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**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 3.1
May 2008**

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i Document history

Review Date	Version	Summary of Changes
11 Oct 05 – 12 Jan 06	1.0 – 2.1	Initial drafting and amendments prior to publication in line with the commencement of the Civil Contingencies Act 2004. Amendments following multi-agency RASG reviews of individual risk assessments.
14 Nov 06	3.0	Amendments following multi-agency RASG reviews of individual risk assessments. Amendments as a result of Cabinet Office 2006 Local Risk Assessment Guidance issued on 30 Aug 06.
21 May 2008	3.1	Amendments following Cabinet Office 2007 LRAG and Regional Risk Assessment Review. Amendments following multi-agency RASG reviews of individual risk assessments.

ii Distribution history

Date	Name	Version
11 Oct 05	Avon and Somerset Local Resilience Forum Risk Assessment Sub Group	1.0
19 Oct 05	Avon and Somerset Local Resilience Forum Risk Assessment Sub Group	1.1
03 Nov 05	Avon and Somerset Local Resilience Forum Risk Assessment Sub Group	1.2
04 Nov 05	Avon and Somerset Local Resilience Forum (for approval)	1.3
14 Nov 05	Avon and Somerset Local Resilience Forum and Avon and Somerset Constabulary website	2.0
12 Jan 06	Avon and Somerset Local Resilience Forum Risk Assessment Sub Group	2.1
14 Nov 06	Avon and Somerset Local Resilience Forum and Avon and Somerset Constabulary website	3.0
21 May 08	Avon and Somerset Local Resilience Forum and Avon and Somerset Constabulary website	3.1

Notes:

This Community Risk Register is collectively owned by the Category 1 Responders (as defined by Schedule 1 to the Civil Contingencies Act 2004) within the Avon and Somerset Local Resilience Forum area.

This is a controlled document and is designed for back-to-back printing in accordance with the principles outlined in the Government's "Protective Marking System".

Avon and Somerset Local Resilience Forum Community Risk Register (V3.1)

This Community Risk Register (CRR) is maintained in accordance with Regulation 15(1) of The Civil Contingencies Act 2004 (Contingency Planning) Regulations 2005.

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Exclusion notes

1	The main text in Section 3 of the Community Risk Register only covers non-malicious events (ie hazards) rather than threats (ie terrorist incidents). This does not mean that the Avon and Somerset Local Resilience Forum is not covering threats within its risk assessment work, but given the sensitivity of the information supporting these risk assessments and the potential use by adversaries, specific details will not be made available in the public.
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1 Distribution

	Agency	Reg. ref.*
	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	Avon Fire & Rescue Service	
14	Devon & Somerset Fire and Rescue Authority	
15	Great Western Ambulance Service NHS Trust	
16	South Western Ambulance Service NHS Trust	
17	North Bristol NHS Trust	
18	Royal United Hospital Bath NHS Trust	
19	Taunton and Somerset NHS Foundation Trust	
20	University Hospitals Bristol NHS Foundation Trust	
21	Weston Area Health NHS Trust	
22	Yeovil District Hospital NHS Foundation Trust	
23	Bath and North East Somerset PCT	
24	Bristol PCT	
25	North Somerset PCT	
26	Somerset PCT	
27	South Gloucestershire PCT	
28	Health Protection Agency	
29	Bristol Port Health Authority	
30	Environment Agency	
31	Maritime and Coastguard Agency	
	Existing Non-Category 1 Avon and Somerset Local Resilience Forum representatives	
32	HM Forces – 43 (Wessex) Brigade	
33	Government Office for the South West	
34	Chair of the Avon and Somerset Local Resilience Forum Category 2 Responders' Sub-Group	
35	Avon and Somerset Local Resilience Forum Voluntary Agencies' Representative	
	Neighbouring Local Resilience Forums	16(1)
36	Devon and Cornwall Local Resilience Forum	
37	Dorset Local Resilience Forum	
38	Gloucestershire Local Resilience Forum	
39	Gwent Local Resilience Forum	

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40	Wiltshire Local Resilience Forum	
	Others	
41	Secretary of State (Cabinet Office)	16(4)
* The Civil Contingencies Act 2004 (Contingency Planning) Regulations 2005 refer.		

2 Introduction and background

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.

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.

This clearly implies that only serious emergencies need form part of the risk assessment process. The risk assessment process required need not cover large pre-planned events, as a risk assessment should form part of the planning stage.

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.

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:

1. Contextualisation

- Define the scope of the project (relate to definition of 'emergency' in the Act – see Section 4) 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.

2. Hazard review and allocation for assessment

Identification of those non-malicious hazards that present significant risks (ie 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. It should then be identified which agency will be the lead assessor to conduct the risk assessment.

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- Taking into account centrally provided guidance and drawing on information provided by Category 2 responders, 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.
- Category 1 responders provisionally agree allocation of lead assessors.
- Local Resilience Forum (LRF) endorses hazards to be assessed and determines lead assessor responsibility.
- Risk Assessment Sub Group (RASG) convenes and reviews hazards identified at LRF for confirmation or possible CRR amendment.
- RASG confirms appropriateness of lead allocation and identifies any other agencies with key roles.
- RASG agrees a project plan with deadlines for assessing individual or groups of hazards.

3. Risk analysis

- Lead assessor considers the likelihood of hazards' occurrence over five-year period, drawing on generic assessments from central 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 RASG.
- 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 RASG.

