



**Avon and Somerset
Local Resilience Forum**

COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER

**Maintained in accordance with Regulation 15(1) of The
Civil Contingencies Act 2004 (Contingency Planning)
Regulations 2005**

**Version 1.0
February 2011**

DOCUMENT HISTORY

Date	Version	Summary of changes
Sep – Dec 2010	3.3	Amendments following review of risk assessments and categorisation of risks
Jan 2011	4.0	
Feb 2011	1.0	Re-baselined as version 1.0 following release by LRF RAG

DISTRIBUTION HISTORY

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Avon and Somerset Local Resilience Forum

Community Risk Register (V1.0)

This Community Risk Register (CRR) is maintained in accordance with Regulation 15(1) of The Civil Contingencies Act 2004 (Contingency Planning) Regulations 2005 and owned by the Executive Group of the Avon and Somerset Local Resilience Forum.

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Exclusion notes

1	The main text in Section 3 of the Community Risk Register covers non-malicious events (i.e. hazards) rather than threats (i.e. terrorist incidents). Although Avon and Somerset Local Resilience Forum addresses threats within its risk assessment work, the sensitivity of the information supporting these risk assessments and the potential use by adversaries, means that details will not be made available to the public.
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1 Introduction and background

2.1 The Civil Contingencies Act 2004 ('The Act') places a legal duty on Category 1 responders to produce a Community Risk Register. Section 2, sub-section 1 of 'The Act' requires Category 1 responders '*... from time to time assess the risk of an emergency occurring ...*' and '*... from time to time assess the risk of an emergency making it necessary or expedient for the person or body to perform any of its functions*'. This should be linked to individual Category 1 responders' processes of adding to (or modifying) their own individual plans.

2.2 In the event of an emergency, 'The Act' requires Category 1 responders to activate an emergency plan. Before the activation of such a plan is necessary, two tests should be carried out:

- a) where the emergency would be likely to seriously obstruct its ability to perform its functions; and
- b) where the Category 1 responder considers it necessary or desirable to act to prevent, reduce, control, or mitigate the emergency's effects, or otherwise take action and would be unable to act without changing the deployment of its resources or acquiring additional resources.

2.3 Only serious emergencies are deemed to be covered by the risk assessment process. It need not cover large pre-planned events, as a risk assessment should form part of the planning stage for these.

2.4 The Civil Contingencies Act 2004 (Contingency Planning) Regulations 2005 give the legal requirements in relation to risk assessment in Part 3. These regulations place a responsibility on Category 1 responders to co-operate with each other in maintaining a Community Risk Register (CRR). Detailed guidance on the risk assessment process can be found within Chapter 4 (and its annexes) of the *Emergency Preparedness* guidance document which has been published by HM Government.

2.5 This guidance states that the risk assessment process is the first step in the emergency planning process in order to identify the risks applicable to their area and then plan according to the priorities identified. The process is divided into six stages; these are:

a) Set the Context

- Define the scope of the project (relate to definition of 'emergency' in 'The Act' – see Annexe B) and the process to be followed.
- Identify stakeholders.
- Set out risk evaluation criteria and principles.
- Review or describe social, economic, cultural, infrastructural and environmental issues within local context.

b) Hazard review and allocation for assessment

Identify those non-malicious hazards that present significant risks (i.e. could give rise to an emergency) in their areas over the next five years. These hazards will be identified on the basis of experience, research or other information. One agency should then be identified to be the lead assessor to conduct the risk assessment.

- Category 1 responders provisionally identify and describe hazards which might give rise to an emergency in the next five years and those which will not. This process takes into account centrally provided guidance and draws on information provided by Category 2 responders.
- Category 1 responders identify lead risk assessors.
- Local Resilience Forum (LRF) endorses hazards to be assessed and determines lead assessor responsibility.
- Risk Assessment Group (RAG) reviews hazards identified at LRF for confirmation or possible amendment.
- RAG confirms lead allocation and identifies any other agencies with key roles.
- RAG agrees a project plan with deadlines for assessing individual or groups of hazards.

c) Risk analysis

- Lead assessor considers the likelihood of hazards' occurrence over a five-year period, drawing on generic assessments from HM Government, other research and knowledge of Category 1 responders.
- Lead assessor suggests the range of potential impacts arising from the hazards as well as any vulnerabilities surrounding these, and discusses with RAG.
- Lead assessor captures assessment details for each hazard and related reasoning within the individual risk assessment form. This generates a provisional risk statement with likelihood, impact(s) and an overall risk assessment for evaluation by RAG.

d) Risk evaluation

- RAG considers the individual risk assessments, compares the results to the risk criteria, and confirms or modifies assessments as appropriate.
- Agreed assessments are collated and incorporated into CRR.
- Risk matrix is plotted for hazards.
- RAG incorporates into CRR threat statements provided by central Government within the Local Risk Assessment Guidance (LRAG), but does not assess likelihood or impact.
- RAG identifies existing capabilities and mitigation plans for the hazards and threats and:
 - considers the acceptability of risks;
 - identifies and recommends options for risk treatment for the LRF; and
 - makes recommendations to the LRF on risk priorities for hazards and threats.
- LRF reviews the CRR and risk matrix in light of the evaluation criteria, and amends as appropriate.
- LRF determines the acceptability of the risks before considering treatment.

e) Risk treatment

- RAG reviews the capability challenges posed by the risks against existing capabilities, mitigation plans or known gaps.
- RAG sets risk priorities.
- RAG evaluates proposed options for additional treatment of risks and agrees risk treatment plan.
- RAG identifies an officer(s) or organisation(s) to implement each action.
- Required actions communicated to appropriate LRF Groups.

f) Monitoring and Review

All risks are formally reviewed annually, but are also monitored, reviewed and updated against actual incidents, exercises and changes in the risk environment.

3: Avon and Somerset Local Resilience Forum

3.1 The Avon and Somerset Local Resilience Forum (ASLRF) includes representatives of all Category 1 and Category 2 responders¹ within the Avon and Somerset area. It also includes representatives from agencies that are not included in the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 but are considered essential local planning partners (e.g. the military).

3.2 The LRF formed a Risk Assessment Group to develop and maintain the CRR when it met on 15 July 2004.

3.3 The inclusion of a hazard or a particular scenario (i.e. the outcome description) does not mean that the LRF believes the risk will materialise, or that if it were to do so that it would be at that scale. Risk scenarios are worst case assumptions to inform risk assessments.

3.4 The likelihood assessments relate to the risk occurring over a five-year period at the magnitude reflected within the outcome description. The magnitude is based on an assessment of a worst case scenario.

3.5 As part of the risk assessment process, the LRF considers the likelihood and impact of a range of hazards occurring. This work – a statutory duty under the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 – is an ongoing process and examples are provided for all of the hazards to illustrate the individual assessment work that has been completed. Further details are available from the LRF.

3.6 Risk assessment is a dynamic process and risks are regularly reviewed. The information in this CRR will be regularly updated.

¹ as defined by Schedule 1 of the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 (c.36).

Community Risk Register

Note: Outcome Descriptor Codes:

'H' - hazard which will require a national as well as a local response (nationally defined)

HL' hazards which would not ordinarily prompt a national response and would usually be dealt with locally (nationally defined)

L' - hazards which have been added to national outcome descriptions as a result of local considerations (locally defined)

All outcome description codes are followed by a sequential numerical suffix (either nationally defined for 'H' and 'HL' codes or locally defined for 'L' codes).

