

Warwickshire's Community Risk Register for 2010-2011



Record of Amendments

Version Number	Amendment	Date

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Risk Assessment in Warwickshire

What is the Community Risk Register?

The purpose of risk assessment is to identify the range of risks present in the community, assess the likelihood of their occurrence, assess the health, social, economic and environmental impacts that would occur in the event of the risk happening, and prioritising the risks identified. This is always based on a worst-case scenario approach. The product of the risk assessment process is called the Community Risk Register (CRR).

What happens after risks have been assessed?

The results of the risk assessment process are used to identify the planning priorities and areas of focus for all resilience work by organisations that have a duty to plan for and respond to emergency situations (Category 1 organisations). Beginning with the highest rated risks, risk 'treatments' and 'controls' are identified and analysed to identify prioritised capability drivers. The drivers are then addressed to mitigate the effect of the risks and inform future planning.

Who assesses the risk?

Risk is assessed by a sub group of the Local Resilience Forum (LRF), called the Risk Assessment Working Group. All Category 1 organisations have an appropriate representative on the group who provides the 'expert knowledge' for the different types of risks assessed. These risks have been recognised by the Civil Contingencies Secretariat at the Cabinet Office – therefore we follow nationally recognised best practice and guidance. Risk is also assessed at the National level. The National Risk Register can be found by accessing the Cabinet Office website:

<http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/resource-library/national-risk-register>

When is risk assessed?

Each risk is assessed once a year, after guidance from the Cabinet Office is issued to each LRF area. Some risks are re-assessed more frequently if the need arises.

How is risk assessed?

Risk is assessed by following a particular method laid down in government guidance:

Risk Assessment Methodology

Risks are broken down into categories. These categories are:

- Industrial Accidents and Environmental Pollution
- Transport Accidents
- Severe Weather

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- Structural
- Human Health
- Animal Health
- Industrial Action
- International Events
- Industrial Technical Failure

Within each category the individual risks are identified, with a worst-case scenario outcome description of the effect each would have if it occurred. This information is provided by the Cabinet Office, which forms best practice guidance.

Each risk is then assessed for the potential **impact**. The impact on health, social, economic and the environment is assessed:

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 (e.g. 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.

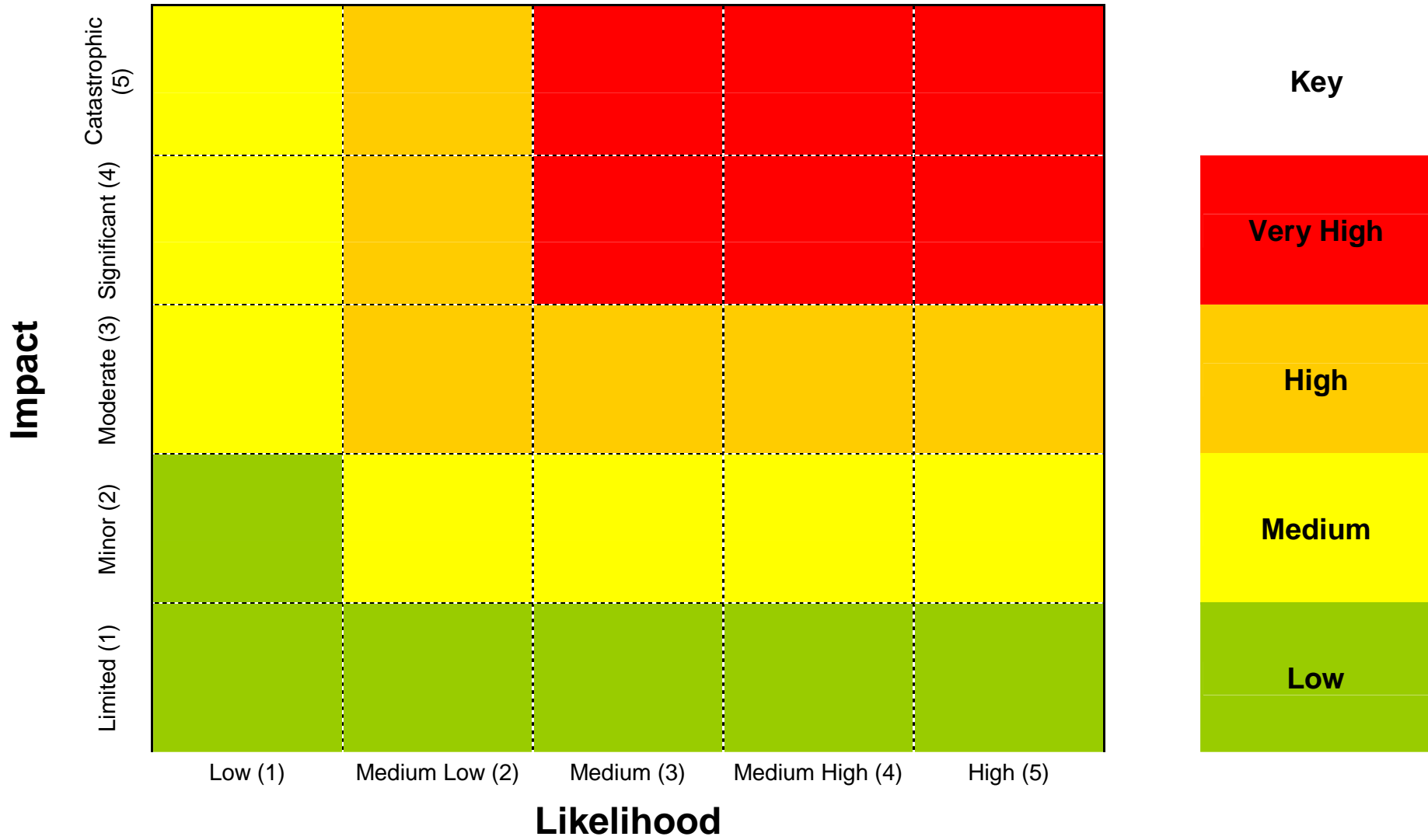
The impact for each category is measured on a score from 1 (minimal impact) to 5 (catastrophic impact). The average score from the 4 categories then becomes the overall impact score for each individual risk. Along with the assessment of impact, the **likelihood** of the risks occurrence in Warwickshire is then assessed:

