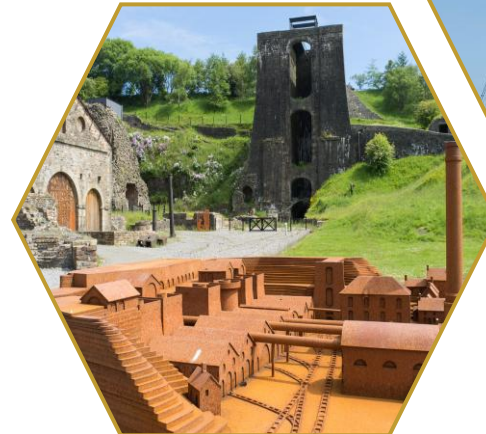
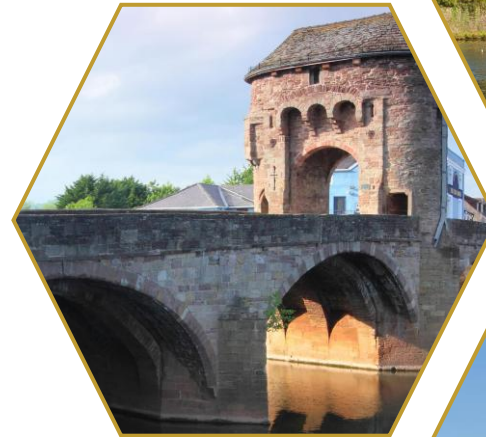


Gwent Community Risk Register

2026-2027



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Introduction



Gwasanaeth Tân ac Achub
De Cymru
South Wales
Fire and Rescue Service



Maritime and
Coastguard Agency



GIG
CYMRU
NHS
WALES
Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol
Aneurin Bevan
University Health Board



Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol
Blaenau Gwent
County Borough Council



monmouthshire
sir fynwy



Cyfoeth
Naturiol
Cymru
Natural
Resources
Wales



GIG
CYMRU
NHS
WALES
Iechyd Cyhoeddus
Cymru
Public Health
Wales

The Gwent Community Risk Register (GCRR)

Welcome to the Community Risk Register for the Gwent Local Resilience Forum area.

The GCRR highlights **risks** that have the largest potential to have **significant impact** on residents and businesses in the Gwent area.

This document is designed to inform you about those **risks and their potential consequences**.

This register also provides information about work that is taking place in the **Gwent area** to, where possible, reduce the **impact of emergencies** occurring.

Information is also provided to help you think about what **you can do to better prepare yourself**, your family, your business and your community to **lessen the impacts** of being in an **emergency**.

Also included are **useful contacts** for the Gwent Local Resilience Forum partners and **other sources** of information.

The Gwent Local Resilience Forum (GLRF)

The Gwent Local Resilience Forum covers the **Gwent Police area** and is a partnership made up of representatives from the Emergency Services, Local Authorities, Natural Resources Wales, Health Agencies, Maritime and Coastguard Agency, Utilities, Military and Welsh Government, along with Voluntary organisations and other Private Agencies.

We work together to make sure that the best possible preparations and plans are in place to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from major emergencies which may have a significant impact on the communities in the Gwent Police Area.

Although the LRF is not a statutory body, it is a **statutory process, it has been set up as a requirement of the Civil Contingencies Act 2004** and is the principal mechanism for **multi-agency collaboration** to ensure the **effective delivery** of the duties identified in the act.

These duties are:

- To assess the risk of emergencies occurring and use this to **inform contingency planning**.
- To put in place **emergency plans**.
- To put in place **Business Continuity Management** arrangements.
- Arrangements to make information available to the public about **civil protection matters** and maintain arrangements to **warn, inform and advise** the public in the event of an emergency.
- To co-operate with other **local responders** to enhance co-ordination and efficiency.
- To provide **advice and assistance** to local businesses and voluntary organisations about [business continuity management](#)

Through the Gwent LRF, all responders in Gwent work to a set of common objectives, which help to:

- Save life.
- Relieve suffering.
- Avoid the scale of an emergency becoming more severe.
- Protect infrastructure and property.
- Facilitate criminal investigation and judicial process if necessary.
- Restore normality as soon as possible.

Definition of an emergency

The CCA **defines an emergency** as an event or situation which threatens serious damage to:

- **human welfare**
 - **the environment**
- or
- **war or terrorism** which threatens serious damage to the security of the UK.

Duty to assess risk

The starting point for the work of the Gwent LRF is **understanding risk and preparedness**

The **Civil Contingencies Act (CCA)** requires all **Category 1 Responder** agencies such as emergency services, local authorities, NHS bodies and Natural Resources Wales to assess the **risk of emergencies** occurring. In addition, all Local Resilience Forums across the UK have a legal duty to produce and publish a Community Risk Register.

The range of risks assessed is diverse and can take many forms. Some of those are current and require immediate urgent response, where others have a probability of occurring and potential to have the largest impact on residents and businesses should they do.

No risk assessment will ever be able to identify and assess every possible risk, and unforeseeable risks can emerge, or previously identified risks can materialise in different or unforeseen ways.

