

Adverse Weather and Health Plan

Emergency Preparedness, Resilience & Response

Version 1.0 Nov 2023

Foreword

The UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) launched a new combined [Adverse Weather and Health Plan \(AWHP\)](#) in April 2023 as part of a commitment under the climate change [National Adaption Programme](#) (NAP) to bring together and improve existing guidance on weather and health.

This Adverse Weather and Health Plan brings together the previous Heatwave Plan, and the Cold Weather Plan for Portsmouth and Southampton. It outlines the management structures and procedures used by Portsmouth and Southampton City Councils during a period of Adverse Weather.

This plan has been produced by Portsmouth and Southampton City Councils Emergency Preparedness, Resilience and Response Team working jointly on behalf of both Portsmouth and Southampton City Council.

Document Control

Plan Ownership

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
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| Implementation Date: | November 2023 |
| Review Date: | |

Protective Marking

This Plan has been given the protective marking of **OFFICIAL**

Document Control

To ensure the contents of this document is maintained, it is important that an administrative system is in place to allow updating, changing, and amending the contact details. This plan is subject to a three-yearly review and update cycle, from the date on the cover of this plan.

Document History

| Version | Date | Amendment | Name |
|---------|---------------|---|--------------|
| 0.1 | June 2023 | New Adverse Weather and Health Plan released by UKHSA bringing together previous Hot and Cold Weather Plans | Ruth Justice |
| 0.2 | October 2023 | UKHSA released updated Cold Weather Guidance | Ruth Justice |
| 1.0 | November 2023 | Published | Ruth Justice |

Distribution

The original document is produced and held by the Emergency Preparedness, Resilience & Response (EPRR) Team for Portsmouth and Southampton City Councils (PCC and SCC).

The plan is stored on the PCC and SCC pages on ResilienceDirect (Secure website). Appropriate access will be given to responding agencies.

This Plan will be made available to appropriate members of staff at PCC and SCC, and external stakeholders, with a copy being available to all via PCC and SCC websites.

Acronyms

| Acronym | Definition |
|-----------|--|
| AWHP | Adverse Weather and Health Plan |
| BCP | Business Continuity Plan |
| JEPDO | Joint Emergency Planning Duty Officer |
| EH | Extreme Heat |
| EPRR Team | Emergency Preparedness, Resilience and Response Team |
| IMT | Incident Management Team |
| NAP | National Adaptation Program |
| NSWWS | National Severe Weather Warning Service |
| PCC | Portsmouth City Council |
| SCC | Southampton City Council |
| SWEP | Severe Weather Emergency Plan |
| UKHSA | UK Health Security Agency |
| WHO | World Health Organisation |

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Section 1: Scope of the Plan

The Civil Contingencies Act 2004 places a statutory duty on Local Authorities to prepare and plan for incidents that may have an adverse effect in the community. The Joint Emergency Response Plan for Portsmouth and Southampton provides additional information regarding the response to large-scale incidents. It is accepted that Portsmouth and Southampton will periodically be hit by adverse or severe weather events, which can threaten lives, damage property and cause disruption.

Summers over the last 4 years saw the Met office issue amber heat weather warnings across Hampshire. With temperatures exceeding 30C in July 2022 in both Portsmouth and Southampton. Met Office research explains that the chances of extreme high temperatures in parts of the UK are increasing and, under a high CO2 emissions scenario, by the end of the century the UK could potentially be seeing 40°C days every 3-4 years on average.

Portsmouth and Southampton have previously seen disruptive winter snowfall and some areas have also been affected by localised flooding. Whilst such incidents are quite rare, climate change experts warn to expect more extreme weather in the years to come. More accurate forecasting and better communication provides the opportunity to be better prepared for adverse weather. Prompt action helps to minimise the impact the incident has on the community and maximise the effectiveness of the responding organisations, shortening the recovery process.

The Hampshire and Isle of Wight Local Resilience Forum (HIOW LRF), Community Risk Register (CRR) has assessed the likelihood and impacts of both heatwaves and cold weather as very high.

