


Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland



Local Resilience Forum

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COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER MANUAL

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DOCUMENT MANAGEMENT

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This document will be subject to an Equality Impact Assessment (EIA).

REVIEW & AMENDMENTS

LRF REVIEW POLICY

Unless otherwise stated every LRF plan / key document will be subject to a biennial review. This will encompass the plan / key document being distributed to the General Working Group for consultation and comment. Once any alterations have been made the revised edition should be approved by the Programme Board and validated by the Executive Board.

Once a plan / key document has been used for an incident any points that come from the de-brief process must be presented at the General Working Group for approval and the incorporation of the de-brief points into the plan. Once this is complete the revised edition should be approved by the Programme Board and validated by the Executive Board.

AUDIT OF AMENDMENTS

Date	Paragraph Changed	Brief details of alterations	Approved by
15/01/2010	3.3	Likelihood Scoring Scale descriptor amended.	S Brewer
06/05/2010	3.2	Health category descriptor amended	A Kelly
06/05/2010	6.0	Full CRR summary table inserted	S Brewer
10/05/2010	4.2	Prioritisation system amended	S Brewer
10/05/2010	4.2	Change to reflect creation of Risk Assessment Working Group	S Brewer
01/08/2011	1.0	Web links updated	S Brewer
01/08/2011	5.0	Revised Top 10 inserted	S Brewer
01/08/2011	6.0	Revised CRR summary table inserted	S Brewer
20/09/2011	Pages 14 - 24	Revised CRR Top 10 and CRR summary table inserted	S Brewer
20/09/2011	13	Insert details of Lead Assessor and lead Agency for Response	S Brewer

FOREWORD

Following instruction from the LLR LRF Programme Board this document has been developed to assist LRF partner agencies and members of the public to gain a greater understanding of the process undertaken in compiling the Community Risk Register.

DISCLAIMER

This document has been prepared and published in good faith by Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland Local Resilience Forum (LLR LRF) and is believed to comprise of accurate and up-to-date information regarding all matters contained within the document at the time of writing. This document is a 'live document' and is reviewed and updated on an annual basis unless otherwise specified.

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- That any person or persons other than members, employees or agents of LLR LRF who act or fail to act in reliance upon this document or any part of it do so entirely at his, her or their own risk.

LEGISLATION

The Community Risk Register has been produced in accordance with the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 (Contingency Planning Regulations 2005). The purpose of this Register is to record those risks and threats that have been identified by the Local Resilience Forum (LRF), that may impact on our local communities.

The Civil Contingencies Act 2004 places a statutory duty upon key responding and supporting agencies to prepare for and respond to emergencies.

Part 1 of the Act establishes a clear set of roles and responsibilities for those involved in emergency preparation and response at the local level. The Act divides local responders into two categories, imposing a different set of duties on each.

Category 1 Responders are those organisations at the core of the response to most emergencies (e.g. Emergency Services, Local Authorities, NHS bodies, Port Health Authority and Environment Agency). Category 1 Responders are subject to the full set of civil protection duties.

They will be required to:

- Co-operate with other local responders to enhance co-ordination and efficiency.
- Share information with other local responders to enhance co-ordination.
- Assess the risk of emergencies occurring and use this to inform contingency planning.
- Put in place Emergency Plans.
- Put in place Business Continuity Management arrangements.
- Put in place arrangements to make information available to the public about civil protection matters and maintain arrangements to warn inform and advise the public in the event of an emergency.
- Provide advice and assistance to businesses and voluntary organisations about Business Continuity Management (Local Authorities only).

Category 2 Responders such as the Health and Safety Executive, Transport, Utility Companies and the Voluntary Sector Organisations. These “co-operating bodies” are less likely to be involved in the core planning work but may be heavily involved in incidents.

Category 1 and 2 Organisations will come together to form “Local Resilience Forums” (based on police areas) which will help co-ordination and co-operation between responders at local level. The Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland Local Resilience Forum was created to meet this requirement. Please see the Local Resilience Forum Constitution, available on the LRF website, for further details.

COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER MANUAL

1. INTRODUCTION

This document is intended to:

- help members of the public gain a greater understanding of the process behind the creation of the Community Risk Register;
- to provide easier access to the information detailing those risks considered to provide the greatest challenge to the public and planners of the LRF area; and
- to inform the planning priorities for emergency responders and the various supporting agencies

The inclusion of any risk or threat within the Register indicates that an assessment has been carried out in relation to the likelihood and severity of an event taking place, together with the potential consequences to our communities.

The Local Resilience Forum is tasked with producing contingency plans to effectively deal with any of the risks or threats contained within the Register, which can be found in full at <http://www.localresilienceforum.org.uk/library/> .

In accordance with the Regulations, some detailed information relating to specific risks or threats may not be published in this document in order to safeguard national security, and protect the confidentiality of the information. **The Community Risk Register does not include hazards arising as a direct result of terrorism; this is considered through a separate process and is not available for public consumption.**

The Community Risk register feeds into both the Regional and National Risk Registers. Further details of the National Risk Register can be found at <http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/resource-library/national-risk-register> .

Both this manual and the Community Risk Register are working documents, which will remain under continual review, and consequently will be subject to various amendments from time to time.

