

**Fforwm Cydnerth Lleol De Cymru**



**FCCLDC  
SWLRF**

**South Wales Local Resilience Forum**

**COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER**



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# INTRODUCTION

## WHAT IS THE SOUTH WALES LOCAL RESILIENCE FORUM

The South Wales Resilience Forum is made up of representatives from all those organisations required to prepare for and respond to a major emergency within the South Wales Police Force boundary.

These are Local Authorities, Emergency Services, Natural Resources Wales, Health Organisations, Met Office, Coastguard, Utility Companies, Transport and the Third Sector.

As Local Resilience Forum partners, we work together to ensure preparedness to enable a multi-agency response to emergencies.

These arrangements are regularly tested and updated so that we can respond immediately and effectively to any eventuality.

## WHAT IS THE COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER

This document is the South Wales Local Resilience Forum Community Risk Register. It provides information on potential risks that could have an impact on communities and businesses within the South Wales area.

It gives information on what the Local Resilience Forum is doing to plan for these risks, provides advice on how you can prepare and where to get further advice.

These risks are reviewed regularly against the UK [National Risk Register](#).



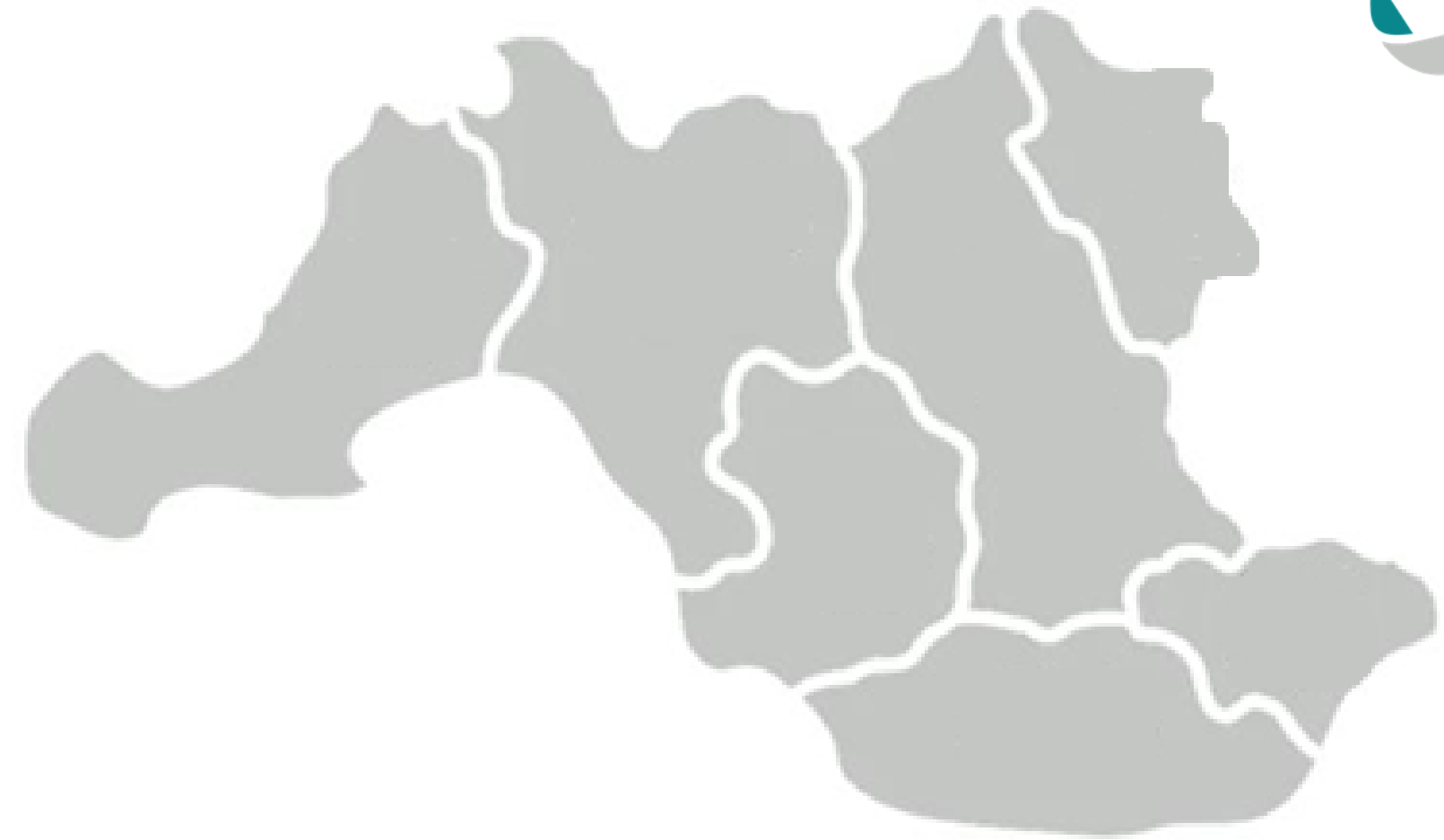
SWLRF Community Risk Register -  
**Version 15. 2026**