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

Once the **impact** and **likelihood** scores have been assessed, they are plotted onto a matrix, which gives the **overall risk rating**:

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 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.

Risk Prioritisation:

Once all the risks have been ‘rated’ they are then numerically prioritised by the level of their rating so the focus of resilience work and planning is undertaken based on order of priority. The highest rated risks will be addressed before the lower rated risks.

This document displays the risk assessment results for non-malicious events rather than for those caused deliberately (malicious threats). These threats are being addressed but remain a confidential aspect to the risk register.

Below is the Community Risk Register for Warwickshire:

Warwickshire's Community Risk Register 20010-2011

RISK REF	RISK CATEGORIES (AND SUB CATEGORIES)	OUTCOME DESCRIPTION	IMPACT	LIKELIHOOD	RISK RATING	RISK PRIORITY	LEAD ASSESSOR	REVIEW DATE
INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION								
H1	Fire or explosion at a gas terminal as well as LPG, LNG, and other gas onshore feedstock pipeline and flammable gas storage sites	Up to 3km around the site causing up to 500 fatalities and up to 1500 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. Gas shortage not expected but some disconnections to intensive users. Disruption to transport services (road and rail) locally for up to a week and to provision of health services locally.	Moderate	Medium Low	HIGH	2	Fire & Rescue	April 2012
HL1	Fire or explosion at a gas terminal or involving a gas pipeline	Up to 3km around the site causing up to 10 fatalities and 100 casualties.	Minor	Low	LOW	3	Fire & Rescue	April 2012
HL25	Fire or explosion at a gas terminal as well as LPG, LNG, and other gas onshore feedstock pipeline and flammable gas storage sites	Up to 1km around site, causing up to 50 fatalities and 150 casualties	Moderate	Low	MEDIUM	3	Fire & Rescue	April 2012
HL7	Industrial explosions and major fires	Up to 1km around site causing up to 20 casualties, some of a serious nature. Explosions would cause primarily crush / cuts and bruise-type injuries, as well as burns.	Moderate	Medium Low	HIGH	2	Fire & Rescue	April 2012

RISK REF	RISK CATEGORIES (AND SUB CATEGORIES)	OUTCOME DESCRIPTION	IMPACT	LIKELIHOOD	RISK RATING	RISK PRIORITY	LEAD ASSESSOR	REVIEW DATE
H4	Fire or explosion at a fuel distribution site or a site storing flammable and/or toxic liquids in atmospheric pressure storage tanks.	Up to 3km around the site causing up to 150 fatalities and up to 2000 casualties. Might be disruption to air transport in the short term until fuel supply redirected. Short-term regional excessive demands on health core services. Closure of roads in locality for a short period of time.	Significant	Medium Low	HIGH	2	Fire & Rescue	April 2012
HL28	Localised fire or explosion at a fuel distribution site or a tank storage of flammable and or/toxic liquids.	Up to 1km around the site, causing up to 15 fatalities and 200 casualties	Moderate	Low	MEDIUM	3	Fire & Rescue	April 2012
H5	Fire or explosion at an onshore fuel pipeline	Up to 1km around site causing up to 100 fatalities and up to 500 casualties.	Moderate	Low	MEDIUM	3	Fire & Rescue	April 2012
H7	Explosion at a natural gas pipeline	Local to site causing up to 200 fatalities and up to 200 casualties.	Moderate	Low	MEDIUM	3	Fire & Rescue	April 2012
HL30	Localised explosion at a natural gas pipeline	Causing up to 100 fatalities and up to 100 casualties.	Moderate	Low	MEDIUM	3	Fire & Rescue	April 2012
H8	Very large toxic chemical release	Up to 10km from site causing up to 2000 fatalities and up to 10,000 casualties. Toxic release could be due to loss of containment of chlorine – or of a number of other chemicals e.g. anhydrous hydrofluoric acid, refrigerated ammonia, sulphur dioxide (or tri-oxide) gas.	Significant	Low	MEDIUM	3	Coventry, Solihull and Warwickshire Local Authority Resilience Team	April 2012
H9	Large toxic chemical release	Up to 3km from site causing up to 50 fatalities and up to 2000 casualties. This risk could result in environmental contamination with associated environmental impacts. Depending on the nature and extent of the contamination there could be impacts on air, land water, animal welfare, agriculture and waste	Moderate	Medium Low	HIGH	2	Coventry, Solihull and Warwickshire Local Authority Resilience Team	April 2012

