



# **Health & Wellbeing Scrutiny Panel**

## **Agenda**

**Thursday, 04 October 2018 AT 10:00**

**In the Flensburg Room, Civic Centre, Carlisle, CA3 8QG**

**\*\*A preparatory meeting for Members will be held at 9.15am in the Flensburg Room\*\***

The Press and Public are welcome to attend for the consideration of any items which are public.

### **Members of the Health & Wellbeing Scrutiny Panel**

Councillor Paton (Chairman), Councillors Sidgwick (S) (Vice Chairman), Carrigan, Crawford, Finlayson, Harid, Layden, and Mallinson

### **Substitutes:**

Bainbridge, Bloxham, Bomford, Coleman, McDonald, McKerrell, and McNulty

## **PART A**

### **To be considered when the Public and Press are present**

#### **Apologies for Absence**

To receive apologies for absence and notification of substitutions.

#### **Declarations of Interest (including declarations of “The Party Whip”)**

Members are invited to declare any disclosable pecuniary interests, other registrable interests, and any interests, relating to any time on the agenda at this stage.

#### **Public and Press**

To agree that the items of business within Part A of the agenda should be dealt with in public and that the items of business within Part B of the agenda should be dealt with in private.

#### **Minutes of Previous Meetings**

**7 - 12**

To note that Council, on 17 July 2018, received and adopted the Minutes of the meetings held on 29 March 2018 and 7 June 2018. To note that Council, on 11 September 2018, received and adopted the Minutes of the meeting held on 12 July 2018.

The Minutes will be signed by the Chairman.

Minute Book Volume 45(1) and 45(2).

To agree the Minutes of the meeting held on 23 August 2018

(Copy Minutes herewith)

#### **A.1 CALL-IN OF DECISIONS**

To consider any matter which has been the subject of call-in.

#### **A.2 OVERVIEW REPORT INCORPORATING THE WORK PROGRAMME AND KEY DECISIONS RELEVANT TO THE PANEL**

Portfolio: Cross Cutting

Directorate: Cross Cutting

Officer: Michael Thompson, Overview and Scrutiny Officer

Report: To follow

Background:

To consider a report providing an overview of matters related to the work of the Health and Wellbeing Scrutiny Panel.

Why is this item on the agenda?

The Health and Wellbeing Scrutiny Panel operates within a Work Programme which will be set for the 2018/19 municipal year. The Programme is reviewed at every meeting so that it can be adjusted to reflect the wishes of the Panel and take into account items relevant to this Panel in the latest Notice of Executive Key Decisions.

What is the Panel being asked to do?

- Note the items (within the Panel remit) on the most recent Notice of Executive Key Decisions.
- Discuss the Work Programme and prioritise if necessary.

### **A.3 THE IMPACT OF THE HOMELESSNESS REDUCTION ACT**

**13 - 16**

Portfolio: Economy, Enterprise and Housing

Directorate: Governance and Regulatory Services

Officer: Tammie Rhodes, Homelessness Prevention and Accommodation Manager

Report: GD.74/18 herewith

Background:

The Homelessness Prevention and Accommodation Manager to submit a report providing an update on the impact on Carlisle City Council Homeless, Prevention and Accommodation Services following six months operational delivery of the Homelessness Reduction Act 2017.

Why is this on the agenda?

Policy Review / Development

What is the Panel being asked to do?

Note the impacts and experiences to date.

### **A.4 EMERGENCY PLANNING**

**17 - 32**

Portfolio: Cross Cutting

Directorate: Corporate Support and Resources

Officer: Steven O'Keeffe, Policy and Communications Manager

Report: PC.20/18 herewith

Background:

The Policy and Communications Manager to submit a report providing a summarised overview of Emergency Planning.

Why is this item on the agenda?

Policy Review / Development

What is the Panel being asked to do?

To consider and comment on the report; and, after implementation of new flood defences, consider an agenda item on flood risk management and community resilience.

## **A.5 AIR QUALITY UPDATE**

**33 - 44**

Portfolio: Environment and Transport

Directorate: Governance and Regulatory Services

Officer: Scott Burns, Regulatory Services Manager

Report: GD.73/18 herewith

Background:

The Corporate Director of Governance and Regulatory Services to submit a report informing the Panel of the latest review and assessment of air quality in the District.

Why is this item on the agenda?

Monitoring

What is the Panel being asked to do?

To consider the most recent air quality monitoring data, together with the recommendations contained in the appraisal document.

## **PART B**

### **To be considered in Private**

- NIL -

**Enquiries, requests for reports, background papers, etc to:**

Jacqui Issatt, Committee Clerk, tel: (01228) 817557,

Jacqui.Issatt@carlisle.gov.uk

A copy of the agenda and reports is available on the Council's website at [www.carlisle.gov.uk](http://www.carlisle.gov.uk) or at the Civic Centre, Carlisle.



# Minutes of previous meeting

## HEALTH AND WELLBEING SCRUTINY PANEL

**THURSDAY 23 AUGUST 2018 AT 10.00AM**

**PRESENT:** Councillor Paton (Chairman), Councillors Carrigan, Coleman (as substitute for Councillor Crawford), Finlayson, Harid, Layden, Mallinson J and Sidgwick S

**ALSO  
PRESENT:** Councillor Glover - Leader

**OFFICERS:** Corporate Director of Governance and Regulatory Services  
Regulatory Services Manager  
Policy and Performance Officer  
Overview and Scrutiny Officer

### **HWSP.47/18 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**

An apology for absence was submitted on behalf of Councillor Crawford.

### **HWSP.48/18 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

Councillor Carrigan declared an interest in accordance with the Council's Code of Conduct in relation to agenda item A.3 – Regulatory Reform (Housing Assistance) (England and Wales) order 2002 – Changes to existing Housing Assistance Policy. The interest related to his daughter who was an Occupational Health Therapist at Cumbria County Council and the lead officer on one of the projects.

### **HWSP.49/18 PUBLIC AND PRESS**

**RESOLVED** - It was agreed that the items of business in Part A be dealt with in public and Part B be dealt with in private.

### **HWSP.50/18 MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETINGS**

**RESOLVED** – That the minutes of the meeting held on 12 July 2018 be approved.

### **HWSP.51/18 CALL IN OF DECISIONS**

There were no items which had been the subject of call-in.

### **HWSP.52/18 OVERVIEW REPORT AND WORK PROGRAMME**

The Overview and Scrutiny Officer presented report OS.20/18 which provided an overview of matters relating to the work of the Health and Wellbeing Scrutiny Panel.

The Overview and Scrutiny Officer reported that the most recent Notice of Executive Key Decisions, copies of which had been circulated to all Members, had been published on 20 July 2018. There were no items within the Panel's remit contained in the Notice that had not been included on the agenda.

The report included a table of the progress on resolutions from previous meetings of the Panel and the current Work Programme. The Overview and Scrutiny Officer highlighted a number of items within the work programme which had not been scheduled for a particular date and asked Members to consider when they would like to see the items.

The Overview and Scrutiny Officer informed the Panel that the Scrutiny Chairs Group, at their meeting on 16 August 2018, had agreed an outline for the proposed Joint Economic Growth and Health and Wellbeing Inquiry Day on Road Safety. The Group recommended that the Overview and Scrutiny Officer finalise the details of the day and submit them to both Panels.

RESOLVED – That the Overview Report and Work Programme (OS.20/18) be noted.

#### **HWSP.53/18 REGULATORY REFORM (HOUSING ASSISTANCE) (ENGLAND AND WALES) ORDER 2002 – CHANGES TO EXISTING HOUSING ASSISTANCE POLICY**

The Corporate Director of Governance and Regulatory Services submitted report GD.62/18 which presented a revised Housing Renewal Assistance Policy.

The Corporate Director of Governance and Regulatory Services reminded the Panel that the Regulatory Reform (Housing Assistance) (England and Wales) Order 2002 (RRO) allowed the Council to provide assistance in improving living conditions within its area. The first Housing Renewal Assistance Policy had been adopted by the Council on 9 September 2003 and it had been amended since to allow actions to be taken by officers relating to the housing sector.

He reported that the main source of funding for the assistance offered by the Council was from the Disabled Facilities Grant (DFG) funding. Under the proposed Policy mandatory DFGs would continue to be available and take priority and it was recommended that the City Council used its discretionary powers under the RRO to further broaden the scope of DFGs and allow specific DFG funding to be used for grants to assist the elderly, disabled or other vulnerable groups to live independently and to improve their living conditions and well-being. Specifically, minor works that supported ill health prevention, promote independence and delay transfer into care.

The proposed Housing Renewal Assistance Policy had been attached to the report as appendix 1 and had been drafted in consultation with Cumbria County Council, in particular with the Occupational Therapist Team. The main changes to the Policy had been the creation of two new grants;

##### *The Independent Living Adaptation Grant*

This grant was to create a non-means tested grant for works such as stair lifts and level access showers which provided no financial benefit to the home owner but were essential in keeping the occupiers living independently and safely at home. The amount of assistance available would be a maximum of £7,500.