DATE OF REVISION: FEBRUARY 2011				NEXT REVIEW DATE: Ongoing							
RISK REF. NO.	HAZARD OR THREAT CATEGORY	HAZARD OR THREAT SUB-CATEGORY	OUTCOME DESCRIPTION	LIKELIHOOD	IMPACT	RISK RATING	CAPABILITY REQUIRED	CONTROLS CURRENTLY IN PLACE	ADDITIONAL RISK TREATMENT REQUIRED (WITH TIME SCALE)	RISK PRIORITY	COMMENTS/NOTES
Industrial accidents and environmental pollution											
IA/1	Industrial accidents and environmental pollution	Fire or explosion at a gas LPG or LNG terminal (or associated onshore feedstock pipeline) or flammable gas storage sites.	H1 – Up to 3km around site causing up to 500 fatalities and up to 1,500 casualties. Gas terminal event likely to be of short duration once feed lines are isolated; event at a storage site could last for days if the explosion damaged control equipment. (1.1)	Medium-low (2)	Significant (4)	HIGH		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	3	
		Fire or explosion at a gas LPG, LNG, and other gas onshore feedstock pipeline and flammable gas storage sites	HL25 – Up to 1km around site, causing up to 50 fatalities and 150 casualties (1.3)	Low (1)	Significant (4)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form		2	
			L1 – Incident spread off-site with more than five fatalities and/or 20 hospitalisations, evacuation beyond the cordon and significant effects on gas distribution systems (top-tier sites).	Medium (3)	Moderate (3)	HIGH		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	3	
			L2 – Incident spread off-site with more than five fatalities and/or 20 hospitalisations, evacuation beyond the cordon and significant effects on gas distribution systems (lower-tier sites).	Medium-high (4)	Moderate (3)	HIGH		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	3	
			L3 – Incident contained on-site, up to five fatalities and/or 20 hospitalisations, advice to shelter but no evacuation beyond the cordon and no significant effect on gas distribution systems (top-tier sites).	Medium-high (4)	Minor (2)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	

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Industrial accidents and environmental pollution											
			L4 – Incident contained on-site, up to five fatalities and/or 20 hospitalisations, advice to shelter but no evacuation beyond the cordon and no significant effect on gas distribution systems (lower-tier sites).	Medium (3)	Minor (2)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	
IA/2		Fire or explosion at an onshore ethylene pipeline.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
IA/3		Fire or explosion at a gas terminal or involving a gas pipeline.	HL1 – Up to 3km around site causing up to 10 fatalities and 100 casualties. (1.2)	Low (1)	Significant (4)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	
			L5 – Incident spread off-site with more than five fatalities and/or 20 hospitalisations, evacuation beyond the cordon and significant effects on gas distribution systems.	Medium (3)	Moderate (3)	HIGH		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	3	
			L6 – incident contained on-site, up to five fatalities and/or 20 hospitalisations, advice to shelter but no evacuation beyond the cordon and no significant effect on gas distribution systems.	Medium-high (4)	Minor (2)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	
		Fire and explosion at an oil refinery.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
IA/4		(Localised) fire or explosion at a fuel distribution site or tank storage of flammable and/or toxic liquids.	H4 – Up to 3km around site causing up to 150 fatalities and 2,000 casualties. (1.9)	Medium-low (2)	Significant (4)	HIGH		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	3	
			HL28 – Up to 1km around the site causing up to 15 fatalities and 200 casualties. (1.10)	Medium-low (2)	Significant (4)	HIGH		See individual risk assessment form		3	
			L7 – Affecting both on-site and off-site	Medium-low (2)	Moderate (3)	HIGH		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	
			L8 – Affecting on-site only	Medium-high (4)	Minor (2)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	
IA/5		Fire or explosion at an onshore fuel pipeline.	H5 – Up to 1km around site causing up to 100 fatalities and 500 casualties. (1.11)	Low (1)	Significant (4)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	

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Industrial accidents and environmental pollution											
			L9 – Incident spread beyond a 500m cordon with more than five fatalities and/or 20 hospitalisations, evacuation beyond the cordon.	Medium (3)	Moderate (3)	HIGH		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	3	
			L10 – Incident contained within a 500m cordon, up to five fatalities and/or 20 hospitalisations, advice to shelter but no evacuation beyond the cordon	Medium-high (4)	Minor (2)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	
		Fire or explosion at a non critical offshore oil / gas platform.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
IA/6		(Localised) explosion at a (high pressure) natural gas pipeline.	H7 – Local to site causing up to 200 fatalities and up to 200 casualties. (1.13)	Medium-low (2)	Minor (2)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	
			HL30 – Causing up to 100 fatalities and up to 100 casualties. (1.14)	Medium-low (2)	Minor (2)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form		2	
IA/7(a)		(Very) large toxic chemical release.	H8 – Up to 10km from site causing up to 2,000 fatalities and 10,000 casualties. Toxic release could be due to loss of containment of chlorine – or a number of other chemicals, e.g. anhydrous hydrofluoric acid, refrigerated ammonia, sulphur dioxide (or trioxide) gas.	Medium-low (2)	Significant (4)	HIGH		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	3	This risk could result in environmental contamination with associated environmental impacts. Depending on the nature and extent of the contamination there could be impacts on air, land, water, animal welfare, agriculture and waste management. This risk may require remediation and/or decontamination. (1.15)
IA/7(b)			H9 – Up to 3km from site causing up to 50 fatalities and up to 2,000 casualties.	Medium (3)	Significant (4)	VERY HIGH		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	4	This risk could result in environmental contamination with associated environmental impacts. Depending on the nature and extent of the contamination there could be impacts on air, land, water, animal welfare, agriculture and waste management. This risk may require remediation and/or decontamination. (1.16)

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Industrial accidents and environmental pollution											
IA/8		Localised industrial accident involving large toxic release (e.g. from a site storing large quantities of chlorine).	HL2 - Up to 3km from site causing up to 30 fatalities and up to 250 casualties. (1.17)	Medium-low (2)	Significant (4)	HIGH		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	4	
IA/9		Localised industrial accident involving small toxic release.	HL3 - Up to 1km from site causing up to 10 fatalities and up to 100 casualties. (1.18)	Medium (3)	Moderate (3)	HIGH		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	3	
IA/10		Radioactive substance release from a nuclear reactor.	H10 - Up to 4km from site causing up to 150 fatalities and 1,500 casualties.	Low (1)	Catastrophic (5)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	This risk could result in environmental contamination with associated environmental impacts. Depending on the nature and extent of the contamination there could be impacts on air, land, water, animal welfare, agriculture and waste management. This risk may require remediation and/or decontamination. (1.19)
		Limited radioactive substance release from a nuclear accident.	HL31 - Up to 1km from site causing up to 50 fatalities and 500 casualties. (1.20)	Low (1)	Catastrophic (5)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form		2	
IA/11		Accidental release of radioactive material from incorrectly handled or disposed of sources.	H11 - Up to 5 fatalities and up to 100 contaminated people requiring medical monitoring. Many worried people may present at hospitals. Radiation may be spread over several kilometres but most concentration where source is opened.	Low (1)	Moderate (3)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	This risk could result in environmental contamination with associated environmental impacts. Depending on the nature and extent of the contamination there could be impacts on air, land, water, animal welfare, agriculture and waste management. This risk may require remediation and/or decontamination. (1.21)

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Industrial accidents and environmental pollution											
IA/12		Biological substance release from facility where pathogens are handled deliberately (e.g. pathogen release from containment laboratory).	H12 – Up to 10 fatalities and serious injuries or off-site impact resulting in a 1,000 casualties. (1.22)	Medium (3)	Moderate (3)	HIGH		See individual risk assessment form	Continued surveillance and investigation of outbreaks of infectious disease to assist in identifying potential cause and ensure timely control measures are applied, minimising the spread of infection.	3	
		Biological substance release during an unrelated work activity or industrial process (e.g. Legionella release due to improperly maintained building environmental control systems).	H46 - Up to 10 fatalities and serious injuries or off-site impact resulting in up to 1,000 casualties. (1.23)	Medium (3)	Moderate (3)	HIGH		See individual risk assessment form		3	
IA/13		Major contamination incident with widespread implications for the food chain, arising from:	H14 – There may be direct animal and consumer health effects arising from this incident. We assume a small number of fatalities (5) and casualties (50), although the public health implications of food incidents vary widely. ¹ It should be noted that events such as these, that cause an increase in exposure to human carcinogens, raise the risk of fatality even though the casualty cannot be identified.	Medium-high (4)	Minor (2)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	