4. Risk evaluation

- RASG considers the individual risk assessment forms, compares the results to the risk criteria, and confirms or modifies these assessments as appropriate.
- Agreed assessments are collated and incorporated into CRR.
- Risk matrix is plotted for hazards.
- RASG incorporates into CRR threat statements provided by central government within the local risk assessment guidance (LRAG), but does not assess likelihood or impact.
- RASG highlights 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.

5. Risk treatment

- Review the capability challenges posed by the risks against existing capabilities, mitigation plans or known gaps.
- Set risk priorities.
- Evaluate proposed options for additional treatment of risks and agree risk treatment plan.
- Identify officer or organisation to be responsible for implementation of actions.
- Actions communicated to appropriate working groups.

6. Monitoring and Review

Formal review of all risks on an annual cycle, but reviewed and updated as and when appropriate.

Avon and Somerset Local Resilience Forum

The Avon and Somerset Local Resilience Forum (LRF) includes representatives of all Category 1 and Category 2 responders¹ within the Avon and Somerset area (see Appendix 1). It also includes representatives from agencies that are not included in the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 but are considered essential local planning partners (eg the military and Government Office for the South West).

The Avon and Somerset LRF formed a Risk Assessment Sub Group to develop and maintain this CRR at its meeting on 15 July 2004.

In relation to Section 3 of this CRR, the inclusion of the hazard or the particular scenario (ie 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. The risk scenarios are rather reasonable worst case assumptions upon which our risk assessments are based.

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 reasonable worst case scenario.

As part of the risk assessment process, the Avon and Somerset LRF has been considering 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 so far. Further details are available from the agency with lead responsibility for the individual hazard or threat (allocated in column 12 of Section 3) and contact details for these agencies are provided at the end of Section 3.

Risk assessment is not a static process and is subject to constant review. The information contained in this CRR will, as a result, be regularly updated.

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

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3 Community Risk Register

(Note: **Outcome description 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: May 2008								NEXT REVIEW DATE: May 2009				
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	LEAD RESPONSIBILITY	REVIEW DATE

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.	Rare (2)	Significant (4)	HIGH		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	3	Avon Fire and Rescue Service	Jan 09
			HL25 – Up to 1km around site, causing up to 50 fatalities and 150 casualties	Negligible (1)	Significant (4)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form		2	Avon Fire and Rescue Service	Jan 09
			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).	Unlikely (3)	Moderate (3)	HIGH		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	3	Avon Fire and Rescue Service	Jan 09
			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).	Possible (4)	Moderate (3)	HIGH		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	3	Avon Fire and Rescue Service	Jan 09

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		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).	Possible (4)	Minor (2)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	Avon Fire and Rescue Service	Jan 09
		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).	Unlikely (3)	Minor (2)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	Avon Fire and Rescue Service	Jan 09
N/A	Fire or explosion at an onshore ethylene pipeline.	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.	Negligible (1)	Significant (4)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	Avon Fire and Rescue Service	Jan 09
		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.	Unlikely (3)	Moderate (3)	HIGH		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	3	Avon Fire and Rescue Service	Jan 09
		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.	Possible (4)	Minor (2)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	Avon Fire and Rescue Service	Jan 09
N/A	Fire and explosion at an oil refinery.	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.	Rare (2)	Significant (4)	HIGH		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	3	Avon Fire and Rescue Service	Jan 09
		HL28 – Up to 1km around the site causing up to 15 fatalities and 200 casualties.	Rare (2)	Significant (4)	HIGH		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	3	Avon Fire and Rescue Service	Jan 09

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			L7 – Affecting both on-site and off-site	Rare (2)	Moderate (3)	MEDIUM	See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	Avon Fire and Rescue Service	Jan 09
			L8 – Affecting on-site only	Possible (4)	Minor (2)	MEDIUM	See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	Avon Fire and Rescue Service	Jan 09
IA/5	Fire or explosion at an onshore fuel pipeline.		H5 – Up to 1km around site causing up to 100 fatalities and 500 casualties.	Negligible (1)	Significant (4)	MEDIUM	See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	Avon Fire and Rescue Service	Jan 09
			L9 – Incident spread beyond a 500m cordon with more than five fatalities and/or 20 hospitalisations, evacuation beyond the cordon.	Unlikely (3)	Moderate (3)	HIGH	See individual risk assessment form	None identified	3	Avon Fire and Rescue Service	Jan 09
			L10 – Incident contained within a 500m cordon, up to five fatalities and/or 20 hospitalisations, advice to shelter but no evacuation beyond the cordon	Possible (4)	Minor (2)	MEDIUM	See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	Avon Fire and Rescue Service	Jan 09
N/A	Fire or explosion at a non critical offshore oil / gas platform.	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.	Rare (2)	Moderate (3)	MEDIUM	See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	Somerset County Council	Feb 09
			HL30 – Causing up to 100 fatalities and up to 100 casualties.	Rare (2)	Moderate (3)	MEDIUM	See individual risk assessment form		2	Somerset County Council	Feb 09