##### *The Dementia Friendly Grant*

This grant was also a non-means tested grant similar to grants offered by other Cumbria Districts and had been recommended by the Occupational Therapist Team. The grant would be for items such as new floor surfaces and other adaptations which were known to assist people with dementia related conditions move about the home. The grants would assist with keeping people safe at home and helping with hospital discharges. The amount of assistance available would be a maximum of £3,000.

In considering the draft Policy Members raised the following comments and questions:



- What provisions were in place to support mandatory applications if the DFG grant available was exceeded?

The Regulatory Services Manager circulated a chart to Members which showed DFG expenditure against the Government grant between 2012 and 2018.

The Corporate Director responded that following the changes to the level of funding, it was unlikely that the mandatory grants would exceed the grants available. However, in previous years the Council had provided additional finances to DFG applications as there was no option other than to provide the grants. He added that the Council had to put a plan in place to deliver what was required in a reasonable time. This was not ideal for many customers who required support immediately; the amendments to the Policy allowed the authority to act much more quickly and provide support to those who needed it.

- How did the allocation of the grant through Cumbria County Council work?

The Regulatory Services Manager explained that Central Government assigned the grant to each District and it was given to the County Council to allocate to each District through the Better Care Fund.

- The chart which had been circulated showed a steep increase in funding in 2016/17 followed by an increase in expenditure. Had the Council been able to carry out more mandatory grants?

The Regulatory Services Manager explained that the increase in funding in 2016/17 had been the result in central Government acknowledging that the grant allocation was good value for money. The grant was paid through the Better Care Fund and the Council wanted to improve the health of the local community and help reduce the stress on primary care. The grant allocation had been awarded to the Council in April 2016 and therefore there was a delay in the 2016/17 financial year as the Housing Renewal Assistance Policy was developed permitting the discretionary use of the increase in funds. The 2017 Policy adopted in February 2017 allowed the Council to spend the allocation in the best possible way, but this could only occur after the Policy had been approved so extra discretionary expenditure didn't take effect until 2017/18. Although more mandatory grants had been processed the main increase in expenditure was from the discretionary grants available from the 2017 Policy.

The Corporate Director added that the Council would not be able to spend the full allocation in one financial year due to a number of reasons which included external reasons. He clarified that the grant would all be spent in a responsible way in partnership with the County Council and the NHS. An Action Plan over a number of years projected the likely expenditure and the Council would ensure that the fund was properly utilised for the benefit of the Carlisle area.

- A Member asked if any funding could be used to make new houses suitable for long term living i.e walk in showers or waist level switches.

The Corporate Director responded that housing developers should consider building houses which enabled someone to live there for their full life. In terms of grants, however, it was felt that this issue was addressed through the Council's Development Plan and Building Regulations. The grants were more useful being given to those who needed immediate support.

The Regulatory Services Manager added that it would be difficult to provide grants to the number of new houses that met with the Council's aspirations and still provide the mandatory and discretionary service that was being offered. He reminded the Panel that the grants were

specific to the applicant and it would be difficult to make adaptations to any property without knowing the potential occupants specific needs.

- A Member asked for clarity with regard to the Land Registry Charge which could be placed on properties subject to a grant.

The Regulatory Services Manager drew the Panel's attention to Section 4.2 of the Policy. He explained that a Land Registry Charge would only be applied to a property if it was considered that the value of the property would increase due to the works being undertaken. If the property was sold within a 10 year period the Council would use its discretion to reclaim the funding from grants over £5,000 but may not require a repayment exceeding £10,000. The report detailed the criteria which the Council considered when applying its discretion. The Regulatory Services Manager explained that the authority had not received money from many Land Registry Charges as the purpose of the grants was to keep people in their home for as long as possible.

- How was the grant allocation for Carlisle determined?

The Regulatory Services Manager explained that the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government applied a formula for the allocation of grants; however, this was under review. Early indications were that Central Government considered the DFG part of the Better Care Funding to be very good value for money.

- The report detailed the new Hospital Discharge Post which would be employed through the City Council; a Member suggested that this post work with the County Council's Reablement Service to ensure that the post was fulfilling its potential as the Reablement Service aimed to help people regain their independence following an illness or injury.

The Regulatory Services Manager hoped that the Hospital Discharge Post could integrate with the Service to provide the best support to those who needed it.

- A Member had some concerns with regard to the removal of the means testing for the new grants.

The Regulatory Services Manager explained that the means testing had been introduced in the 1990s along with the maximum level of grant available. The figures had not been altered or increased since and did not match inflation and the cost of adaptations now. Officers had identified situations where removing the means testing would mean that the work could be carried out quicker and therefore relieve the pressure on the health care service. The grants which would not be means tested were only the smaller grants as set out in the report.

- Would the Property Relocation Grant be applicable to those who may have to move out of the District?

The Regulatory Services Manager confirmed that the case would be considered and if it was the most appropriate option for the individual and their health then the grant could be used to move someone out of the District. The priority was the needs of the individual and on some occasions an adaptation would not be appropriate.

- If the DFGs went over budget how likely was it that the Government would provide more funding?

The Regulatory Services Manager reminded the Panel of the review of the funding adding that the current funding was only guaranteed until 2020. An Action Plan estimates future funding and expenditure and will be revised to account for the revised Policy.

A Member applauded the Regulatory Services Manager's team for the Policy and the introduction of the two new grants. He felt that the Council were being responsible and using the funding to support those who needed it most and to help reduce the impact on the primary care services in the future. The Panel supported the comments and thanked the team for the excellent work that they undertook.

The Corporate Director commented that the Council's primary aim was to help the people of Carlisle; this aim underpinned all of the work that the team carried out. He thanked the Regulatory Services Manager and his team for producing the Policy and putting it into action, the whole team did an excellent job.

RESOLVED – 1) That the Regulatory Reform (Housing Assistance) (England and Wales) Order 2002 – Changes to existing Housing Assistance Policy (GD.62/18) be welcomed;

2) That an update on the implementation of the Policy including performance, successes and potential areas for improvement be submitted to the Panel in 12 months' time.

## **HWSP.54/18                      QUARTER 1 PERFORMANCE REPORT 2018/19**

The Policy and Performance Officer submitted report PC.13/18 which contained the Quarter 1 2018/19 performance against the current Service Standards and a summary of the Carlisle Plan 2015-18 actions as defined in the 'Plan on a page'. Performance against the Panel's 2018/19 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) were also included.

In considering the Performance report Members raised the following comments and questions:

- The Panel asked for an update on the following:

*The overspend on the Harraby Cycle Track project.*

The Policy and Performance Officer agreed to provide the Panel with a written response.

*The Tennis Canopy Project*

The Policy and Performance Officer responded that the original plan had been to start in 2018 but further work had been required. Work was being undertaken on a new timetable and this would be reported to the Panel when it was completed.

*The renewal of the catering contract at the Old Fire Station*

The Policy and Performance Officer reported that the contract was due to finish at the end of the year and soft marketing testing was being carried out to establish if there was any interest in the contract as it was. An update would be provided to the Panel at the end of the year.

- A Member asked if it was appropriate to measure all of the outcomes of the Carlisle Plan through SMART Objectives and asked that the report show where it was not appropriate and report how those outcomes were actually measured.

The Policy and Performance Officer agreed that it was appropriate to measure outcomes in a variety of ways and would look to change future reports to reflect this.

- A Member asked that the Housing Quality/Access outcomes be updated to reflect the changes through the updated Housing Assistance Policy. This would allow the Panel to monitor the outcomes of the Policy on a quarterly basis.

The Policy and Performance Officer agreed to discuss how the outcomes from the new Policy could be included in the report with the Regulatory Services Manager.

- A Member asked why enforcement officers who had received extensive training were working in car parks.

The Policy and Performance Officer agreed to provide the Panel with a written response.

RESOLVED – 1) That the Quarter 2 Performance report 2018/19 be welcomed (PC.13/18);

2) That the Policy and Performance Officer review and, where necessary improve the quality, of the SMART targets;

3) That the Policy and Performance Officer provide the Panel with written responses with regard to details of the overspend on the Harraby Cycle Track project and why enforcement officers who had received extensive training were working in car parks.

(The meeting ended at 11.16am)

## Health and Wellbeing Scrutiny Panel

Agenda  
Item:  
  
**A.3**

Meeting Date: 4 October 2018  
Portfolio: Economy, Enterprise and Housing  
Key Decision: No  
Within Policy and Budget Framework: YES  
Public / Private: Public

Title: THE IMPACT OF THE HOMELESSNESS REDUCTION ACT  
Report of: Tammie Rhodes  
Report Number: GD.74/18

### **Purpose / Summary:**

This report, requested by the Panel, gives an update on the impact on Carlisle City Council Homeless, Prevention and Accommodation Services following six months operational delivery of the Homelessness Reduction Act 2017.

### **Recommendations:**

Members are asked to note the impacts and experiences to date.