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Industrial accidents and environmental pollution											
		(1) industrial accident (chemical, micro-biological, nuclear) affecting food production areas, e.g. Chernobyl, Sea Empress oil spill, animal disease);	Additionally, there may be food production/marketing implications, depending on the scale and area affected (e.g. major shellfisheries, dairy, livestock production areas). Consumer confidence may also be affected leading to lost markets and, where staple products (e.g. bread or milk) are affected, potential panic buying. (1.24)	Medium-high (4)	Minor (2)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form IA/13		2	
		(2) contamination of animal feed, e.g. dioxins, BSE;		Medium-high (4)	Minor (2)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form IA/13		2	
		(3) incidents arising from production processes, e.g. adulteration of chilli powder with Sudan I dye.		Medium-high (4)	Minor (2)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form IA/13		2	
IA/14		Maritime pollution.	H15 – Release of 100,000 tonnes of crude oil into the sea, polluting up to 200km of coastline.	Medium -Low (2)	Significant (4)	HIGH		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	This risk could result in environmental contamination with associated environmental impacts. Depending on the nature and extent of the contamination there could be impacts on air, land, water, animal welfare, agriculture and waste management. This risk may require remediation and/or decontamination. (1.25)
IA/15		Major pollution of controlled waters.	HL4 – Pollution incident impacting upon controlled waters (for example, could be caused by chemical spillage or release of untreated sewage) leading to persistent and/or extensive effect on water quality, major damage to aquatic ecosystems, closure of potable abstraction point(s), major impact on amenity (i.e. tourism) value, serious impact on human health. (1.26)	High (5)	Minor (2)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	

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Industrial accidents and environmental pollution											
IA/17		Major air quality incident.	HL6 – Pollution incident (for example uncontrolled emission from an industrial facility or uncontrolled release of landfill gas) leading to persistent and/or extensive effect on air quality, major damage to local ecosystem, major effect on amenity (i.e. tourism) value and serious impact on human health. (No reference)	Medium-high (4)	Minor (2)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	
IA/18		Industrial explosions and major fires.	HL7 - Up to 1km around site causing up to 20 casualties some of a serious nature. Explosions would cause primarily crush / cuts and bruises type injuries, as well as burns. (1.8)	Medium-low (2)	Significant (4)	HIGH		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	3	
			L11 – Effect contained to the site of the incident (and immediate surroundings) with few or no injuries.	Medium-high (4)	Moderate (3)	HIGH		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	3	
IA/19		Forest or moorland fire.	HL33 – Forest or moorland fire across up to 50 hectares. Evacuation of up to 100 residential homes required. Up to 5 fatalities and 20 casualties. (1.27)	Medium-low (2)	Moderate (3)	HIGH		See individual risk assessment form		2	
			L28 – Forest / moorland fire, area greater than 10 hectares.	High (5)	Minor (2)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	
			L29 – Forest / moorland fire, area less than 10 hectares but greater than one hectare	High (5)	Minor (2)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	1	
			L30 – Forest / moorland fire, area less than one hectare	High (5)	Limited(1)	LOW		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	1	
IA/20		Localised maritime pollution.	HL32 – Release of 10,000 tonnes of oil into the sea, polluting up to 100km of coastline. (No reference)	Medium-low (2)	Significant (4)	HIGH		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	3	

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Transport accidents											
TA/1	Transport accidents	Rapid accidental sinking of a passenger vessel in, or close to UK waters.	H42 – 500 fatalities and 1,000 casualties, potentially with blockage of major sea-lane or port. (2.1)	Medium-low (2)	Catastrophic (5)	HIGH		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	
TA/2		Fire, flooding stranding or collision involving a passenger vessel in, or close to, UK waters or on inland waterways, leading to the ship's evacuation.	HL8 – Up to 50 fatalities and up to 100 casualties. (2.3)	Medium-low (2)	Catastrophic (5)	HIGH		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	
TA/3		Aviation accident over a semi-urban area	H16 – Loss of up to two aircraft and passengers, with debris over a semi-urban area. (2.5)	Low (1)	Significant (4)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	
TA/4		Aviation accident.	HL9 – Causing up to 50 fatalities and up to 250 casualties. (2.6)	Low (1)	Moderate (3)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	
		Aviation accident outside LRF area.	L15 – Involving up to 50 fatalities and up to 250 casualties from the LRF area.	Medium (3)	Minor (2)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	
TA/5		Local accident on motorways and major trunk roads.	HL10 – Multiple vehicle incident causing up to 10 fatalities and up to 20 casualties (internal injuries, fractures, possible burns); closure of lanes or carriageways causing major disruption and delays. (2.7)	Medium-high(4)	Minor (2)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form	Continue with road safety education and multi-agency planning for dealing with serious incidents. Continue with proactive policing to deal with dangerous drivers.	2	
TA/6		Railway accident.	HL11 – Up to 30 fatalities and up to 100 casualties (fractures, internal injuries – burns less likely). Possible loss of freight. Major disruption to rail line including possible closure of rail tunnel. (2.8)	Low (1)	Moderate (3)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	

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Transport accidents											
TA/7		Local accident involving transport of hazardous chemicals.	HL12 – Up to 50 fatalities and up to 500 casualties (direct injuries from the accident would be similar to road or rail accidents; indirect casualties are possible, if substance covers wide area). The extent of the impact would depend on substance involved, quantity, nature and location of accident. The assumption is based on phosgene / chlorine. (2.9)	Medium-high (4)	Significant (4)	VERY HIGH		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	
			L16 – Incident spread beyond a 500m cordon with more than five fatalities and/or 20 hospitalisations, evacuation beyond the cordon.	Medium (3)	Moderate (3)	HIGH		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	3	
			L17 – Incident contained within a 500m cordon, up to five fatalities and/or 20 hospitalisations, advice to shelter but no evacuation beyond the cordon.	Medium-high (4)	Minor (2)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	
TA/8			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
TA/9		Local (road) accident involving transport of fuel / explosives.	HL14 – Up to 30 fatalities and up to 20 casualties within vicinity of accident / explosion. Area would require evacuating up to 1km radius depending on substances involved. Potential release of up to 30 tonnes of liquid fuel into local environment, watercourses, etc. Large quantities of firefighting media (foam) would impact on environment. Roads and access routes impassable for a time. Emergency access into / out of large populated areas difficult or impossible. (2.11)	Low (1)	Significant (4)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	
			L18 – Incident spread beyond a 500m cordon with more than five fatalities and/or 20 hospitalisations, evacuation beyond the cordon.	Medium (3)	Moderate (3)	HIGH		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	3	
			L19 – Incident contained within a 500m cordon, up to five fatalities and/or 20 hospitalisations, advice to shelter but no evacuation beyond the cordon.	Medium-high (4)	Minor (2)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	

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Transport accidents											
TA/10		Fire, flooding, stranding or collision involving a passenger vessel in, or close to, UK waters leading to the ship's evacuation or partial evacuation at sea.	HL34 – Up to 50 fatalities and 100 casualties. (2.2)	Medium-low (2)	Catastrophic (5)	HIGH		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	
TA/11		Release of significant quantities of hazardous chemicals / materials as a result of a major shipping accident.	HL37 – Fatalities and casualties unlikely. Significant environmental / ecological damage. (2.4)	Medium-low (2)	Significant (4)	HIGH		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	
TA/12		Maritime accident or deliberate blockade resulting in blockage of access to key port, estuary, maritime route for more than one month.	HL13 – Loss of port is likely to have an initial wider impact, but will quickly reduce as shippers seek alternative ports or methods of shipping. Economic impact on local dependent businesses. (2.10)					See individual risk assessment form			HL13 Blockade would be dealt with by DfT direct - Awaiting updated risk assessment.

