

EMERGENCY PLANNING JOINT COMMITTEE

AGENDA

Wednesday 30th November 2016
At 1.00pm
At the Emergency Planning Annex,
Stockton Police Station, Bishop Street,
Stockton-On-Tees, Cleveland, TS18 1SY

MEMBERS: EMERGENCY PLANNING JOINT COMMITTEE:-

Hartlepool Borough Council:-
Councillor Marjorie James

Middlesbrough Borough Council:-
Councillor Mick Thompson

Stockton Borough Council:-
Councillor Mike Smith

Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council:-
Councillor Alec Brown

1. **APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**
2. **TO RECEIVE ANY DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST BY MEMBERS**
3. **MINUTES**
 - 3.1 To receive the minutes of the meeting held on 14th September 2016 (previously circulated)



4. ITEMS FOR DECISION

- 4.1 Financial Management Report – as at 30th September 2016 – *Chief Finance Officer and Chief Emergency Planning Officer*
- 4.2 Youth Engagement in Community Resilience – *Chief Emergency Planning Officer*

5. ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION/INFORMATION

- 5.1 Activity and Incident Report – *Chief Emergency Planning Officer*
- 5.2 Industrial Emergency Planning Update - *Chief Emergency Planning Officer*
- 5.3 Elected Members Training Session - *Chief Emergency Planning Officer*
- 5.4 Transparency of the LRF - *Chief Emergency Planning Officer*

6. ANY OTHER BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR CONSIDERS URGENT

7. DATE AND TIME OF NEXT MEETING

Wednesday 1st February 2017 at 1pm at the Emergency Planning Annex, Stockton Police Station, Bishop Street, Stockton-On-Tees



EMERGENCY PLANNING JOINT COMMITTEE

30th November, 2016



Report of: Chief Finance Officer and Chief Emergency Planning Officer

Subject: FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT REPORT - AS AT 30th SEPTEMBER 2016

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

1.1 To provide details of progress against the Joint Committee's overall revenue budget for 2016/2017.

2. BACKGROUND AND REPORTING ARRANGEMENTS 2016/17

2.1 The report provides an overall picture of performance and progress of the Emergency Planning Unit (EPU) against the approved 2016/2017 revenue budget.

2.2 The Committee provides political accountability for the Joint EPU and oversees the EPU from a political viewpoint. The Committee itself does not have a budget but oversees the Unit on behalf of four local authorities within the Tees Valley (excluding Darlington) to ensure accountability and to provide a strategy for addressing financial issues. This Committee will continue to receive regular reports which will provide an update of forecast outturns and explanation of any significant budget variances and any other financial issues arising.

3. 2016/17 FORECAST OUTTURN

3.1 As reported in the table overleaf, the overall forecast favourable outturn for the main EPU budgets is a net surplus of £44,000 before release of reserves. This results in a favourable variance is £21,000 compared to budget. The original budget included an assumed surplus of £23,000 as a result of result of additional cost recovery under REPPIR including "Exercise Jackdaw" an exercise, which only occurs once every 3 years. The main reason for the additional variance is savings in staffing costs due to vacant posts and maternity leave. In addition savings have been achieved in running costs in anticipation of reduced future funding. Therefore the total forecast contribution to reserves is £44,000. It is proposed that any favourable variance at outturn is transferred to reserves to support future

service delivery and help manage the reduction to funding of the Unit in the coming years.

| | Budget | Actual as at 31st September 2016 | Projected Outturn | Projected Outturn Variance Adverse/ (Favourable) |
|--|--------|---|----------------------|--|
| | £'000 | £'000 | £'000 | £'000 |
| Main Emergency Planning Budget | | | | |
| Direct Costs - Employees | 262 | 150 | 246 | (16) |
| Direct Costs - Other | 107 | 42 | 102 | (5) |
| Income | (392) | (358) | (392) | 0 |
| Net Position Before Use of Reserves | (23) | (166) | (44) | (21) |
| Transfer To/(From) Reserve | 23 | 0 | 44 | 21 |
| Net Position After Use of Reserves | 0 | (166) | 0 | 0 |

3.2 In addition to the main budget shown in the Table above, the Unit also has the following externally funded budgets as set out below.

| | Budget | Actual as at 31st September 2016 | Projected Outturn | Projected Outturn Variance Adverse/ (Favourable) |
|-------------------------------------|--------|---|----------------------|--|
| | £'000 | £'000 | £'000 | £'000 |
| Local Levy Fund | | | | |
| Direct Costs - Employees | 34 | 17 | 34 | 0 |
| Direct Costs - Other | 36 | 8 | 21 | (15) |
| Income | (70) | (20) | (70) | 0 |
| | 0 | 5 | (15) | (15) |
| Local Resilience Forum (LRF) | | | | |
| Direct Costs - Employees | 31 | 16 | 31 | 0 |
| Direct Costs - Other | 10 | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Income | (41) | (37) | (41) | 0 |
| | 0 | (20) | 0 | 0 |
| Training & Exercising | | | | |
| Direct Costs - Other | 12 | 6 | 18 | 6 |
| Income | 0 | (6) | (6) | (6) |
| Use of Reserve | (12) | 0 | (12) | 0 |
| | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 0 | (15) | (15) | (15) |

3.3 The Local Levy Fund budget is expected to report a favourable variance of £15,000 at outturn. It is proposed that this will be transferred into a reserve to meet future costs as part of a proposed ongoing programme of community resilience activity after the current funding arrangements end in

March 2017. This aligns to an original aim of the project to increase the sustainability of community resilience beyond the life span of the project.

- 3.4 The LRF budget is expected to spend in line with budget. The Training and Exercising Budget is expected to use the £12,000 set aside in reserve from previous years as previously determined.
- 3.5 Members are reminded of the significant financial challenges in the medium term as a result of decreasing contributions from the four Local Authorities, following the agreement between the Councils to continue the annual 5% reduction until March 2018. These reductions in Council contributions are driven by significant cuts in Government funding, which have had a disproportionate impact on the four Tees Valley Authorities. In addition, there is uncertainty as to whether external income streams will continue. In particular, the current Local Levy Fund arrangements end on 31st March 2017.
- 3.6 A service review is currently underway which is considering the future options for the EPU which include the following:
- Identifying non statutory activity which could be ceased in order to balance the budget in line with continued reductions in contributions from the four authorities and implications for staffing and the resulting level of service.
 - Ending the 5% reduction to annual contributions from the four authorities from 2018/19.
 - Using reserves to balance the budget for a specified number of years.
- 3.7 A report covering these issues will be presented to members at the next meeting.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 4.1 That Members note the contents of the report and approve the following:
- Transfer any underspend to reserves to support future service delivery.

5. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.1 To support future service delivery of the Emergency Planning Unit.

6. BACKGROUND PAPERS

- 6.1 None.

7. CONTACT OFFICER

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EMERGENCY PLANNING JOINT COMMITTEE

30th November 2016



Report of: Chief Emergency Planning Officer

Subject: Youth Engagement in Community Resilience

1 TYPE OF DECISION/APPLICABLE CATEGORY

For Information and assurance.

2 PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 2.1 To assist members of the Emergency Planning Joint Committee (EPJC) in overseeing the delivery of a sustainable approach to engaging the youth demographic in resilience building activities that are beneficial to their communities.
- 2.2 To inform members of the EPJC of the short and long term benefits of the engagement of the youth demographic throughout Cleveland.
- 2.3 To provide assurance to the EPJC members that the work stream is relevant and required within Cleveland as well as in line with both national policy and academic theory.
- 2.4 To receive the agreement and support of the members of the EPJC for building resilience within communities by engaging with youth demographics.

3 BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Cleveland Emergency Planning Unit (CEPU) currently receives funding from the Local Levy Fund (LLF) that is focused on building the resilience of communities jointly with the Environment Agency (EA) as being at risk of flooding. The project's current funding is due to finish in May 2017.
- 3.2 There are numerous definitions of community resilience however the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC 2014) defines community resilience as a community's capacity to adapt, learn and transform following a negative event. The IPCC also draws attention to the need for proactive approaches to resilience to build capacity in advance of

an incident instead of focusing on resilience being a reaction to a negative event such as flooding.

- 3.3 In May 2016 CEPU recruited an officer to the role of community resilience officer with the remit of delivering flood resilience across Cleveland. Michael Kinge joined the CEPU as a recent graduate from Coventry University, with previous experience working with Leicestershire Local Resilience Forum (LRF) designing and delivering community resilience activities across the county.
- 3.4 The Cabinet Office is currently developing guidance on community resilience and will begin work on a specific set for engaging with young people. The CEPU Chief Emergency Planning Officer and the Community Resilience Officer both sit on the Communities Prepared National Group that is developing the guidance enabling the benchmarking of the work in Cleveland against other areas.
- 3.5 Table 1 outlines the different activities targeted at the youth demographic (4 to 18 years) that have been completed in Cleveland since May 2016 and the estimated numbers of youth that were engaged with as per Borough Council. Prior to the current officer coming into role work had been undertaken with schools directly and youth groups directly but these interactions tended to be on an one off basis or as part of wider campaigns e.g. the publication of warn and inform information within school based publications.

Table 1: Youth Engagement Activities by Borough since May 2016

| | Hartlepool | Middlesbrough | Stockton on Tees | Redcar and Cleveland |
|---|--------------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Exercise Aurora (Duke of Cornwall CSA) (14 th May) | 95 from across Cleveland | | | |
| Crucial Crew (27 th June to 8 th July) | 0 | 950 | 0 | 0 |
| Stockton Community Youth Event (20 th August 2016) | 0 | 0 | 50 | 0 |

- 3.6 The Duke of Cornwall Community Safety Award (CSA) that began in Cornwall following the floods of 2012 is a scheme that is similar in structure to the Duke of Edinburgh's Award scheme, giving young people basic resilience skills that can be used to help themselves, their family and their community in the event of an emergency. The uptake of the award within Cleveland has been limited, due to a number of factors, but feedback from those organisations and youths who have taken part is positive.
- 3.7 Crucial Crew is a one day briefing provided by a range of agencies to primary school children. The day encompasses a range of activities with key safety messages. All four local authority areas currently run crucial crew however time slots are limited with CEPU only having participated in the Middlesbrough event. The sessions provide direct engagement with 10-11 year olds around the key resilience messages including risks within the areas and the actions that can be taken to help themselves and family in an

incident. Approaches have been made to the remaining three boroughs reference attending future sessions when spaces become available.

