Community Risk Register 2023

EoS RRP

East of Scotland Regional Resilience Partnership

Contents

Introduction

What is a Community Risk Register?

This Community Risk Register (CRR) highlights risks that have the highest likelihood and potential to have significant impact, causing disruption to the East of Scotland region and its communities, as defined in the map on page 2.

This document will:

- Inform you about the highest risks and their consequences in the East of Scotland region.

- Provide you with links to organisations and websites to find out more.

- Encourage steps that can be taken to allow you to become better prepared and more resilient in your home, business, and community.

While certain risks are mentioned it does not mean that they will occur in the East of Scotland region.

It does mean there may be a possibility of them happening and this document will provide information about what can be done if any of them do occur, and how you can prepare and stay informed.

You should also use this information in conjunction with local knowledge and advice from the emergency services, agencies, local health boards and your local authority. Contact details can be found from page 24 onwards.

Who is this document for?

Whenever an emergency[1] occurs, it has the potential to affect you and those around you in a number of ways.

This document will highlight some of the different ways in which this could happen, ranging from how it affects you, the individual, to the broader East of Scotland Regional Resilience Partnership (RRP) region.

You
How you could be affected in your daily life

Your Family
How those close to you could be affected

Your Business
What it could mean for your business

Your Community
What the effects could be to your local community

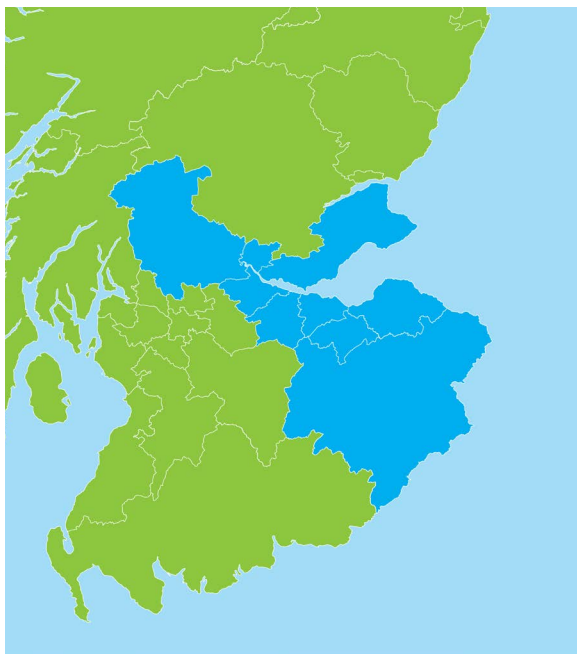**Your Region**
How the overall region could be affected

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1   To aid understanding and continuity throughout the CRR, the term 'emergency' is being used to cover all types of disruptive events, incidents and accidents which may occur as a result of an identified potential risk.

Resilience Partnership Profile

The East of Scotland RRP comprises organisations that are legally required to prepare for, respond to and recover from major disruptions and emergencies in the East of Scotland region. The partnership works to enhance the safety and resilience of the region and its communities by supporting and coordinating three Local Resilience Partnerships across the East.

Examples of organisations which make up this multi-agency partnership include, but are not limited to:

- Local Authorities
- Police Scotland
- Scottish Fire and Rescue Service
- Scottish Ambulance Service
- NHS Health Boards
- Integration Joint Boards

- Scottish Environment Protection Agency
- Maritime and Coastguard Agency
- Met Office
- Utility companies
- Voluntary sector
- The Coal Authority

East of Scotland Region

How is a Community Risk Register created?

The CRR is the result of risk assessments conducted by the multi-agency partnership to identify the risks in the area and rate them in terms of their potential impact and likelihood of occurring. The results of these assessments are used to inform the partnership and produce agreed and effective multi-agency response arrangements.

This document is the result of professional judgement from a range of contributors, historical evidence, scientific input and expert analysis in evaluating the key risks facing the East of Scotland RRP region. It forms part of the resilience partnership's legal requirements under the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 and Civil Contingencies Act (Scotland) Regulations 2005.

This CRR covers non-malicious emergencies (natural occurrences, accidents) rather than threats (e.g. terrorist incidents). Although the East of Scotland RRP addresses threats within its risk assessment work, the sensitivity of the information supporting its assessments, means that details will not be made available in the public domain.

The specific risks identified in this document are ones that are viewed to have the potential to cause significant disruption to peoples' lives should they occur in the East of Scotland.

This CRR forms just one aspect of the partnership's work in preparing for emergencies and sharing information to increase the overall resilience of the region.

Area Profile

East of Scotland

The East of Scotland RRP consists of nine Local Authorities and covers an area of just over 4,000 square miles: from Tyndrum in the northwest, Fife Ness (near St Andrews) to the East and Hawick to the South (near the border with England).

1.7 million people live in the East of Scotland and 30% (0.5m) of its population lives within the City of Edinburgh.

There are good road and rail networks across the region. The M8 links Edinburgh with Glasgow, the M9 extends from Edinburgh beyond Stirling. The M80 motorway connects Stirling with Glasgow (and beyond to the M73 and M74 into England.

The M90 to Perth links with the North and Northeast of Scotland. To the South of Edinburgh, the A1 and A68 provide major connections with the North of England and the A7 is a vital route to the rural areas of the Scottish Borders. Within Fife, the A91 and A92 provide the arterial routes and from Stirling, the A82, A84 and A85 lead to different areas of the Highlands.

