

Waltham Forest Community Risk Register

2026-2027

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Community Risk Register Overview

What is the Borough Risk Register?

- Waltham Forest Borough Resilience Forum has a duty under the Civil Contingencies Act (2004) to produce a Community Risk Register (CRR) to enable the community and partners to be better prepared for emergencies.
 - The document aims to summarise the Community Risk Register in a format which is user friendly for residents and communities. It does not include every risk in detail, only the ones that are identified as the highest risks to Waltham Forest.
 - The Community Risk Register:
 - Provide information on the highest risks in Waltham Forest
 - Detail how these risks are managed by Waltham Forest Borough Resilience Forum
 - Outline steps that you can do to become better prepared and more resilient in your home, business and community.
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Who develops the Risk Register?

- The Waltham Forest Community Risk Register is developed and maintained by the Waltham Forest Borough Resilience Forum (BRF).
- The BRF is a partnership made up of emergency response partners operating in Waltham Forest, and we regularly come together to ensure that there are plans and arrangements in place to prepare for, and respond to emergencies.
- Members of the BRF include the London Borough of Waltham Forest, London Fire Brigade, Metropolitan Police Service, London Ambulance Service, Environment Agency, Health partners, Transport for London, Military and Utilities.



How is it developed?

- The Borough Resilience Forum reviews a series of risks that have been identified in the National and London Risk Registers and assess the likelihood and impact of them occurring in Waltham Forest. We will also look at incidents that have occurred locally and nationally to decide whether new risks should be added to our risk register.
 - The BRF will examine recent incidents locally, and across other areas, consider the geography, demographics and help inform how much disruption it would cause if it did happen.
 - Each risk is allocated an overall risk rating (very high, high, medium or low).
 - The Community Risk Register is fully reviewed every 2 years, with the very high and high risks reviewed every year.
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What do we do with the high risks?

Once the risks have been given a risk rating the Borough Resilience Forum will assess where further activity may be required such as:

- Action to reduce the risk
- Developing emergency plans
- Training
- Exercising

Definitions of Nationally Approved Risk Ratings	
Very High (VH)	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 (H)	These risks are classed as significant. They may have a high or low likelihood of occurrence, but their potential consequences are sufficiently serious to warrant appropriate consideration after those risks classed as 'very high'. Consideration should be given to the development of strategies to reduce or eliminate the risks, but also that mitigation in the form of at least (multi-agency) generic planning, exercising and training should be put in place and monitored on a regular frequency.
Medium (M)	These risks are less significant but may cause upset and inconvenience in the short term. These risks should be monitored to ensure that they are being appropriately managed, and consideration given to their being managed under generic emergency planning arrangements.
Low (L)	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.

Based on the model risk rating matrix published in Annex 4F of "Emergency Preparedness" (HM Government, 2005)

Waltham Forest



Demographics



Data from the ONS Census, 2021 provides key demographic information including:

- Waltham Forest has an estimated 278,400 residents and 102,900 households and this is expected to rise to 287,800 by 2026 (GLA) and 321,930 by 2050. This is broken down as:

Age Group	Percentage
0-19	24.5%
20-64	58.5%
65+	18.4%

- Waltham Forest remains in the top 20 most diverse areas in the country with 53% identifying as white, 20% as Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh and 15% as Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African.
 - 40% of the Waltham Forest's residents were born outside of the UK with the top countries of birth in the borough: England (60%), Pakistan (4%), Romania 4%, other EU countries (4%).
 - The top five languages spoken locally other than English are Romanian (4%), Urdu (1.8%), Bulgarian (1.6%) and Polish (1.6%), and 22% of residents do not speak English as their first language with 5% of Waltham Forest residents not speaking English well or at all.
 - Waltham Forest is a religiously diverse borough with 26% of the total population reporting a religion other than Christianity. The top responses received in the 2021 census were Christian (39%), no religion (28%), Muslim (22%) and Hindu (2%).
-

Geography & Environment

- Waltham Forest is a green borough with several watercourses in the borough including the River Lee, Ching Brook and Dagenham Brook.
- There are several reservoirs on the western edge of the borough that provide a risk of flooding. (West Warwick, East Warwick, Low Maynard, Lockwood, Banbury, Walthamstow, William Girling and King George V).
- Waltham Forest has 26,400 residential properties and 3600 non-residential properties at risk of surface water flooding across the borough and has experienced notable flood incidents including 2020 and 2021.
- There are many green spaces across Waltham Forest, notably parts of Epping Forest (managed by City of London Corporation) which runs in Waltham Forest runs down the eastern side of the borough.
- There are 2 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) in Waltham Forest. These are the Walthamstow Marshes and Walthamstow Reservoirs.