Definition of a risk

A civil contingencies risk is defined as a measure of the significance of a **potential emergency** in terms of its **assessed likelihood and impact**.

Purpose of risk assessment

Purpose of the duty to undertake risk assessments is to:

- Ensure an **accurate and shared** understanding of risks so that planning has a sound foundation and is **proportionate** to the risks.
- Provide a rational basis for the **prioritisation** of the Gwent LRF and responding agencies **work programmes**, including **capability building** and associated decisions on the **allocation of resources**.
- Enable responders to **assess** the adequacy of their **plans and capabilities**, highlight existing measures that are appropriate, and allow gaps in **preparedness** to be identified.

What is the Gwent Community Risk Register?

The Gwent LRF **Community Risk Register** is the result of a process carried out by the multi-agency partner Risk Assessment Working Group, which assesses the **likelihood and impacts** of a range of hazards that have the potential to cause **significant disruption** to the residents, communities and environments of Gwent.

In addition to assessing hazards, the Gwent LRF also assess the consequences of possible threats caused by malicious incidents. However, the sensitivity of the information supporting these assessments means that specific details will not be made available in the public domain.

This Community Risk Register forms just one aspect of the partnership's work in preparing for emergencies and sharing information to increase the overall resilience of the Gwent area.

A Profile of the Gwent Area

The Gwent LRF covers the area represented by the expanded **preserved County of Gwent**. It corresponds to the same geographical area as the Gwent Police force and is divided into **five unitary authority areas** – Blaenau Gwent, Caerphilly, Monmouthshire, Newport and Torfaen.

The geography of Gwent LRF is varied and includes **rural countryside** areas, **urban centres** and the most easterly of the **South Wales valleys**.

The population is increased by **university students** as well as large numbers of people who visit the area every year while **travelling to England** or, **West and Mid Wales**.



The **estimated population** of Gwent is 601686, approximately 19% of the total population for Wales.

Blaenau Gwent – 67873 **Caerphilly** – 176865 **Monmouthshire** – 94930

Torfaen – 94119 **Newport** – 167899 [Office for National Statistics](#)



The **total area** of Gwent is 612 square miles, approximately 8% of the total area of Wales.

Blaenau Gwent – 42 **Caerphilly** – 108 **Monmouthshire** – 340

Torfaen – 49 **Newport** - 73



The **dwelling count** in Gwent is approximately 272400, approximately 18% of the total number of dwellings in Wales.

Blaenau Gwent – 33100 **Caerphilly** – 81000 **Monmouthshire** – 44300

Torfaen – 43200 **Newport** – 70800 [Welsh Government](#)

Blaenau Gwent defined physically by high hillsides dividing three main valleys. These valleys are home to **towns and villages** which give the County Borough a busy, urban feel, but Blaenau Gwent is actually **largely rural**. In more recent times, the area has seen significant **structural and environment improvement**, following major levels of capital investment and the greening of our valleys as **nature** recovers from the long-term scarring caused through our **historical industries**.

Caerphilly covers an area stretching from **the Bannau Brycheiniog National Park** in the North, to **Cardiff and Newport** in the South. It is formed by the valleys of three rivers, the Rhymney, Sirhowy and Ebbw. Caerphilly is a mixture of urban and rural communities. Three quarters of the County Borough is used for **agriculture and forestry**. There are five principal centres being Caerphilly, Blackwood, Risca, Bargoed and Ystrad Mynach. These are the major centres for **employment, retail and provision of services**.

Monmouthshire is predominantly rural and has a **diverse landscape** stretching from the coastline of the Gwent Levels in the South and the Brecon Beacons National Park in the North. The main settlements are Abergavenny, Chepstow, Monmouth, Caldicot, Usk and Magor/Undy, with approximately half of the total population living in **urban areas**. Monmouthshire's **distinctive settlement pattern** arises from its **market towns and villages** and their relationship with the surrounding rural areas.

Newport City is the third largest urban centre in Wales. Situated around the banks of the River Usk and the Severn estuary, it is a **multi-cultural City**, where traditional industries sit alongside **new electronics and financial service sectors**. It is largely low-lying, with a few hilly areas and contains extensive rural areas surrounding the built-up core. Newport was **granted city status** in 2002, hosted the **Ryder Cup** in 2010 and was the venue for the 2014 **NATO** summit.

Torfaen runs from the **Heads of the Valleys** in the North to the M4 corridor in the South with three main settlements; Blaenavon, Pontypool and Cwmbran - which is unique in being **the only New Town in Wales**, being designated in 1949. The North of the County Borough area includes the **World Heritage Site Town** of Blaenavon and is **Europe's best preserved 18th century ironworks**. Much of the Southern parts of the County Borough are urbanised around Cwmbran, which has the largest population.

The Risks

Included in this **Community Risk Register** are those **risks** considered to have the **highest likelihood and potential** to have **significant impact** on the **communities of Gwent**.



Current Risks

Over the last winter period and already in **2026**, we have experienced the impacts from **several** of the risks referenced in **this document**.

The significant storm events such as **Storm Claudia** caused devastation to large parts of our communities, a number of which continue to recover from the impacts.

We have witnessed a number of large **industrial fires** requiring immediate action to be taken by residents and the impacts on businesses.