From Edinburgh there are rail connections to all Scottish cities and the East Coast Main Line carries passengers South to London. The completion of the Borders railway from Tweedbank to Edinburgh has provided another transport link with the Borders communities bringing business and tourism to the area.

Important bridges support these transport links across the Forth and Tay Estuaries: The Forth Bridge (a UNESCO World Heritage site) and Tay Bridge for rail and the Forth Road Bridge, the Queensferry Crossing Kincardine Bridge, Clackmannanshire Bridge and Tay Road Bridge for road traffic.

The Forth Estuary is a significant feature within the region, bound by Fife to the North, Forth Valley in the West and the Lothians to the South. Along these shorelines, there are a number of specific sites of scientific interest and a number of large facilities contribute to the region's economy. Several docks service the petrochemical, ship building, oil handling and fabrication industries and cruise liners are frequent visitors.

Elsewhere within the region, there are electricity providers, petrochemical related businesses, freight distribution, whisky and gin industries along with vehicle manufacturing.

Some important financial institutions are based in Edinburgh, including the world headquarters of the Royal Bank of Scotland, and Edinburgh International Airport.

While tourism is an important industry, a high output from agriculture and forestry also contributes to the area's economy.

Potential Risks

Pandemic Diseases

A pandemic occurs when a new virus emerges for which people have little or no immunity and for which there is no vaccine. This has been experienced as a result of the Coronavirus, COVID-19 Global Pandemic.

Due to lack of immunity, pandemic viruses are able to:

- Infect more humans over a large geographical area

- Spread rapidly and efficiently from person to person

- Cause clinical illness in a proportion of those infected in the long or short term

How a Pandemic Happens

A pandemic is defined as an epidemic occurring worldwide, or over a very wide area, crossing international boundaries, and usually affecting a large number of people. It happens when infection due to a bacterium or virus becomes capable of spreading widely and rapidly through a range of different vectors. A pandemic can cause severe illness and spread easily from one person to the next. A pandemic event can happen at any time and exist for a prolonged period of time. Impacts can be long-lasting, and the public should remain aware of advice from Public Health Scotland and NHS Inform.

Illness, unable to go to work, loss of income, limited mobility, loss of life, high levels of anxiety

Missing school and work, passing illness on, loss of income, multiple members ill, loss of life
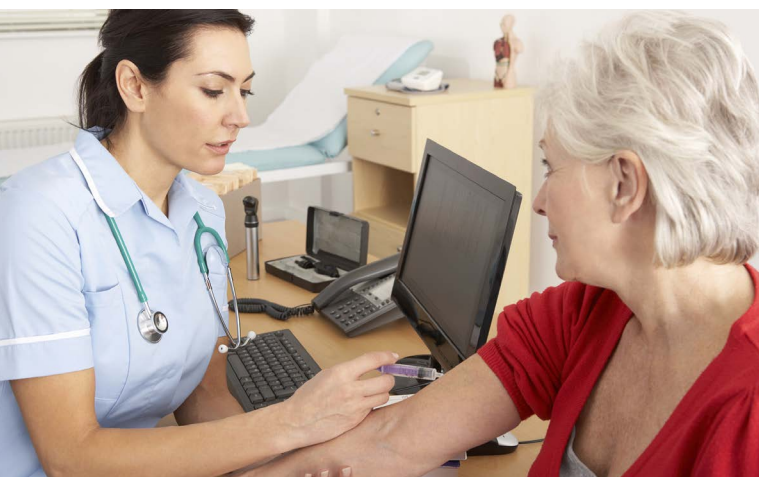
Workforce unable to get to work, loss of income, business networks affected

Increased demand on healthcare services, transport disruption and delays, economic losses, significant loss of life

Transport and delivery disruptions, increased demand on healthcare services, economic and business losses, tourism affected, loss of life

Possible Consequences

- Many people affected
- Public anxiety
- Higher than usual number of deaths
- Health and social care services stretched
- Vulnerable people at a higher risk
- High staff absence levels
- Public transportation affected
- Normal daily routines become affected
- Closure of businesses for a long period affecting the economy and job losses

What the East of Scotland RRP members are doing:

In the event of an outbreak, working together to:

- put surveillance arrangements in place to quickly identify and react to new diseases to avoid large outbreaks occurring
- promote good infection control measures in health centres and hospitals
- promote business continuity with local partners and businesses
- assist in managing the local provision of appropriate and effective vaccinations
- raise public awareness with the community and the media
- manage a higher than normal level of fatalities
- maintain and further develop multi-agency pandemic disease and flu plans
- ensure lessons learned from previous incidents are incorporated into future planning

What you can do:

- Follow Public Health Scotland and Government guidance
- Keep healthy – living a healthy lifestyle significantly increases your body's immune system and ability to cope with diseases and other illnesses such as flu and other illnesses
- Ensure you have someone who would be able to collect your medication, food and other important supplies for you – this will allow you to remain at home, potentially reducing further spread of the pandemic flu/diseases
- Have your own supplies of over-the-counter cold and flu medicines for you and your family
- Know and understand your children's school arrangements on such matters
- Look out for and follow advice from the NHS and other relevant agencies about the outbreak

For more information:

- Contact your local NHS board or visit:
  www.nhsinform.scot
- Ready Scotland:
  www.ready.scot
- Public Health Scotland:
  www.publichealthscotland.scot/

Potential Risks

Severe Weather

This is relevant to the whole of the East of Scotland. Over the years there has been a range of weather events occurring across the region. These include heavy snow, rain, ice, sub-zero temperatures and high wind. These conditions can last over several days and sometimes weeks.

