Derbyshire Local Resilience Forum

Derbyshire Prepared

Community Risk Register 2017-18

**What you need to know
and how you can prepare for emergencies**

Content

Introduction

Derbyshire's Police, Fire & Rescue Service and East Midlands Ambulance Service respond to emergencies every day. The Community Risk Register (CRR) is intended to provide information on the biggest emergencies that could affect Derbyshire, together with an assessment of how likely they are to happen and the impact they will cause if they do. This includes impacts to people, their homes, the environment, local businesses, services and utilities.

Purpose

This booklet is designed to inform Derbyshire residents and businesses about the risk of large scale emergencies that could occur where they live or work or could even be affecting the whole county. It should help you think about what you can do to be better prepared at home, or work or in your community.

The Derbyshire Local Resilience Forum

Derbyshire Local Resilience Forum (LRF) is a partnership of all local organisations needed to prepare for and respond to any major emergencies in our area. The LRF area is the whole of the county including the city of Derby. The organisations that contribute to the work of the LRF are the Category 1 responders designated under the Civil Contingencies Act (2004).

They are:

- Derbyshire Constabulary
- Derbyshire Fire & Rescue Service
- East Midlands Ambulance Service
- Derbyshire County Council
- Derby City Council
- The eight district/borough councils
- The Environment Agency
- Public Health England
- NHS England
- Our Acute Hospital Trusts in Derby and Chesterfield.

What are community risk registers?

LRFs across the country are legally obliged to produce and publish Community Risk Registers (CRRs). They show the results of detailed risk assessments for a range of hazards that could affect Derbyshire.

The LRF partnership use the risk assessments and CRRs to help us prioritise our emergency planning, training and exercises to ensure we are better placed to respond to our highest risk emergencies. As organisations, we can then become more resilient to these disruptions by preparing business continuity plans. If a risk is included in the CRR, it doesn't mean it will happen: it means we know it is a possibility and organisations aim to reduce its impact.

The CRRs are published to ensure residents and businesses are aware of risks and can also be better prepared. Our CRRs are published for nine areas across Derbyshire and for the county as a whole at www.derbyshireprepared.org.uk.

Risk profiling

Some hazards in Derbyshire will be assessed as higher or lower risk than other parts of the country.

To understand why some risks are more significant within our LRF area we need to look at the profile of the area, including social, economic and geographical factors. These factors can influence how some emergencies can have different likelihoods and impacts within the LRF area. Derbyshire is a very diverse county where risks can differ from the city conurbation to the Peak District National Park.

Derbyshire profile overview

Derbyshire (including Derby) is a county of 1,015 square miles, in the centre of England, and forms the north-west part of the East Midlands region. The total resident population is 1,019,000 of which 249,000 live in Derby.

The western side of the county is mostly rural and forms the majority of the Peak District National Park. Predominant industries include quarrying, farming and tourism. The north east districts of the county along with Amber Valley, Erewash and South Derbyshire are former coalfield areas with a diverse range of industries, with warehousing and logistics being prevalent along the M1 corridor. Derby's industry includes aero engine manufacture and a long association with the railways.

The area is well served by road links, including the M1 motorway. The Midland Mainline link to London runs through Chesterfield and Derby, and both East Midlands and Manchester Airports are close to the county's boundary.

Our risks

The range of risks that we assess are diverse but we aim to cover all reasonably foreseeable events which could cause a serious emergency in Derbyshire.

What defines an emergency?

Emergency is defined in the Civil Contingencies Act as meeting one of the following characteristics:

1 An event or situation which threatens serious damage to human welfare in a place in the United Kingdom

2 An event or situation which threatens serious damage to the environment of a place in the United Kingdom

3 War or terrorism which threatens serious damage to the security of the United Kingdom.

As stated previously, LRFs focus priority on hazards that cause emergencies which meet emergency criteria 1 and 2 above. However, we are encouraged to ensure our plans can cope with the consequences of all three criteria and build on the threat assessments carried out by Central Government.

The local process

The risk assessment process being used follows the Central Government Guidance, Emergency Preparedness, issued in support of the Civil Contingencies Act legislation. The Government also annually issues additional guidance and information about risks.

Risk assessment should analyse the likelihood and impacts of a range of potential hazardous events affecting Derbyshire during the next five years.

There are a number of hazard or threat categories being assessed and approximately 50 individual risk assessments carried out. In recognition of the fact that likelihood and impacts can vary according to local circumstances, some assessments are carried out for each local authority area within the county ie each district or borough and Derby City Council area, others are county wide assessments.