Individually, these and the other types of emergencies we have experienced across Gwent, may be distinctly different, but when occurring at the same time, causes **significant cumulative impacts**.

As we move into the **summer period**, there is the potential for other risks to present impacts to our communities and environment that we need to be aware and prepared for. These can include **wildfires**, impacts to individual's health and well-being and critical infrastructure due to **high temperatures** and the continuing **cost of living** impacts due to international events.

Risks Overview



Severe Weather can come in various forms: from **gales and storms**, heavy and deep **snow**, **freezing temperatures** and even summer **heatwaves** which can last for prolonged periods.



Flooding remains one of the very highest and most **regularly occurring** risks in the Gwent area, and there are thousands of **homes and businesses** across the region that could be **affected**.



Human Infectious Diseases are illnesses that **spread between people**. Some infectious diseases can spread more easily or have a greater impact on communities. In a small number of cases, outbreaks may escalate to affect **multiple regions or countries**.



Loss of Critical Infrastructure (CI) describes all the different **services** we rely on as part of our **modern society** and is essential to how we run our **daily lives**.



Industrial Accidents there are **several industries** in the Gwent area that store or use **potentially dangerous substances** which may have **impact** on **people** and the **environment** should an accident happen.



Animal Diseases that present **most risk** is those that are **highly contagious** and cause **high fatality** rates amongst **livestock**.



Transport Incidents such as accidents, resulting from severe weather or structural damage to transport infrastructure can significantly impact our ability to carry out daily activities for example getting **to and from work**, making **important journeys** or **receiving essential services**.



Land Movement is a mass **movement of material** such as rock, earth or debris. They can happen **suddenly** or **move slowly over long periods of time**. The South Wales and Gwent region comprises most of the **South Wales coalfield**, this is where most of the **mining communities** were built up, leaving **large urban developments in the Valleys** that remain today.



Malicious Threats. Although the likelihood of **malicious attacks** taking place is **rare**, the issue of **deliberate attempts** to disrupt our way of life is realised all too frequently in today's society.

What WE are doing in Gwent

- As an LRF, all our partners are working jointly to support where possible the increased demand and challenges these risks present, to avoid impact on **critical services** and to **minimise community disruption**.
- Through the established LRF structures, we **collaborate** to ensure that there is shared **situational awareness** on the risks and their impacts.
- We **develop** and **share key public messages** so that our communities are kept **informed** on current risks and provide **appropriate advice**.
- We continue to **maintain, test, and exercise** our multi agency and individual organisation plans and procedures so we are as **prepared** as possible to **respond** to and **recover** from incidents.



What YOU can do

Although it is an unavoidable fact of life that emergencies do occur, we can all play a part in helping ourselves, our families and businesses to be better prepared for the consequences. There are number of initial things you can do including:

- Create a Household Plan and put together an Emergency Grab Bag.
- Stay Informed by signing up for local weather and flood alerts (e.g., Met Office or Natural resources Wales).
- Know how to secure your home. For example, how do you turn off your gas, electricity, and water mains. Remember to test smoke alarms monthly.
- Check if you are eligible for the Priority Services Register with your utility suppliers for extra support during utility outages.
- Prepare Your Vehicle through a car kit with a torch, phone charger, warm clothing/blankets, and essential items.
- Look out for family, friends and neighbours who are especially vulnerable.
- If you are a business owner, develop and regularly test your business continuity plan.

Further information can be found in the [‘Advice for Individuals, Communities and Businesses’](#) section of this risk register.

Severe Weather



Severe Weather can come in various forms: from **gales and storms**, heavy and deep **snow**, **freezing temperatures** and even summer **heatwaves** which can last for prolonged periods.

Over the coming years, we are likely to see **rising temperatures**, sea levels and an increase in the **frequency and severity** of extreme weather events in the UK. Weather forecasting can now give **warning** of most events and offer general advice.

Possible Consequences

- **Disruption** to transport, utilities and communications.
- Vulnerable people **exposed** to health threatening low temperatures.
- Danger to life from windswept objects and **structural failures**.
- Schools and public **buildings closed**.
- **Damage** to property and infrastructure.
- Businesses and services forced to close or **suspend operations**.
- Impact on rural areas, **livestock** and isolated communities.



What WE are doing in Gwent

- Maintain multi agency and individual organisation plans for **responding** to severe weather events and minimising disruption.
- **Work together** to continue critical services.
- Monitor weather forecasts to provide **advice and guidance**.
- Implement **winter planning** e.g., gritting, snow ploughing etc.
- Engage with communities to develop [community resilience](#).
- **Target assistance** to the most vulnerable members of our communities.

What YOU can do

- Do not travel unless your **journey is necessary**. If you do need to travel, **plan** and carry emergency food/clothing/blanket etc.
- Check and **listen** to the [weather forecasts](#).
- Consider and plan for how you would manage without **essential utilities** e.g., electricity or water.
- **Check** on elderly or vulnerable relatives and friends.
- Wear appropriate **clothing** and stay **hydrated**.
- Ensure you have **adequate insurance**.

Flooding



Flooding can originate from **different sources**, including **rivers**, coastal and **surface water**.