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Severe weather											
SW/1	Severe weather	Storms and gales.	H17 – Storm force winds affecting most of the country for at least six hours. Most inland, lowland areas experience mean speeds in excess of 55 mph with gusts in excess of 85 mph. Up to 50 fatalities and 500 casualties. (3.1)	Medium-low(2)	Moderate (3)	HIGH		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	3	
SW/2		Low temperatures and heavy snow.	H18 – Snow falling and lying over most of the area for at least one week. After an initial fall of snow there is further snow fall on and off for at least 7 days. Most lowland areas experience some falls in excess of 10cm, a depth of snow in excess of 30cm and a period of at least 7 consecutive days with daily mean temperature below -3°C. Up to 1000 fatalities and thousands of casualties, mainly amongst the elderly. (3.2)	Medium-high (4)	Moderate (3)	HIGH		See individual risk assessment form	Identification of vulnerable persons will be carried out by a combination of health agencies and the local authority social and primary care services.	3	
SW/3		Heat wave.	H48 – Daily maximum temperatures in excess of 32°C and minimum temperatures in excess of 15°C over most of the area for at least five consecutive days and nights. Up to 1000 fatalities and 5000 casualties, mainly amongst the elderly. (3.3)	Medium-low (2)	Moderate (3)	HIGH		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	
SW/4		Flooding: major coastal and tidal flooding affecting more than two UK regions.	H19 – Many coastal regions and tidal reaches of rivers affected. Major sea surge, tides, gale force winds and potentially heavy rainfall. Excessive tide levels and many coastal and/or estuary defences overtopped or failing. Drains 'back-up'. Inundation from breaches in defences would be mostly unpredictable, rapid and dynamic within minimal or no warning. The depth a flow velocity would be uncertain. Inundation from over-topping of defences would allow as little as one hour to evacuate. Widespread structural damage.	Medium (3)	Catastrophic (5)	VERY HIGH		See individual risk assessment form	Increase take up of Floodline Warnings Direct by local residents and encourage better flood prepared-ness in communities	3	Flooding of up to 300,000 properties for up to 14 days. Up to 150 fatalities, 2000 casualties and up to 2000 missing persons. Up to 0.4m people (including tourists) in coastal villages and towns evacuated from flooded sites. People stranded over a large area and up to 40,000 people in need of rescue. Up to 40,000 people needing assistance with sheltering for up to 12 months. (3.5)

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Severe weather											
SW/5		Flooding: Severe inland flooding affecting parts of more than two UK regions.	H21 – A single massive fluvial event or multiple concurrent regional events following a sustained period of heavy rainfall extending over two weeks (perhaps combined with snow melt and surface water flooding). The event would include severe fluvial flooding affecting a large single urban area. Closure of primary transport routes. Some infrastructure collapse. Sediment movement and contamination of water supplies. Loss of essential services (gas, electricity and telecoms) to 0.2m homes for up to 14 days. Up to 5000 people needing assistance with sheltering for up to 12 months. Significant economic damage.	Medium (3)	Significant (4)	VERY HIGH		See individual risk assessment form	Increase take up of Floodline Warnings Direct by local residents and encourage better flood prepared-ness in communities	4	Urban area dimension: flooding of up to 40,000 properties for up to seven days. Up to 50 fatalities and 500 casualties. Up to 100,000 people evacuated. Up to 2,000 people in need of rescue. Rural area dimension: flooding of up to 10,000 properties for up to two days. Up to 20 fatalities and 300 casualties. Up to 50,000 people in rural villages and towns evacuate. People stranded over a large area and up to 2,500 in need of rescue. (3.8)
SW/6		Local coastal / tidal flooding (affecting more than one region).	HL16 – Sea surge, spring tides, gale force winds and/or heavy rainfall affecting more than one region, some defences overtopped or failing at multiple locations. Flooding of 1,000 to 10,000 properties for up to 14 days. Up to 20 fatalities, 300 casualties and up to 200 missing persons. Up to 50,000 people (including tourists) in coastal villages and towns evacuated from flooded sites. People stranded over a large area and up to 5,000 people in need of rescue. Up to 10,000 people needing assistance with sheltering for up to 12 months. Multi-agency response invoked, possible large-scale evacuation required. Suddenness of failure of defences would not be possible to predict. Tidal inundation would be rapid and wave impact would cause structural damage to properties.	Medium (3)	Significant (4)	VERY HIGH		See individual risk assessment form	Increase take up of Floodline Warnings Direct by local residents and encourage better flood prepared-ness in communities	4	Impact on infrastructure includes: widespread disruption for 7-14 days, salt damage, road and bridge damage, debris and contaminated water supplies and pollutants from affected businesses. Rural impacts include: widespread livestock carcasses, waterborne disease. Sewage treatment works flooded. Numerous properties destroyed. Many more uninhabitable for 12 months. (3.6)

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Severe weather											
SW/7		Local coastal / tidal flooding (in one region).	HL17 – Sea surge, high tides and/or gale force winds affecting the coastline and one region, a defence system overtopped or failing at a single location. Localised impact with infrastructure affected and up to 1,000 properties flooded for up to 14 days. Up to 10 fatalities, 150 casualties and up to 100 missing persons. Up to 20,000 people (including tourists) in coastal villages and towns evacuated from flooded sites. People stranded over a large area and up to 2,000 people in need of rescue. Up to 3,000 people needing assistance with sheltering for up to 12 months. Multi-agency response invoked with some local evacuation and cordoning off of affected areas. Tidal inundation would be rapid and wave impact would cause structural damage to properties.	Medium-high (4)	Significant (4)	VERY HIGH		See individual risk assessment form	Increase take up of Floodline Warnings Direct by local residents and encourage better flood prepared-ness in communities	4	Impact on infrastructure includes: localised disruption for up to seven days, salt damage, road damage, debris and contaminated local water supplies and pollutants from affected businesses. Rural impacts include: livestock carcasses, waterborne disease. Some properties destroyed and others uninhabitable for 12 months. (3.7)
SW/8		Local / Urban flooding (fluvial or surface run-off).	HL18 - A sustained period of heavy rainfall extending over two weeks, perhaps combined with snow melt, resulting in flash flooding and steadily rising river levels across entire counties and could threaten a large urban town. Localised flooding of 1,000 to 10,000 properties for two-seven days. Up to 15 fatalities and 150 casualties. Up to 15,000 people evacuated. Up to 500 people stranded over a large area and in need of rescue. There would be major impact on road and rail links, making them impassable for up to five days.	Medium (3)	Significant (4)	VERY HIGH		See individual risk assessment form	Increase take up of Floodline Warnings Direct by local residents and encourage better flood prepared-ness in communities	4	Impact on infrastructure includes: some buildings collapse, water damage, road and bridge damage. Sediment movement and contamination of water supplies. Loss of essential services (gas, electricity ad telecoms) to 20,000 homes for up to 14 days. Widespread disruption for 7-14 days, significant debris and pollutants from affected businesses. Up to 1,000 people needing assistance with sheltering for up to 12 months. Rural impacts include: widespread livestock carcasses, waterborne disease. Sewage treatment works flooded. Up to 50 properties destroyed and many more uninhabitable. Up to 2,000 people needing assistance with sheltering for up to 12 months. (3.9)