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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, eg anhydrous hydrofluoric acid, refrigerated ammonia, sulphur dioxide (or trioxide) gas.	Negligible (1)	Significant (4)	MEDIUM	See individual risk assessment form	None identified	3	Environment Agency	Feb 09
IA/7(b)		H9 – Up to 3km from site causing up to 50 fatalities and up to 2,000 casualties.	Negligible (1)	Significant (4)	MEDIUM	See individual risk assessment form	None identified	4	Environment Agency	Feb 09
IA/8	Localised industrial accident involving large toxic release (eg from a site storing large quantities of chlorine).	HL2 - Up to 3km from site causing up to 30 fatalities and up to 250 casualties.	Negligible (1)	Significant (4)	MEDIUM	See individual risk assessment form	None identified	4	Environment Agency	Feb 09
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.	Unlikely (3)	Moderate (3)	HIGH	See individual risk assessment form	None identified	3	Environment Agency	Jul 08
IA/10	Radioactive substance release from a nuclear reactor accident.	H10 – Up to 4km from site causing up to 150 fatalities and 1,500 casualties.	Negligible (1)	Catastrophic (5)	MEDIUM	See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	Environment Agency	Jul 08
	Limited radioactive substance release from a nuclear accident.	HL31 – Up to 1km from site causing up to 50 fatalities and 500 casualties.	Negligible (1)			See individual risk assessment form			Environment Agency	Jul 08

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IA/11	Accidental release of radioactive material from incorrectly handled or disposed of sources.	H11 – Up to five 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.	Negligible (1)	Moderate (3)	MEDIUM	See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	Environment Agency	Feb 09
IA/12	Biological substance release from facility where pathogens are handled (eg pathogen release from containment laboratory).	H12 – Up to 10 fatalities and serious injuries or off-site impact resulting in a 1,000 casualties.	Unlikely (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	Health Protection Agency	May 09
	Biological substance release during an unrelated work activity or industrial process (eg 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.	Unlikely (3)	Moderate (3)	HIGH	See individual risk assessment form		3	Health Protection Agency	May 09

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IA/13		Major contamination incident with widespread implications for the food chain, arising from: (1) industrial accident (chemical, micro-biological, nuclear) affecting food production areas, eg Chernobyl, <i>Sea Empress</i> oil spill, animal disease); (2) contamination of animal feed, eg dioxins, BSE; (3) incidents arising from production processes, eg adulteration of chilli powder with Sudan I dye.	H14 – Food production / marketing implications depending on scale and area affected, eg major shell fisheries, dairy, livestock production areas. Potential direct animal and consumer health effects. Consumer confidence affected leading to lost markets and where staple products (eg bread and milk) are affected, potential panic buying.	Possible (4)	Minor (2)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	Bristol City Council	May 09
IA/14		Maritime pollution.	H15 – Release of 100,000 tonnes of crude oil into the sea, polluting up to 200km of coastline.	Negligible (1)	Catastrophic (5)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	Maritime and Coastguard Agency	May 09

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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 (ie tourism) value, serious impact on human health.	Probable (5)	Minor (2)	MEDIUM	See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	Environment Agency	Jul 08
IA/16	Major land contamination incident.	HL5 – Pollution incident (for example chemical spillage) leading to persistent and/or extensive effect on land quality, major damage to terrestrial ecosystems, property, amenity (ie tourism) value and major damage to agriculture / commerce, serious impact on human health.	Possible (4)	Minor (2)	MEDIUM	See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	Environment Agency	Feb 09
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 (ie tourism) value and serious impact on human health.	Possible (4)	Minor (2)	MEDIUM	See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	Environment Agency	Jul 08
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.	Rare (2)	Significant (4)	HIGH	See individual risk assessment form	None identified	3	Avon Fire and Rescue Service	Jan 09
		L11 – Effect contained to the site of the incident (and immediate surroundings) with few or no injuries.	Possible (4)	Moderate (3)	HIGH	See individual risk assessment form	None identified	3	Avon Fire and Rescue Service	Jan 09
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 five fatalities and 20 casualties.	Rare (2)	Moderate (3)	MEDIUM	See individual risk assessment form		2	Avon Fire and Rescue Service	Jan 09
		L28 – Forest / moorland fire, area greater than 10 hectares.	Probable (5)	Minor (2)	MEDIUM	See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	Avon Fire and Rescue Service	Jan 09

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			L29 – Forest / moorland fire, area less than 10 hectares but greater than one hectare	Probable (5)	Insignif-icant (1)	LOW		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	1	Avon Fire and Rescue Service	Jan 09
			L30 – Forest / moorland fire, area less than one hectare	Probable (5)	Insignif-icant (1)	LOW		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	1	Avon Fire and Rescue Service	Jan 09
IA/20		Localised maritime pollution.	HL32 – Release of 10,000 tonnes of oil into the sea, polluting up to 100km of coastline.	Rare (2)	Significant (4)	HIGH		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	3	Maritime and Coastguard Agency	May 09
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.	Negligible (1)	Catastro-phic (5)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	Maritime and Coastguard Agency	May 09
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 300 casualties.	Negligible (1)	Catastro-phic (5)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	Maritime and Coastguard Agency	May 09
TA/3 TA/4		Aviation accident over a semi-urban area	H16 – Loss of up to two aircraft and passengers, with debris over a semi-urban area. Up to 600 fatalities and up to 300 casualties.	Negligible (1)	Significant (4)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	North Somerset Council	Feb 09
		Aviation accident.	HL9 – Causing up to 50 fatalities and up to 250 casualties.	Negligible (1)	Moderate (3)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	North Somerset Council	Feb 09
		Aviation accident										

