Community Risk Register

for Cumbria

2017, Version

INTRODUCTION

The Community Risk Register provides information on the biggest emergencies that could happen in Cumbria, together with an assessment of how likely they are to happen and the impacts if they do. This includes the impacts to people, their houses, the environment and local businesses.

Purpose

This document is designed to inform people about the risks that could occur where they live, so they can think about what they can do to be better prepared in their homes, communities and businesses. Looking at all of the risks together can also help emergency services, local authorities and other organisations plan their joint response. The Community Risk Register aims to help these agencies make decisions on emergency planning work, and will help them develop better relationships whilst considering their capabilities and capacity.

An analysis of the potential types of emergencies (known as risks) within the United Kingdom also identifies a number of common consequences. These were consequences that resulted from a range of risks that were unrelated in nature. For instance both inland flooding and a road accident involving hazardous chemicals can lead to people being displaced from their place of work or home.

Through an analysis of the potential risks to Cumbria five common consequences have being identified, allowing us to use our Emergency Planning more effectively and ensure we are addressing both key risks and consequences.

Any gaps identified can then be dealt with appropriately, depending on the priority of the risk. The overall aim of this is to identify the generic capabilities, which are required in response to many of the risks, so we can develop a strong capacity.

Cumbria Resilience Forum

The Cumbria Local Resilience Forum is a partnership, made up of all the organisations needed to prepare for and respond to any major emergency in the Local Resilience Forum area. The Forum covers Cumbria, and includes the emergency services, local authorities, the Environment Agency, the Maritime Coastguard Agency and health agencies along with voluntary and private agencies. Under the Civil Contingencies Act (2004) every part of the United Kingdom is required to establish a resilience forum.

Developing the capability and capacity to respond to Emergencies

During emergencies we work together to focus on the needs of people affected or impacted, vulnerable individuals and responders. The partnership has developed a range of capabilities, which we regularly test and exercise, necessary to help us manage most emergencies.

Strategic Aim

The Strategic Aim of the Cumbria Local Resilience Forum is:

"To ensure that there is an appropriate level of preparedness to enable an effective multi-agency response to emergencies which may have a significant impact on the communities of Cumbria."

All services and organisations work together to ensure that the best possible preparations and plans are in place for emergencies. These are regularly tested and updated so that agencies can respond immediately and effectively to any threat.

Our Objectives

• Prevent the disaster getting worse
• Save lives
• Relieve suffering
• Restore normality as soon as possible
• Protect property
• Facilitate a criminal investigation and judicial process if necessary.
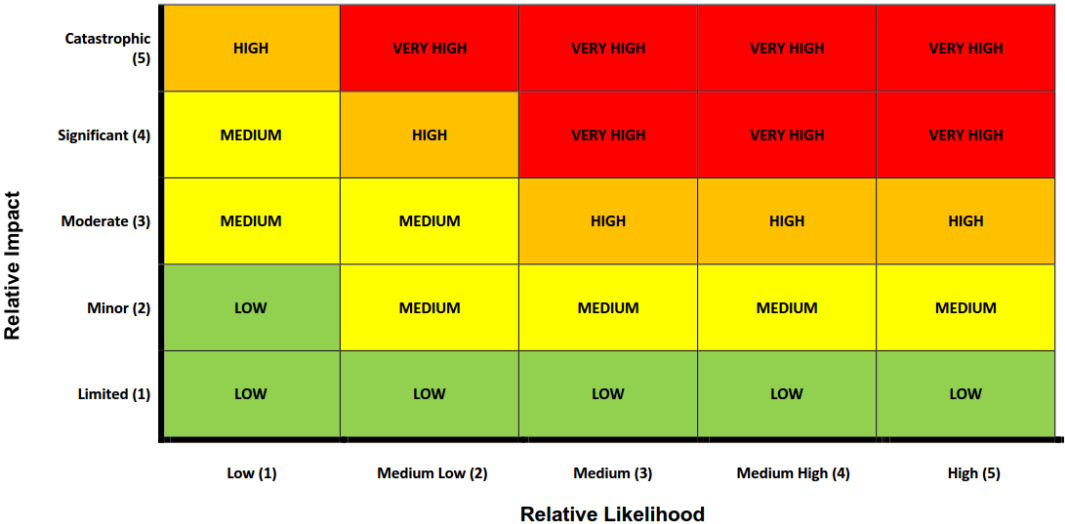
What is the Community Risk Register?