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Severe weather											
SW/9		Localised, extremely hazardous flash flooding.	HL20 – Heavy localised rainfall in steep valley catchment leading to flash flooding (e.g. high velocities and depths). Likely that no flood defences in place. Probably no flood warning service available / or suddenness of events means timely flood warnings not possible. Flooding of up to 200 properties. (NB: the outcome is essentially the same as H44 – dam or reservoir failure.) (3.11)	Medium-high (4)	Significant (4)	VERY HIGH		See individual risk assessment form	Identify new technologies to assist in warning fast reacting catchments. Local community flood plans	5	
SW/10	See IA/19										
SW/11		Drought.	H50 – Periodic weather supply interruptions affecting 385,000 businesses in London for up to 10 months. Emergency Drought Orders in place authorizing rota cuts in supply according to needs of priority users as directed in Secretary of State. The 2.24 million households in London would not be subjected to supply interruptions. (3.4)	Medium (3)	Minor (2)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form	Ongoing annual review of North Wessex Area drought plans. Ongoing annual review of drought monitoring programme. Clarification of roles and responsibilities in a drought situation.	3	
SW/12		Local fluvial flooding	HL19 – A sustained period of heavy rainfall extending over two weeks, perhaps combined with snow melt, resulting in flash flooding and steadily rising river levels within a region. Localised flooding of 100 to 1,000 properties for 2-7 days. Up to five fatalities and 50 casualties. Up to 5,000 people evacuated. Up to 200 people stranded over a large area and in need of rescue. There would be some impact on minor roads and some 'A' roads and trunk roads impassable for a time. Some main rail lines may need to be closed for a week (for repairs etc.). Most waterways would be closed to traffic because of strong currents and high water levels.	Medium-high (4)	Significant (4)	VERY HIGH		See individual risk assessment form	Increase take up of Floodline Warnings Direct by local residents and encourage better flood prepared-ness in communities	4	Impact on infrastructure includes: water damage, road and bridge damage. Sediment movement and contamination of local water supplies. Localised loss of essential services (gas, electricity and telecoms) to 5,000 people for up to 14 days. Up to 250 people needing assistance with sheltering for up to 12 months. Substantial disruption within a county for 7-14 days. Significant debris and pollutants clear-up needed. (3.10)

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Structural hazards											
SH/1 (a)	Structural hazards	Land movement (i.e. caused by tremors or landslides).	HL21 – Roads and access routes impassable for a time. Emergency access into / out of large populated areas difficult or impossible; severe congestion over wide geographical area. Loss of power and other essential services over wide geographical area. Potential for a number of persons to be trapped or missing either in landslide itself and/or in collapsed structures. Up to five fatalities depending on the size and location of land movement. (4.1)	Low (1)	Minor (2)	LOW		See individual risk assessment form	Monitoring by local councils.	1	
SH/2		Building collapse.	HL22 – Potential for a number of persons to be trapped or missing. Localised loss of power and other essential services. Local access routes affected due to road closures. Up to five fatalities depending on the size and construction of building and occupation rates. (4.2)	Medium - Low (2)	Minor (2)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	1	
SH/3		Bridge collapse.	HL23 – Roads, access roads and transport infrastructure impassable for considerable length of time. Severe congestion over wide geographical area. Emergency access into / out of large populated areas severely restricted. Potential for a number of persons to be trapped or missing. (4.3)	Low (1)	Moderate (3)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	
SH/4		Major reservoir dam failure / collapse.	H44 – Collapse without warning resulting in almost instantaneous flooding. Significant movement of debris (including vehicles) and sediment. Complete destruction of some residential and commercial properties and serious damage of up to 500 properties. Several thousand other properties could be flooded. Up to 200 fatalities. Up to 1,000 casualties. Up to 50 missing persons and people stranded. Hazardous recovery amongst collapsed infrastructure and debris. Water supply to homes and business is lost. Up to 200 people need temporary accommodation for 2-18 months. (4.4)	Limited (1)	Catastrophic (5)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form	Identify high consequence reservoirs. Undertakers to engage with Local Authority. Identify rest centres not within floodplain for use during flood events. Site specific flood response plans, considering schools, hospitals, surgeries, retirement homes, critical utility assets, etc.	2	

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Human health											
HH/2	Human health	Influenza type disease (pandemic).	H23 – Each pandemic is different and the nature of the virus and its impacts cannot be known in advance. Previous pandemics have led to markedly different outcomes. Based on understanding of previous pandemics, a pandemic is more likely to occur in one or more waves, possibly weeks or months apart. Each wave may last around 15 weeks. Up to half the population could be affected. High number of cases could overwhelm health and other critical service, and adversely effect business and the economy. The advice is 'business as usual were ever practicable' 'stay at home and phone the national flu line if you feel unwell'. All ages may be affected, but until the virus emerges we cannot know which groups will be most at risk. (5.1)	Medium-high (4)	Significant (4)	VERY HIGH		See individual risk assessment form	Assist emergency responders in developing capacity planning.	5	
HH/3		Emerging infectious disease.	H24 – Based on a SARS outbreak resulting in up to 100 fatalities and 2,000 casualties. (5.2)	Medium - Low (2)	Moderate (3)	HIGH		See individual risk assessment form	Continued surveillance and investigation of outbreaks of infectious disease to assist in identifying potential cause and ensure timely control measures are applied, minimising the spread of infection.	2	
HH/4		Localised legionella / meningitis outbreak.	HL24 – Localised outbreak of a disease which could cause up to 10 fatalities and up to 50 casualties. (5.3)	Medium (3)	Moderate (3)	HIGH		See individual risk assessment form		3	

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Animal health											
AH/1	Animal health	Non-zoonotic notifiable animal diseases (e.g. foot and mouth disease (FMD), classical swine fever, blue tongue and Newcastle disease of birds).	H25 – The most serious disease in this category is FMD which drives the impact assessments. Assessment based on the need to cull and dispose up to 4 million animals across GB For FMD whole of Great Britain is likely to be declared a 'controlled area', prohibiting the movement of all susceptible livestock unless licensed. Loss of disease free status resulting in EU and third country import bans on livestock and livestock products from susceptible animals Disruption to rural communities, local economies, tourism and the environment. Significant impact on farm incomes and allied industries. For a major outbreak many rural industries, including tourism will be affected. This scenario is of a much greater scale than that seen in the outbreak in 2007. (6.1)	Medium-high (4)	Moderate (3)	HIGH		See individual risk assessment form	Regional plans and exercising of all levels of plans	3	
AH/2		Zoonotic notifiable animal diseases (e.g. Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI), rabies and West Nile virus).	H26 – The most serious disease in this category is the highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza which drives the impact assessments. Potential human health threat (203 deaths worldwide since December 2003) Assessment based on the need to cull and dispose up to 30 million across GB. Loss of disease free status resulting in EU and third country import bans on live birds and poultry products. Local and regional control zones will be imposed prohibiting the movement of all poultry and captive birds unless licensed. Main impacts will be on the poultry sector and in particular on the welfare of birds and ability to move poultry to slaughter. There could be some disruption to rural communities, local economies, tourism and the environment. (6.2)	Medium-high (4)	Moderate (3)	HIGH		See individual risk assessment form	Regional plans and exercising of all levels of plans	2	