The hazard or threat categories are as follows:

Industrial accidents and environmental pollution

Will take account of pipelines; chemical production, storage and reprocessing sites along with licensed nuclear installations, and utility installations (leading to loss of utilities, energy or fuel supplies). It is possible to be affected by a major industrial accident happening abroad.

Transport accidents

Will take account of the road and rail networks, proximity of airports and flight paths, and where appropriate the navigable waterways within the county. Transport of hazardous materials is also covered.

Structural hazards

Will take account of land movements, collapse of structures, dam failures and underground workings.

Natural hazards

Will take account of all forms of severe weather, flooding and other naturally occurring emergencies.

Human health

Will look at health emergencies including communicable diseases such as influenza and meningitis at various levels and those associated with contamination such as E coli infections.

Animal health

Foot and mouth, avian flu, rabies etc.

Disruptive industrial action

Will identify how essential services and industries such as communications, fuel, energy, water, public and health services could be disrupted due to industrial action.

Critical service disruption

Will identify how essential services and industries such as communications, fuel, energy, water, public and health services could be disrupted due to various causes including technical failure, electronic attack, industrial action etc.

Miscellaneous

The potential for incidents that do not fit in any of the above categories, such as international crises, public disorder, loss of Government services.

Terrorism

Will build on existing work carried out at Central Government level, published in the National Risk Register.

The results of our assessments

The results for our assessments for the whole county and for the city are shown in full detail at Derbyshire Prepared **http://www.derbyshireprepared.org.uk** where you can see what we considered to be the levels of risk for all identified hazards. However, overleaf is a matrix of hazards assessed to be high or very high risk and also an indication of how these compare to terrorist threat risk assessments carried out by the government.

NB: these are national assessments and not an indication of threat to Derbyshire.

3

Impact

Impact	Low(1)	Driver Risks	Medium Low (2)	Medium(3)	Medium High(4)	High(5)
Catastrophic (5)	>Reservoir failure		>**Catastrophic terrorist attacks**		>**Influenza pandemic**	
Significant (4)				>**River flooding**		
Moderate (3)		→	>**Cyber attacks on Infrastructure** >Water supply disruption	>**Attacks on infrastructure** >**Small scale CBRN attacks** >Communicable disease outbreaks >Hazardous flash flooding >Surface water flooding >Volcanic eruption overseas	>**Attacks on crowded places** >Communicable disease outbreaks	>**Attacks on transport systems**
Minor (2)		→	>Severe weather heatwave >Gas supply disruption >Industrial explosions/fire	>Electricity supply disruption >Severe weather storms >Fuel supply disruption >Notifiable disease in animals >Industrial toxic release	>Disruption to critical services	>Major pollution incident
Limited (1)						>**Cyber attacks: data confidentiality**
	Low(1)		Medium Low (2)	Medium(3)	Medium High(4)	High(5)

Likelihood

Key 🔴 Very high 🟠 High 🟡 Medium 🟢 Low

- Risks shown in **bold** are nationally assessed threats
- Risks shown in normal font are locally assessed hazards

4

What the risk ratings mean

The overall risk, when taking account of both the likelihood and impacts can be recorded at four different levels: Very High, High, Medium or Low. The definition of each is given below. However, the driver risks are those where developing and maintaining capabilities to respond, is seen as a priority for the LRF.

Very high (VH) risk: these are classed as primary or critical risks requiring immediate and ongoing attention. They may have a high or low likelihood of occurrence, but their potential consequences are such that they must be treated as a high priority. This may mean that strategies should be developed to reduce or eliminate the risks, but also that mitigation in the form of (multi-agency) planning, exercising and training for these hazards should be put in place and the risk monitored on a regular frequency. Consideration should be given to planning being specific to the risk rather than generic.

High (H) risk: these risks are classed as significant. They may have a high or low likelihood of occurrence, but their potential consequences are sufficiently serious to warrant appropriate consideration after those risks classed as **very high**. Consideration should be given to the development of strategies to reduce or eliminate the risks, but also mitigation in the form of at least (multi-agency) generic planning, exercising and training should be put in place and the risk monitored on a regular frequency.

Medium (M) risk: these risks are less significant but may cause upset and inconvenience in the short term. These risks should be monitored to ensure that they are being appropriately managed and consideration given to their being managed under generic emergency planning arrangements.

