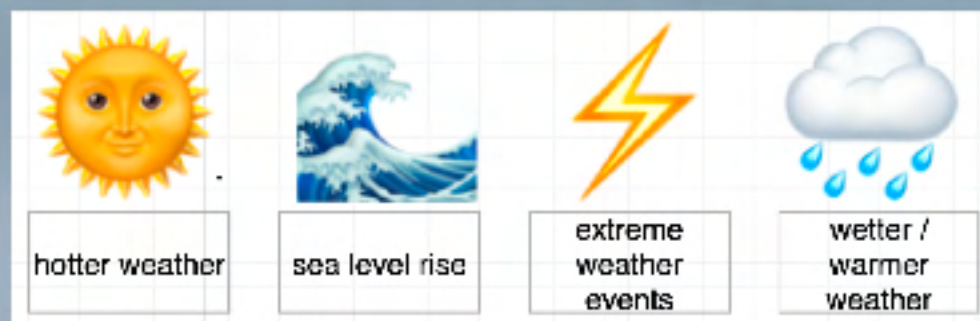


HOME SAFETY



What are the possible impacts

Danger for people trapped in homes with rising flood water

Unseen damage to fabric of buildings due to flooding could lead to long term damage and lack of essential repairs

How does it affect Community Safety?

It is very likely that heavy precipitation events will intensify and become more frequent in most regions with additional global warming (IPCC, 2021). Extended periods of heavy rainfall can have impacts such as slope and embankment instability, flooding, and effects on road and rail infrastructure (Sayers, 2021).

rising flood water

dirty water entering homes

vulnerable people being cut off

Winter flooding have a bigger impact on health etc due to colder air temperatures

Lack of home insurance might lead to folks trying to make their own repairs

higher risk of illness and disease

emergency services access

Water supply contamination

impact on home insurance premiums - increasing costs

Long-term impact of damp in properties, on health

Domestic abuse/violence - may increase during crisis and situations of isolation.

Increased demand for emergency services

Increase in demand for utility companies

electrical safety

Flooded gardens leading to cracked patios and paths ie increased trip hazards

and maybe using unsafe products

Damage to external property including cars needed for necessary transport.

More use of candles during power cuts? Looking for alternative cooking methods?

increased pressure on emergency services

Flooding leading to power cuts, More risk of falling over in the dark

Transport services disrupted, means of travel limited

damage to homes

gathering debris

People trapped in homes or unable to return to them - temporary accommodation

Spate flooding incidents - unable to get immediate help

Home Safety:

Slips, trips and falls

Electrical safety

Gas safety

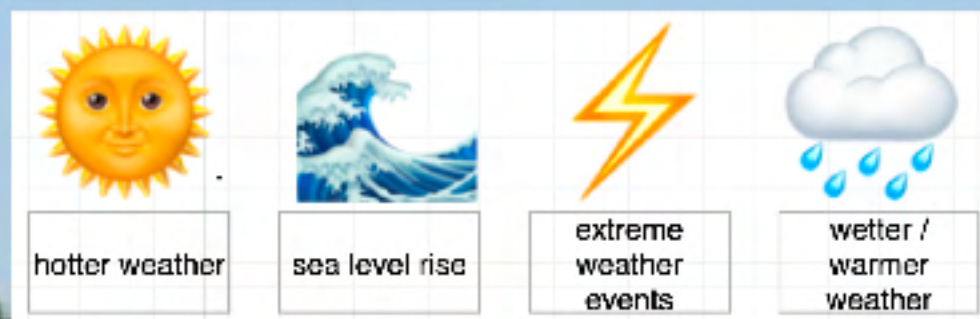
Product safety

Fire safety

Water safety

HOME SAFETY

What are the possible impacts?



Heatwaves are already significantly more likely and intense than a few decades (IPCC, 2021). Currently there are around 2000 heat related deaths per year in the UK, set to increase 57% by 2050 where a summer as hot as in 2018 (joint est summer on record) for the UK could be normal mer conditions (Hajat et al., 2014). It is anticipated that e will be more frequent / sever summer droughts which affect public water supply and cause reduced water lability (Taylor et al., 2014).

