



# COMMUNITY RESILIENCE PLANNING

Community resilience plans can cover a range of emergencies that an area could face. The more resilient a community is, the more prepared and efficient it can be to respond and minimise the impacts, should an emergency situation arise.

## Two key aspects of community emergency resilience are:

### 1. Staying informed

You can stay informed and up to date on emergency situations or adverse events that may trigger your plan through various sources:

1. Environment Agency Flood Alert and Warning Service for flooding ([www.gov.uk/sign-up-for-flood-warnings](http://www.gov.uk/sign-up-for-flood-warnings)) and Check for Flooding Service ([www.gov.uk/check-flooding](http://www.gov.uk/check-flooding)).
2. Met Office Warnings for other weather events ([www.metoffice.gov.uk/weather/warnings-and-advice](http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/weather/warnings-and-advice)).
3. Live TV broadcasts, news channels, radio stations, and relevant websites for other emergencies.
4. Online via social media for real-time updates.

### 2. Having a plan

Having an up-to-date plan is essential to ensure an effective response during emergencies. It keeps all necessary information, resources, and contacts in one place, allowing the community to act quickly, stay safe, and minimise damage.



Forming a group is a great first step in becoming resilient together. The group can tackle specific incidents such as flooding, or prepare for a range of emergency situations. Group meetings can be used to discuss what resources/skills the community has and what action they would like to take during an emergency. It would be useful to put together a plan of action detailing how the group would work together during an emergency event.

Community groups can:

- Contact the local/parish council to help set up a meeting.
- Hold regular meetings to discuss what they want to do.
- Decide on roles and responsibilities within the group.
- Spread the word to the wider community via leaflets or social media groups.

**Emergency resilience plans can highlight:**

- Key risks and hazards specific to the area
- Evacuation routes and safe zones
- Roles and responsibilities for community members
- Communication methods for staying informed
- Available resources and where they are stored
- Contact information for emergency services and key local contacts
- Health and safety procedures including sanitation and support for vulnerable individuals
- Recovery and support plans for post-emergency rebuilding and mental health assistance

**Some emergencies a community could plan for include:**

- Flooding
- Severe winter weather
- Droughts
- Power cuts
- Fires
- Travel Disruption
- Animal Diseases
- Pandemic disease outbreaks such as flu

