

Weymouth Community Resilience Toolkit

How to prepare your local community for emergencies and disasters

This toolkit offers practical information and guidance to help communities better prepare for and respond to future challenges and emergencies.

It is designed for anyone thinking about building greater community resilience in their local area.

It will help you to identify local resources and partners, develop and support volunteers, and think about how you can use your community space.



weymouth climate hub

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Reg. Charity No. 1200700



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PART 1: UNDERSTAND THE CONTEXT

Why do we need Emergency Plans?

What plans are already in place?

Why do we need Emergency Plans
at the community level?



It's easy to assume that, here in the United Kingdom, we are well-insulated from outside events. With our technology, our power and water supplied to our homes, and our supermarkets stocked with a variety of food and other essentials, it might seem that we are well-placed to cope with any external circumstances.

On top of human-caused crises we have the additional threat posed by climate change which increases the chances of natural disasters and acts as a "threat multiplier" by increasing the severity and complexity of any risk.

It is important that communities right across Weymouth are better able to prepare for, respond to and recover from these future challenges. There are steps that we can all take to keep ourselves and others safe, helping our communities to be more resilient.

But recent events have proved that our lifestyles are in fact quite vulnerable. The conflicts in Ukraine and Iran, and the incident of a container ship blocking the Suez canal (to take just a few examples), have shown that disruption in one part of the world quickly has global consequences, with fuel and gas prices and, consequently, food and other product prices rising quickly. We can see that it wouldn't take much for a price spike to turn into a shortage which threatens lives and livelihoods.



The modern world contains a wide variety of acute risks to human health, life and wellbeing. From natural disasters such as droughts or flooding, which can lead to food shortages, to human atrocities such as terrorism or nuclear war.

UK Government

The government maintains a National Risk Register which assesses 89 such risks and rates their probability and severity. It also develops and maintains plans for responding to the consequences of each of these risks.

Local Resilience Forums

The execution of these plans is largely down to Local Resilience Forums (LRFs, called different names in Scotland and Northern Ireland), which are planning forums for local responders. The Dorset LRF consists of the emergency services, local councils, the NHS, National Highways, the Environment Agency and the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities. Each LRF produces its own Community Risk Register and forms its emergency plans around it.

Individuals

There are numerous resources available for individual preparation for emergencies. There is official UK government advice but a quick internet search will turn up plenty of alternatives. See Further Reading at the end of the toolkit for some suggestions.



One reason for creating a **COMMUNITY** Emergency Plan is that some scenarios are likely to overwhelm the official response. For example, a widespread drought and heatwave, combined with food shortages caused by crop failures across Europe, would leave (often underfunded) services struggling to cope with the scale of the emergency.



At the other end of the scale, an emergency might be too small for the LRF to implement its emergency plan. Very localised flooding, for example, might be very serious for those involved but not widespread enough to activate a full response. Such flooding might also be of a type that isolates a particular area so emergency services can't physically reach it for a time.



Another reason for a community emergency plan is that local knowledge is invaluable. The people who live in an area know best what the local risks are. They are also in a position to identify any individuals or families who might be particularly vulnerable in an emergency situation.



Individual or household emergency plans are essential to get through the first hours of a disaster, but in the longer term we would all need a community to provide mutual support. For example, you might need someone's skills in first aid and you could offer someone else help with cooking.

PART 2: MAP YOUR COMMUNITY

How do you start your community planning?

What or where is your community?

What positives and strengths are there in your community?

What's already happening in your community?



Decide how you want to develop your community map. You know your community best – how do they like to engage? Make sure you have the necessary tools and resources.

- Creative activities e.g. drawing diagrams and using post-it notes.
- Practical action e.g. taking a walk around the local area.
- Desk-based research and speaking with others.
- Facilitated conversations or workshops with your group.
- If meeting virtually, research and trial the best software before you meet.



Allocate enough time for collaboration and discussion. This isn't about getting to the solution quickly, it's about developing and creating a clear map of your community, in a way that works for you, that also helps to build new relationships



Think about how you kick start the session to grab people's attention. You might want to set the scene with a local example of an emergency or a scenario (use a real example if you can).

What would happen:

- If there was a flood on the high street or along a main road?
- If there was a fire in the park or in an important building?
- If there was a power outage or water outage?

Decide if you are approaching this collectively or individually. Collectively is ideal so you can tap into knowledge and wisdom outside of your group or organisation

How are you coming together? Are you using an existing meeting or event? Or a specific time and location, or are you meeting virtually?