How does it affect Community Safety?

More young children falling from open windows

Are solar panels safe? Heard of some fires caused by them recently

most homes in uk do not have air conditioning so all at risk of overheating/fires



Taking on household repairs/rennovations to include eg air conditioning that you are not equipped for eg wrong tools, no training

more people open water swimming

Large wildfires, threat to homes, wildlife and the environment

Increased risk of wildfires

BBQ burns, fires

Travelling communities and caravans in the heat

gardening accidents

increased demand/pressure on fire service

Windows left open - risk of break-in

environmental damage by camping, dirty tourism

large groups congregating in parks or at beaches - sometimes creates trouble

OTHER THOUGHTS

Water shortages



Working at home in hot temperatures that, in the workplace, would be regulated with air conditioning

DIY accidents

this may not be a thing but melted tarmac on roads, damages to road surfaces

Children and animals being left in hot cars

Should home safety visits focus on including a 'working from home' risk assessment too

Issues that cross over into all areas - eg more stress leads to more accidents in the home and elsewhere

Homeless population

self installed diy airconditioner unsafe

Burns from over-heated external surfaces

impact on pets, not coping in the heat

Heat Island Effect



increased demand for educational programmes

Home safety visits to include assessment of ventilation in homes?

Increased demand on all emergency services including coastguard

Increase in camping - risk of fires being left unattended

Potential anti-social behaviour increase

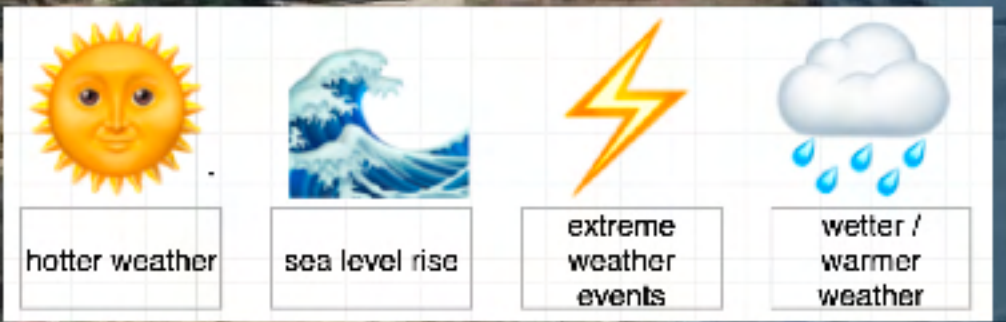
overheating in homes -elderly people most at risk

sunburns, skin cancers

Folks leaving their homes during heatwaves seeking spots to cool down eg lakes, shores and river, Displacement of accident.

less people travelling abroad equals more staycations

HOME SAFETY



What are the possible impacts?

How does it affect Community Safety?



Erosion of coastline

There are major implications for coastal communities in the way of flooding, in particular extreme coastal flooding from sea level rise and increased rainfall (Monfries, 2018). It is anticipated that there will be increased loss of natural flood defences which will impact the flooding / erosion of coastal buildings (Climate Change Committee, 2021).

flooding of coastal houses / communities

damage to nearby houses

loss of visitors to area

Not enough temporary accommodation for those affected

access from community services

Barriers to being easily reached by emergency services

Other thoughts

danger to people using the beaches/coastline - walkers etc

economic impact to area

Second/holiday homes in coastal areas - people use these sporadically, less aware of risk of ongoing landscape changes

Sink holes?

potential loss of housing and increased unemployment

Infrastructure - access to gas/water other amenities

long term / irreversible damage

- Slips, trips and falls
- Electrical safety
- Gas safety
- Product safety
- Fire safety
- Water safety

