



# RURAL COMMUNITY SAFETY

SAFETY GUIDANCE AND INFORMATION

**NHS**  
East Midlands  
Ambulance Service  
NHS Trust



**NOTTINGHAMSHIRE**  
Fire & Rescue Service  
*Creating Safer Communities*



  
Nottinghamshire  
**POLICE & CRIME  
COMMISSIONER**  
**NOTTINGHAMSHIRE  
POLICE**  
PROUD TO SERVE

# RURAL FIRE SAFETY



**NOTTINGHAMSHIRE**  
**Fire & Rescue Service**  
*Creating Safer Communities*

From the internationally recognised Sherwood Forest to the 3,400 acre Clumber Park, rural Nottinghamshire is home to some amazing landmarks and spectacular scenery. Our mission at Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue Service is therefore to ensure that those people that live in, work in and visit the countryside are free to enjoy it safely.

I'm pleased to say that in recent years the number of rural fires across Nottinghamshire has decreased, however recent incidents have shown just how devastating rural fires can be for local people, and their businesses, and it's important that we don't become complacent. There is still work to be done in reducing these incidents further and, ultimately, making our rural communities safer.

Only by working collaboratively with our partners can we effectively do this – which is why we have put together this binder and why we, as a Service, are currently working on a number of joint initiatives with other agencies to drive down fires and increase safety in rural areas.

Throughout the booklet you will find a wealth of information about what to do should a fire occur at your property and how we prepare for fires in potentially remote rural areas. You will also find a range of tips on how to reduce the risk of fire and arson on farms and what to do in case of a wildfire.

I hope that you will take the time to look at the various pages in the binder, familiarise yourself with the information and act on the advice given. By working together we can massively reduce the risk of fire hitting you, your family and your business.



John Buckley  
Chief Fire Officer





NOTTINGHAMSHIRE  
**POLICE**  
PROUD TO SERVE

Nottinghamshire is one of the most culturally-rich counties in the country with a landscape equally as rich and varied. Whether you live in the busiest part of the city or in a remote rural hamlet, you have every right to feel safe and secure in your home.

When I took on this role, I promised to represent everyone who lives, works, visits or conducts business in Nottinghamshire and that remains the case. Much of Nottinghamshire is rural and each of these communities has differing needs and expectations of the police than those in more densely populated areas – needs that deserve to be met.

Our rural heritage exposes us to wildlife crime, farm and machinery theft and vehicle crime - unique problems that demand a unique response. All types of rural crime can have expensive and devastating consequences on rural businesses, individuals and the economy.

We're working hard to meet these pressures through our Special Constabulary Rural Pro-active Team. This dedicated team, working alongside regular

specialist officers, invests hundreds of hours into rurally-focused crime prevention work and intelligence-led patrols and it's having a positive impact.

I will continue to use my influence to ensure every corner of Nottinghamshire gets the support it needs to combat localised problems. This means funding projects which make a difference to local people and keep crime at bay. The police can't tackle rural crime on its own and we all need to act smartly and collaboratively to create a better future.



A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read 'Paddy Tipping'.

Paddy Tipping  
*Police and Crime Commissioner*



Rural Nottinghamshire covers a vast and beautiful area of our county. This section and the others included in the Rural Community Safety Guide, are intended to help people in rural Nottinghamshire get along with their day to day business safely.

However, the large size of the area East Midlands Ambulance Service covers provides its own unique set of challenges when supporting the people who live, work and visit here. We are not always able to be parked round the corner in the event of an emergency.

Our section of the guide provides information that should be helpful if you find yourself in a situation where medical attention is required.

There is also guidance on what to do in these situations including advice on when it is appropriate to call 999, what to do while waiting for an ambulance to arrive and how you can help paramedics when they arrive at the scene.

By reading this guide you can familiarise yourself with the procedures that you should hopefully never have to put into action. These actions could be crucial in saving someone's life should you make that phone call.

We hope that you will never need our help, but rest assured that if you do, we will be there for you.



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Greg Cox'.

Greg Cox

General Manager for  
Nottinghamshire, East  
Midlands Ambulance Service

# MAKING AN EMERGENCY CALL 999

In an emergency always dial

For all non-emergency Police calls, please dial **101**

Your  
details

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Town \_\_\_\_\_

Postcode \_\_\_\_\_

## Additional useful information

Details of how to best find the property, significant landmarks, points of interest, access & egress issues such as weight/width/height restrictions, any overhead obstructions which might affect helicopter attendance, environmental factors such as fords etc. "If you are hard to find, it may be quicker for someone to come and meet us".

If you require specific information or advice on rural policing matters then Nottinghamshire Police have a dedicated email address that you can contact them on, BUT please bear in mind this email address is not intended for reporting crimes or incidents and must not be used in an emergency.

To contact Nottinghamshire Police please email:

**[ruralcrime@nottinghamshire.pnn.police.uk](mailto:ruralcrime@nottinghamshire.pnn.police.uk)**

## Grid reference

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See how to obtain your grid reference on next

For more information visit [www.nottinghamshire.police.uk](http://www.nottinghamshire.police.uk)

**EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBERS**  
of other people on your property

Blank lined area for writing emergency contact numbers.




## NOTES

## and other useful names and addresses

**For more rural fire safety visit [www.notts-fire.gov.uk](http://www.notts-fire.gov.uk)**

# IF FIRE BREAKS OUT ...

**FIRE**

- 
- Call the Fire and Rescue Service 999 without delay (Use the grid reference within this file to assist)
  - Only attempt to fight the fire if it is safe to do so
  - Send someone to meet and direct the fire engines to the fire
  - Prepare to evacuate livestock should the fire spread
  - Prepare to use farm machinery to assist the Fire and Rescue Service

For more rural fire safety visit [www.notts-fire.gov.uk](http://www.notts-fire.gov.uk)

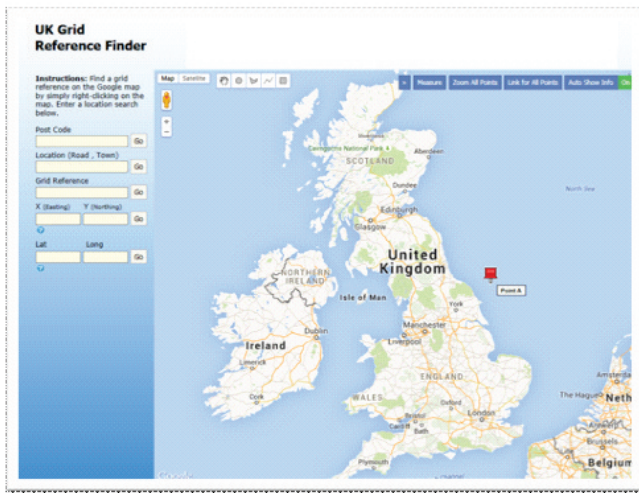
**MAKING AN  
EMERGENCY CALL** **999**  
In an emergency always dial

Your local fire station is

## Grid reference

# HOW TO GET a grid reference using external sources

1. Go to <http://gridreferencefinder.com>
2. The following page should load.



3. You have two options to search. You can use the mouse and zoom to your location as you would if using google maps or the easiest way is to enter your postcode, street and town. This will then make the map zoom automatically to your location. It is important you remember to enter your town as without this information the map will zoom to the wrong location.
4. Navigate around the map using the mouse until you locate your property.
5. Click on the map above your property and a pin will appear.