### **Tracking**

Executive:	
Scrutiny:	
Council:	

## **1. BACKGROUND**

- 1.1** The Homelessness Reduction Act 2017 (HRAct) significantly reformed England's homelessness legislation by placing duties on local authorities (LAs) to intervene at earlier stages to prevent homelessness in their areas (regardless of priority need status, intentionality and local connection); and to provide homelessness services to all affected, irrespective of their priority need status, and for as long as they are eligible for assistance.
- 1.2** The HRAct amends Part 7 of the Housing Act 1996 (Homelessness Act 2002) rather than replacing it. There are 13 clauses that add new duties and substantially amend many of the existing duties.
- 1.3** The new duties were enacted on 3<sup>rd</sup> April 2018; and the Public Duty to Refer implemented on 1<sup>st</sup> October 2018.
- 1.4** A report was heard by panel members on 11<sup>th</sup> January 2018, outlining the key legislative changes and potential impacts / risks based on the key findings of the early adopter trailblazer authorities in England.
- 1.5** This report requested by the panel, outlines the operational impact and experiences after six months, on Carlisle City Councils Homeless Prevention and Accommodation services (in advance of the implementation of the Public Duty to Refer).

## **2. IMPACT / EXPERIENCES TO DATE**

- 2.1** At the time of this meeting, the HRAct has been in place for six months and our experience to date is largely positive.
  - Homeless and Housing presentations to the emergency drop in service are slightly lower, this was expected as the online referral route increases as the first point of contact outside of emergencies;
  - Time spent per customer at the initial interview has increased marginally due to the new duties and requirements;
  - There is an increase in officer caseloads and administration as the statutory triggers and timeframes have changed, meaning officers often work with clients over a much longer period, where legislative notices and evidence based recording is required at every stage in the process;

- Client expectation is greater as a result of the duties and the length of time in temporary accommodation, however the housing options remain the same, and for some households these are very limited;
- The IT system is in place and is working well; this is being modified to enable documents to be migrated to a shared integrated case management across the whole service area;
- Officers feel that in some cases the new legislative timescales do not always work to the benefit of the households needs;
- There have not been any legal challenges or customer review requests;
- Clients are remaining in temporary accommodation for longer in line with the legislative aspects.

### **3. SUMMARY**

- 3.1** Carlisle City Council has always pro-actively assisted customers in order to prevent homelessness; prioritising and promoting this approach with key partners within the Interagency Homelessness Strategy priorities for Carlisle 2015-20.

As a result of this, the impact on service delivery to date has been minimal, as the team have been addressing issues and supporting households at the early intervention stage for many years now. The preventative approaches now need to be carried out in a formal manner in line with the legislation, which at times can stifle previously flexible and creative responses.

- 3.2** The HRAct has increased access to services for single people experiencing homelessness; whereas local access to the social housing sector for families with special requirements places them at a disadvantage, and in temporary accommodation for much longer.

Temporary accommodation provision may need to be reviewed in the future, with a view to providing longer term placements for people who the council have an ongoing duty to accommodate who have limited housing options / specialist housing needs.

- 3.3** It is expected that the Public Duty to Refer will increase demand and pressure on Homeless services and temporary accommodation units. It may also increase out of area referrals for more complex challenging cases.

**Contact Officer:** Tammie Rhodes

**Ext:** 7217





# Health & Wellbeing Scrutiny Panel

Agenda  
Item:  
  
**A.4**

Meeting Date: 4<sup>th</sup> October 2018  
Portfolio: Cross-cutting  
Key Decision: No  
Within Policy and Budget Framework: Yes  
Public / Private: Public

Title: Emergency Planning  
Report of: Policy & Communications Manager  
Report Number: PC 20/18

## Purpose / Summary:

The purpose of this report is to provide a summarised overview of Emergency Planning.

## Recommendations:

- The panel is asked to consider and comment on the report.
- After the implementation of new flood defences, the panel consider an agenda item on flood risk management and community resilience. This could be a joint panel with Economic Growth Scrutiny Panel.
- The panel is kept informed on the CRF performance against the National Standards.

## Tracking

Scrutiny:	<b>Health &amp; Wellbeing Scrutiny Panel 4/10/18</b>
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## **1. BACKGROUND**

### **1.1 Introduction**

The purpose of this report is to provide a summarised overview of Emergency Planning, with an emphasis on the links between this statutory function and the related panel remits. In particular: Carlisle Partnership, Community Centres, Community Development and Community Volunteering.

This report provides an overview of the statutory duty, partnership work and key areas for future development. The report does not cover the work undertaken by the Environment Agency on future Flood Risk Management as this topic has been discussed at the Economic Growth Scrutiny Panel. Future Flood Risk Management remains on that panel's work programme for this year.

Emergency Planning is a duty under the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 (CCA) and this function is facilitated by the Policy & Communications Team. Our ability to respond to an emergency is reliant upon cooperation from key roles within the Council and partnership working through the Cumbria Resilience Forum.

The Panel received updates on Emergency Planning through the Deputy Chief Executive's Flood Reports in 2017/18. The Final Flood Report was considered by the panel on 11 January 2018, updating the panel on the key developments of Reception Centres and the sign off the reviewed plan by Senior Management Team.

Emergency Planning was audit in 2015/16 and given a 'reasonable assurance'. In addition, a rolling improvement plan is maintained by the Emergency Planning Working Group, this officer group meets every three months to discuss Emergency Planning and Business Continuity.

### **1.2 Cumbria Resilience Forum**

The Civil Contingencies Act 2004 required the formation of 'Local Resilience Forum' based on Police areas. In Cumbria, this is known as the Cumbria Resilience Forum (CRF).

The CRF brings together organisations to work together to prepare for, respond to and recover from emergencies. The CRF agreed a new strategy (CRF Strategic Delivery Plan 2018-20) in January 2018. A summary of the strategy, objectives and key actions is presented in Appendix A. Since the devastating floods in 2015 the CRF has focused on a development plan, created from the lessons learnt from the debrief reports.

### **1.3 Community Risk Register (CRR) and CRF Emergency Plans**

Cumbria Resilience Forum works in partnership to create a Community Risk Register (CRR) which lists possible risks, their probability of occurring and potential impact. This risk register is presented in Appendix B.

The CRR provides information on risks together with an assessment of how likely they are to happen and the potential impacts and is published on the County's website. The CRR helps the CRF to make decisions on prioritizing emergency planning work with an emphasis on building relationships to improve capabilities and capacity.

The risks are presented in order of rating with the highest rating being coloured red. A national analysis has identified common consequences to the long list of risks. These are consequences that resulted from a range of risks that were unrelated in nature. For example, both 'localised fluvial (river) flooding' and a 'transport incident (fuel/explosion)' can lead to people being evacuated to a designated Reception Centre. The CRF has critically appraised its capabilities against the CRR to understand its current strengths and weaknesses relating to the common consequences.

Preparation for emergencies is formalised in plan writing. The key plan is the Cumbria General Emergency Plan, a public version of which is available on the County's website: <http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/emergencyplanning/planning.asp>.

To plan in more detail for known risks the CRF has two types of plans:

- Risk specific plans such as the Multi Agency Flood Plan
- Site specific plans such as MOD Longtown Offsite Plan

Overall, there are 11 risk-specific and site-specific plans in place for the CRF.

### **1.4 Exercises**

The CRF runs a programme of exercises each year to test the plans and assure inspectorates we meet our statutory duties. So far this year we have participated in:

- Exercise Longbow - a test of multiple Emergency Assistance Centres across Carlisle
- Exercise Ferranti - major power outage workshop
- Pandemic Flu Exercise - a business continuity exercise based on a global Influenza Type Disease (Pandemic).

Preparation is underway for a MOD exercise in October and an exercise for Carlisle Airport later in the year.

## **1.5 Carlisle Emergency Plan**

We prepare a Carlisle Emergency Plan that fits into the CRFs plans and sets out how the City Council will respond within the framework of the CRF. Each of these plans is on a review cycle and officers are included in consultation on changes before new versions are finalised. In this way we can be up-to-date with the changes in the CRF plans and ensure that lead officers can contribute to the drafting of new and reviewed plans.

The Carlisle Emergency Plan is being reviewed and updated annually, it will be signed off by Senior Management Team on 9 October 2018.

## **1.6 National Standards**

The UK Cabinet Office's Civil Contingencies Secretariat has published a set of National Resilience Standards, including two business continuity standards.

The purpose of the standards is to set a nationally agreed view of 'what good looks like', for emergency planning and business continuity. Local Resilience Forums should be able to use these standards as a guide for improvement and as a yardstick for assessment and a basis for assurance. The standards are framed around two key terms:

1. *Capability* – a demonstrable ability to do or achieve something (*the scope of the capability*), under specified conditions (*set out in resilience planning assumptions*) to defined levels (*set out in resilience standards*).
2. *Readiness* - the ability to respond to emergencies irrespective of cause, type or specific characteristics.

The Resilience Standards define expectations at three levels:

1. *Mandatory, legal requirements* - legal duties or requirements that apply under relevant legislation.
2. *Good practice* - characteristics of capability that elevate it above the minimum, reflecting adherence to guidance.
3. *Leading practice* - characteristics of capability that demonstrate innovation without compromising coherence and interoperability with multi-agency partners. The list of standards is presented in Appendix C.

