LRF

Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Local Resilience Forum

Nottingham and Nottinghamshire's Community Risk Register 2026

Stay informed
Stay protected




NHS




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Foreword

As Chair of the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Local Resilience Forum (LRF), I am pleased to introduce this year's Community Risk Register.

Our communities have always shown remarkable strength in the face of challenge. Whether responding to severe weather, supporting vulnerable neighbours during emergencies, or recovering from disruption caused by flooding and other incidents, the people of Nottingham and Nottinghamshire consistently demonstrate the resilience, compassion and determination that help make our county a safe place to live, work and visit.

The purpose of this Community Risk Register is simple: to help people understand the most significant risks that could affect our area, what is being done to reduce those risks, and how individuals, families, businesses and communities can prepare themselves to respond and recover when disruption occurs. Resilience is not solely the responsibility of emergency services or public authorities. The most resilient places are those where communities, organisations and individuals understand the risks they face and are equipped to take practical steps to prepare for them.

The risks described within this document reflect both local circumstances and the wider challenges facing the United Kingdom. They include flooding, severe weather, loss of critical infrastructure such as power, communications and water supplies, public health emergencies, industrial and transport-related incidents, and the increasing impact of cyber disruption. In recent years, we have also seen growing evidence of the effects of climate change, with more frequent extreme weather events, including storms, heatwaves and periods of prolonged dry conditions. National risk assessments continue to identify these hazards alongside other emerging threats that have the potential to affect our way of life and the services upon which we all depend. Increasing geopolitical instability across the world also has the potential to create indirect impacts at a local level, affecting energy security, supply chains, cyber threats, economic resilience and public confidence. Whilst many of these challenges originate far beyond Nottinghamshire, their consequences can be felt within our communities, reinforcing the importance of maintaining robust local preparedness and resilience.

Many of these risks are not theoretical. Nottinghamshire has experienced significant flooding events, particularly following major storms in recent years, which have affected homes, businesses, transport networks and local communities across the county. Partners have also responded to periods of severe weather, incidents affecting critical services, and a range of complex emergencies that have required a coordinated, multi-agency response. These experiences continually shape and strengthen our plans, ensuring that we learn lessons and improve our preparedness for future events.

The LRF brings together emergency services, local authorities, health organisations, government agencies, utility providers, the voluntary sector and many other partners. Through effective partnership working, we assess risks, develop joint plans, test our arrangements through regular training and exercising, and maintain the capability to respond rapidly when emergencies occur. While much of this work takes place behind the scenes, it provides the foundation for a coordinated response when communities need it most.

However, resilience starts long before an emergency happens. A well-prepared household, business or community group can significantly reduce the impact of disruption. Simple actions such as understanding local flood risk, preparing emergency contact information, maintaining essential supplies, checking on vulnerable neighbours, backing up important digital information, and knowing where to access trusted information during an incident can make a real difference. Community resilience is built through preparation, awareness and collective responsibility.

As we look ahead, we must recognise that risks will continue to evolve. Technological advances bring new opportunities but also new vulnerabilities. Climate change is likely to shape the frequency and severity of some emergencies, while an increasingly uncertain global environment means that events occurring elsewhere in the world can have direct consequences for communities here in Nottinghamshire. Global events can have local consequences. Against this backdrop, our commitment remains clear: to work together across organisations, communities and sectors to strengthen Nottinghamshire's resilience and ensure we are as prepared as possible for the challenges of the future.

I encourage everyone to take a few moments to read this Community Risk Register, consider the risks that may affect you, and think about the practical steps you can take to prepare. By working together, we can create safer, stronger and more resilient communities across Nottingham and Nottinghamshire.

Damien West
Deputy Chief Fire Officer, Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue Service
Chair of Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Local Resilience Forum



Introduction

Welcome to the 2026 edition of the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Community Risk Register

This document is published every few years by the **Nottinghamshire LRF** and is designed to inform you, the residents and communities of Nottinghamshire, about the risks that could occur where **you live** and **work,** and to help you think about what **you** can do to be better prepared in **your homes, communities, and businesses.**

It explains how you can prepare **yourself** to deal with the major emergency situations that are most likely to affect you, your home, and **your community.**

The Community Risk Register aims to set out:

- Which major emergencies are most likely to happen in **Nottingham and Nottinghamshire**
- How **you** can prepare yourself to deal with them
- Where **you** can find more guidance and information
- What we are doing to help reduce the likelihood the emergencies will happen, and how we will respond if they do

This document doesn't cover smaller scale emergencies that affect only a few people, but instead focuses on the larger risks that might affect large areas, whole towns, or entire communities.

If you want to find out more information about what organisations make up the LRF, the work we do to keep you safe, or how we assess the risks in the county, there are links throughout the document for digital users and for those reading a physical copy of the document, each section will offer a pointer on where to go for more information.

This edition of the Nottingham & Nottinghamshire Community Risk Register was published in September 2026.

The LRF: Who we are and what we do

This document is written and maintained by the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Local Resilience Forum

The **LRF** is a partnership between the organisations who prepare for and respond to emergencies in Nottinghamshire. It was established in 2005 in response to the Civil Contingencies Act which made it a legal requirement for every county to be represented by an LRF. LRFs are based on police service areas, so for our LRF the boundaries of Nottinghamshire, Nottinghamshire police and **Nottingham and Nottinghamshire LRF** are the same.

The LRF is made up of the emergency services, the local authorities (County, City, District and Borough councils) and the health services, along with the utility companies (such as electricity, water and gas), the Environment Agency, the Met Office, and a variety of other government agencies, voluntary groups and private sector organisations who advise the LRF and join in the planning when appropriate.

Together we plan for how we will respond to emergencies that affect **Nottingham and Nottinghamshire.** We work out which types of emergencies are most likely to happen and prioritise our planning to protect the communities we serve. We can then train and exercise our staff in how to respond together to ensure we provide an effective response.

In the unlikely event that an emergency should happen, we will work together to focus on meeting the needs of the victims, vulnerable people, and the responders. We establish a set of common objectives suitable for the situation, which may include:

- Preventing the disaster from getting worse
- Relieving suffering
- Protecting property
- Communicating effectively with the public
- Saving lives
- Returning to normality as quickly as possible
- Facilitating a criminal investigation if necessary

If you want to find out more about the work of the LRF, visit the **LRF website.**

Know your county: Nottinghamshire in profile

There are around **1.15 million** people living in Nottingham and Nottinghamshire, of whom around half (585,000) live in the Greater Nottingham area. Greater Nottingham includes the city, and a number of urban areas which are part of the surrounding boroughs, but are effectively a part of the Nottingham urban area such as Beeston, Eastwood, Hucknall, Arnold and West Bridgford.

The main urban areas outside of Greater Nottingham are Mansfield **(110,000)**, Sutton-in-Ashfield **(49,000)**, Worksop **(45,000)**, Newark **(28,000)**, Kirkby-in-Ashfield **(26,000)**, Retford **(22,000)**, and Bingham **(10,000)**.

Social

The City sees a large volume of household turnover, with over 20% of the population in the city changing address in a single year.

Life expectancy in the county is 82.6 for females and 79.5 for males (2023 figures).

There are around 50,000 students resident in the Greater Nottingham area.

Deprivation levels for Nottinghamshire as a whole are comparable with England. However, within Nottinghamshire there are communities with both some of the highest levels of deprivation in the country and some of the lowest levels of deprivation. In Nottinghamshire there are 31 areas, known as LSOAs, in the 10% most deprived areas in England. The most deprived areas are concentrated in the districts of Ashfield (12), Mansfield (10), Bassetlaw (5) and Newark and Sherwood (3).

Black and minority ethnic (BME) populations are relatively low in Nottinghamshire, 4% compared with 15% nationally. BME populations in Nottinghamshire generally have a younger age profile than the general population (Census 2011).



Know your county: Nottinghamshire in profile

Health

The population of Nottingham and Nottinghamshire is slightly younger than the national average, but shows a slightly lower life expectancy than the national average. The greatest contributors towards this are COVID-19, cancer, and heart disease.

Derbyshire, Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire Integrated Care Board provides the healthcare services to the people of Nottinghamshire.