The Cumbria Local Resilience Forum legally has to produce an assessment of the likelihood and impact of a range of risks.

The National Risk Register is produced by the Government using historical and scientific data, and the professional judgements of experts to analyse the risks to the UK as a whole.

Across the country every resilience forum uses its own professional judgement along with guidance from the national version of this document (the National Risk Register) to put together a local Community Risk Register

Cumbria's Community Risk Register helps identify emerging issues and also situations where a risk may be increasing or decreasing in Cumbria. It helps highlight any gaps in an organisation's ability to respond to an emergency and indicates what response is required. If a risk is included in the Community Risk Register, it doesn't mean it will happen. It means we know it is a possibility and organisations have made arrangements to reduce its impact.

Risk Matrix

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

Relative Likelihood

Scope of the Community Risk Register

The Community Risk Register assesses the risks that are most likely to happen and the impact these would have across the Local Resilience Forum area. The Community Risk Register focuses on serious emergencies. An emergency is defined as:

- An event or situation which threatens serious damage to human welfare in a place in the United Kingdom
- An event or situation which threatens serious damage to the environment of a place in the United Kingdom
- War or terrorism which threatens serious damage to the security of the United Kingdom.

Source: Civil Contingencies Act (2004).

Risk Process

The Community Risk Register is put together through a risk management process. This process follows a cycle delivered by Cumbria Local Resilience Forum.

The Cumbria Community Risk Register puts the national risks in a local context by looking at things like economic, geographic and demographic factors, whether the risk has happened before and what is in place to control it. Within the Local Resilience Forum area, a risk can have a different impact or relevance; for example coastal flooding.

Risk identification

Some risks are more obvious than others. There are several main categories: natural events, human diseases, animal diseases, major accidents and malicious attacks.

Risk analysis

Each entry in the Community Risk Register has a lead organisation responsible for the risk assessment. This looks at the likelihood and the impact:

- Likelihood is the probability of an incident related to a hazard or threat, happening over the next 5 years.
- Impact is a measure of the severity of the potential harm caused by the hazard or threat, looking at the impacts on health, the economy, the environment and society.

A risk matrix (page 4) is then used to give an overall rating (from Low to Very High) which is applied to each risk.

Risk Evaluation, Monitoring and Review

After the lead organisation has completed the risk assessment, it has to be agreed by the Cumbria Local Resilience Forum before being included in the Community Risk Register. All risks in the Community Risk Register are reviewed and changes made as required and an updated Community Risk Register is produced.

The Local Context

Cumbria is a beautiful and unique county in England. At almost 7,000 square kilometres, it is the second largest county but with just under 500,000 people living here, it is also one of the most sparsely populated.

Cumbria has a relatively aged population compared with the national average.

Home to The Lake District, flanked by the Pennines and with mile-upon-mile of stunning coastline, nowhere else in England boasts such a rich variety of inspirational and exhilarating landscapes; with around 15,000,000 visitors every year. Cumbria also possesses the brains to match this beauty and has proudly positioned itself as a world-leader in the maritime, engineering, and nuclear industries.

How Cumbria makes sense of Major Risks.

The last few years have brought renewed challenges in preparing for emergencies.   In a time of austerity it is important to make the most of the work we do. It is not realistic to think that there is a way to have specific plans for every potential eventuality.

> ### It is not proportionate or possible to plan in detail for every risk that may occur.

Given that we cannot and should not plan in detail for every different risk scenario and permutation we have had to look at prioritising our work in a different way.

We need to prepare plans that give the most benefit for responding to emergencies. However how can we mitigate the effects of emergencies without being able to plan for every eventuality? In Cumbria we prepare plans for the consequences common to many emergencies; these are known as Common Consequences.

Common Consequences

Transport Networks Disrupted

Displaced People

Health Services Disrupted

Fatalities and Casualties

Rubble and debris affecting the response site

It is reasonable to say that many of the emergencies that could result from the risks and threats could cause similar problems; for example many people could be killed or injured.