Seek to understand what mapping already exists. Often others have completed a mapping exercise before, which you could use and potentially build on to save a lot of time

This depends on your organisation, your aims, history, interests and ambitions.

For example:

- For WeyVille Flood Action Group, it's everyone at risk of flooding in WeyVille.
- For WeyVille Interfaith Group, it's all the faith groups, as well as the broader faith and belief community.
- For WeyVille Allotments, it's all the users of the allotment.

You should identify who is the lead designated person for this process, and for your Community Emergency Plan. This will help manage the process and keep track of the progress you have made. You'll want to keep track of when you created or updated your plan, as well.

This is a great opportunity to also discuss and plan how you want to be inclusive, who are the most at risk and how you celebrate your community's diversity. Inequalities in our society mean that not everyone is affected equally by the challenges and emergencies we face. Different communities can face structural barriers and discrimination that make people more exposed to crises.

As we better prepare and adapt for challenges and emergencies, we should ensure we do this in a way that supports everyone, especially those who could be affected most. In Weymouth there are communities that could be disproportionately affected by emergencies and challenges.

Some of these groups include:

- People living in poverty, including digital poverty.
- People with pre-existing health or mental health conditions or experiences.
- Deaf and Disabled people.
- Older and younger residents.
- Socially isolated people.
- People who cannot or have limited ability to speak, read or write English.
- Rough sleepers and homeless people.
- People living in poor quality housing or temporary accommodation.

COMMUNITY EMERGENCY PLAN BASIC INFORMATION

Community Name

Start and Completion Dates of the Plan

Key Factors to Consider in Our Community

Lead Designated Person and Their Contact Details

It's important to remember that all communities have different strengths and skills. Starting by thinking about vulnerabilities means you might miss something valuable. Taking a 'strengths-based approach' means that you celebrate and harness the local community's strengths, and we encourage you to do this.

For example, by looking at positives and strengths you could find out:

- A local group for people with long-COVID in your community has an established network and list of support services.
- A mother's group at the local church has a teacher who supports families who struggle with understanding English written correspondence.
- A local LGBTQ+ group have great resources and information about access to emergency accommodation for young people.

Identify potential challenges

It is still important to consider areas that might be at risk or in need of support. Once you have focused on your strengths, take a moment to reflect on possible challenges such as areas that are already known to be prone to flooding or vital infrastructure that has been cut off in the past such as key access roads. You can continue to consider and include this as you complete the next steps.

Research and connect to what is already happening in your community. Think about what could be helpful in an emergency. Make sure you consider all aspects of your community, the different faiths, ethnicities, abilities, lived experiences. This is an opportunity to identify and celebrate them, bringing together what makes your community unique and ensuring that everyone is included.

Examples of resources your community may have:

Communication Network: Maybe you have a large community Facebook page or WhatsApp group? Are there popular events and activities that bring people together, like a football club, choir, book club, fitness class or festival?

Volunteer Services: Do you have an active Volunteer Centre that has a lot of volunteers who are engaged and might be keen to be involved?

Green and Outdoor Spaces: Are there places where people can gather safely outside, whether for a wellbeing activity or as a rendezvous point?

Businesses, Industry and Infrastructure: Are there local businesses who might have resources that could be used in an emergency? Are there any critical infrastructure facilities such as a power station nearby?

Facilities and Spaces: Do you have a popular location in the community that everyone knows, trusts and uses? It doesn't just have to be one!

Transportation: Do you have multiple transport links and options which support your community's ability to travel? Do you have a local transport support group?

PART 3: DEVELOP YOUR PLAN

What are the most dangerous risks to your particular community?

What skills are there in your community?

What skills are missing from your community?



The next step in developing your Community Emergency Plan is to think about the types of challenges and emergencies you might face. In doing this exercise your community should consider the types of emergencies that could happen and the impacts these could have on different people.

Remember to include the impacts that you might not necessarily experience yourself, considering how people from different backgrounds and with different abilities may be affected.

As mentioned earlier, there is a National Risk Register and a Community Risk Register you can draw on to help you with this and make sure you don't leave out any potential scenarios.

Once you've decided on the risks you face you might find it helpful to put together some key information about them, as we have below for three of the most common risks faced by UK communities.

But bear in mind that you don't have to accept either the likelihood or the impact described in the registers. There is, for example, an argument to be made that the National Risk Register underplays the risk of climate-related events such as storms, droughts and flooding, given the increase in warming and incidents of these events in the last few years.