High Temperatures and Heatwave- R073- VERY HIGH

Low Temperatures and Snow- R074- VERY HIGH

Other associated risks within the community risk register are:

- R072 - Storms
- R082 - Public Disorder
- RHL21- Land Movement
- R075.3 - Surface Water Flooding

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- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R063 - Water Infrastructure Failure or Loss of Drinking Water • RHL10 - Accident on Motorway or Major Trunk Road • R082 - Public Disorder • R075.3 - Surface Water Flooding • RHL21 - Land Movement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R077 - Poor Air Quality • RHL10 - Accident on Motorway or Major Trunk Road • R066 – Wildfire • R063 - Water Infrastructure - Failure or Loss of Drinking Water • R076 - Drought |
|---|---|

PCC and SCC are committed to working with local partners to prepare for, respond to and recover from adverse weather events. PCC and SCC are active participants in the HLOW LRF, which enables joined-up emergency planning among Category 1 and Category 2 agencies, and voluntary organisations. This AWHP specifies how PCC and SCC will respond to adverse weather events in both Portsmouth and Southampton.

1.1 Aim

This Plans aim is to bring together and build on the previous Heatwave and Cold Weather Plans

Aiming to protect individuals and communities within Portsmouth and Southampton City Councils from the health effects of adverse weather and build community resilience. It aims to ensure both PCC/SCC can respond to a local adverse weather event, whilst complementing the roles of other agencies and continuing to deliver the councils essential services.

1.2 Objectives of the Plan

- To provide a clear and concise procedure for the assessment of weather warnings, together with a corresponding escalation procedure and plan activation process.
- To ensure activation for assessment, and potentially response at the appropriate level, within the Council in the initial stages of an adverse weather incident.

- To ensure co-ordinated management of any adverse weather incident.
- Lead recovery activity to support the recovery of communities and businesses.

1.3 Organisational Responsibility

In line with the principles of our Corporate Emergency Response Arrangements, it is essential that all service areas have appropriate contingency arrangements for potential adverse weather events. These may require some services to assist in the emergency response and others in the application of business continuity arrangements to ensure continuity of critical services in the recovery operation. Most adverse weather conditions are forecast in advance and all senior managers are linked into relevant alert systems. There is a structured system, through senior management, for the assessment and co-ordination of the potential and actual implications of adverse weather conditions. There are a variety of service led arrangements to aid the mitigation of adverse weather impacts and to support continued service delivery and the functioning of the community. For example:

- Communications – internal and external
- Highways- Gritting priority, access routes
- 4x4 vehicle support for critical services
- Parks -Dangerous tree cutting services
- Building Control- Dangerous building management services

Health and safety of staff, clients and the community in adverse weather conditions is challenging and paramount, requiring both pre-planning and dynamic management.

1.4 Supporting Plans

There are a range of related plans and procedures that can support a response to adverse weather and health according to the impact of each event:

| Name of plan | Owned by |
|---|-----------------------|
| Internal | |
| Joint Emergency Response Plan – Part 1 and 2 | EPRR TEAM |
| JEPDO Guidance | EPRR TEAM |
| Multi-agency Flood Response and Recovery Plan –Part 3s | EPRR TEAM |
| Care Home Evacuation Guidance/Plan | PCC Adult Social Care |
| Severe Weather Emergency Plan (SWEP) | PCC/SCC |
| External Plans | |
| UK Health Security Agency Adverse Weather and Health Plan | UKHSA |
| Hampshire and Isle of Wight Local Resilience Forum Solent Maritime Framework | HIOW LRF |
| Hampshire and Isle of Wight Local Resilience Forum Emergency Response Arrangements | HIOW LRF |
| Hampshire and Isle of Wight Local Resilience Forum Emergency Warning and Informing Plan | HIOW LRF |
| Hampshire and Isle of Wight Local Resilience Forum Water Supply Disruption Plan | HIOW LRF |
| Hampshire and Isle of Wight Local Resilience Forum Humanitarian Assistance Guidance | HCC |
| Hampshire and Isle of Wight and Thames Valley Local Resilience Forum Widespread Electricity Loss Plan | HIOW & TV LRF |
| Hampshire and Isle of Wight Local Resilience Forum Mass Evacuation and Shelter Guidance | HIOW LRF |
| UK Health Security Agency South East Scientific and Technical Advice Cell (STAC) Plan | UKHSA SE |
| Hampshire and Isle of Wight Local Resilience Forum Psychosocial Care Plan | HIOW LRF |
| The Rough Sleeping Strategy 2022-2027 | DLUHC |
| Hampshire and Isle of Wight Local Resilience Forum Community Recovery Plan | HIOW LRF |
| Hampshire and Isle of Wight Local Resilience Forum Managing the Deceased during an emergency | HIOW LRF |
| Hampshire and Isle of Wight Local Resilience Forum Fuel Supply Disruption | HIOW LRF |