Severe Weather can:

- Come in a variety of forms; storm force winds, extreme temperatures, heavy rain (see Flooding page 9) and snow

- Last for prolonged periods and its impact can cause significant damage and disruption to people's lives and livelihoods

- Have a knock-on effect and create additional emergencies

Unable to go to work/home, loss of income, transport delays, disruption to daily routine, injury, loss of life

Structural damage to home, increased insurance premiums, missing school, no utilities, transport delays, injury, loss of life

Severe disruption to utilities i.e. burst water mains, interruption to gas etc. Business suspended or closed, damaged buildings, staff unable to reach work, supply/distribution network disruption, IT failure

Economic and business losses, damaged buildings, transport delays, loss of life

Utilities failure, economic losses, transport disruptions, tourism affected

Possible Consequences

Can be significant and long-lasting:

- Disruption to utilities (power, gas, water, tele-communications) in homes and businesses
- Danger to life from windblown objects (such as trees) and structural failure
- Vulnerable people exposed to health threatening temperatures
- Damage to property and infrastructure in urban and rural areas

- Limited or delayed transport availability
- Businesses and services may be forced to close or suspend operations
- Schools and public buildings closed
- Impact on rural areas; crops, livestock affected and isolated communities
- Natural landscape affected

What the East of Scotland RRP members are doing:

- Maintaining, testing and exercising plans and procedures for an effective multi-agency response to severe weather events
- Taking account of any warnings or alerts issued by the Met Office and SEPA
- Distributing early notification of severe weather forecasts
- Providing support and guidance on business continuity to local partners and businesses
- Engaging with communities to develop community resilience
- Identifying and targeting assistance to the most vulnerable members of communities

What you can do:

- Listen to local weather forecasts and take heed of any warnings of extreme weather from the Met Office and SEPA
- Plan any journeys or activities with the weather in mind and consider delaying plans
- If you have to travel in extreme weather, ensure you have appropriate clothing and emergency supplies with you
- Think about how you would cope with a loss of utilities and what you would do if it happens
- Tune into local radio and community radio stations broadcasts i.e. Central FM, BBC Radio Borders
- Communicate extreme weather updates to your family and friends
- Consider offering help to vulnerable neighbours in your community if safe to do so
- Ensure you have adequate insurance
- Plan to reduce the impact on your business

For more information:

- MET Office Severe Weather Advice:
  www.metoffice.gov.uk/guide/weather/severe-weather-advice

- Scottish Environment Protection Agency - Flooding:
  www.sepa.org.uk/environment/water/flooding

- Ready Scotland – Severe Weather:
  www.ready.scot/response/severe-weather

Potential Risks

Flooding

There are many notable examples of flooding occurring in the broader region that have previously caused significant damage, anxiety and disruption across many communities. The types of flooding which are more likely to cause damage and disruption are coastal, river and flash flooding.

Coastal flooding can:

- Be the result of sea surges, high tides and/or gale force winds

- Affect the coastline and local defence barriers which may be overtopped or breached

- Generally, be expected

River and Flash Flooding can:

- Be the result of heavy rain and melting snow or a combination of factors

- Affect any area, from those adjoining steep sided hills to flat plains

- Sometimes be rapid with little or no warning

Advised to stay indoors/possible evacuation to a safer area, injury, loss of income, inability to get home and/or to work

Advised to stay indoors/possible evacuation to a safer area, structural damage to home, no utilities

Loss of utilities, business may be in affected area, staffing levels affected, supply/distribution network affected, long term recovery

Businesses suspended or closed, economic losses, building damage, utilities supply disrupted, loss of life, long term recovery

Economic losses, utilities supply disrupted, tourism affected

Possible Consequences

- Risk to life, people and animals
- Flooding of homes and businesses
- Evacuation and/or isolation of residents
- Transport disruption with flooded roads and bridges
- Disruption of utilities
- Damage to property, agricultural land and general infrastructure

- Emergency accommodation for those evacuated
- Pollution and contamination of the local environment
- Long term restoration and recovery issues for those affected
- Potential unrecoverable damage to businesses

What the East of Scotland RRP members are doing:

- Identifying and risk assessing areas that could be affected by flooding and those communities at risk in these areas
- Taking account of any warnings or alerts issued by SEPA
- Developing multi–agency plans and responses to flooding
- Testing and exercising flood related scenarios and recovery plans
- Providing information in advance, e.g. weather and flood warnings

What you can do:

- Find out if you live or work within a flood risk area from the SEPA website (below)
- Sign up to receive SEPA Floodline alerts (below) and sign up for Scottish Flood Forum newsletters on protection from flooding
- Where possible, move valuable or irreplaceable items to higher areas in your house during times of flood risk

- Ensure you have adequate insurance
- Identify a neighbour who may need help or who might be able to assist you if you evacuate your home
- Create flood plan for your home and business (below – Ready Scotland and Scottish Flood Forum)

For more information:

- Scottish Environment Protection Agency – Flooding:
  www.sepa.org.uk/environment/water/flooding

- Ready Scotland – Flooding:
  www.ready.scot/respond/severe-weather/rain-and-flooding

- Scottish Flood Forum:
  www.scottishfloodforum.org

Potential Risks

Industrial Site Accidents

There are a wide variety of industrial sites throughout the broader region. Many of these manufacture, use, store and/or transport hazardous materials as part of their daily business.

These are governed by strict safety regulations; however, should an incident still occur, there are detailed emergency plans in place to deal with it with local responders working closely together and informing the community.

