



**Nottingham and Nottinghamshire
Local Resilience Forum**

Community Risk Register

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Foreword

On behalf of the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Local Resilience Forum, may I take this opportunity to introduce the latest version of the Community Risk Register to you.

The need for the register came about after the introduction of the Civil Contingencies Act in 2004. This said that emergency responders must assess the risk of emergencies happening, to use those assessments to help plan for those emergencies and to prepare business continuity plans, so that they can continue to provide a response.

The register, compiled by all the Resilience Forum partners, provides a list of potential hazards, the likelihood of those hazards occurring in the next five years and the risk associated with them. The fact that we have included a particular hazard does not mean that we believe that that hazard will definitely happen, or if it did, it would be at that scale.

The register only covers natural or accidental events (hazards) rather than threats (deliberate or malicious events). This does not mean we do not consider threats within our risk assessment work, but as the information supporting them could be sensitive, specific details are not made available. You can be assured, however, that we are working with colleagues to ensure that our programme of planning, training and exercising continues to include those malicious threats.

Many people, from a wide range of backgrounds and organisations, have helped in the preparation of the register. The Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Local Resilience Forum will ensure that the register is reviewed regularly and that the risk ratings from the register are used to make sure we work together locally to plan, train, and exercise the response to a particular incident.

Signed

Craig Guildford
Chief Constable, Nottinghamshire Police
Chair of Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Local Resilience Forum





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Introduction to the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Community Risk Register

The Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Local Resilience Forum has produced this Community Risk Register to help you gain a better understanding of the risks we face, to enable local responders (see Membership of the Local Resilience Forum on page 34), to be better trained and equipped, to fulfil one of the obligations of the Civil Contingencies Act, and to make all of us better prepared to respond to an emergency.

What is the Local Resilience Forum?

The Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Local Resilience Forum (LRF) was formed as a result of the Civil Contingencies Act 2004¹.

The Forum is made up from senior representatives of the responders defined in the Act, as well as the military and the voluntary sector. Whilst the Local Resilience Forum is not a responder itself, its main role is to maintain effective co-operation and co-ordination of responders so that effort is not duplicated and that responders understand how their partner agencies work.

The Local Resilience Forum has a number of subgroups that conduct the regular business of the Forum and one of these is the Risk Advisory Group.

Further information about the Local Resilience Forum, which agencies are involved and the work that it does is available at the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Local Resilience Forum website²

Who produces the Community Risk Register?

The Risk Advisory Group is responsible for producing the Community Risk Register which identifies and assesses the hazards that might affect the local resilience forum area.

When reading the register:

a *'hazard'* means an event or situation that may cause harm

a *'risk'* is the impact of that hazard combined with the likelihood of it happening.

The production of the register also identifies the arrangements in place to mitigate the effects of the risk and other things that could be done to further control the risk.

The Risk Advisory Group meets regularly to look at the register and, using the experience of the group, past incidents, government guidelines and other historical data, continuously develops it.

The register is not only designed to inform the public; it also helps to guide the membership of the Local Resilience Forum on priorities for its work.

Each responder has obligations under the Civil Contingencies Act. The register helps them to focus on the hazards most applicable to this area and on generally improving their ability to respond to emergencies, whilst continuing to provide necessary public services.

¹ HMSO (2004) *The Civil Contingencies Act 2004* [Online]
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/36/contents> (Accessed 17/04/2018)

² Nottinghamshire Police website [Online], available from:
<http://www.nottinghamshire.police.uk/site-page/emergency-planning-preparing-nottingham-and-nottinghamshire> (Accessed 17/04/2018)



Definition of 'emergency'

It is important to know that the word 'emergency' has a definition in law, as some people have different ideas about what is an emergency. For example, most people would think that the Police, Fire, and Ambulance Services respond to emergencies every day of the week, but as far as the Civil Contingencies Act is concerned, an emergency is defined as follows:

"An event or situation that threatens serious damage to human welfare in a place in the UK or to the environment of a place in the UK, or war or terrorism which threatens serious damage to the security of the UK. To constitute an emergency this event or situation must require the implementation of special arrangements by one or more Category 1 responder."

Under the Civil Contingencies Act each responder has a duty, from time to time, to assess the risk of an emergency occurring and to use this information to devise emergency plans. They also have duties to inform you, the public, about these risks and to be able to warn and inform you in the event of an emergency occurring. Each of the responders mentioned in the Act must have business continuity plans so that they can continue to provide essential services. In addition, Local Authorities have a duty to promote business continuity among the wider commercial community.

Whilst the definition above has particular reference for the responders, in this document we have tried not to use it too strictly, as for you and your family, an emergency will be any situation where you may find yourself in danger.

We do hope that you will find the information in the register useful and that you will be able use some of the resources outlined in order to improve your own and your family's resilience to emergencies.





What you can do

Thankfully, emergencies do not happen in the UK very often, but in today's complex world, there are an ever growing number of challenges that we need to consider and plan for.

For you, the important thing to remember is that there are many things that you can do to make you and your family more informed and better prepared.

This section gives you some basic information about ways you can help yourself, but there is a great deal of information available, particularly on the Internet, about emergencies in general. There are many sites offering useful information, and where possible we have tried to include links to other sources of information, rather than reproducing it in this document.

A good place to start is the Local Resilience Forum website, "NottsPrepared"³, where you can find advice about preparing for emergencies. If you are viewing an online version of this document, you can follow this [link to the NottsPrepared website](#).

If you have a smart phone, the British Red Cross have a first aid app and an emergencies app that you can download. These apps include lots of useful information on preparing for emergencies, and advice for coping with all sorts of emergencies when they happen. You can get these apps via the [British Red Cross website](#)⁴ which is also a good source of information, both on emergencies and on first aid.

The government has a '[Preparing for emergencies](#)'⁵ web page with useful information on it and you can also check out the links in each of the detailed sections that follow, or at the websites of the agencies involved in the resilience forum on page 34.

What to do when an emergency happens

In the event of a major incident or emergency, if you are not directly involved, but are close by or believe you may be in danger, then the best advice we can give you is to go inside a safe building, stay inside until you are advised to do otherwise, and to listen to local radio or TV for more information.

Television and radio news channels broadcast twenty-four hours a day, but the LRF has special arrangements with BBC Local Radio stations which will broadcast warning and information messages on behalf of the Resilience Forum.

As part of its charter, the BBC has an obligation to provide warning and information messages that commercial radio stations do not have.



³ Nottingham and Nottinghamshire LRF pages hosted in the advice section of Nottinghamshire Police website [Online], available from: <http://www.nottinghamshire.police.uk/site-page/emergency-planning-preparing-nottingham-and-nottinghamshire> (Accessed 17/04/2018)

⁴ British Red Cross [online] <http://www.redcross.org.uk/What-we-do/Preparing-for-disasters/How-to-prepare-for-emergencies> (Accessed 17/04/2018)

⁵ Gov.uk website [online] available from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/preparing-for-emergencies/preparing-for-emergencies> (Accessed 17/04/2018)



Of course, there are always going to be particular occasions when you should not go into a building, for example if there is a fire in that building.

Otherwise remember to “GO IN, STAY IN, TUNE IN”.

If you are involved in an incident, it is important to get help and not to become injured yourself. The steps below are some of the things you should do if you are involved or close by:

- Make sure someone rings 999 if people are injured or if there is a threat to life
- Do not put yourself or others in danger
- Follow the advice of the emergency services
- Try to remain calm, think before acting and try to reassure others
- Check to see if anyone has any injuries - remember to help yourself before attempting to help others.
- Listen to local radio.
 - BBC Radio Nottingham is on 103.8, 95.5, and 95.1FM, 1584 AM & DAB
 - BBC Radio Sheffield is on 104.1, 88.6, and 94.7FM, 1035AM & DAB (Frequency depends on your location).