4 OVERVIEW

- 4.1 To differentiate between the age groups this report uses the term “*youth*” when describing a person between the age of 5 and 18. The term adolescent will be used for an individual between 12 and 18 years of age, along with the term “*children/child*” referencing ages 5 to 11.
- 4.2 Engaging with the youth demographic proactively aligns with the IPCC, as young people are learning and developing through schools, youth groups and interactions with their peers.
- 4.3 The CEPU Community Resilience Officer has produced a paper “Youth and Community Resilience: Background and Suggested Approach in Cleveland” (**Appendix A**) that supports this report to the EPJC.
- 4.4 A key finding of the CEPU paper is that whilst the youth engagement activities in Cleveland have so far been well designed and successful against their targets, the activities have only really served to promote resilience to relatively low numbers, as shown in Table 1. In addition there is currently no means of building on or reinforcing the key messages provided and the current delivery model would not support this given the intensive use of limited CEPU resource.

5 NEED IN CLEVELAND

- 5.1 The EA has assessed that 4,236 properties in Cleveland are in flood zone 2, properties that have between a 1 in 100 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river flooding.
- 5.2 Flooding is an acute risk as floods are sudden and severe in their onset, resilience activities should not only improve communities and individuals abilities to resist acute risks but also chronic risks; a long developing issue such as poverty. Families in poverty that are affected by a flood event will have a high vulnerability, slowing their recovery.
- 5.3 Table 2 outlines selected indicators of chronic risks in Cleveland.

Table 2: Poverty in Cleveland

| Area | Houses in Fuel Poverty (2016) | Children in Poverty (2013) |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Hartlepool | 11.8% | 31.00% |
| Middlesbrough | 14% | 35.00% |
| Redcar & Cleveland | 11.8% | 28.00% |
| Stockton-on-Tees | 10.7% | 25.00% |

- 5.3 If delivered successfully, engagement of young people should be a long term sustainable activity and not an interaction at a single point in an individual's life.
- 5.4 A number of studies of community resilience have found that successful and targeted projects have improved cohesion and social mobility as well as a community's ability to respond and recover during an emergency. Further work is being undertaken by the LRF and at a national level to identify the linkages between resilience, community cohesion and social mobility.

6 STRATEGY FOR ENGAGEMENT

- 6.1 A strategy for educating and embedding the resilience message needs to be inclusive of all, coherent and long term, progressing with the individual as they grow and develop from five years of age.
- 6.2 To deliver this with limited resource and to ensure engagement with the youth demographic across Cleveland is not tokenistic there is a need to engage with teachers, youth group leaders and other adults who work with young people to develop materials that are of benefit, engaging and readily deliverable. By engaging with adults about the value of resilience, the CEPU would be able to support adult allies throughout Cleveland as young people progress through their learning.
- 6.3 The production of a set of materials that can be used by adults across Cleveland to engage with young people either in schools or youth groups would promote this project and passively educate the adults involved be they leaders, teachers, guardians or parents, even though they are not the primary aim.
- 6.4 Issues with monitoring and evaluating community resilience projects in the United Kingdom are well documented, making it difficult to determine if a project has successfully met its aim and objectives. To be effective any strategy for youth engagement will need to include measures against which the project can be adequately reviewed, these may include quantitative measures such as the number of CSA awarded per age range or qualitative measures such as feedback from adult allies and the youth themselves.

7 PROPOSALS

- 7.1 The development and implementation of an inclusive and sustainable strategy for improving the resilience of the youth demographic throughout Cleveland as it will benefit the well-being of the area and reduce the vulnerability of residents. One of the principles of the strategy to take a longer term approach to building resilience through repeated interactions with youth.

- 7.2 The development of a set of materials for the Duke of Cornwall Award that cover the three levels; Home, Neighbourhood and Community, that can be used by teachers, youth leaders and parents/guardians to educate on resilience. These resources should link together so that a foundation level of information is gained through the Home Award and then built upon in the next two levels.
- 7.3 The strategy for youth engagement in Cleveland should align with current and future national and academic thinking to ensure that it is effective at spreading the desired community resilience messages.
- 7.4 Monitoring and evaluation is a key component of any community resilience project, ensuring that it is meeting the aim and objectives. A set of specific, measurable and achievable targets are required that the EPJC and other stakeholders can monitor and evaluate the progress of the project against.

8 RISK IMPLICATIONS

- 8.1 The biggest risk to community resilience projects is funding. The current project is supported until May 2017 by the Local Levy Fund, however there is currently no funding allocated beyond May 2017.
- 8.2 A considered risk of engaging young people is that they may put themselves at risk when an emergency happens. The syllabus should be designed as to educate the young person as to safe behaviour and appropriate ways in which they can help during an emergency and reflect current Cleveland LRF policy.

9 FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 9.1 The current funding from the Local Levy Fund supports the community resilience activities that are currently undertaken by the CEPU until May 2017 however whilst there is interest from local partners and a clear national steer regarding the delivery of community resilience there is currently no agreed funding mechanism.

10 LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 10.1 There is no specific duty to deliver community resilience.
- 10.2 However, the Local Government Act 2000 places responsibility on Local Authorities for the social, economic and environmental well-being of an area. The Civil Contingencies Act (CCA) 2004 also places a duty on Cat 1 and 2 responders to warn and inform the public about emergencies, undertake business continuity management and plan for emergencies.
- 10.3 There is guidance from the Cabinet Office in relation to community resilience in the Strategic National Framework on Community Resilience 2011, although this makes no reference to children or youth. Further guidance is due to be released in September 2016.

11 **CHILD AND FAMILY POVERTY (IMPACT ASSESSMENT FORM TO BE COMPLETED AS APPROPRIATE.)**

11.1 There are no child and family poverty implications relating to this report. Any specific strategy and intervention will be assessed to ensure that it is accessible.

12 **EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY CONSIDERATIONS (IMPACT ASSESSMENT FORM TO BE COMPLETED AS APPROPRIATE.)**

12.1 There are no equality and diversity implications relating to this report. Any specific strategy and intervention will be assessed to ensure that it is accessible.

13 **STAFF CONSIDERATIONS**

13.1 The Community Resilience Officer is currently on a fixed term contract due to end when the Local Levy Fund project finishes in May 2017.

14 **ASSET MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS**

14.1 Creation, storage and distribution of materials.

15 **RECOMMENDATIONS**

15.1 It is recommended that members of the EPJC support the implementation of an inclusive and sustainable strategy for improving the resilience of the youth demographic throughout Cleveland.

15.2 It is recommended that a set of resources are developed that can be used by any school, youth group or parent/guardian to inform and educate children on the risks in Cleveland and how they can be resilient to them.

15.3 It is recommended that a Cleveland strategy for youth engagement should align with current national and academic thinking and be flexible enough to adapt when needed.

15.4 It is recommended that any strategy taken in Cleveland is monitored to ensure that it is not tokenistic, discriminatory and is achieving its targets.

16 **REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS**

16.1 The recommendations have been made in this report as to benefit the long-term social, economic and environmental well-being of Cleveland through educating the youth demographic about resilience within their communities.

17 **BACKGROUND PAPERS**

Youth and Community Resilience: Background and Suggested Approach in Cleveland – A CEPU paper. Michael Kinge (26 August 2016). Please see Attached

Civil Contingencies Act 2004

http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/36/pdfs/ukpga_20040036_en.pdf

Strategic National Framework on Community Resilience

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/60922/Strategic-National-Framework-on-Community-Resilience_0.pdf

Local Government Act 2000

http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/22/pdfs/ukpga_20000022_en.pdf

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YOUTH AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

BACKGROUND AND SUGGESTED APPROACH IN CLEVELAND



DOCUMENT CONTROL

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Document Title | Youth and Community Resilience: Background and Suggested Approach in Cleveland |
| Date Created | 26 th August 2016 |
| Created By | Michael Kinge (Cleveland Emergency Planning Unit) – Community Resilience |
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LIST OF ACCRONYMS

CCA 2004 – Civil Contingencies Act 2004

CCC – Committee on Climate Change

CEPU – Cleveland Emergency Planning Unit

CSA – Duke of Cornwall Community Safety Award

DRR – Disaster Risk Reduction

E.A. – Environment Agency

IPCC – Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change

LRF – Local Resilience Forum

PCC – Police and Crime Commissioner

SCG – Strategic Co-ordinating Group

SNFCR – Strategic National Framework for Community Resilience 2011

UNISDR – United Nations something Disaster Risk Reduction

INTRODUCTION

This report has been produced for the Cleveland Emergency Planning Unit (CEPU) in support of a sustainable strategy for the engagement of Cleveland's youth demographic in community resilience.

Community engagement in resilience building activities is on the increase as a way of promoting a community's togetherness, along with their participation in the decision-making that directly affects them. Children and youth are often overlooked in both national and international governance, with the Strategic National Framework for Community Resilience (SNFCR) making no references to either children or young people other than signposting information for families. If utilised correctly, the youth demographic are an invaluable resource; often insightful in what affects them and their community.

OUTLINE OF REPORT

This report is presented in three sections. Section A provides a background on youth and community resilience, the risks to Cleveland and the legislative support for undertaking this project. Section B informs on the overall Cleveland community resilience strategy and the activities that currently target the youth demographic. Section C outlines the proposed strategy for engaging the youth demographic in community resilience and a timeline for how these interactions will be targeted throughout an individual's life from ages five to twenty-five.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations from this report provide a summary of Section C's approach and outline of the next steps required.