RISK REF	RISK CATEGORIES (AND SUB CATEGORIES)	OUTCOME DESCRIPTION	IMPACT	LIKELIHOOD	RISK RATING	RISK PRIORITY	LEAD ASSESSOR	REVIEW DATE
		management. This risk might require remediation and/or decontamination. Excessive demands on healthcare services locally both short term and long term. Water supplied might be at risk. Contamination of farm land could lead to avoidance of certain foodstuffs.						
HL2	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.	Moderate	Medium Low	HIGH	2	Coventry, Solihull and Warwickshire Local Authority Resilience Team	April 2012
HL3	Localised industrial accident involving small toxic release	Up to 1km from site causing up to 10 fatalities and up to 100 casualties.	Moderate	Medium	HIGH	1	Coventry, Solihull and Warwickshire Local Authority Resilience Team	April 2012
HL31	Limited radioactive substance release from a nuclear accident	Up to 1km from site causing up to 50 fatalities and 500 casualties	Moderate	Low	MEDIUM	3	Fire & Rescue	April 2012
H11	Accidental release of radioactive material from incorrectly handled or disposed of sources.	Up to 5 fatalities and 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.	Moderate	Low	MEDIUM	3	Health Protection Agency	April 2012
H12	Biological substance release from facility where pathogens are handled (e.g. pathogen release from containment laboratory)	Up to 10 fatalities and serious injuries or offsite impact causing up to 1000 casualties.	Moderate	Medium Low	HIGH	2	Health Protection Agency	April 2012

RISK REF	RISK CATEGORIES (AND SUB CATEGORIES)	OUTCOME DESCRIPTION	IMPACT	LIKELIHOOD	RISK RATING	RISK PRIORITY	LEAD ASSESSOR	REVIEW DATE
H46	Biological substance release during an unrelated work activity or industrial process (e.g. Legionella release due to improperly maintained building environmental control systems)	Up to 10 fatalities and serious injuries or offsite impact requiring up to 1000 casualties.	Moderate	Medium High	HIGH	1	Health Protection Agency	April 2012
H14	Major contamination incident widespread implications for the food chain arising from: (a) Industrial accident (chemical, microbiological, nuclear) affecting food production areas e.g. Chernobyl, Sea Empress oil spill, animal disease. (b) Contamination of animal feed e.g. dioxins BSE (c) Incidents arising from production processes e.g. adulteration of chilli powder with Sudan 1 dye.	Maybe direct animal and consumer health effects, possibly a small number of fatalities and casualties although implications for public health may vary. Food production / marketing implications depending on scale and area affected e.g. major shellfisheries, dairy, livestock production areas. Potential direct animal and consumer health affects. Consumer confidence affected leading to lost markets or panic buying.	Moderate	Medium High	HIGH	1	Coventry, Solihull and Warwickshire Local Authority Resilience Team	April 2012
HL4	Major pollution of controlled waters	Pollution incident impacting upon controlled waters, (for example, could be caused by chemical spillage or release of untreated sewage) leading to persistent and / or extensive effect on water quality, major damage to aquatic ecosystems, closure of potable abstraction point(s), major impact on amenity (i.e. tourism) value, serious impact on human health.	Moderate	Medium	HIGH	1	Environment Agency	April 2012
HL33	Forest or moorland fire	Forest or moorland fire across up to 50 hectares. Evacuation of up to 100 residential homes required.	Moderate	Low	MEDIUM	3	Fire & Rescue	April 2012

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		Up to 5 fatalities and 20 casualties.						
TRANSPORT ACCIDENTS								
HL8	Fire, flooding or stranding or collision involving a passenger vessel in or close to UK waters or on inland waterways, leading to ship's evacuation.	Up to 50 fatalities and up to 300 casualties.	Moderate	Low	MEDIUM	3	Police	April 2012
H16	Aviation accident over a semi-urban area	Loss of up to two aircraft and passengers, with debris over a semi-urban area. Up to 600 fatalities and up to 300 casualties.	Catastrophic	Low	MEDIUM	3	Police	April 2012
HL9	Aviation accident	Causing up to 50 fatalities and up to 250 casualties.	Moderate	Low	MEDIUM	3	Police	April 2012
HL10	Local accident on motorways and major trunk roads	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.	Moderate	Medium High	HIGH	1	Police	April 2012
HL11	Railway accident	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.	Moderate	Low	MEDIUM	3	Police	April 2012
HL12	Local accident involving transport of hazardous chemicals	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 a wide area). The extent of the impact would depend on substance involved,	Moderate	Low	MEDIUM	3	Fire & Rescue	April 2012

RISK REF	RISK CATEGORIES (AND SUB CATEGORIES)	OUTCOME DESCRIPTION	IMPACT	LIKELIHOOD	RISK RATING	RISK PRIORITY	LEAD ASSESSOR	REVIEW DATE
		quantity, nature and location of accident. The assumption is based on phosgene / chlorine.						
HL14	Local (road) accident involving transport of fuel / explosives	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 fire fighting media (foam) would impact on environment. Roads and access routes impassable for time. Emergency access into/out of large populated areas difficult or impossible.	Moderate	Low	MEDIUM	3	Fire & Rescue	April 2012
SEVERE WEATHER								
H17	Storms and gales	Storm force winds affecting most of the county for at least 6 hours. Most inland, lowland areas experience mean speeds in excess of 55 mph with gusts in excess of 85 mph. Consequent damage to infrastructure (e.g. telecommunications, power and transport).	Moderate	Medium Low	HIGH	2	Coventry, Solihull and Warwickshire Local Authority Resilience Team	April 2012
H18	Low temperatures and heavy snow	Snow falling and lying over most of the area for at least one week.	Moderate	Medium Low	HIGH	2	Coventry, Solihull and Warwickshire Local Authority Resilience Team	April 2012