Danger to human safety from storm surges

people losing homes, hopelessness, poverty

cuts - as - leads to andles (fire d potential at home in k

segments of community torn apart - increased risk of antisocial behaviour

unable to sell properties

Properties more expensive to maintain due to location, so people stop doing this professionally - home repairs maybe less safe

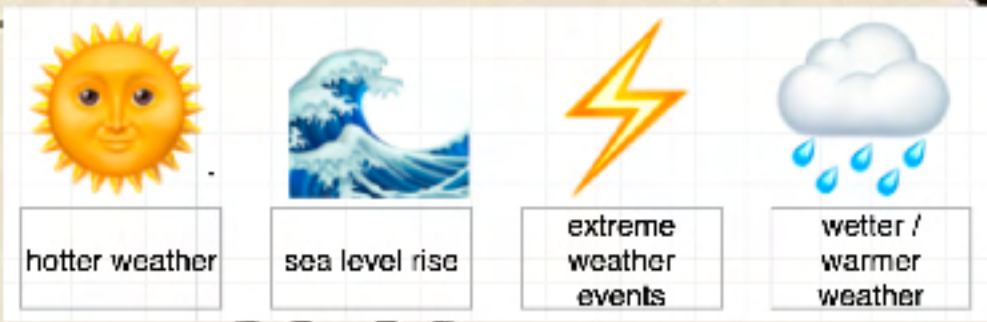
increased risk of homelessness

impact on ability to cultivate local produce?

Properties less protected from elements/more exposed to damage from wind and tidal

Lonliness and isolation

HOME SAFETY



What are the possible impacts?

How does it affect Community Safety?

There will be an increase the capacity of existing UK mosquito species to transmit certain arboviruses that are harmful to human health (Medlock at al., 2017). An increase in rats is expected, as well as flies, ticks, invasive garden ants, house flies, and mosquitos due to warmer, wetter weather and less cold winters (Rees et al., 2019)

Rats chewing through cables

destruction of food crops

People trying to make their own insect repellants

destruction of gardens with increased bugs!

insect stings, allergies

some homes being uninhabitable due to infestations

demand on pest control services

increased pressure to stay on top of fly tipping / bins etc

higher risk of food poisoning

damage to property through infestations

unsafe products such as insect sprays, rat traps etc

Increase of chemicals used in managing pests.

more people eating bugs - legitimate source of food / protein

Crops being destroyed - leading to malnutrition

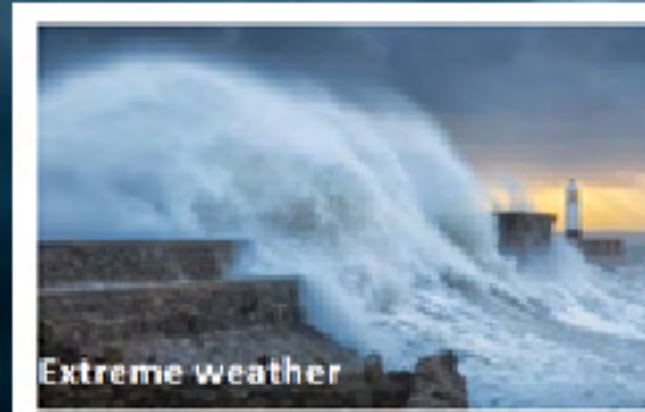
Unsafe storage of chemicals ie in sheds and garages with access by young children

health and wellbeing impact

increased illness leading to impact on hospitals/ability to treat people

- Home Safety:
- Slips, trips and falls
- Electrical safety
- Gas safety
- Product safety
- Fire safety
- Water safety

HOME SAFETY



Extreme weather

Human influence has increased the chance of compound extreme events including increases in the frequency of concurrent heatwaves and droughts, compound flooding and successive storms (IPCC, 2021). Over 50% of days could have a 'very high' fire risk in the peak months of the summer with increased chance of wildfire.

What are the possible impacts?

How does it affect Community Safety?