Infrastructure

We are a centrally located county with key transport connections including the strategic roads M1, A1, A46 and A52 which cross the county. Major railway lines also run through the county on the Midland Main Line and East Coast Main Line, as well as a number of secondary routes. We have no airports, but our closest is East Midlands Airport which is sited inside Leicestershire. We work with Leicestershire LRF to understand how an incident at the Airport might affect us.

Nottingham has a modern tram system, and there are a network of buses across the county.

Environment

Nottinghamshire is mainly a lowland county, with few large hills. This does mean large areas of flatter land can be prone to flooding: much of the south and east of the county is on the Trent flood plain, and several smaller rivers flow within the county such as the Maun, Meden, Idle and Devon.

Economy

Nottingham and Nottinghamshire has a strong and diverse economy which is split between Science and Technology, manufacturing and mining, higher education, rural businesses (such as farms and forestry), tourism, and services (including shops, bars, and restaurants).



Government prepare website

How would you prepare for an emergency?

In a newly launched website, the government is encouraging people to think about what they would do if they and those around them were exposed to risks ranging from floods to fires to power cuts.

The website provides simple and effective steps people can take to be more prepared, at gov.uk/prepare. Taking action in advance will make it easier to manage an emergency if it does happen.

The site is designed for residents in England. The devolved governments in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland also provide advice for their residents.

Here are five simple things you can do now:

Find out if you are eligible to sign up to your gas, electricity and water suppliers Priority Service Registers, so companies know that you need additional support.

Set a reminder in your phone or make a note on your calendar to check your smoke alarm once a month.

Write down important phone numbers on paper such as the number to report a power cut (105) and the numbers of anyone you might want to contact in an emergency.

Talk to your children about how and when to call 999 and what they should do if there's an emergency, such as a fire at home.

Check your long term flood risk and sign up for flood and weather warnings.

https://prepare.campaign.gov.uk



The risks in Nottingham and Nottinghamshire

The purpose of the Community Risk Register is to inform you about risks you might face in Nottingham and Nottinghamshire. Here's some info about how we assess the risk and why we have described these risks in further detail.

All LRFs have a duty under the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 to inform you, the public, about the risks you might face. We are working constantly to develop plans to mitigate these risks and to be prepared for how to respond if they do happen. But a huge part of what we do to prepare is to help you to understand what steps you can take to keep yourself safe.

Every few years, the government publishes the National Risk Register. This details the risks that the UK faces as a whole. But each county has its own risk profile and it's vital that we tell you about what might happen here in Nottinghamshire, so these two documents should be read alongside each other – they might say slightly different things, but that doesn't mean they contradict each other, it means the Community Risk Register is focused on Nottinghamshire while the National Risk Register covers the whole country. It also doesn't mean that you should worry – by following the guidance in both documents, you can be better prepared.

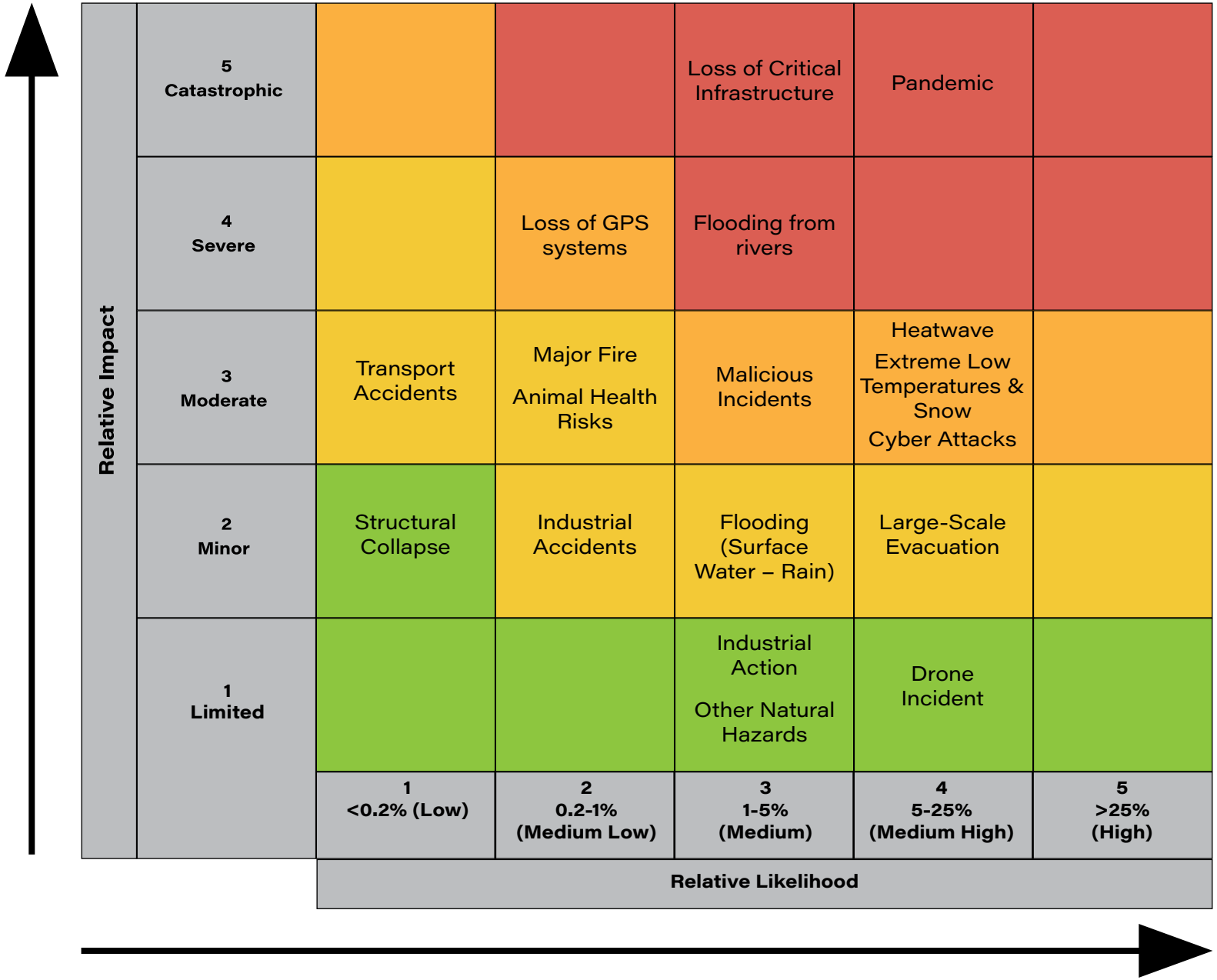
There is a very good chance that these risks will never happen. We work on very low probabilities that in everyday life, you would probably ignore completely. The risks we describe as being "likely", have a one in four chance of occurring over a five year timescale while the most unlikely have a one in 500 chance of happening over five years. Across the UK the Government, its specialist agencies, and LRFs like ours are doing what we can to prevent these risks from manifesting.

But we still have to keep you informed about what we've assessed, so that you know what the biggest risks are.

Locally, the Nottinghamshire LRF Risk Advisory Group meets every two months to continually assess these risks, to ensure that the likelihood and impact scoring has not changed, and to inform the LRF's schedule of planning, training, and exercising. From the work we do, we can produce individual risk assessments which detail what we're up against, a risk matrix which shows the risks plotted visually, and the Community Risk Register which helps you to understand the risks.

On the next page, you will see an example of the Nottinghamshire risk matrix, showing where the risks listed in this document fall. These are some of the main risks facing the community in Nottinghamshire, but not all of the risks. However, being prepared for these main risks and following the generic preparedness guidance towards the back of this document should help you be prepared for most emergencies.

The further towards the upper right a risk is located, the higher its likelihood and the worse its impact. The lower towards the bottom left, the less likelihood and the lower the impact.



The further towards the upper right a risk is located, the higher its likelihood and the worse its impact. The lower towards the bottom left, the less likelihood and the lower the impact.

Loss of critical infrastructure

We all rely heavily on our utilities: electricity, water, gas and telecoms. Any one of these being unavailable for a period of time would have a major impact on how we are able to live our lives. Other elements of critical infrastructure include fuel, transport, health and financial services.