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	accident outside LRF area.	L15 – Involving up to 50 fatalities and up to 250 casualties from the LRF area.	Unlikely (3)	Minor (2)	MEDIUM	See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	North Somerset Council	Feb 09
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.	Possible (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	Avon and Somerset Constabulary & Highways Agency	May 09
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.	Negligible (1)	Moderate (3)	MEDIUM	See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	British Transport Police	Apr 09
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.	Negligible (1)	Significant (4)	MEDIUM	See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	Avon Fire and Rescue Service	Jan 09
		L16 – Incident spread beyond a 500m cordon with more than five fatalities and/or 20 hospitalisations, evacuation beyond the cordon.	Unlikely (3)	Moderate (3)	HIGH	See individual risk assessment form	None identified	3	Avon Fire and Rescue Service	Jan 09
		L17 – Incident contained within a 500m cordon, up to five fatalities and/or 20 hospitalisations, advice to shelter but no evacuation beyond the cordon.	Possible (4)	Minor (2)	MEDIUM	See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	Avon Fire and Rescue Service	Jan 09
TA/8										

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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.	Negligible (1)	Significant (4)	MEDIUM	See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	Avon Fire and Rescue Service	Jan 09
		L18 – Incident spread beyond a 500m cordon with more than five fatalities and/or 20 hospitalisations, evacuation beyond the cordon.	Unlikely (3)	Moderate (3)	HIGH	See individual risk assessment form	None identified	3	Avon Fire and Rescue Service	Jan 09
		L19 – Incident contained within a 500m cordon, up to five fatalities and/or 20 hospitalisations, advice to shelter but no evacuation beyond the cordon.	Possible (4)	Minor (2)	MEDIUM	See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	Avon Fire and Rescue Service	Jan 09
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 250 fatalities and 500 casualties.	Negligible (1)	Catastrophic (5)	MEDIUM	See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	Maritime and Coastguard Agency	May 09
TA/11	Release of significant quantities of hazardous chemicals / materials as a result of a major shipping accident.	HL37 – Up to 50 fatalities and up to 250 casualties. Significant environmental / ecological damage.	Negligible (1)	Catastrophic (5)	MEDIUM	See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	Maritime and Coastguard Agency	May 09

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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.	Negligible (1)			See individual risk assessment form			Maritime and Coastguard Agency (in liaison with Port Authorities)	Under Review
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. Consequent damage to infrastructure (eg telecommunications, power, transport).	Unlikely (3)	Moderate (3)	HIGH	See individual risk assessment form	None identified	3	Somerset County Council	May 09
SW/2		Low temperatures and heavy snow.	H18 – Snow falling and lying over most of the area for at least one week.	Unlikely (3)	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	Somerset County Council	May 09
SW/3		Heatwave.	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.	Unlikely (3)	Minor (2)	Medium	See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	Somerset County Council	May 09

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

SW/4		<p>Flooding: major coastal and tidal flooding affecting more than two UK regions.</p>	<p>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'. Predicted inundation from any 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.</p> <p>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.</p>	Unlikely (3)	Catastrophic (5)	VERY HIGH	See individual risk assessment form	Increase take up of Floodline Warnings Direct by local residents and encourage better flood preparedness in communities	3	Environment Agency	Jul 08
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SW/5		<p>Flooding: major fluvial flooding affecting parts of more than two UK regions.</p>	<p>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). 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) to 02.m homes for up to 14 days. Up to 5000 people needing assistance with sheltering for up to 12 months. Significant economic damage.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	Unlikely (3)	Significant (4)	VERY HIGH	See individual risk assessment form	Increase take up of Floodline Warnings Direct by local residents and encourage better flood preparedness in communities	4	Environment Agency	Jul 08
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NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

SW/6	Local coastal / tidal flooding (affecting more than one region).	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	Unlikely (3)	Significant (4)	VERY HIGH	See individual risk assessment form	Increase take up of Floodline Warnings Direct by local residents and encourage better flood preparedness in communities	4	Environment Agency	Jul 08
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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.	Possible (4)	Significant (4)	VERY HIGH		See individual risk assessment form	Increase take up of Floodline Warnings Direct by local residents and encourage better flood preparedness in communities	4	Environment Agency	Jul 08
			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.									

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

SW/8	Local / Urban flooding (fluvial or surface run-off).	<p>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.</p> <p>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 and 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.</p>	Unlikely (3)	Significant (4)	VERY HIGH	See individual risk assessment form	Increase take up of Floodline Warnings Direct by local residents and encourage better flood preparedness in communities	4	Environment Agency	Jul 08
SW/9	Localised, extremely hazardous flash flooding.	<p>HL20 – Heavy localised rainfall in steep valley catchment leading to flash flooding (eg 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.)</p>	Possible (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	Environment Agency	Feb 09
SW/10	See IA/19									

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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.	Rare (2)	Moderate (3)	HIGH	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	Environment Agency	Jul 08
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 two-seven. 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. 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.	Possible (4)	Significant (4)	VERY HIGH	See individual risk assessment form	Increase take up of Floodline Warnings Direct by local residents and encourage better flood preparedness in communities	4	Environment Agency	Jul 08

Structural hazards												
SH/1 (a)		Land movement (ie 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.	Negligible (1)	Minor (2)	LOW		See individual risk assessment form	Monitoring by local councils.	1	Bath and North East Somerset Council	Feb 09
SH/1 (b)		Land movement (e caused by tremors or landslides) – Combe Down stone mines.	L35 – 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. 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.	Possible (4)	Significant (4)	VERY HIGH		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	4	Bath and North East Somerset Council	Feb 09
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.	Rare (2)	Minor (2)	LOW		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	1	Bath and North East Somerset Council	Feb 09
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.	Negligible (1)	Moderate (3)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	Bath and North East Somerset Council	Feb 09