| | |
|--|----------|
| Hampshire and Isle of Wight Local Resilience Forum Cold and Snow Plan | HIOW LRF |
| Hampshire County Council 4x4 Plan | HCC |

Section 2.0: Notification – Escalation and Stand Down

2.1 Weather and information services

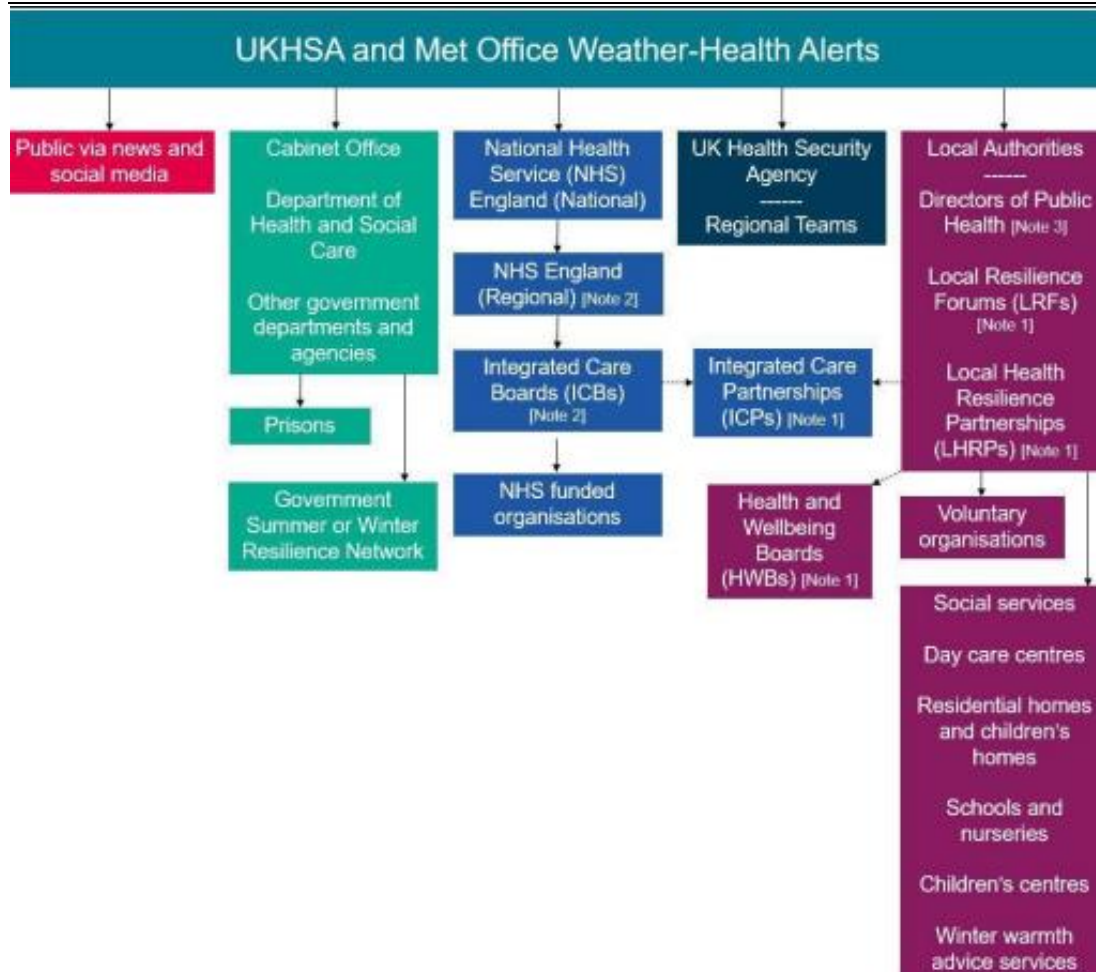
Early weather and health warning systems lie at the heart of robust adverse weather and health plans and guidance. These systems, which the WHO has shown to be one of the most single most cost-effective actions which countries can take to improve civil preparedness for adverse weather events, have been in place in England for heatwaves since 2004.