Although Britain has resilient utility infrastructure, failures do sometimes happen because of a variety of driving forces, from storms and extreme weather to system failures, not just of the physical system but software can fail in control systems too. You could be faced with a loss of one or more of the utilities that you rely on, in many cases without any warning.

What you can do to be prepared

Keep an emergency kit in your home – items such as a wind-up torch and wind-up radio may be helpful. Try to keep enough clean, bottled water in your home so that you, your children, family and pets can survive for up to seven days: bottled water will remain safe to drink for several years after purchase.

Try to keep enough tinned or packaged food that can be eaten cold if necessary: tinned fruit is a good source of water, along with tinned beans, soup or tomatoes. Pasta and rice can be cooked in water. Don't forget a manually operated tin opener and consider keeping a supply of powered or long-life milk.

It is vital to **check on your neighbours**, especially if they are **elderly or vulnerable**, and understand what they might need if their power goes off.

If you have in-home medical equipment such as a dialysis machine, you should investigate fitting it with a back-up power supply such as a battery or generator. You should know how long any back system will operate for and what to do if this fails or you need water to operate your device. Discuss this with your care provider and draw up a care plan so you know how to get help.

You can be put on a **Priority Services Register** which means the power company will do their best to provide additional support for you, but you will still need a backup power supply for the times when the power is off.

Water and gas providers also maintain their own Priority Services Register. There are differing qualifying criteria for each, so you will need to register separately with each of these companies.

What would you do if the electricity went off for a few days?

In 2015, Storm Desmond caused a flood which damaged a critical substation in **Lancaster.** The result was 61,000 properties without power for up to five days: but the loss of electricity caused the residents to be without more than just heat and light.

Water supply and communications were lost too. It's easy to forget how much we need the electricity we use – it powers more than just the obvious!

Without electricity, it becomes impossible to make and receive electronic payments such as in shops or at ATMs. Without the ability to take payments, many stores would be forced to close until the power came back on.

Perhaps more importantly, the **pumping stations** which deliver fresh water for drinking, cooking and sanitation for homes, schools and businesses are powered by electricity. If the power goes out, the pumping stations cannot work and the pressure in the water system could rapidly drop too.

Trains would be unable to run, and without traffic lights or street lighting, driving could be more dangerous than usual.

Where to find out more about how to prepare

Water, gas and electricity:

https://powercuts.nationalgrid.co.uk/how-to-report-a-power-cut

https://www.ofwat.gov.uk/households/conservingwater/

https://www.nationalgas.com/responsibility/safety

https://www.northernpowergrid.com/supporting-customers/priority-services

How to enrol for the Priority Service Registers:

https://www.stwater.co.uk/my-account/my-priority-services/

https://www.anglianwater.co.uk/help-and-advice/water-care/priority-services/sign-up-for-priority-services/apply-for-priority-services/

https://cadentgas.com/help-and-advice/priority-services-register

https://customer.nationalgrid.co.uk/advice-and-guidance/priority-services/priority-services-register/





WHAT YOU WILL NEED TO DO IF THE ELECTRICITY AND/OR GAS GOES OFF?

If you have a working telephone, dial the national freephone on **"105"** to report a power cut or get more information. They will connect you to your local power distribution company.

Most modern telephones use the internet to connect calls instead of the old-fashioned copper cable. These require power to your internet router either by a built-in battery back-up or connecting back up power such as a power bank. Only phones with a cord that plugs in will work.

In a prolonged outage, media services may be interrupted, so listen to the national radio such as BBC Radio 2 or BBC Radio 4. You can listen on a wind-up radio, or a car radio using FM radio (Frequencies 88.1 to 90.3 MHz or 92.5-96.1 MHz).

Do not start fires in your home for heating or cooking. The risks of using a fire are far higher than the benefits you may gain.
Call in on your neighbours and ensure they have everything they need, especially if they are vulnerable.

If you need assistance, try to find a local public building such as a parish hall, leisure centre or community centre – any provision of assistance is likely to be coordinated from there.

Remain vigilant for bogus callers who may be posing as employees of the utility company.

Pandemic

Human health is one of the biggest risks facing everyone in the country, and Nottinghamshire is no exception. Every year, flu spreads throughout the population between October and May but a pandemic of a similar disease could happen at any point in the year.

While many viruses and bacteria circulate regularly and we deal with them annually, such as influenza, a "novel pathogen" is the name given to one which is not normally seen in circulation, such as COVID-19. The spread of a novel pathogen can have huge impacts on the health of the population.

What you can do to be prepared

The spread of a virus or bacteria can be slowed down by taking measures that are already familiar: washing of hands and surfaces, social distancing and avoiding physical contact, wearing masks and PPE, and isolating if you suspect you have (or have been in contact with someone who has) been infected.

Where to find more info

For more information, see the Department of Health website:

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-pandemic-preparedness/uk-pandemic-preparedness

and the UK Health Security Agency website:

https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/uk-health-security-agency

How would you protect yourself from the spread of another novel infection?

COVID-19 was first identified in Britain in early 2020 and rapidly had a huge impact on everyone, whether they contracted the virus or not.

Just over 210,000 people in the UK have died as a result of COVID-19 since its discovery in 2020. Although the likelihood is extremely low that the COVID-19 virus will cause the same issues again, other novel viruses and strains of flu remain and could have severe impacts.

Measures taken to mitigate the spread of the virus included social distancing, wearing of masks, hand washing and eventually a program of vaccines and boosters. The economic cost to the UK is difficult to quantify but is vast, including lost productivity; the furlough scheme; the purchase and administration of tests, vaccines, and PPE; and reductions in tourism and international trade

CATCH IT



Germs spread easily. Always carry tissues and use them to catch your cough or sneeze.

BIN IT



Germs can live for several hours on tissues. Dispose of your tissue as soon as possible.

KILL IT



Hands can transfer germs to every surface you touch. Clean your hands as soon as you can.

NHS

WHAT YOU WILL NEED TO DO IF A PANDEMIC OCCURS?

Follow Public Health guidance

Keep healthy – living a healthy lifestyle significantly increases your body's immune system and ability to cope with diseases and other illnesses such as flu.

Ensure you have someone who would be able to collect your medication, food and other important supplies for you – this will allow you to remain at home, potentially reducing further spread of the pandemic/disease.

Have your own supplies of over-the-counter cold and flu medicines for you and your family.

Look out for and follow advice from the NHS and other relevant agencies during any future pandemic.

Flooding

Over 6.3 million properties in England are at risk of flooding from rivers, surface water, or coastal sources. Due to climate change, this figure could rise to around 8 million by mid-century, with more frequent and severe flooding for those already vulnerable.

Impacts of flooding

Flooding poses serious risks to life and safety. 15cm of water can knock a person off their feet, while 30 centimetres is enough to move a car.

The impact on homes and businesses can be devastating – destroying possessions, causing financial hardship, loss of income, and triggering stress, grief, and trauma. Recovery may take months or years, often requiring temporary accommodation while homes are repaired or rebuilt.

Flooding can also damage essential infrastructure, including electricity networks, water treatment plants, and pumping stations. Road and transport links may be cut off; with approximately one-third of England's roads and railways at flood risk. Public services such as hospitals, schools, and care facilities may be severely disrupted, restricting community access to vital support.

The consequences are often long-term, costly, and emotionally distressing for affected communities.

Storm Babet, October 2023

In October 2023, Storm Babet brought the most severe flooding the East Midlands has seen since 1947. Nottinghamshire experienced its wettest period on record and five of the River Trent's tributaries reached their highest-ever levels.

A major incident was declared due to the extreme weather and numerous flood warnings were issued to help keep people safe. Unfortunately, around 1,400 properties were flooded across the country, and 93 communities in Nottingham alone were affected.

Storm Henk, January 2024

Storm Henk did not bring huge amounts of rain, but it arrived at a time when the ground was already soaked from previous storms – especially since it came not long after Storm Babet.

As the eighth named storm of the 2023/2024 storm season, its impact was widespread. More than 570 properties were flooded in Nottinghamshire and sixty communities in the county were affected while some of them were still recovering from Storm Babet. Several rivers reachedrecord-high levels, including at Torksey lock on the River Trent.

What steps can you take to prepare yourself for a flood?