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H48	Heat wave	Daily maximum temperatures above 30°C and minimum temperatures above 15°C over most of the area for at least 5 consecutive days.	Minor	Medium Low	MEDIUM	2	Coventry, Solihull and Warwickshire Local Authority Resilience Team	April 2012
H50	Drought	Periodic water supply interruptions affecting businesses for up to 10 months. Emergency Drought orders in place authorising rota cuts in supply according to needs of priority users as directed by SofS.	Minor	Medium Low	MEDIUM	2	Coventry, Solihull and Warwickshire Local Authority Resilience Team	April 2012

RISK REF	RISK CATEGORIES (AND SUB CATEGORIES)	OUTCOME DESCRIPTION	IMPACT	LIKELIHOOD	RISK RATING	RISK PRIORITY	LEAD ASSESSOR	REVIEW DATE
HL18	Local fluvial flooding (rivers and streams)	A sustained period of heavy rainfall extending over two weeks, perhaps combined with snow melt, resulting in steadily rising river levels across entire counties and could threaten a large urban town. Localised flooding of 1000 to 10,000 properties for 2 - 7 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 a major impact on roads and rail links, making them impassable for up to 5 days. 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, electric & telecoms) to up to 20,000 homes for up to 14 days. Widespread disruption for 7-14 days, significant debris and pollutants from affected businesses. Up to 1000 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 more uninhabitable. Up to 2000 people needing assistance with sheltering for up to 12 months.	Moderate	Medium	HIGH	1	Environment Agency	April 2012

RISK REF	RISK CATEGORIES (AND SUB CATEGORIES)	OUTCOME DESCRIPTION	IMPACT	LIKELIHOOD	RISK RATING	RISK PRIORITY	LEAD ASSESSOR	REVIEW DATE
HL19	Significant, local fluvial flooding (rivers & streams)	<p>A sustained period of heavy rainfall extending over two week, perhaps combined with snow melt, resulting in steadily rising river levels within a region. Localised flooding of 100 to 1000 properties for 2 - 7 days. Up to 5 fatalities and 50 casualties. Up to 5000 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 water-ways 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, electric & telecoms) to 5000 for up to 14 days. Up to 250 people needing assistance with sheltering for up to 12 months. Substantial disruption within a country for 7-14 days. Significant debris and pollutants clear up needed.</p>	Moderate	Medium High	HIGH	1	Environment Agency	April 2012

RISK REF	RISK CATEGORIES (AND SUB CATEGORIES)	OUTCOME DESCRIPTION	IMPACT	LIKELIHOOD	RISK RATING	RISK PRIORITY	LEAD ASSESSOR	REVIEW DATE
HL20	Localised, extremely hazardous flash flooding.	Heavy localised rainfall in steep valley catchments leading to extremely hazardous flash flooding (e.g. high velocities and depths). Likely that no flood defences in place. Probably no flood warning service available / or suddenness of event means timely flood warnings are not possible. Flooding of up to 200 properties. (NB: the outcome is essentially the same as H44 - dam or reservoir failure)	Moderate	Medium High	HIGH	1	Environment Agency	April 2012
STRUCTURAL								
HL21	Land movement (i.e. caused by tremors and landslides)	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 5 fatalities depending on the size and location of land movement.	Moderate	Low	MEDIUM	3	Coventry, Solihull and Warwickshire Local Authority Resilience Team	April 2012

RISK REF	RISK CATEGORIES (AND SUB CATEGORIES)	OUTCOME DESCRIPTION	IMPACT	LIKELIHOOD	RISK RATING	RISK PRIORITY	LEAD ASSESSOR	REVIEW DATE
HL22	Building collapse	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 5 fatalities depending on the size and construction of the building, occupation rates.	Moderate	Low	MEDIUM	3	Fire & Rescue	April 2012
HL23	Bridge Collapse	Roads, access routes 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.	Minor	Low	LOW	3	Coventry, Solihull and Warwickshire Local Authority Resilience Team	April 2012
H44	Major reservoir dam failure / collapse	Collapse without warning resulting in 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 1000 casualties. Up to 50 missing persons and people stranded. Hazardous recovery amongst collapsed infrastructure and debris. Water supply to home and business is lost. Up to 200 people need temporary accommodation for 2-18 months. Reservoirs to be looked at on a case by case basis.	Moderate	Low	MEDIUM	3	Coventry, Solihull and Warwickshire Local Authority Resilience Team	April 2012

RISK REF	RISK CATEGORIES (AND SUB CATEGORIES)	OUTCOME DESCRIPTION	IMPACT	LIKELIHOOD	RISK RATING	RISK PRIORITY	LEAD ASSESSOR	REVIEW DATE
HUMAN HEALTH								
H23	Influenza type disease (pandemic)	<p>Each pandemic is different and the nature of the virus and its impacts cannot be known in advance. Previous pandemics have led to 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 in a reasonable worst case scenario. High number of cases could overwhelm health and other critical services, and adversely affect business and the economy.</p> <p>Pandemic planning recognised a reasonable worst case scenario clinical attack rate of up to 50% spread over one or more waves with case fatality of up to 2.5%. This means, at the upper end of the assumptions, up to some 750,000 excess deaths in the UK across the whole period of the pandemic and over 100,000 population per week at peak. Probable peak weeks 6 to 8 following first case, with 22% of total cases occurring at the time.</p>	Significant	Medium High	VERY HIGH	1	Health Protection Agency	April 2012