## 1.7 Recent incidents and incident debriefs

We have responded to the following incidents since 2017:

- *WWII Replica Device evacuation (16/11/17)*  
Staff were put on standby if a Reception Centre was needed.
- *Surface water flooding on Oaklands Drive (22/11/17)*  
Neighbourhood Services and Homelessness Officers responded to the emergency. The County Council have completed a flood investigation report (Section 19 report) with recommendations to reduce flood risk management.
- *Storm Eleanor (2 & 3/1/2018) flooding in Rockcliffe*  
The CRF held a pre-incident teleconference throughout the duration of the storm event.
- *Snow / Adverse Weather (28/2/18 to 7/3/18)*  
The CRF ran a Strategic Coordination Group throughout the duration of the emergency. Staff were on standby if a Reception Centre was needed for stranded train passengers and motorists. A debrief report has been completed by the CRF.
- *Drought (19/7/18 to 24/8/18)*  
The CRF held information sharing teleconferences throughout the drought to share situational awareness and discuss actions to address emerging issues.

## 1.8 Community Emergency Planning

ACTion with Communities in Cumbria (ACT) is working with communities to raise awareness of, and support, Community Emergency Planning and Resilience. Community Emergency Plans can help to minimise the impact of an emergency and help communities to recover more quickly. Communities are being encouraged to plan for extreme weather events, and other types of emergencies, to:

- Be better prepared for an emergency
- Know what to do, before outside help and emergency services can arrive
- Work with emergency services and other agencies effectively, using local knowledge
- Recover more quickly and effectively after an emergency

The current position in Carlisle is presented in table 1, work is ongoing with communities and groups to develop more plans.

Table 1: Community Emergency Plans in Carlisle

<b>Group/Community</b>	<b>Plans in place</b>
Stockdalewath	Yes
Willowbank, CA2*	Yes
Willow Park, CA1*	Yes
Willowholme	No – but informal plan previously in place
Rickerby	No
Low Crosby	Yes

\*Newground developed these plans with the community.

## **1.9 The Big Lottery funded Rebuilding Together project**

As part of the Rebuilding Together programme ACT is supporting communities across the county with Community Emergency Planning and resilience activities, to help them prepare for, respond to and recover from an emergency.

The ‘Rebuilding Together’ programme (2016-2019), led by Cumbria CVS and delivered in partnership with Cumbria Action for Sustainability (CAfS) and ACT; three local charities with a long history of working together to support Cumbrian communities and organisations. The programme started in October 2016, more detail on this project is presented in promotional flyer in appendix D.

### **1.10 Community to COBR (Cabinet Office Briefing Room) Conference**

A Community to COBR Conference was held in November 2017 to assist emergency services and communities to plan how they will work together during an emergency. The conference was well attended by CRF agencies and community groups. The conference built on the learning from the Community Resilience Conference held in October 2014. The minutes of both conferences are presented as ‘visual minutes’, illustrations of the key issues and main discussion points.

The ‘visual minutes’ of the Community to COBR Conference provide an excellent overview of community emergency planning and the links through to CRF responding organisations. A snapshot of the illustration is presented overleaf.



Link to Visual Minutes: <http://www.cumbriaaction.org.uk/Portals/0/Images/2017-11-23%20C%20to%20COBRA%20conf%20-%20visual%20minutes.pdf?ver=2018-02-23-194718-393>

## 2. RISKS

Threats and hazards are assessed in the Community Risk Register. Operational risks relating to the Council's CCA duties are captured in the Policy & Communications Operational Risk Register. This register is reviewed quarterly.

## 3. CONTRIBUTION TO THE CARLISLE PLAN PRIORITIES

Emergency Planning, particularly recovery, helps to improve the health, wellbeing and economic prosperity of the people of Carlisle.

Contact Officer:

Steven O'Keeffe

Ext: 7258

**Appendices**  
**attached to report:**

**Appendix A: CRF Strategic Development Plan 2018-20**

**Appendix B: Community Risk Register 2017-2018**

**Appendix C: UK Resilience Standards**

**Appendix D: Rebuilding Together Project details**

**Note: in compliance with section 100d of the Local Government Act 1972 the report has been prepared in part from the following papers:**

- **None**

**CORPORATE IMPLICATIONS:**

**LEGAL -**

**FINANCE –**

**EQUALITY –**

**INFORMATION GOVERNANCE –**



## **Appendix A: CRF Strategic Development Plan 2018-20**

### **Strategy**

#### **Strategic Intent**

To ensure that all members of the Cumbria Local Resilience Forum are working together to plan for, resource and respond to events and emergencies in Cumbria and facilitate recovery where necessary.

#### **Strategic Objectives**

- Maximise the safety of the communities in Cumbria by assessing and prioritising threats and risks pertinent to this county (whilst be cognisant of the need to support the regional and national response if required) and ensuring an appropriate response to and recovery from an emergency.
- Ensure all emergency plans are developed, reviewed and refreshed in accordance with current guidance and ensure that resources and arrangements are capable of responding.
- Develop training and accreditation plans and deliver them at the strategic, tactical and operational levels to maintain existing skills and develop new skills as required.
- Develop resilience arrangements within our communities, maximising self-resilience and integration with responders.
- Ensuring our communities are informed and aware of the threats and risks that we are addressing and that they are consulted with regarding plans and responses.

To enable the objectives to be met by 2020 there are shorter term goals that are to be delivered in 2018.

#### **The expected outcome for the work of 2018:**

To provide improved arrangements that are increasingly robust, resilient and agile to protect the communities of Cumbria in an ever changing environment where dynamic natural & human threats give rise to security & safety risks.

## **2018 Goals**

- 1) Implement the learning from the experiences of incidents particularly the flooding of 2015.
- 2) Deliver the Cumbria Resilience Forum Delivery Plan.
- 3) Better integrate communities into the response arrangements of the Local Resilience Forum.
- 4) Strengthen the capability of the LRF by raising funds and recruiting an LRF Manager, which will increase the capacity of the LRF Management and Secretariat functions.

## Appendix B: Community Risk Register 2017-2018

### Cumbria Community Risk Register 2017-18



This is the Cumbria Community Risk Register. It has been put together by representatives from the Cumbria Resilience Forum (CRF). We use this risk register to help us prioritise our work in planning for emergencies and exercising our plans.

Reviewed 21st May 2018

Likelihood	Impact	Rating	Descriptor
-	-	VERY HIGH	Combinations of risks being realised at the same time. Concurrency of impacts and consequences.
5	4	VERY HIGH	Localised Fluvial Flooding
4	5	VERY HIGH	Pandemic Influenza
4	4	VERY HIGH	Fluvial Flooding
3	4	VERY HIGH	National Electricity Transmission

Likelihood	Impact	Rating	Descriptor
4	3	HIGH	Food Supply Contamination
4	3	HIGH	Localised Surface Water Flooding
4	3	HIGH	Severe space weather
4	3	HIGH	Emerging Infectious Diseases
3	3	HIGH	Carlisle Infirmary Evacuation
3	3	HIGH	Railway Accident
3	3	HIGH	Localised Coastal Flooding (Regional)
3	3	HIGH	Fuel Tanker Drivers

Likelihood	Impact	Rating	Descriptor
5	2	MEDIUM	Landslide
5	2	MEDIUM	Water Pollution (inland)
4	2	MEDIUM	Fuel Supply (insolvency)
4	2	MEDIUM	Regional Electricity Transmission
4	2	MEDIUM	Biological Substance Release
3	2	MEDIUM	Storms and Gales
3	2	MEDIUM	Cold and Snow
3	2	MEDIUM	Animals
3	2	MEDIUM	Public Mass Transportation
3	2	MEDIUM	Telecommunications
3	2	MEDIUM	Heat wave
3	2	MEDIUM	Drought
3	2	MEDIUM	Poor Air Quality
2	3	MEDIUM	Gas Terminal Pipeline Incident
2	3	MEDIUM	Hazardous Liquids Supply Infrastructure
2	3	MEDIUM	Offshore oil/gas Platform
2	3	MEDIUM	Coastal Flooding
2	2	MEDIUM	Gas Supply Infrastructure
2	2	MEDIUM	Water Supply Infrastructure
2	2	MEDIUM	Wildfires
2	2	MEDIUM	High Consequence Dangerous Goods
2	2	MEDIUM	Earthquake

Likelihood	Impact	Rating	Descriptor
2	2	MEDIUM	Localised Toxic Release
2	2	MEDIUM	Inland Passenger Vessel
2	2	MEDIUM	Transport Accident (fuel/ explosives)
2	2	MEDIUM	Bridge Collapse or Long-term Closure
2	2	MEDIUM	Sea Passenger Vessel
2	2	MEDIUM	Localised Aviation Accident (Hazard)
1	4	MEDIUM	Civil Nuclear
1	3	MEDIUM	Chemical gas supply infrastructure (pipelines)
1	3	MEDIUM	Aviation Crash
1	3	MEDIUM	Reservoir /Dam Collapse
1	3	MEDIUM	Finance/Banking