Nowadays, there are many ways of finding information, and social media has become an additional way of doing this. Official feeds, on Twitter for example, from government departments are a useful way of obtaining information, particularly about widespread emergencies.

The other thing you could do before an incident is to sign up for free services such as the Environment Agency’s ‘Floodline’⁶, and Nottinghamshire Police’s ‘Nottinghamshire Alert’⁷. Other complementary services which provide warning messages are available, and you could sign up to receive free Twitter⁸ Alerts from registered organisations including Nottinghamshire Police, the Environment Agency, British Red Cross, and if you are travelling, using motorways or major trunk roads, Highways England.

Staying put

Whether you are at home, work or elsewhere, there may be situations when it's simply best to stay where you are and avoid any uncertainty outside. This will help protect you from any fumes, particles or debris.

- Bring your family and pets inside
- Lock doors, close windows, air vents and fireplace dampers
- Turn off fans, air conditioning and forced air heating systems
- Take your emergency supply kit (see below) unless you have reason to believe it has been contaminated
- Go into an interior room with few windows, if possible
- Emergency responders may not immediately be able to provide information on what is happening and what you should do. However, if possible, you should watch TV, listen to the radio or check the Internet often for official news and instructions as they become available.

⁶ Environment Agency Floodline Warnings Direct [online]
<https://www.gov.uk/sign-up-for-flood-warnings> (accessed 17/04/2018)

⁷ Nottinghamshire Alert [online]
<https://www.nottinghamshirealert.co.uk/> (accessed 17/04/2018)

⁸ Twitter [online]
<https://twitter.com/> (accessed 17/04/2018)



Learn how and when to turn off utilities

You may need to do this in the event of having to evacuate. Even in less extreme circumstances, like a burst pipe or gas leak, it's useful to know how to do this.

- Find the electricity, gas and water shut-off valves
- Keep necessary tools near gas and water shut-off valves
- Teach your family how to turn off utilities
- If you turn the gas off, a professional must turn it back on. Do not attempt to do this yourself!

Create an evacuation plan

An evacuation plan can just be a simple note of where the family might meet if they have to leave home, or cannot return home because of an incident. We suggest that you:

- Plan in advance those places where your family will meet, both within and outside of your immediate neighbourhood, in the event of an emergency. Make sure everybody always carries a card in his or her wallet or purse with this information on it
- Keep at least half tank of fuel in your car (if you have one) at all times in case you need to evacuate
- Become familiar with alternative routes and other means of getting out of your area
- plan how you will leave if you have to, if you do not have a car,
- Take your emergency supply kit (see below) and lock the doors behind you when you leave
- Take your pets with you, but understand that only guide or hearing dogs may be permitted in public shelters. Plan how you will care for your pets in an emergency.

Family emergency plan

Try to think about how you would keep in touch with family members:

- It may be easier to make a long-distance phone call than a local call, so an out-of-town contact may be in a better position to communicate among separated family members
- Be sure every member of your family knows the phone number and has the ability (coins, a prepaid phone card or individual mobile phones) to call the emergency contact
- You may have trouble getting through, or the telephone system may be down altogether, but be patient. Try sending a text message from your mobile phone
- Download a template for a household emergency plan from the '[NottsPrepared](#)' website.



Schools and day-care

If you are a parent, or guardian of an elderly or disabled adult, make sure schools and day-care providers have emergency response plans.

- Ask how they will communicate with families during a crisis



- Ask if they store adequate food, water and other basic supplies
- Find out if they are prepared to 'stay put' if need be, and where they plan to go if they must get away.

Be neighbourly

A community working together during an emergency makes sense.

- Talk to your neighbours about how you can work together during an emergency
- Find out if anyone has specialised equipment like a power generator, or expertise such as medical knowledge, that might help in a crisis
- Find out if you have a Local Flood Warden
- Decide who will check on elderly or disabled neighbours
- Make back-up plans for children in case you can't get home in an emergency
- Sharing plans and communicating in advance is a good strategy.



Get ready – get a kit!

When preparing for a possible emergency situation, it's best to think first about the basics of survival: fresh water, food, clean air and warmth.

We suggest you prepare an emergency supply kit which should include the following items:

- Water: 7 pints (4 litres) of water per person per day for at least three days, for drinking and sanitation
- Food: at least three days' supply of non-perishable food
- Battery-powered radio and extra batteries or wind-up radio
- Torch and extra batteries
- First aid kit
- Whistle to signal for help
- Dust mask: to help to filter contaminated air
- Wet wipes, rubbish/bin bags and plastic ties for personal hygiene
- Spanner or pliers to turn off utilities
- Tin opener for food (if kit contains tinned food).



In addition, you may also want / need to include:

- Prescription medications and glasses
- Infant formula and disposable nappies and nappy sacks
- Important family documents such as copies of insurance policies, passports, National Insurance numbers, NHS numbers and bank account records in a waterproof, portable container
- Money (cash and credit or debit card)
- Emergency reference material such as a first aid manual
- Sleeping bag or warm blanket for each person; consider additional bedding during winter
- Complete change of clothing including underwear, a long-sleeved top, trousers and sturdy shoes; consider additional clothing during winter
- Water purification tablets
- Fire extinguisher
- Matches in a waterproof container
- Feminine supplies and personal hygiene items
- Paper cups, plates and plastic utensils, paper towels
- Paper and pencil and books, games, puzzles or other activities for children.

Think about the particular needs of your family when putting together your emergency supply kit and family emergency plan.

If you have a pet / pets, think about making them a kit as well, this may include:

- Pet food and drinkable water in plastic bottles
- Can opener for canned food
- Pet medication, vet records and vet's contact number
- Sturdy leashes, harnesses and/or carriers so you can move your pets safely and they can't escape (remember they may be scared and may act differently from usual)
- Current photos of your pet in case they get lost
- Identification tag and collar too.



The local context

Each Local Resilience Forum area produces its own community risk register so that particular issues that are relevant are taken into account.

For example, in the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Local Resilience Forum area we do not have a coastline, so a number of hazards that are associated with the sea do not feature on our register. Figure 1, below, shows an outline of our resilience forum area.



Nottinghamshire is a county in the East Midlands, which borders South Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Leicestershire and Derbyshire. The county town is Nottingham, though the County Council is now based in West Bridgford.

The City of Nottingham has been a unitary authority since 1998 although it remains part of the historic and ceremonial county.

The districts of Nottinghamshire are Ashfield, Bassetlaw, Broxtowe, Gedling, Mansfield, Newark and Sherwood, and Rushcliffe.

Nottinghamshire has an estimated population of about 1.1 million residents, about 325,000 of whom live within the city boundary.

Figure 1 (above) Outline map of Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Local Resilience Forum Area

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright



The main railway in the county is the Midland Main Line, operated by East Midlands Trains, which links London St Pancras Station to Nottingham. The company also operate a link from Nottingham to Lincoln. The Robin Hood Line, between Nottingham and Worksop, serves several villages in the county. The East Coast Main Line from London King's Cross to Doncaster, Leeds, York, Hull Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Scotland serves the eastern Nottinghamshire towns of Newark and Retford.

The M1 motorway runs north–south through the county, connecting Nottingham to London, Leeds and to many other towns and major roads.

The A1 road follows for the most part the route of the Great North Road, although in places it moves away from the historic path where towns have been bypassed.