Any questions relating to this document should be directed to the Local Resilience Forum Team Coordinator by email at info@localresilienceforum.org.uk or in writing to:

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This document is published by the Local Resilience Forum Resilience Team on behalf of the various partners of the Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland Local Resilience Forum.

2. RISK TERMINOLOGY

To better understand the "Risk" in any area it is necessary to be aware of the various terms used and what they mean. The Risk Assessment process used by the Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland Local Resilience Forum is taken from the Statutory Guidance "Emergency Preparedness" which supports the Civil Contingencies Act 2004.

A summary of useful definitions taken from this Guidance and other supporting documentation is shown below:

- **RISK** - is defined as a product of the **likelihood** and **impact** of a given **hazard** or **threat**.
- **HAZARD** - for the purpose of this process describes the potential to cause harm by something "accidental or naturally occurring".
- **THREAT** - for the purpose of this process describes the potential to cause harm as a result of intentional and/or malicious actions.
- **IMPACT** - is a measure of the severity of the potential harm caused by the hazard or threat. In this Risk Assessment process the impacts on **health**, the **economy**, the **environment** and **social impacts** are considered.

Each impact is given a rating of 1 to 5, described as:

- 1 = Insignificant
- 2 = Minor
- 3 = Moderate
- 4 = Significant
- 5 = Catastrophic

- **LIKELIHOOD** - is the probability of an incident related to a hazard or threat, occurring over the next five years.

The likelihood is given a rating of 1 to 5, described as:

- 1 = Low
- 2 = Medium Low
- 3 = Medium
- 4 = Medium High
- 5 = High

3. FURTHER INFORMATION

All Local Resilience Forums in England use the same initial risk assessment methodology that was supplied by Central Government. This helps to minimise variation in the risk assessments due to the use of differing risk assessment methodology.

Given below are more detailed tables and descriptions of the key risk terms taken from the Statutory Guidance. The full Guidance can be found on the UK Resilience website by clicking. www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/ukresilience.aspx

3.1 IMPACT SCORING SCALES – QUALITATIVE MEASURES

Level	Descriptor	Categories of impact	Description of impact
1	Insignificant	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 the environment
2	Minor	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Small number of people affected, no fatalities and 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"> □ Moderate number of fatalities with some casualties requiring hospitalisation and medical treatment and activation of MAJAX, the automated intelligent alert notification system, 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 Localised disruption to infrastructure and community services
		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

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 delivery 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
		Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Serious long-term impact on environment and/or permanent damage

3.2 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. Such injuries may include both physical and psychological injury.
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 (e.g. loss of goods, buildings, infrastructure) and indirect (e.g. 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

3.3 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

3.4 RISK ASSESSMENT MATRIX

Once the likelihood and impact for each hazard is established the risk is given one of four priority ratings that give an initial indication of relative importance of each risk for planning purposes within the LRF area. These are based on the standard table below:

IMPACT	Catastrophic (5)	M	H	VH	VH	VH
	Significant (4)	M	H	VH	VH	VH
	Moderate (3)	M	H	H	H	H
	Minor (2)	L	M	M	M	M
	Limited (1)	L	L	L	L	L
		Low (1)	Medium Low (2)	Medium (3)	Medium High (4)	High (5)
LIKELIHOOD						

3.5 DEFINITIONS OF PRIORITY RATINGS

Very High (VH) Risk - these are classed as primary or critical risks requiring immediate attention. They may have a high or low 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 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 mitigation in the form of at least (multi-agency) generic planning, exercising and training should be put in place and the risk 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.

4. USING RISK ASSESSMENTS TO INFORM LOCAL PLANNING PRIORITIES

4.1 Local responding agencies within the Local Resilience Forum area use the information supplied by the Community Risk Register to help prioritise the work undertaken to prepare for and respond to local emergencies. This is in line with the statutory responsibility placed on all Category 1 and 2 responders under the Civil Contingencies Act (2004) to plan and prepare a response for emergencies using a risk assessment based approach.

The information that arises from the application of the risk assessment methodology listed above is then further considered to include factors such as:

- Work already undertaken to mitigate the impact of a risk/reduce the likelihood of an event occurring;
- Removal of risks from the Register that are not applicable to the LRF area (e.g. coastal flooding);
- Work undertaken to plan for and prepare the responding agencies to deal with an event that may occur; and
- Further work needed to mitigate the impact of a risk and/or reduce the likelihood of an event occurring.

4.2 The process to identify and place the individual risk assessments into a 'priority' order is known locally as Post Assessment Prioritisation. This process is as follows: The Agency identified as the 'lead' for each assessment will apply a CRR prioritisation score using the following table:

CRR PRIORITISATION SCORING REFERENCE TABLE (LLR LRF MODEL)

1	2	3	4	5
Unclassified	Routine	Elevated	Significant	Acute

This table refers to the overall priority that is assigned to an individual assessment. The following is a general guide to the headings:

1) Unclassified: At this time the assessment has not received a higher score for the following reasons:

- The assessment is not yet completed
- The assessment is under review subject to new information or controls.
- The assessment has been discounted as not relevant to the LLR area.