The Community Risk Register, although more localised, is still not attuned to the particular circumstances of your location. Your risk of flooding, for example, may be much higher (or lower) than the county as a whole. Make up your own minds as to the probability of each event happening in your local area and how severely it might impact your local community.



DID YOU KNOW?

- It takes 60cm of standing water or 30cm of flowing water to lift a car.
- Approximately 1.9 million people in the UK currently live in areas at risk of flooding, which could double by the 2050s.



WHO AND WHAT CAN BE AFFECTED?

- Anyone, with impacts worsening depending on their location and the type of flood it is (river, surface water, coastal, sewer, groundwater, reservoir).
- Serious damage to property, infrastructure, green spaces.
- Sanitation concerns from flood water or if you live in a basement.

HOW DO YOU PREPARE?



WHAT ARE THE ASSOCIATED RISKS?

- Storms
- Power outage
- Travel disruption
- Communication / internet disruption
- Damage to essential services (e.g. hospitals and schools)
- Strain on emergency services

- Identify and understand local flood risks through the Environment Agency.
- Monitor weather forecasts and your local surroundings and report any issues such as blocked drains.
- Raise community awareness by setting up a Flood Action Group or become a local Flood Warden.
- Connect with your local emergency planning teams to understand and get involved.
- Ensure you have the relevant activities and actions mapped out in your Community Emergency Plan (see Part Two), so you know what to do when flooding occurs.
- Identify at risk people and properties - e.g. basements - and be aware of people who may need additional support and have a plan to support them.
- Encourage preparation activities such as checking insurance, having important documents to hand, protecting belongings and moving to higher levels when possible



HOW DO YOU RESPOND?

- Activate your community emergency plan and your flood wardens. Communicate flood updates with your community.
- Support wider activities where appropriate and safe, such as door knocking to check in on neighbours.
- Activate a community space or venue to support community flood response (dependant on community capabilities).



WHAT ELSE DO YOU NEED TO CONSIDER?

- If someone is in immediate danger, call 999.
- Never enter flood water (walking or driving), no matter how shallow it is or what the need might be.
- Floods are not just about what you can see, there is a risk of debris or other hazards within the flood water (e.g. open manhole covers), and contamination risks



WHERE CAN YOU FIND OUT MORE?

- Environment Agency Flood Warnings: www.gov.uk/check-flooding
- Met Office Flood Warning Guide: www.metoffice.gov.uk/weather/guides/flood-warnings
- Government Flooding Map: <https://flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk/>



DID YOU KNOW?

- 40°C could become the average summer temperature in the UK by 2035.
- UK heat related deaths could triple by the 2050s



WHO AND WHAT CAN BE AFFECTED?

- Anyone, with impacts worsening depending on your health, location, work and lifestyle. Especially young children and babies and those over 75, people with pre-existing health conditions, people rough sleeping and people experiencing homelessness.
- Consider urban living: flats in high rise apartment blocks, those with no outdoor space, those living in areas with no tree cover. Additionally, infrastructure can be seriously impacted with loss of power and damage.



WHAT ARE THE ASSOCIATED RISKS?

- Drought
- Wildfires
- Floods
- Storms
- Travel disruptions (rail and roads melting)
- Power outages



HOW DO YOU PREPARE?

- Sign up to and monitor weather alerts.
- Plan a seasonal awareness campaign to prepare your community for hot weather.
- Think about what resource you might need, e.g. extra water, sunscreen.
- Share advice and information with your communities.
- Consider adding shade and water features to your communities.
- Ensure you have the relevant activities and actions mapped out in your Community Emergency Plan (see Part Two), so you know what to do when the heatwave arrives.
- Be aware of people who may need additional support and have a plan to support them



HOW DO YOU RESPOND?

- Keep cool, stay hydrated, limit time outside, limit physical activity, use water safely.
- Activate a community space or venue as a 'cool space' and communicate it to your community.
- Provide water and shade at any community events or activities.
- Decide whether it is safe to go ahead with any activities based on the heat.
- Lower blinds / close shutters and limit sunlight exposure into the house during the day.



WHAT ELSE DO YOU NEED TO CONSIDER?

- Not everyone has equal access to heatwave preparations: e.g. can afford a fan or air conditioning or can work from home or easily move to a cooler space on their own.
- Not all the impacts of heat are visible or obvious so make sure you take care of yourself and check in on others



WHERE CAN YOU FIND OUT MORE?