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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.	Negligible (1)	Catastrophic (5)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form	Identify high consequence risk 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	Environment Agency	Jul 08
Human health												
HH/1	Human health	Influenza type disease (epidemic).	H22 – A serious epidemic of much greater severity than the usual seasonal flu. Weekly GP consultations for new episodes of flu-like illness likely to exceed 400 per 100,000 of population at the peak (compared with a peak of around 200 per 100,000 population per week in an average year).	Possible (4)	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	Health Protection Agency	Apr 09

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HH/2	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.	Possible (4)	Significant (4)	VERY HIGH	See individual risk assessment form	Assist emergency responders in developing capacity planning.	5	Health Protection Agency	Apr 09
HH/3	Emerging infectious disease.	H24 – Based on a SARS outbreak resulting in up to 100 fatalities and 2,000 casualties.	Rare (2)	Moderate (3)	MEDIUM	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	Health Protection Agency	Apr 09
HH/4	Localised legionella / meningitis outbreak.	HL24 – Localised outbreak of a disease which could cause up to 10 fatalities and up to 50 casualties.	Unlikely (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	Health Protection Agency	Apr 09

Animal health												
AH/1	Animal health	Non-zoonotic notifiable animal diseases (eg foot and mouth disease (FMD), classical swine fever, blue tongue and Newcastle disease of birds).	H25 – Slaughter of up to two million affected and exposed livestock plus the possibility of a significant number of animals culled for welfare reasons.	Rare (2)	Significant (4)	HIGH		See individual risk assessment form	Regional plans and exercising of all levels of plans	3	South Gloucestershire Council	Feb 09
AH/2		Zoonotic notifiable animal diseases (eg Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI), rabies and West Nile virus).	H26 – Culling of up to 30 million poultry (HPAI) plus the possibility of wildlife being affected (rabies). For West Nile virus spread by viable vectors in the UK the slaughter of 20-1,000 horses is a possibility.	Unlikely (3)	Minor (2)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form	Regional plans and exercising of all levels of plans	2	South Gloucestershire Council	Feb 09
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.	Negligible (1)	Moderate (3)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	Avon and Somerset Constabulary	Apr 09
PP/2		Targeted disruptive protest, eg fuel protest.	H29 – Nationally co-ordinated protest could generate shortages of essential supplies, and lasts for up to one week.	Probable (5)	Moderate (3)	HIGH		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	3	Avon and Somerset Constabulary	Apr 09

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

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.	Probable (5)	Minor (2)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	Avon and Somerset Constabulary	Apr 09
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 breakdown in law and order.	Possible (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	Avon and Somerset Constabulary	Apr 09

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.	Possible (4)	Minor (2)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form		2	Avon and Somerset Constabulary	Mar 09
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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.	Unlikely (3)	Minor (2)	MEDIUM	See individual risk assessment form	2	Great Western Ambulance Service	Mar 09
IAc/2	Significant or perceived significant constraint on the supply of fuel eg industrial action by contract drivers for fuel.	H31 – Filing 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.	Possible (4)	Minor (2)	MEDIUM	See individual risk assessment form	2	Bristol City Council	May 09
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.	Probable (5)	Moderate (3)	HIGH	See individual risk assessment form	3	Avon Fire & Rescue	Jan 09
IAc/4	Prison officer strike	H33 – Prison officer strike action, for up to 48 hours in 80% of prisons.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Details contingency plans in place between Prison Service & Police		Avon and Somerset Constabulary	N/A
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 (eg action by key rail workers, eg infrastructure workers such as signallers) for >3 days. Greater impact if action occurs in a co-ordinated manner.	Negligible (1)	Moderate (3)	MEDIUM	See individual risk assessment form	2	British Transport Police	Jan 09

International events												
IE/1	International events	International security or pandemic health situation resulting in influx of British nationals.	HL43 – Within the figure of H37 (below), Up to 10,000 British nationals deciding to return to UK to a single region within a 4-6 week period following serious regional conflict, a sustained terrorism campaign against UK and other Western nationals, or an uncontrolled outbreak of pandemic flu.	Possible (4)	Minor (2)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form	Creation of humanitarian crisis support teams within the LRF area.	2	North Somerset Council	Feb 09
IE/2		International security incident resulting in influx of British nationals.	H37 – Up to 50,000 British Nationals returning to the within a 4-6 week period following serious regional conflict, a sustained terrorism campaign against UK and other Western nationals, or an uncontrolled outbreak of pandemic flu.	Negligible (1)	Moderate (3)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form	Creation of humanitarian crisis support teams within the LRF area.	2	North Somerset Council	May 09
Industrial technical failure												
ITF/1	Industrial technical failure	Technical failure of upstream (offshore) oil / gas network leading to a disruption in upstream oil and gas production.	H38 – Catastrophic accident destroying all parts of an offshore facility and, in the worst case, taking months or more to restore normal levels of service. This could potentially result in up to 15% 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 so adversely affected given alternative means of supply.	Possible (4)	Minor (2)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form	Exercise and review existing plans.	2	Bristol City Council	May 2009
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.	Possible (4)	Minor (2)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	Bristol City Council	May 2009

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

ITF/3		No notice loss of significant telecommunications infrastructure in a localised fire, flood or gas incident.	H40 – Loss of telecommunications for up to 100,000 people for up to 72 hours.	Probable (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	Bath and North East Somerset Council	May 09
ITF/4		Technical failure of electricity network. (Blackstart)	H41 – Partial or total blackout for up to 3 days. Destabilisation of the National Grid. Possible loss of life support machines, civil unrest, no alarms, street lighting etc. Back up generators available for limited time in some instances.	Rare (2)	Moderate (3)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	2	Bristol City Council	May 09