# THE SOUTH WALES LOCAL RESILIENCE FORUM REGION



The South Wales Local Resilience Forum region is the same area as the South Wales Police Force boundary and includes 7 Local Authorities, 3 Health Boards and 2 Fire Services.

South Wales has a population of approximately 1.3 million which equates to 42% of the total population of Wales.



# DISEASE RISKS



## HUMAN INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Human infectious diseases are illnesses that spread between people.

Most outbreaks of infectious diseases in Wales are effectively controlled through established public health measures such as vaccination, testing and infection control.

However, some infections can spread more easily or can have a greater impact on communities. In a small number of cases, outbreaks may escalate to affect multiple regions or countries.

## 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 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.

Some people like older adults or those with long-term conditions may be at higher risk.

For you this could mean:

- GP surgeries and hospitals may get busier
- Schools, nurseries, or workplaces might be disrupted
- 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)





## PANDEMIC

A pandemic is an epidemic spread over a very wide area and affecting a large number of people.

Pandemics are not always as severe as the COVID-19 outbreak. The term refers to how widely the outbreak spreads, not its danger to people.

A pandemic could be caused by well-known diseases such as influenza, or new diseases caused by viruses, bacteria and other organisms.

The 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
- There may be limited or no vaccinations or medicines available

## WHAT YOU CAN DO

Small actions can protect everyone, most people want to do the right thing. Small steps can make a big difference during any infectious disease outbreak or pandemic.

These simple actions can protect you, your family, and your community.

- Following 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 and reduces pressure on local health services, something that benefits everyone. If you're eligible, getting your seasonal flu vaccine each year adds an extra layer of protection.
- Good hygiene reduces 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 to do during outbreaks can also help you prepare.
- 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.



## WHAT WE ARE DOING IN SOUTH WALES

South Wales Local Resilience Forum partners work together throughout the year to prepare for and respond to infectious disease risks, including potential pandemics. This coordinated approach helps ensure that communities remain protected and informed.

Our work includes:

- Regularly update cross-partner plans, so all agencies including health boards, 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
- Collaborate with trusted partners to share guidance that is evidence based, consistent and easy to understand, especially during periods of uncertainty.
- Work with Public Health Wales and the wider NHS to ensure timely and safe delivery of new vaccines during outbreaks or pandemics.
- Ensure arrangements are in place to manage fatalities safely, respectfully, and in a coordinated way

## WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE ADVICE

Public health advice is continually reviewed by experts. In an infectious disease outbreak advice from Public Health Wales, Welsh Government and NHS Wales will always provide the most reliable, up to date advice.

 Public Health Wales: [www.phw.nhs.wales](http://www.phw.nhs.wales)



# SEVERE WEATHER



Severe weather can cause significant problems and disruption to normal life.

The main types of severe weather that we need to plan for are storms, gales, low temperatures, heavy snow, heat waves and drought. South Wales has experienced most of these over the last few years.

The global climate is changing and will continue to change over the coming century. Severe weather events are likely to increase in the future as a result.

Severe weather can cause damage to property and disrupt transport and communication networks. In the worst cases it can pose a danger to life.