Transport Infrastructure

Rail Network (including London Underground)

Waltham Forest has 2 London Underground lines operating within the borough: The Central Line and The Victoria Line

There are suburban rail lines in the south of the borough (Greater Anglia network) and Waltham Forest is served by 2 lines on the London Overground:

- Suffragette Line: (Gospel Oak to Barking line).
- Weaver Line (Chingford to Liverpool Street).

Road Services

The borough is served by both the A12 and A406 (North Circular), which both bisect the borough in the south and central areas, east to west (both TfL Red Routes). The A112 acts as the spine of the borough, travelling north south through the centre of the borough.

- The M11 is in close proximity to the borough, running along the eastern edge within the London Borough of Redbridge.
- There are several bus routes operating across Waltham Forest, with a main bus station in Walthamstow.



Culture

- The Soho Theatre on Hoe Street, Walthamstow, opened in May 2025 and showcases live performances in comedy, theatre, cabaret and a festive panto.
- Waltham Forest is a 'Borough of Sanctuary' and proud to value and celebrate the migrants, refugees and people seeking sanctuary who have settled in Waltham Forest.



- Waltham Forest is home to Leyton Orient Football Club (The O's) who are in League 1. Their stadium is located on Brisbane Road, London, E10 5NF.
 - Walthamstow hosts Europe's longest outdoor street market spanning 1km of the High Street. The market started in 1885 and has stalls selling food, clothing, household goods and treats from around the world.
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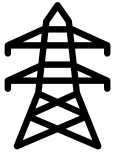
Waltham Forest Community Risk Register

Waltham Forest Community Risk Register

Impact	5	R52: Civil Nuclear Accident	R76: Drought.	R50a: Failure of the National Electricity Transmission System (NETS)	R78: Pandemic	
	4	R45: Aviation collision R53: Radiation release from overseas nuclear site R56: Accidental fire or explosion at an onshore major hazard (COMAH) site R57: Accidental large toxic release at an onshore major hazard (COMAH) site R59: Accidental fire or explosion at an onshore fuel pipeline L66: Radioactive incident caused by mishandling of radioactive material	R48: Loss of positioning, navigation and timing (PNT) services. R51: Failure of gas supply infrastructure. R80a: Major outbreak of foot and mouth disease	R73: High temperatures / Heatwaves. R75b: Fluvial flooding. R75c: Surface water flooding.	R71: Severe space weather. R74: Snow and low temperatures. R79: Outbreak of an emerging infectious disease	
	3	L19: Groundwater flooding HL22: Building Collapse HL23: Bridge Collapse. R63: Water / infrastructure failure or loss of drinking water.	R40: Rail accident. R47: Disruption of space based services. R50b: Regional failure of the electricity network. R62: Reservoir dam collapse. R65: Major Fire HL105: Complex built environments	R44: Accident involving high consequence dangerous goods. R49: Simultaneous loss of all fixed and mobile forms of communication. R77: Poor air quality. L54a: Fire in purpose built high rise flats R80b: Major outbreak of a highly pathogenic avian influenza. R82: Public Disorder	L54e: Major fire in care homes and hospitals. R72: Storms.	R55b: Technological failure of a UK critical financial market infrastructure.
	2	R38: Insolvency affecting fuel supply	R84: Industrial action (firefighters). R86: Industrial action (fuel supply).	HL10: Local accident on motorway and major trunk roads R36: Major social care provider R37: Insolvency of supplier(s) of critical services to the public sector. R66: Wildfires. R83: Industrial action (public transport).	R39: Failure of a supplier of CNI chemicals. R55a: Technological failure of a systemically important retail bank. R67: Volcanic Eruption R87: Reception and integration of British Nationals arriving from overseas	L54c: Fire involving landfill and waste processing plants
	1	R54: Radiation exposure from transported, stolen or lost goods. R68: Earthquakes.		HL21: Land Movement		
		1 - Low	2 - Medium/Low	3 - Medium	4 - High	5 - Very High

Likelihood

Highest risks in Waltham Forest



Utility disruption:

- Failure of the National Electricity Transmission System (NETS)
- Severe Space Weather
- Failure of gas supply infrastructure



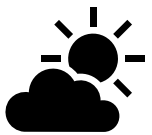
Telecommunications Failure:

- Simultaneous loss of all fixed and mobile forms of communication
- Loss of positioning, navigation and timing services
- Cyber



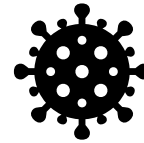
Flooding:

- Fluvial Flooding
- Surface Water flooding



Severe Weather:

- Severe Weather (including drought, high temperatures and heatwaves / low temperatures and snow)
- Storms



Infectious Disease (human and animal)

- Pandemic
- Outbreak of an emerging infectious disease
- Major outbreak of food and mouth disease
- Major outbreak of a highly pathogenic avian influenza



Fires:

- Fire in purpose-built high-rise flats
- Fire in large and public commercial buildings
- Major fire in care homes and hospitals



Other:

- Public disorder
- Technological failure of a UK critical financial market infrastructure
- Accident involving high consequence dangerous goods
- Civil nuclear accident

Risks not included

The following risks in the London Risk Register were assessed by BRF partners and agreed that they are not included on the Waltham Forest Community Risk Register:

Risk	Reason
Large passenger vessel accident	WF has no waterways carrying large vessels and so the likelihood of any direct impacts in WF is negligible.
Incident (grounding / sinking) of a vessel blocking a major port	WF has no coastlines and so the likelihood of any direct impacts in WF is negligible.
Coastal flooding	WF has no coastlines and so the likelihood of any direct impacts in WF is negligible.
Major outbreak of African swine fever	WF have no facilities within the borough that house domestic or wild pigs
Major outbreak of African horse sickness	There are no relevant facilities in WF
Industrial action (prison staff)	WF has no prisons within its boundary and so the likelihood of any direct impacts in WF is negligible.
Malicious drone incident	WF has no national or international airports within its boundary and so the likelihood of any direct impacts in WF is negligible.
Major maritime pollution	WF is a landlocked borough with no coast

Utility Disruption Overview

Summary:

Wide-scale loss of electricity, oil, petrol, diesel or gas supplies would have a direct or indirect impact on many of our essential services. We have a major hospital in the borough along with many health centres that provide NHS services to the people of Waltham Forest which would face disruption from restrictions in utility supplies. This would also extend out to those who rely on electronic medical equipment at home.

Our transport infrastructure such as traffic signals, railway barriers and TfL services are also heavily reliant on electricity and fuel supplies in order to function.

Consequences:

- Loss of power for cooking, heating and keeping food cold or frozen (which could then later contribute to food borne diseases)
 - Poor sanitation and a loss of drinking water
 - Financial transactions not possible due to cash machines and payment cards not working
 - Additional risk for vulnerable residents who have a greater dependency on essential services
 - Potential for civil unrest
-

Utility Disruption Preparedness

What we do to prepare in Waltham Forest:

Identification of vulnerable people who will need special support in the event of a utilities outage.

Work with the utility companies to manage supply interruptions to reduce local impacts to public health and safety.

Production of multi-agency plans to manage long-term utilities outages and recovery.

Ensure all business continuity plans are up to date and regularly tested.

Monitor Hazard Manager Services through the Met Office.

What can you do to improve your resilience? (incl. further information)

- ✓ If you are a vulnerable customer in need of extra support, you can register with your utility provider as a priority customer.
- ✓ Loss of supply can happen without warning, so it is always useful to have an emergency pack containing items such as torches, bottled water and wind up/battery radio.
- ✓ Consider purchasing a fixed telephone. Many landline telephones with mobile handsets require electricity and will not work in a power cut.

Smell gas or suspect carbon monoxide:

Further information:

Call 0800 111 999

**POWER CUT?
CALL 105**



Utility Disruption Preparedness

What is the
Priority Services
Register (PSR)?



Priority Services Register

[The Priority Services Register \(PSR\)](#) is a free UK wide service which provides extra advice and support, including when there's an interruption to your electricity, gas or water supply.

How to get on the register?

Contact your utility supplier to get onto the PSR. Each energy supplier and network operator maintain its own register.

If you have a different supplier for your gas and electricity, you will need to contact them both.

If you switch supplier, you will need to register for the service again with them.

What help can you get by being on the register?