2) Routine: As far as can be determined by Category 1 and 2 responders and relevant stakeholders, the hazard is controlled as far as is possible by current regulations as well as non-regulatory and voluntary standards. Any further identified control measures are to be introduced as they become statutory and/or financially viable, or no additional measures have yet been identified using currently available sources.

3) Elevated: The hazard is controlled as far as is possible by current regulations as well as non-regulatory and voluntary standards. Further control measures have been identified as possibly contributing to a reduction in the risk from the hazard, but further study is required to identify specific measures.

4) Significant: The hazard is controlled but requires a significant diversion of time, resources and effort within a strict timetable otherwise the hazard may become acute.

5) Acute: The hazard has the imminent potential to cause casualties or damage requiring a diversion of resources to pro-actively reduce the risk to significant or lower.

Following allocation of a CRR prioritisation score the following ordering process is applied:

- 1) The risk priority score and the CRR prioritisation score are multiplied to give a final CRR Score of between 1 and 125.

THEN

- 2) Risk assessments are sorted into order using the following priority:
 - a) CRR Score (125 being highest priority and 1 being lowest)

WHERE CRR SCORES ARE EQUAL THEN

- b) Impact score (see Chapter 4, paragraph 4.52 of “Emergency Preparedness”)

WHERE RISK ASSESSMENTS ARE STILL EQUALLY PLACED THEN

- c) Risk Rating

THEN

- d) Contextualisation Score
- e) If there are risk assessments remaining of equal value then the Local Resilience Forum Risk Assessment Working Group should make a professional judgement based on previous knowledge and experience.

Once all these factors are taken into consideration the Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Local Resilience Forum considers the identified risks in Section 5 to be the highest priority for the responding agencies to plan and prepare for within the Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland Local Resilience Forum area (It is important to note that the process of assessing risk priorities does not always mean that the assessment with the highest ‘raw’ risk rating will come first on the priority list. A ‘lower’ priority risk may appear higher up the following list because there is more work to be done to minimize the overall risk).

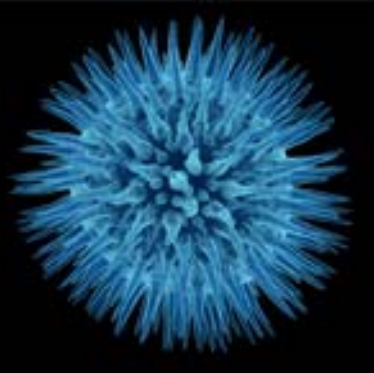
A full summary of all the hazards considered as part of the Community Risk Register process can be found in Section 7.


5. LEAD ASSESSOR AND LEAD AGENCY FOR RESPONSE


5.1 Each risk assessment has an allocated ‘Lead Assessor.’ This is the agency that holds overall responsibility for the assessment of the risk and will undertake the regular review of each assessment to ensure that it is current and valid. The Lead Assessor is not necessarily the agency that will lead the response to an occurrence of one of these events within the LRF area.


5.2 The ‘Lead Agency for Response’ is that agency considered most likely to be leading the on the ground response during a major incident of the nature identified on the Community Risk Register. In addition to the identified Lead Agency for Response the Police will have a critical role to play in co-ordination of the multi-agency response and will in most cases chair any multi-agency Tactical or Strategic Group that may be required. For further information please see the Local Resilience Forum Major Incident Plan.


6. TOP 10 PLANNING PRIORITIES BASED ON RISK ASSESSMENT FOR 2009 – 2010


Hazard Category:	Human Pandemic Influenza					
Assessed By;	Public Health					
Lead Agency for Response:	Public Health					
Detailed Description:	<p>Emergence of a new type of influenza virus with almost all the population potentially vulnerable. New virus may be more virulent than other flu viruses in circulation. The fact that the virus is new, means that it is not possible to prepare a fully effective vaccine in advance and the exact nature and epidemiology is not known until the pandemic begins although predictions may be made based on surveillance.</p> <p>The Swine Flu pandemic of 2009/10 does not reduce the likelihood of another pandemic occurring over the next five years</p>					
Risk Assessment:	Likelihood:	Impact:	Risk Rating:	National Reference:	LRF Risk Priority:	
	4 (Medium High)	4 (Significant)	VERY HIGH	H23	1	
Historical Examples:	<p>National / International: 'Spanish Flu' 1918 -1919 'Asian Flu' 1957 'Hong Kong Flu' 1968 – 1969 'H1N1 - Swine Flu' 2009</p>					
Hazard reduction Measures in place:	<p>National Pandemic Influenza Framework; Local Resilience Forum Pandemic Flu Concept of Operations Document; Local Resilience Forum Antiviral Collection Point Plan Local Resilience Forum Pandemic Influenza Vaccination Plan; Local Resilience Forum Communication Cell Concept of Operations Local Resilience Forum Management of Excess Deaths from Pandemic Influenza Plan Responding to Pandemic Influenza; the ethical framework for policy and planning</p>					
Further information	<p>World Health Organisation: Worldwide body responsible for monitoring and responding to emerging human diseases: http://www.who.int/en/</p> <p>Health Protection Agency: UK based government agency responsible for the UK response to human diseases: http://www.hpa.org.uk/</p> <p>Department of Health: UK government department responsible for public health: http://www.dh.gov.uk</p>					