Examples of such incidents are:

- An explosion at an industry site e.g. complex, plant, pipeline or facility

- A release of harmful materials into the air

- A release of harmful substances into rivers and water courses

Advised to stay indoors/possible evacuation to a safer area, loss of income, inability to get home, injury, illness, loss of life

Advised to stay indoors/possible evacuation to a safer area, structural damages to home or business, no utilities, injury, illness, loss of life

No utilities, business may be in affected area, staffing levels affected, supply/distribution network affected

Businesses suspended or closed, economic loses, building damage, utility supply disrupted, loss of life, long term recovery

Economic loses, utility supply disrupted, tourism affected, environmental damage to sites of specific scientific interest

Possible Consequences

- Danger to life
- Public health issues and injuries
- People may be advised to stay indoors for safety purposes
- Possible evacuation of the affected area
- Potential for further incidents (e.g. fire or structural collapse)
- Damage to buildings and structures
- Disruption to oil, petrol or utility supplies
- Economic loses
- Adverse impact on farm and agricultural produce
- Damage to environment including waterways and wildlife

What the East of Scotland RRP is doing:

- Following guidance of regulators and working closely with site operators to produce, test and exercise multi-agency plans to provide emergency response assistance and recovery
- Working with multi-agency partners to respond effectively
- Identifying ways and means of communicating with the public before, during and after an incident
- Working with partners to identify lessons from previous incidents and learn from them

What you can do:

- Listen to and follow instructions issued by site operators, emergency services and others during an incident
- Know and understand your children's school arrangements on such matters
- Keep relevant phone numbers handy to stay in touch with people if you get separated

For more information:

- Ready Scotland:
  www.ready.scot

More preparedness information can be found on page 21.

Potential Risks

Pollution and Contamination

The East of Scotland region has a number of inland watercourses and open water areas. The region has a range of biodiversity sites that are important to tourism and fishing. It also has a large food production sector that makes a significant contribution to the Scottish economy.

Pollution and contamination through release of harmful substances are an identified risk to the region that can have a significant effect on the biodiversity and environment within the region.

Pollution and contamination events may occur because of:

- Industrial leakage or explosion (sewerage, pollutants, chemicals, etc)

- Transport accidents resulting in harmful substances being released into the environment, such as marine pollution

- Contamination of part of the food chain process or drinking water

- Natural occurring contamination such as toxic algae in watercourses that is harmful to the environment, wildlife and domestic pets

Advised to stay indoors/possible evacuation to a safer area, illness, loss of income, restrictions of some foods if contaminated, loss of water supply, high levels of anxiety

Advised to stay indoors/possible evacuation to a safer area, illness, restrictions of some foods if contaminated, loss of water supply, high levels of anxiety

Business may be in affected area, supply/distribution network affected, long term recovery

Businesses suspended or closed, economic losses, long term recovery, restriction on some food if contaminated, loss of water supply, anxiety

Economic losses, transportation routes and utilities affected, tourism affected, contaminated areas within the region

Possible Consequences

- Pollution and contamination of inland watercourses and open water
- Damage to businesses, agricultural land and processes
- Health issues for people and animals
- Environmental pollution of coastlines and protected sites
- Prolonged restoration and recovery issues for homes, businesses and the environment
- Long-term damage to infrastructure
- Fewer tourists visiting the region
- Public anxiety

What the East of Scotland RRP members are doing:

- Working with multi-agency partners to test and exercise pollution/contamination related scenarios and recovery plans
- Promoting high standards to reduce the likelihood of instances occurring in the first place
- Working with partners to identify lessons from previous incidents and learn from them
- Taking enforcement action against identified polluters

What you can do:

- Follow advice of the public health and local authorities and keep up to date with media announcements
- Identify neighbours who may need help or who might be able to assist you if you need to evacuate your home
- Consider what you can safely do to assist during any clean-up operations

For more information:

- Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)
  www.sepa.org.uk

More preparedness information can be found on page 21.

Potential Risks

Transport Disruptions

There is an extensive transport network across the broader region, incorporating road, rail, air and sea, all which play a crucial role in supporting people's everyday lives and the broader Scottish economy.

There are numerous events that could result in delays and disruption:

- Accidents

- Severe weather

- Technological failures, including signal or network issues, and cyber attacks

- Fuel supply disruption caused by strikes or blockades

- Flights being diverted or delayed e.g. due to snow, volcanic activity and fog

- Industrial action

- Structural damage to the transport infrastructure, such as bridges and tunnels

Unable to go to work/home, loss of income, transport delays, disruption to daily routine

Transport delays, missing school, missing holidays, loss of income

Business suspended or closed, damaged building, staff unable to reach work, supply/distribution network disruption, IT failure

Economic losses, building damage, transport delays, tourism affected

Economic losses, transport delays, tourism affected, communication failures

Possible Consequences

Depending on how long the disruptions are for:

- Travel delays and congestion
- People stranded
- Delayed or cancelled transport services
- Inability to get to work or school
- Businesses and services may be adversely affected
- Delays or cancellations in scheduled deliveries
- Prolonged diversion or alternative routes in place

What the East of Scotland RRP members are doing:

- Developing emergency and longer-term strategies to deal with disruptions
- Working with major transport providers to have detailed plans in place
- Providing information to the public during disruptions

What you can do:

- Listen to the radio, check official social media accounts and take heed of any warnings of transport disruptions
- Communicate transport disruption updates to your family and friends
- Consider alternative routes
- Plan any journeys or activities with the weather and transport disruptions in mind

For more information:

- Traffic Scotland:
  www.trafficscotland.org

- Traveline Scotland:
  www.travelinescotland.com

- Met Office Severe Weather Advice:
  www.metoffice.gov.uk/weather/warnings-and-advice

More preparedness information can be found on page 21.