Loss of utilities - such as power outages

difficult to prioritise most important events (storms / flooding / heatwave etc)

Food supply issues in extreme events

higher taxes

changes in government policy

Cost of home insurance

internet and communication channels down.

redirection of funds to deal with crisis

Employer policies for staff working at home

Home Safety:

Slips, trips and falls

Electrical safety

Gas safety

Product safety

Fire safety

Water safety

OUTDOOR SAFETY



It is very likely that heavy precipitation events will intensify and become more frequent in most regions with additional global warming (IPCC, 2021). Extended periods of heavy rainfall can have impacts such as slope and embankment instability, flooding, and effects on road and rail infrastructure (Sayers, 2021).

What are the possible impacts?

How does it affect Community Safety?

Erosion of land leading to displacement

Damage to roads

Deaths from flooding

Loss of shared spaces - under water

Spaces becoming more hazardous - eg manhole covers lifting or being lost.

Fast flowing water in normally 'tame' community areas

Increased flooding in residential areas

inland water rises

buildings becoming more unstable /flooded

communities cut off by flooding

emergency service vehicles unable to transport/get to accidents

Emergency access routes cut

Threat to property - elderly and infirm unable to move out of harm's way

Disruption of transport networks

River banks becoming unstable, collapsing - e.g. Glasgow

affect on farmland and crops as well as the animals

Pressure and overflow of sewage systems leading to contamination/pollution

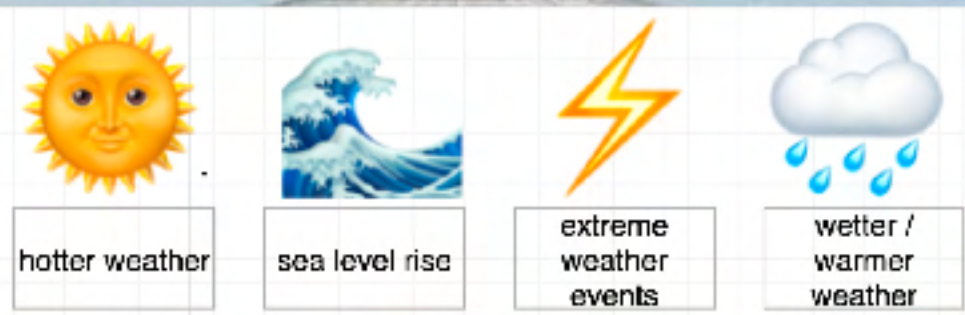
Pressure on emergency services.

Communities going from living 'normally' to feeling disempowered and unable to help themselves

Reduced community participation, more people staying indoors

- Outdoor Safety:
- Natural environment
 - Infrastructure
 - Outdoor activities
 - Environmental health
 - Unintentional harm

OUTDOOR SAFETY



What are the possible impacts?

How does it affect
Com

Heatwaves are already significantly more likely and intense than a few decades (IPCC, 2021). Currently there are around 2000 heat related deaths per year in the UK, set to increase by 257% by 2050 where a summer as hot as in 2018 (joint hottest summer on record) for the UK could be normal summer conditions (Hajat et al., 2014). It is anticipated that there will be more frequent / sever summer droughts which will affect public water supply and cause reduced water availability (Hajat et al., 2014).

increase in forest and wild fires

Native birds/insects suffering from change in temp

Greater risk of water related accidents as a result of more people participating in water based activities

People want to cool off in rivers/lochs/sea unaware of potentially fatal difference in temperature.

People participating in activities with little/no prior experience or seeking advice from professionals (SUP, Kayaking etc.). Use of inflatables at the beach.

health impacts - reduced participation in outdoor activities

Traffic issues with more people travelling to coastlines

increased risk of wild fires

heat stroke, heat exhaustion - vulnerable

animals suffering from heat on pavements etc

Increased drownings/cold water shock deaths

Insufficient awareness amongst the general public of the need to conserve water and what this means i.e. no garden swimming pools!