There may be risks whereby the proximity of the risk is well understood and in these cases it would be reasonable to plan for specific consequences. However, we generally don't have any specific information about when these risks will occur .

Looking at the consequences from each risk and threat occurring Cumbria Local Resilience Forum are able to build up a picture of the most important areas of work to plan in detail for. Common consequences give a clear priority for generic work that will benefit many risks, copes with combinations of "lesser" risks and their simultaneous impacts and makes best use of the resources available.

The top five Common Consequences were established using the following process:

- Identify with each risk (hazards and threat) the problems or issues which may arise.

- Group those problems or issues into common consequences and identify those with potential high likelihood or linked to the very high risks.

- Identify the existing plans and any further planning which would address these.

- Use these top Common Consequences to prioritise work.

The following are the top five Common Consequences identified.

Transport networks disrupted

Many communities within Cumbria are in rural locations and rely heavily on the road transport system. A variety of incidents have to potential to disrupt the transport system, such as flooding or heavy snow. The road and rail networks can require long and difficult diversions and alternatives if they are disrupted.

Disrupted transport networks also affect the response agencies access to a community, leading to a reliance on Community Resilience. There are a range of plans which co-ordinate the response from agencies through the Cumbria General Emergency Response Plan. A key element of this is the use of communications systems across the county, ensuring even if travel is not possible, strategic meetings and decisions can still be made.

Displaced People

Many emergency scenarios lead to displaced people who are often evacuated for their own safety. Local Authorities take the lead in accommodating people displaced in an emergency incident.

A key area of planning to mitigate this consequence is the Emergency Assistance Centre Plan; setting out pre identified sites, access, staffing, layout and resources for centres. There is also training for Local Authority Staff and Voluntary Agencies in key roles within the centres.

Community Emergency plans have been developed within many communities. Many of these plans have arrangements for community led community reception centres in the event of an incident.

HEALTH SERVICES DISRUPTED

Any emergency in Cumbria has real potential to have some degree of impact on the health of responders and/or those in local communities affected by the incident. The contrast between the rurality of many of our communities and larger urban areas, and how patients access healthcare in Cumbria may make the delivery of such services susceptible to disruption. The nature of such disruptive challenges can vary considerably across the county (and beyond) where at any given moment, for example, local terrain, prevailing weather conditions and transport infrastructure can influence the provision of local healthcare through General Practitioner (GPs) or community services, or affecting attendance at local acute hospitals.

Health organisations across all providers and commissioners have contingency plans in place to respond to the type of disruptive challenges that might affect their services and regularly train for, and practice invoking these plans.

FATALITIES AND CASUALTIES

Those that are injured or die in emergencies have to be cared for properly. Cumbria Local Resilience Forum has to consider the consequences of a large number of fatalities or casualties in the event of any incident.

On average Cumbria agencies deal with thirteen deaths a day, with around half of these deaths occurring at hospital (ref Mortality in Cumbria, 2011). An incident leading to an increase in these average figures can stretch our emergency services and mortuary spaces quickly; impacting the service delivery to the county.

Cumbria Resilience Forum has a Mass Fatalities Plan which includes mutual aid agreement from other counties to support our own hospitals and mortuaries.

Rubble and Debris Affecting the Response Site

Most emergency scenarios create rubble or debris to some extent; this could be localised or over a wide area. Rubble and debris can include contaminated material such as flood residuals or radiological. Contaminated or not, there is usually a clear up, often on a wide scale that needs to be managed.

A key area of planning to mitigate this consequence is the Recovery Planning, as often the greater the rubble and debris impact the longer time it takes to reach a new normal situation.

Recovery planning covers areas of work such as; business and economic recovery, communications, finance and legal and community resilience.

The above common consequences not only give the emergency services a good guide but they also give individual members of the public a clear steer for their own personal resilience.

Are you, your family and your neighbours ready to cope with these 5 common consequences?

See Page 26 for further detail on Preparedness

Top Hazards

Combination of Incidents

Pandemic Influenza

Inland Flooding

National Electricity Transmission

Combination of Incidents

A combination of small incidents can create a large high impact incident.