The East Midlands Airport is just outside the county in Leicestershire and the Robin Hood Airport lies just inside South Yorkshire. These airports serve the county and several of its neighbours. Together, the airports have services to most major European destinations. As well as local bus services throughout the county, Nottingham and its suburbs have a tram system.

The LRF area has a relatively young population compared with the national average, partly due to a sizeable student community attending the University of Nottingham and Nottingham Trent University. It also has a diverse population, with many different ethnic groups represented.

Overall, the LRF job seekers allowance claimant count is currently running at about 2.2%⁹ (slightly higher than the national average of 2.1%).

The area is well-known for some large national and multinational employers, with industry concentrated in financial, retail, and wholesale sectors.

There is a significant rural economy, with farming playing a large part in the economy. In the past the area was especially well-known for mining, but in 2015, the last remaining coal mine in Nottinghamshire closed.

Tourism also plays a significant role in local economies; in particular, Nottingham City enjoys a vibrant night economy, including clubs, theatres, restaurants etc. The area is also home to excellent sporting facilities both for participation and spectators alike, including Nottingham Forest and Notts County football clubs, Nottinghamshire County Cricket Club at Trent Bridge and the National Water Sports Centre. There is also access to beautiful countryside, and bustling market towns, with the area well-known for its links to Robin Hood at Sherwood Forest and Nottingham Castle.



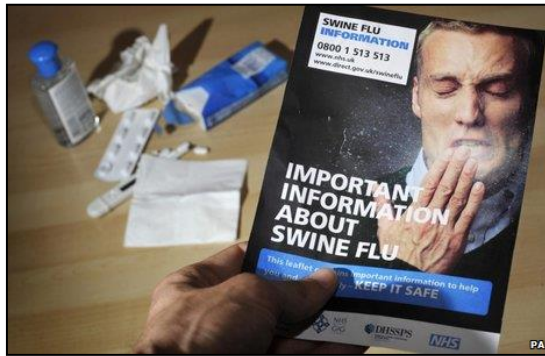
⁹ Data supplied by Nottinghamshire County Council, February 2018 [Online]
<http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/living/business/economicdata/employmentbulletins/>(accessed 17/04/2018)



The top risks in our area

This section has some information on the types of hazard we believe pose the highest risk for the area. It includes some detail on further sources of information.

Human health – Pandemic Influenza



Like other local, regional and national organisations, we consider there is a serious risk of a 'flu pandemic or epidemic, and based on current information and case studies, we rate this hazard as 'very high'. As a result, preparing for a flu-type emergency is one of our top priorities in emergency planning. We have already consulted, planned and tested our response to a flu outbreak and will continue to review and exercise plans regularly.

Influenza, or 'flu', is a highly contagious acute viral infection that affects people of all ages. It typically

starts suddenly with fever, chills, headache, aching muscles, general prostration and a cough or other respiratory symptoms.

While most people recover without complications within a week or two, flu can cause serious illness and death, especially in the very young and the elderly.

Flu epidemics occur mainly in the winter months and can result in widespread disruption to healthcare and other services. A vaccine is produced every year based on the strains of virus expected to be circulating.

A pandemic occurs when a new influenza virus, which people have no immunity to, emerges and starts spreading as easily as normal influenza. The Department of Health is working to support NHS preparedness and to reduce the impact of pandemic flu on the UK population.

For more information, see the [Department of Health](http://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-health) website¹⁰. You can find information on other government websites, such as the [Gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk) website¹¹ and the [Public Health England](https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/public-health-england) website¹². Here you can also find practical measures you can take to help reduce the spread of any flu virus by following basic hygiene. The Department of Health's website has a downloadable leaflet on key facts and advice that you can use when you have flu.

The LRF has a pandemic influenza plan and in 2011 concerns about swine flu enabled us to test the response at all levels and this provided a useful opportunity to review our local plans.

When it happens, pandemic flu is expected to have a major effect on businesses, with up to 20% of employees off sick and another 20% off work having to care for the sick. Companies should plan to make enough information available so that all employees are aware of what may happen in their organisation; for example, some employees may have to take on different roles or work from home.

¹⁰ Department of Health, available from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-health> (accessed 17/04/2018)

¹¹ UK Government website, available from: <http://www.gov.uk> (accessed 17/04/2018)

¹² Public Health England, available from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/public-health-england> (accessed 17/04/2018)



Severe weather – flooding

Many agencies are involved in responding to floods. It is a sad fact that flooding is a recurring theme in Nottinghamshire with many of our communities susceptible to flooding.

Different responders are best equipped to deal with different types of flood.

For example, the highways department of your local council can deal with flooding on a public highway, while the local water company would sort out a burst water main.

The [Environment Agency](#)¹³ maintains and operates flood defences and has made considerable improvements to them over the last few years.



The Agency provides a free 24-hour flood warning service (Floodline) for properties at risk from river and tidal flooding in England and Wales and is the main place for information on past floods, flood maps, and practical guides on protecting your home during a flood event.

To register for the service call Floodline on 0345 988 1188; it is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and gives advance warning of flooding by telephone, mobile, fax or pager.

You can also find out what flood warnings are in force in your area any time of the day or night by:

- contacting Floodline 0345 988 1188 and listening to recorded flood warning messages or speaking to Environment Agency staff
- viewing the flood warnings (updated every 15 minutes) on the [Environment Agency pages on the gov.uk website](#).
- following the Environment Agency on [Twitter](#)

The LRF has a multi-agency flood plan that sets out the general response to flooding. In addition, every District Council area has a detailed local flood plan which is tailored specifically to the communities and locations most at risk and many of these communities have local flood wardens who can offer practical help to local people.

Even though we have good arrangements in place, because flooding happens so regularly, we still rate the risk from flooding as 'High'.

¹³ Environment Agency website, available from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/environment-agency> (accessed 17/04/2018)



Useful telephone numbers

If you believe your personal safety is at risk from a flood or the inside of your property is about to be flooded, dial 999 and ask for the Fire and Rescue Service. Otherwise, report flooding events using the numbers below.

- Flooding from a main river:
 - Environment Agency 0800 80 70 60.
- Flooding from the public highway;
 - Nottingham City Council - 0115 915 5555
 - Nottinghamshire County Council – 0300 500 8080
- Flooding from public sewers or burst water mains:
 - Severn Trent Water 0800 783 4444
- Flooding from a watercourse in an Internal Drainage Board area:
 - Contact your local Internal Drainage Board contact details at <http://www.ada.org.uk/>
- Other local flooding;
 - Contact your local council customer services team
 - Ashfield District Council - 01623 450000
 - Rushcliffe Borough Council - 0115 981 9911
 - Bassetlaw District Council - 01909 533533
 - Broxtowe Borough Council - 0115 917 7777
 - Gedling Borough Council - 0115 901 3901
 - Mansfield District Council - 01623 463463
 - Newark & Sherwood District Council - 01636 650000
 - Nottingham City Council - 0115 915 5555
 - Nottinghamshire County Council – 0300 500 8080



Environmental pollution and Industrial hazards

A number of hazards may cause environmental problems, such as toxic fumes or smoke from fires as well as incidents that may affect food production.



In this county we do not have large concentrations of industrial plant or large installations such as oil refineries.

Industrial sites that pose particular hazards are subject to regulation including publication of information to nearby residents. We have only one place in the county where these regulations apply (at Misterton) and the Health and Safety Executive and Local Authority ensure that the appropriate plans are in place for them.

We have had a number of fires and pollution incidents in the last year or so, these were often at premises that are not required to be regulated, or because of unregulated activity. The Fire and Rescue Service and the Environment Agency routinely deal with such incidents using existing plans.