Low (L) risk: these risks are both unlikely to occur and not significant in their impact. They should be managed using normal or generic planning arrangements and require minimal monitoring and control unless subsequent risk assessments show a substantial change, prompting a move to another risk category.

Our higher risks, that you can prepare for

From the range of hazards that could affect us, when we take account of their likelihood to occur and the impacts they will cause, we consider the following to be those where everyone would benefit from being better informed and prepared. For this reason we have drawn together some extra information on these risks. We have also included advice on measures that can be taken to be better prepared and what you can do in the event that the risk actually occurs.

Because every emergency is different, we will also provide current warnings and advice during emergencies, no matter what the risk or cause.

Influenza pandemic and health related emergencies

Influenza (flu) pandemic is not the same as seasonal flu. Every year in the UK we have a flu season which runs from about October to May. The NHS offers flu vaccinations to vulnerable people to help protect against existing flu viruses. Groups entitled to seasonal flu vaccination include;

- Children in qualifying age groups.
- Clinical risk groups.
- Over 65s.
- Certain carers.

A high take up of available vaccination is an important public health protection measure and can also contribute to the business continuity arrangements in key care sectors.

Pandemic influenza occurs when a distinctly different strain of influenza virus emerges and spreads rapidly around the world. As it is a new type of flu, most people have little or no immunity and there will be no existing specific vaccine for the new virus until one is developed, which could take around 4 - 6 months.

The level of illness resulting from the virus can vary considerably from mild to moderate or significantly severe illness which can be life threatening in certain ages or patient groups.

The development and spread of influenza viruses is monitored very closely on a global scale by the World Health Organisation (WHO). Therefore it is less likely that the emergence and spread of a new flu virus would be sudden or unexpected in the UK.

Lead agencies

The Category 1 responders within the NHS, such as Public Health England (PHE) will be working closely with local authorities particularly the public health and social care departments to co-ordinate the response. They will ensure both national and local advice is widely available within Derbyshire.

Impacts and consequences

- Widespread illness and most likely additional deaths
- Health and social care services overstretched or some services suspended
- Possible school closures and disruption to everyday services due to staff shortages and supply chain problems
- Disruption to utility services and reduced levels of emergency services cover.

What you need to do

Keep as healthy as possible - a healthy lifestyle improves your defence against flu and other illnesses.

- Minimise close contacts
- If affected, stay at home and drink plenty of fluids
- Watch out for and follow advice when issued via a range of media, including the printed press; TV; radio; NHS websites; posters and leaflets
- Keep personal stocks of over the counter cold and flu medication to help relieve your symptoms
- Know the sickness and closure arrangements for your child's school
- Know the sickness reporting arrangements of your employer
- Identify a **flu friend** who could collect your medication, food and other supplies if you become ill
- Look out for elderly relatives or neighbours who may need extra help. Contact your local council for more advice and assistance.

Further advice

As previously stated, detailed public advice and guidance will be widely available at the time of an outbreak. However, the following basic hygiene practices are known to help limit the spread of viruses and similar advice was issued during the swine flu outbreak of 2009, by the "Catch it, Bin it, Kill it" campaign.

- To reduce the risk of catching viruses, cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when coughing or sneezing, dispose of tissues quickly and regularly wash your hands with soap and water or a sanitising gel
- Clean hard surfaces (eg door handles) frequently using a normal cleaning product
- Help children to follow this advice.

Other potential health emergencies

There are a range of potential health related emergencies which could emerge. The UK has a very advanced Public Health Service, local Public Health services fall within the County and City Councils, and nationally Public Health England (PHE) play a part in response to health emergencies. Examples of potential health emergencies (in addition to Influenza Pandemic) can include other communicable disease outbreaks such as meningitis, legionella, E coli or even diseases arriving from abroad such as ebola. Health emergencies could also be caused through environmental impacts from natural hazards such as gasses from overseas volcanic eruption or through industrial accidents. As with influenza, detailed advice and guidance will be made available at this time by local Directors of Public Health and/or Public Health England.

Flooding

In recent years, particularly 2007 and 2012, a number of communities in Derbyshire experienced serious flooding to homes and other properties. Flooding can have different causes and levels of severity and at its most serious can affect many aspects of daily life. Over future years, projections on the effects of climate change suggest an increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme rainfall which in turn will further increase the risk of flooding.