Cumbria Local Resilience Forum prepares plans to address key risks identified from the Cumbria Community Risk Register but they don't have a plan for every risk. To deal with risks which don't have a specific plan or are completely unforeseen, such as a combination of small incidents, there is the Cumbria General Emergency Response Plan.

This plan sets out the methodology for responding to incidents regardless of type. Public versions of the nine sections that make up the Cumbria General Emergency Response Plan can be found on the Cumbria Resilience Forum webpage at www.cumbria.gov.uk

Risk Impacts

The impact of a combination of incidents is difficult to establish. In our emergency plans there are links to guidance for low level risks which may occur as a result of a larger incident. For instance flooding is a key risk for Cumbria, but one of the risks which is often linked is utilities loss; such as water, gas or electricity. Reinstating these utilities will be made more difficult by the flooding incident and the impact escalates.

What can you do?

See page 26 about making a household emergency plan.

See page 27 about Community Resilience and Planning.

Keep up to date with news across Cumbria, and adjacent counties.

Consequences of Combination Events

Wider impact of an incident.

A longer recovery time from the incident.

Great reliance on Community Resilience.

INFLUENZA TYPE DISEASE

An Influenza (flu) pandemic is a worldwide event in which many people are infected with a virus in a short time.

The world health organisation considers an outbreak to be a pandemic when:

- The infectious agent hasn't been seen before and there is no natural immunity to it.

- The agent infects humans.

- It spreads easily and survives in humans.

Unlike normal flu virus, which has a 'season' (October to May in the UK), a flu pandemic can occur at any time.

Based on what has happened during previous pandemics, a pandemic is likely to occur in one or more waves, possibly weeks or months apart. Each wave may last around 15 weeks and up to half the population could be directly affected.

History

The most notable influenza pandemic of the last century occurred in 1918 and is often referred to as 'Spanish flu'. It caused serious illness, with an estimated 20-40 million deaths worldwide (with the largest rates of death in people between 20 and 45 years old) and major disruption. In the UK alone there were an estimated 228,000 additional deaths.

Locally within Cumbria

As a result of rapid spread from person to person pandemics have significant global consequences on communities and economies, as well as to human health.

Lead Agency—Health

Risk Impacts

Based on historical information, scientific evidence and modelling, the following impacts are predicted for future pandemics:
• Many millions of people around the world will become infected causing global disruption and a potential humanitarian crisis.
• Up to half the UK population may become infected and between 50,000 and 750,000 additional deaths may have occurred by the end of a pandemic.
• Health care and local authority social care systems become overloaded.
• Normal life is likely to face wide disruption, particularly due to staff shortages affecting the provision of essential services, including production and transport of goods.

Consequences of a Pandemic Flu Event

Vulnerable people exposed to lower levels of care.

Longer and more frequent disruptions to essential utilities.

Reduced levels of emergency services cover.

Disruptions to businesses and organisations through staff shortages and supply chain interruptions.

Impacts on the national and local economy.

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

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

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

What can you do?

Keep healthy – a healthy lifestyle will be a great defence against flu.

Identify a flu friend – somebody who would collect your medication, food and other supplies allowing you to be isolated.

Keep personal stocks of "over the counter" cold and flu medication.

Look out for and observe advice and guidance from the NHS.

What are we doing in Cumbria?

We work together to plan for the management of:

Management of the demand on the NHS and social care.

Distribution of anti viral medication to the public.

Co-ordination of vaccinations.

Public awareness and media.

Management of increased fatalities.

INLAND FLOODING

As the events of 2005, 2009 and 2015 showed, flooding can take different forms and, at its most serious, can affect many different aspects of our daily lives.

Over the coming years rising temperatures and sea levels, and an increase in the frequency and severity of extreme weather events are likely to raise the risk of flooding in the UK.

Excluding coastal flooding, the other main types are; river flooding, surface water flooding caused by excess rainfall and groundwater flooding caused by a high water table.

History

In summer 2007 the UK was seriously affected by flooding. For example in Gloucestershire the flooding affected thousands of homes, the water supply to 350,000 people was seriously disrupted and a major electricity substation came within inches of flooding which would have led to 250,000 people being without power.