We do consider the potential for forest fires and there have been examples of such incidents in recent years. Whilst they can cause considerable disruption, we have assessed that most of these types of incidents can be dealt with through existing arrangements.

The LRF's Generic Response Guidance or site-specific plans would be used to respond to the larger type of incident in this category.

Environmental pollution occurs not just as a result of incidents, and in the UK, ambient air quality remains a significant problem. For the latest air quality forecasts and health advice, please visit [Defra's UK Air website](#). Alerts for high levels of air pollution are also issued by Defra via the Air UK Twitter account [@DefraUKAir](#).

Severe weather – storms and gales

The LRF response to storms and gales is focussed on saving life, protecting people who may have been evacuated from their homes and working to ensure a quick and safe return to normality.

We did have some severe weather in 2013, but our risk assessments are based around significant incidents such as the storms of 1987 and we have a range of responses designed to assist those who may be affected.



The Met Office¹⁴ provides weather warnings, and these are available via the broadcast media. Look out for news and weather reports from the [Met Office](#) or go to their website for more information. You can also follow them on [Facebook](#) or on [Twitter](#).

Our Local Authorities have the main tasks of sheltering people, and a large part of incident recovery including the clear-up of public spaces. They also have plans in place for a severe weather response, which include arrangements for establishing rest centres.

¹⁴ Met Office website, available from: www.metoffice.gov.uk (accessed 17/04/2018)



Severe weather can also affect the travel network; organisations such as [Highways England](#), [National Rail Enquiries](#), the [BBC](#), and others provide information about travel disruption.

Severe weather – extreme temperatures



Recent winters have served as a reminder of the widespread effects that snow and ice can bring.

Much of the multi-agency emergency response is based on keeping essential services operating and the response and business continuity plans of many responders have been revised in the light of recent experiences.

We assess the risk of low temperatures and snow as 'high' and the LRFs Generic Response Guidance would be used to put in place the multi-agency response to this type of event,

supplementing individual responder plans for severe weather.

As a group of responders we also have plans to deal with heat wave which is at the other extreme of severe weather, and whilst this type of incident is rare, the effect on human health can be significant.

The [Department of Health](#) website¹⁵ provides good information on cold weather and on heat wave, [Defra's UK Air website](#)¹⁶ provides information about air quality and alerts for high levels of air pollution are via the Air UK Twitter account [@DefraUKAir](#). and of course, the Met Office¹⁷ provides weather warnings, and these are available via the broadcast media. Look out for news and weather reports from the [Met Office](#) or go to their website for more information. You can also follow them on [Facebook](#) or on [Twitter](#).

Severe weather can also affect the travel network; organisations such as [Highways England](#), [National Rail Enquiries](#), the [BBC](#), and others provide information about travel disruption.

¹⁵ Department of Health, available from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-health> (accessed 17/04/2018)

¹⁶ Department for Environment, Food and Rural affairs, available from: <https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/> accessed 17/04/2018)

¹⁷ Met Office website, available from: www.metoffice.gov.uk (accessed 17/04/2018)



Transport

This category of hazard includes the sort of incidents where large numbers of people may be involved, although sadly there are many more people killed in road accidents each year than are involved in rail crashes, for instance.

With these types of incidents, other agencies outside the LRF may be involved in the response and investigation and our plans include the way in which we would work together with those other agencies to bring about recovery. This is particularly important in high profile incidents such as a train or plane crash, which although rare (the last major air disaster locally was the Kegworth Air Crash in 1989), are difficult and complex incidents to deal with. Because of the complex nature of this category, incidents such as rail and aircraft crashes are the subject of exercises so that the emergency services and other responders are better able to work together. In general these types of hazards are rated 'medium'.



Another hazard in this category is an accident involving the transport of hazardous materials through our LRF area and we have had accidents of this type in the last few years. The Fire and Rescue Service and the Environment Agency do have well established procedures for this type of incident, and we assess that the range of plans we have available are appropriate for responding to this type of incident.

Animal Health



A great deal of planning effort has gone on since the last major outbreak of Foot and Mouth disease in 2001.

The Local Authorities work with the Animal and Plant Health Agency¹⁸ to monitor and respond to disease outbreaks, particularly where they may be a chance of human health implications.

International surveillance assists in understanding any emerging infections, and in 2011, worries about animal viruses have enabled us to test the procedures that we have in place.

Some recent small-scale outbreaks of various animal diseases around the country mean that the procedures the Animal and Plant Health Agency use to limit the spread of infections are regularly used.

Locally we have assessed animal health hazards to be 'high', and the LRF has a specific response plan to manage widespread animal health problems.

¹⁸ Animal and Plant Health Agency, available from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/animal-and-plant-health-agency> (accessed 17/04/2018)



Industrial action

Some hazards relate to industrial action, for example in the transport sector, prisons, emergency services, and distribution sector.

Whilst there have been a number of strikes involving emergency service personnel over the last few years, these were dealt with using existing plans.

We think that the most likely risk for our area is that of disruption to fuel supply.

We have assessed this risk to be very high, partly because of the economic impacts, but also because of the widespread disruption that may occur.

The Local Resilience Forum has a multi-agency fuel plan and arrangements in place so that responders can work together in times of fuel crisis to provide an emergency response.





Industrial technical failure

This group of hazards include the loss of utilities such as gas, electricity, water, and the loss of services such as telephone communication, food production, and banking services.

The LRF works with the providers of these services in order to understand the measures they put in place to deal with emergencies, and our plans describe how we would work together with them to respond to widespread incidents of this type.



The response of the LRF is always focussed on assuring public safety and our generic plans are suitable for dealing with this range of incidents. In addition, the responders who make up the LRF partnership are required to have plans in place so that they can continue to provide essential services, even if they are affected by the technical failure themselves.

In general these types of hazards are rated 'medium' to 'high', often because of the widespread nature of the impacts.

Structural



This group of hazards includes bridge and building collapse. From our risk assessments, we judge that the risk of these types of hazard occurring is medium and that our current plans are capable of being used in these eventualities.

We have recently updated our plans regarding site clearance so as to improve our ability to recover from incidents of this sort.

Local Authorities usually take the lead in the recovery from incidents such as these and therefore have response arrangements in place; however, the LRF has

plans that deal with evacuation, shelter, transport and humanitarian assistance should they be required.

A serious incident in Newark in 2013, unfortunately involving fatalities, enabled us to validate some of our existing arrangements for this type of hazard.



Other natural hazards

This group of hazards includes things such as severe volcanic activity overseas, drought, and severe space weather.

From our risk assessments, we judge that the risk of these types of hazard occurring is generally high and that the risk from severe volcanic activity overseas is 'very high'.

This is mainly because of the impact such widespread hazards would have, particularly on human health, and the effect they may have on existing natural hazards such as poor air quality.



Whilst these risks are 'high' or 'very high', we believe that our Generic Response Guidance will be appropriate to use in the event of such incidents.



Malicious threats

This group of threats includes things such as terrorism, and organised crime.



The background to the inclusion of these threats in the Community Risk Register is contained in the publically available [National Risk Register](#).¹⁹

As explained in the foreword by the Chief Constable, the details of these malicious threats are sensitive, but you may rest assured that we consider malicious threats in all our risk assessment, planning and response.

As a group of local responders, the LRF is focussed on preparing for the consequences of any emergency, regardless of cause, and our plans try and set out generic capabilities that can be used in any emergency situation.

The malicious threats are themselves collected into themes, and, if you would like more information on these, the National Risk Register contains further detail, and links to other sources of information.