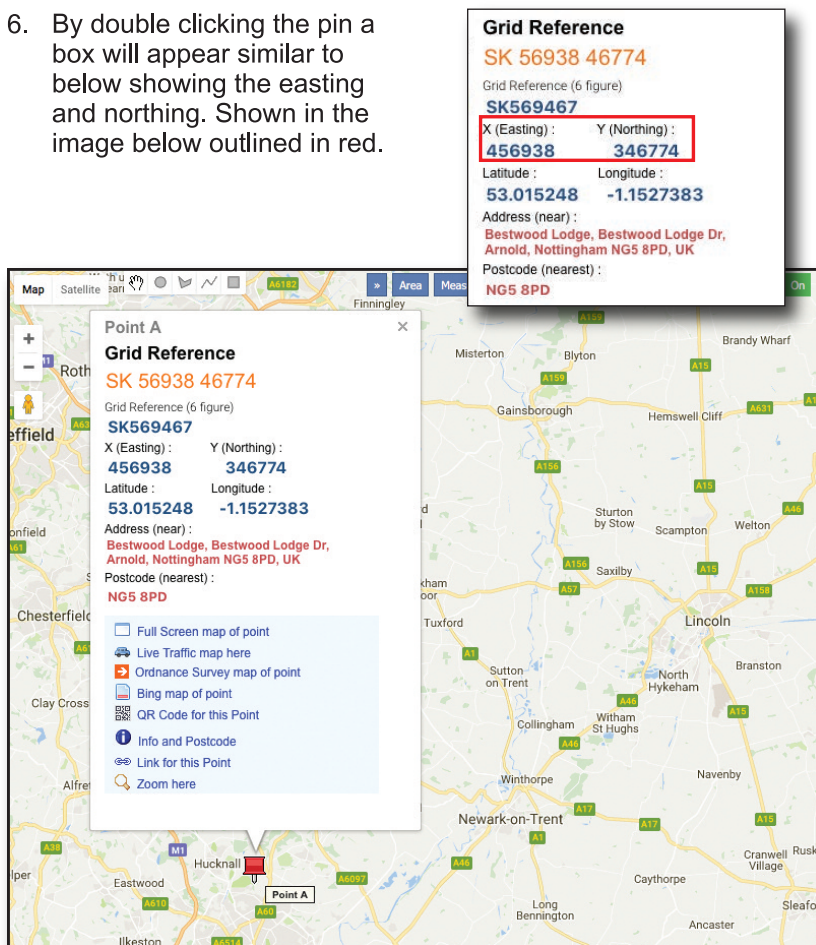




# HOW TO GET

## a grid reference using external sources

6. By double clicking the pin a box will appear similar to below showing the easting and northing. Shown in the image below outlined in red.



7. Enter your 12 figure grid reference on the “Making an Emergency Call” page at the beginning of this handbook.

# HELP US HELP YOU

## Risk Information

To increase our awareness of potential risk premises/sites within our communities. Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue Service crews and prevention teams carry out site specific risk inspections of which the data collected is recorded and speedily accessible to crews when on station and mobile at incidents.

Incidents on farms have often been complicated to resolve due to poor water supplies and various industry related hazards. Through engagement with our community's crews gather information on site and carry out Arson Reduction Checklists whilst offering advice.

This awareness of hazards on site will not only give crews immediate risk information when dealing with an incident but can also be used to reduce risks and hazards by way of operational or fires safety advice. Having this information beforehand is crucial to preventing everyday incidents.



Fire Officers' en-route to farm incidents can access information on water supplies and potential hazards.



To arrange a visit  
please contact your  
local Fire Station.

Incidents can then be resolved more efficiently and safely, hopefully reducing damage, injury and effects on businesses.

# RURAL FIRE SAFETY

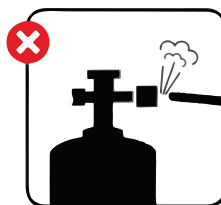
## Fire Risk on Farms

### Cylinders

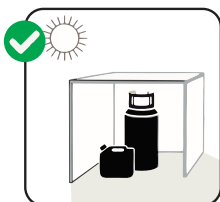
Ensure that cylinders are included on your fire risk assessment and inform the Fire Service.



Keep fuel away from heat when not in use



Don't let gas leak



Cylinders should be stored in a cage or similar locked store with appropriate signage.



Review the number of cylinders you actually need and whether safer alternatives can be used.

# RURAL FIRE SAFETY

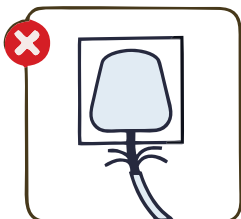
## Fire Risk on Farms

### Battery Charging

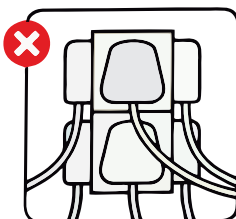
- Battery charging should be carried out in well ventilated areas away from naked flames or sparks and away from combustibles.

### Electrical Safety

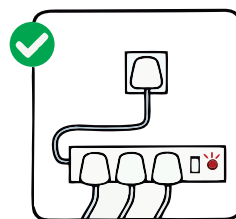
- All portable appliances should be subject to an annual PAT (portable appliance test) by a qualified electrician.
- Don't overload adaptors. Keep to one plug per socket. Use the right fuse or circuit breaker to avoid overheating.
- Ensure all lighting and electrical items are kept clean and well vented to prevent build-up of heat.
- Repair electrical wiring that has been gnawed by rodents.
- Damaged wires can overheat rapidly, so look out for scorch marks or burning smells.



Damaged wires can overheat



Don't overload



Using an adaptor with a lead is safer



# RURAL FIRE SAFETY

## Fire Risk on Farms

### Flammable Materials

- Keep all combustible materials such as hay, straw, rugs and paints away from welding/grinding sparks and direct contact with heat and lights such as halogen bulbs.



### Fertilisers

- Fertilisers containing less than 28% nitrate are relatively safe and do not have such strict storage guidance.
- However, above 28% ammonium nitrate fertiliser is of great concern to the fire fighter when involved in a fire.
- Ammonium nitrate should be included in your fire risk assessment.
- Storage of fertilisers should be notified to the fire service at the earliest opportunity in the event of an incident.



**Small fires can smoulder undetected for a considerable length of time and, when noticed, it is often too late to prevent a huge blaze.**



# ARSON PREVENTION GUIDANCE



**Around 16,000 farm buildings and thousands of acres of land and crops are destroyed by accidental and deliberate fires in the UK each year.**

A serious fire on a farm can affect the financial stability of even the most well run business. It's a sad fact that 40% of businesses that suffer a serious fire never trade successfully again.

It is difficult to understand why someone would set fire to your barn or livestock buildings, but sadly it is a reality. Unfortunately acts of vandalism and arson on farms and small holdings can be extremely difficult to prevent. This being said, there are precautions that you can take to substantially reduce the risk of attack.

## **Reducing the risk of arson**

- Maintain a good standard of security for all outbuildings
- Prevent easy access to fuel and chemical storage
- Repair or replace damaged fencing or gates
- Install intruder sensor and security lighting
- Use dogs or geese to give early warning of intruders



# ARSON PREVENTION CHECKLIST

## Signal Crime

Is there a history of vandalism or fire setting in the area or around the farm?

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Is there a trespass problem?

--	--	--

## Storage

Is hay and straw removed from the field as soon as possible after harvesting?

--	--	--

Is hay and straw stored separately from other farm buildings particularly those housing fuels, agrochemicals and machinery?

--	--	--

Is hay and straw stored in stacks of reasonable size spaced at least 10m apart and away from public footpaths?

--	--	--

Is hay and straw stored separately from livestock housing?

--	--	--

## Security

Are petrol, diesel and other fuels stored in secure areas?

--	--	--

Are fuel storage tank outlets padlocked?

--	--	--

Are fertilisers and pesticides kept under lock and key?

--	--	--

Is the security of all farm buildings maintained at all times?

--	--	--

Is security lighting provided?

--	--	--

Are the farm buildings fitted with fully operational intruder alarm with a monitored link to an alarm receiving station?

--	--	--

--	--	--

## Fire Safety Management

Are all unoccupied areas regularly checked to ensure they are safe and secure and that there is no necessary accumulation of combustible materials?

--	--	--

Are smoke detectors present and working?

--	--	--

Is a Home Safety Check required at this property?

--	--	--

Where are stacks located?

--	--	--

What is the availability and location of water for potential firefighting measures?

--	--	--

# SLURRY HAZARDS

## The dangers associated with slurry tanks

The potential seriousness of these incidents was underlined in farm fatality figures released by the Health and Safety Executive during July 2015.

The result of farmers being overcome by gas released from slurry during mixing has accounted for several lives. The figures also highlight the dangers to members of the public, who have ventured on to farmland unaware of the dangers associated with farms.

Drowning has also occurred where people, exposed to the fumes, have fallen through openings into tanks.