RISK REF	RISK CATEGORIES (AND SUB CATEGORIES)	OUTCOME DESCRIPTION	IMPACT	LIKELIHOOD	RISK RATING	RISK PRIORITY	LEAD ASSESSOR	REVIEW DATE
H24	Emerging infectious diseases	Based on a SAR's outbreak resulting in up to 100 fatalities and 2000 casualties.	Moderate	Medium Low	HIGH	2	Health Protection Agency	April 2012
HL24	Legionella / meningitis outbreak	Localised outbreak of a disease, which could cause up to 10 fatalities and up to 50 casualties.	Moderate	Medium	HIGH	1	Health Protection Agency	April 2012
ANIMAL HEALTH								
H25	Non-zoonotic notifiable animal diseases (e.g. foot and mouth disease (FMD), Classical Swine fever, Blue Tongue, and Newcastle disease of birds).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The most serious disease in this category is FMD which drives the risk and outcome descriptions. A realistic worst case scenario might involve the culling and disposal up to 4 million animals across GB with up to 900 infected premises. For FMD whole of Great Britain is likely to be declared a 'controlled area' prohibiting the movement of all susceptible livestock unless licensed. Disruption to rural communities, local economies, and the environment. Significant impact on farm incomes and allied industries. For a major outbreak many rural industries, including tourism will be affected, impacts on tourism are believed to have been 	Moderate	Medium Low	HIGH	2	Coventry, Solihull and Warwickshire Local Authority Resilience Team	April 2012

RISK REF	RISK CATEGORIES (AND SUB CATEGORIES)	OUTCOME DESCRIPTION	IMPACT	LIKELIHOOD	RISK RATING	RISK PRIORITY	LEAD ASSESSOR	REVIEW DATE
		<p>overstated in previous assessments and current assessment assess the impact at £100 million.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> £400 million losses to the agriculture and food chain industry. Loss of disease free status resulting in EU and third county import bans on livestock and livestock products from susceptible animals. The major outbreak and realistic worst case scenarios are of much greater scale than that experienced in the most recent outbreak in 2007 but less than experienced in 2001 due to changes in the movement regimes and control policies. 						
H26	Zoonotic notifiable animal diseases (e.g. Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI), Rabies and West Nile Virus)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The most significant disease in this category is highly pathogenic influenza (HPAI) which drives the risk and outcome descriptions, although all these diseases can result in human death: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AI is largely a disease of birds The virus does not easily cross from birds to infect, although there is a 	Moderate	Medium Low	HIGH	2	Coventry, Solihull and Warwickshire Local Authority Resilience Team	April 2012

RISK REF	RISK CATEGORIES (AND SUB CATEGORIES)	OUTCOME DESCRIPTION	IMPACT	LIKELIHOOD	RISK RATING	RISK PRIORITY	LEAD ASSESSOR	REVIEW DATE
		<p>theoretical risk of influenza virus reassortment if people with seasonal flu become co-infected with AI.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential human health treat (255 deaths from 408 cases worldwide since December 2003) [correct at 24 Feb 2009] • Realistic worst case scenario based on the need to cull and dispose of up to 30 million poultry across GB. • Loss of disease free status resulting in EU and third country import bans on poultry and captive birds and poultry products. • Disruption to rural communities, local economies, tourism and the environment. • Economic impacts for a major outbreak assessed at £60 million. <p>The major outbreak scenario is of much greater scale than that experienced in any of the recent outbreaks of avian influenza in the UK, where the disease has been contained and has been limited to one or two infected premises plus associated contact premises.</p>						