Oldest and youngest most affected - increased isolation, deaths

more accidental harm with an increase in people using hot-tubs at home

Risk to private water supplies, not on the mains, running out of water with no alternative sources

over crowding at beaches and lochs etc - leaving rubbish

Possible civil unrest from various disruptions

Power cuts

Damage to rail or road infrastructure

Public water supplies running low / running out with no Plan B

Tar on roads and on roofs of building affected

Buildings becoming damaged by heat - e.g. Glasgow Science Centre melting!

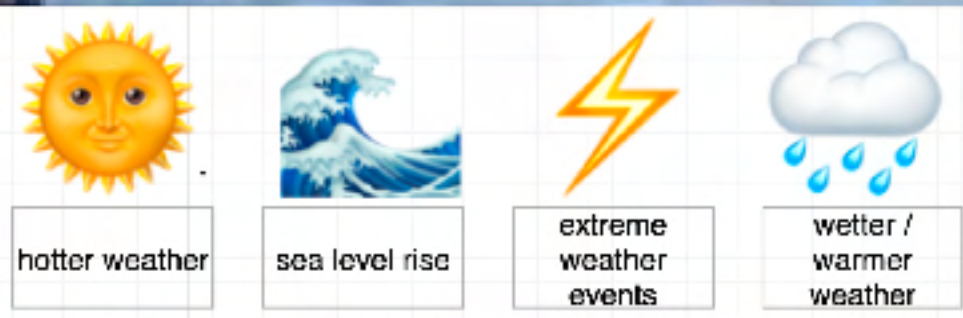
Risk to those on a private water supply which is running out, no connection to the mains, and no alternative source of water.

increased use of air conditioning more expensive and bad for environment

Crops and livestock suffering - impacts food chain

Outdoor Safety:
Natural environment
Structure
Activities
Mental health
Unintentional harm

OUTDOOR SAFETY



What are the possible impacts?

How does it affect Coastal Safety?

There are major implications for coastal communities in the way of flooding, in particular extreme coastal flooding from sea level rise and increased rainfall (Monfries, 2018). It is anticipated that there will be increased loss of natural flood defence and increased risk to buildings (Committee, 2021).

Severe/possibly irreparable damage to villages, towns, cities

Displacement of large numbers of people

Isolation of communities due to island legs being cut.

Incidents/fatalities of those walking along uneven or eroded landscape.

impact on other communities when roads require to be re-routed

increased homelessness when buildings are lost and insurance not paying out

Loss of local economy / livelihoods

not enough space for populations to live comfortably

Landslips, again vulnerable transport networks

difficulties providing services to isolated communities and properties.

road closures - unable to access to more remote places - emergencies, food, jobs etc

Property at risk left without value - households cannot afford to move

cost to local communities

erosion of costal paths and walks

damage to costal flora and fauna - damaged biodiversity

harbour erosion and sheltered waters undermined

changed community aspect

Signage

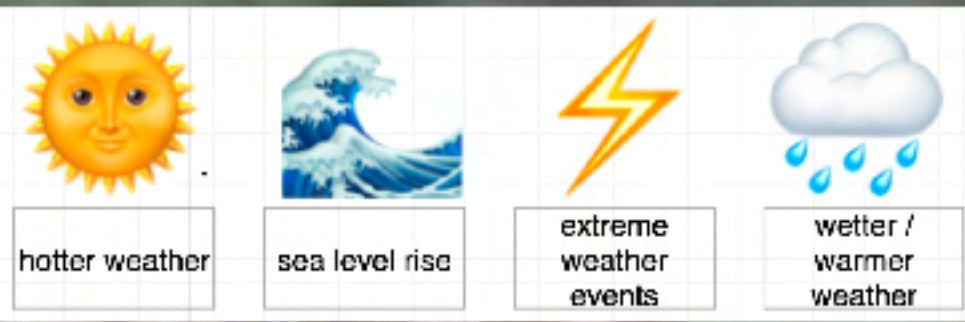
Unsafe beaches

Further hazards on country roads

mental health aspects of an issue arising from damage

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Outdoor activities
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OUTDOOR SAFETY