**Before working  
with or near slurry  
take a moment to  
Stop and Think!**



**Think** about the job you are going to do and make preparations to do the entire task safely.

**Check** that the tractor/tanker is in good repair, and that brakes and tyres are in good condition. If the equipment has to be positioned above the tank make sure the slats can take the weight, particularly if using new, heavier machinery.

**Think** about ensuring all openings are covered to prevent a fall into the slurry tank.

**Think** about keeping animals and children well away when working with slurry. Ensure that members of the public have no access.

**Remember** slurry gas is heavier than air and during mixing will settle in a cloud over the top of the slurry. Bending down into the gas cloud for even a few moments can cause unconsciousness. Covered openings save lives.

**Remember** the risk is variable and difficult to predict. You may not have noticed any problems until now but **the gas is always there during mixing**. A combination of conditions can easily result in you and your animals suddenly being in serious danger.



# SLURRY HAZARDS

## The dangers associated with slurry tanks

### In the event of an emergency

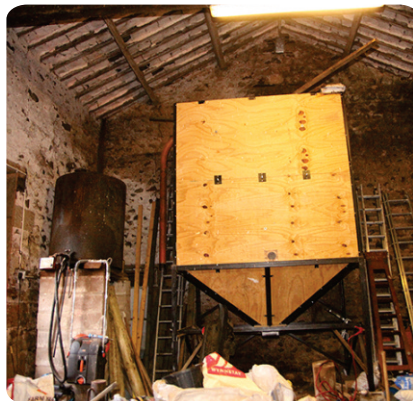
think of how you will alert the emergency services and the information they may need.

- The location of the Farm/ Incident, try and give as much information as possible including landmarks.
- The type of incident i.e. fire, entrapment or environmental (spillage).
- The number of persons involved and their injuries.



# SILO HAZARDS

Silos are an important part of many farming operations; however, they are also the location of many accidents to farmers and workers. Confined spaces, falling, electrocutions, hazardous atmospheres (e.g., silo gas, mould, etc.), and machine-related injuries (e.g., entanglement in augers), and silo collapses are all potential hazards from silos.



## Confined Space Hazards

- Loss of consciousness from poisonous gases or lack of oxygen.
- Asphyxiation by free-flowing solids.
- Drowning in an increasing level of liquid.
- Serious injury by fire or explosion.

## Managing the Risks

If you have confined spaces on your farm you must follow these rules for safe working:

- Avoid working in a confined space whenever possible, for example by doing the work outside.
- Follow a safe system of work if working inside.
- Make appropriate arrangements for rescue in an emergency.

If you follow these rules, you will also meet your main obligations under the Confined Spaces Regulations 1997.

# SILO HAZARDS

## Safe Systems of Work

- Entry should be made through the bottom door when the grain in the silo has been extracted to below the door and the authorised person has checked that the grain in the silo has not bridged. No entry should be made through the top access door which should be permanently obstructed by welding or bolting in a grid or bars.
- Both the top and bottom doors must be fully opened to allow changes of air before entry. The silo must be either naturally ventilated for at least 24 hours or ventilated with an air blower for a period which achieves the same effect.
- Where there is any doubt that the atmosphere inside the silo will support human life, air testing should be done at levels down to the lowest point inside the silo to ensure that oxygen and carbon dioxide concentrations are harmless. Tests should take place through the open bottom door at grain level before entry. If the atmosphere fails this test, further ventilation and monitoring should take place until it is safe.

## Remember

- Staff should never be allowed to work on their own.
- Where practicable, all moving parts of machinery should be suitably isolated.
- Before entering, all parties to be aware of the potential hazards and how a blockage should be cleared safely. All staff involved in the process to be trained in emergency response procedures.
- Clear signage should be placed on the doors to any tanks, silos etc. which clearly state that access is prohibited.

# RURAL FIRE SAFETY



**NOTTINGHAMSHIRE**  
**Fire & Rescue Service**  
*Creating Safer Communities*

## THE FIRE SAFETY ORDER 2005

The Primary Fire Safety legislation in England and Wales is the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 which came into force in October 2006.

It replaced all the existing fire safety legislation and impacts on all employers, owners, occupiers and self-employed businesses. There are very few exceptions from having to comply with the new regulations.

This legislation applies to farm buildings. Farm owners and managers are generally seen under the Order as being the responsible person with whom the duty resides to ensure adequate fire safety provisions are in place.

The Order requires a Fire Safety Risk Assessment to be carried out. This should ensure preventative and protective measures are carried out to identify hazards and minimise the potential for fire.

It firmly places the responsibility for all fire safety matters not only with the employer or manager but also the owner of a building (who may not be the employer) and the employees.



## Top tips

Most fires in the home start accidentally and the consequences can be devastating. Taking some basic and common sense precautions. Here are our top tips.

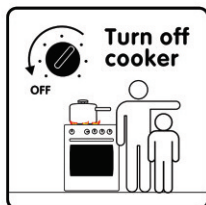


Make sure that you have at least one working smoke alarm in your property.



Know your escape plan should one occur.

Take pans off the hob or turn down the heat if you get distracted or called away from the cooker.



Keep portable heaters at least one metre away from furniture and other flammable items.



Put cigarettes out carefully before going to bed.



If you have a fire, get out, stay out and call 999.



# Escape Plans



If there is a fire in your home, it will be much easier for you to escape if you have already thought about the best way to get out.



The best escape route is the normal way in and out of your home.

Choose a second escape route, in case the first one is blocked.



Think of any difficulties you may have getting out, e.g. at night you may need to have a torch to light your way.

Keep all exits clear of obstructions, like bicycles.



If there are children, older or disabled people or pets, plan how you will get them out.



Practice and communicate your escape plan with everyone in your home including visitors.





# If you have a fire



We attend around 500 Accidental Dwelling Fires a year in Nottinghamshire. If you have a fire at home you should:



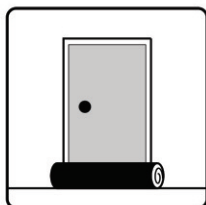
Get out, stay out, call 999 and don't attempt to tackle the fire.



If you are unable to escape

Attempt to dial 999 – give the operator your address and tell them you are trapped.

Put something at the bottom of the door to stop smoke entering your room.



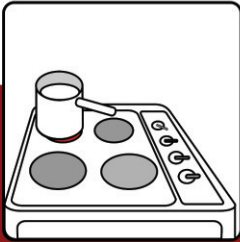
If the room is filling with smoke stay near the floor as that is where the clean air is.



Move to the window and open it and put something out of it to let the fire crew know where you are.



Help!  
**Shout FIRE!**



# Cooking

There were over 300 cooking related fires in Nottinghamshire last year. Many were caused by people getting distracted.



Take pans off the heat or turn the heat down if you're distracted or called away from the cooker.

Get a takeaway or make something cold if drinking alcohol or taking drugs.



Use a thermostat-controlled deep-fat fryer, which will make sure fat doesn't get too hot.

Don't overfill a pan with oil - never fill it more than one-third full.

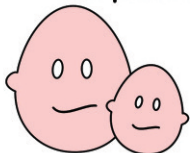


If your pan catches fire, don't throw water over it.



Be very careful if you are wearing loose clothing

## Fire safety for parents



# Fire safety for parents

# 500

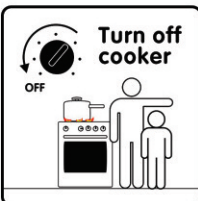
children under the age of 11 are injured and 11 are killed in fires in England every year.

### Supervise children



Children shouldn't be left alone in rooms where there is a fire risk.

### Turn off cooker

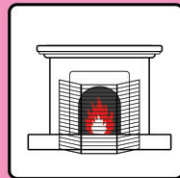


Turn off your cooker if your children distract you whilst you are cooking.

Keep matches, lighters and lit candles out of the reach of children.



Put a childproof fireguard in front of an open fire or heater.

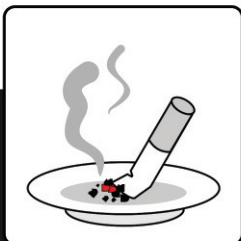


Keep fire escape routes clear of toys and other obstructions.

### Test it



Teach your children the sound of the smoke alarm and tell them what they should do if they hear it.



# Smoking

There are three serious house fires a week in Nottinghamshire caused by smoking materials.