Hazard Category:	Significant Local Fluvial Flooding (Rivers & Streams)					
Assessed By;	Leicestershire County Council					
Lead Agency for Response:	Leicestershire Fire & Rescue Service & Local Authorities					
Detailed Description:	Sustained period of heavy rainfall extending over two weeks that would have a sub-regional impact, and is a real threat to lives. Localised economic damage and need between 6 and 18 months recovery before business as usual conditions are restored.					
Risk Assessment:	Likelihood:	Impact:	Risk Rating:	National Reference:	LRF Risk Priority:	
	4 (Medium High)	3 (Moderate)	HIGH	HL19	2	
Historical Examples:	<p>Local: Significant flooding from brooks in recent years has occurred in Leicester (1968 & 1970), Syston (1991 & 1992), Sileby, Rearsby (1998) and Lubbesthorpe (2005).</p> <p>National: Various</p> <p>International: Various</p>					
Hazard reduction Measures in place:	<p>Met Office National Severe Weather Warning Service (NSWWS); Environment Agency Local Flood warning plan for LRF area; LRF Flood Plan; Environment Agency Flood Warning Direct; A number of flood water storage areas, embankments and control mechanisms have been installed on brooks and rivers across the LRF Area; Some localised flood warden schemes; Some localised alarm systems; and Local Resilience Forum Recovery Guidance Supplies of modern gel-filled sandbags stored in 2 bulk locations and in local areas, dependant upon individual local authority practice.</p>					
Further information:	<p>The Environment Agency: Government Agency responsible for flood prevention and planning: www.environment-agency.gov.uk/</p> <p>The Meteorological Office: Government Agency that provides weather forecasts and warning of potential severe weather events (including flooding): http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/</p>					


Hazard Category:	Local Incident Involving Transport of Hazardous Chemicals				
Assessed By;	Leicestershire Fire & Rescue Service				
Lead Agency for Response:	Leicestershire Fire & Rescue Service				
Detailed Description:	Road or rail transport accident involving quantities of hazardous materials. Release of materials will either be as a gaseous cloud, liquid or via smoke plume. Injuries will arise from either inhalation of toxic fumes/exposure to toxic chemical or from trauma arising from initial accident.				
Risk Assessment:	Likelihood:	Impact:	Risk Rating:	National Reference:	LRF Risk Priority:
	4 (Medium-High)	4 (Significant)	VERY HIGH	HL12	3
Historical Examples:	Local: None of this scale National: None of this scale International: 2007, Tigbao, Philippines (Carbon Dioxide tanker) 2007, Barach, India (Chemical tanker) 1978, Sant Charles de la Rapita, Spain (Liquefied Propylene)				
Hazard reduction Measures in place:	Fire & Rescue Service has appropriate equipment and procedures to identify and deal with hazardous materials; New Dimensions nations/regional capability for identification and decontamination;				
Further information:	The Highways Agency: An Executive Agency of the Department for Transport (DfT), and is responsible for operating, maintaining and improving the strategic road network in England on behalf of the Secretary of State for Transport: http://www.highways.gov.uk The Health & Safety Executive: HSE is the national independent watchdog for work-related health, safety and illness. www.hse.gov.uk				


Hazard Category:	Local/Urban flooding (Pluvial or Surface Run Off)					
Assessed By;	Leicestershire County Council					
Lead Agency for Response:	Leicestershire Fire & Rescue Service & Local Authorities					
Detailed Description:	Major flooding resulting in homeless people, damage to properties and widespread disruption to infrastructure.					
Risk Assessment:	Likelihood:	Impact:	Risk Rating:	National Reference:	LRF Risk Priority:	
	3 (Medium)	3 (Moderate)	HIGH	HL18	4	
Historical Examples:	<p>Local: 1998 (Upper Welland Valley), 2000 (Great Easton, Ketton and Stamford.)</p> <p>National: 1998 (national), 1999 (Yorkshire), 2000 (Yorkshire), 2005 (Carlisle) and 2007 (national).</p> <p>International: Flooding occurs on a major scale somewhere in the world on an annual basis.</p>					
Hazard reduction Measures in place:	<p>Met Office National Severe Weather Warning Service (NSWWS);</p> <p>A number of flood water storage areas, embankments and control mechanisms have been installed on brooks and rivers across the LRF Area;</p> <p>Some localised flood warden schemes;</p> <p>Some localised alarm systems;</p> <p>LRF Flood Plan; and</p> <p>Local Resilience Forum Recovery Guidance</p> <p>Supplies of modern gel-filled sandbags stored in 2 bulk locations and in local areas, dependant upon individual local authority practice.</p>					
Further information:	<p>The Meteorological Office: Government Agency that provides weather forecasts and warning of potential severe weather events (including flooding):</p> <p>http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/</p>					