- WCH Cool Spaces Map:
- Met Office Heat Alerts: www.metoffice.gov.uk/weather/warnings-and-advice/seasonal-advice/heat-health-alert-service
- British Red Cross Heat Advice: www.redcross.org.uk/get-help/prepare-for-emergencies/heatwaves-uk
- UKHSA Beat the Heat Resources: www.gov.uk/government/publications/beat-the-heat-hot-weather-advice



DID YOU KNOW?

- The average recommended temperature for homes in winter is between 18-21°C.
- Pipes are at risk of freezing when temperatures drop below 0°C but the risk increases significantly at -5°C or below.



WHO AND WHAT CAN BE AFFECTED?

- Anyone, with impacts worsening due to age, health or circumstances.
- Those over 75, people with pre-existing medical conditions, people rough sleeping and experiencing homelessness.
- Economic impacts with cost of heating and infrastructure challenges with limited insulation.



WHAT ARE THE ASSOCIATED RISKS?

- Floods
- Travel Disruptions



HOW DO YOU PREPARE?

- Monitor weather forecasts to be aware of where and when the cold weather or snow is likely to arrive.
- Consider having a designated warm space in the community to help people stay warm and connect with others (but be aware of weather conditions and safe travel precautions).
- Follow official advice on driving safely in snow or ice.
- Ensure you have enough medication and food, to prevent you needing to go out in the cold weather.
- Ensure you have the relevant activities and actions mapped out in your Community Emergency Plan (see Part Two), so you know what to do when the cold weather arrives.
- Be aware of people who may need additional support and have a plan to support them.
- Check your insurance details and ensure you have important documents to hand.



HOW DO YOU RESPOND?

- Wear protective and warm clothing, with multiple layers better than 1 thick layer.
- Stay inside and keep your indoor temperatures at a safe level.
- Support with snow clearing initiatives where appropriate and safe, such as shovelling.
- Check in with vulnerable family, friends and neighbours.



WHAT ELSE DO YOU NEED TO CONSIDER?

- Not everyone has equal access to heating and cold weather preparations.
- It is important to understand how to drive safely in cold weather such as snow and ice, and when not to drive.

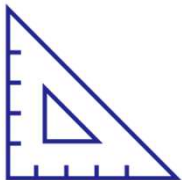


WHERE CAN YOU FIND OUT MORE?

- AA Driving Advice in Winter: www.theaa.com/drivingadvice/seasonal/winter
- Met Office Cold Weather Alerts: www.metoffice.gov.uk/weather/warnings-and-advice/seasonaladvice/cold-weather-alerts
- British Gas Preparations for your home in winter: www.britishgas.co.uk/thesource/beat-the-weather/winterproof-your-home.html
- Weymouth Warm Welcome Spaces: www.refreshweymouthandportland.com/blank-page-1

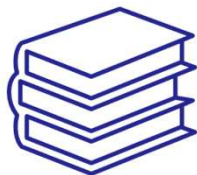
In this step it is important to think about what skills, resources, capabilities and assets you have in your community that can support your community resilience. Try reaching out to existing groups or your local Neighbourhood Watch group to see how they manage this.

Consider surveying volunteers and staff in your community, faith or neighbourhood group to find out about key skills that could be useful in an emergency. This is often called a 'skills audit'. Reach Volunteering has more guidance on that here



- The following are skills that you might want to consider having in your team:
- First aid and mental health first aid
- Existing volunteering experience and connections such as with the British Red Cross
- Communication and organisation
- Language skills which are relevant to your community
- IT skills
- People with Disclosure and Barring Service checks
- Hazard-specific knowledge e.g. an interest in flooding and water management
- Hazard-specific experience e.g. a fire warden
- People with a good understanding of GDPR and how best to manage, store, and use data

What skills are missing in your team?
Which groups or partners are you not connected with yet?
What resources or assets don't you have that you need?



You could then look at how to build these skills through training and development. Look for training offers and sign up to networks such as:

- 1. Communities Prepared: www.communitiesprepared.org.uk/
- 2. British Red Cross: www.redcross.org.uk/
- 3. St John Ambulance: www.sja.org.uk/course-information/online-learning/
- 4. Voluntary and Community Sector Emergencies Partnership: www.vcsep.org.uk
- 5. Reach Volunteering: reachvolunteering.org.uk
- 6. Check out Dorset Local Resilience Forum and Dorset Volunteer Centre for opportunities.