Put out cigarettes carefully before going to bed.



Make sure all cigarettes are out before emptying ash trays.

If drinking alcohol or taking prescription drugs, take extra care when smoking. It's so easy to fall asleep and not notice that a cigarette is still burning.



Keep matches and lighters out of reach of children.



Keep your lit cigarette or cigar with you at all times.



If you want to try to give up smoking, get in touch with the NHS Smokefree. You can contact them by visiting <http://www.nhs.uk/smokefree>



# Barbecues and Chimineas

Each year, we attend a handful of incidents involving barbecues and chiminea that have got out of control. Unfortunately, some of these incidents have been fatal or caused serious injuries.

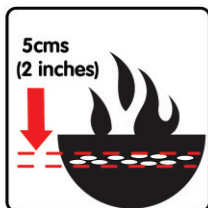


Make sure your barbecue site is flat and away from fences, trees and sheds.



Keep a bucket of water or a garden hose nearby, in case of emergencies.

Use only enough charcoal to cover the base of the barbecue to a depth of about 5cms (2 inches).



Never use petrol or paraffin to start or revive your fires; use only recognised lighters or starter fuel, on cold coals.



Keep children, garden games and pets away from barbecues and chimineas.



If you have a gas barbecue, make sure that you check that it is in good working order and that the joints are safely and securely tightened.



# Bonfire and Fireworks

Bonfire and firework incidents predominately occur around Bonfire Night, however, we do attend incidents throughout the year where people have been burning rubbish or garden waste and celebrating birthdays and religious festivals.



Make sure a responsible adult is in control and present at all times.



Set the fire well away from property, overhanging trees, cables and combustible materials.

Don't use petrol, paraffin or white spirit to light bonfires.



When the bonfire is over, douse the embers with water and check the surrounding area for signs of small fires which may have been started from flying embers.



Only buy fireworks marked BS EN 15947 - this is the British Standard that all fireworks should meet. They must also be CE marked.



Follow the instructions on each firework – read them in daylight or by torchlight, never by a naked flame.





# Snow and cold weather

When cold weather hits, it's important to stay safe on the roads as driving can be hazardous. Here are our top tips:



Clear your windows and mirrors completely of snow and ice before you set off.

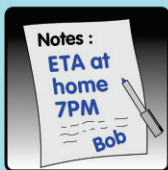


If you find yourself driving in snow or on icy or snow covered roads, adapt your driving to these conditions.

Increase the gap between you and the vehicle in front. You may need up to TEN TIMES the normal distance for braking.



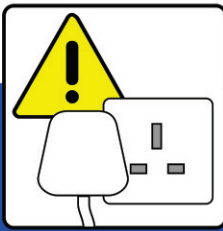
To brake on ice and snow without locking your wheels, get into a low gear earlier than normal, allow your speed to fall and use your brakes gently.



Let someone know where you are going and what time you hope to arrive, so that they can raise the alarm if you get into difficulties.



If you don't have an emergency kit in your vehicle, at least take extra warm clothes, boots and a torch. Consider keeping a couple of long-life energy bars in the glove box.



# Electrical fire safety

# 40%

Of accidental house fires are caused by electrical appliances and supply.

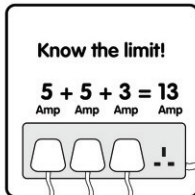


Keep all electrical appliances clean, follow the operating instructions and keep them in good working order.

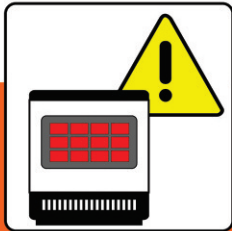
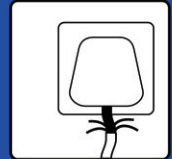


Only use white goods machines such as washing machines, tumble dryers and dishwashers when you are at home and not asleep.

Don't overload extension leads or adapters.



Regularly check for frayed or worn cables and wires.



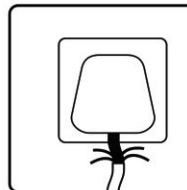
## Electric heaters

### In the last 5 WINTERS

approximately a third of all fatal electrical fires have involved heaters.

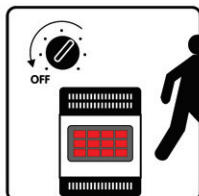


Portable heaters shouldn't be used for drying clothes.

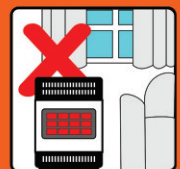


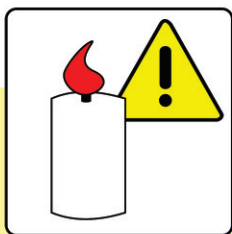
Check cables are in good condition. If they are frayed or damaged, don't use them.

Switch heaters off if you are going to leave them unattended.



Keep portable heaters one metre away from furniture and other flammable items.





# Candles

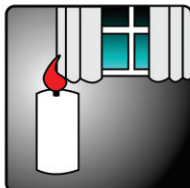
**26%**

fires increased  
last year

Candles bring fire into your home - they need to be treated carefully.



Secure candles in a proper holder.



Keep them well away from any materials that may catch fire like curtains, cards, papers etc.

Take extra care when you are wearing loose clothing around candles.



Don't put candles on the side of the bath or on the television.



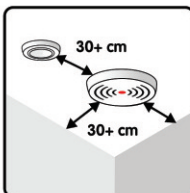
# Smoke Alarms

**Test it**

You are more than twice as likely to die in a fire at home if you haven't got a working smoke alarm.



The battery should be changed once a year unless it's a ten-year alarm.



You should have a smoke alarm for each storey and they should be placed on the ceiling in the middle of the room.

Test your smoke alarm at least once a month and clean it every six months.



You can buy smoke alarms from our recommended partner Bluewatch. However, other providers are available.



For more rural fire safety visit [www.notts-fire.gov.uk](http://www.notts-fire.gov.uk)



# Mobility issues

If you have mobility issues you may need to take some additional fire safety precaution as escaping from a fire could take more time.



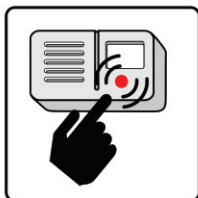
**Get help,** If it is difficult to test your smoke alarm, ask somebody to do it for you.



**Help info**

Easy access alarms, which can be tested from the wall are available. The Disabled Living Foundation can provide more information on these products.

Consider fitting an intercom which will allow you to alert someone else in the house in the event of an emergency.



Plan your escape route as escaping from a fire could take more time. Consider this in your care plan.



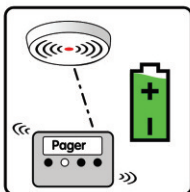
# Hearing impaired

If you are deaf, a little hard of hearing or simply a heavy sleeper, you should consider a strobe light and vibrating-pad alarm system.

To get a strobe light or vibrating-pad alarm contact your Social Services team.



If you have a vibrating pad, make sure it is properly linked to the fire alarm and plan your escape route.



If you use a pager (which is linked to your fire alarm), remember to keep it charged and with you.

Register for the SMS 999 service, it will link you automatically to the emergency services. To register text "register" to 999 and follow the text instructions.







# Sight impaired

If you have sight difficulties it is harder to detect fire and escape.



Consider fitting bump-ons / plastic blisters, to appliances as a way of making sure they are switched off properly.



Put a coloured sticker on your smoke alarm if you have trouble seeing it to test it.

If electrics are giving off a burning smell turn them off and unplug them immediately.



Consider placing a tactile indicator along your escape route to make it easier to find the exit.

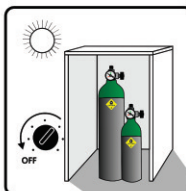


# Oxygen Therapy

If you use oxygen therapy at home you may need to take some additional fire safety precautions, this is because oxygen makes a fire burn more strongly.



Don't smoke in the same room as the oxygen cylinder.



Your oxygen equipment should be stored safely; out of direct sunlight, and in a place that is well ventilated, always dry and away from heat sources.

Only use oxygen when there are no naked flames, including gas and electric cookers within three metres.



Turn off oxygen equipment when it is not being used.





# Medication

Some medicines can cause similar side effects as drugs like making you feel drowsy.



Ask your doctor if your medicine will make you sleepy.