There will be an increase the capacity of existing UK mosquito species to transmit certain arboviruses that are harmful to human health (Medlock at al., 2017). An increase in rats is expected, as well as flies, ticks, invasive garden ants, house flies, and mosquitos due to warmer, wetter weather and less cold winters (Rees et al., 2019)

What are the possible impacts?

vast increase in rats in falkirk area

Increase in rats in Glasgow!

will attract other species to come into community areas such as snakes etc

increased population of birds that eat rats

increase in disease spreading

other new species of spiders too

contaminated water supply

new viruses

Changes ecology of areas

How does it affect Community Safety?

more vaccinations required

Increased stress for people

pressure on the NHS responding to the impact of increased health related issues

Greater demand on councils to keep on top of the issues/resources and finance V disease and invasions becoming too much to control

increase in disease spreading

other new species of spiders too

contaminated water supply

elderly and young most vulnerable

Big issues with lack of recycling bin collections!

We will need to learn how not to encourage pests such as rats - put litter / disused food in a sealed bin

Pest control sit within our wider Safer Communities Team so this has a direct impact on our resources

Education/awareness of dangers resulting from invasive species needed.

littering under control if we are to address the rats situation, national littering strategy: requires, local authorities and community third sector groups needs to be aligned if the rats problem is to be dealt with

Links to environmental offending - fly tipping/hoarding - leads to an increase in pests within residential areas

Who's responsibility is it to deal with vermin infestations depending on council or private housing?

safety:
environment
re
or activities
mental health
ntional harm

OUTDOOR SAFETY

What are the possible impacts?



Increased power cuts

Polluted storm water overflows

isolation e.g. power cuts

Looting or other crime increases

greater resource demand on resources (fires etc) and the affect on how that meets CS demand

Greater pressure on emergency services. Need to be checking weather forecasts when planning!

Increased frequency and severity of surface water flooding

increased risk of damage to land and buildings

lack of transport - trains, ferries

Fuel poverty

Hypothermia - rising energy bills

nhs struggle - falls, accidents

ability to plan

- Outdoor Safety:
- Natural environment
- Infrastructure
- Outdoor activities
- Environment
- Units

road closures

possible changes in the natural cyclic movement for birds and animals

Impact on fishing and fishing communities

damaged roads e.g. increased pot holes - dangerous to drive

Climate anxiety causing increase in deaths or diseases of despair

Increase in alcohol use - some research suggests higher in cold countries

Hazards to health from overflowing sewers.

effects supply chain such as transport of goods

lightening causing damage to building and causing fires and deaths

loss of natural habitat

areas where households become more permanently displaced - where do they go?

Cold Water Shock

People getting into difficulty on air, sea and land during storms or sudden weather changes?

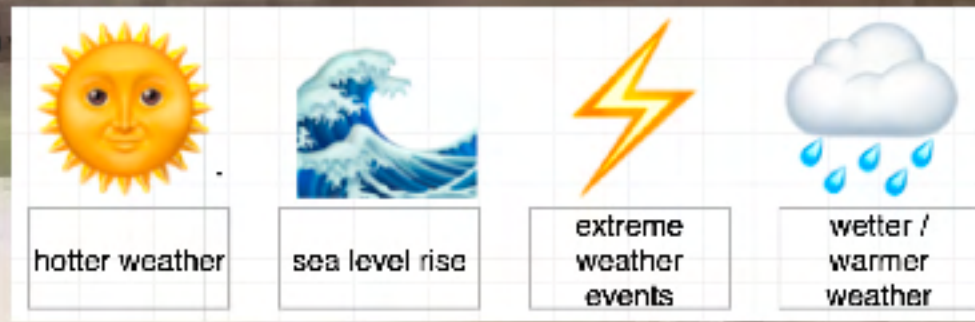
Slips, trips, falls. Accidents and fatalities in and around the water.

fire raising

mental health impact

Island communities cut off

PERSONAL SAFETY



It is very likely that heavy precipitation events will intensify and become more frequent in most regions with additional global warming (IPCC, 2021). Extended periods of heavy rainfall can have impacts such as slope and embankment instability, flooding, and effects on road and rail infrastructure (Sayers, 2021).