There are two main causes of flooding in Derbyshire; river flooding and surface water flooding. River flooding is caused when watercourses exceed their capacity and water overtops banks or even flood defences. Watercourses include main rivers which are maintained by the Environment Agency and ordinary watercourses where responsibility falls more to the local authority. With all watercourses, it is landowners that are required to maintain free flow of the watercourse through their land. We have several rapid response catchments, particularly in north Derbyshire, which can flood very quickly in response to extreme rainfall. This occurred in

the county at Glossop in 2002 and to a lesser degree in 2016. Surface water flooding is caused when local drainage systems are unable to cope with the volume of rain water and therefore cause flooding.

Lead agencies

The Category 1 responders which lead on flood risk management and response are the Environment Agency for flooding from main rivers and Derbyshire County Council or Derby City Council for flooding resulting from surface water and/or ordinary watercourses. The Environment Agency operates a comprehensive flood warning service to the public, for flooding from main rivers. **http://www.gov.uk/sign-up-for-flood-warnings**

The emergency services along with councils and the Environment Agency will implement the LRF's Flood Contingency Plan when the flooding becomes an emergency.

Impacts and consequences

- Risk to life (people and animals) in extreme flooding
- Damage to property, business, agriculture, transport infrastructure (road or rail) and utilities
- Pollution and contamination of local environments
- Short, medium and long term accommodation needs of those whose homes are flooded
- Psychological and health impacts
- Prolonged period of restoration and recovery.

What you need to do
- Try to establish if your property is at risk of flooding from any source and view flood maps **https://flood-warning-information.service.gov.uk/long-term-flood-risk**
- If you are close to a main river and flood warnings are available to you, sign up to Floodline Warnings Direct **http://www.gov.uk/sign-up-for-flood-warnings**
- Take measures to be able to protect your property when conditions are worsening or you receive a flood warning. Also check your insurance cover
- Prepare a personal flood plan which details important information about your utilities, useful contact details and checklists of reminders about what you should do. **http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/personal-flood-plan**

- Prepare a flood kit in case you experience serious flooding of your home.
  The kit could include the following:
  - your personal flood plan
  - waterproof clothing
  - portable radio to listen to local news and weather
  - first aid kit • bottled water
  - torch • blankets • spare batteries
  - mobile phone • medicines
  - non-perishable food.
- Consider joining or setting up a flood warden scheme for your area.

Further advice

Experience shows that the planning, preparation and precautions you can take before flooding occurs is far more effective than trying to protect your home or solve a flooding problem as it is happening. Consider the following:

- Keep an eye on local drains and culverts as blockage or restrictions can make flooding more likely - report problems as soon as you can, there are contact details at the back of this document.

- Check on weather forecasts and severe weather warnings from the Met Office http://www.metoffice.gov.uk

- If you feel sand bags would help to protect a point of entry or divert water from your property, then obtain and fill them in readiness. Your local council will usually provide you with a pack of empty sandbags and advice at any time of year to help you prepare. However, providing sandbags during a flood cannot be guaranteed and they often arrive too late to be of help

- If on the move in flood conditions, always observe "flood - road closed" signs. Never drive through flood water. Remember just 30cm of flowing water can lift and move your car.

Severe weather

Extremes of weather can come in various forms from severe prolonged freezing, heavy and deep snow, summer heatwaves or gales and storms. Notable events include the snowfall of 1947, the big freeze of 1963, the summer heatwave and drought of 1976 and the great storm of October 1987. Despite the variation there are some common impacts and consequences, particularly for vulnerable groups such as older people and also the potential to impact on infrastructure and services.

Lead agencies

The local authorities will lead on the planning for and co-ordination of response to severe weather emergencies. They will work closely with the Met Office to interpret their forecasts and take account of severe weather warnings. Social Care and Public Health Departments of the county and city councils will liaise closely with Health Trusts such as Derbyshire Community Health Services Foundation Trust to ensure health impacts are closely monitored. All aspects of NHS response to emergencies will be overseen by the Local Health Resilience Partnership (LHRP).

Impacts and consequences:
Prolonged freezing and heavy snow

- Travel disruption to road, rail and potentially air travel; impassable roads particularly in rural areas
- Vulnerable people exposed to health threatening prolonged low temperatures
- Animal welfare issues and other impacts on agriculture
- Power and water supply failures and prolonged delays to restoration
- Possible school closures and disruption to everyday services.

What you need to do

- Listen to weather forecasts or visit websites http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/ and heed any warnings of extreme weather
- Plan any journey or activities with the weather in mind
- If you have to travel in any form of extreme weather make sure you have appropriate clothing, water or hot drinks and emergency equipment and supplies. Avoid taking pets
- Check road gritting routes during winter weather
- Check on the wellbeing of neighbours who may need your help
- Contact your school or check on their website if closure or alternative arrangements may be made
- Check your employer's business continuity and/or home-working arrangements
- Consider joining or setting up a snow warden scheme for your area.