Know who to contact in the event of a flood:

Environment Agency
The Environment Agency should be contacted where flooding has occurred from:

- A main river
- A reservior

Floodline: **0345 988 1188** To report an incident: **0800 80 70 60**

Local Authority / County Council
Your local authority or County Council may be able to offer help and support, particularly for vulnerable residents (see page 41 for contact details)

- Surface water
- Non-main rivers

Utility companies
Contact your water company regarding flooding from:

- Public foul and surface water sewers
- A water main

Severn Trent: **0800 783 4444**

Emergency Services
The emergency services will respond to health and life-threatening issues.
If your life is a risk, call 999 and ask for the Fire and Rescue Service.

Non-emergency: **101** Emergency only: **999**

Flood wardens

Flood Wardens are members of the community who work with their Local Authority and the Environment Agency to ensure their community is prepared for flooding. To find out more or get involved please contact:
floodresilience.eastmidlands@environment-agency.gov.uk

What should you do in the event of a flood?

If flooding has been forecast where you live, listen to the local radio station, or check gov.uk at: www.gov.uk/check-flooding

During a flood:

Take care of yourself and your family. Remember that flooding is stressful. Check on elderly and vulnerable friends and neighbours.

Move your family, pets, valuables and floodkit to a high place with means of escape. Stay safe, listen to the advice of the emergency services and evacuate when told to do so.

Do not walk or drive in fast flowing water. Driving through floodwater is the number one cause of deaths during flooding. Do not let children play in flood water.

If you must go in flood water, take care. There could be hidden dangers like sharp objects, raised manhole covers and pollution. Use a long object such as a pole or stick to test the ground infront of you.

Avoid contact with flood water and wash your hands reguarly. Swallowing flood water or mud can cause diarrhoea, fever or abdominal pain. Contact your GP if you feel unwell.

Do not touch sources of electricity that has been in contact with water or if you are standing in water.

Do not eat food that has potentially been contaminated by flood water.



What to take if you must leave your home:

- Phone numbers
- Bank cards and money
- Insurance documents
- Radio
- Landlord details
- Glasses / contact lenses
- Medicine / medical devices
- Baby supplies
- Pet supplies
- Torch and wind up
- Bottled water and food
- Warm clothing
- Personal items

Be prepared to potentially be away from home for an extended period of time.

What should you do after a flood?

After a flood:

If insured, call your insurance company as soon as possible and follow its advice. If renting, contact your landlord as well.

Take photos of your property before you start cleaning and record your belongings with your insurer before throwing out items that cannot be cleaned (i.e. mattresses/carpets).

Do not turn on gas or electrics if they may have become wet. Only turn them on once they have been checked by a qualified gas engineer or electrician.

Take meter readings and a photo of the reading if safe to do so. Insurers will often reimburse your electricity bills for the recovery period.

If you notice a change in water quality such as discolouration or change in taste or smell, ring your local water company. If water is urgently required, boil all water intended for use or use bottled water.

If you have children, wash any floodwater contaminated toys with hot water and detergent before allowing them to be used and wash soft toys on a hot (60 degrees) machine wash along with any other affected fabric items.

Only return to your home when it is safe and **essential repairs and cleaning have been completed.**

Seek medical advice from your doctor or call 111 if you feel unwell.

Useful links and resources

Future forecast

- Sign up for flood warnings on GOV.UK by searching https://www.gov.uk/get-flood-warnings
-
- Weather warnings are available along with weather forecasts on the Met Office website at https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/
- You can view current river levels at https://check-for-flooding.service.gov.uk/river-and-sea-levels

Local support

- Nottinghamshire County Council provide flooding help and advice on their website: https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/flooding-help-and-advice
- Nottingham City Council also provide flooding help and advice on their website: https://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/information-for-residents/community/emergency-planning-in-nottingham/flooding-and-drainage/flooding-advice/
- Severn Trent provide information on what to do in the event of sewer or drain flooding https://www.stwater.co.uk/in-my-area/flooding/

Charities

- The National Flood Forum are a charity to help, support and represent people at risk of flooding. Search for them online or call: **01299 403 055** https://nationalfloodforum.org.uk/

Mental health support

- UK Health Security Agency (formerly Public Health England)
- The Samaritans – 116 123 (24-hour response)
- Search for 'Flooding health advice: mental health' on GOV.UK

If you are evacuated

Many of the incidents described in this booklet can lead to an evacuation. A flood, a large fire, an industrial accident such as a chemical release or even a malicious incident such as a bomb scare could all mean that people must be evacuated from their homes and businesses until it is safe to return.

If you are asked to leave your home by the emergency services, leave as quickly and calmly as possible.

Remember: We will only ask you to leave your home if we believe it is necessary for your safety.

If you have time:

- Turn off electricity, gas and water supplies, unplug appliances and lock all doors and windows
- Take the items listed on the back page of this booklet
- If you leave your car, take bottled water and blankets
- Take your pets (with suitable carriers or leads)
- Tune in to local radio for emergency advice and instructions
- Inform emergency services of where you have gone and how you can be contacted

When it is time to return home, listen to advice from emergency services or local authorities about any specific actions which you must follow when it is safe to return home.

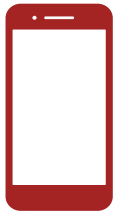
During your evacuation, the emergency services and authorities will do everything they can to look after you, but it is vital that you know what you can and cannot bring with you.

Would you know where you nearest rest centre is likely to be?

The local authority in the area will have access to a number of rest centres that it can choose to open, to keep you safe in the event of a major emergency.

What would you do in the event of an evacuation from your home?

Do you have somewhere else to stay? Have you got everything you need?

- ☐  Medication and medical equipment
- ☐  Your wallet or purse
- ☐  Baby food, nappies and supplies
- ☐  Mobile phone and phone charger
- ☐  Overnight bag, including clothes
- ☐  House keys
- ☐  Your pets and pet food
- ☐  Important documents

Extreme weather: heatwave

On average in the UK, July is the warmest month and June the sunniest. In the summer the UK can experience slow-making areas of high pressure which can bring long spells of hot weather and create heatwave conditions.

Whilst many of us like to enjoy the sunshine and hot weather, we should make sure we do it safely and remember certain groups of people are more vulnerable than others to heat or ultraviolet radiation. Hot weather places a strain on the heart and lungs. For that reason, the majority of serious illness and deaths caused by extreme heat are respiratory and cardiovascular-based. Older people, those with pre-existing health conditions and young children are particularly at risk. Overexposure to the sun is equally dangerous, with effects ranging from mild sunburn to skin cancer. It doesn't have to be hot for the UV index to be high. The hot weather not only affects us but can also place a big strain on the water and energy utilities, transport networks, supply chains and the health and fire/rescue services.

The UK experienced a brief but unprecedented extreme heatwave from 16th – 19th July 2022. On the 19th for the first time on record, temperatures in the UK exceeded 40°C with a new record maximum temperature of 40.3°C was recorded at Coningsby, Lincolnshire. In Nottinghamshire, Gringley-on-the-Hill recorded a maximum temperature of 40.1°C.

The Met Office issued its first red warning for extreme heat since the Extreme Heat National Weather Warning Service was introduced in June 2021. The UK Health Security Agency and Met Office also issued a level four alert for the first time since the heatwave plan was introduced for England in 2004, resulting in the government declaring a national emergency. A red warning means adverse health effects are expected not just to those most vulnerable.

Network rail issued a 'do not travel' warning and rail services were severely disrupted due to tracks buckling and overhead cables sagging in the heat. Many services operated a reduced timetable or were cancelled. The heat brought challenging conditions for the NHS with a spike in 999 calls, and care services supporting the elderly and vulnerable were put under increased stress, with an increase in heat related deaths. Many schools remained open but ran a shorter day in parts of the country. There were several fatalities associated with open water swimming. Several fire services declared major incidents after multiple wildfires broke out. There were power cuts in parts of Yorkshire, Lincolnshire and the North East. In some areas gritters spread sand on some roads after surfaces began to melt.

What you can do to be prepared

To aid in the preparation and awareness before and during a spell of very hot weather, an Adverse Weather and Health Plan has been created by the UK Health Security Agency in association with the Met Office and other partners. It recommends a series of steps to reduce the risk to health from prolonged exposure to extreme heat. Find out more about staying prepared for summer, weather on the Met Office WeatherReady advice page.