## WHAT YOU CAN DO

- Listen to weather forecasts and act upon any warnings. Check with the Met office, local radio and local authorities for updates and advice including school closures.
- Follow advice given for travelling. If you have to travel in severe weather, make sure you have adequate clothing and emergency supplies in your vehicle
- Speak to your employer about severe weather disruption plans
- Check on neighbours and relatives who are elderly or unwell to see if they need anything

## WHAT WE ARE DOING IN SOUTH WALES

South Wales Local Resilience Forum partners work together throughout the year to:

- Continually review multi-agency severe weather response arrangements and monitor weather forecasts
- Work together to continue to minimise disruption to critical services
- Maintain staff training and resources to respond e.g. gritting vehicles, salt stock etc

## WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE ADVICE

For weather forecast information, up to date warnings and advice on what to do before and during severe weather, visit the Met Office website.

[!\[\]\(3b71157eab31889e641f7620692f0b92\_img.jpg\) Weather and climate change - Met Office](#)

[!\[\]\(4d25d87d94191bbe34f0046ad604e903\_img.jpg\) Advice - Met Office](#)

You can also sign up for weather warning email alerts at

[!\[\]\(67b99c4d964e257c5482ff1b2462b204\_img.jpg\) Subscribe to email alerts, warnings and newsletters - Met Office](#)



# FLOODING

Flooding has been identified as a very high risk for the South Wales Local Resilience Forum region.

Flooding can originate from several sources, including rivers, the sea, groundwater, surface water and reservoirs. Homes, businesses, and infrastructure across the region are at risk of flooding.

Some of the possible impacts of flooding are:

- People being killed or injured
- Damage to property, businesses, agricultural, land, roads, services, and infrastructure
- Evacuation of homes
- People becoming isolated
- Disruption of utilities, transport and other key infrastructure
- Pollution and contamination of the local environment
- Reservoir and dam collapses, sink holes, and failure of flood drainage systems

As well as the immediate impact on people's daily lives when flooding occurs, recovering from flooding can take a long time.

Climate change projections indicate that rising sea temperatures and an increase in the frequency and severity of extreme weather events are likely to increase the risk of flooding across the UK.



## WHAT YOU CAN DO

- Find out if you live or work within a flood risk area by checking the Natural Resources Wales website
- Sign up to receive free flood warnings.
- Keep up to date with the weather forecast and weather warnings
- Prepare a Home Emergency or Personal Flood Plan
- Consider how you can protect yourself and your property during a flood - fit flood protection products you may have and where possible move valuable items to upper floors
- Have adequate insurance
- If it is safe to do so, check up on vulnerable neighbours, relatives or friends who may need assistance
- Do not enter flood water unless instructed to do so by the emergency services. Flood water can be extremely dangerous and can hide hazards

## WHAT WE ARE DOING IN SOUTH WALES

South Wales Local Resilience Forum partners work together throughout the year to:

- Regularly inspect and maintain flood assets, culverts and gullies
- Monitor forecasts and provide timely warnings to those at risk
- Identify areas potentially affected by flood water and who is at risk
- Provide advice and guidance to homes and businesses about flooding
- Maintain and test our plans for responding to flooding
- Plan to reduce the impacts of flooding in areas most at risk and minimise the disruption caused

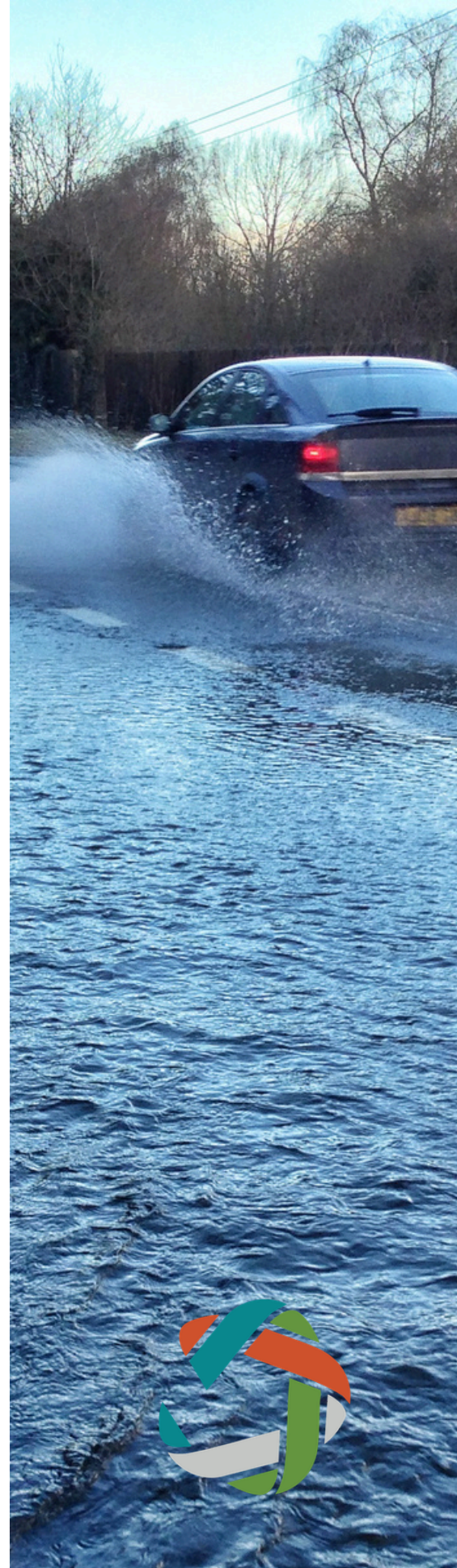
## WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE ADVICE