- ✓ Advance notice of planned power cuts.
 - ✓ Priority support in an emergency. If you use medical equipment/aids which use electricity or water, the PSR helps to prioritise help during prolonged supply interruptions. Portable generators or bottled water can be delivered when necessary.
 - ✓ Nominee scheme. Customers can ask their supplier to send communications (such as statements) to a nominated person. For example, a family member or carer.
 - ✓ Communication tailored to your needs. You can request a format that suits your needs. E.g. large print, braille, audio or a language other than English.
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Telecommunications Failure Overview

Summary:

A failure in telecommunications, such as mobile networks, landlines, or internet could disrupt emergency response, public services, business operations, and access to information. Causes could include severe weather, cyberattacks, technical faults, or power outages. This may lead to isolation, delayed emergency response, and reduced situational awareness during critical incidents.

What we do to prepare in Waltham Forest:

Maintaining and regularly testing emergency communication systems (e.g. radio networks).

Developing and exercising business continuity plans for critical services

What can you do to improve your resilience? (incl. further information)

- ✓ Keep a list of important phone numbers written down.
 - ✓ Have alternative ways to receive information (e.g. battery-powered radio).
 - ✓ Make a family or business communication plan for emergencies.
 - ✓ Charge devices regularly and keep portable chargers ready.
 - ✓ Be aware of local community hubs or places to go for updates and support.
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Flooding Overview

Changes in weather patterns, increasing temperatures and rising sea levels are likely to increase the likelihood of flooding in the UK.

Waltham Forest is at risk of **fluvial** and **surface water** flooding.

When property does flood it has a huge impact on individuals, businesses and communities and the return to normal life can take many months. Flooding can lead to:

- Disruption to essential services (incl. transport & utilities)
- Flooding of properties
- Long term psychological and health impacts
- Evacuation and shelter of residents

Previous incidents:

- 2021 surface water flooding (July & August)



Flooding Preparedness

What we do to prepare in Waltham Forest:

- Identification of where the flood water could go, and who/what is at risk
- Developing multi-agency flood plans and procedures.
- Supporting the community in establishing Community Flood Groups set up in worst affected
- Developing Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDs) to mitigate the risk of flooding
- Regular gully clearing programme
- Participate in flood exercises

What can you do to improve your resilience? (incl. further information)

- ✓ Understand the risk where you live and work
- ✓ Sign up to the Environment Agency Flood Warning System
- ✓ Sign up to the Met Office weather warnings
- ✓ Where will you go if you must evacuate? Prepare an emergency grab bag.
- ✓ Become a volunteer flood warden and help prepare your community
- ✓ Know what the different flood warnings mean
- ✓ Consider setting up a Community Flood Group
- ✓ Report instances of flooding to the local authority (especially surface water)

Further information:

- [Environment Agency](#) – developing flood plans
- [London Borough of Waltham Forest](#) – reporting flooding
- [National Flood Forum](#)
- [Health-related actions](#) to take to prepare for, respond to and recover from flooding.



Severe Weather Overview

Summary:

The UK experiences severe weather and due to climate change, we are likely to see an increase in the frequency and severity of extreme weather events. Severe weather events we plan for in Waltham Forest include;

- Storms with damaging wind speeds, heavy rain and possible lightning
- Low (sub-zero) temperatures and heavy snow for prolonged periods
- Heatwaves with high temperatures lasting several days, harming peoples' health
- Drought as a result of a lack of rainfall over a long period of time, leading to water shortages

Some of the impacts of severe weather are:

- Danger to life from windswept objects
- Damage to property
- Travel disruption
- Risk of people particularly the vulnerable being affected
- Environment damage and clean up



Severe Weather Preparedness



What are we doing to prepare in Waltham Forest

- Work closely with the Met Office, emergency responders can get early warning of severe weather.
- Waltham Forest Council will lead on the preparation of winter plans to ensure roads are ploughed and gritted.
- The health service gears up every autumn for the additional pressure which will be placed on them over the winter and collaborates with the local authorities to target elderly and vulnerable people.
- The NHS provides winter flu jabs and plans for expected surges in demand.
- Utility companies provide a priority service for the elderly and vulnerable people.
- Emergency plans in place to respond to severe weather
- Community hubs in place (cold / hot)

What can you do to improve your resilience?