Check the Met Office website or download the Met Office App so you can keep an eye on the forecast and check out the likelihood of any impactful weather in your area.

If you are planning to get out and about and be active this summer, check that you have all the necessary equipment that you might need depending on the weather. Think about including a water bottle, sunscreen, a sun hat or possibly some wet weather gear like an umbrella or waterproof.

In summer vehicle breakdowns often arise due to cooling-related faults – whether it is faulty cooling fans or a lack of coolant. If you're planning summer outings using your car, check your tyres, your coolant, and oil levels. It is important to make sure your vehicle is in tip-top shape to guarantee your journeys go according to plan.

What should you do during a heatwave?

Keep yourself cool

- Keep out of the sun and avoid strenuous exercise between 11am to 3pm when the sun is the strongest.
- Drink plenty of fluids, but not alcohol, which dehydrates the body
- Try to keep your house cool, close your curtains in rooms that face the sun
- At night, keep your sleeping area well ventilated
- If you are going out, take water with you, keep in the shade, wear suncream and wear a wide brimmed hat

Keep cool on public transport

- Carry some water with you and drink lots of fluids
- If you feel unwell get off at the next stop for some fresh air
- Dress light, choose light fabrics in light colours
- Help others – for anyone struggling, ice packs / cold compresses to wrists, neck and elbows can help them cool down quickly
- Take a small hand-held battery fan

Stay safe in the water

- Check the water temperature, our seas and river temperatures are low enough to cause cold water shock when 15 degrees or lower
- Wear a wetsuit if you plan on spending any length of time in the water
- Wearing a life jacket or swimming buoy can increase your chances if you experience cold water shock

Look after others

- Help to protect the vulnerable people that you know in your community, including older people, those with underlying health conditions and those who live alone. They may need support to keep cool and hydrated

Useful links and resources

Stay up to date with the weather

Met Office Severe Weather Warnings for extreme heat

NHS website – Heatwave: how to cope in hot weather

GOV.UK: Beat the heat: staying safe in hot weather

GOV.UK: Adverse Weather and Health Plan

Actions to take if you see a wildfire

- Move to a safe location away from the fire.
- Call 999 immediately, do not assume someone else has already reported it.
- Use the Ordnance Survey app or what3words to give an accurate location.
- Wait at a safe, agreed location if requested and provide emergency services with further details.
- Do not attempt to tackle the fire yourself.
- Do not travel to the area of a wildfire, as this may slow the emergency response.
- Wildfires often occur during dry periods, and the smoke and ash from such fires can affect respiratory conditions. If wildfire smoke is affecting air quality in your area, keep windows and doors closed.
- Always follow the advice of emergency services and local authorities, including any instruction to evacuate or stay indoors with windows closed.

Extreme weather: low temperatures and snow

During winter we can experience spells of low temperatures and snow. Snow may fall to low levels and lay across large parts of the country with overnight temperatures falling well below freezing.

To get snow in the UK, the air needs to be cold enough and there needs to be a supply of moisture. In winter, when the wind turns to blow from the north bringing air straight from the arctic and over a cold sea. If this air meets with a rain-bearing weather front across the UK then it can turn the rain into snow. If the wind blows from the east then it can bring cold and dry air across from continental Europe leading to some crisp winter sunshine and perhaps some snow showers. If high-pressure becomes established across the UK and we have clear skies, temperatures can fall gradually day on day.

It is important that we enjoy the winter weather safely and remember that certain groups of people, such as older people and those with pre-existing conditions are more vulnerable to low temperatures and snow than others. More generally we see an increase in falls, injuries, road accidents and hypothermia. Low temperatures and snow can significantly affect our welfare but also some of the services that we rely on and our economy. For example, there would be disruption to transport networks, power or fuel supplies, communications and water supplies. Schools and businesses would also be impacted by such disruption.

In 2010 many parts of the UK experienced significant snow events from late November to early December, with the most severe of the weather between 28th November and 3rd December. On the 1st December, 76cm was recorded in the Peak District whilst in Nottinghamshire 21cm was recorded at Watnall. As well as significant snowfall we also experienced some very cold temperatures with -19.0C recorded at RAF Topcliffe in North Yorkshire but more locally in Nottinghamshire -13.5C at Sutton Bonington and -12 at Watnall.

The emergency services, transport organisations (such as East Midlands Trains) and local council services and utilities were all put under great pressure by the snow with freezing temperatures also causing water supply problems due to burst pipes. Accident and Emergency admissions rose due to accidents and falls and the number of people suffering broken bones, fractures and sprains rose markedly. Retailers were hit by lost sales in the run up to Christmas with fewer people venturing out to the shops in the extreme weather. Deliveries to supermarkets were affected with supermarket shelves looking rather empty. Across the country around 7,000 schools were closed, including around 350 in Nottinghamshire. Where they remained open some pupils couldn't make it to school due to closed roads and bus diversions and cancellations. In some situations, one parent had to take time off work to look after children affected by school closures.

What you can do to be prepared

To aid in the preparation and awareness before and during a cold spell or snow, an Adverse Weather and Health Plan has been created by the UK Health Security Agency in association with the Met Office and other partners. Find out more about staying prepared for winter weather on the Met Office WeatherReady advice page.

Check the Met Office website or download the Met Office App so you can keep an eye on the forecast and check out the likelihood of adverse weather in your area.

To prepare your home...

- Insulate your home including loft, water cylinders, pipes and cavity walls
- Know where your stop tap is and check it is working every six months
- Fit draught proof seals in any gaps around windows and doors
  Make sure your radiators are not obstructed by curtains or furniture
- If you have a gas fuel burning appliance, like a boiler or gas fire, fit a carbon monoxide alarm
- Have a smoke alarm on every level of your house and test it regularly
- If you are going away, leave your heating on low
- Service your boiler
- Have the name and telephone number of your nearest WaterSafe qualified plumber to hand

What should you do during extreme low temperatures?

The cold thickens blood and increases blood pressure, and breathing in cold air can increase the risk of chest infections. So, it's all the more important to ensure your home and the homes of people you look out for are the right temperature.

Ideally you should heat your home to a temperature of at least 18 °C. This is particularly important if you have reduced mobility, are 65 or over, or have a health condition, such as heart or lung disease. Having room temperatures slightly over 18 °C could be good for your health. It is important to keep your bedroom window closed at night when the weather is cold and you can draw your curtains at dusk to help keep the heat generated inside your rooms.

Stay safe with fires, heater and electric blankets. If you have an open fire, use a fireguard and make sure the fire is put out properly before you leave the room. Keep electric heaters away from curtains and furniture, always unplug them when you go out or to bed. Do not use a hot water bottle with an electric blanket, even if it is turned off.

In winter roads can be affected by adverse weather and snow and ice can create difficult driving conditions. If you're planning on travelling in snow and ice then make sure you know what do and pack a winter, car kit. It is important to make sure your vehicle is in tip-top shape to guarantee your journeys go according to plan and be sure to allow extra time for any journeys, take extra care and adjust your driving.

Keep active and wear appropriate clothing to keep warm. If you are heading outside for a walk or maybe some gardening, wear several layers of light clothes. Remember that several thin layers of clothing will keep you warmer than one thick layer as the layers trap warm air.

Useful links and resources

Stay up to date with the weather

Met Office Severe Weather Warnings for extreme heat

NHS website – Heatwave: how to stay well in winter

Met Office – Keeping your home warm this winter

Age UK – Keep well this winter

GOV.UK: Adverse Weather and Health Plan

Learn about snow on the Met Office website

Cyber and fraud

Cyber space has become central to our economy and our society. Increasing our reliance on cyber space brings new opportunities but also new threats. Cyber criminals may try to steal data or money, draw attention to a cause or otherwise disrupt government, society and individuals by preventing things from working.

Smartphones, computers and the internet are now such a fundamental part of modern life, that it's difficult to imagine how we'd function without them. From online banking and shopping, to email and social media, it's more important than ever to take steps that can prevent cyber criminals getting hold of our accounts, data, and devices.