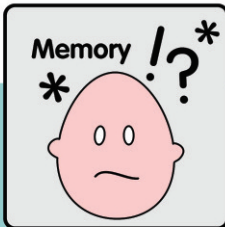


Don't cook or drive after taking medication that makes you feel drowsy.

Take old or unused medicines back to the chemist or doctors to get rid of them safely and without harming the environment.



Make sure all cigarettes are properly put out before you go to sleep.



# Memory loss

By **2021**

1 million people will have dementia in the UK.



Write a checklist and keep it in a prominent place.

Plan your escape route and write it on your checklist.



Make sure that you have a working smoke alarm.

## Test it

If you have a fire, get out, stay out, call 999.







# Alcohol and Drugs

# 50%

of people who die in house fires have had a drink or taken drugs.



Only smoke outside the property.

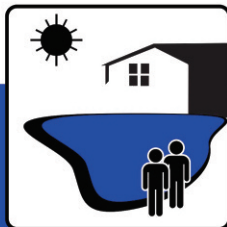


Get a takeaway or make something cold when you have had alcoholic drinks or taken drugs.

Remember that you may still be over the drink-drive limit the following morning.



Put out cigarettes carefully before going to bed.



## Water Safety

During the school holidays, and in particular in hot weather, increasing numbers of children are drowning. On average, there are 50 of these tragedies each year in the UK.



The water is often far deeper than people think.



It's very cold, and can quickly cause cramp and breathing difficulties.

It may contain hidden rubbish and debris such as shopping trolleys and broken glass which can cause injuries and drowning.



Sometimes it can be polluted and makes them very ill.



# Lithium

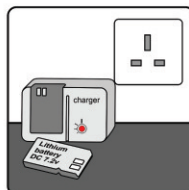


# Lithium Batteries

In recent years, the number of fires caused by lithium batteries has increased.



Always use a charger supplied with the device or recommended by the manufacturer.



Charge the device on a flat, solid and stable surface, such as a kitchen worktop.

Only charge the device for the recommended charging time and don't leave unattended – e.g. overnight while you're asleep, or if you go out.



Keep the device away from flammable materials when charging.





# Road safety

Each year we attend around **500** road traffic collisions



Before setting off make sure that everyone in the car is wearing a seatbelt.



Remember that you may still be over the drink-drive limit the following morning.

Always leave at least a two second gap between you and the car in front.



Adapt your driving to the condition and type of the road.



## Flooding

During widespread flooding we will be very busy and will have to prioritise our attendance to emergencies where there is a risk to life. Here are some tips for you to follow:



Turn off the electrics in your house.



If you have suffered flooding should make sure all electrical circuits are fully dried out and checked by an electrical engineer before they are switched back on.

Do not walk through flooded area, the current of the flood water can be more powerful than you think.



Avoid travelling where possible.





# High Winds and Storms

Going outside or driving during high winds and storms can be dangerous so here are a couple of tricks for you to follow should they occur:



Only travel if it is essential.



Take precautions by ensuring that any outdoor items such as bins, ladders, and garden furniture are secured to prevent them being blown into the roads or through windows.

Allow extra time for travelling, slow down, be aware of side winds and be particularly conscious of the dangers posed by debris that may have blown into the road.



Be extra vigilant when driving on exposed routes such as bridges, or high open roads.



# Preparing for Emergencies

Emergencies can happen at any time of the day or night and strike without much warning. It is important that you plan just in case you get caught up in these emergency situations.



Prepare a grab bag that contains essential supplies such as bottled water and tinned food.



Find out how to turn off water, gas and electricity supplies to your house.

Know what the emergency procedures are for your workplace and child's school.



If an emergency occurs, tune into BBC Radio Nottingham or follow @NottsFire on Twitter.





# Independent Living

# 90%

of people who die in house fires during the winter months live alone.



Ensure that you have a working smoke alarm.

## Test it

Keep your keys in a safe and memorable place.

### Key safe



Keep door and window keys where everyone can find them



Plan and practice your escape plan.

Keep a phone in your bedroom in case you need to make an emergency call.





# RURAL ROAD SAFETY



## Rural Road Crash Facts

- You are almost twice as likely to be injured in a collision on Rural roads
- Highest reason for 17-24 male deaths above anything else.
- Drivers aged 17-19 only make up 1.5% of UK licence holders, but are involved in 12% of fatal and serious crashes.
- One in four 18-24 year olds (23%) crash within two years of passing their driving test.
- Young driver collisions often occur at night or weekends



**FREE**

**FATAL FOUR**  
Drunk & Drugged • Mobile Phones • Speeding • Not Wearing Seatbelts  
**CAUSE AND EFFECT**

The program has been developed by the Fire & Rescue Service to encourage a change in behavior and mindset of drivers and passengers towards how they respect the road.

It uses hard facts and real case studies and experiences to encourage participants to get involved with discussions around **DISTRACTION, SPEEDING, DRINK & DRUGS and SEATBELTS.**

The concept is to remind and instill the sense of responsibility you have as driver and the influence you have as a passenger.

The program can be a 1 hour workshop or a full day where which also includes input from our Road Safety Partnership agencies.



For more rural fire safety visit [www.notts-fire.gov.uk](http://www.notts-fire.gov.uk)



# ON-CALL FIREFIGHTERS



## What are they?

Our on-call firefighters are a vital part of our Service that provide fire cover from their home or place of work. Trained to the same high standards as full-time firefighters, they get to earn money by serving their family, friends and neighbours.

In Nottinghamshire we have on-call firefighters based at 16 stations across the county – with 11 of these stations being crewed by on-call staff only.

Many of our current on-call firefighters have a second job. For example, we employ factory workers, architects and builders

## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

### Fire & Rescue Service

*Creating Safer Communities*

to name just a few. When called upon they become a dedicated team of fully trained, skilled men and women saving lives in their own community.

They are called upon to respond to a variety of emergencies, such as house fires, road traffic collisions, animal rescues and even flooding – very often in rural areas. They also carry out a variety of fire safety work in their local communities and get opportunities to develop new and existing skills that may help in other walks of life.



For more rural fire safety visit [www.notts-fire.gov.uk](http://www.notts-fire.gov.uk)

# ON-CALL FIREFIGHTERS



**Do you have what it  
takes to join our team?**

## **NOTTINGHAMSHIRE**

**Fire & Rescue Service**

*Creating Safer Communities*

### **To be an on-call Firefighter to need to**

- Be 18-years-old or older on the date that your training course starts.
- Have a good level of all-round strength and fitness.
- Live or work within a five minute drive (at normal road speed) of the fire station you would like to work at.
- Be able to pass our job related tests.
- Be able to attend a weekly two hour training session.

For more information, please take a look at our website  
**[www.notts-fire.gov.uk/nfrs-careers/yesyoucan](http://www.notts-fire.gov.uk/nfrs-careers/yesyoucan)**  
or pop in to your local station.



**For more rural fire safety visit [www.notts-fire.gov.uk](http://www.notts-fire.gov.uk)**



A photograph of an emergency scene. In the foreground, two ambulance staff members in high-visibility green and yellow vests are attending to an elderly woman lying on a green stretcher. The woman is covered with a white plastic sheet, and one staff member is wearing blue gloves. In the background, two police officers in blue uniforms and high-visibility vests are observing the scene. One officer is holding a clipboard, and the other is on a radio. The scene is outdoors, possibly on a street or in a parking lot.

# MEDICAL EMERGENCIES

AMBULANCE

At some point, most people will either witness or be involved in an accident or experience a medical emergency. Knowing what to do next and who to call can make a difference and potentially save lives

For more information visit [www.emas.nhs.uk](http://www.emas.nhs.uk)

**MAKING AN  
EMERGENCY CALL** 999  
In an emergency always dial

## Your local Doctors

## Grid reference

# WHAT IS A MEDICAL EMERGENCY?

There are times when it will be immediately apparent that immediate, professional medical attention is required. You need to call 999 when someone is seriously ill or injured and you think their life is at risk. In these circumstances, it is important you resist the urge to transport either yourself or any other person in your own vehicle.

When you call 999, a BT operator will answer your call and say: "Emergency, which service do you require? Fire, Police or Ambulance?"