Sadly, over the last year or so, terrorism and organised crime have not been far away from the headlines. It is important that you remain vigilant and report any suspicious behaviour or activity to the confidential Anti-Terrorist Hotline on 0800 789 321 or in an emergency, 999. You can also visit the [Counter Terrorism Policing website](#) for information on what to report and how to report online.

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. The National Police Chiefs Council²⁰ has produced a four minute video called '[Stay safe: firearms and weapons attack](#)' which is available from their website. The film and accompanying leaflet tell you that if you are caught up in an incident to 'run, hide and tell' - guidance which can be applied to many places and situations.



¹⁹ Cabinet Office (2016) *National Register of Civil Emergencies*, London [online] <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-risk-register-of-civil-emergencies-2017-edition> (accessed 17/04/2018)

²⁰ National Police Chief's Council website available from: <http://www.npcc.police.uk> (accessed 17/04/2018)



What plans have we got in place?

The plans

The Nottingham and Nottinghamshire LRF has developed a range of multi-agency plans which are the product of collaboration and cooperation between all the appropriate responders. This means that all responders are working to the same agreed principles and helps to ensure that our management of any given incident is done in a consistent way.

The LRF also works with other LRFs around the country and directly with some responders that are not in our area to further enhance our plans, taking into account best practice.

Individual agencies also have their own plans and arrangements and the LRF plans are designed to help coordinate the response of the various organisations involved.

The range of multi-agency plans the LRF has in place includes, but is not limited to:

- Generic response guidance
- Generic flood response plan
- Local flood response plans (e.g. Bassetlaw, Broxtowe, Gedling, Mansfield, Newark and Sherwood, Nottingham City, and Rushcliffe)
- Communicating with the Public in an emergency plan
- Humanitarian assistance centre plan
- Evacuation and shelter plan
- Recovery plan
- Exotic animal disease plan
- Fuel emergency response plan

The generic response guidance sets out the roles and responsibilities of each responder agency and can be tailored to a variety of different incidents. In this way we avoid having to have a plan for every conceivable hazard and we can focus our planning effort on the things that are needed for responding to any type of incident.

Where particular specialist responses are required, site or subject specific plans may be drawn up to more fully describe our response. However, the generic response guidance can be adapted where no specific plan exists.



The risk assessment process

The risk assessment process we use is based on that described in the Cabinet Office Guidance²¹ 'Emergency Preparedness'.

Locally, we meet six times a year to review the register and hold fuller reviews every two years, usually following publication of revised national guidance.

The national guidance takes into account any recent incidents, for example exceptional flooding in Gloucester in 2007, the Buncefield fire in 2005, and of course the potential impacts of international events.

The Risk Advisory Group adds a local dimension to the register by thinking about the local population, where people live and work, transport and communication links and our environment. The group has to make judgements about the likelihood of a particular hazard occurring, as well as estimating its potential impact on the local community, not just in human terms, but also in terms of its impact on society, the environment and the economy.

In order to do this the group is made up of trained professionals who all live and work in the area. They usually perform roles like risk assessment and emergency planning in their own organisations, and so they bring their professional judgement as well as knowledge of their own communities to the risk assessment process.

The Risk Advisory Group also advises the LRF about how best to manage any given risk faced. This is achieved by recommending the prioritisation of risk management activities, such as the creation of new plans and the steps necessary to maintain and test existing ones.

The risk assessment process is a continuous one, (see figure 2, right). Lessons learned from exercises and real events are fed back into the assessment, planning, and training process so that as a group of responders we improve our response to disruptive challenges.

The Risk Assessment Group uses a number of sources of data in order to predict the likelihood of a hazard occurring in a five-year period. Its members use information provided by the Government, in the form of Local Risk Management Guidance, which includes some detail of the general nature of the hazard and the government department that leads on the risk, (for example Department of Health for the influenza risk). Additionally, the Government provides background information on risk in the form of the National Risk Register²², which is published annually and is publically available on the gov.uk website

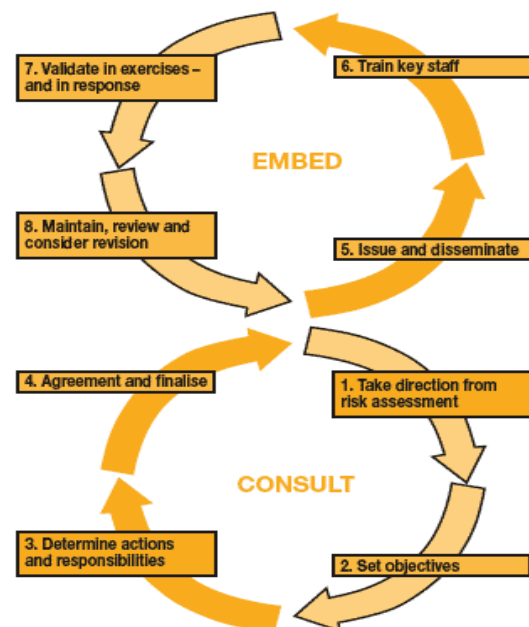


Figure 2 (above) Diagram showing the cycle of risk assessment and emergency planning

²¹ Cabinet Office (2005) *Emergency Preparedness Guidance on Part 1 of the Civil Contingencies Act 2004, its associated Regulations and non-statutory arrangements* [Online] <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/emergency-preparedness> (accessed 17/04/2018)

²² Cabinet Office (2016) *National Register of Civil Emergencies*, London [online] <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-risk-register-of-civil-emergencies-2017-edition> (accessed 17/04/2018)



The National Risk Register is an overview of the risks of emergencies. The diagrams at Table 3 and Table 4 (on page 31 and 32) give an indication of the relative likelihood and impact of the risks that are outlined in the National Risk Register. It includes the risk of a number of kinds of terrorist attacks, shown here as attacks on crowded places, transport systems, and critical infrastructure, and attacks using CBRN (or in other words chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear) materials. It also includes cyber attacks on data confidentiality and infrastructure.

In planning for emergencies we take into account the impact that such attacks would have in the local area as much as we do the impacts of other hazards of a more local nature, but because the information is highly sensitive and could be misused, we do not publish specific details of these risks.

A scoring system has been used to rank the hazards so that the impact to our local communities could be judged using health, social, economic, and environmental factors. This results in a risk rating which is a product of likelihood and impact.

Full details of the scoring scales that the Risk Advisory Group use are at the Cabinet Office website, but sections of the guidance are reproduced on later pages of this document for reference.

When we assess the hazards we look at reasonable worst-case scenarios, so a hazard might still occur, but not necessarily on the scale that we have anticipated and planned for. This means that our plans will still be applicable for events of a smaller scale, which may be more likely to occur.

One of the main ways which we try and reduce the impact of emergencies is to plan, train, and exercise together as a group of responding agencies. That way, through increased co-operation, we are better prepared to deal with emergencies when they occur.

The risk rating of the local hazards

We have all had experience of emergencies - the severe cold weather in the winter of 2010 and 2017, and the flooding in the winter of 2012 and the summer of 2103 are a few reminders of the widespread impact of the type of hazards on the Community Risk Register.

Our Community Risk Register identifies a number of hazards that attract a risk rating grade of 'Very high' or 'High'. It is important to stress that whilst these hazards attract these risk ratings that does not mean that the hazard will definitely occur. It is only a probability based on the available knowledge. The scoring system also means that if the chance of a hazard occurring is low but its potential impact is great, then it will get a high rating. The rating gives us a way to prioritise planning effort on the most likely types of hazard.