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

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.	Unlikely (3)	Significant (4)	VERY HIGH		See individual risk assessment form	Exercise with the telephony providers with the scenario, every two years	4	Bath and North East Somerset Council	May 09
ITF/6		Technical failure of electricity network.	H45 – Total shutdown of the electricity supply over an entire region (or Devolved Administration), occurring during working week and lasting for 24 hours.	Unlikely (3)	Moderate (3)	HIGH		See individual risk assessment form	None identified	3	Bristol City Council	May 09
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 200,000, for more than 24 hours and up to 1 week.	Rare (2)	Moderate (3)	MEDIUM		See individual risk assessment form		2	Bristol City Council	May 09

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Summary of risk ratings (reference numbers to be read in conjunction with the tables in Section 3 above)

Impact	Catastrophic (5)	IA/10(H10), IA/14(H15), TA/1(H42), TA/2(HL8), TA10(HL34), TA/11(HL37), SH/4(H44)		SW/4(H19)			
	Significant (4)	IA/1(HL25), IA/3(HL1), IA/5(H5), IA/7a(H8), IA/7b(H9), IA/8(HL3), TA/3(H16), TA/7(HL12), TA/9(HL14)	IA/1(H1), IA/4(H4), IA/4(HL28), IA/18(HL7), IA/20(HL32), SW/11(H50), AH/1(H25)	SW/5(H21), SW/6(HL16), SW/8(HL18), ITF/5(H43)	SW/7(HL17), SW/9(HL20), SW/12(HL19), SH1b(L35), HH/2(H23)		
	Moderate (3)	IA/11(H11), TA/4(HL9), TA/6(HL11), SH/3(HL23), PP/1(H28), IAc/5(H35), IE/2(H37)	IA/4(L7), IA/6(H7), IA/6(HL30), IA/19(HL33), HH/3(H24), ITF/4(H41), IRF/7 (H49)	IA/1(L1), IA/3(L5), IA/5(L9), IA/9(HL3), IA/12(H12), IA/12(H46), TA/7(L16), TA/9(L18), SW/1(H17), SW/2(H18), HH/4(HL24), ITF/6(H45)	IA/1(L2), IA/18(L11), HH/1(H22), PP/4(L33) , ITF/3 (H40)	PP/2(H29), IAc/3(H30), ITF/3(H40)	
	Minor (2)	SH/1a(HL21)	SH/2(HL22)	IA/1(L4), TA/4(L15), SW/3(H48), AH/2(H26), IAc/1b(h42)	IA/1(L3), IA/3(L6), IA/4(L8), IA/5(L10), IA/13(H14), IA/16(HL5), IA/17(HL6), TA/5(HL10), TA/7(L17), TA/9(L19), IAc/1a(HL42), IAc/2(H31), IE/1(HL43), ITF/2(H39), ITF1 (H38)	IA/15(HL4), IA/19(L28), PP/3(L32)	
	Insignificant (1)					IA/19(L29), IA/19(L30)	
		Negligible (1)	Rare (2)	Unlikely (3)	Possible (4)	Probable (5)	
		Likelihood					

Key

VH		Very high
H		High
M		Medium
L		Low

Contact details for agencies with lead responsibilities

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 <http://www.ukresilience.info/ccact/emergprepfinal.pdf>). These individual risk assessments are co-ordinated 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 the relevant lead agency at the address provided below.

Avon and Somerset Constabulary

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

Tel: 0845 456 7000

Web: <http://www.avonandsomerset.police.uk>

Avon Fire and Rescue Service

Risk Planning Unit, Fire and Rescue Headquarters, Temple Back, Bristol BS1 6EU

Tel: 0117 926 2061

Web: <http://www.avonfire.gov.uk>

Bath and North East Somerset Council

Emergency Management Unit, The Guildhall, High Street, Bath BA1 5AW

Tel: 01225 477501

Web: <http://www.bathnes.gov.uk/bathnes>

Bristol City Council

Civil Contingencies Unit, UG39 The Council House, College Green, Bristol BS1 5TR

Tel: 0117 922 3233

Web: <http://www.bristol-city.gov.uk>

British Transport Police (Wales and Western Area)
3rd Floor, St David's House, Wood Street, Cardiff CF10 1ES
Tel: 0121 654 2244
Web: <http://www.btp.police.uk>

Environment Agency (South West)
Manley House, Kestrel Way, Exeter, Devon EX2 7LQ
Tel: 08708 506506
Web: <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk>

Great Western Ambulance Service NHS Trust
Avon (West) Sector HQ, Marybush Lane, Bristol, BS2 OAT
Tel: 0117 928 0206
Web: <http://www.gwas.nhs.uk>

Health Protection Agency (Avon, Gloucestershire and Wiltshire Health Protection Unit)
King Square House, King Square, Bristol BS2 8EE
Tel: 0117 900 2620
Web: <http://www.hpa.org.uk>

Highways Agency
Temple Quay House, The Square, Temple Quay, Bristol, BS1 6HA
Tel: 08457 504030
Web: <http://www.highways.gov.uk>

Maritime and Coastguard Agency (South and West Wales)
Maritime Rescue and Co-ordination Centre, Tutt Head, Mumbles, Swansea SA3 4EX
Tel: 01792 366534
Web: <http://www.mcga.gov.uk>

North Somerset Council

Emergency Management Unit, PO Box 137, Town Hall, Walliscote Grove Road, Weston-super-Mare, North Somerset BS23 1DY

Tel: 01934 888888

Web: <http://www.n-somerset.gov.uk>

Somerset County Council

Somerset Local Authorities' Civil Contingencies Unit, Environment Directorate, Floor C4, County Hall, Taunton, Somerset, TA1 4DY

Tel: 01823 356804

Web: <http://www.somerset.gov.uk>

South Gloucestershire Council

Emergency Planning Department, The Council Offices, Castle Street, Thornbury, South Gloucestershire BS35 1HF

Tel: 01454 868686

Web: <http://www.southglos.gov.uk>

Annex 1 – Threat assumptions from central 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.