- Sign up to receive Met Office weather warnings. Ensure you keep up to date with the latest forecast and any National Severe Weather Warnings at www.metoffice.gov.uk.
- Sign up to be a Snow Angel in Waltham Forest
- If you, or someone you know is elderly and / or vulnerable register with the public utility companies who will attempt to prioritise them if their services are affected by the weather.
- Plan any journeys or activities with the weather in mind
- Check that elderly or vulnerable people you know or live close to are supported

Further information:

- [Met Office](#)
 - [Environment Agency](#)
 - [The Weather Health Alert System](#)
 - [Adverse Weather and Health Plan](#)
-

Infectious Disease Overview

Summary:

An influenza (flu) pandemic is a worldwide event in which many people are infected with a flu virus in a short time. The World Health Organisation considers an outbreak to be a pandemic when:

- The infection hasn't been seen before and there is no natural immunity
- The infection affects humans
- It spreads easily and survives in humans

Consequences:

As we have witnessed during the Covid 19 pandemic, the consequences can be huge and wide ranging. Below is a non-exhaustive list of some of the consequences:

- Large numbers of the population impacted.
 - Normal life is likely to face widespread disruption, particularly due to staff shortages affecting the provision of essential services including production and transport of goods.
 - Vulnerable people would be exposed to lower levels of care.
 - Disruptions to businesses and organisations through staff shortages and supply chain interruptions.
 - Impacts on the national and local economy.
 - Excess deaths may occur.
-

Infectious Disease Preparedness



What we do to prepare in Waltham Forest:

Public awareness and media to keep communities fully informed.

Management of the demand on the NHS and social care

Vaccination with the newly developed pandemic vaccine when it becomes available

Ensuring that individual BRF organisations have their own business continuity plans in place to cope in times of staff shortages.

What can you do to improve your resilience? (incl. further information)

- ✓ Maintain a healthy lifestyle by washing your hands frequently with soapy water to reduce the spread of the virus and regularly clean surfaces with disinfectant
 - ✓ Keep a stock of 'over the counter' medications for cold and flu
 - ✓ Be aware of your workplace arrangements
 - ✓ Know the arrangements for your child/children's school(s)
 - ✓ Have your doctor's phone number to hand. Call NHS 111 for general advice.
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Fire Overview



Summary:

Fires can start for many reasons, including:

- Accidents such as electrical faults, human activity which combines ignition sources and fuel such as barbecues or bonfires, or even farmers harvesting crops.
- Malicious activity/arson.
- Infrastructure incidents such as sparks from electricity lines or rail transport.
- Natural phenomena such as lightning or protracted spells of hot, dry weather.

Highest Risks in Waltham Forest:

Between 31 May 2024 – 30 May 2025, LFB crews attend 3555 incidents in Waltham Forest, compared to 3439 in the same period the previous year.

The data is broken down in three categories Fires, Special Services, and False Alarms.

Further information:

<https://www.london-fire.gov.uk/safety/>

[The Community Forum: Get involved](#)

Home Fire Safety Visits (HFSV's): Home Fire Safety Checker | London Fire Brigade (londonfire.gov.uk) or visit www.london-fire.gov.uk/protect or call the LFB Home Fire Safety Team on 0800 028 4428

Fire Preparedness

What we do to prepare in Waltham Forest:

LFB are continually updating their services in response to changing risks across London. They deliver a response to emergencies across the whole of London and beyond using all resources available to us either on our own or with blue light partners.

Resources are organised into six services which are worked on across the borough to address any risks of concern.

Prevention.

Protection

Response

Preparedness

Recovery

Engagement

What can you do to improve your resilience? (incl. further information)

Use Electrical Items Safely

- Follow official safety guidance on e-bikes and e-scooters, particularly regarding charging and storage of lithium-ion batteries. These batteries have been linked to a significant number of fires in the borough.
- Do not charge devices overnight or block escape routes with charging equipment.

Be Fire-Safe Outdoors

- Take extra care with barbecues, disposable BBQs, and campfires, particularly in dry weather
- Dispose of cigarettes and matches safely, especially in parks and green spaces.

Understand Water Safety in Hot Weather

- During heatwaves, people often turn to open water to cool off. Be aware that water bodies can pose unseen dangers (e.g., strong currents, cold shock).
 - Avoid swimming in unsupervised or hazardous locations and educate people on water safety.
-

Others – Public Disorder

There are a number of specific trigger or flash point events that could lead to localised disorder, across urban locations, simultaneously or sequentially. These could include, but are not limited to:

- Controversial or fatal incidents involving the police and the public;
- Escalating inter-community tensions;
- Large scale organised protest that descends into disorder;
- Government policies impacting on personal finance and freedoms;
- Changes in situations overseas, e.g. Middle East tensions, and Syria

Historical examples of the risk in Waltham Forest:

- August 2011: large parts of London were touched by violence including Walthamstow. Rioting and looting occurred across the borough including businesses such as Barclays Bank, Lidl and JD Sports in Walthamstow
 - September 2012: EDL group scheduled to march through Walthamstow and rally outside the Town Hall. A 4500 strong counter protest organised by 'We are Waltham Forest' met them and blocked their way.
 - Summer 2024: Following the Stockport stabbings in the summer, a series of protests occurred in the UK, including a number that resulted in violent disorder. In August 2024, rumours of a far-right demonstration at an immigration centre in Walthamstow led to the organisation of a large counter protest. Approximately 5000 counter protesters gathered on Hoe Street, Walthamstow. The protest passed peacefully with no right wing attendance.
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Public Disorder Response

What we do to prepare in Waltham Forest:

- Collaboration and Planning

Local Authorities are mandated to collaborate with partner agencies to prevent and reduce violence. This includes working with Police, LFB, Youth Offending Teams and Probation Services.

- Public Spaces Protection Orders (PSPOs)

Councils can use PSPOs to restrict or prohibit specific activities in public areas that are causing a detrimental impact on the community

- Community Engagement

Engaging with communities is a critical aspect of managing public disorder

Waltham Forest host VCS network meetings where council colleagues engage with the Voluntary and Community Sector to enhance relationships.



Community Resilience

Take a few simple steps to prepare for emergencies. Planning ahead could keep you and your family safe. You simply need to P.L.A.N.

P = Prepare

Understanding how an emergency might affect you and your family will help you to prepare. Ask yourself the following questions:

- Is my home at risk from local hazards?
- What equipment would I need if my neighbourhood was evacuated, or the power and water failed?
- Are my home and contents insured?
- Do you know how to turn off the gas, water and electricity in your home?
- Does my family know what to do in an emergency?

L = Link up

Contacting your family could be hard if the mobile phone network is inundated with calls. Preparing beforehand can help you to stay in contact with your family in an emergency.

- Choose two locations (one close to home and the other further away in case the emergency affects a much wider area)
- Choose an emergency contact and keep details on you

A = Accommodate

You may not be able to get to your home in an emergency. Make sure you have an alternative place to stay. This could be:

- with your friends and family; these can be the same as your meeting points
- hotels and bed and breakfasts - sometimes your house insurance provides emergency accommodation
- an emergency rest centre - we may provide basic shelter for those affected by an emergency

N = Necessities

Make sure you have the essential kit to survive if you have to stay inside or out of your home:

- prepare a grab bag so you have all the essentials you need if you have to evacuate your home quickly
- keep a supply of tinned food and bottled water as well as your grab bag in case you have to stay in your home
- make preparations for the welfare of your pets

Emergency Grab Bag

It's useful to make a list of essential items that you can grab quickly in an emergency or keep them stored somewhere with easy access in a small enough bag for anyone to carry.

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

Items you put in the Grab Bag may change seasonally or be dependent on your needs as a household. It should be checked regularly to ensure perishable items are still in date and all information and insurance is up to date.

What should you consider if you are advised to evacuate?

- **health:** first aid kit, medication, prescription details, dust masks/face masks
- **communication:** wind-up radio, small power bank
- **power:** larger power bank/solar generator, spare batteries
- **light:** wind-up torch, head torch, candles, lighters, matches
- **food:** non-perishable food, camping/gas stove, spare gas bottles, disposable cutlery, plates and cups, can and bottle opener
- **water:** bottled water, water purification device (e.g., LifeStraw and tablets), jerrycans/buckets
- **hygiene:** spare hygiene products
- **very useful:** multi-tool knife, whistle, tarpaulins, survival blankets, duct tape, funnels for liquid, notebook and pens, mini-tool kit, zip ties, rope or cord, entertainment (cards, board games, drawing kit, etc)



Business Continuity

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



These can include:

- A sudden and significant reduction in staff
- Denial of access to your premises or a key geographical area
- Unexpected loss of mains electricity or gas supplies
- Loss of mains water supply or sewerage services
- Significant disruption to public or private transport
- Loss of telecommunications or disruption to your computer systems
- Loss of financial services
- Disruption which affects your key suppliers or partners

Developing a Business Continuity Plan:

Effective Business Continuity arrangements are the first line of defence from disruptive events and unforeseen costs for any organisation. A carefully thought-out Business Continuity plan will improve your organisations capability to

- Continue operating during an emergency or disruptive event
- Recover from disruption and return to “business as usual” as soon as possible

Local Authorities can offer support and guidance during this process. For further information, visit the [council's website](#).