We have tried, in the '**The top risks in our area**' on page 14 to show the rating the Risk Advisory Group gave to a group of hazards, but in summary:

The 'Very High' risks

In our LRF area, four hazards are rated as having reached the 'very high' level. This is mainly due to widespread impacts they would have on human health.

These are:

- Influenza pandemic
- Disruption to electricity supply
- Fluvial flooding

The 'High' risks

In addition to the above, five other hazards reach the level of 'high', including;



- Major flooding
- Disruption to fuel supply
- Low temperatures and heavy snow
- Technical failure of services such as gas, oil and water
- Railway accident
- Heat wave
- Food contamination

The above hazards are the ones that we believe are most likely to have an impact on the local community, particularly on vulnerable people. We have shown these, and the other hazards that we consider on the risk matrix below.

Risk matrix and definitions

Risk is defined as the product of likelihood (or plausibility) and impact. The table below relates these to risk rating terms we have used in 'The top risks in our area' section in this document. We have shown the hazards in the box corresponding to the rating they receive, and we have also included a table to show you the titles of the hazards we consider.

Relative Impact	Catastrophic (5)	HIGH	VERY HIGH	VERY HIGH	VERY HIGH	VERY HIGH
	Significant (4)	MEDIUM H60	HIGH	VERY HIGH HL18, H41	VERY HIGH H23	VERY HIGH
	Moderate (3)	MEDIUM H16, HL12, HL14, HL30, H44, H60	MEDIUM HL2, H46	HIGH HL11, H18, H25, H31, H39, H48	HIGH H14	HIGH
	Minor (2)	LOW HL1, H5, H12, HL8, HL9, HL23, HL28, H50, H58	MEDIUM HL7, HL20, HL22, HL33, HL42, H63	MEDIUM HL3, HL10, HL16, H24, H35, H45, H59, H30	MEDIUM H13, H17, H56, H32, H33, H57, H62	MEDIUM HL4
	Limited (1)	LOW	LOW HL21, H11, H38	LOW H40, N2	LOW H37, H54, N1	LOW
		Low (1)	Medium Low (2)	Medium (3)	Medium High (4)	High (5)
Relative Likelihood						

Table 1 (above) showing the risk rating matrix of local hazards



The definitions²³ of the risk ratings are used to help us decide the relative priority of a given risk. These definitions are reproduced below for completeness.

“Very High – these are classed as primary or critical risks requiring immediate attention. They may have a high or medium 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 – 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. 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 – 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 under generic emergency planning arrangements.

Low – 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.”

In order that you can see the type of hazard we have put in each category, the table below shows a description of the hazard and should be read in conjunction with the risk matrix above.

Risk reference number	Hazard description	Risk rating
Industrial accidents and environmental pollution		
H14	Major contamination incident with widespread implications for the food chain, arising from: industrial accident affecting food production; contamination of animal feed; incident arising from production processes.	High
HL7	Industrial explosion and major fires	Medium
H46	Biological substance release	Medium
HL3	Localised industrial accident involving small toxic release.	Medium
HL4	Major pollution of controlled waters.	Medium
HL33	Forest or moorland fire.	Medium
HL30	Explosion at a high-pressure gas pipeline.	Medium
HL2	Localised industrial accident involving large toxic release (e.g. from a site storing large quantities of chlorine).	Medium
H62	Poor air quality.	Medium
HL28	Fire or explosion at a fuel distribution site or a site storing flammable and/or toxic liquids in atmospheric pressure storage tanks.	Low
H5	Fuel supply infrastructure (pipeline).	Low
HL1	Fire or explosion at gas terminal	Low

²³ Cabinet Office (2004) Chapter 4 Annex 4F *Emergency Preparedness Guidance on Part 1 of the Civil Contingencies Act 2004, its associated Regulations and non-statutory arrangements*. [Online] <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/emergency-preparedness> (accessed 14/02/2017)



Risk reference number	Hazard description	Risk rating
H11	Accidental release of radioactive material from incorrectly handled or disposed of sources.	Low
H12	Biological substance release from facility where pathogens are handled deliberately (e.g. pathogen release from containment laboratory).	Low
Transport accidents		
HL11	Railway accident	High
HL14	Local (road) accident involving transport of fuel/explosives.	Medium
HL12	Local accident involving transport of hazardous chemicals.	Medium
H16	Aviation accident.	Medium
HL10	Local accident on motorways and major trunk roads	Medium
H60	Road or rail tanker containing dangerous goods and/or "high consequence" dangerous goods - accident involving fire and explosion.	Medium
HL8	Fire, flooding, stranding or collision involving a passenger vessel in or close to UK waters or on inland waterways, leading to the ships evacuation.	Low
HL9	Aviation accident	Low
Severe weather		
HL18	Local / urban flooding (river or surface run-off).	Very High
H18	Low temperatures and heavy snow.	High
H48	Heat wave.	High
H17	Storms and gales.	Medium
HL16	Local coastal / tidal flooding	Medium
HL20	Localised, extremely hazardous flash flooding.	Medium
H56	Space weather	Medium
H58	Wildfires	Low
H50	Drought	Low
Human Health		
H23	Influenza type disease.	Very High
H24	Emerging infectious disease.	Medium
Animal Health		
H25	Outbreak of exotic notifiable disease in animals (including birds).	High
Industrial Action		
H31	Constraint on fuel supply – tanker driver industrial action	High
HL42	Industrial action by ambulance service workers	Medium
H30	Industrial action by fire service workers	Medium
H33	Unofficial strike action by prison officers leading to a serious shortfall in the number of personnel available to operate and maintain control of prisons.	Medium
H35	Industrial action by transport workers	Medium
Industrial technical failure		
H41	Technical failure of national electricity network (black start)	Very High
H39	Failure of water infrastructure	High
H38	Technical failure of a critical upstream oil/gas facility, gas import pipeline terminal, or Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) import reception facility leading to a disruption in upstream oil and gas production.	Medium



Risk reference number	Hazard description	Risk rating
H32	Constraint on fuel supply - insolvency	Medium
H45	Technical failure of regional electricity network.	Medium
H59	Technical failure of the banking system	Medium
H40	No notice loss of significant telecommunications infrastructure in a localised incident such as fire, flood, or gas incident.	Low
Structural		
H44	Dam failure	Medium
HL22	Building collapse	Medium
HL21	Land movement (i.e. caused by tremors or landslides)	Low
HL23	Bridge collapse.	Low
Public disorder		
H57	Riot	Medium
International		
H13	Foreign nuclear accident	Medium
H63	Earthquake	Medium
H37	Influx of British nationals	Low
H54	Volcanic eruption	Low
Nottingham and Nottinghamshire		
N1	Large scale emergency at public event with more than 3 fatalities or more than 5 hospitalisations	Low
N2	Evacuation of large numbers of people from events / stadia / shopping centres / town centres	Low

Table 2 (above) showing the description of the local hazards in the matrix



The national risk ratings

The next two figures (below, and over the page) show pictorially the malicious themes and hazard categories identified in the National Risk Register for comparison. These diagrams are adapted from the National Risk Register²⁴, published by the Cabinet Office, and are designed to show some of the risks we face nationally in a chart. As hazards and malicious risks are assessed in a slightly different way they are shown in separate diagrams.

You will see that our local matrix is very similar to the national diagrams, but our local risk assessments take into account the local context.

Table 3 (below) shows the broad categories of terrorist attacks. The National Risk Register has further detail on these types of risk.