Hazard Category:	Localised Industrial Accident Involving a Large Toxic Release					
Assessed By;	Leicestershire Fire & Rescue Service					
Lead Agency for Response:	Leicestershire Fire & Rescue Service					
Detailed Description:	Localised industrial accident involving large toxic release (e.g. From a site storing large quantities of chlorine) Up to 3km from site, causing up to 30 fatalities and up to 250 casualties.					
Risk Assessment:	Likelihood:	Impact:	Risk Rating:	National Reference:	LRF Risk Priority:	
	3 (Medium)	3 (Moderate)	HIGH	HL02	5	
Historical Examples:	Local: None National: 1991 Widness International: 1984 Bhopal					
Hazard reduction Measures in place:	COMAH (Control of Major Accident Hazard) Regulations and plans; Regular multi-agency exercises; Generic multi-agency plans and procedures; Local Resilience Forum Plans ; and Regular inspection regimes					
Further information:	Health & Safety Executive (HSE): Government Agency responsible for monitoring the safety of major chemical sites: http://www.hse.gov.uk					

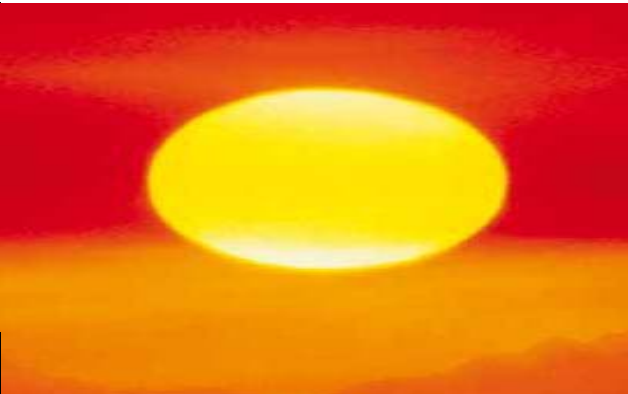
Hazard Category:	Localised Industrial Accident Involving A Small Toxic Chemical Release					
Assessed By;	Leicestershire Fire & Rescue Service					
Lead Agency for Response:	Leicestershire Fire & Rescue Service					
Detailed Description:	Localised industrial accident involving large toxic release. Up to 1 km from site causing up to 10 fatalities and up to 100 casualties.					
Risk Assessment:	Likelihood:	Impact:	Risk Rating:	National Reference:	LRF Risk Priority:	
	3 (Medium)	3 (Moderate)	HIGH	HL03	6	
Historical Examples:	Local: None National: 1991 Widness International: 1974 Chicago					
Hazard reduction Measures in place:	COMAH (Control of Major Accident Hazard) Regulations and plans; Regular multi-agency exercises; Generic multi-agency plans and procedures; Local Resilience Forum Plans ; and Regular inspection regimes					
Further information:	Health & Safety Executive (HSE): Government Agency responsible for monitoring the safety of major chemical sites: http://www.hse.gov.uk					

Hazard Category:	Flooding: Severe Inland Flooding Affecting More Than Two UK Regions					
Assessed By;	Leicestershire County Council					
Lead Agency for Response:	Local Authorities & Leicestershire Fire & Rescue Service					
Detailed Description:	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). The event would include major 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), significant numbers of people needing assistance with sheltering, significant economic damage.					
Risk Assessment:	Likelihood:	Impact:	Risk Rating:	National Reference:	LRF Risk Priority:	
	3 (Medium)	4 (Significant)	VERY HIGH	H21	7	
Historical Examples:	Local: 2000 floods National: 2000, 2005 and 2007 floods International: Various					
Hazard reduction Measures in place:	Met Office National Severe Weather Warning Service (NSWWS); Environment Agency Local Flood warning plan for LRF area; LRF Flood Plan ; Environment Agency Flood Warning Direct; A number of flood water storage areas, embankments and control mechanisms have been installed on brooks and rivers across the LRF Area; Some localised flood warden schemes; Some localised alarm systems; and LRF Recovery Plan Supplies of modern gel-filled sandbags stored in 2 bulk locations and in local areas, dependant upon individual local authority practice.					
Further information:	The Environment Agency: Government Agency responsible for flood prevention and planning: www.environment-agency.gov.uk/ The Meteorological Office: Government Agency that provides weather forecasts and warning of potential severe weather events (including flooding): http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/					

Hazard Category:	Fire of Explosion at Gas Terminal as well as LPG,LNG Terminal or Flammable Gas Storage Sites					
Assessed By;	Leicestershire Fire & Rescue Service					
Lead Agency for Response:	Leicestershire Fire & Rescue Service					
Detailed Description:	<p>Accidental fire or other ignition event causing an explosion with the potential for blast damage to a wide area. Secondary explosions and fires over a considerable area.</p> <p>Potential for high levels of casualties with blast, burn and/or laceration injuries would overwhelm capability of local hospitals to respond.</p> <p>Potential for severe disruption to gas supplies with subsequent impact on the populace as a whole, particularly where key gas transport network sites are involved.</p>					
Risk Assessment:	Likelihood:	Impact:	Risk Rating:	National Reference:	LRF Risk Priority:	
	2 (Medium-Low)	4 (Significant)	HIGH	H01	8	
Historical Examples:	<p>Local: None National: None International: 1984 San Juanico disaster, Mexico City 1998 Esso Longford explosion, Australia</p>					
Hazard reduction Measures in place:	<p>Pipelines Safety Regulations 1996 and plans; Regular multi-agency exercises; Generic multi-agency plans and procedures; and Regular inspection regimes</p>					
Further information:	<p>Health & Safety Executive (HSE): Government Agency responsible for monitoring the safety of major chemical sites: http://www.hse.gov.uk</p>					