Potential Risks

National Power Outage

This is relevant to the whole of the East of Scotland RRP region since a total national blackout will affect the entire National Electricity Transmission System and may take between 5 to 14 days to recover, impacting millions of consumers.

Total Power Outage can:

- Occur at any time, however are more likely to happen during winter due to increased load on the transmission networks or repair work being hampered by severe weather conditions

- Last for a prolonged period (possibly several weeks) and cause significant damage and disruption to people's lives and livelihoods

- Have a knock-on effect, creating additional emergency situations in the wider community including lack of lighting, refrigeration, cooking facilities, water distribution, inability to pump fuel etc

Limited communications to speak with anyone. No heat or light for your home with a loss of other utilities such as water. Food supplies will perish quickly

Inability to communicate with (or get to) other family members and those who are elderly, ill, remote etc

Businesses unable to operate due to not being able to use lights or heat buildings. Inability to power processes or equipment

Severe disruption to community and the health, welfare and security of residents, employees etc.

Significant disruption to the East of Scotland and its infrastructure, impacting on all aspects of Life

Possible Consequences

Depending on how long the disruptions are for:

- Loss of utilities (power, gas, water) in homes and businesses
- Danger to life from windswept objects, such as cables and poles
- Limited or delayed transport availability
- Disruption to the communications network, e.g. internet and telephone
- Civil unrest enhanced by lack of street lighting and CCTV

- Schools and public buildings closed
- Vulnerable people exposed to health threatening temperatures
- Businesses and services may be forced to close or suspend operations
- Impact on travel, no traffic lights, road information signs and fuel disruption
- Significant impact on health care, limited capacity in hospitals, no provision for significant backup systems

What the East of Scotland RRP members are doing:

- Maintaining, testing and exercising plans and procedures for an effective multi-agency response to a National Power Outage.
- Ensuring robust Business Continuity Plans are in place to maintain service delivery
- Working with local radio stations to clarify existing back-up generator capability and promote enhanced resilience
- Promoting awareness locally of the National Emergency Plan for Fuel (NEP-F)

What you can do:

- Build an Emergency Preparedness Kit (Torch, Radio, First-Aid Kit, Food, Water etc)
- Charge mobile phones, torches, battery devices
- Keep vehicles fueled up
- Turn off unused devices and equipment
- Stock up on bottled water, pre-packed food etc
- For a localised failure, use alternative accommodation

For more information:

- Scottish Power Energy Networks:
  www.spenergynetworks.co.uk

- Scottish and Southern Energy:
  www.sse.co.uk

- National Power Cut Helpline:
  Dial 105

Potential Risks

Significant Cyber Attack affecting a public sector organisation

Cyber incidents and attacks can happen at any time and to any organisation and these can range from minor impacts (e.g. website defacement or overloading) to significant impacts (e.g. ransomware attacks). Highly sophisticated human operated ransomware attacks are happening with increasingly common frequency and can have a catastrophic impact on an organisation.

For significant incidents, viruses or malware could:

- Spread quickly through an organisation's networks to all connected IT devices, effectively rendering these unusable for a significant period of time.

- Destroy or encrypt key data necessary for an organisation to operate, with encrypted data also held for ransom.

- Steal data which is often then used to extort money from the victim under threat of release on the internet.

- Result in the victim being digitally isolated from delivery partners for an extended period while remediation action is undertaken.

- See a return to normality take a very long time, often measured in weeks and months rather than days.

Loss of access to public services, loss of income or benefits. Unable to work. Disruption to daily routine.

Possible inability to communicate with family. Major disruptions to accessing public services, banking, businesses.
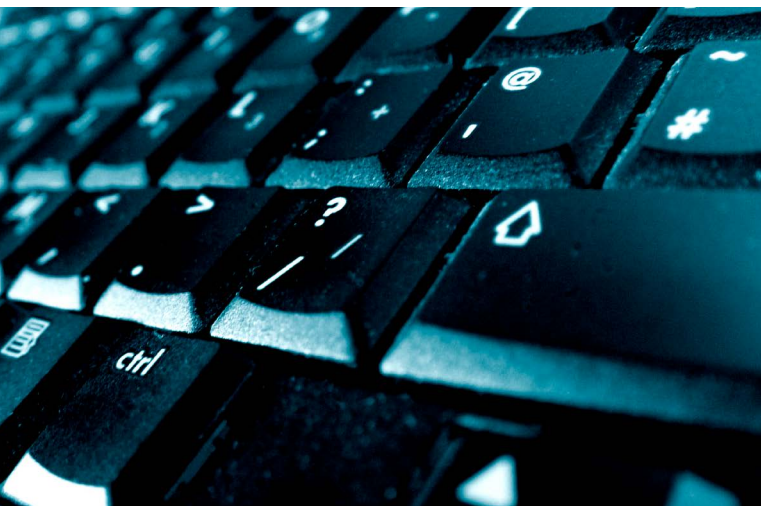
Major disruption to business and unable to operate. Economic losses. Long term recovery. Affect on utilities.

Business suspended or closed, economic losses. Long term recovery. Anxiety. Disruption to daily life.

Communications failures. Major economic losses.

Possible Consequences

Depending on how long the disruptions are for:

- Single or multiple public sector organisations unable to provide essential services
- Inability to communicate internally electronically within affected organisations.