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4 Definition of an 'emergency'

For the purposes of Part 1 of the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 (c.36), 'emergency' is defined by s.1(1) of the Act and means:

- a) an event or situation which threatens serious damage to human welfare in a place in the United Kingdom;
- b) an event or situation which threatens serious damage to the environment of a place in the United Kingdom, or
- c) war, or terrorism, which threatens serious damage to the security of the United Kingdom.

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).

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Appendix 1

Avon and Somerset Local Resilience Forum area – List of agencies

Category 1 Responders

Civil Contingencies Act 2004 Schedule 1 reference	Organisation
Local authorities	
1	<i>In relation to England:</i>
	<i>(a) a county council</i>
	Bath and North East Somerset Council
	Bristol City Council
	North Somerset Council
	Somerset County Council
	South Gloucestershire Council
	<i>In relation to England:</i>
	<i>(b) a district council</i>
	Mendip District Council
	Sedgemoor District Council
	South Somerset District Council
	Taunton Deane Borough Council
	West Somerset Council

Emergency services	
3	(1) <i>A chief officer of police within the meaning of section 101(1) of the Police Act 1996 (c. 16).</i>
	Avon and Somerset Constabulary
	(3) <i>The Chief Constable of the British Transport Police Force.</i>
	British Transport Police (Wales and Western Area)
4	<i>A fire and rescue authority within the meaning of section 1 of the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004 (c. 21).</i>
	Avon Fire Authority
	Devon and Somerset Fire and Rescue Authority
Health	
5	<i>A National Health Service trust established under section 5 of the National Health Service and Community Care Act 1990 (c. 19) if, and in so far as, it has the function of providing-</i>
	(a) <i>ambulance services</i>
	Great Western Ambulance Service NHS Trust
	South Western Ambulance Service NHS Trust
	<i>A National Health Service trust established under section 5 of the National Health Service and Community Care Act 1990 (c. 19) if, and in so far as, it has the function of providing-</i>
	(b) <i>hospital accommodation and services in relation to accidents and emergencies</i>
	North Bristol NHS Trust
	Royal United Hospital Bath NHS Trust
	Weston Area Health NHS Trust
6	<i>An NHS foundation trust (within the meaning of section 1 of the Health and Social Care (Community Health and Standards) Act 2003 (c. 43)) if, and in so far as, it has the function of providing hospital accommodation and services in relation to accidents and emergencies.</i>
	Taunton and Somerset NHS Foundation Trust

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	University Hospitals Bristol NHS Foundation Trust Yeovil District Hospital NHS Foundation Trust
7	<i>A Primary Care Trust established under section 16A of the National Health Service Act 1977 (c. 49).</i> Bath and North East Somerset PCT Bristol PCT North Somerset PCT Somerset PCT South Gloucestershire PCT
9	<i>The Health Protection Agency established by section 1 of the Health Protection Agency Act 2004 (c.17) in so far as its functions relate to Great Britain. (See Note 1)</i> Health Protection Agency (South West)
10	<i>A port health authority constituted under section 2(4) of the Public Health (Control of Disease) Act 1984 (c. 22).</i> Bristol Port Health Authority
Miscellaneous	
11	<i>The Environment Agency.</i> Environment Agency (South West)
12	<i>The Secretary of State, in so far as his functions include responding to maritime and coastal emergencies (excluding the investigation of accidents).</i> Maritime and Coastguard Agency (South and West Wales)

<i>Non-Cat. 1 Local Resilience Forum representatives</i>	
N/A	<i>Armed Forces</i>
	<i>HM Forces</i>
N/A	<i>Government Office for the South West</i>
	<i>Government Office for the South West</i>

Category 2 Responders

Civil Contingencies Act 2004 Schedule 1 reference	Organisation
Utilities	
19	<p>(1) <i>A person holding a licence of a kind specified in sub-paragraph (2) and granted under section 6 of the Electricity Act 1989 (c. 29).</i></p> <p>(2) <i>Those licences are-</i></p> <p>(a) <i>a transmission licence,</i></p> <p>British Nuclear Group Powergen UK Seabank Power Station</p> <p>(b) <i>a distribution licence, and</i></p> <p>National Grid Western Power Distribution Central Networks</p> <p>(c) <i>an interconnector licence.</i></p>
20	<p>(1) <i>A person holding a licence of a kind specified in sub-paragraph (2).</i></p> <p>(2) <i>Those licences are-</i></p> <p>(a) <i>a licence under section 7 of the Gas Act 1986 (c. 44), and</i></p> <p>National Grid Transco Wales and West Utilities</p>