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Public protest / disorder											
PP/1	Public protest / disorder	Large-scale public protest.	H28 – Large-scale public protests. Tens of thousands of highly motivated protestors, including a hard core of 2,000 protestors, causing physical damage, requiring a nationally co-ordinated police response. (No reference)	Low (1)	Moderate (3)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	
PP/2		Targeted disruptive protest, e.g. fuel protest.	H29 – Nationally co-ordinated protest could generate shortages of essential supplies, and lasts for up to one week. (No reference)	High (5)	Moderate (3)	HIGH		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	3	
PP/3		Illegal / unlicensed gatherings.	L32 – A large number of people, usually in excess of 1000, gathered illegally on land either for the purpose of camping or for the purpose of an illegal rave for a period in excess of 3 days.	High (5)	Minor (2)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	
PP/4		Spontaneous public disorder.	L33 – Spontaneous public disorder as a result of an event or incident (a flash point). Large numbers of the community involved in disorder at one or more locations resulting in severe community impact and a localised breakdown in law and order.	Medium-high (4)	Moderate (3)	HIGH		See individual risk assessment form	Continue to build upon the work that is already being done and to build new links with communities and foster greater feelings of trust and confidence.	3	

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Industrial action											
IAc/1a	Industrial action	Loss of cover due to industrial action by workers providing a service critical to the preservation of life (such as emergency service workers).	HL42 – A number of three-day strikes with significant support over a two month period affecting a single emergency service. (7.1)	Medium-high (4)	Minor (2)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form		2	
IAc/1b		Loss of cover due to industrial action by workers providing a service critical to the preservation of life (such as emergency service workers).	L42 – A number of three-day strikes with significant support over a two month period affecting a single emergency service.	Medium (3)	Minor (2)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form		2	
IAc/2		Significant or perceived significant constraint on the supply of fuel e.g. industrial action by contract drivers for fuel.	H31 – Some filling stations, depending on their locations, would start to run dry between 24-48 hours. Panic buying would exacerbate the situation. Replenishment of sites would take between 3-10 days depending on location. (7.3)	Medium-high (4)	Minor (2)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form		2	
IAc/3		Emergency services: loss of emergency fire and rescue cover because of industrial action	H30 – A series of strikes by firefighters takes place, spread over a period of two months, perhaps lasting up to 24 hours each. (7.2)	Medium (3)	Moderate (3)	HIGH		See individual risk assessment form		3	
IAc/4		Unofficial strike action by prison officers leading to a serious shortfall in the number of personnel available to operate and control of prisons	H33 – A single unofficial strike by around half prison officers lasting 24 hours. (7.4)	Medium- low (2)	Minor (2)	MEDIUM		Details contingency plans in place between Prison Service & Police		2	

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Industrial action											
IAc/5		Industrial action by key rail or London Underground workers	H35 – Strike action resulting in the total shut down of either London Underground or the rail network on a national scale (e.g. action by key rail workers such as signallers) for >3 days. Greater impact if action occurs in a co-ordinated manner. (7.5)	Low (1)	Limited (1)	LOW		See individual risk assessment form		2	

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International events											
IE/2	International Events	International security incident resulting in influx of British nationals who are not normally resident in the UK.	H37 – Up to 10,000 British Nationals (BNs) returning to the UK within a 4-6 week period following conventional war, widespread civil unrest or sustained terrorism campaign against British and other Western nationals.(8.1)	Low (1)	Moderate (3)	Medium		See individual risk assessment form	Creation of humanitarian crisis support teams within the LRF area.	2	
IE/3		Influx of British Nationals from abroad following an outbreak of an infectious disease	H52 – Up to 200,000 British Nationals (BNs) returning to UK within a 4-6 week period following a serious outbreak of an infectious disease overseas. (8.2)	Low (1)	Minor (2)	Medium				2	

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Industrial technical failure											
ITF/1	Industrial technical failure	Technical failure of a critical upstream oil/gas facility, gas import pipeline terminal, or Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) import reception facility leading to a disruption in upstream oil and gas production	H38 – Catastrophic accident destroying all parts of a critical upstream facility and, in the worst case, taking months or more to restore normal levels of service. This could potentially result in up to 11% loss of gas supply to UK which could impact on power generation if demand were high. As 40% of power is generated by gas fired stations then a reduction in generation might be felt. Downstream oil would not be immediately affected given alternative means of supply. (9.1)	Medium (3)	Moderate (3)	HIGH		See individual risk assessment form	Exercise and review existing plans.	2	
ITF/2		Failure of water infrastructure or accidental contamination with a non-toxic contaminant.	H39 – Loss of or non-availability for drinking of the piped water supply, for up to 50,000 people, for more than 24 hours and up to 3 days. (9.2)	Medium-high (4)	Minor (2)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	

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Industrial technical failure											
ITF/3		No notice loss of significant telecommunications infrastructure in a localised incident such as a fire, flood or gas incident.	H40 – Loss of telecommunications for up to 100,000 people for up to 72 hours. (9.4)	High (5)	Moderate (3)	HIGH		See individual risk assessment form	The telephony providers should conduct a multi-agency exercise at least every two years using this or a similar scenario. Emergency plans and exercises by other agencies should include and take cognisance of the reliance that society places on the use of telephony and its importance to continued normality. All agencies, providers and users should review their business continuity plans and amend to make provision for such an occurrence.	3	
ITF/4		Technical failure of national electricity network. (Blackstart)	H41 – Total blackout for up to 3-5 days due to loss of the National Grid. 3 days is the best time. If there is damage to the network (say from storms) this timescale could be extended to up to 5 days. Possible loss of life support machines, civil unrest, no alarms, street lighting, gas heating, rail transport, water supplies and mobile (PMT) telecommunications etc. Back up generators available for limited time for individual business and emergency services in some instances. (9.5)	Medium-low (2)	Moderate (3)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	Medium Risk Rating agreed with Central Network

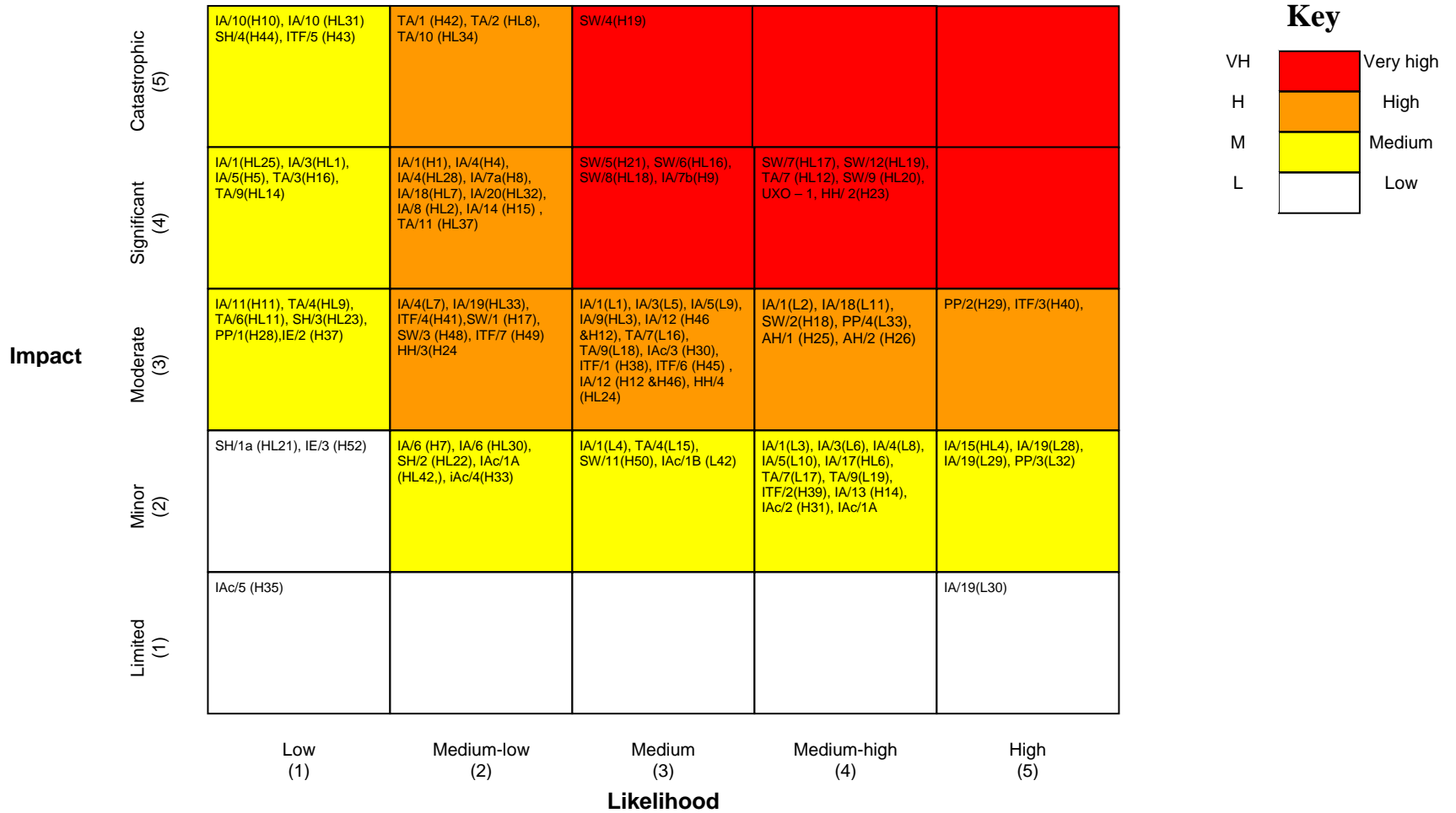
NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