- Disruption to communications with affected organisations
- Lack of public confidence in digital provision of public services

What the East of Scotland RRP members are doing:

- Working together with Scottish Government Public Sector Cyber Resilience Unit to provide information on best practice in cyber security and raise public awareness of the threat of cyber-attacks
- Raising awareness of cyber security with resilience partners and improving incident reporting and response, including sharing lessons learned
- Supporting the Scottish Government Cyber Resilience Unit to promote, through LRPs, the security-enhancing products and support available to partners to protect themselves from cyber-attack.
- Promoting public messaging and communications around improving Cyber Resilience at work and at home
- Promoting training and awareness raising using online resources from the Scottish Business Resilience Centre (SBRC) exercise in a box, the Scottish Government Cyber Resilience Incident Management guidance and the Scottish Government Cyber Incident Ransomware Playbook

What you can do:

- Stay up to date with the latest threats and scams
- Improve your online security
- Ensure you have relevant contact phone numbers for you key service providers
- Review your incident response plan/arrangements and test/exercise them against common attack scenarios
- Review backup processes to ensure that backups are offline and/or immutable and can be used to recover your systems quickly and efficiently

For more information:

- Latest CyberScotland Bulleting:
  www.CyberScotland.com

- Improve your online security:
  www.ncsc.gov.uk/cyberaware

- Scottish Government Cyber Resilience - Cyber Incident Response Toolkit:
  www.gov.scot/publications/cyber-resilience-incident-management/

- The National Cyber Security Centre:
  www.ncsc.gov.uk

- NCSC Exercise in a Box:
  www.ncsc.gov.uk/information/exercise-in-a-box

Preparedness

There are simple and effective actions that can be taken to build better personal, business and community resilience for emergencies or disruptive events.

You can significantly reduce the risk by being informed and prepared.

Being aware of the risks in your local community will help you prepare for the consequences they may bring. By planning and preparing now, you can limit the impact an emergency could have on you, your family or your business. There are many types of emergency situations that could disrupt your daily life. This could include not being able to travel or having difficulty contacting family members. Some initial steps you can take:

- Identify the risks that might affect you, your home or businesses in your local area

- Research/investigate specific actions you can take to reduce the impact of those risks in areas of your life

- Identify somewhere your family can meet if you are evacuated or cannot return to your home

- Check your insurance cover in detail and keep a copy of the policy in a safe place

- Sign up to official social media feeds and apps such as those on page 21.

- Take time to help your elderly or vulnerable Neighbours where possible

- Consider what you would do with your pets

In an emergency, there are many ways in which information is communicated to the public by the appropriate authorities. This can be via traditional sources like TV and radio but also by social media such as Twitter feeds, agency website updates and Facebook notifications.

The UK Government has an Emergency Alerts service. This will send an alert to your phone or tablet should there be danger nearby. There is no need to register for these alerts as they will be sent automatically through mobile phone masts close to the incident. You can find out more, here: www.gov.uk/alerts

Depending on the nature of the emergency, it is possible that electricity or telecommunication infrastructure may be affected.

It is good to know your local radio stations, as they will be broadcasting important information. You may wish to write down your local radio frequencies at the back of this document. Scotland's national broadcast radio station is:

- BBC Radio Scotland: tune in between 92-95 FM and 810 MW

For more information, plan templates and checklists:

- Ready Scotland: www.ready.scot

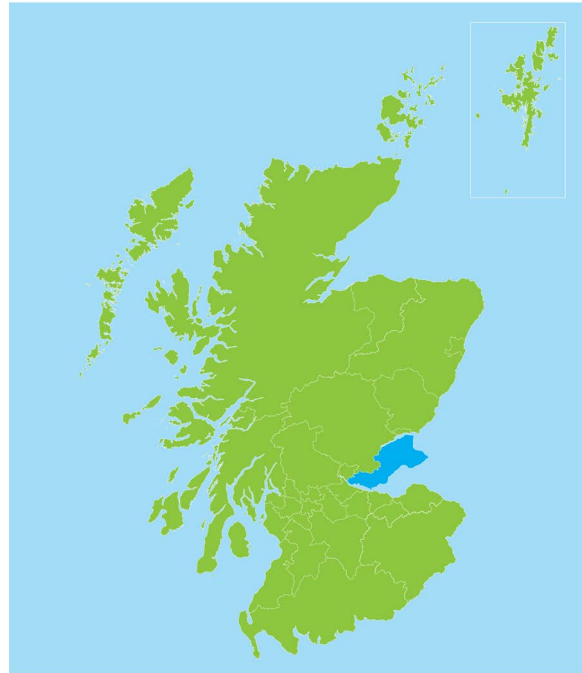# Local Resilience Partnerships (LRP's) in East of Scotland RRP

Fife
Local Resilience Partnership

Fife has a mix of urban towns and rural villages, of which the two largest towns are Kirkcaldy and Glenrothes. It has one city, Dunfermline, located to the West of the county. In 2020, Fife's population was 373.550, almost 7.04% of the Scottish population, a quarter of the Fife population, and rising, comprises of 138,322 people over 60, whereas younger people make up a slightly lower percentage than the Scottish average of almost a fifth.

The Local Authority is responsible for the provision of services to the community. Key NHS facilities can be found throughout the area, providing a comprehensive service to a varied demographic and community, with quality provision within primary population centres.