Likelihood	Impact	Rating	Descriptor
4	1	LOW	Prison Officers
4	1	LOW	Influx British Nationals
4	1	LOW	Volcanic Eruption
3	1	LOW	Forest or moorland fire
2	1	LOW	Localised Industrial Accident
2	1	LOW	Building Collapse
2	1	LOW	Radiation Exposure from Stolen Goods
1	2	LOW	Gas Supply Infrastructure (high pressure pipelines)
1	2	LOW	Biological Pathogen Release
1	2	LOW	Maritime Pollution
1	2	LOW	Public Disorder
1	2	LOW	Industrial Explosion/ Fire
1	2	LOW	Localised Aviation Accident
1	2	LOW	Gas Pipeline (localised)
1	1	LOW	Accident within intertidal zone
1	1	LOW	Shipping Accident (hazardous material)

The following categories are excluded from the Cumbrian Community Risk Register by reason that individual hazard criteria as laid down by central government cannot be met within this County

Fuel Supply Infrastructure (installations)
Fuel Supply Infrastructure (Pipelines)
Toxic Chemical Release
Radiation release from foreign nuclear
Surface Water Flooding

Relative Impact	Catastrophic (5)	HIGH	VERY HIGH	VERY HIGH	VERY HIGH	VERY HIGH
	Significant (4)	MEDIUM	HIGH	VERY HIGH	VERY HIGH	VERY HIGH
	Moderate (3)	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH
	Minor (2)	LOW	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM
	Limited (1)	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW
		Low (1)	Medium Low (2)	Medium (3)	Medium High (4)	High (5)
Relative Likelihood						

### What we're doing:

The County Council Resilience Unit and partners from the Cumbria Resilience Forum maintain a well established 'Cumbria Emergency Plan' which contains comprehensive general arrangements for responding to emergencies in Cumbria. It guides us in how to deal with the sort of emergencies identified in this risk register. We also have specific plans for some Very High and High risks – for example, a Pandemic Influenza Plan and a Flood Plan. All the organisations involved in the Cumbria Resilience Forum (For example: Police, Ambulance, Fire Service, Local Authorities and NHS England) regularly train together and exercise our plans. This means we are ready to respond when we need to.

### What you can do:

We don't like to think about emergencies happening, but nowhere is totally safe. An emergency can happen anywhere. What would you do if the Police knocked on your door in the middle of the night to ask you to leave your home because of the danger of a nearby emergency? Would you be ready?

Families and households can and do cope with emergencies by preparing in advance and working together as a team. Knowing what to do is your best protection and your responsibility

The chances of being involved in a major emergency are low however, it could happen. The following outline the key things you can do to help prepare you and your family in the event of a major emergency.

- Think about the type of major emergencies that could affect you and your family
- Think about what hazards and risks you face in your home and take action to reduce the risk to your family
- Develop a household *PLAN* for responding to an emergency
- Prepare the equipment, food and water you will need
- Make sure your children know what to do in the event of a major emergency and practice your emergency plan
- Don't forget the safety of your family pet

For more information visit [www.cumbria.gov.uk/emergency](http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/emergency)

## **Appendix C: UK Resilience Standards**

### **Phase 1:**

1. LRF Governance
2. Risk communication with the public
3. Strategic Coordinating Groups: preparation and operation
4. Strategic Coordination Centres: preparation and operation
5. Information sharing and information management

### **Phase 2:**

6. Risk assessment
7. Contingency / emergency planning
8. Training and Exercising
9. Interoperability
10. CBRN
11. Recovery
12. Business continuity management
13. Business continuity promotion

### **Phase 3: Future Standards**

14. Warning and informing
15. Human aspects / humanitarian assistance
16. Community resilience development (Consultation 17 September - 9 November 2018)
17. Site clearance
18. Evacuation and shelter
19. Flooding
20. Cyber Incident Preparedness (Consultation 17 September - 9 November 2018)
21. Pandemic flu (Consultation 17 September - 9 November 2018)

## Appendix D: Rebuilding Together Project



### Community Resilience & Emergency Planning

As part of the Rebuilding Together programme ACTion with Communities in Cumbria (ACT) is supporting communities across the county with Community Emergency Planning and resilience activities, to help them prepare for, respond to, and recover from an emergency.

#### Resilience

Resilience is the ability to face challenges and recover quickly from them. Resilient communities work together, planning how to address challenges and encouraging local, personal and household resilience.

Resilience is not always about situations involving a 'blue light response' from the emergency services. Community resilience includes good neighbourliness in supporting those who may be more at risk

Getting together as a community to share experience from situations like the 2015 flooding - how people were affected, and how they responded - helps to identify the potential risks, and positive actions to encourage in the future.

ACT can help you to have these conversations to build community resilience and consider setting out the community response in a Community Emergency Plan.

#### Community Emergency Plans

It is not the role of the community to take on the responsibility of the 'blue light response' agencies. However, a Community Emergency Plan can help you prepare for an emergency; organise neighbourly help during an incident; make appropriate links to emergency services and local authorities; and assist with recovery after the event.

ACT can help you to create an appropriate plan for your community, bringing together the experience of others, and providing guidance and a template plan to get you started. We can also help you make contact with the relevant agencies to access other support and services.

For more information about how we can support your community, contact us on:

Tel: 01228 817592

Email: [info@cumbriaaction.org.uk](mailto:info@cumbriaaction.org.uk)

Visit: [www.cumbriaaction.org.uk/WhatWeDo/CommunityEmergencyPlanning.aspx](http://www.cumbriaaction.org.uk/WhatWeDo/CommunityEmergencyPlanning.aspx)

#### Rebuilding Together

Rebuilding Together is a 3 year BIG Lottery funded programme to build the resilience of people, communities and organisations in Cumbria, helping them to prepare for events similar to the devastating floods of December 2015. The programme is led by Cumbria CVS and delivered in partnership with ACTion with Communities in Cumbria (ACT) and Cumbria Action for Sustainability (CAfS).



Cumbria CVS will provide support to voluntary and community organisations to help them develop resilience and continuity plans that minimise the impact of potential emergencies or disruption and will also provide support and training to individuals who may wish to volunteer to help respond in the event of an emergency. Visit: [www.cumbriacvs.org.uk](http://www.cumbriacvs.org.uk)



CAfS is helping people to adapt their homes and community buildings to cope better with increased rainfall and flooding, and use less energy. It is also supporting community projects to tackle climate change, a cause of extreme weather. Visit: [www.cafs.org.uk](http://www.cafs.org.uk)



LOTTERY FUNDED

#### ACT champions community and rural issues

ACTION with Communities in Cumbria, Offices O - Q Skirsgill Business Park, Penrith, Cumbria CA11 0FA  
T: 01228 817224 | [www.cumbriaaction.org.uk](http://www.cumbriaaction.org.uk) | [info@cumbriaaction.org.uk](mailto:info@cumbriaaction.org.uk) | Follow us @ACTCumbria  
Registered in England as Voluntary Action Cumbria | Charity No: 1080875 | Company No: 3957858

Updated 14.12.2016

[http://www.cumbriaaction.org.uk/Portals/0/ACT%20Information%20Sheets/Rebuilding%20Together%20leaflet%20\(ACT\)%202016-12-14.pdf?ver=2017-03-09-114116-033](http://www.cumbriaaction.org.uk/Portals/0/ACT%20Information%20Sheets/Rebuilding%20Together%20leaflet%20(ACT)%202016-12-14.pdf?ver=2017-03-09-114116-033)





# Health and Wellbeing Scrutiny Panel

Agenda  
Item:  
  
**A.5**

Meeting Date: 4<sup>th</sup> October 2018  
Portfolio: Environment and Transport  
Key Decision: No  
Within Policy and Budget Framework: No  
Public / Private: Public

Title: Air Quality Update  
Report of: Corporate Director of Governance and Regulatory Services  
Report Number: GD 73/18

## Purpose / Summary:

A report informing the Panel of the latest review and assessment of air quality in the District. The report discusses the 6-declared air quality management areas (AQMA's). In some locations the air pollution levels are now consistently below the objective levels required for maintaining an AQMA declaration. The most recent Annual Status Report 2018 (ASR) approved by Defra (see appendix 2) recommends several changes to our air quality management areas.

The report also discusses the recent national media interest in the levels of Particulate Matter. Several reports indicated that levels within Carlisle are significantly higher than what we have shown by recent monitoring. This item will summarise recent monitoring data and provide a link to the full ASR.

## Recommendations:

The Panel is asked to:

1. Consider the most recent air quality monitoring data.
2. Consider the recommendations contained in the appraisal document in particular:
  - Revocation of the Wigton Road Air Quality Management Area (No 3).
  - Revocation of the London Road Air Quality Management Area (No 6).
  - Amend the boundaries of AQMA 1.