What are the possible impacts?

Employment opportunities lost if business leave areas due to long-term flooding

Mental health services and provisions insufficient to cope

Employment affected by flooding and inability to travel

How does it affect Community Safety?

flooding affecting public transport and getting to work/learning

dirty/standing water from flooding

loss of possessions and housing from flooding effects mental health

Mental Health
Physical Health
Employment & Opportunity
Wellebing
Perceptions & Experiences

anxiety about family

Staying indoors, and not taking part in outdoor activities and exercise

ability to get out if disabled

Loss of sense of community or community activities due to routine flooding

Anxiety about personal situation, place.

Affects on human - personal and community behaviours.

PERSONAL SAFETY



What are the possible impacts?

How does it affect Community Safety?

Heatwaves are already significantly more likely and intense than a few decades (IPCC, 2021). Currently there are around 2000 heat related deaths per year in the UK, set to increase by 257% by 2050 where a summer as hot as in 2018 (joint hottest summer on record) for the UK could be normal summer conditions (Hajat et al., 2014). It is anticipated that there will be more frequent / sever summer droughts which will affect public water supply and cause reduced water availability (Taylor et al., 2014).

No ventilation in home

Possibility of water fatalities increasing due to warmer weather or people holidaying in UK

Not using any sunscreen and ending up suffering from heatstroke

extra strain on power supplies to cool homes, leading to greater CO2 emissions, and fuel poverty

Considering a national adaptation programme to increase resistance and resilience to flooding

Mental Health
Physical Health
Employment & Opportunity
Wellebing
Perceptions & Experiences

Employment opportunities with increase in green economy

wildfires are on the rise, leading to extra strain on emergency services resources which may be required elsewhere

Absence of air con. in homes and public spaces and public transport

More home holidays due to better (hotter) weather in Scotland - positives to mental health and family budgets but impact on small Scottish communities to deal with increase in tourism

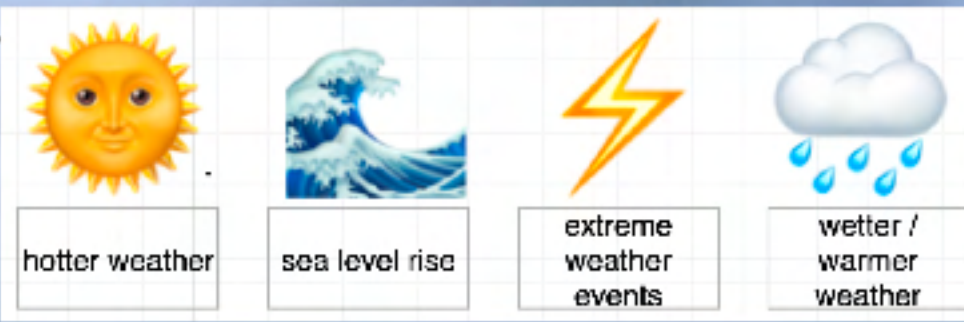
Combining policy initiatives so that as we retrofit houses for energy efficiency we adapt for property flood resilience.

people increasingly come to scotland for the fabulous views, pristine waters and glorious landscapes, but the infrastructure struggles to cope, the locals feel marginalised

Behaviours changing in environments that are unfamiliar - increased risk

Providing better learning opportunities for for community resilience groups so they carry and cascade the safety messages

PERSONAL SAFETY



What are the possible impacts?

How does it affect Community Safety?

There are major implications for coastal communities in the way of flooding, in particular extreme coastal flooding from sea level rise and increased rainfall (Monfries, 2018). It is anticipated that there will be increased loss of natural flood defences which will impact the flooding / erosion of coastal buildings (Climate Change Committee, 2021).