- i. Engagement about resilience with youth demographics throughout Cleveland – The principle is to engage with every child in Cleveland.
- ii. Development of resources for youth groups that can be used as a base level for all youth organisations to instruct on resilience
- iii. Advancement and improvement of Crucial Crew – beyond involvement only in Middlesbrough
- iv. Reflect, review and align with both national and academic approaches where appropriate
- v. Explore approaches to engagement with/in schools
- vi. Work with youth organisations that already have relationships with the CEPU/LRF
- vii. Initial engagement should focus on high risk areas as outlined by the E.A.
- viii. Shared ownership by all LRF agencies but co-ordinated by EPU
- ix. Consideration should be given to the monitoring and evaluation of the project
- x. Updates provided to the EPJC as standard agenda item
- xi. Members to advise and request further clarification as if required

SECTION A: BACKGROUND

1) What is meant by “Youth”?

This report already has and will continue to use the term “*youth*” when describing a person between the age of 5 and 18. The term adolescent will be used for an individual between 12 and 18 years of age, along with the term “*children/child*” referencing ages 5 to 11. The distinction has been made to differentiate between the age groups in attendance at primary school and the age groups in attendance at secondary school and above; allowing for a more detailed and tailored approach to engagement and education in community resilience.

Youth is a widely debated term and whilst this report uses age to define the concept, it can also be viewed as the transformation from childhood to adulthood. Looking at youth as the transformative period between childhood and adulthood is difficult to define; both adulthood and childhood are commonly accepted terms but the boundaries are permeable and ever changing.

Young people will form identities based upon achievement within the education system, as well as successes in their leisure, professional and domestic circles. Success and perception amongst peers is the dominant effect on how a young person will develop into adulthood. The benefits of youth engagement can be divided into three groups; individual, community and policy makers. Table 1 outlines the different benefits of youth engagement at each of these levels.

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>Benefits for Young People</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in a new and exciting activity • Look at and understand their local community and environment in new ways • Learn about democracy and tolerance • Develop a network of new friends, including community role models and resource people • Develop new skills and knowledge • Help create positive change in the local environment and other aspects of the community • Develop a sense of environmental stewardship and civic responsibility • Develop confidence in their abilities to accomplish the goals set • Strengthen their self-esteem, identity and sense of pride |
| <p>Benefits for Other Members of the Community</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interact with young people in positive, constructive ways, helping to overcome the misperceptions and mistrust that sometimes exists between generations • Understand how young people in their community view the world, their community and themselves • Identify ways in which the quality of life for local young people can be improved • Appreciate the ideas and contributions of young people • Invest time and energy in the future of the community |

| | |
|---|--|
| Benefits for Planners and Policy Makers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More fully understand the needs and issues of the community they serve • Make better, more informed planning and development decisions • Educate community members on the inherent complexities and trade-offs involved in policy and development decision making • Implement at the local level the directions and spirit of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child • Involve young people in efforts to implement sustainable development, thereby helping to achieve the goals of Agenda 21 and the Habitat Agenda • Create urban environments that are more child friendly and humane |
|---|--|

Table 1: Benefits of Young People’s Participation (Driskell 2002:35)

2) Community Resilience definition

The current definition of community resilience used in UK, as per the SNFCR, is:

Communities, businesses, and individuals empowered to harness local resources and expertise to help themselves and their communities to:

- *Prepare, respond and recover from disruptive challenges, in a way that complements the activity of Category 1 and 2 emergency responders*
- *Adapt to longer-term changes and opportunities, in pursuit of their future resilience and prosperity*

Preparing, responding and recovering from disruptive events are the traditional view that a community’s resilience is reactive, only becoming apparent once the disruption has occurred. However, the adaption to longer-term changes in pursuit of future resilience and prosperity are a process to develop a community’s resistance, a more proactive approach to the challenges posed by future disruptive events. In 2014, the IPCC’s defined community resilience as:

The capacity of social, economic, and environmental systems to cope with a hazardous event, trend or disturbance, responding or reorganizing in ways that maintain their essential function, identity, and structure, while also maintaining the capacity for adaptation, learning, and transformation.

Emphasis is placed on adapting, learning and transforming the community to ensure an inherent resilience to disruptive events, whether acute (flooding, industrial incident) or chronic (climate change, pandemic flu). This view of resilience ties to the UNISDR Sendai programme (2015 – 2030) that outlines a long term strategy for disaster risk reduction internationally, nationally and locally. The targets, priorities and principles of the Sendai programme are included in Annex A; the important principles to note are outlined in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Sendai (2015 - Cleveland Community

| Principles |
|--|
| 1) Shared Responsibility |
| 2) Engagement from all |
| 3) Local Empowerment |
| 4) Informed & Inclusive |
| 5) Coherent Strategies that Reach Beyond DRR |
| 6) Local Considerations |
| 7) Proactive Not Reactive |
| 8) "Build Back Better" (New Norms |

2030) Principles for Resilience

3) Legal Background

In existing policy and guidance children and young people are predominantly depicted as a vulnerable group. Vulnerable people are defined as those “that are less able to help themselves” and need “external assistance to become safe in an emergency.” Young people are often listed alongside elderly and disabled with little or no reference to how they differ. The vulnerabilities and needs of young people are also often overlooked with little account of the different ways gender, social class, ethnicity and age will interact. There is no mention of children or young people in either the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 or Emergency Planning and Preparedness guidance 2013 produced by the Cabinet Office.

There are other acts that can be used to support the approach taken for promoting community resilience in the youth demographic of Cleveland. Outlined in the Local Government Act 2000 local authorities have the power to undertake any task they deem will promote economic, social and environmental well-being in their area.

4) Cleveland Youth Breakdown

Whilst geographically small, Cleveland has huge diversity between areas; the environment and social groups varying from Saltburn to Hartlepool. Several key statistics help to provide insight into the area and the youth demographic.

| Age | Hartlepool | Middlesbrough | Redcar & Cleveland | Stockton-on-Tees | C |
|-----|------------|---------------|--------------------|------------------|---|
| | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Under 1 | 1097 | 1979 | 1575 | 2477 | 7128 |
| 1 | 1176 | 1965 | 1478 | 2485 | 7104 |
| 2 | 1155 | 1797 | 1483 | 2482 | 6917 |
| 3 | 1159 | 1863 | 1481 | 2435 | 6938 |
| 4 | 1111 | 1827 | 1536 | 2443 | 6917 |
| 5 | 1150 | 1835 | 1560 | 2388 | 6933 |
| 6 | 1051 | 1703 | 1462 | 2204 | 6420 |
| 7 | 1001 | 1640 | 1340 | 2232 | 6213 |
| 8 | 991 | 1553 | 1304 | 2085 | 5933 |
| 9 | 999 | 1545 | 1432 | 2064 | 6040 |
| 10 | 1060 | 1652 | 1394 | 2141 | 6247 |
| 11 | 1131 | 1652 | 1584 | 2273 | 6640 |
| 12 | 1153 | 1643 | 1556 | 2319 | 6671 |
| 13 | 1098 | 1755 | 1546 | 2287 | 6686 |
| 14 | 1211 | 1783 | 1723 | 2437 | 7154 |
| 15 | 1257 | 1811 | 1712 | 2355 | 7135 |
| 16 | 1263 | 1850 | 1778 | 2445 | 7336 |
| 17 | 1307 | 1897 | 1830 | 2723 | 7757 |
| Total | 17800 | 28003 | 24166 | 37107 | 107076 |

Table 3: Under 18s living in Cleveland (2011 Census)

According to the 2011 census (Table 3), there were 107,076 under 18 year olds living in Cleveland, a fifth of the total population. A substantial number can be educated on resilience which will have a positive impact on the future of Cleveland and reduce vulnerability to the risks outlined the Cleveland Community Risk Register (CRR).

5) Risks in Cleveland

The CRR, produced by the CEPU for the Cleveland LRF, outlines the common and most severe risks to the area. Risks outlined in the CRR are: flooding, animal disease, industrial action, pandemic influenza, adverse weather, hazardous transport, industrial site incident and marine pollution. Annex B outlines each of these risks and their likely impacts.

This report is focused on young people and how they are affected by disruptive events. The youth of Cleveland are a diverse group; age, culture and religious differences ensure every child in Cleveland is unique. Hence, there is no such thing as a homogenous 'child's perspective' of emergency response and recovery. However, the *After the Floods* research in Hull, a research project interviewing children about their experiences following the 2007 floods, produced the following key points:

- Children already had complex routines, family and social relations. These were disrupted in a number of ways and it is therefore important to contextualise the floods within the rest of their lives

- Hull is characterised by high levels of socio-economic deprivation and many of the children came from low income households, which had a further impact on the family’s ability to recover
- Children’s experiences changed over time; at the start of the flood it was exciting for some of them but this exhilaration quickly subsided. As a result, it is important to pay attention to the recovery process and not just the event itself
- Children talked in detail about the disruption; their losses and the ensuing stress this caused, leaving some with a pragmatic approach and others fearful about how they would cope if it happened again
- Children’s positive and negative coping strategies and the subsequent changes that the flood brought to their lives are linked to how their parents and teachers reacted
- Some older children were ‘forgotten’. A gap existed in the recovery, particularly amongst adolescents:
- Youth workers assumed adolescents were being helped at school and at home, whereas some teenagers had no-one to turn to
- Pupils in transition from primary to secondary school, who had not been recognised at school as flood-affected pupils.