Impacts and consequences:
Gales and storms

- Danger to life, particularly if exposed out of doors or during travel
- Travel disruption to road, rail and potentially air travel; impassable roads both urban and rural due to tree fall or other structural damage. Restricted movement of high sided vehicles
- Power and communication disruption due to overland network damage
- Physical damage to built and natural environment - construction sites and scaffolding, mobile homes and temporary structures are particularly vulnerable.

What you need to do

- Listen carefully to weather forecasts or visit websites http://www.metoffice.gov.uk sheed warnings and advice
- Stay indoors unless absolutely necessary

- Do not travel unnecessarily
- Check on the wellbeing of neighbours or relatives, ideally by telephone
- Check insurance cover related to storm damage.

Impacts and consequences:
Heatwave

During periods of extreme heat there are impacts on public service delivery such as:

- Increase in demand on NHS services due to secondary health effects on the wider population such as sunburn, heat exhaustion, respiratory problems, food poisoning etc
- Road travel disruption due to breakdown and tar melt
- Drought impacts on agriculture and business when water supplies are restricted.

During long periods of severe hot weather there is an increased risk of heat illness which can even be life threatening in the following groups of people:

- people with a disability who cannot move away from the heat source
- infants and children
- the elderly
- patients with pre-existing medical conditions
- patients who take medications which are sensitive to sunlight.

What You Need To Do

- Where possible stay out of the heat - keep out of the sun between 11:00am and 3:00pm
- If you have to go out in the heat, walk in the shade, apply sunscreen and wear a hat and light scarf
- Avoid extreme physical exertion and wear light, loose fitting cotton clothes
- Cool yourself down: have plenty of cold drinks, avoid excess alcohol, caffeine and hot drinks

- Keep your environment cool - especially important for infants, the elderly or those with chronic health conditions or who can't look after themselves
- Keep windows that are exposed to the sun closed during the day and open windows at night when the temperature has dropped
- Close curtains that receive morning or afternoon sun. However, care should be taken with metal blinds and dark curtains, as these can absorb heat - consider replacing or putting reflective material in between them and the window space
- If possible move into a cooler room, especially for sleeping; electric fans may provide some relief if temperatures are below 35°C
- Keep an eye on isolated, elderly, ill or very young people and make sure they are able to keep cool and be alert and call a doctor or social services if someone is unwell or further assistance is require.

Further advice

Derbyshire is a large and diverse county. Severe weather can be affecting some parts of the county such as the High Peak when other areas are relatively unaffected. Local radio stations are often very pro-active in obtaining and broadcasting local and current information that relates to travel disruption and road or school closure information.

Do not underestimate the adverse health effects of extreme temperature. Hyperthermia or heatstroke/exhaustion, though a particular concern to vulnerable age groups, can also affect any person if prolonged. Please pay close attention to health advice issued at times of extreme weather. Never leave pets unattended in your car.

Major industrial accidents, fires or environmental pollution

Certain industrial activities involving hazardous substances, whether in storage, process or transport, have the potential to cause serious major accidents. Such incidents may lead to fatalities, injuries and environmental pollution which could extend a considerable distance from the scene of the accident.

A recent example of this type of incident in the UK was the Buncefield Oil Depot explosion in Hertfordshire in 2005. Over 160 people required medical aid, 2,000 people had to be evacuated from their homes and over 300 businesses were disrupted. Other major industrial emergencies include Seveso, Italy 1976; Bhopal, India 1984 and Chernobyl, Ukraine 1986

In the UK however, the chemical, nuclear and transport industries are closely regulated when hazardous materials are involved, to ensure risks are maintained **as low as reasonably practicable** - this is known as the ALARP principle. Organisations such as the Health and Safety Executive and Environment Agency can take enforcement action or issue prohibition notices where necessary to ensure risks are properly managed.

Lead agencies

The Category 1 responders which lead on the contingency planning and response arrangements for industrial accidents, pollution or hazardous materials in transit are Derbyshire Fire & Rescue Service who would co-ordinate inner-cordon response, the county and city councils who prepare emergency plans for certain industrial sites, the Environment Agency who lead on both pollution of controlled waters and air quality monitoring after a toxic release.

The other emergency services work in close support, as would NHS agencies such as Public Health England, where there could potentially be longer term public health concerns.