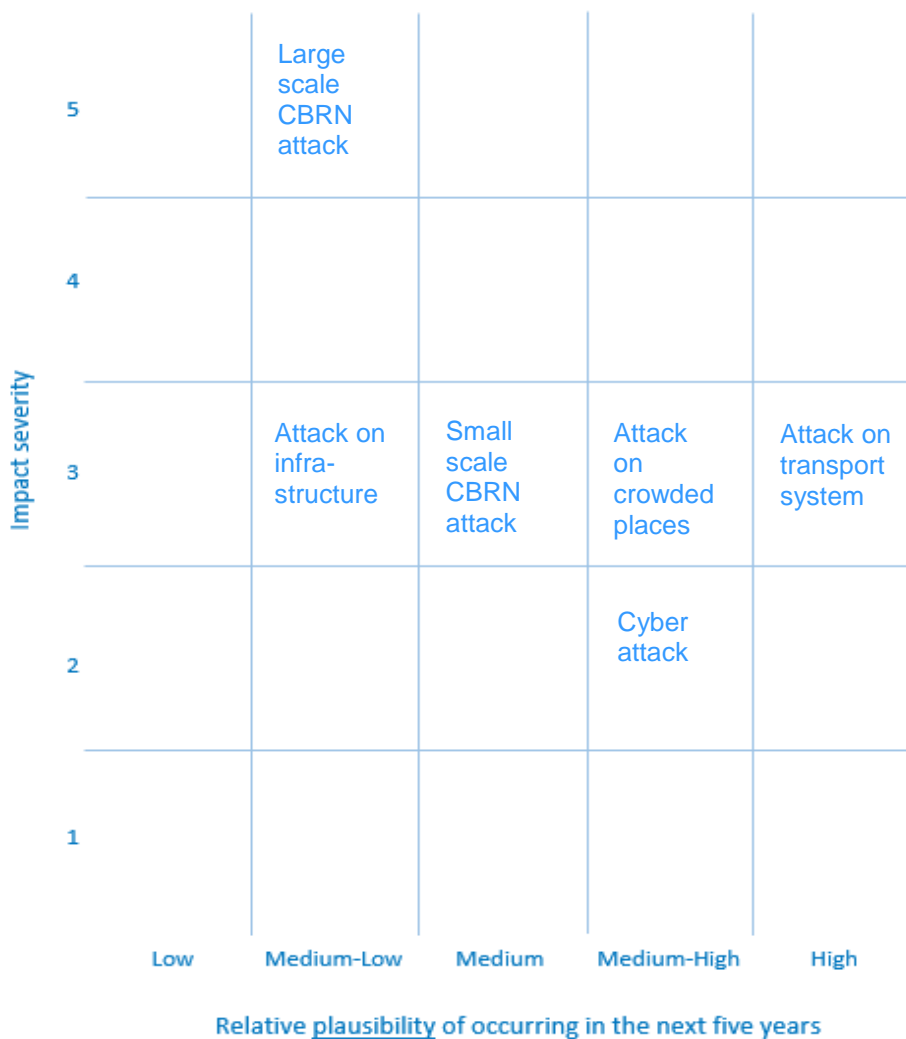


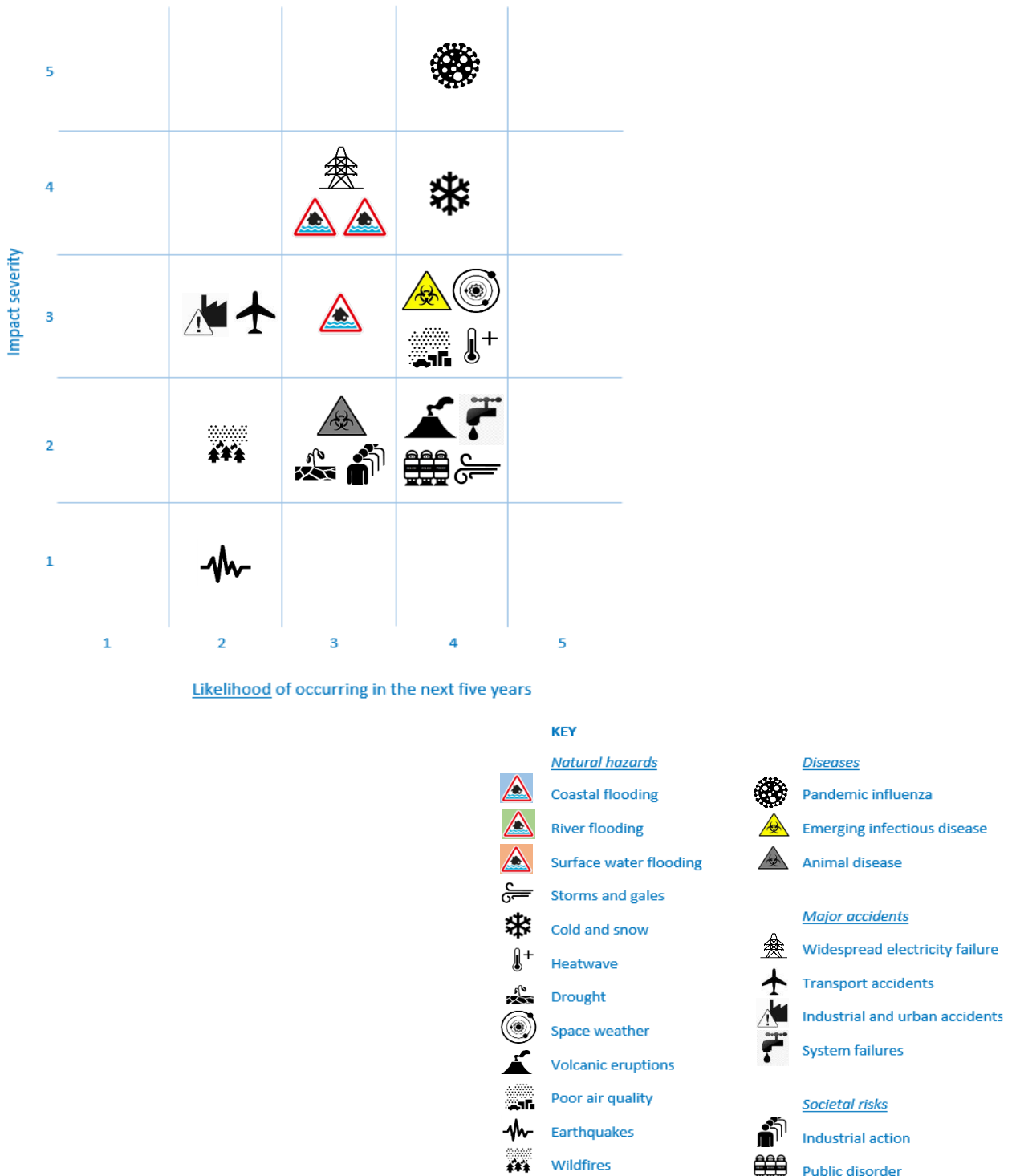
Table 3 (above) diagram showing relative plausibility of malicious themes

²⁴ Cabinet Office (2016) *National Register of Civil Emergencies*, London [online] <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-risk-register-for-civil-emergencies-2015-edition> (accessed 14/02/2017)



Table 4 (below) shows the hazard and hazard categories. As there are many hazards that are considered in the national assessment, some are grouped together in categories that describe a broad risk category. These categories are used to help explain the risk in the section **'The top risks in our area'** on page 14. The details of the hazards we have assessed locally are in Table 2.

Table 4 (below) diagram showing relative likelihood of hazards and hazard categories





Impact category scoring information

The Risk Advisory Group considers the impact to the local population based on five categories of impact. We use criteria supplied by the government so as to ensure a consistent approach. In all there are fifteen measures that we assess, and a score is given to each impact element.