Mental Health
Physical Health
Employment & Opportunity
Welfare
Perceptions & Experiences

Mental health of householders in coastal communities suffering

Increased physical danger for people who use the coastal areas for exercise

Where do you re-settle displaced peoples? 'environmental refugees'

Wipe out people's livelihoods and way of life - work, education, housing, businesses, community life etc

Increasing inequalities between those with jobs and without, and those in-land and in coastal areas - domestic environmental/wealth migration?

Increased co-occurrences of storms and higher tides affects transport significantly too

Investment withdrawn in coastal communities due to rising sea levels

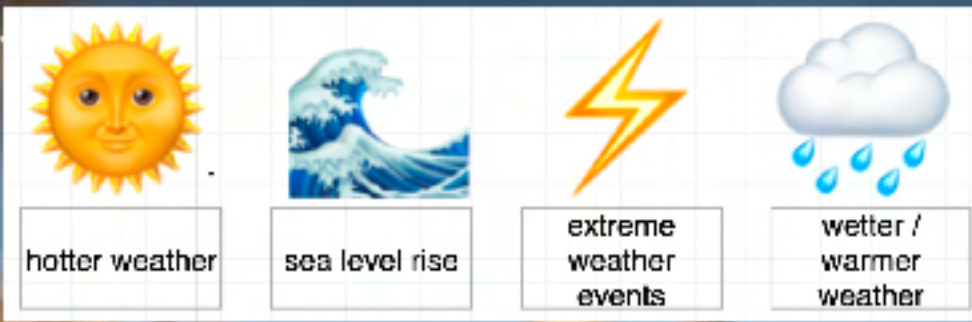
Crumbling coastlines a risk to physical safety - falls and rock fall

Choosing which communities; villages, town to save and invest defences in.

Correlation between flood risks areas and property values

as climate conditions lead to increased midgie numbers on west coast, people will be drawn to the east coast more...which is at increased risk of coastal erosion!!

PERSONAL SAFETY



What are the possible impacts?

How does it affect Community Safety?

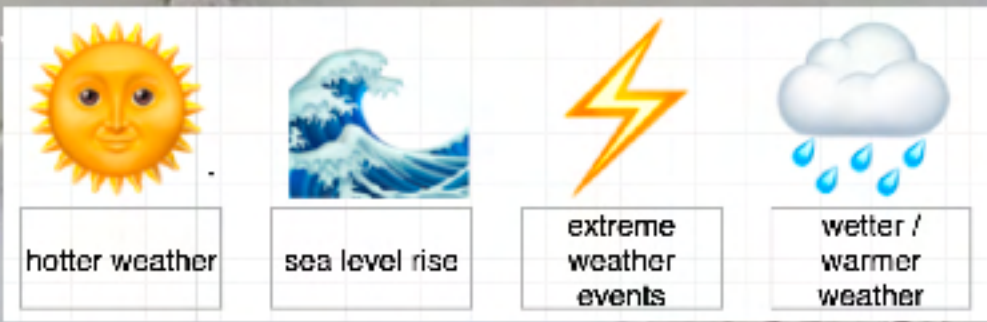


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Mental Health
Physical Health
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PERSONAL SAFETY



What are the possible impacts?

How does it affect Community Safety?



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Unintended consequences on behaviours?...

natural hazards like extreme weather become more hazardous due to human decisions (planning) and inequality on wealth distribution (housing choices)

Overlap from previous pages - employability, investment, mental health worry, risk to physical health of extreme weather

Storm naming - making extreme weather more understandable and accessible

Increased pressure on emergency services

Mental Health
Physical Health
Employment & Opportunity
Wellebing
Perceptions & Experiences

Physical impacts and behavioural community changes

Investment in resisting and preparing may diminish existing services in other parts of community

let's not forget we're being innovative with natural flood management
Natural Flood Management Network Scotland | (nfm.scot)

Current investment does not reflect current risk to communities

In the face of extreme events, communities can pull together - increase in volunteering across Scotland