Although the research was focused on experiences of flooding, the key points can be viewed against any disruptive event. These key points are essential when building a strategy for youth engagement in community resilience, tailoring the approach appropriately to ensure success. How parents, teachers and other adults react and interact with the youth demographic is also important, therefore adults should also be considered when developing a strategy.

a) Climate Change

So far this report has discussed “Acute Risks”, which are sudden onset but there are also “Chronic Risks” which are slow onset, continually occurring over a protracted period of time. Climate Change is one such example.

| | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| <p>Flooding and coastal change risks to communities, businesses and infrastructure (Ch3, Ch4 Ch5, Ch6)</p> | <p>MORE ACTION NEEDED</p> |
| <p>Risks to health, well-being and productivity from high temperatures (Ch5, Ch6)</p> | |
| <p>Risk of shortages in the public water supply, and for agriculture, energy generation and industry (Ch3, Ch4, Ch5, Ch6)</p> | |
| <p>Risks to natural capital, including terrestrial, coastal, marine and freshwater ecosystems, soils and biodiversity (Ch3)</p> | |
| <p>Risks to domestic and international food production and trade (Ch3, Ch6, Ch7)</p> | |
| <p>New and emerging pests and diseases, and invasive non-native species, affecting people, plants and animals (Ch3, Ch5, Ch7)</p> | <p>RESEARCH PRIORITY</p> |
| <p>NOW -----> RISK MAGNITUDE -----> FUTURE LOW MEDIUM HIGH</p> | |

Figure 1: Top risks to the UK from Climate Change (CCC Synthesis Report 2017)
How does climate change affect the youth demographic?

Future impacts of climate change will directly affect the current youth demographic throughout their lifetime, as well as impacting future youth demographics. Therefore any strategy for today needs to consider how it will be received in 50 years time (i.e. “It was the best they could do at the

time”). Engagement with the youth demographic is needed to ensure successful implementation of any approach taken. Embracing the views of the youth demographic has the potential to promote new perspectives and sustainability of the project.

b) Economic

Climate Change is not the only chronic risk to Cleveland, the area’s economic stability is dependent on national trends and local resources. A reduced need for the materials produced on Teeside could lead to increased unemployment, a rise in fuel poverty and children living in poverty leading to increased Vulnerability. Vulnerability can be defined as the diminished capacity of an individual or group to anticipate, cope with, resist and recover from the impact of natural or man-made hazards.

6) Cultures of Disaster Resilience among Children and Young People (CUIDAR)

CUIDAR is a European wide project aiming to enhance the resilience of children, young people and urban societies to disasters and enable disaster responders to meet children and young people’s needs more effectively. The project utilises a variety of methods for engaging with young people, such as getting them to draw how they were affected by a disaster (Figure 3), to better understand their understanding of risk. Adapting these methods in Cleveland will lead to more effective communication between practitioners and children/young people; as needs are better understood from both sides.



Figure 2: Example of Participatory Research

SECTION B: CLEVELAND & COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

1) Overall Community Resilience in Cleveland

CEPU are currently leading on an E.A. project, promoting community resilience to flooding across the four boroughs of the Cleveland LRF. Funding for the scheme of work is from the Local Levee fund with the project beginning in 2014 and is due to end in May 2017. Work so far undertaken by the CEPU in line with the E.A. objectives includes:

- Promoting flood awareness in Middlesbrough Becks and Yarm
- Crucial Crew
- Skinningrove Community Flood Plan
- Engagement with local caravan sites

The current CEPU lead officer on the community resilience project is developing a holistic strategy for Cleveland, tying to the Sendai programme's targets, principles and priorities for 2030. A workshop was held on the 8th September for agencies from the Cleveland LRF; developing a coherent multi-agency approach. Following the meeting and in line with the outputs of the workshop, a consultation will be undertaken with residents of all four boroughs to investigate the needs and opinions of the local communities. From this a report will be completed for the Chief Officers' Group meeting in December 2016, which will lead to agreement of a community resilience strategy.

2) Youth Activities undertaken in Cleveland

a) Crucial Crew

Crucial Crew educates 10-11 year olds on safe behaviour in a wide range of subjects; from drink driving to dementia. The CEPU was involved with the Middlesbrough Crucial Crew in June 2015 delivering a 20 minute session, to over 950 children, on the different risks in the area and what they should take with them if they are evacuated from their home in a flood. Crucial Crew is a platform for the promotion of sustainability and a good base for the resilience education. A possible side effect of Crucial Crew is the passive education of parents and guardian when the child goes home and shares what they have learnt during the session, effectively spreading the message without direct engagement with the adult. Crucial Crew should serve as one of the initial contact points for community resilience in Cleveland, providing a grounded base of knowledge that can be visited as the child goes through youth towards adulthood.

b) Duke of Cornwall Community Safety Award

The Duke of Cornwall Community Safety Award was launched in response to significant flooding in Cornwall in recent years. In 2010 HRH Prince Charles visited the village of Lostwithiel to see firsthand the devastating aftermath of flooding which left homes and businesses ruined. He questioned why youth organisations were not effectively engaged in the recovery effort, as is often the case in other countries during major community emergencies. There are numerous examples of where young people have taken part in planned international relief and recovery operations and helped to save lives. For example, during the Boxing Day Asian tsunami and the 2009 earthquake in central Italy young people helped provide health care, distributed relief and cared for people in communities under the guidance of disaster relief charities. A similar approach could be taken in Cleveland if there was a need.

The idea of educating and training young people to assist before, during and after a crisis is a simple but effective one. The Duke of Cornwall Community Safety Award was developed to give young people in the UK the first opportunity to learn what to do in an emergency situation such as severe weather, a pandemic or long-term power cut. As well as teaching them to protect themselves, the process makes them think about how to prepare their families and consider vulnerable people in their local communities.



Figure 3: The Three Levels of the Community Safety Award

Figure 8 illustrates how the three awards in the CSA develop, firstly by looking at what to do at home, then in their neighbourhood and their community. Active use of young people during an incident is not currently considered viable by the CEPU due to impracticality of managing such a resource and safeguarding those involved.

c) Exercise Aurora

In Cleveland, funded by the PCC office, Exercise Aurora is a full-day engagement with uniformed youth groups and the Normanby Primary School covering topics in the CSA. Aurora involved each youth group visit the different organisations throughout the day to complete a task; a flooding incident in Yarm. The event engaged with over 90 individuals aged 10 to 18 years old via tasks that were predominately hands on. Aurora was a good example of active sessions engaging well

with youth demographic; using a hose to clear water, searching for missing individuals with Mountain Rescue and organising a local authority's response to flooding. Aurora also serves a opportunity to break down the barriers that exist between the uniform agencies and the youth demographic, however it should be noted that the individuals who attend youth groups are often not the ones who have low trust in uniform agencies.

d) Learn and Live

Educating new/young drivers on safe driving and road behaviour, the programme is led by the Cleveland Fire Service, content focuses on the causes of the most serious traffic collisions nationally: 1) Driving at speed, 2) Alcohol/drug driving, 3) seatbelts & 4) Mobile phones and other distractions. Since starting in 2005 over 65,000 people across Cleveland have seen it, each year over 100 presentations are delivered to schools and colleges targeting 15 – 18 year olds. The benefits of the programme can be seen in both individual and family resilience; increased car safety will reduce the likelihood of incidents occurring. For the same reason communities also benefit, safer roads will see fewer incidents that can damage the emotional wellbeing of those affected. Live and Learn is a good example of community resilience not always having a disaster risk reduction focus, instead focus on other needs of the communities of Cleveland. DRR is not completely neglected as young drivers can be educated on driving in snow and flood conditions, which will in turn benefit Cat 1 & 2 responders.



Figure 4: Learn and Live

SECTION C: PROPOSAL - YOUTH ENGAGEMENT IN COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

Any strategy for youth engagement in community resilience needs to be coherent, with identification of its desired outcomes and outputs for monitoring and evaluation. A community resilience project should seek to improve individuals' and communities' abilities to respond to and recover from disruptive events. A strategy for the engagement of the youth demographic in community resilience, therefore, seeks to improve children's and adolescents' understanding and knowledge of what to do before, during and after a disruptive event. Community resilience projects are difficult to monitor and evaluate, due to the desired outcomes, therefore the determinants are chosen to best reflect the impact of the engagement of the youth demographic.

Studies of community resilience have found that successful and targeted projects have improved cohesion and social mobility as well as a community's ability to respond and recover during an emergency.

1) Approach

Only engaging with small numbers as and when opportunity presents itself will not improve the resilience of Cleveland, only the small number engaged with. A barrier to engaging with the youth demographic are adults, if they do see the worth in resilience activities then they will not pass the information on. Therefore, there is a need to engage with teachers, youth group leaders and other adults who work with young people. By engaging with adults about the value of resilience, the CEPU would be able to support adult allies across Cleveland as they assist young people progressing through their learning.

To assist adults, this report recommends the production of a set of materials that can be used by adults across Cleveland to engage with young people either in schools or youth groups that would promote this project as a non tokenistic gesture. The possibility of passively educating the adults involved, even though they are not the primary aim, also exists.

The approach taken should be levelled so that the learning develops of the young person develops through childhood and adolescence. Monitoring and evaluating the uptake of the award promotes will set the project targets and goals that the success of the project will be judged against. Therefore the strategy will require measures against which the project can be adequately reviewed, such as the number of CSA awarded at each level.

2) Proposals

- I. The implementation of an inclusive and sustainable strategy for improving the resilience of the youth demographic throughout Cleveland as it will benefit the well-being of the area and reduce the vulnerability of residents.
- II. A set of materials are required for the Duke of Cornwall Award that cover the three levels; Home, Neighbourhood and Community, that can be used by teachers, youth leaders and parents/guardians to educate on resilience. These resources should link together so that a foundation level of information is gained through the Home Award and then built upon in the next two.
- III. The strategy for youth engagement in Cleveland should align with current national and academic thinking to ensure that it is effective at spreading the desired community resilience messages.
- IV. Monitoring and evaluation is a key component of any community resilience project, ensuring that it is meeting the aim and objectives. A set of specific, measurable and achievable targets are required that the EPJC can monitor and evaluate the progress of the project against.

3) Risks

The biggest risk to community resilience projects is lack of funding. The current project is supported until May 2017 by the Local Levy Fund, however there is currently no funding allocated for after May. A further risk of engaging young people is that they may place themselves at risk when an emergency happens. The syllabus and will be designed to educate the young person about to safe behaviour and appropriate ways in which they can help during an emergency. The SCG will not issue any instructions to mobilise youth groups before, during and after an emergency due to the risk to members of the group.