Natural Resources Wales provides tools and information to protect your, your family, your property, and businesses. These include flooding advice and live flood warnings.

[!\[\]\(ef57557257cbb5c674d51a9e0a98bb4d\_img.jpg\) Natural Resources Wales / Flooding](#)

The National Flood Forum who are a charity that offers help, support and represents people at risk of flooding.

[!\[\]\(e10db9d69cb0b265e01951fb48872059\_img.jpg\) National Flood Forum – A charity to help, support and represent people at risk of flooding.](#)



# LAND MOVEMENT



# LAND MOVEMENT

Land movement, a sink hole or a landslide, is a mass movement of material, such as rock, earth or debris. It can happen suddenly or move slowly over long periods of time.

Land movement on natural and manmade slopes has the potential to cause significant disruption, damage and loss of life.

Disused coal tips are particularly susceptible to land movement as many have been deposited on steep hillsides making them potentially unstable. Severe weather events increase the risk of these moving.

The South Wales Local Resilience Forum region contains the largest number of higher category disused coal tips in Wales.

Some of the possible impacts of land movement are:

- People being killed or injured
- Damage to property, businesses, agricultural land, roads, services, and infrastructure
- Evacuation of homes
- People becoming isolated
- Disruption of utilities and transport
- Pollution and contamination of the local environment



## WHAT YOU CAN DO

- 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
- Consider how you can protect your property
- Have adequate insurance
- Prepare a personal evacuation plan
- If it is safe to do so, check up on vulnerable neighbours, relatives or friends who may need assistance

## WHAT WE ARE DOING IN SOUTH WALES

South Wales Local Resilience Forum partners work together throughout the year to:

- 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.
- Partners monitor weather forecasts and provide timely warnings to those at risk
- Maintain, test, and exercise multi-agency and individual organisation plans for responding to potential incidents

## WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE ADVICE

The location and category of disused coal tips is published online.

[Home | DataMapWales.](#)

[Coal tip safety | GOV.WALES](#)

[Landslides - British Geological Survey.](#)



# INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS



# INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

Industrial accidents can occur on regulated sites or can involve vehicles or vessels transporting industrial materials through the South Wales area.

Incidents may involve industrial explosions and major fires, toxic or radioactive release or have the potential to cause serious injuries to the public and damage the local environment.

Some of the possible impacts of industrial accidents are:

- People being killed or injured
- Damage to property and the local area
- Pollution of the local environment, including watercourses, agricultural land, and wildlife
- Possible evacuation of an affected area
- Disruption to local and national utilities and supplies
- Economic losses for the industry involved and local businesses



## WHAT YOU CAN DO

- Check to see if you live near a regulated site and if so be prepared
- If you hear a warning of an accident, go indoors, close all your doors and windows and tune into local radio stations or follow social media for advice
- Prepare for possible evacuation by putting together an emergency grab bag of things you may need if asked to leave your home in an emergency  
(see being prepared in the home section)

## WHAT WE ARE DOING IN SOUTH WALES

South Wales Local Resilience Forum partners work together throughout the year to ensure all required emergency services and other partners respond quickly and effectively.

## WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE ADVICE

Businesses that make, store or use dangerous substances and those that through their operations could harm human health and the environment are tightly regulated. You can find out more about this online.

[🔗 Natural Resources Wales / Search / Environmental Permitting \(England and Wales\) Regulations 2016](#)

[🔗 Control of Major Accident Hazards \(COMAH\) - HSE](#)



# LOSS OF UTILITIES



# LOSS OF UTILITIES

We are all reliant on critical infrastructure and services such as electricity, water, gas, fuel, transport, communications, and financial services. Losing these for even only a short time or within a small area could have a significant impact.

Some of the possible impacts of a breakdown in infrastructure or loss of utilities are:

- Disruption to essential services, businesses and normal home life
- Poor sanitation and lack of drinking water
- Homes without heating and a limited ability to heat food and water
- Limited ability to keep food cold or frozen
- Increased risk to vulnerable people
- Shortages of fuel for cars and other vehicles
- People unable to get cash from cash machines or to make card purchases
- Loss of landline communications or mobile phone signal



## WHAT YOU CAN DO

- Find out where and how to turn off the water, gas and electricity supplies in your home
- Make a note of contact numbers for your utility companies and other service providers
- Put together an emergency kit with items such as wind-up torch and radio, tinned food and drinking water
- Check on neighbours and relatives who may be vulnerable to see if there is anything they require

## WHAT ARE WE DOING IN SOUTH WALES

South Wales Local Resilience Forum partners work together throughout the year to:

- Work with utility companies to manage supply interruptions 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 a utility outage

## WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE ADVICE

Each of the key utility providers serving the South Wales area offers support and advice on how to report disruption to supplies as well as what to do if supplies are interrupted and emergency contact numbers.

[🔗 National Grid - Home](#)

[🔗 Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water - Home](#)

[🔗 Wales & West Utilities - Gas Supply & Connections](#)



# ANIMAL DISEASE



# ANIMAL DISEASE

There have been a number of significant animal disease outbreaks in the United Kingdom in recent years including foot and mouth disease, bluetongue, and avian Influenza (bird flu).

Animal diseases can have serious consequences for the farming industry. We are most concerned about are those that are highly contagious, can cause high fatality rates amongst livestock, or have the possibility of infecting humans.

Some of the possible impacts of an animal disease outbreak are:

- Health risks to humans, particularly workers in the livestock industry
- Damage to the local agricultural economy and loss of livelihoods for farm workers
- The knock-on effect on tourism and the rural economy of movement and travel restrictions introduced to stop the spread of disease



## WHAT YOU CAN DO

- If you run an agricultural business then maintain good disease prevention and control practices, and 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

## WHAT WE ARE DOING IN SOUTH WALES

South Wales Local Resilience Forum partners work together throughout the year to:

- Local authorities and veterinary services are continuously screening and monitoring animal health and the movement of livestock
- There are multi-agency plans for managing outbreaks of exotic animal diseases as well as animal health frameworks

## WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE ADVICE

The lead agency for animal health and disease is the Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA). The APHA is an executive agency sponsored by DEFRA, Welsh Government and the Scottish Government.

[!\[\]\(aa2545022aef75b49485a583e359a0ff\_img.jpg\) Animal Health | GOV.WALES](#)

[!\[\]\(11180f88349a0f55a115986a3613acf7\_img.jpg\) Animal and Plant Health Agency - GOV.UK](#)



# MALICIOUS THREATS



# MALICIOUS THREATS

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

Some of the possible impacts of an incident of this kind are:

- People being killed or injured
- Damage to property and infrastructure
- Disruption to critical infrastructure and essential services
- Additional pressures on emergency services and other responders
- Evacuation and shelter of those in the affected area
- Disruption to the national and local economy
- Loss of personal or corporate information
- Long term restoration and recovery issues for those affected



## WHAT YOU CAN DO

Responding organisations work very hard to keep you safe from malicious threats. Part of this work is to produce essential information outlining the role individuals can take in responding to a malicious attack or threat.

While the chances of being caught up in a terrorist incident are very small, it is important to be prepared and know how to protect yourself. Make yourself familiar with available advice and guidance and keep abreast of public information campaigns.

Members of the public and business are often targeted by a variety of cyber-attacks, such as scam emails and identity theft and it is important that you know what steps you can take to protect yourself.