It is predicated that over the coming years, **rising sea temperatures** and an increase in the **frequency and severity of extreme weather** events are likely to raise the **risk of flooding** in the UK.

Possible Consequences

- **Flooding of homes** and businesses.
- **Risk to life**, people, and animals.
- **Damage to property**, businesses, **agricultural land**, roads, **services**, and infrastructure.
- Evacuation and/or **isolation of residents**.
- Impacts on availability of **critical services**.
- **Disruption to utilities** and transport.
- Pollution and **contamination** of the local environment.
- Long term **restoration** and **recovery** issues for those affected.



What WE are doing in Gwent

- **Maintain, test and exercise** multi agency and individual organisation plans for **responding** to flooding events.
- **Flood monitoring**, forecasting, issuing of flood warnings and **alerting the public** when there is a risk of flooding.
- **Identifying areas** that could be affected by flood water to **minimise disruption**, and who could be at risk.
- **Strategic planning** to protect risk areas.
- **Inspection and maintenance** of culverts and gullies.
- Provide **advice and guidance** about flooding.

What YOU can do

- **Do not enter flood water** unless instructed to do so by the emergency services. Flood water can be extremely dangerous and can hide hazards.
- **Research** if you live or work within a **flood risk area** and [sign up](#) to receive free **flood warnings**.
- Keep up to date with the [weather forecast](#).
- **Plan** for how you would **protect** your property during a flood and have **adequate insurance**.
- Prepare a [home emergency](#) or **Personal Flood Plan**.
- **Identify neighbours**, vulnerable relatives or friends who may need assistance and check if there is a **community flood group** in your area.

Human Infectious Diseases



Human infectious diseases **are illnesses that spread between people**. Many outbreaks of infectious diseases in Wales are effectively controlled through established **public health measures** such as vaccination, testing and infection control.

Infectious Disease Outbreaks

Outbreaks happen when an infection spreads within a community, region or country. Outbreaks can occur due to well-known infections (e.g. salmonella or influenza or rarely due to serious high-consequence infectious diseases (HCIDs) that need specialist care. While the scale and impact can differ, most outbreaks are usually managed through coordinated public health action and the combined efforts of local partners.

Possible Consequences.

- GP surgeries and hospitals **may get busier**.
- **Schools, nurseries, or workplaces** might be disrupted.
- Some people like older adults or those with long-term conditions may be at **higher risk**.
- Staff absences may **affect** public services.
- You may notice more public health **messaging**.
- People who may have been exposed to a disease may be asked to stay away from public settings (known as **exclusion**).

Pandemics

A pandemic is defined by the World Health Organization (WHO) as “**An epidemic occurring worldwide, or over a very wide area, crossing international boundaries and usually affecting a large number of people.**”

A pandemic is not defined by disease severity, immunity levels in the population or the type of pathogen. They are not limited either to influenza, as new or emerging diseases caused by **viruses, bacteria and other organisms** may also have pandemic potential.

Key things to know about pandemics are that:

- The infectious organism is **usually new**, so most people have little or no immunity.
- It may be able to **spread quickly** and widely.
- It may come in waves, meaning disruptions can happen **more than once**.
- Pandemics are **not always severe** as the term refers to spread, not danger.
- There may be **limited** or no vaccinations or medicines available.



What WE are doing in Gwent



- **Regularly update** cross-partner plans so all agencies including NHS Health Boards and Trusts, Local Authorities, Emergency Services and others understand their roles and responsibilities.
- **Bring together organisations** to agree how we prevent, detect and manage outbreaks, ensuring a unified approach.
- Run regular **exercises to test our plans**, strengthen coordination, and identify improvements before an outbreak or pandemic occurs.
- **Coordinate support** across partners to help essential services operate safely.
- Work with Public Health Wales and NHS Organisations to ensure timely and **safe delivery of new vaccines** during outbreaks or pandemics.
- **Collaborate** with trusted partners to **share guidance** that is evidence based, consistent and easy to understand, especially during periods of uncertainty.
- Ensure arrangements are in place to **manage fatalities** safely, respectfully, and in a coordinated way.

What YOU can do

Most people want to do the **right thing**, and small steps can make a **big difference** during any infectious disease outbreak or pandemic. These actions are **simple, practical**, and designed to help you protect yourself, your family, and your community.

- **Follow the advice** from [Public Health Wales](#), Welsh Government and NHS Wales is one of the best ways to protect yourself and others. These organisations monitor infectious disease risks every day and provide the most reliable, up to date advice.
- Keeping your vaccinations up to date helps protect you from becoming seriously unwell from certain pathogens and reduces pressure on local health services (something that benefits everyone). If you're eligible, getting your **seasonal flu vaccine** each year also adds an extra layer of protection.
- Good hygiene remains one of the simplest and most effective ways to reduce the spread of illness. **Washing your hands regularly**, covering coughs and sneezes, and disposing of tissues properly all help prevent infections moving through households, schools, and workplaces.
- If you feel unwell, **staying at home** and **avoiding contact** with people who may be more vulnerable helps reduce the risk of spreading illness further. Checking what your workplace or school plans do during outbreaks can also help you prepare.
- Finally, having a **small personal support plan** can make things easier if you're suddenly unwell. For example, knowing who could collect medication or essential supplies on your behalf if needed.