## Tracking

Executive:	NA
Scrutiny:	4th October 2018
Council:	NA

## **1. BACKGROUND**

### **1.1 Carlisle City Council Air Quality Management.**

Part IV of the Environment Act 1995 requires Carlisle City Council to review air quality and designate Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) where improvements are necessary. An air quality action plan describing the pollution reduction measures must then be put in place. These plans contribute to the achievement of air quality limit values at local level.

The Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs has responsibility for meeting the environmental air quality limit values in England and the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) co-ordinates assessment and air quality plans for the UK as a whole.

Since the adoption of the Environment Act 1995, Carlisle City Council has been monitoring air quality in the City with the use of diffusion tubes and continuous air quality monitoring units. We now monitor in 28 locations across the city. Monitoring has shown that air quality is steadily improving across the City and in the majority of the AQMA's.

The City Council currently continuously monitors four principal pollutants: nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>x</sub>); particulate matter (PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>), and Benzene. The fixed monitoring unit at Paddy's market covers all 4 of the above pollutants. There are also currently 28 diffusion tubes locations around Carlisle and these monitor monthly NO<sub>2</sub> levels. The tubes are replaced and sent for analysis every 4 weeks.

The purpose of our air quality monitoring is to identify areas where it is likely that we are unlikely to meet the objective levels for key health related air pollutants. Where an air quality objective is not likely to be met, the City Council must declare an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) and produce an Action Plan, outlining how it intends to improve the air quality within that area.

Carlisle City Council's Review and Assessment work has concluded that air quality within the Carlisle district is generally very good. Unfortunately, there are small pockets within the City where the annual mean objective for nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) is not being met, due to road traffic emissions.

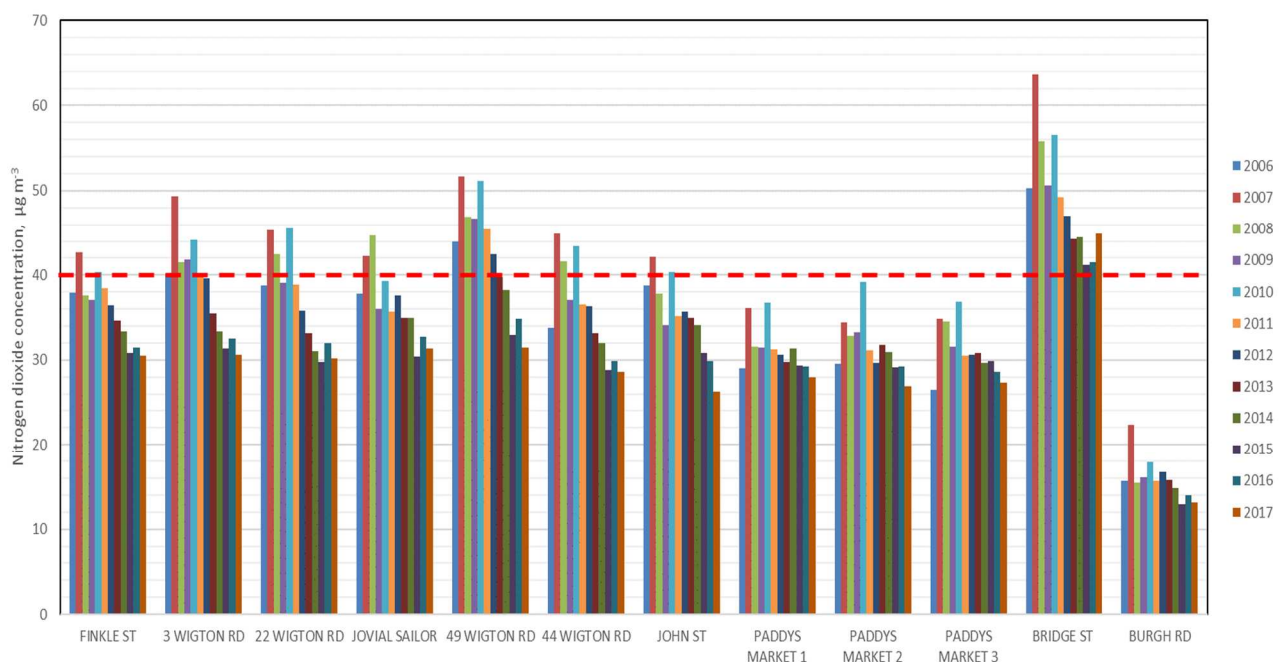
In Carlisle we have declared 6 Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA's) within the City. A map showing the boundaries of these areas are contained in Appendix 1. An

Air Quality Action Plan has also been produced, setting out proposed measures to help reduce nitrogen dioxide levels within the AQMAs.

## 1.2 Nitrogen Dioxide

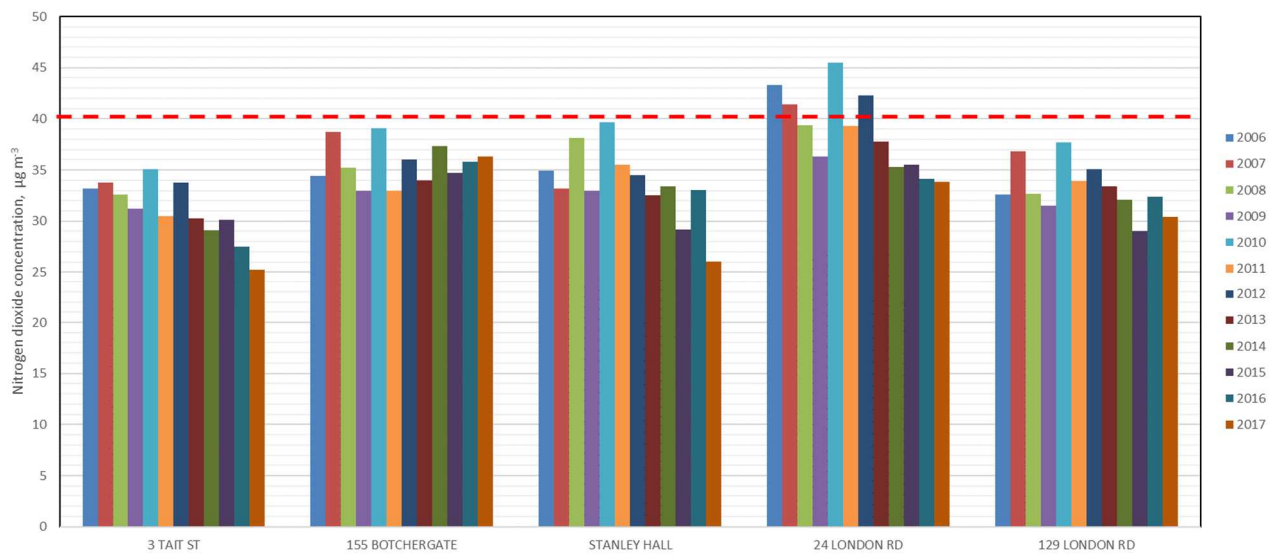
The City still has 6 AQMA's, most of which remain above, or close to, the objective level for nitrogen dioxide. The latest Annual Status Report (June 2018) recommends the revocation of AQMA number 3, which covers part of Wigton Road the Caldewgate roundabout and properties on Caldcotes. The recommendation is based on actual monitoring data collected in the area: (The dotted red line indicates the objective level).

**Figure 1 – Trends in Annual Mean NO<sub>2</sub> Concentrations for AQMA 3 (AQMA 4 shown as Bridge street will remain.)**



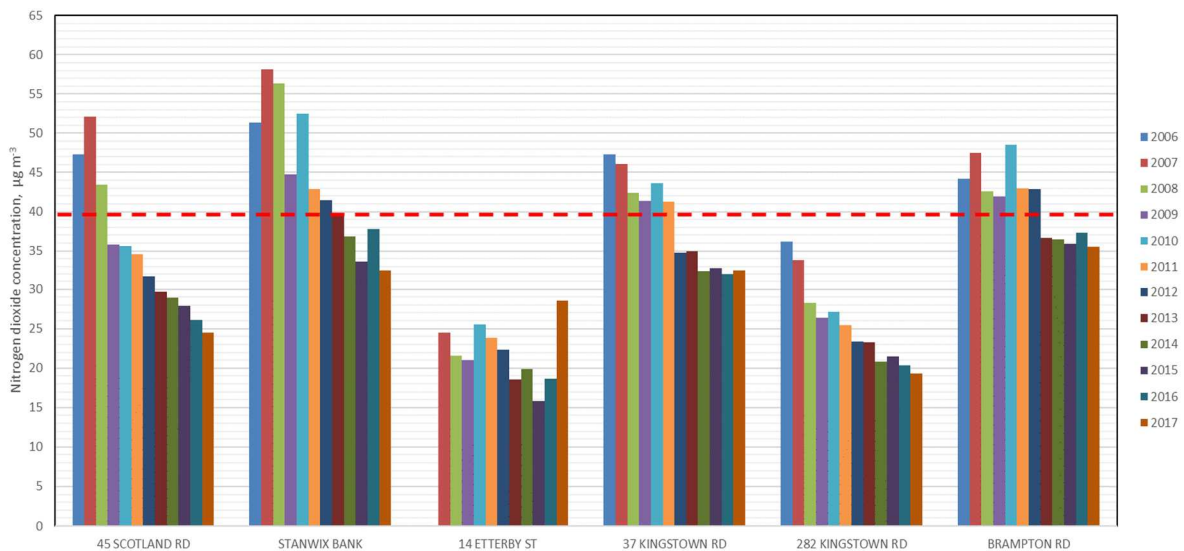
The report also recommends revocation of AQMA 6 London Road, between ASDA and the St Nicholas junctions. This is based upon the data shown below:

**Figure 2 – Trends in Annual Mean NO<sub>2</sub> Concentrations for AQMA 6**



The ASR further recommends that the boundary of AQMA 1 is significantly reduced to remove all the A7, Scotland Road. It would therefore only include the junction with Brampton Road, due to borderline data. This recommendation is based upon the data below:

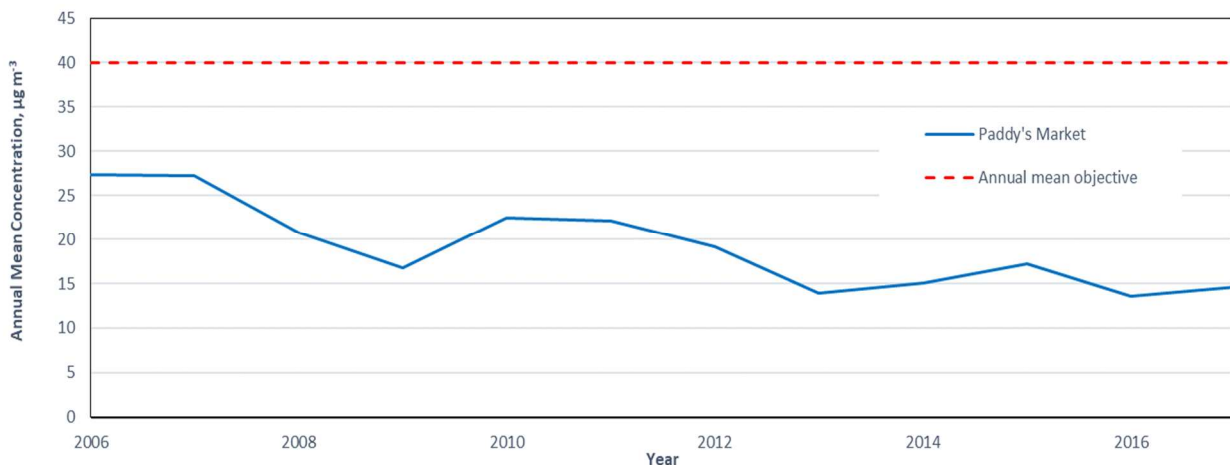
**Figure 3 – Trends in Annual Mean NO<sub>2</sub> Concentrations for AQMA 1**



### 1.3 Benzene, PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>

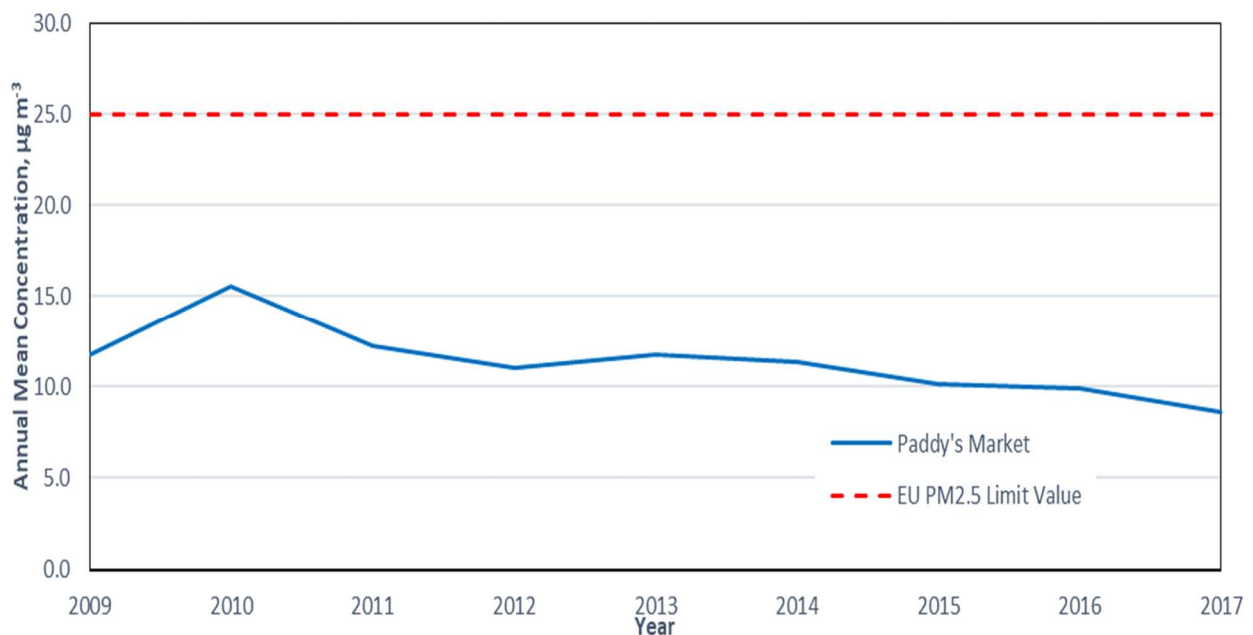
Since monitoring began in 2008 the data for benzene has been consistent, it shows that levels remain significantly below the objective level. This pollutant is not a concern in Carlisle.

**Figure 4 – Trends in Annual Mean PM<sub>10</sub> Concentrations**



The latest results for PM<sub>2.5</sub>, show that levels remain consistently below the objective level. The following figure can also demonstrate this:

**Figure A.2 – Trends in Annual Mean PM<sub>2.5</sub> Concentrations**



The data above is contrary to what has been stated in the media over recent months. The published articles were considered misleading, partly because they did not show our most recent monitoring data, they appeared to refer to data which was collected in 2013. The data presented in the articles was also compared to the World Health Organisation target as opposed to the EU limit value. We are currently obliged to work toward the EU limit value of 25 micrograms per cubic metre, the World Health Organisation recommend a limit of 10 micrograms.

We can now report that the latest monitoring data for 2017 shows Particulate Matter 2.5 at 9 micrograms per cubic metre of air. This is below the World Health Organisation recommendation and significantly below the EU limit value. This continues a trend of steady improvement seen over the last 7 years, shown above. The following link can be used to view all air quality data and Action Plans including the full Annual Status Report 2018:

<https://www.carlisle.gov.uk/Residents/Environmental-Problems/Pollution-and-Air-Quality>

## **2. PROPOSALS**

**2.1** Following Defra's appraisal (appendix.2.) it is proposed that we take the following action during 2018/19:

- Revocation of the Wigton Road Air Quality Management Area (No 3).
- Revocation of the London Road Air Quality Management Area (No 6).
- Amend the boundaries of AQMA 1.

## **3. RISKS**

**3.1** Report provided for information at the request of the Health and Wellbeing Scrutiny Panel.

## **4. CONSULTATION**

**4.1** Report provided at the request of the Health and Wellbeing Scrutiny Panel.

## **5. CONCLUSION AND REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS**

**5.1** The approval of the revocation of AQMA 3 and 6 as well as the reduction in size of AQMA 1 is a positive reflection of the improvements to air quality in the area over recent years. Air quality is extremely important for our residents and visitors to the area. Poor air quality can affect all areas of our lives, including directly impacting on our physical and mental health and the surrounding natural environment. Air quality will continue to be monitored in the District and focussed on those areas which may require intervention.

## **6. CONTRIBUTION TO THE CARLISLE PLAN PRIORITIES**

**6.1** **Priority 5: Continue to improve the quality of our local environment and green spaces so that everyone can enjoy living, working in and visiting Carlisle:**

By continuing to monitor NOx and other pollutants we continue to ensure that where necessary steps are taken to ensure air quality is highlighted for improvement.