4) Timeline for Engagement

Figure 10 on the following page illustrates the proposed key messages that an individual will interact with from age five to twenty-five. The timeline also identifies the different phases of education and youth groups that the individual could be involved with, the youth engagement activities already undertaken in Cleveland and the three awards in the CSA. Measures that will be used to monitor and evaluate the success of the project are identified.

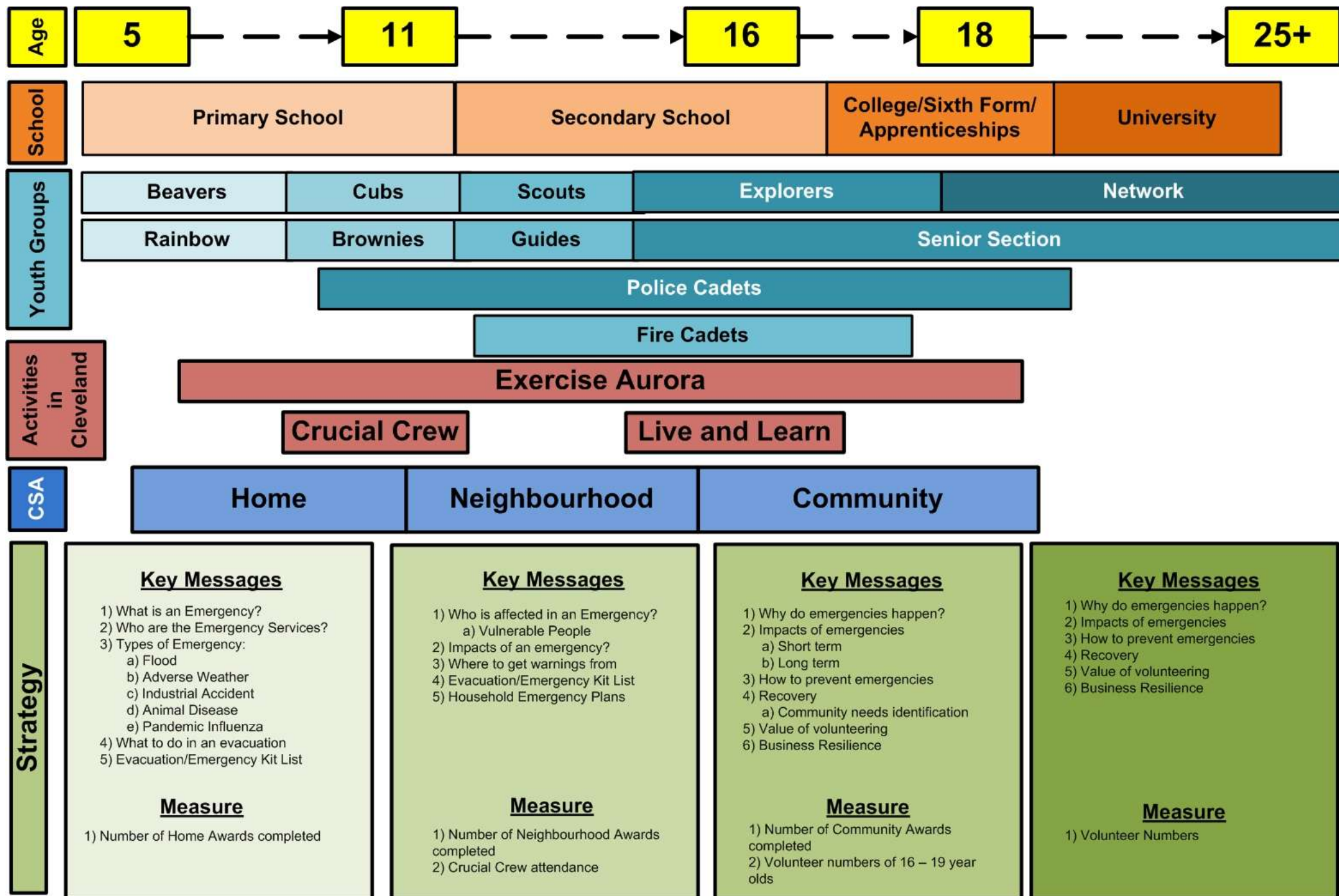


Figure 5: Timeline of Youth Engagement Activities

ANNEXES

Annex A: Chart of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015 – 2030)

Scope and purpose

The present framework will apply to the risk of small-scale and large-scale, frequent and infrequent, sudden and slow-onset disasters, caused by natural or manmade hazards as well as related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risks. It aims to guide the multi-hazard management of disaster risk in development at all levels as well as within and across all sectors

Expected outcome

The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries

Goal

Prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience

Targets

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|---|--|---|
| Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015 | Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015 | Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030 | Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030 | Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020 | Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this framework by 2030 | Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030 |
|--|--|---|---|---|--|---|

Priorities for Action

There is a need for focused action within and across sectors by States at local, national, regional and global levels in the following four priority areas.

| | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| <p>Priority 1 Understanding disaster risk</p> <p>Disaster risk management needs to be based on an understanding of disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity, exposure of persons and assets, hazard characteristics and the environment</p> | <p>Priority 2 Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk</p> <p>Disaster risk governance at the national, regional and global levels is vital to the management of disaster risk reduction in all sectors and ensuring the coherence of national and local frameworks of laws, regulations and public policies that, by defining roles and responsibilities, guide, encourage and incentivize the public and private sectors to take action and address disaster risk</p> | <p>Priority 3 Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience</p> <p>Public and private investment in disaster risk prevention and reduction through structural and non-structural measures are essential to enhance the economic, social, health and cultural resilience of persons, communities, countries and their assets, as well as the environment. These can be drivers of innovation, growth and job creation. Such measures are cost-effective and instrumental to save lives, prevent and reduce losses and ensure effective recovery and rehabilitation</p> | <p>Priority 4 Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to «Build Back Better» in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction</p> <p>Experience indicates that disaster preparedness needs to be strengthened for more effective response and ensure capacities are in place for effective recovery. Disasters have also demonstrated that the recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phase, which needs to be prepared ahead of the disaster, is an opportunity to «Build Back Better» through integrating disaster risk reduction measures. Women and persons with disabilities should publicly lead and promote gender-equitable and universally accessible approaches during the response and reconstruction phases</p> |
|--|--|--|---|

Guiding Principles

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|
| Primary responsibility of States to prevent and reduce disaster risk, including through cooperation | Shared responsibility between central Government and national authorities, sectors and stakeholders as appropriate to national circumstances | Protection of persons and their assets while promoting and protecting all human rights including the right to development | Engagement from all of society | Full engagement of all State institutions of an executive and legislative nature at national and local levels | Empowerment of local authorities and communities through resources, incentives and decision-making responsibilities as appropriate | Decision-making to be inclusive and risk-informed while using a multi-hazard approach |
| Coherence of disaster risk reduction and sustainable development policies, plans, practices and mechanisms, across different sectors | Accounting of local and specific characteristics of disaster risks when determining measures to reduce risk | Addressing underlying risk factors cost-effectively through investment versus relying primarily on post-disaster response and recovery | «Build Back Better» for preventing the creation of, and reducing existing, disaster risk | The quality of global partnership and international cooperation to be effective, meaningful and strong | Support from developed countries and partners to developing countries to be tailored according to needs and priorities as identified by them | |

Annex B: Risks outlined in the Cleveland Community Risk Register

Flooding

The most common and widespread natural disaster in the UK; occurring from sea, river and surface water.

The issues associated with flooding are widespread and can include:

- Risk to life
- Damage to personal property, businesses and infrastructure
- Pollution of local environments
- Disruption to utilities
- Short and long-term homelessness
- Long term health and psychological impacts

Animal Disease

The 2001 Foot and Mouth Disease Outbreak resulted in more than 10 million sheep and cattle being killed across the country. The impacts of a similar outbreak would include:

- Risk to animal health
- Risk to human health
- Damage to the economy
- Damage to tourism and recreational sectors

Industrial Action

When members of a trade union are involved in a dispute with their employer that cannot be resolved through negotiations. The impacts of industrial action can include:

- Disruption to services
- Damage to the economy
- Social/political unrest
- The unions getting more power

Pandemic Influenza

Occurs when a new flu virus appears and there is no natural immunity to the virus and it spreads easily from person to person. If the virus causes severe illness:

- Risk to human health
- Health care and local authority social care systems become overloaded
- Normal life is likely to face wide disruption particularly due to staff shortages affecting the provision of essential services, including production and transportation of goods

Adverse Weather

The dynamic weather patterns in the UK can lead to extremes from snow and ice to heatwaves. The impacts are as varied as the types of weather and include:

- Ill health
- Property damage
- Disruption to utilities
- Travel disruption
- School Closures

Hazardous Transport

There are a significant number of vehicles that carry chemicals everyday on the roads around the Cleveland area. Some of the products are hazardous and could lead to an incident. Impacts include:

- Disruption to normal travel
- Death or injury to people
- Environmental damage, depending on the chemical
- Damage to local infrastructure (e.g. roads)

Industrial Site Incident

With the large number of industrial sites across Teeside, an incident at one of these sites could affect the public or environment outside the site boundary. Issues that could arise from this include:

- Risk to life
- Damage to property
- Pollution of the environment
- Impact on UK oil and gas supplies
- Damage to the local economy

Marine Pollution

As well as being home to two significant ports and a considerable proportion of the UKs petrochemical industry. Cleveland is home to some of the most significant environmental areas. In the event of a marine pollution incident issues include:

- Significant damage to the environment including fish stocks and other marine life
- Potential health risk to local residents and tourists
- Closure of ports
- Damage to the local economy

EMERGENCY PLANNING JOINT COMMITTEE

30th November 2016



Report of: Chief Emergency Planning Officer

Subject: ACTIVITY AND INCIDENT REPORT

1. TYPE OF DECISION/APPLICABLE CATEGORY

For Information and assurance.

2. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 2.1 To assist members of the EPJC in overseeing the performance and effectiveness of the Emergency Planning Unit and its value to the four unitary authorities.
- 2.2 To inform members of the Emergency Planning Joint Committee (EPJC) of the activities and incidents reported and warning communications received and dealt with by the Cleveland Emergency Planning Unit (CEPU). The report covers the period between 27th August and 4th November 2016.
- 2.3 To provide oversight to the EPJC members of the actions undertaken under the community resilience project hosted at the Unit and the actions associated with the Cleveland Local Resilience Forum (LRF).

3. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 CEPU provides both a 24 hour point of contact for partners requesting assistance, and for the provision of tactical advice to the four local authorities.
- 2.2 There are a number of mechanisms in place to ensure that CEPU are made aware of incidents both in and out of normal office hours these include protocols with the emergency services and early warning systems with industry and agencies. An outline of warnings received are contained in appendix 1, and incidents that staff have been involved in or notified of are contained in appendix 2.

- 2.3 Training and exercising are critical to the effective implementation of emergency plans, an overview of training provided/facilitated within the period is contained in appendix 3.
- 2.4 The Unit has worked with the Local Levy Fund and Environment Agency on a community resilience project aimed at increasing the resilience to flooding across Cleveland. Key actions in the period are outlined in appendix 4.
- 2.5 The CEPU provides a management and secretariat function for the LRF. Appendix 5 contains an overview of the key Local Resilience Forum (LRF) activities of note for EPJC members.
- 2.6 Appendix 6 provides a cumulative overview of the progress made towards meeting the agreed action plan April 2016 – March 2017.
- 2.7 32 of the 106 agreed actions, agreed at the start of the year, have now been completed, the Chief Emergency Planning Officer is confident that all actions will be completed at year end. This is based upon a number of the actions having been partially completed but not fully met within the latest period e.g. where an action has been completed in three of the four boroughs or where standing actions can only be completed at year end e.g. provision of duty officer.

4. PROPOSALS

- 4.1 The Chief Emergency Planning Officer continues to develop the report to reflect the activities of the Unit.
- 4.2 EPJC Members provide feedback on the amended report structure with a view to continual improvement.

5. RISK IMPLICATIONS

- 5.1 Failure to deliver on a number of the activities included within the annual plan which tie directly into legislation could result in enforcement action being undertaken against the authority. In addition the failure to respond appropriately may result in impacts on the social, economic and environmental welfare of the community.
- 5.2 There are no significant risk concerns as a result of the action plan. Should actions not be met these will be reported alongside the means of mitigation.

6. FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 6.1 There are no financial considerations relating to this report.

7. LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 7.1 The key legislation is the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 which identifies the local authorities as a Category 1 responder, section 10 of the CCA 2004

identifies failure by a person or body identified within the legislation may bring proceedings in the High Court.

7.2 In addition a number of actions relate to the Control of Major Accident Hazard Regulations 2015, Radiation Emergency Preparedness Public Information Regulations 2001 and Pipeline Safety Regulations 1996. All of the above place statutory duties upon the local authority, failure to provide to an adequate level resulting in possible enforcement.

8. CHILD AND FAMILY POVERTY (IMPACT ASSESSMENT FORM TO BE COMPLETED AS APPROPRIATE.)

8.1 There are no child and family poverty implications relating to this report.

9. EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY CONSIDERATIONS (IMPACT ASSESSMENT FORM TO BE COMPLETED AS APPROPRIATE.)

9.1 There are no equality and diversity considerations relating to this report.

10. STAFF CONSIDERATIONS

10.1 There are no staff considerations relating to this report.

11. ASSET MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

10.1 There are no asset management considerations relating to this report.

12. RECOMMENDATIONS

12.1 It is recommended that members of the EPJC note the areas of work undertaken and seek further clarification as appropriate from the Chief Emergency Planning Officer.

13. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

13.1 To ensure that members of the EPJC can effectively obtain assurance that the duties and expectations on the local authorities can be met in the event of an incident and that the agreed action plan is being delivered.

14. BACKGROUND PAPERS

CEPU annual plan 2016 – 17, EPJC Meeting Papers issued 20th July 2016
https://www.hartlepool.gov.uk/meetings/meeting/3561/emergency_planning_joint_committee

15. CONTACT OFFICER

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Appendix 1 Communications received 27/08/2016 – 04/11/2016

| Type of Incident | Number received in period | Notes |
|---|----------------------------------|---|
| Pollution reports (HM Maritime Coastguard Agency) | 0 | None issued in period. |
| National Severe Weather Service (Met Office) | 2 | All relating to thundery showers and heavy rain and related potential disruption. |
| Heatwave Alerts (Met Office) | 0 | None issued in period. |
| Cold Weather Alerts (Met Office) | 1 | One issued in period. |
| Industrial Communications Red (Local Industry) | 0 | None issued in period. |
| Industrial Communications Blue (Local Industry) | 11 | Combination of false alarms and flaring from sites which may lead to public enquires. |
| Flood Guidance Statements (Met Office and Environment Agency) | 2 | Primarily issued for potential surface water flooding. |
| Flood Alert (Environment Agency) | 1 | One issued in period. |
| Flood Warnings (Environment Agency) | 0 | None issued in period. |
| Severe Flood Warnings (Environment Agency) | 0 | None issued in period. |

Appendix 2 Incidents of note 27/08/2016 – 04/11/2016

| Date | Borough | Exact Location | Type of Incident | Additional Information |
|------------|--------------------|--|------------------|---|
| 02/09/2016 | Stockton-on-Tees | Cowpen | Chemical | Leak of NaOCl (Sodium Hypochlorite) three casualties with breathing difficulties no off-site implications reported. |
| 25/09/2016 | Redcar & Cleveland | Potential sewage leak affecting Redcar water quality | Pollution | Failure at North Gare pumping station potential for leak |
| 30/09/2016 | Stockton-on-Tees | Domestic gas explosion Billingham | Fire | Following calls no evacuation required and no further action. |
| 08/10/2016 | Redcar & Cleveland | Care home | None Incident | Report of concerns reference vermin infestation at care home. Report taken and referred to Environmental Health. |
| 12/10/2016 | Hartlepool | Chemical drums by roadside | Hazmat | Unknown product identified, officers on standby, stood down following Brigade deployment / collection of material. |
| 20/10/2016 | Redcar & Cleveland | Suspicious package on ship | Maritime | Suspect package reported on board ship in Teesport. Officers deployed to command to support the response. |

Appendix 3 Staff trained and exercised by agency / authority 27/08/2016 – 04/11/2016

| Training | 06/01 – 24/06/2016 | | 25/06 – 26/08/2016 | | 27/08 – 04/11/2016 | |
|---|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| | Events held | Number trained | Events held | Number trained | Events held | Number trained |
| SFEDI Business Resilience Advisor | 3 | 7 | | | | |
| Emergencies on trial | 2 | 36 | | | | |
| Tactical Emergency Response | 3 | 31 | | | | |
| Social Media in Emergencies | 1 | 12 | | | | |
| Recovery Planning | 1 | 4 | | | | |
| Speed Training (with the NE LRFs) | 1 | 36 | | | | |
| North East Survivor Management Workshop | | | 1 | 54 | | |
| Community Resilience Workshop | | | | | 1 | 11 |

| Exercises | 06/01 – 24/06/2016 | | 25/06 – 26/08/2016 | | 27/08 – 04/11/2016 | |
|---|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| | Exercises held | Number involved | Exercises held | Number involved | Exercises held | Number involved |
| COMAH Exercises (Industrial exercises) | 5 | 3* | 3 | 5* | 3 | 6 |
| Emergency accommodation exercises / training | 1 | 19 | | | | |
| Exercise Jackdaw (Nuclear Exercise) | 1 | 9 | | | | |
| Exercise Trafalgar (Firearms Exercise) | 1 | 3 | | | | |
| Exercise Aurora II (Youth engagement) | 1 | 60 | | | | |
| Public event (Stockton Cycling and fireworks) | 1 | 16 | | | 1 | 15 |
| Redcar Borough Emergency Centre Exercise | | | 1 | 9 | | |
| Exercise Swan (Pandemic Influenza) (August – October) | | | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 |
| Middlesbrough Borough Emergency Centre Exercise | | | | | 1 | 12 |
| Water Search and Rescue | | | | | 1 | 15 |
| Major Accident Hazard Pipeline | | | | | 1 | 1 |

The above table provides an overview of the training undertaken or facilitated by the unit within the period.

* The same officer was involved in several of the exercises as part of the Local Authority role in exercising the external emergency response plans under the Control of Major Accident Hazard Regulations 2015.

Appendix 4 Community Resilience Activities 27/08/2016 – 04/11/2016

General Project Update

- Regional Flood and Coastal Committee RFCC Meeting held on 28th October confirmed that the project in future April 2017 onwards will be undertaken by the Environment Agency.
- CEPO in discussion with the Environment Agency regarding location of the EA officer within the Emergency Planning Unit.
- 8th September LRF Workshop on developing community resilience held with partners, support from those present to adopt the principles of resilience.
- Lead officer attended the Resilient Communities II conference, built relationships with areas already progressing the resilient systems / cities models.
- CEPO and Community Resilience Officer continue to work on the project and broader Community Resilience. Report to be taken to the LRF Strategic Board.

Rapid response catchments

- Publication of the Skinningrove flood plan – delayed due to additional information required from the Environment Agency/Community.
- Reissue of the LRF multi-agency flood plan including updated appendix on reservoir inundation.
- Support for the Environment Agency, Flood Wardens event.
- Voluntary and statutory agencies water rescue exercise held, ensuring joint understanding of approach within the Cleveland LRF area and building relationships between responders.

Schools and vulnerable

- Debrief of the Duke of Cornwall's Award.
- Attendance at the safer Hartlepool Event reinforcing the key messages.
- Links established with lead officers for diversity / communities.
- Crucial Crew – two of the four authorities have for CEPU to attend next years, discussions on going with the remaining authorities.
- Primary times winter messages issued.
- Lead officer attended the North East Youth Parliament (11-19 year olds), and conducted a session highlighting the choices that have to be made regarding flood management.