## WHAT WE ARE DOING IN SOUTH WALES

South Wales Local Resilience Forum partners work together throughout the year to:

- Assess the risk and local consequences of malicious threats in line with UK and Welsh Government guidance
- Develop and exercise multi-agency plans to ensure an effective response to, and management of the consequences of, a malicious attack.
- Deliver the UK Government's counter terrorism strategy (CONTEST) within the region
- Communicate advice to the public and businesses, and support government awareness campaigns



## WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE ADVICE

The National Counter Terrorism Security Office (NCTSO) website provides information on the latest public campaigns with regards to the UK governments counter terrorism strategy.

To mitigate Cyber-attacks the 'Are you Cyber Aware?' and National Cyber Security Centre's 'Cyber Essential' websites provide advice for members of the public and businesses to be much better prepared against the vast majority of cyber-attacks.

[!\[\]\(c60ce5f1586b7dcb9ed6bccf6949cf15\_img.jpg\) RUN HIDE TELL - ProtectUK](#)

[!\[\]\(57c18b879714b128ac3cf0d79c251988\_img.jpg\) Threats and Advice - MI5.GOV.UK](#)

[!\[\]\(9d1697e409fd6c0a20171c0ed29c9bf3\_img.jpg\) Cyber Aware - NCSC.GOV.UK](#)

[!\[\]\(540594218497cab4bac946b0ce928b87\_img.jpg\) Cyber Essentials - NCSC.GOV.UK](#)



# BEING PREPARED AT HOME



## What you can do to be prepared in your home

In the case of most emergencies, the advice is to go inside, stay inside and tune into local radio, television and social media.



## Planning for an emergency

To prepare for an emergency, you should take time to find out or think about:

- Where and how to turn off water, gas and electricity supplies in your home
- The emergency procedures for your children at school
- The emergency procedures in your workplace
- How your family will stay in contact in the event of an emergency
- If any elderly or vulnerable neighbours might need your help
- How to tune in to your local radio station



## At home in an emergency:

If you are at home and an emergency happens, try to gather together:

- A list of useful phone numbers, for example close relatives
- House and car keys
- Toiletries, sanitary supplies and any regularly prescribed medication
- A battery or wind-up radio with spare batteries
- A first aid kit
- Mobile phone and charger
- Cash and bank cards
- Bottled water
- Ready to eat food.

[Get prepared for emergencies - Prepare](#)

[Be informed about hazards - Prepare](#)

## Leaving your home in an emergency:

In certain situations, you may be asked to leave your home by the emergency services. If this happens, leave as quickly and calmly as possible.

If you have time:

- Turn off electricity, gas and water supplies, unplug appliances and lock all doors and windows
- Take the items listed above
- If you leave by car, take bottled water and blankets
- Take your pets
- Tune in to local radio for emergency advice and instructions
- Inform emergency services of where you have gone and how you can be contacted.

Listen to the advice from emergency services or local authorities about any specific actions which you must follow when it is safe to return home.



# BUSINESSES BEING PREPARED



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## Businesses being prepared

If you own or are responsible for a business or organisation, think about how you would cope with:

- A sudden and significant reduction in staff
- The loss of electricity or other utilities
- Being unable to access your premises
- Significant disruption to transport services and infrastructure
- Loss of communications

Every organisation should have adequate business continuity measures in place. For more information, please contact your local authority.

[!\[\]\(24ce36ad8a1745263e2734b9313a9dc2\_img.jpg\) How prepared are you? - GOV.UK](#)

## 5 steps to effective business continuity

- 1. Understand your business** - What parts of the business are critical, and what priority level would you allocate to restoring functions if they fail?
- 2. Risk Assessment** - What risks does your business face? Consider risks within your business risk assessment, and what you can do to reduce these risks and their impact.
- 3. Consider the resources** each part of your business needs to function. These could include:
  - People
  - Premises
  - Equipment
  - Information
  - Communications
  - External suppliers/contractors
- 4. Document information** in a user-friendly format about your business-critical functions and the resources required, including alternatives or back-ups for each.
- 5. Train and test** your staff in activating the continuity plan and the roles and procedures within it.