Hazard Category:	Storms & Gales					
Assessed By;	Charnwood Borough Council					
Lead Agency for Response:	Local Authorities					
Detailed Description:	Storm force winds affecting large area for protracted period (at least 6 hours) resulting in casualties, structural damage and disruption to infrastructure					
Risk Assessment:	Likelihood:	Impact:	Risk Rating:	National Reference:	LRF Risk Priority:	
	4 (Medium High)	3 (Moderate)	HIGH	H17	9	
Historical Examples:	Local: Storms in 2000, 2003, 2005 & 2007 National: 'Great Storm' 1987 & severe weather in January 2007 International: Various					
Hazard reduction Measures in place:	National Power Loss Plan National Severe Weather Warning Service LRF Emergency Centres Plan LRF Humanitarian Assistance Plan					
Further information:	The Meteorological Office: Government Agency that provides weather forecasts and warning of potential severe weather events (including flooding): http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/					

Hazard Category:	Low Temperature and heavy snowfall				
Assessed By;	Charnwood Borough Council				
Lead Agency for Response:	Local Authorities				
Detailed Description:	Snow falling and lying over most of the area for at least one week. Most lowland areas experiencing 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 temperatures below -3°C.				
Risk Assessment:	Likelihood:	Impact:	Risk Rating:	National Reference:	LRF Risk Priority:
	4 (Medium High)	3 (Moderate)	HIGH	H18	=10
Historical Examples:	Local: 1979, 1981, 1982, 1990, 2007, 2009 National: 1962/63, 2010 International: Various				
Hazard reduction Measures in place:	Local Authority winter procedures and plans; Road gritting; and Severe weather warning procedures via the Met Office.				
Further information:	The Meteorological Office: Government Agency that provides weather forecasts and warning of potential severe weather events (including flooding): http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/				

Hazard Category:	Heatwave				
Assessed By;	Public Health				
Lead Agency for Response:	Public Health				
Detailed Description:	Daily maximum temperatures in excess of 30°C and minimum temperatures in excess of 15°C over most of the region for four or more days. Up to 1000 fatalities and 5000 casualties, mainly amongst the elderly. There could be disruption to power supply and transport infrastructure.				
Risk Assessment:	Likelihood:	Impact:	Risk Rating:	National Reference:	LRF Risk Priority:
	4 (Medium High)	3 (Moderate)	HIGH	H48(a)	=10
Historical Examples:	<p>National: 2003, 2006 & 2009 (although not on scale described) International: August 2003</p> <p>Climate change means that heatwaves are likely to become more common in England.</p>				
Hazard reduction Measures in place:	<p>National (DH) Heatwave Plan LRF Humanitarian Assistance Plan The Met Office issues a Heat-Health Warning indicating regional risks. The NHS has a Heatwave Plan for England LA Social Services have Heatwave plans NHS Direct has information on heat awareness Highways Departments have response procedures for treating surfaces that are overheated in Heatwave conditions</p>				
Further information:	<p>Department of Health: UK government department responsible for public health: http://www.dh.gov.uk</p> <p>Heatwave Plan for England</p> <p>The Meteorological Office: Government Agency that provides weather forecasts and warning of potential severe weather events (including Heatwave): http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/</p>				

7. SUMMARY OF FULL COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER

The following table details a summary of all the hazards that have been assessed as part of the Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland LRF Community Risk Register process.

Community Risk Register - Data SUMMARY

Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland



Local Resilience Forum

Risk ref	SUB-CATEGORY	Likelihood	Impact	Overall Risk	Context	Final Score	Last Revised
1 - H23	Influenza type disease (pandemic)	4- Medium High	4- Significant	1- VERY HIGH	3	48	19/04/2011
2 - HL19	Local Fluvial Flooding	4- Medium High	3- Moderate	2- HIGH	3	36	19/04/2011
3 - HL12	Local accident involving transport of hazardous chemicals	4- Medium-High	4- Significant	1- VERY HIGH	2	32	19/04/2011
4 - HL18	Local/Urban flooding (Fluvial or surface run-off)	3- Medium	3- Moderate	2- HIGH	3	27	19/04/2011
5 - HL02	Localised industrial accident involving large toxic release (e.g. From a site storing large quantities of chlorine)	3- Medium	3- Moderate	2- HIGH	3	27	19/04/2011
6 - HL03	Localised industrial accident involving small toxic release.	3- Medium	3- Moderate	2- HIGH	3	27	19/04/2011
7 - H21	Flooding: Severe inland flooding affecting more than two UK regions (This is the national picture to provide context for local risk assessment)	3- Medium	4- Significant	1- VERY HIGH	2	24	19/04/2011
8 - H01	Fire or explosion at gas terminal as well as LPG, LNG terminal or flammable gas storage sites.	2- Medium Low	4- Significant	2- HIGH	3	24	19/04/2011
9 - H17	Storms and gales	4- Medium-High	3- Moderate	2- HIGH	2	24	19/04/2011
=10 - H18	Low temperatures and heavy snow	4- Medium High	3- Moderate	2- HIGH	2	24	19/04/2011
=10 - H48a	Heat Wave	4- Medium High	3- Moderate	2- HIGH	2	24	19/04/2011
12 - H40	No notice loss of significant telecommunications infrastructure in a localised fire, flood or gas incident.	4- Medium-High	2- Minor	3- MEDIUM	3	24	06/05/2011
13 - HL42L	Local Authority industrial action affecting front line service delivery.	4- Medium-High	2- Minor	3- MEDIUM	3	24	20/04/2011
14 - H09	Large toxic chemical release	2- Medium Low	5- Catastrophic	2- HIGH	2	20	19/04/2011
15 - H08	Very large toxic chemical release	2- Medium Low	5- Catastrophic	2- HIGH	2	20	19/04/2011
16 - HL04	Major pollution of controlled waters	5- High	2- Minor	3- MEDIUM	2	20	19/04/2011