DATE OF REVISION: FEBRUARY 2011				NEXT REVIEW DATE:Ongoing							
RISK REF. NO.	HAZARD OR THREAT CATEGORY	HAZARD OR THREAT SUB-CATEGORY	OUTCOME DESCRIPTION	LIKELIHOOD	IMPACT	RISK RATING	CAPABILITY REQUIRED	CONTROLS CURRENTLY IN PLACE	ADDITIONAL RISK TREATMENT REQUIRED (WITH TIME SCALE)	RISK PRIORITY	COMMENTS/NOTES
Industrial technical failure											
ITF/5		Telecommunication infrastructure – human error.	H43 – Widespread loss of telecommunications (including public landline and mobile networks) at a regional level for up to five days. (9.6)	Low (1)	Catastrophic (5)	LOW		See individual risk assessment form	Exercise with the telephony providers with the scenario, every two years	4	
ITF/6		Technical failure of regional electricity network.	H45 – Total shutdown of the electricity supply over an entire region of the UK occurring during working week and lasting for 24 hours. (9.7)	Medium (3)	Moderate (3)	HIGH		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	3	
ITF/7		Loss of drinking water supplies due a major accident affecting infrastructure	H49 - Loss of or non-availability for drinking, of the piped water supply, for a population of up to 350,000, for more than 24 hours and up to 2 weeks. (9.3)	Medium-low (2)	Moderate (3)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form		2	Medium Risk Rating agreed with Bristol Water

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

DATE OF REVISION: FEBRUARY 2011				NEXT REVIEW DATE: Ongoing							
RISK REF. NO.	HAZARD OR THREAT CATEGORY	HAZARD OR THREAT SUB-CATEGORY	OUTCOME DESCRIPTION	LIKELIHOOD	IMPACT	RISK RATING	CAPABILITY REQUIRED	CONTROLS CURRENTLY IN PLACE	ADDITIONAL RISK TREATMENT REQUIRED (WITH TIME SCALE)	RISK PRIORITY	COMMENTS/NOTES
Other Risks											
UXO - 1	Not Classified		Discovery of unexploded ordnance or a cache of ammunition (e.g. ex WWI & II) resulting in the need for evacuation of properties in an 800m radius, closure of an infrastructure within that radius and a controlled explosion in situ.	Medium - High (4)	Significant (4)	Very High		See individual risk assessment form		4	

Summary of risk ratings (reference numbers to be read in conjunction with the tables in Community Risk Matrix)



Contact details

Note: Each entry in the Community Risk Register is supported by an individual risk assessment prepared in accordance with the principles set out in Emergency Preparedness (the Government's guidance on Part 1 of the Civil Contingencies Act 2004, its associated Regulations and non-statutory arrangements – available at [EP - Emergency Preparedness](#)). These individual risk assessments are coordinated by the agency with lead responsibility for the relevant hazard or threat as indicated in column 12 of the Community Risk Register table above.

Any enquiries regarding the individual risk assessments should be made to Avon and Somerset Local Resilience Forum at the address provided below.

Avon and Somerset Local Resilience Forum

Operational Planning Department, Police Headquarters, PO Box 37, Valley Road, Portishead, North Somerset BS20 8JQ

Tel: 01275 816974

Fax: 01275816203

Web: <http://www.avonandsomersetprepared.org>

Email: ASLRF@avonandsomerset.police.uk

Annexe A – Threat assumptions from HM Government

1. Generic Threat Statement

Within the National Risk Assessment the malicious threats with the greatest plausibility are those involving a conventional attack using a vehicle borne, person borne or hand delivered explosive device against a relatively accessible target. The most plausible malicious threats include a conventional explosive attack against:

- a) a crowded urban area;
- b) an airport (within the public access area before security screening);
- c) a government main building or a significant financial district (this applies mainly to London);
- d) a train/tube or major railway/underground station.

Electronic attacks against infrastructure or essential services related systems are also plausible.

Annexe B Definition of an 'emergency'

The Civil Contingencies Act 2004, defines an 'emergency' (or disruptive challenge) as:

'a situation or series of events that threatens or causes serious damage to human welfare, the environment or security in the United Kingdom'.

This definition covers a wide range of scenarios including adverse weather, severe flooding, animal disease, terrorist incidents and the impact of a disruption on essential services and critical infrastructure.

It must also meet either of the following criteria:

- the threat or hazard is of a sufficient scale and nature that it is likely to seriously obstruct a Category 1 responder in the performance of its functions; and/or
- the threat or hazard requires the Category 1 responder to exercise its functions and undertake a special mobilisation (s.2(2) of the Civil Contingencies Act 2004).

Annexe C

Likelihood and impact scoring scales

Impact scoring scale – qualitative measures

Level	Descriptor	Categories of impact	Description of impact
1	Limited	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insignificant number of injuries or impact on health.
		Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insignificant number of persons displaced and insignificant personal support required. • Insignificant disruption to community services, including transport services and infrastructure.
		Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insignificant impact on local economy.
		Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insignificant impact on environment.
2	Minor	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small number of people affected, no fatalities, and a small number of minor injuries with first aid treatment.
		Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor damage to properties. • Minor displacement of a small number of people for < 24 hours and minor personal support required. • Minor localised disruption to community services or infrastructure < 24 hours.
		Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negligible impact on local economy and cost easily absorbed.
		Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor impact on environment with no lasting effects.
3	Moderate	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A number of fatalities (with some casualties requiring hospitalisation and medical treatment) sufficient to trigger the activation of MAJAX procedures in one or more hospitals.
		Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage that is confined to a specific location, or to a number of locations, but requires additional resources. • Localised displacement of > 100 people for 1-3 days.
		Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited impact on local economy with some short-term loss of production, with possible additional clean-up costs.
		Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited impact on environment with short-term or long-term effects.

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Level	Descriptor	Categories of impact	Description of impact
4	Significant	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant number of people in affected area impacted with multiple fatalities, multiple serious or extensive injuries, significant hospitalisation and activation of MAJAX procedures across a number of hospitals.
		Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant damage that requires support for local responders with external resources. 100 to 500 people in danger and displaced for longer than 1 week. Local responders require external resources to deliver personal support. Significant impact on and possible breakdown of some local community services.
		Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant impact on local economy with medium-term loss of production. Significant extra clean-up and recovery costs.
		Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant impact on environment with medium- to long-term effects.
5	Catastrophic	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very large numbers of people in affected area(s) impacted with significant numbers of fatalities, large number of people requiring hospitalisation with serious injuries with longer-term effects.
		Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extensive damage to properties and built environment in affected area requiring major demolition. General and widespread displacement of more than 500 people for prolonged duration and extensive personal support required. Serious damage to infrastructure causing significant disruption to, or loss of, key services for prolonged period. Community unable to function without significant support.
		Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Serious impact on local and regional economy with some long-term, potentially permanent, loss of production with some structural change. Extensive clean-up and recovery costs.
		Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Serious long-term impact on environment and/or permanent damage.