999 doesn't always mean an ambulance or a trip to hospital, it's about getting you the right care, at the right time, in the right place.

If it's not life-threatening, but you need urgent medical help, consider calling NHS 111. There are also other options that can be considered:

- Take care of yourself at home.
- Talk to a pharmacist.
- Make an appointment with your GP.
- Visit an NHS walk in centre or Urgent Care Centre.
- Take yourself to the Emergency Department (arriving in an ambulance does not mean you will be seen any quicker).



# RECOGNISING THAT A PERSON REQUIRES AN AMBULANCE

If there is any doubt about the severity of the patient's condition and whether or not you need to ring for an ambulance, have a look at the following examples of medical emergencies. These emergencies are ones that require an urgent response from an ambulance.

- Severe allergic reaction
- Breathing problems
- Fitting
- Diabetic emergency
- Chest pain
- Stroke
- Loss of consciousness
- Collapse

- Cardiac arrest
- Respiratory arrest (absence of breathing)
- Severe Pain
- Disorientation/Confusion
- Coughing or vomiting blood or bleeding that cannot be controlled
- Sudden changes to vision or hearing
- Mental health problems – suicidal or violent thoughts
- Back or neck injuries
- Significant injury or trauma
- Poisoning or smoke inhalation

In a life threatening emergency, the actions taken during the first few minutes, by those at the scene of the incident, can make a significant difference to the outcome of the patient.

# MEDICAL EMERGENCIES

## Managing an Unconscious Person



### The recovery position

If a person is unconscious but is breathing and has no life-threatening conditions, they should be placed in the recovery position.

Putting someone in the recovery position will ensure their airway remains clear and open. It also ensures that any vomit or fluid will not cause them to choke.

### To place someone in the recovery position:

- Kneel on the floor on one side of the person.
- Place the arm nearest you at a right angle to their body with their hand upwards towards the head.
- Tuck their other hand under the side of their head, so that the back of their hand is touching their cheek.
- Bend the knee farthest from you to a right angle with their foot flat on the floor.
- Roll the person towards you, onto their side carefully by pulling on the bent knee.
- The hand of the top arm should be supporting the head under their cheek and the bottom arm will stop you rolling them too far.
- Open their airway by gently tilting their head back and lifting their chin, and check that nothing is blocking their airway.
- Stay with the person and monitor their breathing continuously until help arrives.

# HOW TO DELIVER CPR

## Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation

### DRsABC

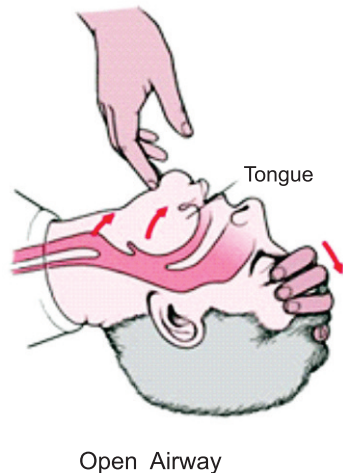
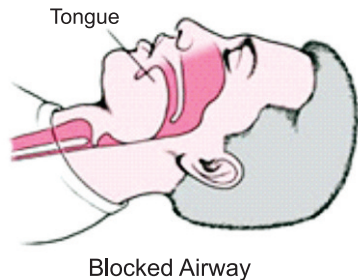
**D – Danger**, Make sure you are safe to help. Keep calm and stay in control.

**R – Response**, Shake the shoulders gently and speak clearly saying “Can you hear me?”, “Are you alright?” “Open your eyes”.

**S - Shout** for help, Phone 999 and if someone else calls, make sure they tell you they have done it by letting you know that the Ambulance is on its way.

**A – Airway**, Tilt head back and lift chin. This is important to open the airway.

**B – Breathing**, Look, listen and feel for up to 10 seconds. (3 breaths in 10 seconds is normal breathing). Look for the chest rising and falling and listen for any breath. Look at the colour of the patient, are they cyanosed? Feel the breath on your cheek. Agonal breathing (less than 3 breaths in 10 seconds) is common in the first few minutes after a cardiac arrest (when the heart stops beating).



# HOW TO DELIVER

## CPR Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation

Agonal breaths are inadequate, noisy gasps. This should not be mistaken for normal breathing and CPR should be given straight away.

**C – Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)** If not breathing normally, start CPR by pressing hard and fast in the centre of the chest approximately 100-120 compressions per minute. If you can access a defibrillator, use it. Early, effective CPR significantly improves the chances of survival for someone whose heart has stopped beating. This condition is known as a cardiac arrest. If on completing an ABC assessment, the patient is not breathing and has no pulse, CPR should be performed. If the patient is not breathing CPR should be performed immediately Do this by 30 compressions followed by 2 rescue breaths and keep going, 30:2, 30:2.....



# HOW TO DELIVER CPR

## Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation

### Rescue Breaths

Tip the head back as previously described, this time pinch the nose place your mouth around the patient's mouth and form a seal. Blow a short burst of air into the patient's chest, just enough to see the chest rise, this is one rescue breath. Do this once more. Then go straight back to continuing your CPR – don't delay for one second resuming CPR.



- Give two, full mouth-to-mouth rescue breaths while watching for chest rise and fall.
- If possible use a face shield or pocket mask.

### When to stop CPR

- If the victim starts showing obvious signs of life.
- If another person takes over from you.
- If you are physically unable to continue  
If the scene becomes unsafe.
- When you are told to stop by a trained medical professional.

# YOUR EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN

**Medical emergencies often happen quickly and without warning, so being well prepared can save valuable time and may well help to save a life.**



## First Aid Kit

Have a well-stocked first aid kit in your home and car, and keep in an obvious place. Have an up-to-date record with relevant information that may be useful in a medical emergency:

**This section may well be covered by the 'Message in a bottle' but could also include**

- Name and Dates of Birth of residents .
- Full address and telephone/mobile numbers.
- In case of emergency contact details/next of kin.
- GP Details.
- How to find us – Details of how to best find the property, significant landmarks, points of interest, access & egress issues such as weight/width/height restrictions, environmental factors such as fords etc. If you are hard to find, please consider making yourself visible to the emergency vehicles as they approach.
- Hazards – With farms/industry in mind e.g. gas cylinders, chemicals etc.
- Location of nearest Community Defibrillator.
- Details of Active Medical Conditions.
- Documentation of any Community Care Plans in place, DNAR (including Advanced directives) End of Life Care, Direct Access to hospital admission.
- Details of any other special needs.
- Details of any medical/surgical history.
- List of prescribed medicines.
- List of any known allergies.



# ASSISTING THE AMBULANCE CREW

There are a number of things you can do to assist the ambulance service

- If you are in the street, stay with the patient until help arrives.
- Call back the ambulance service if the patient's condition deteriorates.
- Call back the ambulance service if your location changes.
- If you are calling from home or work, ask someone to open the doors, put the external lights on if it's dark to signal where the ambulance crew are required.
- lock away family pets.
- If you can, write down the patient's GP details and get together any medication they are taking.
- If you can, inform the paramedics about any allergies the patient has.
- Remain calm at all times.





# RURAL CRIME

POLICE

For more information visit [www.nottinghamshire.police.uk](http://www.nottinghamshire.police.uk)

**MAKING AN  
EMERGENCY CALL** **999**  
In an emergency always dial

**For all non-emergency calls, please dial 101**

## Your Police Station is

## Grid reference

# HOW TO REPORT A CRIME

There are a number of ways that you can report a crime to Nottinghamshire Constabulary;

Always call **999** if the crime is being committed now, the offender is nearby, or if you or other people are injured or in danger.

An emergency is when:

- Someone's life is in danger
- Someone is at immediate risk of violence, or property is about to be damaged
- The suspect is still present at the scene
- A serious offence is in progress
- Serious disruption to the public is likely
- Very serious crime (e.g. rape, grievous bodily harm)

You can report a crime or incident to us 24 hours a day online via our website or email:

**report.police.uk**

For non-emergency calls dial 101

You can also keep informed about what's happening in your area by contacting **[www.nottinghamshirealert.co.uk](http://www.nottinghamshirealert.co.uk)**



# WHAT WE NEED TO KNOW

## Your Details

Name

Address

Postcode

Eastings/Northings

Telephone number

Mobile number

Email address

Incident Details

Date/Time of incident

Location of Incident

Postcode or/and Easting's/Northings

Details of incident

Description of offender/vehicles

Direction of travel of offenders

Description of property stolen

# MACHINERY AND VEHICLES

## Agricultural Vehicles, Trailers & Quad Bikes

Plant and agricultural machinery are often targeted on isolated farms as they can be easy to steal.