Loss of Critical Infrastructure



The UK's critical infrastructure is made up of services such as **electricity**, water, **gas**, oil, **fuel**, transport, **communications**, food, **health** and financial services.

The risk of losing critical infrastructure is likely to be unplanned and could happen without warning, increasing the subsequent impacts. In the Gwent area we are no less reliant on these critical services and even **localised losses** can have a **significant impact** on our residents.

Possible Consequences

- Disruption to services, businesses and **home life**.
- **Poor sanitation** and lack of drinking water.
- A limited ability to **heat your home**, food and water.
- A limited ability to **keep food cold** or frozen.
- **Increased risk** to vulnerable people.
- No ability to get fuel from **filling stations**.
- Disruption to delivery of **critical services**.
- People unable to get cash from **cash machines** or to make **card purchases**.
- Limited telecommunications (including **mobiles**)
- **Civil unrest**.



What WE are doing in Gwent

- Work with utility companies to **manage supply** interruption where possible.
- **Develop multi agency plans** to manage and mitigate longer term interruptions to services, **including business continuity arrangements**.
- Identify vulnerable people who will need **additional support** in the event of utility outage.

What YOU can do

- Know where the **cut off points** are for your utilities and how to switch them off.
- Keep a note of your utility companies' **contact details**.
- Put together a [home emergency kit & plan](#) to think about how you would **manage without** key utilities.
- For advice about preparing for **power cuts** and what to do, please visit [power cut advice](#).
- For advice on **gas emergencies**, please visit [gas emergencies](#).
- The **Priority Services Register (PSR)** provides extra help and additional support during a power cut for elderly, very ill or disabled people, or those who rely on power for medical equipment. Register here [priority services](#).
- **Check on neighbours** and relatives who may be vulnerable to see if there is anything they require.

Industrial Accidents



The potential for a **large impact** industrial accident does not always come from accidents at large industrial sites.

If a **fire** involves acetylene cylinders, as found in many garages and workshops, **response procedures** may require the placing of a **hazard zone** and anyone to be living in this zone may be **evacuated** until it is safe to return.

Possible Consequences

- **Danger** to life.
- Public **health issues**.
- **Damage** to property and the local area.
- Pollution of the local **environment**.
- Possible **evacuation** of the affected area.
- Local/National **utilities and supplies** disruption.
- **Economic losses** locally and for the industry.
- Possible adverse impact on farming and local **agricultural produce**.



What WE are doing in Gwent

- Work directly with site operators who manage Control of Major Accident Hazard sites (**COMAH**) and work in **partnership** to produce COMAH off-site **emergency plans**.
- Develop and exercise **multi agency plans** to ensure an **effective response** to and **manage the consequences** of industrial accidents.
- Carry out **fire safety inspections** and work with industrial sites to **reduce the risk** that an accident will happen.
- Identify ways and means of communicating with the public and **provide appropriate advice**.

What YOU can do

- **Be aware** if you live near a hazardous site and [check](#) to see if you live near a regulated site.
- If you hear a **warning of an accident**, go indoors, close all doors and windows and tune into local radio stations or **follow social media** for advice.
- **Limit outdoor activity**, only going outside if absolutely essential.
- Prepare for possible evacuation by putting together an [emergency grab bag](#) of things you may need if asked to leave your home.
- If evacuated, listen and **follow the instructions given**.

Animal Diseases



There are animal diseases that have the potential to spread from **animal to human**, causing **illness or fatalities**.

Experience demonstrates that animal diseases can have **serious consequences** for the **farming industry** in the Gwent area.

Movement and **travel restrictions** introduced to minimise the spread of disease can **damage rural industry** and the wider **economy**.

Possible Consequences

- Risk to **animal health**.
- **Health risks** to humans, particularly workers in the livestock industry.
- Damage to the local **agricultural economy**.
- **Mass cull/disposal** of animal carcasses.
- Loss of **livelihoods** for farmers and farm workers.
- Knock on effect on **tourism** and other services.
- Long term **psychological health** impacts.
- Possible increase in **food costs** to consumers.



What WE are doing in Gwent

- Local authorities and veterinary services are continuously **screening and monitoring** animal health and movement of livestock.
- Developing procedures for local delivery of Welsh Government exotic **animal disease plans** and animal health **frameworks**.
- Raising **disease awareness** amongst farm workers.
- Receiving and monitoring Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) **animal disease alerts**.

What YOU can do

- Owners are responsible for the health and welfare of livestock in their care and to provide for **physical and welfare needs**.
- Maintain good **disease prevention** and control practices.
- As early as possible, **report** any suspicion of animal disease with the APHA. **Discuss** concerns with your veterinary surgeon.
- **Vaccinate** livestock where possible.
- If an outbreak is declared, then **follow any guidance** from the government at the time, to protect your livestock and **limit the spread of disease**.
- [Register livestock](#) owned with Welsh Government/APHA.

Transport Incidents



When a disruption to transport occurs, the consequences are **far reaching** and can **endanger life**.