Locally within Cumbria
In 2005, 2009 and 2015 Cumbria experienced severe widespread flooding events. The January 2005 flood in Carlisle was the worst flooding event in the area since 1822. The December 2015 floods across Cumbria led to the flooding of over 7,000 properties and the loss of many transport networks.

Many agencies are involved in responding to floods. Different agencies are best equipped to deal with a specific type of flood. For example, the Highways Authorities can manage flooding on a public highway, while the local water company would deal with a burst water main.
The Environment Agency maintains and operates flood defences and provides a 24-hour flood warning service for properties at risk from river and tidal flooding in England and Wales.

Risk Impacts

Risk to life (people and animals).

Damage to property, businesses, agricultural land, roads, structures and infrastructure.

Pollution and contamination of local environments.

Long-term damage to tourism, businesses and agriculture.

Events

Disruption to utilities, electricity and water supplies.

Evacuation and displaced residents.

Long-term psychological and health impacts.

Long-term restoration and recovery issues for homes and businesses.

Consequences of Flooding

What can you do?

Find out if your property is within the flood risk area by logging on to the Environment Agency website or calling Floodline on 0845 988 1188.

Plan where you will go if you have to evacuate and how you will get there and prepare an emergency grab bag.

Know what to do to protect your property during a flood and have adequate insurance

Identify neighbours who may need assistance or who may be able to provide assistance to you, in case of evacuation

Ensure you are signed up to Flood Warning Direct if you are in a flood risk area.

What are we doing in Cumbria ?

Identification of where the flood water could go and who and what is at risk.

Production of multi-agency plans to assist with the evacuation of those communities who are at risk.

Strategic area planning to protect the areas at risk.

Development of ways and means of alerting the public as early as possible when there is a significant flood risk.

Continuing to invest in maintaining and improving river defences in our high-risk areas.

Developing flood rescue and assistance for those who become isolated by flooding.

TOTAL FAILURE OF GB'S NATIONAL ELECTRICITY TRANSMISSION NETWORK.

The most recent event that left large parts of the GB network without power occurred in October 1987 when severe storms led to the failure of supplies in the south east. Whilst this was not a complete failure, stations in the affected area did successfully implement their a plan and form power islands, thus demonstrating the principle behind developing emergency plans for failure up to total failure.

Cumbria is no more vulnerable than GB as a whole for total failure of the National Electricity Network, however such an incident would have a protracted recovery timescale going well beyond reinstatement of the power.

Consequences of an Electricity Failure

Vulnerable people exposed to loss of utilities.
Disruptions to essential services and other utilities.
Additional impact on emergency services cover.
Disruptions to businesses and organisations and impacts on the national and local economy.
Disruption to Telecommunication networks.
Disruption to cash machines, fuel pumps and many other retail systems.

What can you do?

Consider putting together a grab bag with a wind up torch and radio to keep at home or in the car.

See page 26 about making a household emergency plan.

See page 27 about Community Resilience and Planning.

What are we doing in Cumbria ?

We work together to plan for the management of:
Management of the delivery of critical services.
Public information awareness and media.
Identification and care of vulnerable people.

Malicious Attacks

An Attack on a Crowded Place

An Attack on Infrastructure or Transport Networks

An Unconventional Attack

Cyber Security and Attacks

Malicious Attacks

The UK faces a serious and sustained threat from terrorism both international and relating to Northern Ireland. At the time of publication, the national threat level stands at 'severe'.

The UK Government's updated counter-terrorism strategy, CONTEST (2011), is an integrated approach based on four main workstreams, each with a clear objective to reduce the risk to the UK from international terrorism.

The National Risk Assessment is focused on preparing for emergencies and mitigating the impact of terrorist attacks (the Prepare workstream of CONTEST) but has links with all of the CONTEST workstreams outlined below:

- Pursue: stopping terrorist attacks
- Prevent: stopping people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism
- Protect: strengthening our protection against a terrorist attack
- Prepare: where an attack cannot be stopped, mitigating its impact.

NPCC
National Police Chiefs' Council

RUN HIDE TELL

IN THE RARE EVENT OF
a firearms or weapons attack

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

HIDE - Remember to turn your phone to silent and turn off vibrate. Barricade yourself in if you can.