Explanation of categories of impact

Category	Explanation
Health	Encompassing direct health impacts (numbers of people affected, fatalities, injuries, human illness or injury, health damage) and indirect health impacts that arise because of strain on the health service.
Social	Encompassing the social consequences of an event, including availability of social welfare provision; disruption of facilities for transport; damage to property; disruption of a supply of money, food, water, energy or fuel; disruption of an electronic or other system of communication; homelessness, evacuation and avoidance behaviour; and public disorder due to anger, fear, and/or lack of trust in the authorities.
Economic	Encompassing the net economic cost, including both direct (<i>eg</i> loss of goods, buildings, infrastructure) and indirect (<i>eg</i> loss of business, increased demand for public services) costs.
Environment	Encompassing contamination or pollution of land, water or air with harmful biological / chemical / radioactive matter or oil, flooding, or disruption or destruction of plant or animal life.

Note:

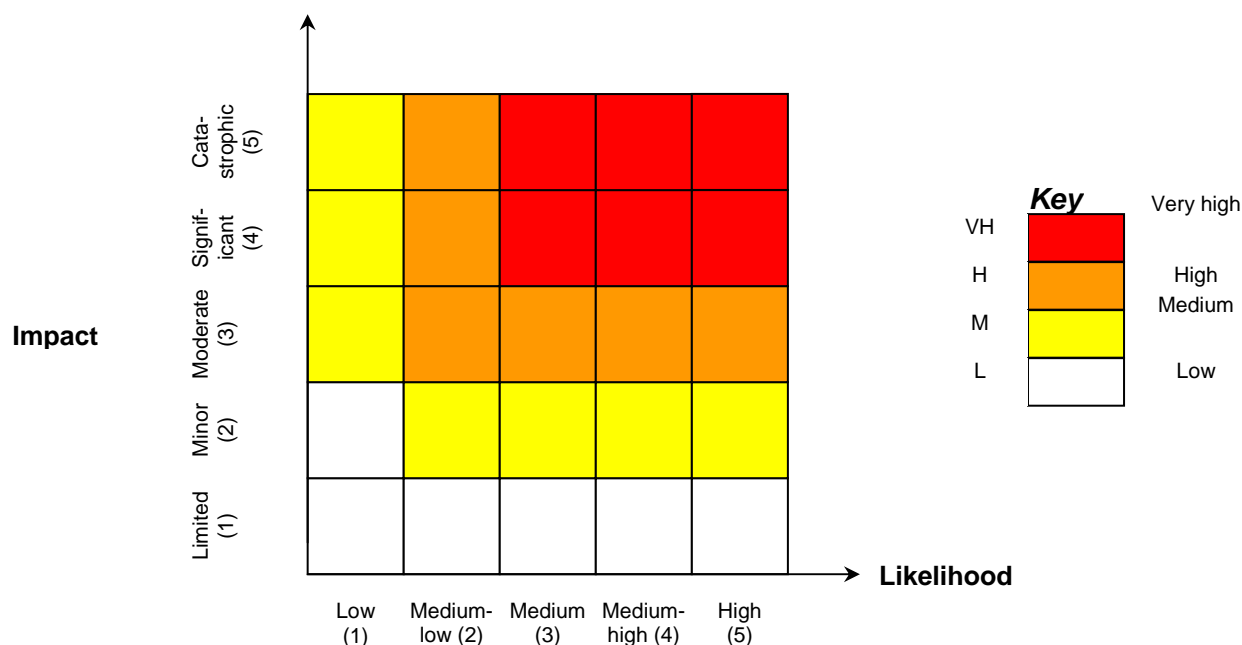
Strictly, levels 1 and 2 of the impact scale are likely to fall below the threshold for an emergency. Consequently, there may be no statutory requirement to plan for events that score 1 or 2 on the impact scale. This scale recognises that, to demonstrate a thorough analysis, Category 1 responders will wish to include in their risk assessment certain risks with impacts at these levels.

Likelihood scoring scale

Level	Descriptor	Likelihood over 5 years	Likelihood over 5 years
1	Low	> 0.005%	> 1 in 20,000 chance
2	Medium-low	> 0.05%	> 1 in 2,000 chance
3	Medium	> 0.5%	> 1 in 200 chance
4	Medium-high	> 5%	> 1 in 20 chance
5	High	> 50%	> 1 in 2 chance

Based on the model likelihood and impact scoring scales published in Annex 4D of "Emergency Preparedness" (HM Government, 2005)

Annexe D Risk rating matrix



Definitions of Risk Ratings

Very high (VH) risk	These are classed as primary or critical risks requiring immediate attention. They may have a high or medium likelihood of occurrence, but their potential consequences are such that they must be treated as a high priority. This may mean that strategies should be developed to reduce or eliminate the risks, but also that mitigation in the form of (multi-agency) planning, exercising and training for these hazards should be put in place and the risk monitored on a regular frequency. Consideration should be given to planning being specific to the risk rather than generic.
High (H) risk	These risks are classed as significant. They may have a high or medium-low likelihood of occurrence, but their potential consequences are sufficiently serious to warrant appropriate consideration after those risks classed as 'very high'. Consideration should be given to the development of strategies to reduce or eliminate the risks, but also that mitigation in the form of at least (multi-agency) generic planning, exercising and training should be put in place and monitored on a regular frequency.
Medium (M) risk	These risks are less significant, but may cause upset and inconvenience in the short term. These risks should be monitored to ensure that they are being appropriately managed and consideration given to their being managed under generic emergency planning arrangements.
Low (L) risk	These risks are both unlikely to occur and not significant in their impact. They should be managed using normal or generic planning arrangements and require minimal monitoring and control unless subsequent risk assessments show a substantial change, prompting a move to another risk category.

Based on the model risk rating matrix published in Annex 4F of "Emergency Preparedness" (HM Government, 2005)

Annexe E**Avon and Somerset LRF Category 1 Responders**

	Agency	
	Category 1 Responders	
1	Bath and North East Somerset Council	
2	Bristol City Council	
3	North Somerset Council	
4	Somerset County Council	
5	South Gloucestershire Council	
6	Mendip District Council	
7	Sedgemoor District Council	
8	South Somerset District Council	
9	Taunton Deane Borough Council	
10	West Somerset District Council	
11	Avon and Somerset Constabulary	
12	British Transport Police	
13	Civil Nuclear Constabulary	
14	Avon Fire & Rescue Service	
15	Devon & Somerset Fire and Rescue Service	
16	Great Western Ambulance Service NHS Trust	
17	South Western Ambulance Service NHS Trust	
18	North Bristol NHS Trust	
19	Royal United Hospital Bath NHS Trust	
20	Taunton and Somerset NHS Foundation Trust	
21	University Hospitals Bristol NHS Foundation Trust	
22	Weston Area Health NHS Trust	
23	Yeovil District Hospital NHS Foundation Trust	
24	Bath and North East Somerset PCT	
25	NHS Bristol	
26	NHS North Somerset	
27	Somerset PCT	
28	South Gloucestershire PCT	
29	Health Protection Agency	
30	Avon and Wiltshire Mental Health Partnership NHS Trust	
31	Environment Agency	
32	Maritime and Coastguard Agency	