## Partner Contact Information



### **Bridgend Council**

01656 643643

[www.bridgend.gov.uk](http://www.bridgend.gov.uk)

### **Cardiff Council**

02920 872087

[www.cardiff.gov.uk](http://www.cardiff.gov.uk)

### **Merthyr Tydfil Council**

01685 725000

[www.merthyr.gov.uk](http://www.merthyr.gov.uk)

### **Neath Port Talbot Council**

01639 686868

[www.npt.gov.uk](http://www.npt.gov.uk)

### **Rhondda Cynon Taf Council**

01443 725005

[www.rctcbc.gov.uk](http://www.rctcbc.gov.uk)

### **Swansea Council**

01792 636000

[www.swansea.gov.uk](http://www.swansea.gov.uk)

### **Vale of Glamorgan Council**

01446 700111

[www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk](http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk)

### **South Wales Police**

01656 655555

[www.south-wales.police.uk](http://www.south-wales.police.uk)

### **British Transport Police**

0800 40 50 40

[www.btp.police.uk](http://www.btp.police.uk)

### **South Wales Fire & Rescue Service**

01443 232000

[www.southwales-fire.gov.uk](http://www.southwales-fire.gov.uk)

### **Mid & West Wales Fire & Rescue Service**

0370 6060699

[www.mawwfire.gov.uk](http://www.mawwfire.gov.uk)

### **HM Maritime & Coastguard Agency**

01407 762051

[www.mcga.gov.uk](http://www.mcga.gov.uk)

### **Welsh Ambulance Services University NHS Trust**

01792 311773

[www.ambulance.nhs.wales](http://www.ambulance.nhs.wales)

### **Cardiff & Vale University Health Board**

02920 747747

[www.cavuhb.nhs.wales](http://www.cavuhb.nhs.wales)

### **Cwm Taf Morganwg University Health Board**

01443 744800

[www.ctmuhb.nhs.wales](http://www.ctmuhb.nhs.wales)

### **Swansea Bay University Health Board**

01639 862010

[www.sbuhb.nhs.wales](http://www.sbuhb.nhs.wales)

### **Public Health Wales**

02920 745515

[www.publichealthwales.nhs.uk](http://www.publichealthwales.nhs.uk)

### **Velindre NHS Trust**

029 2019 6161

[www.velindre.nhs.wales](http://www.velindre.nhs.wales)

### **Natural Resources Wales**

0300 065 3000

[www.naturalresourceswales.gov.u](http://www.naturalresourceswales.gov.u)

### **Met Office**

0370 900 0100

[www.metoffice.gov.uk](http://www.metoffice.gov.uk)



## Partner Contact Information

### National Grid Distribution

0800 096 3080

[www.nationalgrid.co.uk](http://www.nationalgrid.co.uk)

### Dwr Cymru / Welsh Water

0800 052 0130

[www.dwrcymru.com](http://www.dwrcymru.com)

### Wales & West Utilities

08009122999

[www.wwutilities.co.uk](http://www.wwutilities.co.uk)

### British Telecom

03301234150

[www.bt.com](http://www.bt.com)

### Mining Remediation Authority

0345 762 6848

[www.miningremediation.co.uk](http://www.miningremediation.co.uk)

### South Wales Trunk Road Agent

0300 123 1213

[www.traffic.wales](http://www.traffic.wales)

### Transport for Wales

03333 211 202

[www.tfw.wales](http://www.tfw.wales)

### Network Rail

03457 11 41 41

[www.networkrail.co.uk](http://www.networkrail.co.uk)

### Cardiff Airport

01446 711111

[www.cardiff-airport.com](http://www.cardiff-airport.com)

### Welsh Government

0300 0604400

[www.gov.wales](http://www.gov.wales)

### Ministry Of Defence

[Ministry of Defence - GOV.UK](http://www.gov.uk)

## Useful Websites in an emergency

[National Grid - Power Cuts](#)

[Welsh Water - Report  
an Issue](#)

[Met Office - Weather  
Warnings](#)

[BBC News - Wales](#)

[Transport for Wales - Travel  
Updates](#)

[Natural Resources Wales - Flood  
Warnings](#)

[Wales & West Utilities - Gas  
Emergencies](#)

[UK Government - News](#)

Fforwm Cydnerth Lleol De Cymru



**FCCLDC**  
**SWLRF**

South Wales Local Resilience Forum