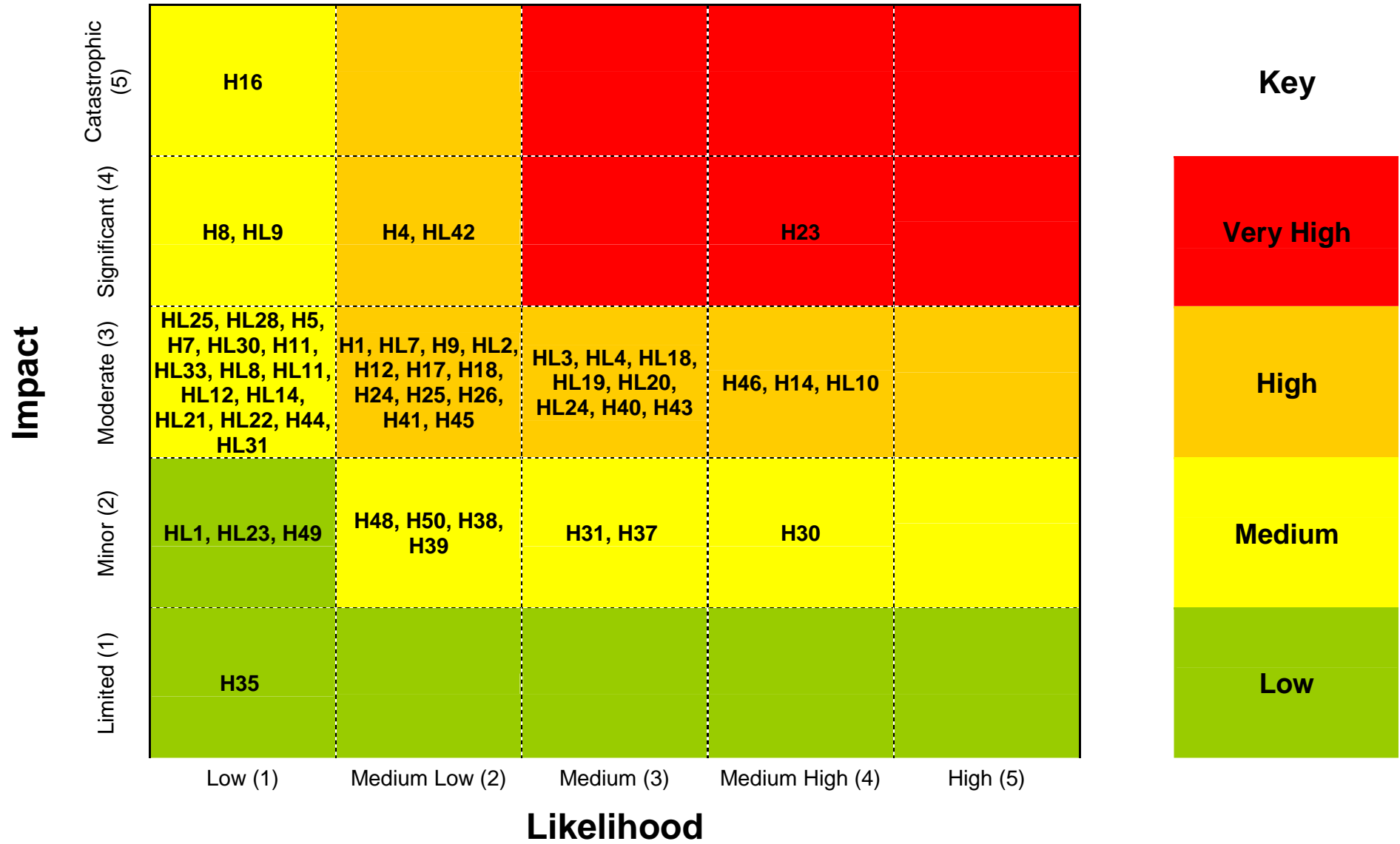
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INDUSTRIAL ACTION								
HL42	Loss of cover due to industrial action by workers providing a service critical to the preservation of life (such as emergency service workers). Relates to health sector only.	A number of three day strikes with significant support over a two-month period affecting a single emergency service.	Significant	Medium Low	HIGH	2	Primary Care Trust	April 2012
H30	Emergency services: loss of emergency fire and rescue cover because of industrial action.	A series of strikes by fire fighters takes place, spread over a period of two months, perhaps lasting up to 48 hours each.	Minor	Medium High	MEDIUM	2	Fire & Rescue	April 2012
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.	Filling stations, depending on their locations, would start to run dry between 24-48 hours. Panic buying would exacerbate the situation. Replenishment of sites would take between 3-10 days depending on location. Much would depend on whether drivers from other companies would be prepared to cross picket lines, whether companies judged that they were able to maintain safe operations in the presence of picket lines or protests, and the extent of the supply of fuel from other locations.	Minor	Medium High	MEDIUM	2	Police	April 2012
H35	Industrial action by key rail workers	Strike action in the total shut down of (either London Underground or) the rail network on a national scale (e.g. action by key rail workers, e.g. infrastructure workers such as signallers) for greater than 3 days. Greater impact if action occurs in a co-ordinated manner.	Limited	Low	LOW	1	Coventry, Solihull and Warwickshire Local Authority Resilience Team	April 2012

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INTERNATIONAL EVENTS									
H37	Influx of British Nationals who are not normally resident in the UK.	Up to 10,000 British Nationals not normally resident in the UK, returning to the UK within a 4-6 week period following conventional war, widespread civil unrest or sustained terrorism campaign against British and other Western nationals.	Minor	Medium	MEDIUM	2	Coventry, Solihull and Warwickshire Local Authority Resilience Team	April 2012	
H53	Disruption to gas supply.	Scenario lasting for up to two weeks. Short and medium range storage becomes depleted (rationed). Gas wholesale prices rise.	To be assessed					Coventry, Solihull and Warwickshire Local Authority Resilience Team	April 2012
H54	Disruption to aviation as a consequence of volcanic ash.	Volcanic ash incursions for up to 25 days resulting in sporadic and temporary closures of significant parts of UK air space for a total of up to 15 days during a three month eruption period.	To be assessed					To be determined	April 2012
INDUSTRIAL TECHNICAL FAILURE									
H38	Technical failure of upstream (offshore) oil/gas network leading to a disruption in upstream oil and gas production.	Catastrophic accident destroying all parts of a critical upstream facility and, in the worst case, taking months or more to restore normal levels of service. This could potentially result in up to 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	Minor	Medium Low	MEDIUM	2	Coventry, Solihull and Warwickshire Local Authority Resilience Team	April 2012	

RISK REF	RISK CATEGORIES (AND SUB CATEGORIES)	OUTCOME DESCRIPTION	IMPACT	LIKELIHOOD	RISK RATING	RISK PRIORITY	LEAD ASSESSOR	REVIEW DATE
		adversely affected given alternative means of supply.						
H39	Failure of water infrastructure or accidental contamination with a non-toxic contaminant.	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 three days.	Minor	Medium Low	MEDIUM	2	Coventry, Solihull and Warwickshire Local Authority Resilience Team	April 2012
H49	Loss of drinking water supplies due to a major accident, affecting infrastructure.	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 one week.	Minor	Low	LOW	3	Coventry, Solihull and Warwickshire Local Authority Resilience Team	April 2012
H40	No notice loss of significant telecommunications infrastructure in a localised fire, flood or gas incident.	Loss of telecommunications for up to 100,000 people for up to 72 hours.	Moderate	Medium	HIGH	1	Coventry, Solihull and Warwickshire Local Authority Resilience Team	April 2012
H41	Technical failure of electricity network	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.	Moderate	Medium Low	HIGH	2	Coventry, Solihull and Warwickshire Local Authority Resilience Team	April 2012
H43	Telecommunication infrastructure – human error	Widespread loss of telecommunications (including public land line and mobile networks) at a regional level for up to 5 days.	Moderate	Medium	HIGH	1	Coventry, Solihull and Warwickshire Local Authority Resilience Team	April 2012