TELL - the police by calling 999 when it is safe to do so.

www.npcc.police.uk/staysafe

An Attack on a Crowded Place

This terrorist attacks on crowded places category of risks includes a number of individual risks from the National Risk Assessment that have been grouped together.

Whilst there have been attacks against well-protected targets around the world, crowded places remain an attractive target for a terrorist attack. Crowded places by their nature are easily accessible and offer the prospect for an impact beyond the loss of life alone. Attacks are often carried out without warning.

A substantial amount of work has been undertaken over recent years by the national network of counter-terrorism security advisers and others to reduce the vulnerability of crowded places at higher risk of terrorist attack.

The Joint Emergency Services Interoperability Programme (JESIP) aims to further improve the joint emergency response to any major or complex incident through the development of guidance and joint training and exercising. Our ability to deal with mass casualties has improved steadily, with more health responders having plans to provide additional capability and capacity.

JESIP
Working Together – Saving Lives

Consequences of an Attack on a Crowded Place

Casualties and Fatalities

Damage to property and infrastructure within the affected area, potentially leading to a need for evacuation or temporary housing for those affected

Potential for wider economic damage.

An Attack on Infrastructure or Transport Networks

This terrorist attacks on Infrastructure and Transport Networks category of risks includes a number of individual risks from the National Risk Assessment that have been grouped together.

The national infrastructure comprises those facilities, systems, sites, networks and essential workers necessary for the functioning of the country and the delivery of the essential services upon which daily life in the UK depends.

These fundamental services, such as electricity and water supply, ensure that the country continues to function socially and economically. Many of the impacts and consequences which could result from industrial accidents, technical failure or severe weather could also result from a terrorist attack on infrastructure. The risk and impact vary according to the nature of the specific infrastructure asset attacked.

Consequences of an Attack on Infrastructure or Transport Networks

Casualties and Fatalities

Damage to property and infrastructure within the affected area, potentially leading to a need for evacuation or temporary housing for those affected

Loss of/interruption to supply of essential goods and services and disruption to transport networks

Depending on the nature of the incident, contamination and environmental damage.

An Unconventional Attack

This unconventional terrorist attacks category of risks includes a number of individual risks from the National Risk Register that have been grouped together.

The likelihood of terrorists successfully undertaking an attack against a nuclear or chemical facility or obtaining chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear (hazardous) material remains low but not negligible.

The UK Government is prioritising efforts to stop terrorists gaining the expertise and the material to deliver such attacks, however if terrorist attacks were successful, their potential impact on the UK would be severe and significantly greater than a conventional attack.

There is a well-developed specialist capability among the emergency responders and other responder agencies for dealing with small scale incidents involving hazardous materials, with planning and regular testing of plans at all levels to ensure an effective and integrated response. Emergency responders receive specialist training and are provided with protective equipment to enable them to operate in hazardous environments and to rescue and treat any casualties.

Consequences of an Unconventional Attack

Casualties and Fatalities who may be contaminated

Damage to property and infrastructure within the affected area, potentially leading to a need for evacuation or temporary housing for those affected

Loss of/interruption to supply of essential goods and services and disruption to transport networks

Depending on the nature of the incident, contamination (of people, buildings, infrastructure, food and/or the environment) and environmental damage which may be difficult to clean up.

CYBER SECURITY AND ATTACKS

Cyber space has become central to our economy and our society. Increasing our reliance on cyber space brings new opportunities but also new threats. While cyber space fosters open markets and open societies, this very openness can also make us more vulnerable to criminals, hackers, foreign intelligence services who want to harm us by compromising or damaging our critical data and systems.

A growing number of adversaries are looking to use cyber space to steal, compromise or destroy critical data. The scale of our dependence means that our prosperity, our key infrastructure, our places of work and our homes can all be affected. Vulnerabilities can take time to identify, leaving vast numbers of systems open to exploitation to be used in attacking other systems and networks remotely.

Criminals are exploiting the internet to target the UK in a variety of ways. An accurate estimate is difficult and can vary greatly depending on what is included in the analysis. Economic losses as a result of cyber crime are considered to be in the billions of pounds.