As the UK's official weather service, the Met Office is responsible for issuing weather warnings, which pre-warn of impacts caused by severe weather. The warnings are designed to let people, businesses, emergency responders and governments know what weather is in store and what the impacts of that weather may be. The Met Office operates 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, so warnings can be issued at any time, day or night.

The Met Office provide warnings up to seven days ahead for rain, thunderstorms, wind, snow, lightning, ice, extreme heat, and fog. Each warning will contain the following sections:

- **Headline** – a short weather headline, which states what weather type is forecast
- **What to expect** – details on the types of impact forecast and an indication of how likely those impacts are
- **What should I do** – this section links to advice and guidance from partners on how to stay safe in adverse weather
- **Further details** – additional information on the forecasted weather.

When applicable, warnings will include information on why a warning has been updated. More than one warning may be issued at the same time.



Typical cascade of weather alerts

Note 1] LHRPs, HWBs and ICPs are strategic and planning bodies, but may wish to be included in local alert cascades.

[Note 2] NHS England Regional Teams and ICBs should work collaboratively to ensure that between them they have cascade mechanism for Heat-Health Alerts to all providers of NHS funded services both in business-as-usual hours and the out of hours period in their area.

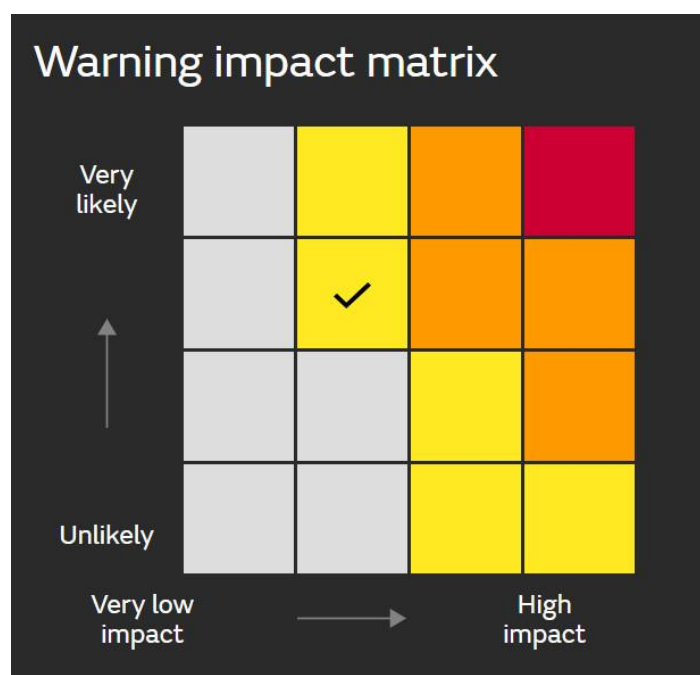
[Note 3] UKHSA would be expected to liaise with directors of public health to offer support, but formal alerting would be expected through usual Local Authorities channels.

2.2 The National Severe Weather Warning Service

The Met Office issues weather warnings through the National Severe Weather Warning Service (NSWWS) when severe weather has the potential to bring impacts to the UK. These warnings are given a colour (yellow, amber, or red) depending on a combination of both the impact the weather may have and the likelihood of those impacts occurring. A NSWWS warning alerts the public and emergency responders of an adverse weather event that has a likelihood of low, medium or high impact across various sectors, causing widespread disruption such as damage to property, infrastructure and power lines, travel delays and cancellations, loss of water supplies and, in the most severe cases, danger to life.

Yellow and Amber warnings represent a range of impact levels and likelihoods. It is important to read each warning to know what level of impact you can expect for your chosen area, and how likely those impacts are to occur.

The combination of impact and likelihood is shown in a matrix. To understand how likely the forecast impacts are predicted to be, always check the matrix to see which box has been ticked.