RISK REF	RISK CATEGORIES (AND SUB CATEGORIES)	OUTCOME DESCRIPTION	IMPACT	LIKELIHOOD	RISK RATING	RISK PRIORITY	LEAD ASSESSOR	REVIEW DATE
H45	Technical failure of electricity network	Total shutdown of the electricity supply over an entire region (or devolved administration), occurring during working hours and lasting 24 hours.	Moderate	Medium	HIGH	2	Coventry, Solihull and Warwickshire Local Authority Resilience Team	April 2012

Warwickshire's Risk Matrix



Risk Priority List

PRIORITY 1	
H23	Influenza type disease (pandemic)
H46	Biological substance release during an unrelated work activity or industrial process
H14	Major contamination incident, widespread implications for the food chain
HL10	Local accident on motorways and major trunk roads
HL19	Significant local fluvial flooding (rivers & streams)
HL20	Localised, extremely hazardous flash flooding.
HL18	Local fluvial flooding (rivers and streams or surface run-off)
HL3	Localised industrial accident involving small toxic release
HL24	Legionella / meningitis outbreak
H40	No notice loss of significant telecommunications infrastructure in a localised fire, flood or gas incident
H43	Telecommunications infrastructure – human error
HL4	Major Pollution of Controlled Waters
PRIORITY 2	
HL42	Loss of cover due to industrial action by workers providing a service critical to the preservation of life
H4	Fire or explosion at a fuel distribution site or a site storing flammable and/or toxic liquids
H1	Fire or explosion at a gas terminal as well as LPG, LNG and other gas pipeline / storage sites – up to 3km around site
HL7	Industrial explosions and major fires
H9	Large toxic chemical release
HL2	Localised industrial accident involving large toxic release
H12	Biological substance release from facility where pathogens are handled deliberately
H17	Storms and gales
H18	Low temperatures and heavy snow
H24	Emerging infectious diseases
H25	Non-zoonotic notifiable animal diseases
H26	Zoonotic notifiable animal diseases
H41	Technical failure of electricity network
H45	Technical failure of the electricity network
H30	Emergency Services: loss of emergency fire & rescue cover because of industrial action
H31	Significant or perceived significant constraint on the supply of fuel
H37	International security incident resulting in influx of British Nationals (up to 50,000)

H48	Heatwave
H38	Technical failure of upstream oil/gas network leading to a disruption in oil/gas
H50	Drought
H39	Failure of water infrastructure or accidental contamination
PRIORITY 3	
H16	Aviation accident over a semi-urban area
H8	Very large toxic chemical release
HL9	Aviation accident
HL11	Railway accident
HL12	Local accident involving transport of hazardous chemicals
HL14	Local (road) accident involving transport of fuel/explosives
HL21	Land movement (caused by tremors and landslides)
H44	Major reservoir dam failure / collapse
HL33	Forest and moorland fire
HL8	Fire, flooding, stranding or collision involving a passenger vessel in inland waterways leading to ship's evacuation.
H7	Explosion at a natural gas pipeline
HL30	Localised explosion at a natural gas pipeline
H11	Accidental release of radioactive material from incorrectly handled or disposed of sources.
HL25	Fire or explosion at a gas terminal as well as LPG, LNG and other gas pipeline / storage site – up to 1km around site
HL28	Localised fire or explosion at a fuel distribution site or tank storage of flammable and/or toxic liquids
H5	Fire or explosion at an onshore fuel pipeline
HL22	Building collapse
HL 31	Limited radioactive substance release from a nuclear accident
HL1	Fire or explosion at a gas terminal or involving a gas pipeline – up to 3km around site
HL23	Bridge Collapse
H49	Loss of drinking water supplies due to an accident affecting infrastructure
H35	Industrial action by key rail workers

Further Information

For further information about the risk assessment process or the community risk register, please contact:

Risk Assessment Working Group
Emergency Planning Unit
Warwickshire County Council
Shire Hall
Warwick
CV34 4RR

Or via e-mail at: emergencyplanningunit@warwickshire.gov.uk

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- *Acute Trusts: Warwick Hospital, George Eliot Hospital*
 - *Environment Agency • Health Protection Agency*
 - *NHS Warwickshire • North Warwickshire Borough Council*
 - *Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough Council • Rugby Borough Council*
 - *Stratford-on-Avon District Council • Warwickshire County Council*
 - *Warwick District Council • Warwickshire Fire & Rescue Service*
 - *West Midlands Ambulance Service • Warwickshire Police*