Disruption can be the result of **accidents**; severe **weather** such as snow or flooding; **structural damage** to **transport infrastructure** such as **bridges and tunnels** or **industrial action**.

Possible Consequences

- Delayed or cancelled transport services.
- **People stranded**, in either vehicles or at transport hubs.
- **Risk to life**.
- Serious knock-on effects on diversionary routes and **local transport networks**.
- Unable to arrive at work, school or **appointments**.
- Businesses/services adversely affected through delayed or **failed deliveries**.
- **Environmental** impacts if hazardous materials are spilled into the local environment.



What WE are doing in Gwent

- **Developing and exercising** multi agency plans to manage the consequences of transport incidents and disruption.
- All relevant highways agencies **working together** to keep all major **roads accessible** during times of disruption.
- Working with National, regional and local transport companies to **look after people** affected by incidents.
- **Providing information** to the public during disruptions.
- [Monitoring weather](#) forecasts to make sure we are **prepared** to deal with weather-related disruptions.

What YOU can do

- Before setting off on your journey, check to see if there are any disruptions and make **alternative arrangements** if necessary. **Avoid unnecessary journeys** in adverse weather.
- Have an [emergency kit](#) in your car or basic items when you travel. You may not be involved directly in the incident, but the disruption could last for hours.
- [Abide by the rules](#) of the road and drive safely. Familiarise yourself with public transport emergency **procedures**.
- Ensure that your vehicle is kept in a **roadworthy condition**.

Land Movement



Land movement on **natural and anthropogenic** slopes have the potential to cause significant disruption, damage and loss of life.

Land movement (or more commonly known as a **landslide**) is a **mass movement of material**, such as rock, earth or debris, down a slope of a hill or cliff. They can **happen suddenly or move slowly over long periods of time**.

Possible Consequences

- **Risk to life**, people, and animals.
- **Damage** to property, businesses, agricultural land, roads, services and infrastructure.
- Disruption to **critical services**.
- Evacuation and/or **isolation of residents**.
- **Flooding** due to debris damming rivers and watercourses.
- **Disruption** of utilities and transport.
- Pollution and **contamination of the local environment**.
- Long term restoration and **recovery issues**.



What WE are doing in Gwent

- Local authorities within Wales as well as Natural Resources Wales and the Mining Remediation Authority, are working closely with Welsh Government to deliver a programme of **inspection, maintenance and enhanced management of disused coal tip sites across Wales**.
- **The Disused Mine and Quarry Tips (Wales) Act** will establish the Disused Tips Authority for Wales in April 2027. This new public body will be responsible for checking, recording and monitoring disused tips as well as ensuring they are being **managed properly**.

What YOU can do

- Consider how you can **protect your property** and have adequate insurance.
- [Find out](#) if you **live or work within an area** that could potentially be impacted by land movement.
- Keep up to date with [weather warnings](#) and **safety updates** from local council.
- Prepare a [Home Emergency Kit and Plan](#).
- If it is safe to do so, check up on **vulnerable neighbours**, relatives or friends who may need assistance.
- Further Information can be found at: [Coal tip safety](#) and [Landslides](#).

Malicious Threats

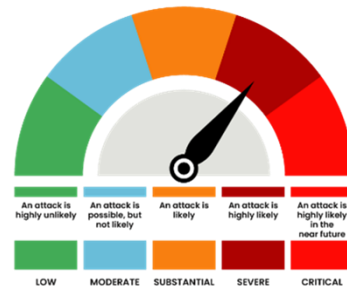


Malicious threats are those groups of risks which include actions such as **terrorism** and **organised crime** and are collected into themes such as **attacks on crowded places, transport, critical infrastructure** and **cyber-attacks**.

With the current threat to the UK (England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland) from terrorism being **SEVERE**, keep updated with [available advice](#), guidance and **current public campaigns**.

Possible Consequences

- **Fatalities** and **physical/psychological casualties**.
- **Damage** to property and infrastructure.
- **Disruption** to critical infrastructure, essential services and **additional pressures** on responding organisations.
- **Evacuation** and shelter in the affected area.
- Disruption to the national and local **economy**.
- Loss of **personal** or **corporate information**.
- Long term **restoration and recovery** issues.



What WE are doing in Gwent

- **Assessing the risk** and local consequences of malicious threats in line with UK and **Welsh Government guidance** and **Deliver** the Government's counter terrorism strategy locally.
- Developing and exercising plans to ensure an **effective response** to, and manage, the consequences of malicious attacks.
- **Communicating advice** to the public and businesses.
- **Encouraging** all LRF organisations to **review and demonstrate** that they have responsible cyber resilience strategies.
- Incorporating the Terrorism (Protection of Premises) Act 2025, known as **Martyn's Law**, which strengthens the preparedness, coordination and decision making of the GLRF.

What YOU can do

- While the chances of being in a terrorist incident remains rare, it's important to **be prepared** and know what action you can take.
- As the **public and businesses** are often targeted by a variety of **cyber-attacks**, such as **scam emails** and **identity theft**, it is important that you know what steps you can take to protect yourself; useful links can be found in the ['Preparation and Resilience'](#) section of this risk register.