Business and Industry

- Filming and editing of the NE business flood exercise.
- Port Resilience Group – final report drafted including recommended actions for consideration by the strategic board.

Upcoming activities

- Development and publication of business resilience exercise (November)
- Finalise and publish the CEPU Business Continuity Management BCM strategy for small and medium enterprises.
- Youth resilience activity workbooks and activities to be produced.
- Support for Environment Agency engagement activity in Marton West Beck.
- Reissue of the Local Resilience Forum Community Risk Register.
- Joint LRF work on spontaneous volunteers
- Cooperation with Cabinet Office on the National Community Resilience Guidance and National Citizens Service

Appendix 5 Key Activities 27/08/2016 – 04/11/2016

| Date | Theme | Notes |
|------------|--|---|
| 08/09/2016 | Community Resilience | Workshop held in Stockton library with stakeholders, support from attendees to progress the model. |
| 08/09/2016 | Exercise Trafalgar | Multi-agency debrief held with planning team. |
| 13/09/2016 | Spontaneous volunteers | Work progressing on developing a position statement between northern LRFs / LAs on the role of spontaneous volunteers. |
| 14/09/2016 | LRF Chief Officer Group | Presentation to members on Cyber-resilience and benefits of joining CISP. Proposed action plan following the NE LRFs development day adopted. |
| 04/10/2016 | Presentation to HSE Inspectors | CEPO presented to a number of HSE and EA inspectors highlighting current practice, existing issues and future proposals on the Control of Major Accident Hazard Regulations. |
| 04/10/2016 | Attendance at EA flood wardens seminar | Good practice shared between EA and national speakers and North East flood wardens. Skinningrove community flood response team represented. |
| 12/10/2016 | Elected Members Seminar | Seminar held at Stockton Council library, for all elected members within the “Cleveland” area. Good dialogue and engagement from members. |
| 13/10/2016 | Exercise Swan – Pandemic Flu | Joint north east exercise testing the response and assumptions to a pandemic. Number of points of good practice identified / shared including learning from recent national incidents. Report awaited. |
| 17/10/2016 | Hosting Rotherham Elected Members at CEPU | Overview of the unit and the EPJC provided to elected members from Rotherham by the EPJC Chair and the CEPO. |
| 21/10/2016 | Response to DCLG on behalf of the four authorities and LRF | Position statement provided to DCLG on the winter preparedness of the authorities and the wider LRF. No issues identified e.g. confident in salt stock levels. |
| 29/10/2016 | Water Rescue Exercise | Water Search and Rescue exercise held involving a number of statutory and voluntary agencies. A number of actions that will strengthen response were identified; report to be provided to the LRF for consideration / action. |
| 02/11/2016 | Cleveland Local Planning Assumptions | Workshop held with CEPU officers to further develop the planning assumptions on behalf of the LRF. Methodology is now established. |
| 01/11/2016 | LRF | LRF Handbook revised and re-issued to reflect current practice. |

Appendix 6 CEPU Action plan 2016 -17, Summary of progress

The following table provides an overview of the CEPU annual plan 2016 – 17 with actions allocated to one of 7 areas of work. The full action plan is available from the EPJC Meeting Papers issued 20th July 2016

https://www.hartlepool.gov.uk/meetings/meeting/3561/emergency_planning_joint_committee.

| Area | Description of area | Total Count | Completed Q1 | Completed Q1 + Q2 | Completed Q1 - Q3 | Completed Q1 - Q4 |
|--|--|-------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Assurance | Activities to provide evidence and assurance to CEPU and stakeholders that the processes in place remain effective and that key expectations and duties continue to met. | 17 | 4 | 6 | | |
| Community Resilience / Business Resilience | Promotion of community and business resilience activities. | 10 | 2 | 3 | | |
| Development | Actions aimed at further increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of existing process, resources and practice. | 23 | 6 | 6 | | |
| Maintenance | The maintenance of emergency plans and contact information, processes, structures etc to ensure that when required functions can be effectively undertaken. | 23 | 6 | 7 | | |
| Management | Tasks undertaken to ensure the unit and staff continue to operate effectively. | 9 | 2 | 3 | | |
| Process | Application of agreed workflow to ensure that CEPU and CLRF activities are undertaken in an efficient and timely manner. | 5 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Training / Testing | The provision of awareness / skills training and the testing of plans and process to ensure that the plans remain complete, accurate and practicable. | 19 | 4 | 6 | | |
| Total Number of actions | | 106 | 25 | 32 | | |

EMERGENCY PLANNING JOINT COMMITTEE

30th November 2016



Report of: Chief Emergency Planning Officer

Subject: INDUSTRIAL EMERGENCY PLANNING UPDATE

1 TYPE OF DECISION/APPLICABLE CATEGORY

For Information and assurance.

2 PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 2.1 To assist members of the Emergency Planning Joint Committee (EPJC) in overseeing the performance and effectiveness of the Emergency Planning Unit and its value to the four unitary authorities.
- 2.2 To inform members of the Emergency Planning Joint Committee (EPJC) of the duties relating to industrial legislation including the Control of Major Accident Hazard Regulations 2015, Pipeline Safety Regulations 1996 and the Radiation Emergency Preparedness and Public Information Regulations 2001.
- 2.3 To provide assurance to the EPJC members that the requirements of the legislation are being effectively met through the Cleveland Emergency Planning Unit annual work plan.

3 BACKGROUND

- 3.1 CEPU undertakes the emergency planning elements of a range of industrial based legislation on behalf of the four local authorities. As members will be aware a key element of the economy of Cleveland comprises of petrochemical industries and energy generation which whilst managed and operated to UK and in some cases international safety requirements do present a risk albeit minimal.
- 3.2 Currently within the Cleveland area there are a total of 29 upper tier COMAH sites accounting for approximately 10% of the UK total and 59 major accident hazard pipelines / pipelines of note.

- 3.3 Table 1 outline the current industry that requires specific planning to be undertaken, as of August 2016. There are no sites outside the Cleveland Area that would require planning to be undertaken within the Cleveland area.

Table 1: Industry requiring duties to be undertaken by CEPU

| | Hartlepool | Middlesbrough | Stockton on Tees | Redcar and Cleveland |
|--------------------------------------|------------|---------------|------------------|----------------------|
| REPIR Sites | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| COMAH Upper Tier | 3 | 2 | 19 | 6 |
| Major Accident Hazard Pipelines (km) | 65 | 7 | 165 | 88 |

4 CONTROL of MAJOR ACCIDENT HAZARD REGULATIONS

- 4.1 COMAH applies to those sites which have received Hazardous Substance consent for either large quantities of hazardous chemicals or for specific hazardous chemicals.
- 4.2 The regulations require the local authority to prepare an external emergency plan and test the plan via an exercise within a three year period. This testing is undertaken wherever possible in conjunction with the operator and a number of designated authorities identified within the regulations (Emergency Services, Local Authorities, Hospitals etc).
- 4.3 The method of testing is generally a small scale exercise this has the benefit of testing the initial hours and tactics, with agencies undertaking actions in real-time, however without the need for full resourcing i.e. instead of ten vehicles deployed the commander may be deployed. All exercises are observed by CEPU officers, are debriefed and a report produced. Any lessons identified are recorded by CEPU, monitored and reviewed by a multi-agency group.
- 4.4 The plans are produced, by CEPU the format being reviewed on an annual basis with partners.
- 4.5 Cleveland EPU now maintain a seat on the Regional COMAH Forum attended by the Health and Safety Executive and the Environment Agency. In addition an annual meeting is held between the CEPU lead officers and the competent authority.

5 PIPELINE SAFETY REGULATIONS

- 5.1 Cleveland has a significant pipeline network, some of which fall into the category of major accident hazard pipeline (MAHP). MAHPs require the local authority to prepare an adequate plan detailing how an emergency relating to a possible major accident in its area will be dealt with and to review this on a 3 yearly basis. The most recent version of the Cleveland plan was prepared in March 2014 and is due for review in March 2017.

- 5.2 The 59 pipelines covered within the plan extend beyond industrial site boundaries and are classified as MAHP due to the contents and quantity of product. Pipelines vary from being part of a larger national network to relatively short inter site pipelines. Whilst one of the safest means of conveying product between locations pipelines bring a number of challenges in response.
- 5.3 Although not required under the Pipeline Safety Regulations (1996) a desktop / walkthrough exercise is carried out with emergency service planning officers based within the Cleveland Emergency Planning Unit on an annual basis. This element cannot be recharged to industry but in the view of the Chief EPO it is essential that the awareness of emergency services on the risks associated with pipelines is maintained, this follows a number of incidents involving pipelines outside the Cleveland area which have put officers at risk.

6 RADIATION EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS and PUBLIC INFORMATION REGULATIONS 2001

- 6.1 The Radiation Emergency Preparedness and Public Information Regulations establish a framework of emergency preparedness to ensure that members of the public are properly informed and prepared in advance about what to do in the unlikely event of a radiation emergency occurring, and provided with information if a radiation emergency actually occurs. Local Authorities are responsible for preparing an off-site emergency plan for any premises in their area with an operator's emergency plan. Also all local authorities whether or not they have REPIR premises within their area, should have arrangements to provide information to the public should a radiation emergency arise. These are intended to cover emergencies such as fallen nuclear powered satellites, transport accidents or incidents occurring overseas that may also affect Great Britain.
- 6.2 A site specific plan is prepared for the Hartlepool Power Station, which details the roles and responsibilities, sources of guidance and the immediate actions required in the event of an onsite or offsite emergency being declared.

7 PROPOSALS

- 7.1 EPJC Members maintain awareness of the work undertaken to manage the industrial risks associated with industry within the area. If felt beneficial the CEPO would look to facilitate attendance at a relevant exercise within members areas.

8 RISK IMPLICATIONS

- 8.1 Failure to deliver on a number of the activities required under the regulations could result in enforcement action being undertaken against the authority, including improvement notices.

8.2 In addition the failure to respond appropriately in the event of an incident may result in impacts on the health, social, economic and environmental welfare of the community.