Impacts and consequences

- Risk to life or health for employees and population close to incident
- Damage to property in the vicinity
- Pollution and contamination to all aspects of the environment, including air pollution, controlled waters, flora, fauna, crops, soil and built environment

- Economic impacts through damage or disruption to local business
- Transport disruption to rail, road and in extreme circumstances, air transport.

Further advice

The response to a large industrial emergency such as the Buncefield explosion can be complex and protracted. The circumstances and risks could vary; the situation could get worse before it is controlled. It is very important to co-operate fully with the emergency services. They are there to help. Stay calm and listen to their instructions, particularly if you are advised to evacuate rather than shelter. Each decision taken by the emergency services will be driven by ongoing (dynamic) risk assessment aimed at affording maximum protection to the public.

If there are potentially longer-term health implications, these will be closely monitored by Public Health Services, both locally and nationally. As with all health concerns, unless advised otherwise, the first step would be to consult your GP.

Loss of critical services, infrastructure and supplies

UK society and our economy is highly dependent on reliable utility services such as energy, telecoms and water, ready availability of fuel and food supplies and unrestricted access to essential public services. There is also a high level of inter-dependence between infrastructure, services and supplies eg electricity is required at water and sewage pumping stations, telecoms networks are essential for most financial transactions and fuel for transport affects all other services and supplies. Other potential disruptions include industrial action, public protest, severe weather, international factors beyond our control or even severe space weather, solar activity and volcanic eruptions abroad.

Lead agencies

Utility service providers such as Severn Trent Water, Western Power Distribution, National Grid Gas and British Telecom are designated as Category 2 responders (under the Civil Contingencies Act). They are required to co-operate and share information with the Category 1 responders and this becomes all the more essential during disruption to their industries, when they will be implementing business continuity plans.

The local authorities will lead on co-ordinating response to the effects of any such disruptions, bringing together appropriate industry representatives with the Category 1 responders. Prioritising limited access or availability and ensuring restoration of a service, taking account of vulnerable groups in society, will be a key strategic objective of the response.

Impacts and consequences

- Homes without heating and limited ability to heat food and water
- Limited availability to keep perishable food cold or frozen
- People exposed to poor sanitation and water availability limited to bottled or tanked supplies in public places
- Government imposed allocations of vehicle fuels and/or fuel stations without supply

- Interruptions to telecommunication networks, also impacting on cash machines, card transactions and internet access
- Disruption to essential public services including NHS and social care provision
- Local, regional and national economic impacts.
- Increased risk to vulnerable people
- Civil unrest, if disruption prolonged
- Panic buying.

NB: The above list of impacts and consequences are not exhaustive but are intended to be representative of this type of emergency.

What you need to do
- This type of disruption often brings increased risks in the home or workplace for example the use of candles during power-cuts. Take extra care and NEVER store petroleum in your home
- Check on the welfare of vulnerable neighbours
- Outages may come with some forewarning - if this is the case consider how you can be prepared
- Consider a family emergency kit, similar to that described in the flooding section on page 8
- Listen to local news bulletins
- Avoid panic buying and stock-piling.

Further advice

Emergencies that result in the loss of day-to-day essential services, affecting everyone's ability to live their life as normal can be frustrating and inconvenient. Also in some cases it increases risk of harm, particularly if prolonged.

Increasing personal and community resilience to this form of disruptive challenge is increasingly seen as beneficial. Consider working with community councils or groups and pooling the experience, skills and local knowledge within a community, to better help yourselves and other residents at times when the emergency services may be particularly stretched.

Advice about Terrorism

UK Security and Stay Safe Advice

The attack in Manchester in May 2017, once again highlighted the need for everyone to remain vigilant and to report suspicious behaviour. It is important we are all **alert but not alarmed**. The threat level to the UK from international violent extremism is continually reassessed based on intelligence available to the security services. Between 2014 and 2017 the threat level has been **Severe – an attack is highly likely**, this was briefly raised to **Critical – an attack is expected imminently**, for a three day period after the Manchester bomb attack.

Nationally there are five levels of threat

Low
An attack is unlikely

Moderate
An attack is possible but not likely

Substantial
An attack is a strong possibility

Severe
An attack is highly likely

Critical
An attack is expected imminently

Firearms Attacks

If you are the manager of a building with many employees, the following guidance and poster has been released by the government and explains what action to take if you are caught up in a firearms attack, such as those experienced in Paris in November 2015.

As a responsible employer you will want to ensure all your staff have the information needed to help them stay safe.