Advice For Individuals, Communities and Businesses



Preparation and Resilience

During an emergency, it's important to **be prepared**, no matter where you are.

There is **a lot you can do** to make; yourself, your family and business **better prepared** for emergencies or disruptive events.

- Regularly review your [Home Emergency Plan](#) and update where necessary.
- As time goes by, you may **make changes** to your home, or your family circumstances may change.
- **Familiarise yourself** and your family on how to switch off the gas, electricity and **water supplies** to your home.
- **Identify what provisions** you would need if you had to stay in your home for a long period, or if you had lost power and water.
- Make sure that you have up to date and **adequate home insurance**.
- Have a **backup of key important documents** such as insurance documents and birth certificates that can be **easily accessed** by you.
- **Identify vulnerable members** of your family that will need extra help in an emergency.
- Think about your **neighbours** and if you could help them if they are vulnerable or disabled.

Be CYBER Safe

To **mitigate** Cyber-attacks, the [National Cyber Security Centre](#) and [Stop!Think Fraud](#) websites provide advice for members of the **public and businesses** to be much better prepared against most cyber-attacks. In addition, **Welsh Government** have produced a [series of videos](#) which provides advice on building cyber resilience for you or your business.

Some top tips include:

- **Protect your email** by using a strong and separate password. Cyber criminals can use your email to access many of your personal accounts, leaving you vulnerable to identity theft.
- Install the **latest software and app updates**. Software and app updates contain vital security updates to help protect your devices from cyber criminals.
- Turn on **2-step verification (2SV)**. This is recommended to help protect your online accounts.
- **Back up your data**. Safeguard your most important data, such as your photos and key documents, by backing them up to an external hard drive or a cloud-based storage system.
- Use **Three Random Words** to create a password that is difficult to crack.

Prepare Your Home

Home Emergency Plan

In putting your plan together, involve your **entire family** to discuss what should be included; this will also make them **aware** that there is a plan and know what needs to be done.

Points to [consider in the plan](#):

- The **types of emergencies** that could happen – snow, flooding, major power loss.
- How an emergency changes **family routines** – severe weather affecting the daily school run.
- Arrangements such as **pet care** if your home needs to be evacuated.
- Agree several safe **alternative meeting points** for your family in case you can't go home. Arrange how your family will **stay in contact** in the event of an emergency.

Home Emergency Kit

Some major emergencies may require you to **remain in your home** for a period, and you may lose your power supply or water.

The following items should be on your [list of kit](#):

- ✓ **Battery** or wind-up torch.
- ✓ Portable **power bank**.
- ✓ Battery or wind-up **radio**.
- ✓ Spare **batteries**.
- ✓ A **first aid kit**.
- ✓ Hand sanitiser and **wet wipes**.
- ✓ Bottled **Water**.
- ✓ Non-perishable **food**.
- ✓ **Baby supplies**.
- ✓ Personal and family **medication**.
- ✓ List of important **telephone numbers**.

Leaving Your Home

Some emergencies will require the public, for health and safety reasons, to be **evacuated** while the emergency services deal with the incident.

- ✓ **Listen to the advice** given by the emergency services and **leave as quickly and calmly** as possible.
- ✓ **Turn off electricity**, gas and water supplies.
- ✓ Take your **Home Emergency Kit**.
- ✓ Take your **pets** (with suitable carriers or leads).
- ✓ **Tune in** to local radio for emergency advice and instructions.
- ✓ Inform the on-site emergency services of **where you have gone** and how you can be contacted.
- ✓ **Inform relatives unaffected** by the emergency of your whereabouts to prevent any unnecessary concern.

Returning Home

Listen to advice from emergency services, local authorities and utility companies about **any specific actions** which you must follow when it is **safe to return home**.

Prepare Your Community

Overview

Wide-scale **emergencies** can and do happen. Over the previous years, we have seen events such as **heavy snow**, flooding, **utilities failures** and terrorist attacks.

The **lessons learned** from these and other emergencies showed that those communities which were **prepared** for emergency events were **better equipped** to deal with the **impacts**.

Community **resilience measures** can be as little as designating a **point of contact** within the Community to **receive warnings** and messages from Emergency Services, **Natural Resources Wales** and Local Authorities; all **working together** to develop a **Community Resilience Plan**.



Community Resilience Plan

Local emergency responders will always have to prioritise those in **greatest need** during an emergency, especially where life is in danger. There will be times when you may be affected by an emergency, but your life is not in immediate danger. During this time, by becoming more **resilient**, you and your community can complement the work of local emergency responders and reduce the impact of an emergency on your community both in the **short and long term**.

The purpose of community resilience is to **encourage people to plan** and be prepared to put in place a **self-help response** within a community which is affected by an emergency.

Experience has shown that sometimes due to the scale and/or **nature of the emergency**, the normal response provided by the emergency services and the local authorities can be **delayed**.

On these occasions anything which the **local community** can do to **support each other** will help.

Additional Information

Please contact your **Community Council**, Local Voluntary Agency and Local Authority **Emergency Planning/Civil Contingencies** sections to get more information and to **get involved**.

You can also ask about the **Good Neighbour Schemes** operating in your area and how you can volunteer to help the **Communities**.