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Risk ref	SUB-CATEGORY	Likelihood	Impact	Overall Risk	Context	Final Score	Last Revised
17 - HL28	Localised fire or explosion at a fuel distribution site or tank storage of flammable and / or toxic liquids.	2- Medium Low	3- Moderate	2- HIGH	3	18	19/04/2011
18 - H25	Non-zoonotic notifiable animal diseases	3- Medium	3- Moderate	2- HIGH	2	18	19/04/2011
19 - H14b	Major contamination incident with widespread implications for the food chain, arising from: Contamination of animal feed e.g. dioxins, BSE.	3- Medium	3- Moderate	2- HIGH	2	18	13/04/2011
20 - H26	Zoonotic notifiable animal diseases	3- Medium	3- Moderate	2- HIGH	2	18	19/04/2011
21 - H14a	Major contamination incident with widespread implications for the food chain, arising from: Industrial Accident (chemical, microbiological, nuclear) affecting food production areas e.g. Chernobyl, Sea Empress oil spill, animal diseases.	3- Medium	3- Moderate	2- HIGH	2	18	19/04/2010
22 - H37	Influx of British Nationals who are not normally resident in the UK.	3- Medium	2- Minor	3- MEDIUM	3	18	19/04/2011
23 - H31	Significant or perceived significant constraint on the supply of fuel at filling stations e.g. industrial action by contract drivers for fuel, or effective fuel blockades at key refineries/terminals by protesters, due to the price of fuel	3- Medium	2- Minor	3- MEDIUM	3	18	19/04/2011
24 - H04	Fire or explosion at a fuel distribution site and tank storage of flammable or toxic liquids	2- Medium Low	4- Significant	2- HIGH	2	16	19/04/2011
25 - H39	Failure of water infrastructure or accidental contamination with a non-toxic contaminant.	4- Medium-High	2- Minor	3- MEDIUM	2	16	19/04/2011
26 - HL10	Local accident on motorways and major trunk roads	4- Medium-High	2- Minor	3- MEDIUM	2	16	19/04/2011
27 - HL42P	Police localised industrial action affecting front line service delivery	4- Medium-High	2- Minor	3- MEDIUM	2	16	19/04/2011
28 - H54	Disruption to aviation as a consequence of volcanic ash.	4- Medium-High	2- Minor	3- MEDIUM	2	16	19/04/2011
29 - HL42H	Health Service industrial action affecting front line service delivery.	4- Medium-High	2- Minor	3- MEDIUM	2	16	19/04/2011
30 - H33	A single unofficial strike by prison officers (at a single prison or more widely) lasting 24 hours resulting in a serious shortfall in the number of personnel available to operate and maintain control of prisons.	5- High	1- Limited	4- LOW	3	15	19/04/2011
31 - H48b	Drought	2- Medium Low	3- Moderate	2- HIGH	2	12	19/04/2011
32 - HL14	Local (road) accident involving transport of fuel / explosives	2- Medium Low	3- Moderate	3- MEDIUM	2	12	19/04/2011