In 2016 the National Cyber Security Centre became the authoritative voice on information security in the UK. The establishment of this new centre developed a new coherence to how the government manages the threat of a cyber security incident. Further information can be found on www.ncsc.gov.uk.

Consequences of a Cyber Security Incident

Loss/compromise of personal or corporate information

Damage to business, the economy and reputation

Loss of/interruption to supply of essential goods and services and communications network.

WARNING & INFORMING

Public awareness and warning and informing advises the public of risks before an emergency and maintains arrangements to warn the public and keep them informed in the event of an emergency.

A well informed public is better able to respond to an emergency and to minimise the impact of the emergency on the community. It is important that the information is seen as knowledge and is not meant to cause unnecessary alarm.

Organisations within Cumbria Local Resilience Forum work together to produce one single message for the public and deliver it through a variety of media. We also need to think carefully about what information different audiences will want and when, in an emergency.

It is important to consider for example that not everybody will have internet access or be able to receive messages which are only given out in English. The methods available to deliver urgent information to members of the public are extremely varied.

The BBC's 'Connecting in a Crisis' initiative places responsibilities on certain media organisations to assist in the emergency response by broadcasting factual information which will help public to help themselves.

Communities in the vicinity of a site covered by specific legislation receive information regarding specific arrangements.
Copies of these can be found at
www.cumbria.gov.uk.

Community Matters

Check on neighbours and vulnerable people in your community where it is safe to do so.

PREPAREDNESS

Are you ready?

Preparing for Emergencies in Cumbria

Knowing what to do in an emergency is an important part of being prepared and may make all the difference when the seconds count.

What can you do to be better prepared in your home?

Some emergencies require evacuation, and some require staying put – are you ready?

Please see our website (www.cumbria.gov.uk) or contact us for a copy of our leaflet Are you ready?

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

In certain situations you may be asked to leave your home by the emergency services. If this happens please leave as quickly and calmly as possible, remembering your grab bag (see opposite).

Returning home after an emergency remember to listen to advice from emergency services or local authorities about any specific actions which you must follow.

Suggested grab bag contents

- House Emergency Plan
- Important documents
- Torch
- Radio
- Copies of prescription slips, toiletries and feminine hygiene supplies
- Childcare supplies (nappies, food, toys, clothes etc)
- Change of clothes
- Extra set of house & car keys
- Mobile phone & charger
- Wallet, purse, bank cards
- Notebook and pencil
- Black bag or bin liner
- Pet carrier, collar, lead & food
- Bottled water & snacks

What can you do to be better prepared in your business?

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.
For further information please see www.cumbria.gov.uk

How can your Local Community be More Prepared?

EMERGENCY PLAN FOR COMMUNITIES

The Communities sub group of Cumbria Local Resilience Forum has produced a number of resources to help communities plan how they could assist in the response to local emergencies. Early action on the ground can help reduce the initial impact of an emergency and help communities prepare for the longer term recovery. Theses resources enable communities to produce their own plans.

The resources include a 10 minute video case study with details of Keswick's community emergency plan, which was prompted by the previous flooding events. Communities in Cumbria can create their own plan and draw on their local knowledge, skills and resources to help them in emergency situations.

Planning does include not only identifying skills and resources but also looks at legal issues and how to test your plan.

Communities who develop their own plans decide on a unique method which they can follow in an emergency situation and which suits their individual community. The community emergency plan would be in addition to support provided by the emergency services and local authorities.

For further information:

Please contact ACTion with Communities in Cumbria on Tel: 01228 817224 or visit our website: www.cumbriaaction.org.uk

Want to Know More?

Contact us:
For any enquiries regarding the individual risk assessments or any aspect of the work of Cumbria Local Resilience Forum please contact us at Emergency.planning@cumbria.gov.uk, or write to us at:
Resilience Unit
Cumbria Fire & Rescue HQ
Carleton Avenue
Penrith
CA10 2FA

All enquiries will be dealt with within 28 days. Specific risk enquiries will be forwarded to the lead agency for that risk or area of work.

If you wish to find out more www.cumbria.gov.uk/emergencyplanning

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