8.3 Due to the systems in place the risk of non-compliance is considered low, regular dialogue with the competent authority and benchmarking against other authorities is undertaken.

9 **FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS**

9.1 There are no financial considerations relating to this report. The activities undertaken are cost neutral with recharges undertaken as appropriate to industry for resources used to meet the requirements of the legislation. On occasion a full recharge may not be undertaken i.e. where there is significant value to the authority in meeting its duties under the Civil Contingency Act as a result of the exercising and testing of a site or where a non-statutory function such as testing the pipeline response cannot be recharged under statute.

10 **LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS**

10.1 The legislation relating to industrial risk includes the Control of Major Accident Hazard Regulations 2015, Radiation Emergency Preparedness Public Information Regulations 2001 and Pipeline Safety Regulations 1996. Failure to meet the demands of the legislation to an adequate level may result in enforcement action and a failure in the ability of the local authority to meet the needs of the population.

11 **CHILD AND FAMILY POVERTY (IMPACT ASSESSMENT FORM TO BE COMPLETED AS APPROPRIATE.)**

11.1 There are no child and family poverty implications relating to this report.

12 **EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY CONSIDERATIONS (IMPACT ASSESSMENT FORM TO BE COMPLETED AS APPROPRIATE.)**

12.1 There are no equality and diversity considerations relating to this report.

13 **STAFF CONSIDERATIONS**

13.1 There are no staff considerations relating to this report.

14 **ASSET MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS**

14.1 There are no asset management considerations relating to this report.

15 **RECOMMENDATIONS**

15.1 It is recommended that members of the EPJC note the areas of work undertaken in meeting the needs of industrial legislation and seek further clarification as appropriate.

16 REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- 16.1 To ensure that members of the EPJC can effectively obtain assurance that the duties and expectations on the local authorities can be met in the event of an incident and provide information to colleagues and residents on the actions undertaken to manage the risks associated with industry within Cleveland.

17 BACKGROUND PAPERS

CEPU annual plan 2016 – 17, EPJC Meeting Papers issued 20th July 2016
https://www.hartlepool.gov.uk/meetings/meeting/3561/emergency_planning_joint_committee

Pipeline Safety Regulations 1996
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1996/825/contents/made>

Radiation Emergency Preparedness and Public Information Regulations 2001
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2001/2975/contents/made>

The Control of Major Accident Hazard Regulations 2015
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2015/483/contents/made>

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EMERGENCY PLANNING JOINT COMMITTEE

30th November 2016



Report of: Chief Emergency Planning Officer

Subject: ELECTED MEMBERS TRAINING SESSION

1 TYPE OF DECISION/APPLICABLE CATEGORY

1.1 For information and discussion.

2 PURPOSE OF REPORT

2.1 To assist members of the Emergency Planning Joint Committee (EPJC) in overseeing the performance and effectiveness of the Emergency Planning Unit and its value to the four unitary authorities.

2.2 To make members aware of the recent elected members seminar provided for the four local authorities.

2.3 To seek feedback from the members of the EPJC with regard to future events.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 One of the agreed actions of the Cleveland Emergency Planning Unit Annual Plan was the provision of an Elected Member awareness session. Whilst a number of authorities hold awareness sessions the intent was to conduct a more comprehensive session to align to the recently published Local Government Association Guidance.

3.2 A session was held on the 12th October 2016 at Stockton Library for the members from the four local authorities.

3.3 The session was opened by Councillor James the Chair of the Emergency Planning Joint Committee (EPJC), followed by the Chief Emergency Planning Officer and members of the Emergency Planning Unit.

3.4 A range of topics were discussed including relevant legislation and guidance, the role of elected members in an emergency, the range of work undertaken by the emergency planning unit and the Local Resilience Forum.

- 3.5 Throughout the session members were encouraged to ask questions and the interaction led to a productive session for both officers and members.
- 3.6 The session was attended by 10 members with all four authorities represented.
- 3.7 CEPU officers provided a number of presentations and answered a number of queries from those members in attendance. Specific areas of interest including deforestation leading to landslips, industrial emergency planning, training of members and the response in the event of an incident at Hartlepool Power Station.
- 3.8 Feedback from attendees following the event was collated and will be in the planning for any such future events. The value of the session was recognised by all attendees with several identifying the need for additional time at future sessions and pro-active communication to members in advance.

4 PROPOSALS

- 4.1 That the action is maintained in future action plans as a standing action to deliver a joint seminar annually.

5 RISK IMPLICATIONS

- 5.1 Failure to engage with members and provide regular awareness sessions could pose a number of risks including a lack of awareness when engaging with the public, or around the role of the authority in response and recovery. This may ultimately impact on an affected community.

6 FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 6.1 The financial impact of such events is minimal and consist of officer time and venue hire.

7 LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 7.1 The Civil Contingency Act 2004 requires all four authorities as Category one responders to plan for emergencies, within the accompanying guidance the training of members and staff within the planning is clearly expected.

8 CHILD AND FAMILY POVERTY (IMPACT ASSESSMENT FORM TO BE COMPLETED AS APPROPRIATE.)

- 8.1 There are no child and family poverty implications relating to this report.

9 EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY CONSIDERATIONS (IMPACT ASSESSMENT FORM TO BE COMPLETED AS APPROPRIATE.)

- 9.1 There are no equality and diversity considerations relating to this report.

10 STAFF CONSIDERATIONS

10.1 There are no staff considerations relating to this report.

11 ASSET MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

11.1 There are no asset management considerations relating to this report.

12 RECOMMENDATIONS

12.1 It is recommended that members of the EPJC note the awareness undertaken and support future awareness raising activities.

13 REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

13.1 To ensure that the authorities members are aware of, and can access, the expertise within the Unit and EPJC. To ensure that members are able to engage the public on areas of concern within their area and seek additional support and guidance from the authority and emergency planning unit.

14 BACKGROUND PAPERS

14.1 CEPU annual plan 2016 – 17, EPJC Meeting Papers issued 20th July 2016
https://www.hartlepool.gov.uk/meetings/meeting/3561/emergency_planning_joint_committee

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EMERGENCY PLANNING JOINT COMMITTEE

30th November 2016



Report of: Chief Emergency Planning Officer

Subject: TRANSPARENCY OF THE LRF

1 TYPE OF DECISION/APPLICABLE CATEGORY

For information and discussion.

2 PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 2.1 To update members of the Emergency Planning Joint Committee (EPJC) regarding the proposal reached reference providing transparency of the Local Resilience Forum.

3 BACKGROUND

- 3.1 There has been some discussion around the transparency of the Cleveland Local Resilience Forum (LRF). The purpose of the LRF process is to ensure effective delivery of those duties under the Civil Contingencies Act (CCA) 2004, that need to be developed in a multi-agency environment and individually as a Category 1 responder. In particular;
- the compilation of agreed risk profiles for the area, through a Community Risk Register;
 - a systematic, planned and co-ordinated approach to encourage Category 1 responders, according to their functions, to address all aspects of policy in relation to:
 - risk;
 - planning for emergencies;
 - planning for business continuity management;
 - publishing information about risk assessments and plans;
 - arrangements to warn and inform the public; and
 - other aspects of civil protection duty, including the promotion of business continuity management by local authorities; and
 - support for the preparation by all or some of its members of multi-agency plans and other documents, including protocols and agreements and the co-ordination of multiagency exercises and other training events.

- 3.2 The LRF is a non-statutory body, introduced following the introduction of the CCA 2004. The Act identifies a number of agencies as Category one (including the emergency services and local authority) or Category two responders and imposes duties on these agencies.
- 3.3 At a previous meeting members of the EPJC identified that they wished to have greater transparency and assurance on the LRF and its associated activities. Until this point the Chief Emergency Planning Officer has been updating the group in his capacity as the LRF manager, with most reports of LRF activity being retrospective.
- 3.4 The Cleveland LRF is currently funded from a combination of public and private monies (total annual subscription £40,500), with the majority of this amount contributing to the role of secretariat provided by the Local Authority Emergency Planning Unit.
- 3.5 As a result of discussion the Chief Emergency Planning Officer was asked to engage with the LRF Chair and request that the incumbent attend the EPJC twice per year to update on the work both undertaken and proposed by the LRF. The current LRF Chair Phil Lancaster (Director of Community Protection) from Cleveland Fire Brigade, has agreed to the proposal and has been provided with the future dates of the EPJC.
- 3.6 The Chief Emergency Planning Officer will assist with the reporting in his role as LRF Manager on behalf of the partnership.

4 PROPOSALS

- 4.1 That members support the proposed attendance by the LRF Chair or Vice Chair to provide an update on the work of the LRF at two of the EPJC meetings per year.
- 4.2 That the LRF Manager continues to update the group on the work of the LRF as appropriate.

5 RISK IMPLICATIONS

- 5.1 Members require assurance that the LRF operates in an effective manner failure to provide this assurance and transparency may result in concerns in the effectiveness of the LRF and the critical role it undertakes.

6 FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 6.1 There are no direct financial consideration as a result of the.

7 LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 7.1 The LRF itself is not a statutory body, however an effective LRF is seen as critical for the delivery of the duties which the local authorities and others are required to meet under the Civil Contingencies Act 2004.

8 CHILD AND FAMILY POVERTY (IMPACT ASSESSMENT FORM TO BE COMPLETED AS APPROPRIATE.)

8.1 There are no child and family poverty implications relating to this report.

9 EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY CONSIDERATIONS (IMPACT ASSESSMENT FORM TO BE COMPLETED AS APPROPRIATE.)

9.1 There are no equality and diversity considerations relating to this report.

10 STAFF CONSIDERATIONS

10.1 There are no staff considerations relating to this report.

11 ASSET MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

11.1 There are no asset management considerations relating to this report.

12 RECOMMENDATIONS

12.1 It is recommended that members of the EPJC support the proposed approach.

13 REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

13.1 To enable members to ensure on behalf of the public an effective LRF.

14 BACKGROUND PAPERS

None submitted.

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