Landfill Site, Fleetwood	landfill

4. THE ECONOMY

4.1 OVERVIEW

With a £22bn per year economy and home to more than 47,000 enterprises with an employee workforce of around 611,000, Lancashire is one of the largest sub-regions in Britain in respect of its contribution to national output. Within the North West alone, Lancashire provides for about a fifth of the region's total economic production of goods and services, its contribution being second only to that of Greater Manchester.

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

4.2 DEFENCE INDUSTRIES

Today the largest private industry in Lancashire is the defence industry with BAE Systems Military Air Solutions division based in Warton on the Fylde Coast. The division also operates a manufacturing site in Samesbury.

Other defence firms include BAE Systems Global Combat Systems which operates a site at Chorley, Ultra Datal Electronics in Fulwood and Rolls-Royce Plc in Barnoldswick.

4.3 OTHER MANUFACTURING

Other major manufacturing firms include Leyland Trucks which is a subsidiary of Paccar Inc. and the group's established centre for light and medium truck design, development and manufacture.

Other companies with a major presence in Lancashire include:

- Netflights (formerly Airline Network), an internet travel company with its headquarters in Preston.
- BAXI, a heating equipment manufacturer which was established in Preston and which has a large manufacturing site in Bamber Bridge. In November 2009, Baxi Group and De Dietrich Remeha Group officially merged into one group: BDR Thermea.
- Crown Paints, a major paint manufacturer based in Darwen.
- Enterprise Plc, one of the UK's leading support services based in Leyland.
- National Savings and Investments, an Executive Agency of the Chancellor of the Exchequer with major operations and the headquarters of the Premium Bond Lottery Bond in Blackpool.
- Thwaites Brewery, a regional brewery founded in 1807 by Daniel Thwaites in Blackburn.

4.4 AGRICULTURE

Agriculture represents the largest single land use in Lancashire and farming activities extend from intensive horticulture and general cropping in the coastal plains, dairying in other lowland areas to cattle and sheep rearing in upland regions. This local agricultural resource base (including the largest extent of top grade farmland in the west of Britain) makes a significant contribution to the national food supply.

4.5 ENERGY

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

Community Risk Register: The Context - a Profile of Lancashire

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

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

4.6 TOURISM

Tourism in Lancashire is big business. Visitors spend approximately £250 million per year and thousands of jobs are supported by the tourism industry. It's estimated that 22 million day trips are made to attractions in the county every year and around 58 million visits to the broader Lancashire area (2007 figures). The visits generated over £2.9 billion pounds of revenue spent on shopping.

Community Risk Register: The Context - a Profile of Lancashire

5. HAZARDOUS SITES

From Lancashire County Council Emergency Planning Service

5.1 COMAH Sites

(see <http://www.hse.gov.uk/chemicals/index.htm> for further information)

There are 8 Top Tier COMAH (Control of Major Hazard Regulations 1999) sites in Lancashire designated by the Competent Authority (Health and Safety Executive / Environment Agency).

5.2 NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS

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

Springfield Fuels Ltd., Salwick, Preston is a fuel reprocessing plant, also covered by COMAH (see 4.1).

For further information: <http://www.hse.gov.uk/radiation/ionising/reppir.htm>

5.3 PIPELINES

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

Ethylene (Sabic UK Petrochemicals)	101.3 kilometres
Ethylene (Shell)	88.4 kilometres
Natural Gas (National Grid Gas)	563.1 kilometres
Natural Gas (S.P. Generation)	2.9 kilometres
Natural Gas (NPower Cogen)	1.6 kilometres

They are maintained under the Pipeline Safety Regulations 1996.

5.4 HM PRISONS

There are 6 in Lancashire:

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

Community Risk Register: The Context - a Profile of Lancashire

6. REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS 2001 – 2010

During the period 2001 to date, the organisations that comprise the Lancashire Resilience Forum have had to deal with the following significant incidents and consequences and the learning and experience of those events has been incorporated into their planning for future incidents and the compilation of the register.

Foot and Mouth Disease	2001
Fuel Dispute and Shortages	2001
Public Disorder, East Lancashire	2001
Upper Rivington Reservoir leakage	2002
HM The Queen – Jubilee Visit	2002
Commonwealth Games Cycling Events	2002
Blackpool Political Conferences	2001, 2002, 2003, 2005, 2007
Fire Service Industrial Action	2002/2003
Morecambe Bay Cockling Tragedy	2004
Fatal helicopter crash into Irish Sea	2006
Rail crash, Grayrigg, Cumbria	2007
Major fires, Fleetwood & Red Scar Industrial Estate	2007
Gas leak, Preston	2007
Water shortages in Blackpool, Wyre & Lancaster	2007/2008
County wide flooding	2008
Maritime Rescue of personnel from Riverdance ferry, Irish Sea	2008
Beaching of Riverdance ferry at Blackpool and subsequent disposal	2008
Rosendale Gas Explosion with loss of electricity supplies	2008
Grand Hotel Fire, Blackpool	2009
Severe Weather / Gritting	2009/10
Pandemic Influenza	2009/10