More Information can be found about how to [get involved in Your Community](#).



Prepare Your Business

What is business continuity?

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

Business continuity is about making sure your **business or organisation** is **prepared** in the event of any emergency.

- How would you **continue to operate**?
- Do you provide a **critical service** to your customers?
- Would it be '**business as usual**'?

Having a **tried and tested plan** will help to ensure your business or organisation suffers the **least possible disruption** and ultimately **continues to operate**.

The **Welsh Local Government Association** and Welsh Local Authorities **Civil Contingencies** Group have also produced a [Business Continuity leaflet](#) which provides advice and guidance for those that have a responsibility or role in the **management of your business**.

Why business continuity?

Without effective business continuity planning a **natural or man-made disaster** could result in:

- A complete **failure** of your business.
- Loss of **income**.
- Loss of **reputation** and/or loss of **customers**.
- Financial, legal and regulatory **penalties**.
- Human resources **issues**.
- An impact on **insurance**.

Business continuity planning is just as **important for small companies** as it is for **large corporations**.

Having a business continuity plan may make the difference between **keeping and losing your business** in the event of a disaster.

Business Risks

If you are unable to provide **contracted services**, consider what sort of **penalties** might be imposed.

Could your **Critical Services** continue?

- A loss of **power** for 24 hours or more?
- Without computers or **telecommunications**, and for how long?
- If your building was **evacuated** for a week with all access denied?
- How would you **accommodate** staff needed to cover critical tasks?
- Have you an **alternative building** in which to work effectively?
- What would happen if a quarter of your **staff were absent**?

Your plan should the above questions, and **others tailored to suit your business**.

Contact Details and Further Information

Listed are contact details for some Category 1 & 2 Responders that make up the Gwent Local Resilience Forum:

Category 1 Responders

Gwent Police

If you don't need urgent assistance, or if you just have a general enquiry, you should dial **101** (the non-emergency number).

If you need urgent assistance, you should always dial **999**

www.gwent.police.uk

South Wales Fire and Rescue Service

If you don't need urgent assistance, or if you just have a general enquiry, you should dial **101** (the non-emergency number).

If you need urgent assistance, you should always dial **999**

www.southwales-fire.gov.uk

Welsh Ambulance Services NHS Trust

01633 626262

If you need health advice, please ring NHS Direct Wales on 0845 46 47 or NHS on **111**

www.ambulance.wales.nhs.uk

British Transport Police

08000 405040 (non-emergency)

www.btp.police.uk

H M Maritime and Coastguard Agency

For non-emergency enquiries relating to matters of maritime safety in the South Wales area, call 01646 690909. If you need urgent assistance, you should always dial **999** and ask for 'Coastguard'.

www.gov.uk/government/organisations/maritime-and-coastguard-agency

NHS Direct Wales

0845 4647

<https://111.wales.nhs.uk/>

Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council

01495 311556

www.blaenau-gwent.gov.uk

Caerphilly County Borough Council

01443 815588 (Office Hours)

01443 875500 (Out of Hours)

www.caerphilly.gov.uk

Monmouthshire County Council

01633 644644 (Office Hours)

0300 123 1055 (Out of Hours Emergencies Only)

www.monmouthshire.gov.uk

Newport City Council

01633 656656

www.newport.gov.uk

Torfaen County Borough Council

01495 762200

www.torfaen.gov.uk

Aneurin Bevan University Health Board

01633 234234

<https://abuhb.nhs.wales/>

Public Health Wales

02920 227744

www.phw.nhs.wales

Natural Resources Wales

03000 653000

www.naturalresourceswales.gov.uk

Category 2 Responders

National Grid (Electricity)

Customers need only dial **105** to report a power cut

www.nationalgrid.co.uk

Wales and West Utilities Limited (Gas)

Gas Escape **0800 111999**

General Enquiries 0800 9122999

www.wwutilities.co.uk

Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water

0800 052 0130 (water emergencies)

0800 085 3968 (sewer flooding & sewerage emergencies)

www.dwrcymru.com

Met Office

0370 900 0100

www.metoffice.gov.uk

Network Rail

03457 114141

<https://www.networkrail.co.uk/>

Transport For Wales

<https://tfw.wales/>

First Great Western

07890 608043 (WhatsApp Messaging Only)

<https://www.gwr.com/help-and-support/contact-us>

Glandŵr Cymru (Canal & River Trust in Wales)

03030 404040

<https://canalrivertrust.org.uk/wales>

Mining Remediation Authority

0345 762 6848

<https://www.miningremediation.co.uk/>

Health and Safety Executive

0300 003 1647

<https://www.hse.gov.uk/>

Associated British Ports

08706 096699

<https://www.abports.co.uk/>

Other Useful Websites

Gwent Local Resilience Forum

www.gwentprepared.org.uk

Welsh Government

<https://www.gov.wales/wales-resilience-programme>

UK Government

www.gov.uk/government/publications/preparing-for-emergencies

UK Government National Risk Register 2025

[National Risk Register - 2025 edition](#)



Community Risk Register 2026-2027

Prepared for the Gwent Local Resilience Forum by the Gwent LRF Risk Assessment Group.