

BIOPICCC: Built Infrastructure for Older People's Care in Conditions of Climate Change

A partnership between:

*the BIOPICCC Team, Durham and Herriot-Watt
Universities;*

EPSRC-ARCC from the UKRC LWEC programme;

*Central and Local Government and Local
Communities in England*



Some key features of the BIOPICCC project

Research to make infrastructure for older people's care more resilient extreme weather:

- combine information on built, institutional and social infrastructures making up systems of care for older people;
- preparedness planning joining up environmental, social and engineering perspectives

Outputs included: BIOPICCC online toolkit to help partners at local level frame strategies for preparedness for extreme weather.

- Referred to in national guidance issued in the National Adaptation Programme 2013 and by the NHS SDU;
- used at local level by local authorities developing resilience strategies for extreme weather

Developing the toolkit as a 'living resource' – we are now working to update it and make it more useful to partners.

BIOPICCC: Impact research (2015)

Positive impacts

- Making the case and raising awareness.
- Participatory mapping methodology.
- Partner identification and engagement.
- Local adaptability and community resilience.

Barriers to achieving greater impact

- 'Austerity' and competing priorities.
- Capacity.
- Measuring impact locally (lack of measures/capacity to).
- Format and language of the toolkit.

Built Infrastructure for Older People's Care in Conditions of Climate Change (BIOPICCC):Toolkit

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<http://www.dur.ac.uk/geography/research/researchprojects/biopiccc/>

BIOPICCC toolkit

 Durham University

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Prototype BIOPICCC Toolkit



Key Resources

- [Deciding Aims](#)
- [Identify Key Partners](#)
- [Local Authority Planning](#)
- [Neighbourhood Planning](#)
- [Built Infrastructures](#)
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Banner image: Older person evacuated during the 2009 floods in Raseek. Source: Christopher Furlong, Getty Images

Introduction

The BIOPICCC Toolkit provides a series of resources to assist local authorities, partner organisations, and neighbourhood and community groups with local level resilience planning. Specifically, the resources are designed to support users to develop plans to make health and social care services for older people (aged 65 years and older) more resilient to the effects of extreme weather.

Why should local authorities and other organisations be concerned with climate change and extreme weather? Climate change is not just an issue for the future; extreme weather events are happening now. Examples include the 2003 heatwave in Southern England and the 2007 floods across the UK. We must not forget the cold weather either: The severe winters of 2009 / 10 and 2010 / 11 caused extensive disruption nationwide. Building resilience to extreme weather now will mean individuals, communities and sectors will be better prepared to deal with climate change in the future.

Who is the BIOPICCC Toolkit for? We have designed this toolkit for different levels of local government (including parish, district, unitary and county levels); organisations providing health and social care services; emergency planning forums; voluntary organisations, especially those involved in the care of older people; community groups; and older people and their carers.

How does the BIOPICCC Toolkit work? The BIOPICCC Toolkit is meant as a guide, not a fixed approach. We expect that users will choose parts of the toolkit relevant to them and will make changes to these materials to suit local circumstances.

We encourage you to begin by deciding your aims in consultation with local partners. Depending on your focus, you may wish to use the resources designed to support resilience planning at the neighbourhood or local authority level. Alternatively, if you work in emergency and contingency planning, you may be interested in the resources to help you identify the 'weakest' points in the built infrastructure system available under the [Built Infrastructures](#) tab. Users will also find a series of case studies under the [Building Residence](#) tab. Further case studies and examples will be added.

<http://www.dur.ac.uk/geography/research/researchprojects/biopiccc/toolkit/>

Local impact

- Toolkit used independently by a number of local authorities for climate change adaptation and resilience planning.
- Feedback includes:
 - *BIOPICCC work provided added impetus enabling us to bring more people into the picture*
 - *The whole idea of running a climate change adaptation workshop came from the toolkit...a really good practical idea*
 - *Levels of understanding have improved...an eye-opener for people to think from end-users perspectives and help them to understand how to respond.*
 - *Communities found it really useful to identify risks and share what services they wanted*
 - *The toolkit provides really good evidence to present to commissioners about what the community wants and why, their expectations, and how to deliver this.*

BIOPICCC toolkit: Deciding aims

- Are you especially interested in making local health and social care services for older people more resilient to extreme weather events at present and to future climate change?
- Do you want to work at the local authority and/or neighbourhood level? Or both?
- What do you hope to gain from using the toolkit?
- Do you have in mind a particular issue relating to the resilience of health and social care systems for older people that is important for your neighbourhood?

BIOPICCC toolkit: Identifying key partners

- Scope of study? What level/s of the local system is relevant to your aims?

- Who to involve?

https://www.dur.ac.uk/resources/geography/BiOPICCC/Toolkit/biopiccc_toolkit_appendix_2a.pdf

Key questions:

- Which stakeholders should be included in view of your aims?
- Are there other stakeholders, not on the list, that you need to include?
- How is it best to contact these stakeholders and is it possible to bring them together for joint resilience planning?
- What work is currently ongoing?

Appendix 2a – Identifying key partners working at the local authority area level: an example 'organegram'

Local Government	NHS Trusts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult Social Care (leads in the following areas: social work, residential care, day care, domiciliary care, telecare, personalisation, learning and physical disabilities, and mental health) • Emergency and resilience planning • Spatial planning/development control • Infrastructure planning • Climate change adaptation • Neighbourhood management • Community services (e.g. CVS Bazon and leisure facilities) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General acute inpatient services • Geriatric inpatient care • Inpatient dementia and mental health care • Accident and emergency • NHS estates <p>Community Trust (where applicable)</p> <p>Mental Health Trust</p>
<p>Coordinating Bodies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Strategic Partnership • Local Resilience Forum • Sustainability Forum <p>Clinical Governance Groups and Health and Wellbeing Boards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public health intelligence • Joint planning and commissioning • Community care representative • GP representative 	
<p>Utilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water company • Electricity company • Gas company • Telecommunications 	<p>Emergency Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire and Rescue Service • Police Force • Ambulance Service
<p>Independent Care Sector</p> <p>Community and Voluntary Sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age UK • WRVS • CVS • Older people's forum • Carers' advisory groups • Alzheimer's Society • 'Other' local user-led groups • Dementia people's charter groups • British Red Cross <p>Private Care Providers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private care companies • Care homes • Care in the community schemes 	<p>Other</p> <p>Inspection and Regulation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment Agency • Care Quality Commission <p>Transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rail service providers • Network Rail • Local bus companies • Dial-a-ride schemes <p>Advocacy and Awareness Groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health Watch <p>Social Housing Corporation/Major Housing Associations</p>

BIOPICCC toolkit: Local authority planning

- Useful resources (e.g., hazard maps, SHAPE, population projections etc.)
- Example activity schedule
https://www.dur.ac.uk/resources/geography/BIOPICCC/Toolkit/biopiccc_toolkit_appendix_3a.pdf
- Key parts of health and social care system
- How might extreme weather affect these?
- How do elements of the system connect and depend on each other?
- Determine sites for more detailed assessment.



Summary

- An adaptable tool
 - The *process* of adapting it has potential benefits for resilience planning
 - Includes a range of methods and approaches that can be adapted to local needs and priorities
 - Local ownership and capacity(ies) are key
- An approach based on combining different *types* of knowledge (technical, professional, and civic).

Next steps

- Scope to bid for further funding to refresh the *toolkit*.
- Making it as accessible, useful, and used by local practitioners and policy makers will be a key aim.
- So,...:
 - Is there demand for a refresh; and
 - Where should we focus our attention?