It's important all employees
- are alert but not alarmed
- are vigilant and report suspicious behaviour
- plan ahead what to do to stay safe.

The Stay Safe principles

RUN

- If there is a safe route, run, if not hide
- Insist others go with you
- Don't let them slow you down
- Leave your belongings behind.

HIDE

- If you can't run, hide
- Find cover from gunfire
- Be aware of your exits
- Try not to get trapped
- Lock yourself in a room if you can
- Move away from the door
- Be very quiet, turn off your phone or set to silent
- Barricade yourself in.

TELL

Call 999 - What do the police need to know?

- Dial 999 when you are safe
- Give your location
- Give the direction the attacker is moving in
- Describe the attacker, es**pecia**lly things that cannot be changed such as tattoos, facial hair, ethnicity etc
- Give any further information
- Can you safely stop others from entering the area?

Information on other websites

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/ recognising-the-terrorist-threat

What can you do at home to be better prepared for any emergency?

13

Some emergencies in your home require evacuation, some require staying put - are you ready?

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

We use local radio to broadcast emergency warnings and information as it is one of the most accessible means of communication. It can be received in homes, at work and in cars.

Radio is also very reliable as it can still broadcast and be received during a power cut.

Social media, such as Twitter and Facebook will also be used to issue updated information. Consider following the emergency services and local authorities on Facebook and Twitter.

With most emergencies the safest place to be is indoors, and with correct preparation you should be able to stay there safely for some time (remember in the case of a fire in a building you are in - get out and stay out).

The Derbyshire LRF works together with BBC Radio Derby (and other media outlets) to make sure that they can give out accurate and up-to-date information to

GO IN
STAY IN
TUNE IN

keep people fully informed about what to do during an emergency.

Planning for an emergency

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 into your local radio station.

At home in an emergency

If you are at home and an emergency happens, try to gather together:

- A list of useful phone numbers, for example for your doctor and close relatives
- House and car keys
- Toiletries, sanitary supplies and any regularly prescribed medication
- A battery or wind-up radio, with spare batteries
- A first aid kit
- Your mobile phone and charger
- Cash and credit cards
- Spare clothes and blankets
- Boiled water, ready-to-eat food (tinned food) and a bottle/tin opener, in case you have to remain in your home for several days.

You may wish to prepare a home emergency kit similar to that described on page 8, which could contain many of these items in readiness.

Also, check on neighbours and vulnerable people in your community if it is safe to do so.

Leaving your home in an emergency

In certain situations, you may be asked to leave your home by the emergency services. If this happens, leave as quickly and calmly as possible.

If you have time:

*   Turn off electricity, gas and water supplies, unplug appliances and lock all doors and windows

*   Take the items listed on page 13 with you

*   If you leave by car, take bottled water and blankets

*   Take your pets (with suitable carriers or leads)

*   Tune in to local radio for emergency advice and instructions.

A reception centre will be set up at a safe location but as close to your community as possible. You will be informed of this and council staff and volunteers will be there to help and advise. Some people may simply choose to go to friends or relatives.

Returning home after an emergency

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

What can you do in your community to be better prepared for any emergency?

Community resilience

Wide-scale emergencies can and do happen. In the last 15 years the UK has seen events such as heavy snow, flooding, terrorist attacks, utilities failures and fuel shortages.

The lessons learned from the 2007 floods showed that those communities which were prepared for emergency events were better equipped to deal with the impacts. This means that the individuals within those communities were able to cope with less fear or panic.

What is a community resilience plan?

A community resilience plan provides advice and guidance to a local community (this may be the parish council, neighbourhood watch area or flood/snow warden group) both in advance of and during any significant emergency. Help on community resilience planning is available from the Derbyshire Emergency Planning Division.

Why have a community resilience plan?

The purpose of community resilience is to encourage people to plan and be prepared to put in place a self-help response within a community which affected by an emergency. Experience has shown that sometimes due to the scale and/or nature of the emergency, the normal response provided by the emergency services and the local authorities can be delayed. On these occasions anything which the local community can do to support each other will help them to deal with the emergency more effectively.

Community resilience measures can be as little as just having a designated point of contact within the parish who can receive warnings and messages from emergency services and local authorities.

The plan can grow over time to include areas such as:

*   Community buildings which can be used as emergency evacuation facilities

*   Knowledge of skills and expertise within the community

*   Knowledge of special equipment or vehicles within the community

*   Helping to form or maintain flood and snow warden schemes with the help of the county council

*   Identification of vulnerable premises and people within the local area

*   Specific actions based on specific risks.

example disruption to computer systems, and external, for example severe weather.