The rivers and estuaries of the Tay and Forth Valleys create a natural border to the North and South, and the variable 170km coastline, made up of estuarine flats, sandy beaches and cliffs lies to the East. These areas of outstanding beauty and importance to Fife include a total of 53 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). These sites vary inmakeup with emphasis on geological, fauna, and flora, for example, and are spread throughout the region, from hills and valleys to the cliffs and estuaries.

Tourism, petrochemicals and distilleries are important industries that contribute to Fife's economy. The road and rail networks within Fife provide essential bonds between the North and South of the country, as do all bridges spanning the Forth and Tay. The Queensferry Crossing opened in 2017 and has supplemented these vital road links.

Contact details

Further information regarding local services and additional emergency preparedness arrangements and guidance are available through the following channels:

Fife Council

General Enquiries	03451 55 00 99
Website	www.fife.gov.uk
Facebook	www.facebook.com/FifeCouncil
Twitter	twitter.com/fifecouncil

Local Resilience Partnerships (LRP's) in East of Scotland RRP

Forth Valley
Local Resilience Partnership

The Forth Valley, also known as Central Scotland, is an area of great natural beauty and contrasts, with the Highlands to the north and the flood plain of the River Forth and its estuary to the south. Three local authority areas cover Forth Valley – Stirling, Clackmannanshire and Falkirk.

Situated to the north, Stirling tends to be more vulnerable to effects of severe weather and river flooding, whilst to the east and south, Clackmannanshire and Falkirk are more vulnerable to the effects of industrial accidents and the threat of coastal or tidal flooding.
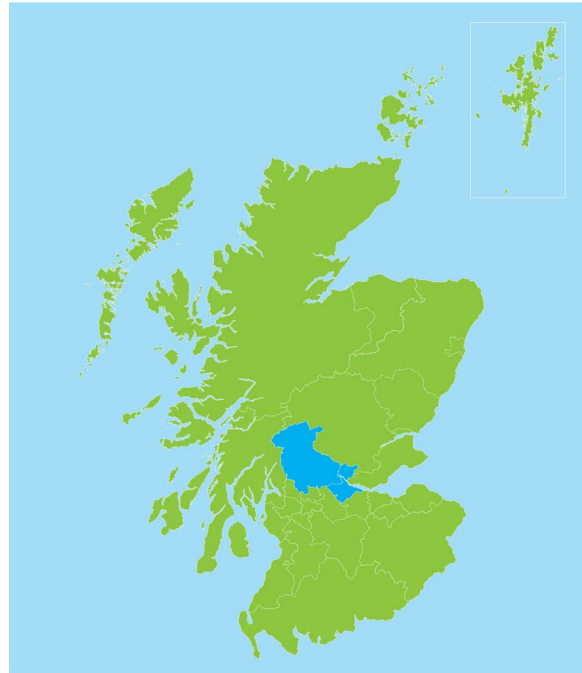
Forth Valley has a proud and long-standing history in the development of modern Scotland. Historically the Stirling area was of strategic importance in affairs of state and both the Clackmannanshire and Falkirk areas were closely associated with Scotland's industrial and economic development.

Forth Valley's population of 306,090 is centred mainly around the city of Stirling and the towns of Falkirk and Alloa.

The Grangemouth Industrial Complex is located on the shores of the Forth encompassing the Port and closely adjacent to the town of approximately 16,000 residents.

The Port of Grangemouth is Scotland's main container terminal, with over 30% of Scotland's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) passing through annually.

The location of Forth Valley within Scotland has ensured that the area is of considerable national importance in Scotland's economic, communication and transport fields. Forth Valley enjoys modern and well-developed transportation links to all regions of Scotland, other parts of the UK and Europe.

Contact details

Further information and updates regarding local services and additional emergency preparedness arrangements and guidance are available through the following channels:

Falkirk Council

General Enquiries	01324-506070
Website	www.falkirk.gov.uk
Email	contact.centre@falkirk.gov.uk
Facebook	www.facebook.com/falkirkcouncil/
Twitter	twitter.com/FalkirkCouncil

Stirling Council

General Enquiries	01786 404040
Website	www.stirling.gov.uk/
Email	www.stirling.gov.uk/contact-us/general-enquiries
Facebook	www.facebook.com/stirlingcouncil
Twitter	twitter.com/stirlingcouncil

Clackmannanshire Council

General Enquiries	01259 450000
Website	www.clacks.gov.uk
Email	customerservice@clacks.gov.uk
Facebook	www.facebook.com/officialclackmannanshirecouncil
Twitter	twitter.com/ClacksCouncil

Local Resilience Partnerships (LRP's) in East of Scotland RRP

Lothian and Borders Local Resilience Partnership

The Lothian and Borders LRP covers an area of just under 2,500 square miles, extending from North Berwick at its most northerly point to Newcastleton (near the border with England) and from West Linton (near its western boundary) to Eyemouth in the East.