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	<i>(b) a licence under section 7ZA of that Act.</i>
	None.
21	<i>A water undertaker or sewerage undertaker appointed under section 6 of the Water Industry Act 1991 (c. 56).</i>
	Bristol Water Plc.
	Wessex Water Services Ltd.
22	<i>(1) A person who provides a public electronic communications network which makes telephone services available (whether for spoken communication or for the transmission of data).</i>
	<i>(2) In sub-paragraph (1)-</i>
	<i>(a) the reference to provision of a network shall be construed in accordance with section 32(4)(a) and (b) of the Communications Act 2003 (c. 21), and</i>
	<i>(b) "public electronic communications network" shall have the meaning given by sections 32(1) and 151(1) of that Act.</i>
	BT plc
	Cable and Wireless
	Hutchison 3G
	NTL
	MMO2
	Orange
	T Mobile
	Telewest
	Vodafone
Transport	
23	<i>A person who holds a licence under section 8 of the Railways Act 1993 (c. 43) (operation of railway assets) in so far as the licence relates to activity in Great Britain.</i>
	Network Rail
	First Group
	Cross County Trains
	South West Trains

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	First Great Western
	Arriva Trains
	EWS
	Freightliner
24	<i>A person who provides services in connection with railways in Great Britain-</i> <i>(a) without holding a licence under section 8 of that Act, but</i> <i>(b) in reliance on Council Directive 95/18/EC on the licensing of railway undertakings.</i>
	None.
26	<i>An airport operator, within the meaning of section 82(1) of the Airports Act 1986 (c. 31), in Great Britain.</i>
	Bristol International Airport (McQuarie and CINTRA)
27	<i>A harbour authority, within the meaning of section 46(1) of the Aviation and Maritime Security Act 1990 (c. 31), in Great Britain.</i>
	The Bristol Port Company (First Corporate Shipping Ltd.)
28	<i>The Secretary of State, in so far as his functions relate to matters for which he is responsible by virtue of section 1 of the Highways Act 1980 (c. 66) (highway authorities).</i>
	The Highways Agency
Health and safety	
29	<i>The Health and Safety Executive.</i>
	Health and Safety Executive
Health	
29A	<i>A Strategic Health Authority established under section 8 of the National Health Service Act 1977 (c.49 – substituted by section 1 of the National Health Service Reform and Health Care Professions Act 2002 (c.17)). (See Note 1)</i>
	South West Strategic Health Authority

Notes

1	The Civil Contingencies Act 2004 (Amendment of List of Responders) Order 2005 refers.
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Appendix 2

Likelihood and impact scoring scales

Impact scoring scale – 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 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"> • Sufficient 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.

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		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.
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 (eg loss of goods, buildings, infrastructure) and indirect (eg 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:

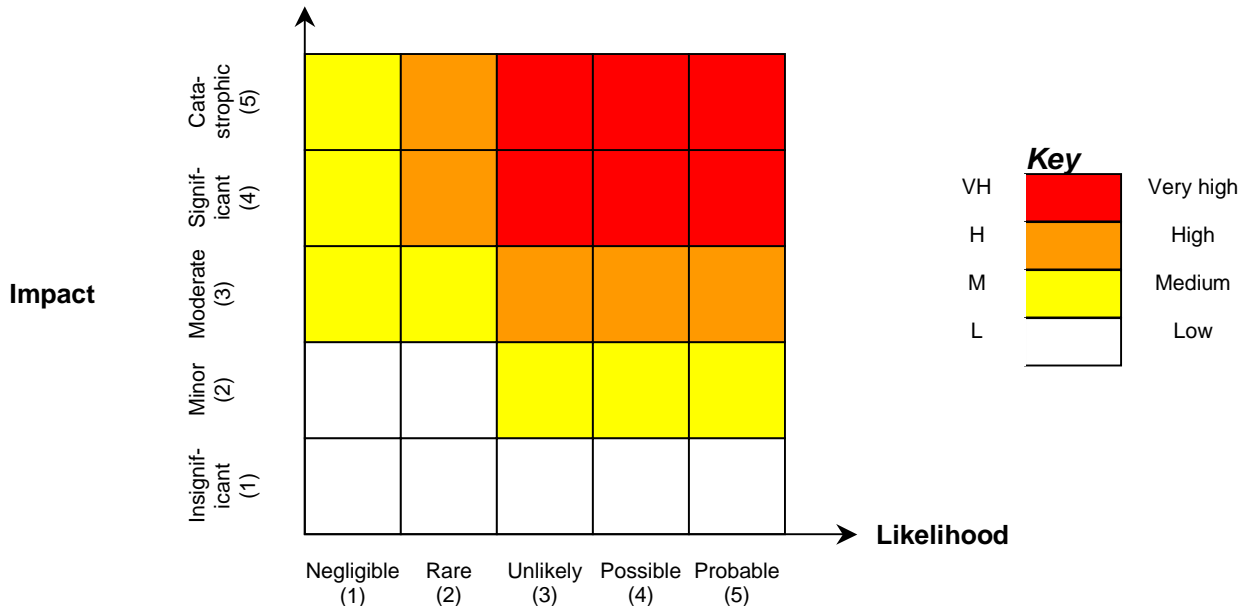
Strictly, levels 1 and 2 of the impact scale are likely to fall below the threshold for an emergency. Consequently, there may be no statutory requirement to plan for events that score 1 or 2 on the impact scale. This scale recognises that, to demonstrate a thorough analysis, Category 1 responders will 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	Negligible	> 0.005%	> 1 in 20,000 chance
2	Rare	> 0.05%	> 1 in 2,000 chance
3	Unlikely	> 0.5%	> 1 in 200 chance
4	Possible	> 5%	> 1 in 20 chance
5	Probable	> 50%	> 1 in 2 chance

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

Appendix 3
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 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 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)

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