Yellow Warning: Yellow warnings can be issued for a range of weather situations. Many are issued when it is likely that the weather will cause some low-level impacts, including some disruption to travel in a few places. Many people may be able to continue with their daily routine, but there will be some that will be directly impacted and so it is important to assess who could be affected. Other yellow warnings are issued when the weather could bring much more severe impacts to the majority of people but the certainty of those impacts occurring is much lower.

Amber Warning: There is an increased likelihood of impacts from severe weather, which could potentially disrupt. This means there is the possibility of travel delays, road and rail closures, power cuts and the potential risk to life and property. Think about changing plans and taking action to protect people and property. Consider the impact of the weather on individuals and the community and whether there is anything that needs to be implemented ahead of the severe weather to minimise the impact.

Red Warning: Dangerous weather is expected and, if not done so already, take action now to keep yourself and others safe from the impact of the severe weather. It is very likely that there will be a risk to life, with substantial disruption to travel, energy supplies and possibly widespread damage to property and infrastructure. Avoid travelling where possible and follow the advice of the emergency services and Local Authorities.

The heat-health alert system operates from 1 June to 30 September and the cold health alert system operates from 1 November to 30 March. An out of season alert may still be issued if impacts from adverse weather on health (heat and cold) are expected.

Both systems are based on the Met Office forecasts and data. Depending on the level of alert, a response will be triggered to communicate the risk to NHS England, government, and the public health system. Actions could include:

- Assessing conditions at key assets and taking action to protect life
- Assessing the initial impact upon the Council's services as a whole.

- Assess front-line staffing levels for essential services
- Considering re-deployment of contractors (e.g. grounds maintenance and cleansing) to undertake emergency duties (e.g. snow clearance instead of street cleansing)
- Considering re-deployment of staff to work with local partners to avoid unnecessary journeys and provide assistance to communities close to their homes

2.3 Cascading Alerts

The Met Office in conjunction with UKHSA provide email alerts about the risk of adverse weather and health, identifying the particular level forecast. The following will receive the alerts within PCC and SCC:

- Portsmouth and Southampton Joint Emergency Preparedness, Resilience and Response Team (JEPDO)
- Portsmouth and Southampton Public Health Protection team members
- Individual departments who have signed up to received adverse weather and health alerts.

It's the responsibility of the JEPDO to cascade alerts received by email to the following teams in both Portsmouth and Southampton:

- Council Management Teams
- Nominated team members from each local authority department
- Relevant high-risk settings such as residential homes and children's homes and day care centre
- Public Health teams
- Health Protection and Wellbeing forums

A distribution list has been set up in collaboration with team members from across each council, managed by the EPRR Team and relevant services. It will be updated as required.

Alerts sent will include both general preparation and more specific advice when severe weather has been forecast. Delivery groups should implement year-round planning and use the guidance in advance of the summer and winter seasons.

2.4 Roles and Responsibilities

Green (Preparedness)

No alert issued. as the conditions are likely to have minimal impact and health; business as usual and summer/winter planning and preparedness activities

While the risk matrix remains green, there are still areas of preparedness which the council can support with

The EPRR Team will routinely

- Test and ensure that the systems for distributing Adverse Weather Alerts internally are fully operational and effective locally
- Review and update relevant distribution lists for information and weather-alert cascades

Where required, the EPRR Team will work with services to ensure Business Continuity Plans (BCPs) and/or cold/hot weather plans are up to date, including reviewing AWWP and Health Alert action cards to adapt suggestions for local circumstances.

The EPRR team will support Public Health teams to ensure that the most important public health messages around preparedness for adverse weather exposure are communicated using a variety of channels (for example online or using posters) to ensure accessibility for different audiences.

Comms will develop proactive messages aimed at the public, especially to vulnerable groups and underserved populations, to communicate during weather alerts. These messages should accurately communicate the nature of risks to health from adverse weather, and concrete, actionable steps that can be taken to manage these risks. They may draw on existing materials such as UKHSA's [‘keeping warm and well’](#) guidance.