- Keep farmyard gates closed and locked wherever possible.
- Ensure you lock vehicles, remove keys and keep secure.
- Keep high value machinery and vehicles out of sight.
- Store quad bikes and trailers in secure buildings if possible.
- UV mark trailers and quad bikes, keeping a list of the serial numbers.
- Consider use of hitch locks, wheel clamps or ground anchors to prevent removal.
- Consider use of immobilisers, hydraulic locks, VHF and GPS tracking systems for high value vehicles.
- Secure trailers and equipment to each other or to road furniture.
- Consider use of security lighting.
- Do not leave your machine on a trailer, unlocked or with no hitch lock!



NFU Mutual's web site [www.nfumutual.co.uk](http://www.nfumutual.co.uk) includes detailed advice on security

For more information visit [www.nottinghamshire.police.uk](http://www.nottinghamshire.police.uk)



# FARM AND OUTBUILDINGS

## Estate and Boundary Security

Protecting the perimeter of your farm and outbuildings is crucial to crime prevention.

- Ensure you lock your doors and windows.
- Keep gates locked.
- Keep fencing and hedging in good repair.
- Consider the use of intruder alarms and CCTV to more vulnerable areas of your property.
- Consider appropriate security lighting, both inside and outside your property.
- UV mark equipment and property.
- Keep valuable items out of sight.
- Consider photographing tools and equipment for identification purposes.



# TOOLS

## Farm Implements and Tools

Farm implements and tools are often easy to steal, but you can still do your best to minimise risk by following simple guidelines:

- Lock tools and small items of machinery in a secure building.
- Avoid leaving tools and accessories in fields.
- Store machinery away from public roads.
- Record the make and serial number of tools.
- Mark or stamp property with your postcode.
- Consider use of security lights/CCTV.



# FUEL / DIESEL

## Theft of Fuel / Diesel

- If possible install fuel tanks within secure buildings but within sight of the main house. Do not store close to the road or other access points. Ensure that advice is sought from Cumbria Fire & Rescue Service and OFTEC prior to storage within an outbuilding.
- Consider installing anti-siphon devices.
- Consider chemically 'tagging' your fuel.
- Consider use of electronic fuel level gauges fitted with alarms.
- Isolate the electricity supply when fuel tanks not in use.
- Use close shackle padlocks to secure the tank which offer most resistance to bolt croppers.
- Consider use of security lights/CCTV.
- Consider defensive planting.



# PESTICIDES / FERTILISER

## Pesticides / Fertiliser / Chemicals

**Certain chemicals such as fertilisers, diesel, herbicides and pesticides, which are often stored in large quantities on farms, can be misused to devastating effect. To minimise the possibility of theft:**

- Store fertiliser inside a locked building.
- Do not store fertiliser where there is public access.
- Do not leave fertiliser in fields overnight.
- Keep fertiliser storage areas away from public roads.
- Do not sell fertiliser to unknown individuals.
- Record fertiliser deliveries and usage, carry out regular stock checks.
- Record manufacturer code and the number of the detonation resistance test certificate.
- Report individuals asking specific questions about, or taking pictures of, a facility or farm's processes.

### **Illegal and counterfeit pesticides**

There has been an increased amount of trade in illegal pesticides, involving organised criminal gangs. This has resulted in illegal pesticides being offered for sale; look out for

- Unusual look or smell.
- Products being offered at discounted rates.
- Alternative cheaper products being offered.
- Unusual packaging.

**If you suspect anything suspicious then contact the Defra helpline: 08459 335577**

# METAL THEFT

## Metal theft may include:

- Lead and copper rainwater pipes.
- Iron gates.
- Manhole covers.
- Catalytic converters from cars and agricultural vehicles.
- Copper lightning conductors.
- Metal garden ornaments.



## What can you do to protect your property?

- Do not leave scrap metal lying around, dispose of immediately or store securely
- Store ladders out of sight.
- Consider installing security lighting
- Use security marking on metal goods.
- Consider CCTV system.
- Cut back tall trees and vegetation.



# LIVESTOCK THEFT

**Livestock can be easy targets but there are steps you can take to make the theft more difficult**

- Check livestock regularly.
- Check security fencing and hedging on a regular basis.
- Consider use of cattle grids.
- Use adequate marking systems – tags/ear notching's etc.
- Take photographs of valuable animals.





# FIREARMS AND SHOTGUN SECURITY

The Firearms Act state that the weapons must be kept safe and secure at all times to prevent unauthorised access, as far as is reasonably practicable.

The Firearms Rules 1998 require you to store your gun(s) securely at all times. The Chief Officer of police is required to be satisfied that your possession of guns will not create a danger. If he/she cannot be satisfied as to the safe storage, then a certificate cannot be granted.

If you are applying for a shotgun or firearms certificate you will need to request a visit by a Constabulary Firearms Enquiry Officer.

When considering whether security is acceptable or not, the police will consider:

- Levels of crime in the area.
  - Remoteness of the property.
  - Manner in which the property is overlooked and/or illuminated.
  - The extent to which the property is left unoccupied.
- The location of the proposed storage.
  - The attractiveness of the weapons to criminals.
  - The number of firearms held or desired to be held.
  - Whether it is generally known that firearms are kept on the premises.
  - Generally speaking, storage should be arranged within an occupied dwelling house and not in a garage or outhouse.

In addition, if you are considering the acquisition of a new cabinet, it must be to at least BS7558:1992 specification.

Section 1 ammunition should be stored in a separate lockable container fitted elsewhere or a separate lockable compartment within the gun cabinet.

If a commercial safe is to be considered, where it weighs less than 20cwt, fixings will need to be in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Where a single firearm or shotgun is contemplated, then a gun clamp may be sufficient, providing it meets certain criteria.

# EQUESTRIAN

**Horse boxes, trailers and tack are regularly targeted by thieves**

- Keep tack in a secure place ideally stored in a solidly constructed building.
- Keep buildings locked at all times where possible.
- Consider security lighting.
- Consider installation of CCTV systems.
- Mark tack, take photographs and keep an inventory.
- Consider alarms for buildings and perimeter of your property.
- Insure your goods.



# DRUG DEALING

## and Cannabis Cultivation

**Cannabis farms bring crime, violence and intimidation into a neighbourhood.**

**What you should look out for:**

- Strong, sickly smell given off by cannabis plants.
- Lighting and ventilation equipment being taken into a house.
- Constantly covered or blacked out windows.
- Unsociable coming and going at all hours.
- Strong and constant lighting day and night.
- High levels of heat and condensation.
- Constant buzz of ventilation.
- Lots of power cables.



**If you see or suspect anything suspicious then contact the Police or Crimestoppers anonymously on**

**0800 555 111**

# WILDLIFE CRIME

**The police service is responsible for enforcing the law in relation to:**

- Illegal trade in endangered species.
- Killing, injuring, taking, disturbing, etc. wild birds.
- Taking/possessing/destroying wild birds eggs/nest disturbance.
- Badger persecution.
- Killing, injuring, taking, disturbing, wild bats.
- Illegal trapping/snaring of wild animals.
- Illegal hunting of wild mammals.
- Damaging protected sites.
- Illegal poisoning of wildlife.
- Stealing wild plants.
- Illegal hunting and poaching.

**Do not approach the suspects, and if possible keep out of sight. Always ring 999 if it's happening now or you're in immediate danger; for a non-emergency call us on 101 or report it online.**

## **Reporting a wildlife crime**

If you need to report a wildlife crime, try and note the following details:

- Are the suspects alone or in a group?
- Are they trespassing?
- What equipment do they have with them?
- Do they have dogs with them?
- Do they have firearms with them?
- Where are they going – what direction are they heading in?
- Where have they been – what direction have they come from?
- What do they look like, what are they wearing?
- Where are their vehicles, can you see the vehicles?
- What make and model are the vehicles?
- What are the registration plates on the vehicles?
- Is it safe for you to photograph the vehicles or the suspects?