Report Fraud

Call 0300 123 2040
reportfraud.police.uk

How to report fraud and cybercrime Report Fraud is the UK's national reporting centre for fraud and cybercrime where you should report fraud if you have been scammed, defrauded or experienced cybercrime. Visit or call 0300 123 2040 or visit: www.reportfraud.police.uk

You can also register to receive free, direct, verified, accurate information about scams and fraud in your area at: www.reportfraud.police.uk

The National Cyber Security Centre provides practical guidance for individuals and families, self-employed and sole traders, small and medium sized organisations, large organisations, public sector and cyber security professionals: www.ncsc.gov.uk

Protect yourself from fraud and cybercrime

1. Do not give any personal information (name, address, bank details, and email or phone number) to organisations or people before verifying their credentials
2. Install internet security on your laptop/tablet/PC, there's a wide range of paid for and free programmes available
3. Consider the websites you use; some are more likely to be targeted by criminals
4. Don't reuse the same password for your social media accounts, email addresses and other online accounts. Also consider using fake answers for memorable questions
5. Many frauds start with a phishing email (Phishing is the fraudulent attempt to obtain sensitive information such as usernames, passwords and credit card details by disguising oneself as a trustworthy entity in an electronic communication). Remember that banks and financial institutions will not send you an email asking you to click on a link and confirm your bank details. Do not trust such emails, even if they look genuine
6. Identity fraudsters don't need much information to be able to clone your identity. Review your social media privacy settings to see what other internet users can see about you. For more information and advice visit: www.reportfraud.police.uk and https://www.getsafeonline.org/



For advice and guidance on passwords, follow this link to the National Cyber Security Centre's #thinkrandom campaign for password security: https://www.ncsc.gov.uk/blog-post/three-random-words-or-thinkrandom-0

What do businesses need to do?

- Have an incident response plan and post-attack plan of action
- Identify key/critical assets
- Implement appropriate technology (software/hardware) to protect critical assets
- Get legal authorisation to monitor internal user activity
- Ensure staff are trained and educated in cyber security
- Stay informed about threats
- Make an initial assessment of the threat/extent of the damage
- Take steps to minimise additional damage
- Keep detailed records during the attack
- Ensure backups are available for use
- Gather forensic data from the affected system(s)
- Notify the police/appropriate authorities
- Work with the police to contact other potential victims
- Continue to monitor the affected system(s)
- Initiate measures to prevent future attacks

Things NOT to do during an attack include using the affected systems to communicate about the incident. For example, if an email server has been compromised, don't use that server to send emails about the breach. The attackers may be hoping you will do just that, essentially making a bad thing worse.



Industrial and transport accidents

Transport and industry are part of every day life. We all commute or travel using the physical infrastructure that exists such as railways and roads. Many of the population work in indusrty - so an incident can have a huge impact on all our lives.

Trains and planes are highly regulated and are usually safe. The most common incidents on these networks are low-level and usually cause only slight injuries at worst. But roads and industrial environments can sometimes experience accidents and they can escalate very quickly into quite severe situations. These tend to be less regulated and more prone to human error.

Motorway accidents can happen out of nowhere

A huge number of causes can lead to an accident on a motorway or main road. In August 2023, a tanker of hydraulic fluid caught fire leading to a huge smoke plume and massive traffic disruption. Luckily there were no serious injuries arising from this incident but it shows that road vehicles can be very dangerous; we can all contribute to a safer road network by driving defensively.

Industrial accidents can reach extreme proportions

In December 2005, the Buncefield Oil Storage facility caught fire when a pressure valve failed leading to a fuel storage tank over-filling. Fuel vapour flooded the site before catching fire as a result of a spark. The firefighting operation was one of the largest ever mounted in the UK, using equipment and foam supplies from across the country. The local population had to be evacuated to avoid the plume of smoke and potential fire spread.

What you can do to be prepared

Following the guidance in this document such as having a household emergency plan, a home grab bag and a car grab bag, will allow you to respond to most incidents.

If you are involved in an incident on the railway or an aircraft, you should follow all safety instructions issued to you by responsible persons.
If you are involved in any incident, you should follow the instructions of the fire service and the other emergency services.

You can report concerns about damaged infrastructure to Network Rail using their 24 hour helpline on 03457 114141, or you can use the online contact form https://www.networkrail.co.uk/communities/contact-us/

You can also report damaged infrastructure on the major road network to https://nationalhighways.co.uk/help-centre/ and on local roads, you can report damage online here https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/transport

Where to find more info

Travel Updates - National Highways

Check your vehicle is safe to drive - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

HSE: Information about health and safety at work



1 – Responders test and exercise in all conditions to prepare for emergencies in Nottingham and Nottinghamshire. This exercise tested Notts Fire & Rescue at night.



3 – Nottinghamshire LRF take every opportunity to train and exercise together for each conceivable scenario. Here, colleagues from Bassetlaw District Council, the British Red Cross, Nottinghamshire Police and Notts Fire & Rescue are participating in a large flooding exercise.



2 – The danger of Lithium ion Batteries, which are in everyday technology such as smartphones, e-scooters, laptops, and even in electric vehicles, was starkly demonstrated when a loaded bin lorry caught on fire thanks to an improperly disposed of Lithium ion Battery. Take care when disposing of such batteries and seek guidance if unsure - https://www.gov.uk/guidance/consumer-products-recycling-batteries-and-electrical-waste



4 – Sometimes the response is to a real incident. Multi agency partners were put to the test following a gas explosion in Worksop, which destroyed several houses and caused one fatality. Police, fire, ambulance, the local authority, the gas company and voluntary partners worked to keep the public safe, moved families to alternative accommodation, and made the street safe for families to return to.

Malicious risks

The UK as a whole faces a complex and enduring threat of attack from a variety of sources. But there is nothing to suggest that Nottinghamshire is at any higher risk than any other part of the country.

For more information on the sources of potential attacks, the methodologies they might use, or general info, take a look at the National Risk Register.

We hope you'll understand why we can't share details in this publicly-available document about what we're doing to protect you from the risk of an attack. But rest assured, we have well developed plans and responses for a variety of scenarios. As an LRF, we focus on preparing for the consequences of an emergency, regardless of the cause, and we try to set out generic capabilities that we can deploy in response to a variety of scenarios.

You should not be alarmed, as it is very rare to be caught up in incidents of this type, but it is important to know how you could protect yourself, should the need arise.

On the next page, you will see the national suggested guidance for what to do if you are involved in an attack: RUN – HIDE – TELL:

RUN – Protect yourself. Leave the area if it is possible

HIDE – If it is not possible to leave, hide behind hard cover such as a wall

TELL - It is vital that you inform the emergency services if you can. We will do our best to deal with the attack and start the process of recovery

Follow the links below or search these terms for more information:

Protect UK

Action Counters Terrorism (ACT)

visit the MI5 website

UK Counter-Terrorism Strategy (CONTEST)

National Protective Security Authority (NPSA)

Rarely, incidents could include the use or release of hazardous substances. This guidance is designed to help people respond safely to incidents involving hazardous substances, including 'acid attacks'.

If you are very close to a chemical release, or think you have been contaminated or exposed to a release you should do the following whilst calling 999:-

- The production, use and storage of chemicals is regulated to reduce risks to the public and the environment, however accidental or deliberate release can have serious impacts.
- Some chemicals cannot be seen, smelt, tasted or felt, so it is important that you follow the advice given, even if you can not tell that anything has happened.
- Just because a chemical is present does not mean that it will be harmful.
- How harmful a chemical is depends on how much of the chemical you are exposed to and for how long. It is important to try and reduce the amount and time of exposure to make harm less likely.



- Removing this contamination will help to protect your health.
- Contamination from hazardous chemicals may not be something that you can see, so it is important that if you are advised to self-decontaminate that you do this as soon as possible, even if you think you are clean.
- Simply taking off your outer clothing can remove around 90% of the contamination. It is important to try to avoid pulling any clothes over your head.

COUNTER TERRORISM POLICING

ACT | ACTION COUNTERS TERRORISM

IN THE RARE EVENT OF
a firearms or weapons attack

RUN HIDE TELL



RUN to a place of safety. This is a far better option than to surrender or negotiate. If there's nowhere to go, then...