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Yellow | (Response)-Issued where impacts may be expected for those who are particularly vulnerable or where the confidence in weather forecast for more severe period of cold is low |
| Amber | (Enhanced response) Issued for situations where impacts are expected across the population. |
| Red | (Emergency response) Significant risk to life for even the healthy population |

Upon notification of adverse weather conditions, the EPRR Team will determine the initial level of internal response and engagement with partner organisations.

Adverse weather conditions may require activation of the council's Joint Emergency Response Plan which details internal emergency response and recovery management arrangements. This may include the activation of an internal response structure (Gold/Silver), which is scalable and adaptable to the circumstances presented, and active participation in a multi-agency response structure (PAT/Tactical/Strategic/Recovery Coordinating Groups).

The Joint Emergency Response Plan outlines generic roles and responsibilities for council services as part of a response to an emergency. Below is an overview additional responsibilities for key council services for an adverse weather response (further detailed guidance can be found in Handbooks 1 and 2):

- **Adult Social Care**

- Provision of advice and guidance to high-risk settings such as care homes and day centres,
- Coordination of mitigation measures that can be applied within council run high-risk settings,
- Engagement with health professionals on wider impacts across the health system,
- Identification and maintenance of support to vulnerable members of the community, including safeguarding arrangements.

- **Children, Families and Education Services**

-
- Provision of advice and guidance to high-risk settings such as care homes, schools, and early years settings,
 - Coordination of mitigation measures that can be applied within council run high-risk settings,
 - Identification and maintenance of support to vulnerable families, including safeguarding arrangements.
-
- **Public Health**
 - Provision of advice and guidance to health and social care settings and wellbeing forums,
 - Activation and management of localised Incident Management Teams (IMT) where relevant, providing escalation to wider corporate response where required.
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- **Highways:**
 - Provision of timely advice to the public on route availability and any diversion routes,
 - Winter Maintenance programme in place which runs from 1st October to 30th April for Portsmouth and from 1st November to 31st March for Southampton. Both include drain clearance, gritting, and snow clearance.
 - Assist traffic management through provision of highways support - roads & signs, road clearance; drain cleaning programme,
 - Monitoring to identify any potential adverse weather conditions such as high winds. The Highways and Grounds Maintenance teams are on hand day and night to deal with any reports such as fallen trees and branches.
-
- **Housing**
 - Provision of advice and guidance to high-risk settings and vulnerable cohorts such as homelessness, sheltered accommodation, kennels (*Portsmouth only*) and workforce,
 - Activation of Severe Weather Emergency Plan (SWEP),

-
- Coordination of mitigation measures that can be applied within council run high-risk settings.

 - **Communications**
 - Provision of relevant advice and guidance to the public, staff, and elected members,
 - Support to multi-agency Warning and Informing emergency response structure if established.

 - **Events**
 - Undertake risk assessment for any significant events taking place in the city during adverse weather conditions,
 - Engage with event organisers on mitigation and planning arrangements.

 - **IT**
 - Assess impact of weather conditions on computer server rooms and ensure robust cooling systems are in place.

Each service is responsible for assessing the impact of the adverse weather conditions on vulnerable members of the community, high-risk settings and continued internal service delivery, as well as implementation of service-based activities upon activation of this plan.

The EPRR team will engage with services throughout the adverse weather conditions, services should provide details of any severe impacts to service delivery or concerns for vulnerable people. If appropriate, the EPRR Team will escalate the response as set out in the Joint Emergency Response Plan.

Should any adverse weather incident result in the need to evacuate properties, PCC and SCC will activate the Rest Centre Plan and provide emergency shelter for people who are displaced and communicate this through their corporate communications teams.

Additionally, other agencies and responders have their part to play in an adverse weather response that the local authority will liaise with to ensure a co-ordinated response.

- **Utilities:**

Major utilities such as National Grid (Gas) and National Grid (Electricity), UK Power Networks, Portsmouth and Southern Water, British Telecom have their own contingency plans, which would be activated as required. Companies will be required to liaise closely with emergency services and Local Authorities during the response and recovery phase

- **Military:**

Provision of specialist advice and support, as available under the Military Aid to the Civil Authorities (MACA) arrangements.