# WILDLIFE CRIME

## Poaching

Poachers often pursue animals such as rabbits, deer and species that fall under the heading of 'game'. Under the Game Act 1831, game refers to hares, pheasants, partridges, grouse, heath or moor game and black game.



## What should I do if I see poaching being committed?

Landowners and members of the public need to be aware that some poachers will be in possession of firearms, weapons, and dogs and as such they must consider their own welfare. Crossbows are not classed as firearms but it is unlawful to kill any bird or animal with a bow or crossbow under section 5 and 11 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. It is also an offence under the Firearms Act 1968 to enter or be on any land or building as a trespasser whilst in possession of a firearm without reasonable excuse, or without lawful authority or reasonable excuse to have a loaded shotgun or loaded air weapon, or any other firearm loaded or not together with suitable ammunition, in a public place. Most poaching occurs late in the night or early mornings and because of the apparent dangers it is not advisable for members of the public to approach suspected poachers. However taking note of the location, time, date, description and registration numbers of vehicles being used would assist the police in catching the perpetrators.

# WILDLIFE CRIME

## Hunting with dogs

- Most hunts comply with the law but if you become aware of hunts that pursue live animals you should report this to the police.
- It is an offence for a person to hunt with a dog unless exempt. The Hunting Act 2004 makes it clear that a person will be hunting a wild mammal with a dog if he engages alone or participates with others in the pursuit of a wild mammal, and a dog is employed in that pursuit, whether or not in their direct control.





# WILDLIFE CRIME

## Endangered Species and Conservation

### Bat Persecution

It is an offence for any person to:

- Deliberately capture, injure or kill a bat.
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat in its roost or deliberately disturb a group of bats.
- Damage or destroy a bat roosting place (even if bats are not occupying the roost at the time).
- Possess or advertise/sell/exchange a bat (dead or alive) or any part of a bat.
- Intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to a bat roost.



Precise legislation relating to the above can be found within The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 which protects all 17 species of bats and their roosts in England, Scotland and Wales. Bats may also be protected by site safeguard measures, for example by virtue of their roost site or feeding grounds being notified as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) or a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

# WILDLIFE CRIME

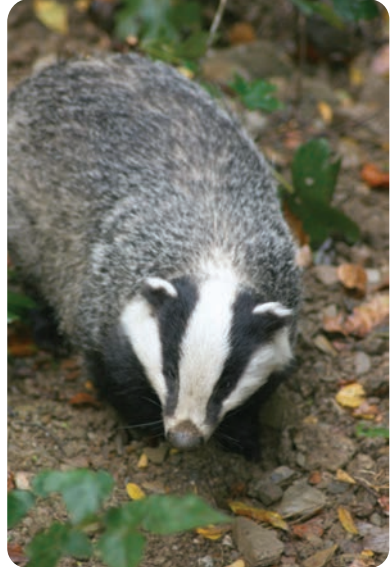
## Endangered Species and Conservation

### Badger Persecution

Persecution can include:

- Baiting. Badger baiting is extremely cruel and the badgers suffer severe injuries before they are killed. The dogs are often badly injured as well.
- Snaring.
- Shooting.
- Disturbance of setts.

Badgers and their setts are fully protected by the Protection of Badgers Act 1992, and anyone who takes kills or injures a badger, or who interferes with a badger sett, can be sent to prison or fined.



# WILDLIFE CRIME

## Endangered Species and Conservation

### Wild Bird / Raptor Persecution



Crime against any protected species includes:

- Killing.
- Taking from the wild for personal collection (egg and chick theft).
- Nest disturbance/destruction of breeding sites and protected habitats.
- Poisoning/trapping/shooting.

All wild birds, their eggs, nests and chicks, are protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. The term "wild bird" effectively applies to all native birds other than game birds.

The level of protection depends whether a bird is rare or endangered. Rarer species are afforded special protection. However, even the most common birds are still protected.

It is an offence to recklessly or intentionally disturb a rare species at or near its active nest or its dependent young. The act also makes it an offence to intentionally take an egg of a wild bird, to possess a wild bird's egg taken after the implementation of the 1982 Act, to intentionally and recklessly disturb a rare species at or near a nest with eggs or young, to attempt to commit an offence under the Act or to have items capable of being used to commit offences.

# WILDLIFE CRIME

## Endangered Species and Conservation

### Protection of Wild Plants

Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981, which covers Britain, it is illegal to uproot any wild plant without permission from the landowner or occupier. Uproot is defined as to dig up or otherwise remove the plant from the land on which it is growing, for the purposes of the legislation, the term plant includes algae, lichens and fungi as well the true plants mosses, liverworts and vascular plants.

### CITES issues

CITES is the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, an international agreement between governments that came into force in 1975. Its purpose is to ensure that no species of wild fauna or flora becomes or remains subject to unsustainable exploitation because of international trade.

CITES accords protection to over 30,000 species of animals and plants, whether they are traded as live or dead specimens. Also parts such as ivory or leather or derivatives such as medicines made from animals or plants.



# ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME

## Fly Tipping

Rural locations are often a target for the dumping of all types of waste from domestic and businesses.

These type of crimes are dealt with by your local Council Environment Office who will investigate the offences of this nature and seek to prosecute the offenders.

## Helpful tips of evidence

- Vehicle Registration
- Make, model and colour
- Photographs of scene
- Photographs of the offender or vehicle
- Beware of hazards don't go rooting



For more information visit [www.nottinghamshire.police.uk](http://www.nottinghamshire.police.uk)

# ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME

## Fly Grazing

Fly-grazing, or the illegal placing of horses on land without permission, and abandonment, has been happening in Nottinghamshire over a number of years. The Control of Horses Act 2015 makes changes to the law to deter people from illegally grazing or simply abandoning horses on public and private land, which is known as 'fly-grazing'.



## Under the 2015 Act

- A landowner who finds a horse in his field without permission, whether through straying or dumping, can insist on keeping it for 96 hours provided he gives notice to a police station and the owner of the horse (if known) within the first 24 hours.
- The owner of the horse has 96 hours from the time of detention to collect the horse, failing which ownership of the horse passes to the landowner. This is a radical change in the law. Once the four days are up the land owner can either sell or dispose of the horse in any manner he chooses. This could mean the horse being sold for profit or slaughter or even destroyed.
- The horse owner is liable to the landowner for any damage the horse does to his land or property as well as any expenses the landowner incurs whilst detaining or disposing of the horse.
- A landowner detaining a horse under the Act has a duty to treat it with reasonable care which specifically includes providing adequate food and water and in any case has a general obligation to ensure that its welfare needs are met.
- The person detaining the horse can be liable in damages to the horse owner if he fails to treat it with reasonable care.
- Local authorities have similar powers in respect of public land including common land, town or village greens and highways or highway verges.





## Nottinghamshire Rural Support

*Helping farming families in Notts*



NRS provides free volunteer support for farmers, their families and others in the rural community who are going through difficult times that may be leading to anxiety and stress.

Independent working is often thought to be a strength but it can lead to isolation and anxiety. Many farmers work alone in small one man businesses with little human interaction.

Whether business, family, health or farming issues our caseworkers are there to listen, help and remain in contact as long as required. All our volunteers, whether caseworkers or Committee members, have some experience of farming or land based industries, which allows them to empathise naturally with farmers, their families and employees.

We find that being there and listening can, in itself, allow people to work towards finding their own solutions. At other times our volunteer may suggest a trained professional to help to resolve a problem. We work in partnership with existing agencies such as LRSN, RABI, and FCN and with local health care professionals to provide appropriate coordinated assistance to farmers.

With Lincolnshire Rural Support Network, we also fund a State Registered Nurse who is in our office during the weekly Wednesday Livestock Market at Newark and who provides a free, confidential and comprehensive health check for anyone attending the Market. This offers farmers a health M.O.T. at their place of work and meeting.

**HELPLINE 0800 138 1710**

**[admin@nottsruralsupport.org.uk](mailto:admin@nottsruralsupport.org.uk)**

Registered Charity Number: 1175840

**For more information visit [www.nottsruralsupport.org.uk](http://www.nottsruralsupport.org.uk)**