**Contact Officer: Scott Burns**

**Ext: 817328**

**Appendices attached to report:** 1. Map showing AQMA's  
2 Annual Status Report Appraisal

**Note: in compliance with section 100d of the Local Government Act 1972 the report has been prepared in part from the following papers:**

- None

**CORPORATE IMPLICATIONS:**

**LEGAL - N/A**

**FINANCE – N/A**

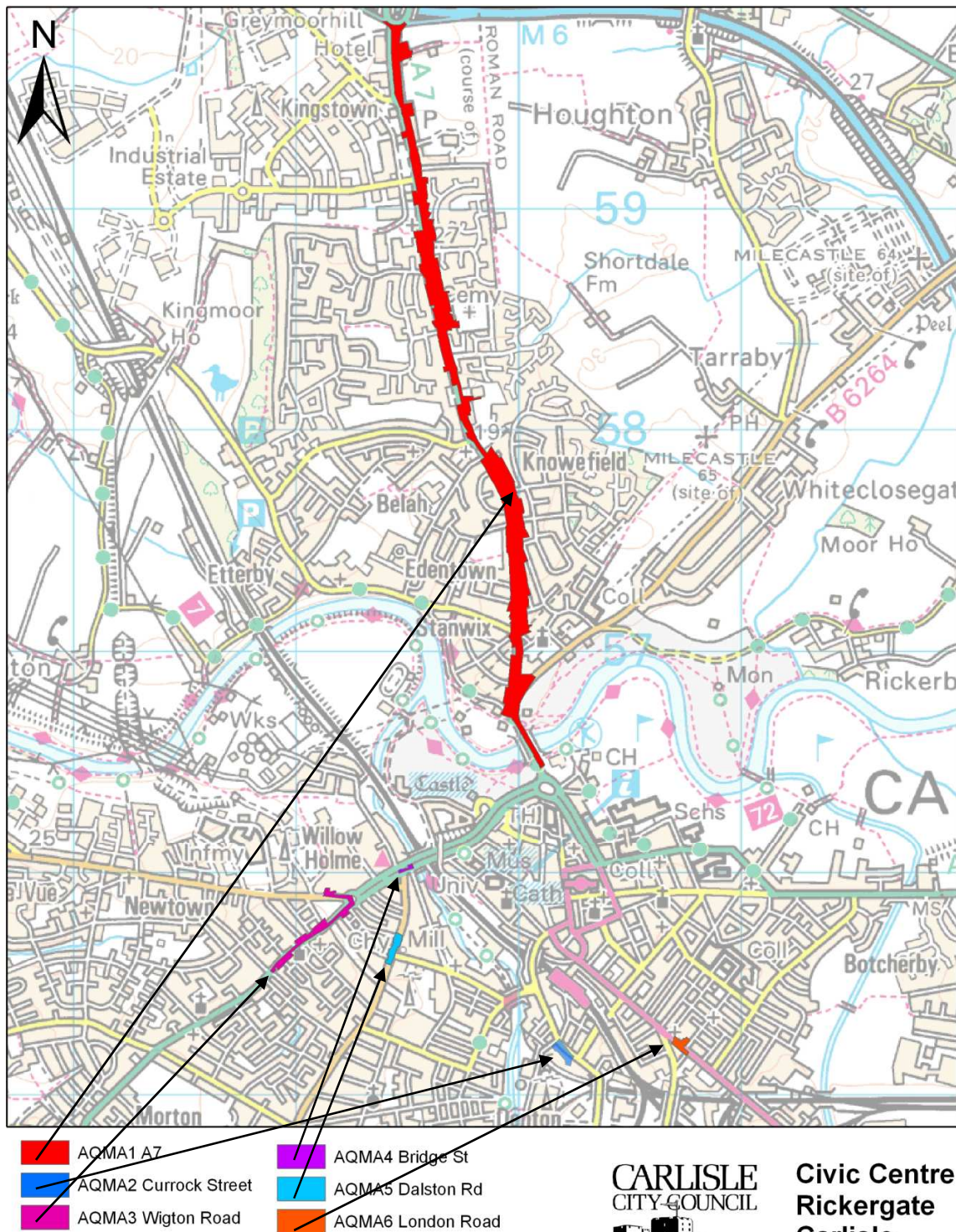
**EQUALITY – N/A**

**INFORMATION GOVERNANCE – N/A**



## Appendix 1

### Location of Carlisle AQMAs.



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**CARLISLE**  
CITY COUNCIL  
  
[www.carlisle.gov.uk](http://www.carlisle.gov.uk)

**Civic Centre  
Rickergate  
Carlisle  
CA3 8QG**



## Annual Status Report

The Report sets out the Annual Status Report, which forms part of the Review & Assessment process required under the Environment Act 1995 and subsequent Regulations.

Carlisle City Council currently has six AQMAs for annual mean NO<sub>2</sub>, as detailed in the table below.

AQMA Name	Date of Declaration	Pollutants and Air Quality Objectives	City / Town	One Line Description	Is air quality in the AQMA influenced by roads controlled by Highways England?	Level of Exceedance (maximum monitored/modelled concentration at a location of relevant exposure)	
						At Declaration	Now (2017)
AQMA 1	02/12/2005	NO <sub>2</sub> Annual Mean	Carlisle	A7 between Hardwicke Circus and J44 of the M6 and Brompton Rd for a distance of 100m from the Stanwix Bank junction	YES	45.3	36.4
AQMA 2	26/01/2007	NO <sub>2</sub> Annual Mean	Carlisle	Currock Street and the properties immediately to the west of it, between the junction with James St/Water St and Crown St.	NO	44.6	37.0
AQMA 3	01/08/2008	NO <sub>2</sub> Annual Mean	Carlisle	Wigton Road between Crummock Street and Caldewgate roundabout as well as properties on Caldcotes	NO	40	33.5
AQMA 4	01/08/2008	NO <sub>2</sub> Annual Mean	Carlisle	North side of the A595 at Bridge Street, northbound from the junction with Shaddongate.	NO	43.9	44.9
AQMA 5	01/08/2008	NO <sub>2</sub> Annual Mean	Carlisle	Junction of Dalston Road and Junction Street	NO	48	39.9
AQMA 6	01/08/2008	NO <sub>2</sub> Annual Mean	Carlisle	London Road and properties on either side near the junction with Blake Street	NO	43.3	33.8

Within the last ASR, it was reported there were:

- Plans to amend the boundaries of AQMA 1, to only include Brompton Rd where air quality concentrations are sufficiently high for there to be a risk of exceedance in the future.
- Plans to revoke AQMA 3

The latest monitoring reported within this ASR, continues to confirm the status of AQMA1, where there are now no recorded exceedances, and highest results remain on Brampton Road, close to the junction with Stanwix Bank, on a road with 3 traffic lanes. The monitoring results for the remainder of the A7 are significantly below objective levels.

Revocation of AQMA3 and AQMA6 are planned during the 2018/19 period.

The latest monitoring confirms the status of AQMA 3 with no exceedances over the last 5 years.

AQMA6 is represented by a single monitoring point (F7), with additional monitoring points nearby on the London Road, all consistently below objective levels for the last 5 years.

Results for AQMA2 Currock Street, are represented by a single diffusion tube (B7), where results over the last 5 years have remained below, but within 10% of objective levels. The monitoring site is representative of a row of terraced properties fronting onto the street with 3 lanes of traffic, near a mini-roundabout, located close to the city centre.

AQMA4 Bridge Street, is sited on the A595, a road with 4 traffic lanes, represented by a single diffusion tube site for properties fronting onto the street. It appears this site may no longer be representative of relevant exposure, if these properties are no longer occupied. Monitoring results have been consistently above objective levels for more than 5 years.

AQMA5 Dalston Road is representative of terraced properties fronting onto the road, close to a traffic light-controlled junction. Monitoring results from a single diffusion tube site show concentrations reducing to close to objective levels over recent years.

The Air Quality Action Plan has been active since 2012 and has considered measures to address all the AQMAs, recognising the challenges posed by city centre traffic congestion.

The remaining points of exceedance are representative of localised hotspots. The majority of the central area within the city now meets objective levels.

On the basis of the evidence provided by the local authority the conclusions reached are acceptable for all sources and pollutants.

Following the completion of this report, Carlisle City Council should submit the next Annual Status Report in 2019.

## Commentary

The report is well structured, detailed, and provides the information specified in the Guidance. The following comments are made:

1. We agree with the Councils proposals to revoke AQMA3 and AQMA6.
2. The Council considered a revision to the boundary of AQMA1 within the 2017 ASR, to cover the area of relevant exposure on the Brampton Road junction with the A7.
3. The current monitoring results continue to support this proposal, with no evidence of exceedances along the A7.
4. On this basis we suggest the Council should review the boundary of AQMA1.
5. It may be appropriate to review the monitoring locations for AQMA2 as a basis for confirming the extent of the area of exceedance for properties along Currock Street.
6. It is not clear whether the monitoring site for AQMA4 remains as a site of relevant exposure. If the properties on Bridge Street are no longer occupied, then the status of the AQMA should be reviewed accordingly.
7. AQMA5 is represented by the results from a single diffusion tube on a busy 3-lane section the B5299, with properties close to the road, with a pedestrian crossing nearby. Monitoring at further nearby sites of relevant exposure should be considered to confirm the extent of the area of exceedance, to assist local understanding of the pollution hotspot.
8. The current action plan is now 6 years old, and the Council should consider reviewing measures within the Action Plan, to co-incide with a review of the current extent of pollution hotspots, represented by the AQMAs also under review.
9. Any further review of measures within the Action Plan, should be guided by the process recommended within Chapter 2 of Defra Technical Guidance LAQM TG(16). Measures should be prioritised on the basis of addressing the remaining pollution hotspots by considerations of the required level of emissions reductions required to meet the objectives.

This commentary is not designed to deal with every aspect of the report. It highlights a number of issues that should help the local authority either in completing the Annual Status Report adequately (if required) or in carrying out future Review & Assessment work.