- **Voluntary Sector:**

The numerous voluntary organisations, nationally, regionally and in Portsmouth and Southampton, have the potential to provide additional capacity and specialist capability for any incident response or during the recovery phase

Local authorities can coordinate the response of voluntary groups as required.

2.5 Stand Down

When an alert level is reduced and returns to Green level the Met Office will notify PCC and SCC EPRR Team. The JEPDO will cascade this information via the cascade system outlined in **Section 2.1**

2.6 Recovery

Under the Civil Contingencies Act, Local Authorities assume the lead role during the recovery phase from a major incident. Portsmouth and Southampton City Councils will work with the relevant multi-agency partners to initiate and coordinate community recovery, in accordance with the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Resilience Forum Recovery Plan.

2.7 Review & De-brief

Following an adverse weather event in Portsmouth and/or Southampton and the activation of this plan, the Councils EPRR Team will regularly meet with, members and partner organisations, review the arrangements and identify any lessons that can reasonably be learned. The HLOWLRF will also hold a multi-agency de-brief if there has been severe disruption to lives, property or the environment across one or both of the Councils. Once this process is complete, the EPRR Team will provide a debrief report and make recommendations for improvements to the adverse weather arrangements. In the absence of any incident which may trigger the activation of this Adverse Weather and Health Plan, these arrangements will be reviewed annually by the council's Emergency Planning Team.

Section 3.0: Who is most at risk?

The impacts of adverse weather events can affect everyone and can strain many aspects of our lives, including our health. However, the extent to which individuals, societies, and nations experience the negative health impacts of adverse weather events will vary based on their ability to adapt to the stressors imposed by such events. Certain populations face a disproportionate burden of the adverse health outcomes as a result. Therefore, understanding the concerns of such populations as well as factors that underpin their vulnerability help to inform the appropriate societal and national responses needed to reduce their adverse health outcomes.

3.1 Key groups at risk from hot adverse weather events

Everyone is at risk from the health consequences of adverse weather events, but there are certain factors that increase an individual's risk during a heatwave. These include:

- older people aged over 65 years
- babies and young children under the age of 5 years
- people with underlying health conditions, particularly heart problems, breathing problems, dementia, diabetes, kidney disease, Parkinson's disease or mobility problems
- people on certain medications
- people with serious mental health problems
- people who are already ill and dehydrated (for example from diarrhoea and vomiting) people who experience alcohol or drug dependence
- people who are physically active and spend a lot of time outside such as runners, cyclists and walkers
- people who work in jobs that require manual labour or extensive time outside
- people experiencing homelessness, including rough sleepers and those who are unable to make adaptations to their living accommodation such as sofa surfers or those living in hostels
- people who live alone and may be unable to care for themselves

3.2 Key groups at risk from cold weather

Cold-related ill-health is a complex issue involving many factors. However, there are a variety of health risks that can be brought on or exacerbated by cold weather. The key groups that are particularly at risk in the event of cold weather are:

- older people aged over 65 years old
- people with pre-existing chronic medical conditions such as heart disease, stroke or TIA, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease or diabetes
- people with mental ill-health that reduces individual's ability to self-care (including dementia)
- pregnant women (in view of potential impact of heat and cold on risk of preterm birth) children under the age of 5
- people with learning difficulties
- people assessed as being at risk of, or having had, recurrent falls
- people who live alone and may be unable to care for themselves
- people who are housebound or otherwise low mobility
- people living in deprived circumstances
- people living in houses with mould
- people who are fuel poor
- people experiencing homelessness or people sleeping rough
- other marginalised or socially isolated individuals or groups

Section 4.0: Key messages to Staff and Public

Severe weather challenges all of us. Activities that we undertake at work and at home can become more hazardous in severe weather conditions. PCC/SCC will communicate both with internal departments and externally with business and the public.

Key internal messages include:

- Ensuring the AWHP is followed and there is clear direction and cohesion from local management and key personnel.
- Ensuring all employees /customers, visitors and public are aware of the hazards and risk associated with adverse weather conditions, issue information to staff on precautions that they can take during the period which could include driving tips etc.
- Take a proactive stance when implementing control measures. Risk assess location of workers, travel arrangements and the effects of hot or cold weather has on the jobs being carried out.