PART 4: TEST YOUR PLAN

How do you put your plan into action?

How do you test your plan?

How do you revise your plan?



Now that you have the components that make up your Community Emergency Plan, you can bring all the elements together and turn your attention to putting the plan into action. This covers activating, testing and learning from your plan. It is important to revisit and revise your emergency plan so that it stays relevant and up to date

Activating and triggering your plan

It is important to have clear, agreed and understood triggers for your plan, so that you know when and when not to activate it, and how to activate when you do.

Possible triggers to consider are:

- You have had a direct request from the emergency services or your local council to activate your plan.
- There has been a flood or heatwave warning issued by a trusted source such as the Met Office or UK Health Security Agency.
- You have identified an emergency happening in your community, such as a power or water outage

Who should I share my plan with?

Think about sharing it with your community partners and groups and your local council's emergency planning team. Ensure you have considered GDPR before sharing, e.g. you may want to consider sharing a redacted version without any sensitive data included. You could link in with your local Volunteer Centre.

Please do share your plan with Weymouth Climate Hub at resilience@weymouthclimatehub.com

You can also contact Dorset Emergency Planning Team for general support with community emergency planning and to share your plan.

It is important to remember that in an emergency you shouldn't assume that emergency services already know about it, nor are you replacing the actions of the emergency services. If there is a major incident or threat to life, ensure you call 999.

This is a good time to record any key emergency partners and contacts, including for your local council. You may need to be able to reach these emergency contacts under time pressure so the more information you have the better.

To test your plan, you will want to think about each section you have created so far. You will want to make sure you have the following in place:

- The key factors in your community have been understood.
- There is a clear lead designated person decided for your plan.
- Community contacts and resources have been fully identified.
- You have a good understanding of the types of emergencies you might face and what you will do to prepare and respond,
- You know what skills you have in your team.
- The actions you identified to address any gaps have been addressed

You also need to make sure you practice your plan. This is an opportunity to learn what works and what could be improved. It is a good idea to run a scenario exercise to see what you will do and how you will use your plan.

Treat this as an opportunity to bring your community together and get to know each other better. Using scenario exercises can really help to bring your Community Emergency Plan to life. For example, imagine if there was a storm, power outage or flooding - what will you do?

What is a scenario ‘exercise’?

An exercise is when you set out a possible emergency scenario (for example, a heatwave or a flood), and practice what you would do if that emergency happened in your community. As a group, you can work through all the steps so that you can learn and adapt the plan as needed.

You can decide on what type of scenario would be the most relevant for you and your community. Some ideas to consider are:

- Scenario 1: A heatwave warning is issued by the Met Office that temperatures in Weymouth will reach 40 by the end of the week. Consider how you might prepare in advance and how you would respond.
- Scenario 2: A flood warning had been issued for your community area, there is a need to communicate the risks to your community and engage in your designated response activities. Consider how you might prepare in advance and how you would respond

Now that you have completed your community emergency plan you should treat it as a living, ever-evolving document, not something that sits on the shelf. It is recommended that you review your plan every 6-12 months, and always after it has been activated. You should feel comfortable to revisit any phase or step within this process that feels relevant or needs further review or consideration. To help with these considerations, here is a practical checklist to think through and revisit.

- Insurance: Have you got the required insurance in place for the activities you plan to carry out? Try reaching out to existing groups or your local Neighbourhood Watch group to see how they manage this.
- Updating and maintaining: Do you have a process in place for updating your plan? How will you monitor and maintain these developments, and how often?
- Sharing: Are the emergency services aware that you are developing your plan? How could they help? Have you shared your plan have you shared your plan with the local authority emergency planning team?
- Storage: Where is the digital soft copy of your plan stored, is it in a shared space such as a OneDrive or SharePoint? Have you ensured you have up to date hard copies available, in case you cannot access the soft copies? Have you considered GDPR and sensitive data protection?
- Emergency Volunteering: How can volunteers and their skills help you and your community?
- Making your plan inclusive: What are the different cultural or religious considerations that you need to include in your plan? What accessibility requirements might you need to consider?
- Other Storage: Have you considered the logistics involved, such as a place for storing equipment or other important documents?

PART 5: TAKE IT FURTHER

How can you use community spaces in your Emergency Plan?

Where can you find out more?



What is a Community Resilience Hub?