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Risk ref	SUB-CATEGORY	Likelihood	Impact	Overall Risk	Context	Final Score	Last Revised
33 - HL07	Industrial explosions and major fires	2- Medium Low	2- Minor	3- MEDIUM	3	12	19/04/2011
34 - H45	Technical failure of regional electricity network	3- Medium	2- Minor	3- MEDIUM	2	12	19/04/2011
35 - H43	Telecommunication infrastructure (human error)	3- Medium	2- Minor	3- MEDIUM	2	12	24/04/2011
36 - HL33	Forest or moorland fire	3- Medium	2- Minor	3- MEDIUM	2	12	19/04/2011
37 - H14c	Major contamination incident with widespread implications for the food chain, arising from: Incidents arising from production processes, e.g. adulteration of chilli powder with Sudan I dye.	3- Medium	2- Minor	3- MEDIUM	2	12	13/04/2011
38 - HL42A	Ambulance Service localised industrial action affecting front line service delivery	3- Medium	2- Minor	3- MEDIUM	2	12	06/05/2011
39 - HL22	Building Collapse	3- Medium	2- Minor	4- LOW	2	12	19/04/2011
40 - H30	Emergency Services: loss of emergency fire and rescue cover because of industrial action	3- Medium	1- Limited	4- LOW	3	9	19/04/2011
41 - H44	Major reservoir/ dam failure/ collapse	1- Low	4- Significant	3- MEDIUM	2	8	19/04/2011
42 - H11	Accidental release of radioactive material from incorrectly handled or disposed of sources	1- Low	4- Significant	3- MEDIUM	2	8	19/04/2011
43 - H16	Aviation accident over semi-urban area.	1- Low	4- Significant	3- MEDIUM	2	8	19/04/2011
44 - H12	Biological substance release from facility where pathogens are handled deliberately (e.g. pathogen release from containment laboratory).	2- Medium Low	2- Minor	3- MEDIUM	2	8	19/04/2011
45 - HL24	Localised legionella / meningitis outbreak	4- Medium-High	1- Limited	4- LOW	2	8	19/04/2011
46 - HL11	Railway accident	1- Low	3- Moderate	3- MEDIUM	2	6	19/04/2011
47 - H05	Fire / explosion at an onshore fuel pipeline	1- Low	3- Moderate	3- MEDIUM	2	6	19/04/2011
48 - HL09	Aviation accident	1- Low	3- Moderate	3- MEDIUM	2	6	19/04/2011
49 - H07	Explosion at a natural gas pipeline	1- Low	3- Moderate	3- MEDIUM	2	6	19/04/2011
50 - HL23	Bridge collapse	1- Low	3- Moderate	3- MEDIUM	2	6	19/04/2011

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Risk ref	SUB-CATEGORY	Likelihood	Impact	Overall Risk	Context	Final Score	Last Revised
51 - H49	Loss of drinking water due to a major accident affecting infrastructure.	1- Low	3- Moderate	3- MEDIUM	2	6	19/04/2011
52 - H53	Disruption to gas supplies	1- Low	3- Moderate	3- MEDIUM	2	6	03/05/2011
53 - HL25	Fire or explosion at a gas terminal as well as LPG, LNG, and other gas onshore feedstock pipeline and flammable gas storage sites.	1- Low	2- Minor	4- LOW	3	6	19/04/2011
54 - H46	Biological substance release during an unrelated work activity or industrial process (e.g. Legionella release due to improperly maintained building environmental control systems.)	3- Medium	1- Limited	4- LOW	2	6	19/04/2011
55 - H35	Industrial action by key rail or London underground workers.	1- Low	2- Minor	4- LOW	2	4	19/04/2011
56 - HL08	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.	1- Low	2- Minor	4- LOW	2	4	19/04/2011
57 - HL30	Localised explosion at a natural gas pipeline	1- Low	2- Minor	4- LOW	2	4	19/04/2011
58 - HL21	Land movement (i.e. tremors and landslides)	1- Low	2- Minor	4- LOW	2	4	19/04/2011
59 - H06	Fire or explosion at an off shore oil/ gas platform	N/A	N/A	N/A			19/04/2011
60 - HL34	Fire, flooding, standing or collision involving a passenger vessel in or close to UK waters leading to the ships evacuation or partial evacuation at sea.	N/A	N/A	N/A			19/04/2011
61 - HL31	Limited radioactive substance release from a nuclear accident	N/A	N/A	N/A			19/04/2011
62 - HL27	Localised fire or explosion at an oil refinery	N/A	N/A	N/A			19/04/2011
63 - HL37	Release of significant quantities of hazardous chemicals/ materials as a result of major shipping accident.	N/A	N/A	N/A			19/04/2011
64 - H19	Major coastal / tidal flooding affecting more that two UK regions. (This is the national picture to provide context for local risk assessment)	N/A	N/A	N/A			19/04/2011
65 - H03	Fire or explosion at a oil refinery	N/A	N/A	N/A			19/04/2011
66 - H42	Rapid accidental sinking of a passenger vessel in or close to UK waters	N/A	N/A	N/A			19/04/2011
67 - H02	Fire or explosion at an onshore ethylene gas pipeline	N/A	N/A	N/A			19/04/2011

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Risk ref	SUB-CATEGORY	Likelihood	Impact	Overall Risk	Context Final Score	Last Revised
68 - HL17	Significant, localised coastal / tidal flooding (in one Region)	N/A	N/A	N/A		19/04/2011
69 - HL16	Major local coastal/ tidal flooding (affecting more than one Region)	N/A	N/A	N/A		19/04/2011
70 - HL13	Maritime accident or deliberate blockade resulting in blockage of access to key port/ estuary, maritime route for more than one month.	N/A	N/A	N/A		19/04/2011
71 - H15	Maritime pollution	N/A	N/A	N/A		19/04/2011
72 - HL01	Fire or explosion at a gas terminal or involving a gas pipeline	N/A	N/A	NA		19/04/2011
73 - HL26	Localised fire or explosion at an onshore ethylene gas pipeline.	N/A	N/A	NA		19/04/2011
74 - H50	Drought in London	N/A	N/A	NA		19/04/2011
75 - H38	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	N/A	N/A	NA		19/04/2011
76 - HL20	Localised, extremely hazardous flash flooding	N/A	N/A	NA		19/04/2011
77 - H10	Radioactive substance release from a nuclear reactor accident	N/A	N/A	NA		19/04/2011