Key messages to the public:

- Listen to weather warnings; take action to protect yourself and your property but don't risk your life.
- Prepare an emergency kit for your home containing vital supplies for your family.
- Avoid non-essential journeys and be aware of local road closures, school closures and disruption to public transport.
- If travelling by car, in winter adverse weather let others know of your plans, take warm/waterproofed clothes, a sleeping bag, some hot drink and food.
- Your business should be prepared for weather-related disruption, make sure you have a plan and have shared it with your staff, suppliers and other key stakeholders.

Section 5.0: Training and Exercises

Ensure relevant staff members are aware of and understand BCPs and/or adverse weather plans.

The EPRR Team regularly test the robustness of the plans and arrangements through regular 'table-top' and other 'real-time' planning exercises to assure that plans and arrangements (including internal plans and distribution lists) are up to date and fit for purpose.

The EPRR Team engages with departments/teams in both at Portsmouth and Southampton City Councils to ensure new information is shared and departments /teams are able to share their feedback.

It is the responsibility of each department to ensure that preparedness and response plans are drawn up, tested, and updated.

Section 6.0: Supporting documentation

This plan is written in conjunction with the UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) Adverse Weather and Health Plan and therefore should be referred to for detailed guidance and actions. It is available at the following website:

[Adverse Weather and Health Plan - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://www.gov.uk)

Local Authority services should consider a number of actions, further detailed information can be found in Handbook Part 1- Hot Weather Guidance and Handbook 2 -Cold weather guidance and by clicking on the links below.

6.1 Hot weather supporting Guidance

[Supporting vulnerable people before and during hot weather: social care managers, staff, and carers](#)

[Supporting vulnerable people before and during hot weather: healthcare professionals](#)

[Supporting Vulnerable People before and during hot weather for Homeless and Sleeping Rough](#)

[Looking after children and those in early years settings before and during hot weather: teachers and other educational professionals](#)

[Hot weather advice: planning events and mass gatherings](#)

Advice for everyone on how to stay safe during hot weather:

[Beat the heat: staying safe in hot weather](#)

[Beat the heat: keep cool at home checklist](#)

[Beat the Heat poster](#)

[Heat exhaustion and heatstroke - NHS \(www.nhs.uk\)](#)

[Sunscreen and sun safety - NHS \(www.nhs.uk\)](#)

6.2 Cold weather supporting Guidance

[Supporting Vulnerable People before and during Cold Weather for Adult Social Care Managers](#)

[Supporting Vulnerable People before and during cold weather for Healthcare Professionals](#)

[Supporting Vulnerable People before and during Cold Weather for the Homeless and Sleeping Rough](#)

[Supporting Vulnerable People looking after Children and those in Early Years settings before and-During Cold Weather Teachers and other Educational Professionals](#)

Advice for everyone to stay safe during cold weather:

[Keeping warm and well: staying safe in cold weather](#)

[Top Tips for Keeping Warm and Well this Winter- Leaflet](#)

[Keep Warm Keep Well Poster](#)

6.3 Action Cards

Action cards summarise suggested actions to be taken by different professional bodies and organisations in the event of adverse weather. These have been produced by the UKHSA for both hot and cold weather.

Hot Weather Action Cards

[Heat-Health Alert summary action card for commissioners](#)

[Heat-Health Alert summary action card for providers](#)

[Heat-Health Alert summary action card for the voluntary and community sector](#)

Cold Weather Action Cards

[Cold Weather Plan action card Commissioners](#)

[Cold Weather Plan Action Cards Health and Social Care Providers](#)

[Cold Weather Plan Action Cards for the Voluntary and Community Sector](#)

It aims to protect individuals and communities within Portsmouth and Southampton City Councils from the health effects of adverse weather and build community resilience. It aims to ensure both councils can respond to a local adverse weather event, whilst complementing the roles of other agencies and continuing to deliver the councils essential services.

1.2 Objectives of the Plan

- To provide a clear and concise procedure for the assessment of weather warnings, together with a corresponding escalation procedure and plan activation process.
- To ensure activation for assessment, and potentially response at the appropriate level, within the Council in the initial stages of an adverse weather incident.
- To ensure co-ordinated management of any adverse weather incident.
- Lead recovery activity to support the recovery of communities and businesses.