HIDE It's better to hide than to confront. Remember to turn your phone to silent and turn off vibrate. Barricade yourself in if you can. Then finally and only when it is safe to do so...

TELL the police by calling 999.

RUN HIDE TELL



At the moment, the issue of terrorist attacks is regularly in the news. But it's been on our agenda for much longer.

The police and security service have been working constantly to foil terrorist attacks for years, not months.

But we are not complacent about keeping you safe.

Due to events in the UK and abroad, people are understandably concerned about a firearms or weapons attack. These attacks are very rare but in the event of such an attack, it helps to be prepared.

Remember, attacks of this nature are still very rare in the UK.

So stay safe, and just remember the words:

RUN. HIDE. TELL.

To watch the film, visit:
www.protectuk.police.uk

Information is vital. If you see or hear something that could be terrorist related, trust your instincts and call the confidential Anti-Terrorist hotline on **0800 789 321.**

Our specially trained officers will take it from there.

Your call could save lives.

Always in an emergency, call **999.**

Other risks

There are a variety of other, lesser risks which might materialise, but these will have a lower impact or are significantly less likely, so we haven't dedicated a full description to them. If you prepare for the most likely and impactful risks, you will be better prepared for these risks too.

LOSS OF SPACE-BASED SYSTEMS

There are a number of risks which might affect the whole of the UK, rather than Nottinghamshire in particular, which could temporarily prevent space-based systems from functioning. The biggest of these is a space weather event known as a geomagnetic storm.

Should this ever occur, there will be a national effort to restore them as quickly as possible but it means there will be limited or no access to GPS / Satellite Navigation, some forms of communication, and some timing systems.

Try to protect yourself by ensuring you have alternative means of navigation available to you in case the GPS fails for a time due to any of these risks.

STORMS

Storms can bring with them high winds, sudden downpours of rainfall and a risk of lightning strikes. These extreme weather events can have a variety of impacts including damage to property, fires, sudden and localised floods, and damage to infrastructure such as power lines, and debris on railways and roads from fallen trees etc.

When there is a storm, you should not travel unless it is absolutely necessary, but be prepared for a loss of power, a sudden flood or damage that could lead to you being evacuated.

Have your home emergency plan and grab bag ready.

INDUSTRIAL ACTION

A number of essential services will sometimes take industrial action over pay and working conditions.

These should not normally impact the services they provide to the public in an emergency but it does mean non-emergency services such as public information, elective medical procedures or some elements of local authority support may be suspended.

All agencies who work within the LRF will have business continuity plans in place to minimise the disruption to the public in an emergency in the event of industrial action.

MAJOR FIRES

Unfortunately, fires are common occurrences, but large-scale fires including wildfires (fires that burn out of control on heathland and countryside) can be particularly problematic. But large scale fires including wildfires (fires that burn out of control on heathland and countryside) can be particularly problematic.

In the event of any such major fire, follow any instructions given to you by the fire service as they will be intended for your own protection and safety. Other emergency services or local authorities will be following the fire service's instructions too.

The preservation of life is always the priority over the prevention of damage to property so remember to keep yourself and your family safe before attempting to salvage any belongings.

Continued...

There are a variety of other, lesser risks which might materialise. But these will have a lower impact or are significantly less likely, so we haven't dedicated a full description to them. If you prepare for the most likely and impactful risks, you will be better prepared for one of these too.

NATURAL HAZARDS

The UK and Nottinghamshire have few natural hazards outside of flooding (see pages 14-17 above). But other parts of the world can host natural hazards that have an impact on the UK such as volcanic eruptions causing clouds of dust and ash which can reduce air quality, cause pollution, and limit air travel.

Earthquakes are common, even in the UK, but usually we don't really feel them. Quakes that cause damage in the UK are rare but may lead to structural collapses and loss of infrastructure.

Very strong storms such as hurricanes and tornadoes are very rare indeed, but they can occasionally happen in the UK.

STRUCTURAL COLLAPSE

Building collapses are rare and often only affect a limited area confined to the building and immediate surrounding area. However they may result in a large amount of debris and a number of trapped people.

A large collapse may also impact services in the local area such as electricity, water and gas to surrounding properties and could have been caused by disrepair, malicious activity or an accident such as transport crash or gas explosion.

If you have concerns about a building, please contact the local authority who can provide advice on getting a structural assessment.

ANIMAL HEALTH RISKS

In Nottinghamshire, There are around 40,000 cows, 90,000 pigs and 70,000 sheep. There are also around 4.7 million poultry birds in the county.

Any one of these agricultural animal populations could be a vector for an exotic disease such as foot-and-mouth disease, Avian flu or Swine fever.

Should such a disease ever materialise, the Local Authority Trading Standards department will lead on the response. Follow their instructions precisely. If you are affected by any disease from an animal you must report it to the emergency services at once.

DRONE INCIDENT

Drones (also known as Unmanned Aerial Systems or UAS) are increasingly popular. Unfortunately they operate in a largely unregulated environment which means they can be used by anyone with no training or restriction.

The 2018 Gatwick Airport incident showed how disruptive drones can be, with the airport closed for days to minimise the risk to aircraft.

If you see a drone being flown suspiciously or dangerously, report it to the emergency services using 101, or 999 if there is a threat to life.

Whole of society resilience

Resilience in the UK is not a job for just the government, or for LRFs, or the emergency services. It is something every person in the country can contribute to, and play their part in.

The UK Government is promoting "unity of effort" across society. It will do this by leading a national conversation to raise public awareness of the threats to the UK, how the defence sector deters and protects against these threats, and why Defence requires support from everyone to strengthen the nation's resilience. At the core of this initiative are efforts to counter threats to information integrity as a critical component of national cohesion.

Protecting Critical National Infrastructure

What is Critical National Infrastructure (CNI)? Simply, CNI is what it takes to keep the country running. Think of power generation, road networks, food supply. Everything that makes daily life happen. It is vital that we protect our CNI from harm. There are ways we can all help with this and play our part in making the UK a more resilient society.

- Reducing our reliance on non-sustainable power sources, by reducing our overall consumption of electricity. Where possible, moving to more energy efficient appliances such as heat pumps
- Being vigilant about unusual activity or people near to infrastructure. If you see somebody snooping around an electricty substation, report it to the police using 101 or the online chat service on the Nottinghamshire police website
- Making ourselves more cyber aware to protect ourselves from cyber attacks. This can help by making our workplaces less vulnerable to a cyber attack

Understanding what it means for you

Your day-to-day life should not dramatically change in a more resilient UK, but there are small changes you can make that will help. Much of the advice this Risk Register gives you will help to make you more resilient, and that in turn will help to make the entire nation more resilient.

You can also ask your employer to take steps to make your workplace more resilient. Many employers provide vital services such as manufacturing food, medicine, or equipment. Would these continue in a power outage or a flood?

You can urge your local parish council to consider an emergency plan. A generic emergency plan can be put into action in response to a variety of scenarios such as flooding, sustained power outages, or even cold weather. It could detail safe locations such as the village hall, and what resources are available to the community. Can the local pub remain open as a warm space, for example?

The Strategic Defence Review and Resilience Action Plan

In July 2025, the UK Government published the Strategic Defence Review. It is this document that gives us our information about how the UK Government is planning for the future resilience of the UK.

The message from the Strategic Defence Review is clear: the UK needs to build a more resilient society in order to be a stronger nation.

The Strategic Defence Review can be found online here:
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-strategic-defence-review-2025-making-britain-safer-secure-at-home-strong-abroad

One of the primary objectives of the UK Government's 2025 Resilience Action Plan is to empower the whole of the country to take action to protect their own communities and ensure the nation is more resilient.

Delivering enhanced resilience across society will require a profound cultural and behavioural shift and needs to be informed by robust social and behavioural science evidence. We will need to go further and ask all parts of society to play an active role to strengthen our resilience. To do this, we need to be clear what the UK government is asking of different groups and how it will enable them to respond. We will:

A. ask and support the public to take action, if they are able to do so, to prepare for emergencies as set out on the GOV.UK/Prepare website. This will allow urgent support to be directed towards those who need it most.