These scores are collected into an overall impact score which is the 'relative impact' score in the table 1.

The five categories of the impact assessment are described below:

Fatalities reflect the number of people killed by an event, directly or within the first year thereafter. Figures are either quoted as "excess fatalities," where the number is calculated as the number of fatalities over and above the expected for that period, or "no notice fatalities," where there is no warning.

Casualties cover those requiring medical intervention as a result of an event, either for chronic, acute or psychological effects. As with fatalities, there is a distinction between "excess casualties" and "no notice casualties".

Economic assessment is the total net economic cost, including direct and indirect costs.

Social Disruption includes eleven elements, divided between *Essential Services* and *Other Factors*. *Essential Services* are: Transport, Food and Water, Fuel / Gas, Electricity, Judiciary, Finance and Communications. *Other Factors* are: Education, Access to Health Care, Evacuation, Shelter and Environment.

The overall score puts stronger weighting on *Essential Services* relative to *Other Factors*. The largest score is taken from *Essential Services* and the mean score is taken from the *Other Factors*. The mean of the overall *Essential Services* and *Other Factors* scores becomes the Social Disruption score.

Psychological impact is defined as public outrage and anxiety. Outrage aims to capture the sense of public outrage after an event has occurred. Anxiety assesses the sense of personal vulnerability/fear resulting from direct or indirect exposure to an event.

Likelihood scoring scale

The Risk Advisory Group uses this scale to assist with assessing the likelihood of a given hazard occurring in a five year period. This score forms the 'relative likelihood' scale in table 1.

The scale is shown in table 7 (below).

Level	Descriptor	Probability of event occurring in a five year period	Probability of event occurring in a five year period
1	Low	>0.005%	>1 in 20,000 chance
2	Medium Low	>0.05%	>1 in 2,000 chance
3	Medium	>0.5%	>1 in 200 chance
4	Medium High	>5%	>1 in 20 chance
5	High	>50%	>1 in 2 chance

Table 5 (above) showing the likelihood scale of a hazard occurring in a five year period



Membership of the Local Resilience Forum

The organisations which are currently members of the LRF are listed below. If you are viewing this document online, you may click on the organisation name to follow a link to their website (links will open a new browser window).

Category 1 Responders

These responders have specific duties under the Civil Contingencies Act and they are required to risk assess, to plan for emergencies, to have business continuity plans, and to be able to warn and inform the public.

[Ashfield District Council](#)
[Bassetlaw District Council](#)
[British Transport Police](#)
[Broxtowe Borough Council](#)
[Doncaster & Bassetlaw Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust](#)
[East Midlands Ambulance Service](#)
[Environment Agency](#)
[Gedling Borough Council](#)
[Mansfield District Council](#)
[Newark & Sherwood District Council](#)
[NHS England](#)
[Nottingham City Council](#)
[Nottingham University Hospitals NHS Trust](#)
[Nottinghamshire County Council](#)
[Nottinghamshire Fire & Rescue Service](#)
[Nottinghamshire Police](#)
[Public Health England](#)
[Rushcliffe Borough Council](#)
[Sherwood Forest Hospitals NHS Trust](#)

Category 2 Responders

These agencies also have duties under the Act which require them to co-operate with the Category 1 responders and to share information to help the Category 1 responders.

[Anglian Water Services Ltd](#)
[British Telecom](#)
[Canal and River Trust](#)
[Cross County Trains](#)
[East Midlands Trains](#)
[EoN UK](#)
[Health & Safety Executive](#)
[Highways England](#)
[Mainline Pipelines](#)
[National Grid](#)
[Network Rail](#)
[Northern Powergrid](#)
[Northern Rail](#)
[NHS Bassetlaw Clinical Commissioning Group](#)
[NHS Mansfield and Ashfield Clinical Commissioning Group](#)
[NHS Newark and Sherwood Clinical Commissioning Group](#)
[NHS Nottingham City Clinical Commissioning Group](#)
[NHS Nottingham North & East Clinical Commissioning Group](#)
[NHS Nottingham West Clinical Commissioning Group](#)



[NHS Rushcliffe Clinical Commissioning Group](#)
[Severn Trent Water](#)
[IGas Energy plc](#)
[Virgin Trains East Coast](#)
[Western Power Distribution](#)

Other members

Other members of the LRF should be aware of the Act and be able to provide support to the Category 1 responders; likewise the LRF should be aware of the services the voluntary sector and the military can provide.

[Age UK](#)
[Armed Forces](#)
[Benefits Agency](#)
[British Red Cross](#)
[Cruse Bereavement Care](#)
[Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government](#)
[Girl Guide Association](#)
[HM Coroner](#)
[National Association Citizens Advice Bureaux](#)
[Nottinghamshire Healthcare NHS Trust](#)
[Religious Organisations](#)
[Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals \(RSPCA\)](#)
[Salvation Army](#)
[Samaritans](#)
[Scout Association](#)
[St John Ambulance](#)
[Victim Support](#)
[RVS](#)

This list is not exhaustive and other agencies may be involved in emergency response depending on the nature and extent of the emergency.



Membership of the Risk Advisory Group

The core members of the Risk Advisory Group are as follows:

- East Midlands Ambulance Service
- Environment Agency
- Public Health England
- Highways England
- NHS England
- Nottingham City Council
- Nottinghamshire County Council
- Nottinghamshire Fire & Rescue Service
- Nottinghamshire Police

The list is not intended to be exclusive. Membership may change as work evolves and other organisations may be co-opted to advise or assist the group as required.

For example, utility companies such as Western Power Distribution and Anglian Water regularly attend to provide expert advice when infrastructure hazards are discussed. However, all permanent members are appropriately trained in risk assessment, as determined by the group.

The Chair of the group considers the membership of the group annually to ensure that the appropriate organisations are attending meetings and are represented.

The agencies listed as Category 1 and Category 2 responders on page 34 are regularly consulted as part of the risk assessment process.

Contact Information

As we have mentioned, the Community Risk Register is a document that is regularly reviewed. If you have any comments or suggestions about its content you may contact us at the address below.

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Document information

Document Version	Published	Summary of changes
1.0	2005	Initial publication.
2.0	November 2006	Revision after national guidance changes.
3.0	March 2010	Major revision following national guidance changes, progress in development of local plans and procedures, and structural changes to the Local Resilience Forum.
4.0	March 2013	Review and re-structure of whole document.
5.0	June 2013	Re-edit of the plan to enhance its public-focus
5.1	June 2013	Minor content revision.
6.0	January 2014	Incorporation of revised central government guidance and refresh of web resources.
6.1	March 2014	Revision to include local risk matrix table.
6.2	March 2015	Minor text revisions and updated web links.
6.3	April 2015	Changes to web links.
6.4	May 2015	Revision after update to National Risk Register.
6.5	Jan 2016	Minor revision after update to central government guidance. Web links refreshed.
6.6	March 2016	Minor revision following risk assessment change.
6.7	March 2017	Minor text revisions and updated web links.
6.8	May 2017	Addition of further text on air quality.
6.9	May 2018	Minor text revision.

Glossary of terms

For a glossary of acronyms and terms used in this document, please refer to the civil contingencies lexicon on the Cabinet Office web site:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/emergency-responder-interopability-lexicon>

Links

UK Resilience

<https://www.gov.uk/topic/public-safety-emergencies/emergencies-preparation-response-recovery>

National Risk Register

<https://www.gov.uk/risk-assessment-how-the-risk-of-emergencies-in-the-uk-is-assessed>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-risk-register-of-civil-emergencies-2017-edition>