Our Community Risk Registers provide businesses with information on the likelihood and potential impact of a range of different risks in your area, in order to assist their own risk management and business continuity management arrangements.

Does your organisation have adequate business continuity measures in place?

Five steps to effective business continuity

1 Understand your business

- What parts of the business are critical and what priority would you allocate to restoring functions if they fail?

2 Risk assessment

- What risks does your business face (internal and external)?
- Consider these risks within your business risk assessment. What can you put in place to reduce the likelihood of the risks and/or the impact of them?

3 Consider the resource needs for each of your business functions

- people
- premises
- equipment
- information
- ICT and communications
- external suppliers/contractors

4 Document information

- Document information in a user-friendly format about your businesses' critical functions and the resources required including alternatives/backups for each
- This will assist you after an emergency

5 Train and test your staff

- Train and test your staff in activating the continuity plan and the roles and procedures within it
- Keep your plan updated by regular review.

What can you do within your business to be better prepared for any emergency?

If you own or are responsible for a business or organisation, have you considered the impacts from external emergencies?

How would your organisation cope with:

- A sudden and significant reduction in staff
- Denial of access to a site or geographical area
- Unexpected loss of mains electricity
- A temporary disruption to gas supplies
- A disruption to the supply of mains water
- Blocked sewerage systems
- Significant disruption to transport
- Disruption to the availability of oil and fuel
- A loss of telecommunications
- A loss of, or disruption to your computer systems
- A disruption which affects your key suppliers or partners?

Business continuity management

Business continuity management is the process through which organisations aim to continue the delivery of their key products and services during and following a disruption to normal activity, and to recover afterwards. Effective business continuity is the first line of defence for any organisation to ensure they are able to maintain the delivery of their core services and, in the long-run, to assure their survival.

Organisations should consider a wide range of potentially disruptive challenges, both internal, for

Where to get further helpful information

Derbyshire Prepared
www.derbyshireprepared.org.uk
The website of the Derbyshire Local Resilience Forum. You can view community risk registers, emergency plans and get advice regarding current incidents and emergencies.

Derbyshire Police
www.derbyshire.police.uk
To report non-emergency incidents or to make enquiries dial 101
In an emergency dial 999

Derbyshire Fire & Resue Service
www.derbys-fire.gov.uk
For routine contact and enquiries dial 01773 305305
In an emergency always dial 999

East Midlands Ambulance Service
www.emas.nhs.uk
For routine contact and enquiries dial 0115 884 5000
In an emergency always dial 999

Derbyshire County Council
www.derbyshire.gov.uk
To contact Call Derbyshire Tel: 01629 533190 or email contact.centre@derbyshire.gov.uk

Derby City Council
www.derby.gov.uk
To contact Derby Direct Tel: 01332 640000 or email customerservices@derby.gov.uk

Your District Council

Amber Valley
http://www.ambervalley.gov.uk
Tel: 01773 570222

Bolsover
http://www.bolsover.gov.uk
Tel: 01246 242424

Chesterfield
http://www.chesterfield.gov.uk
Tel: 01246 345345

Derbyshire Dales
http://www.derbyshiredales.gov.uk
Tel: 01629 761100

Erewash
http://www.erewash.gov.uk
Tel: 0115 907 2244

High Peak
http://www.highpeak.gov.uk
Tel: 0345 129 7777 or 01298 284000

North East Derbyshire
http://www.ne-derbyshire.gov.uk
Tel: 01246 231111

South Derbyshire
http://www.south-derbys.gov.uk
Tel: 01283 595795

The Environment Agency

**http://www.gov.uk/government/
organisations/environment-
agency**

Environment Incident Hotline: 0800 80 70 60
Floodline Tel: 0345 988 1188

The Met Office

http://www.metoffice.gov.uk

Public Health England

**http://www.gov.uk/government/
organisations/public-health-
england**

Gas emergency services

Tel: 0800 111 999 (24 hours)

Emergency directory

Electricity distributor

Name contact details

Gas supplier

Name contact details

Water provider

Name contact details

Telephone line provider

Name contact details

Schools

Name contact details

GP

Name contact details

Pharmacies

Name contact details

Parish Council

Name contact details

Snow Warden (if applicable)

Name contact details

Flood Warden (if applicable)

Name contact details

Other useful contacts

Name contact details

Other useful contacts

Name contact details

21