There isn't an exact science to a Community Resilience Hub as they are designed to meet the local needs of its community, which vary from place to place. Some of the key things that a functioning hub could do are listed below.



Trial and test things like this toolkit.

Work collaboratively with local businesses, the local authority, charities, faith based and other community groups to determine what the local needs are.

Coordinate and host local resilience building activities, e.g. training and information sharing.

House equipment and supplies that could be used in an emergency, e.g. food, water and sanitary products.

Connect with other Community Resilience Hubs to learn and collaborate.

Be a known and trusted place where community members feel valued, safe and respected or work towards achieving this.

Reflecting on the topics, activities, actions that you have completed so far in the toolkit, think about how your community space or venue could support. Here are some considerations to get you started.

Do you have trusted relationships and connections with a diverse range of community members through your venue or space? How could you ensure that these voices, opinions and experiences are included in your community resilience activities?

Have you captured all the community venues and spaces on your community map? How could you share, promote, celebrate these spaces to ensure they are part of your community resilience building activities?

Have you considered how your venue or space is utilised within your community emergency plan? Have you ensured you have thought through the practicalities of your space when it comes to an emergency, how can it be used? Are people aware?

How could you use the space to support climate initiatives? Perhaps you could use a community space as a cool space in hot weather, or warm hub in cold weather? Or have water management features to minimise flood risk?

Do you have a large space such as a hall, a conference room or something similar? How could you use this space to support skill development and capability building, such as hosting training and workshop sessions? Or offering your space for community use?

Is your space integrated into the wider emergency response network? Do you have strong relationships with the local authority? The Local Resilience Forum? Are there instances of spontaneous community activation and mobilisation that you could learn from?

Do you have community volunteers, and could your space or venue support their initiatives such as a meeting point? A storage location? What other activities and roles could your venue or space support?

Emergency Plans and Risks

<https://rebellion.global/xreadiness/>

Comprehensive household emergency plan

<https://prepare.campaign.gov.uk/get-prepared-for-emergencies/>

Official UK government household emergency plan

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-risk-register-2025>

Government national risk register

Heatwaves

<https://apps.london.gov.uk/cool-spaces/>

GLA Cool Spaces Map

<https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/weather/warnings-and-advice/seasonal-advice/heat-health-alert-service>

Met Office Heat Alerts

<https://www.redcross.org.uk/get-help/prepare-for-emergencies/heatwaves-uk>

British Red Cross Heat Advice

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/beat-the-heat-hot-weather-advice/beat-the-heat-staying-safe-in-hot-weather>

Government hot weather advice

Cold Weather

<https://www.theaa.com/driving-advice/seasonal/winterAA>

Driving Advice in Winter

<https://weather.metoffice.gov.uk/warnings-and-advice/seasonal-advice/cold-weather-alerts>

Met Office Cold Weather Alerts

Flooding

<https://nationalfloodforum.org.uk>

Help, support for those affected by flooding

<https://www.gov.uk/check-flooding>

Check for flooding events

<https://flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk/>

Flood risk information

Community Resilience

<https://dorsetprepared.org.uk/>

Dorset LRF official site

www.communitiesprepared.org.uk/

A Groundwork project that supports communities nationwide to grow their resilience.

Community Resilience Hubs

<https://resiliencehubs.org.uk/>

A programme with the aim to set up community resilience hubs across the UK

<https://www.usdn.org/resilience-hubs.html>

US website with a comprehensive guide to setting up a resilience hub

<https://www.worldofbooks.com/en-gb/products/lifehouse-book-adam-greenfield-9781788738354#9924002283793>

Introducing the concept of the “Lifehouse” – a particular approach to community resilience hubs

<https://prepare.campaign.gov.uk/get-involved-in-your-community/information-for-communities-and-community-groups/>

UK government information for communities

Volunteers and Learning

<https://shop.sja.org.uk/pages/courses>

St Johns Ambulance Courses

<http://www.vcsep.org.uk>

Voluntary and Community Sector Emergencies Partnership

<http://reachvolunteering.org.uk>

Reach Volunteering

Other Relevant Websites

<http://www.redcross.org.uk/>

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This toolkit is heavily based on the London Community Resilience Toolkit which you can find here:

<https://www.communitiesprepared.org.uk/london-community-resilience-toolkit/>

Many thanks to Groundwork (<https://www.groundwork.org.uk/>), the London Assembly

(<https://www.london.gov.uk/programmes-strategies/fire-and-city-resilience>) and Communities Prepared