The population as at 2020 consists of over 1m people who live in the area and 60% of this population lives within the City of Edinburgh. There are good road and rail networks. The M8 links Edinburgh with Glasgow, the M9 extends from Edinburgh past Stirling, and the M90 to Perth links Edinburgh with the North and Northeast of Scotland. South of Edinburgh, the A1 and A68 provide connections with the North of England and the A7 is a vital route to the rural areas of the Scottish Borders.
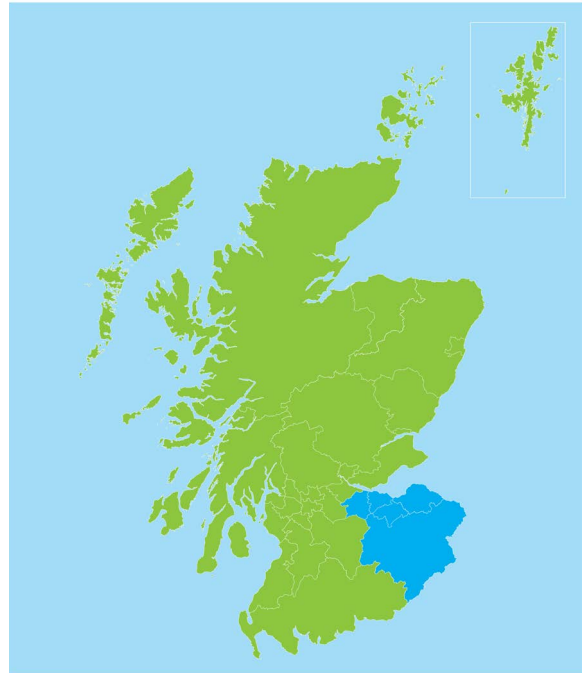
From Edinburgh there are rail connections to all Scottish cities and the East Coast Main Line carries passengers South to London. The recent completion of the Borders Railway from Tweedbank to Edinburgh has contributed to the economy of the Scottish Borders.

The Forth Rail Bridge for rail and the Forth Road Bridge and the Queensferry Crossing, which opened in 2017, for road traffic, support these transport links across the Forth Estuary. The Queensferry crossing has improved road links to and from the Lothian and Borders area.

Several docks service the area contributing to the economy. The Firth of Forth is a significant feature on the North shore of the Local Resilience Partnership area. A number of large facilities contribute to the petrochemicals, oil handling and fabrication industries and cruise liners are frequent visitors to Leith.

There are some important financial institutions based in Edinburgh, including the world headquarters of the Royal Bank of Scotland.

The International Airport expansion is increasing the number of foreign and business visitors and a high output from agriculture and forestry in the rural Council areas also contributes to the local economy.

The Royal Infirmary and the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Edinburgh, the Borders General Hospital, Melrose and St John's Hospital, Livingston are the main hospitals in the Local Resilience Partnership area and are supplemented by a number of smaller local hospitals and some private health care providers.

There are four universities; Edinburgh, Napier, Queen Margaret and Heriot Watt, and a number of colleges; Edinburgh, West Lothian, Borders and Newbattle Abbey.

Contact details

Further information and updates regarding local services and additional emergency preparedness arrangements and guidance are available through the following channels:

The City of Edinburgh Council

General Enquiries	0131 200 2000
Website	www.edinburgh.gov.uk
Email	myedinburgh@edinburgh.gov.uk
Facebook	www.facebook.com/edinburghcouncil
Twitter	twitter.com/Edinburgh_CC

Midlothian Council

General Enquiries	0131 270 7500
Website	www.midlothian.gov.uk
Facebook	www.facebook.com/MidlothianCouncil
Twitter	twitter.com/midgov

East Lothian Council

General Enquiries	01620 827827
Website	www.eastlothian.gov.uk
Facebook	www.facebook.com/EastLothianCouncil
Twitter	twitter.com/ELCouncil

Scottish Borders Council

General Enquiries	0300 100 1800
Website	www.scotborders.gov.uk
Facebook	www.facebook.com/sbcouncil
Twitter	twitter.com/scotborders

West Lothian Council

General Enquiries	01506 280000
Website	www.westlothian.gov.uk
Facebook	www.facebook.com/westlothiancouncil
Twitter	twitter.com/lovewestlothian

Find Out More

In an emergency, always dial 999. For general police enquiries and non-emergency matters, dial 101.

Scottish Government
- Ready Scotland –
  Preparing for Emergencies:
  www.readyscotland.org

Weather
- Met Office
  www.metoffice.gov.uk

Police
- Police Scotland
  www.scotland.police.uk

Health
- NHS Inform
  www.nhsinform.scot

Environment
- Scottish Environment
  Protection Agency (SEPA)
  www.sepa.org.uk

Utilities – Gas
- Scottish Gas Networks
  www.sgn.co.uk

Utilities – Electricity
- Scottish Power Energy Networks
  www.spenergynetworks.co.uk

- Scottish and Southern
  Energy Power Distribution
  www.ssepd.co.uk

Utilities – Water
- Scottish Water
  www.scottishwater.co.uk

Telecommunications
- British Telecom
  www.bt.com

Transportation
- Traffic Scotland
  trafficscotland.org

- Travel Line Scotland
  www.travelinescotland.com

Local Authorities

1. Stirling Council
   www.stirling.gov.uk

2. Clackmannanshire Council
   www.clacksweb.org.uk

3. Falkirk Council
   www.falkirk.gov.uk

4. West Lothian
   www.westlothian.gov.uk

5. City of Edinburgh Council
   www.edinburgh.gov.uk

6. Fife Council
   www.fife.gov.uk

7. Midlothian Council
   www.midlothian.gov.uk

8. East Lothian Council
   www.eastlothian.gov.uk

9. Scottish Borders Council
   www.scotborders.gov.uk

Contributors

- Marine Coastguard Agency (MCA)

- Local Authorities in East of Scotland RRP

- Met Office

- NHS Health Boards in the East of Scotland RRP

- Police Scotland

- Scottish Ambulance Service

- Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)

- Scottish Fire and Rescue Service

- Scottish Government

- Scottish Water

- Transport Scotland

Notes

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East Community Risk Register – Version 1.1 – July 2023

The most up-to-date version of this document can be found at
www.firescotland.gov.uk/your-safety/community-risk-register.aspx