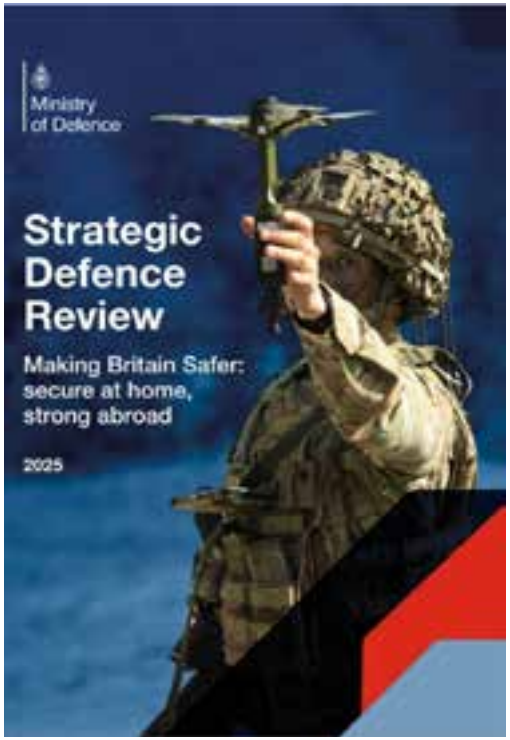
B. better integrate the services offer from voluntary, community and faith services to planning and response

C. improve the resilience of Critical National Infrastructure through targeted interventions based on comprehensive data

D. provide the right tools to work with the private sector on risk and resilience planning

E. bring together organisations from across the whole-of-society to enhance our approach to training, exercising and governance

The Resilience Action Plan can be found online here:
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-government-resilience-action-plan





What you can do to help?

There are many ways you can help - before, during and after an emergency.

Community reserve volunteers

A community reserve volunteer is a person who has registered with the British Red Cross to help in the event of a local emergency. By signing-up, you can assist regular Red Cross volunteers with practical tasks, such as preparing equipment, organising supplies and making refreshments.

Anyone aged 18 or over can become a community reserve volunteer. This role is ideal if you would like to help during an emergency but don't have the time to commit to volunteering all year round.

You can sign-up at www.redcross.org.uk/get-involved/volunteer

Community first responders

Community first responder schemes are run by volunteers who give their spare time to attend appropriate emergency calls in their community. Volunteers are contacted and dispatched by East Midlands Ambulance Service. If you would like to learn essential lifesaving skills and help people in your community, this could be the role for you.

You can register your interest at www.emas.nhs.uk/join-team-emas/volunteers

Flood wardens and the community flood signage scheme

The flood warden scheme is run by volunteers who operate in areas that are liable to flooding. Flood wardens help by advising the Environment Agency, emergency services and local authorities on conditions on the ground, prioritising any help that's needed. The role of a flood warden includes:

- Helping to prepare those within the community at risk from flooding
- Monitoring water levels and reporting anything unusual to the Environment Agency
- Alerting local residents of flood warnings
- Providing on the ground updates to local authorities and the Environment Agency during a flood
- Setting up road closure signs (where communities are signed up to Nottinghamshire County Council's community flood signage scheme)

If you're interested in becoming a flood warden, please contact flood.team@nottscc.gov.uk

Give blood

By giving blood you can help the NHS to meet the challenge of providing life-saving products whenever and wherever they are needed. You can find your local blood donation centre online.

Join a voluntary organisation

There are many different charities and voluntary organisations in the UK. There are several organisations that can help you find a way to volunteer that suits you.

Find out more at www.gov.uk/volunteering

General preparedness advice

Many emergencies can mean you are unable to continue your normal routines for a short time. You should always try to keep 3 days worth of non perishable food and water in the house, to protect you in case of disruptions.

There are many ways you can be prepared for a variety of different emergencies. Here are some tips on home resilience.

To prepare for an emergency, you should take time to find out:

- Where and how to turn off water, gas and electricity supplies in your home
- The emergency procedures for your children at school
- The emergency procedures at your workplace
- How your family will stay in contact in the event of an emergency
- If any elderly or vulnerable neighbours might need your help
- How to tune in to your local radio station

In the case of most major emergencies, the simple advice is to go inside, stay inside, and tune into local radio.

In most incidents, the safest place to be is indoors and with correct preparation you should be able to stay there safely for some time.

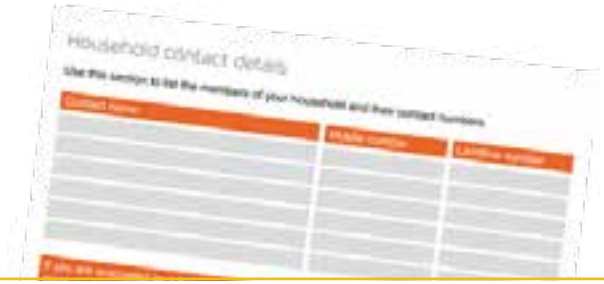


Write a Household Emergency Plan

It is important for every home to have a Household Emergency Plan. Your Household Emergency Plan will let every member of the household know important information that they may need to access during an emergency, rather than struggling to find things out when time may be of the essence.

A household emergency plan template can be found by clicking here.





Emergency grab bag

An emergency could happen at any time. An Emergency Grab Bag is a useful kit packed with essentials in case you have to evacuate.

It will need to be easily found by all family members and should be checked every six months. A backpack or a small suitcase with wheels will be suitable, and could include the following items:

- Copy of your Household Emergency Life-Saving Plan (HELP)
- First aid kit and medication
- Copies of important family documents in a waterproof bag
- Prescription medication
- Cash and Credit Cards
- Extra set of house and car keys
- Toiletries and sanitary supplies
- Mobile phone and charger
- Childcare/Infant supplies or other special care items as required
- Spare clothes
- A battery torch with spare batteries (or a wind up torch)
- A battery radio with spare batteries (or wind up radio)
- Bottled water and snacks, enough for three days



Emergency car grab bag

You should also consider keeping a special grab bag in your car, which could be extremely useful during periods of extreme weather.

It might include the following:

- Suitable winter clothes
- A blanket or a sleeping bag
- Mobile phone, torch, radio and extra batteries
- Shovel and windscreen scraper
- Two chain and rope
- Jump leads
- Non-perishable food and water

If you are asked to leave your home by the emergency services, take your complete Household Emergency Life-Saving Plan plus your Emergency Grab Bag and leave as quickly as possible.



Important telephone numbers and social media addresses

Always dial 999 in an Emergency

Nottinghamshire County Council	0300 500 8080
Highways Emergencies	0300 500 8080
Adult Social Care	0300 500 8080 Option 1
Trading Standards	0808 223 1133
Flood Risk Team	0300 500 8080
Nottingham City Council	
Highways Emergencies	0115 915 2222
Adult Social Care	0300 131 0300 Option 2
Districts and Boroughs	
Ashfield District Council	01623 450 000
Broxtowe Borough Council	0115 917 7777
Bassetlaw District Council	01909 533 533
Gedling Borough Council	0115 901 3901
Mansfield District Council	01623 463 463
Newark & Sherwood District Council	01636 650 000
Rushcliffe Borough Council	0115 981 1143

Nottinghamshire Police
www.x.com/nottspolice | www.facebook.com/nottspolice

Nottinghamshire Fire & Rescue
www.x.com/nottsfire | www.facebook.com/NottsFRS

Environment Agency	
Floodline	0345 988 1188
Incident Hotline	0800 80 70 60
Utility Providers	
Cadent Gas	0800 111 999
Anglian Water	03457 145 145
National Grid Electricity	0800 6783 105
Severn Trent Water	0800 783 4444

EMAS
www.x.com/EMASNHSTrust | www.facebook.com/EMASNHSTRUST

Nottinghamshire City Council
www.x.com/MyNottingham | www.facebook.com/mynottingham

Nottinghamshire County Council
www.x.com/NottsCC | www.facebook.com/nottinghamshire

Nottinghamshire Emergency Planning
www.x.com/NottinghamEP

The Met Office
www.x.com/metofficeEmids | www.facebook.com/metoffice

The Environment Agency
www.x.com/envagency | www.facebook.com/environmentagency

Emergency Alerts
www.gov.uk/Alerts

Prepare
www.gov.uk/prepare/