Appendix 1 – Risks Non-applicable to Warwickshire

RISK REF	RISK CATEGORIES (AND SUB CATEGORIES)	OUTCOME DESCRIPTION	IMPACT	RISK RATING	RISK PRIORITY	LEAD ASSESSOR	REVIEW DATE
INDUSTRIAL							
H2	Fire or explosion at an onshore ethylene gas pipeline	Up to 3km around site causing up to 500 fatalities and 1500 casualties.	NO ethylene gas pipelines in Warwickshire area		N/A		
HL26	Localised fire or explosion at an onshore ethylene gas pipeline	Up to 1km around site causing up to 150 fatalities and 450 casualties	NO ethylene gas pipelines in Warwickshire area		N/A		
H3	Fire or explosion at an oil refinery	Up to 3km around site causing up to 500 fatalities and 1500 casualties.	NO Oil refinery in Warwickshire		N/A		
HL27	Localised fire or explosion at an oil refinery.	Up to 1km around site, causing up to 150 fatalities and 500 casualties	NO Oil refinery in Warwickshire		N/A		
H6	Fire or explosion at an offshore oil / gas platform	Local to site causing up to 200 fatalities and up to 200 casualties.	NO coastline		N/A		
H10	Radioactive substance release from nuclear reactor accident	The consequences of an accident at a nuclear reactor are a release of radioactive material. This release could have local, regional, national and international implications, with up to 10 immediate deaths estimated on site, and with long term casualties being estimated as being of the order 1500.	NO reactors within / close to Warwickshire		N/A		
H15	Maritime Pollution	Release of 100,000 tonnes of crude oil into the sea, polluting up to 200km of coastline	NO Coastline		N/A		

RISK REF	RISK CATEGORIES (AND SUB CATEGORIES)	OUTCOME DESCRIPTION	IMPACT	RISK RATING	RISK PRIORITY	LEAD ASSESSOR	REVIEW DATE
TRANSPORT ACCIDENTS							
H42	Rapid accidental sinking of a passenger vessel in or close to UK waters.	500 fatalities and 1000 casualties, potentially with blockage of major sea-lane or port.	NO Vessels of this size operating in Warwickshire		N/A		
HL34	Fire, flooding stranding or collision involving a passenger vessel in or close to UK waters leading to ship's evacuation or partial evacuation at sea.	Up to 250 fatalities and 500 casualties.	NO Coastline		N/A		
HL37	Release of significant quantities of hazardous chemicals / materials as a result of a major shipping accident.	Up to 50 fatalities and up to 250 casualties. Significant environmental / ecological damage.	NO Vessels of this size operating in Warwickshire		N/A		
HL13	Maritime accident or deliberate blockage resulting in blockage of access to key port, estuary, maritime route for more than one month	Fatalities / injuries minor. 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 business.	NO Ports, estuaries, maritime routes		N/A		

RISK REF	RISK CATEGORIES (AND SUB CATEGORIES)	OUTCOME DESCRIPTION	IMPACT	RISK RATING	RISK PRIORITY	LEAD ASSESSOR	REVIEW DATE
SEVERE WEATHER							
H19	Major coastal and tidal flooding affecting more than two UK regions	<p>Major sea surges, tides, gale force winds and potentially heavy rainfall. Many coastal regions and tidal reaches of river affected. Excessive tide levels and many coastal and/or estuary defences overtopped or failing (breaches). Drains 'back-up'. Inundation from breaches in defence systems would be rapid and dynamic with minimal warning and no time to evacuate.</p> <p>Widespread structural damage. Flooding of up to 300,000 properties (homes and businesses) for up to 14 days. People stranded over a large area. Up to 150 fatalities, 2000 'missing' persons ('missing' means: not to be accounted for during the first 48 hours, before Police can reunite with family or friends) and 2000 casualties. Up to 400,000 evacuees (the people requiring assistance with evacuation is less – 130,000, However people may be asked by Police to evacuate from areas that will be cut off due to flood water as well as those areas that are at risk of actual flooding). Up to 40,000 people in need of rescue or assistance in-situ over a 36 hour period.</p>	NO coastline		N/A		

RISK REF	RISK CATEGORIES (AND SUB CATEGORIES)	OUTCOME DESCRIPTION	IMPACT	RISK RATING	RISK PRIORITY	LEAD ASSESSOR	REVIEW DATE
HL16	Local coastal / tidal flooding (affecting more than one UK region).	Sea surge, spring tides, gale force winds and/or heavy rainfall affecting more than one Region, some defences overtopped or failing at multiple locations.	NO Coastline		N/A		
HL17	Local coastal / tidal flooding	Sea surge, spring tides, and/or gale force winds affecting the coastline and one region, some defences overtopped or failing at a single location.	NO coastal / tidal flooding		N/A		

RISK REF	RISK CATEGORIES (AND SUB CATEGORIES)	OUTCOME DESCRIPTION	IMPACT	RISK RATING	RISK PRIORITY	LEAD ASSESSOR	REVIEW DATE
H21	Flooding: Severe inland flooding affecting more than two UK regions.	<p>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 or intense summer rainfall leading to widespread surface water flooding). The event would include major fluvial flooding affecting a large, single urban area. Closure of primary transport routes. Infrastructure failure. Loss of essential services (water, gas, electricity & telecom) to 250,000 homes and business for up to 14 days. Sediment movement and disruption to water supplies. Significant regional economic damage.</p> <p>Across urban and rural areas (with a greater proportion occurring in urban areas) flooding of up to 50,000 properties (homes and businesses) for up to 10 days. Up to 10 fatalities and 500 casualties and 20 missing persons ('missing' means: not accounted for during the first 48 hours, before Police can reunite with family or friends). Up to 55,000 people needing assistance with evacuation. Up to 6,000 people in need of rescue or assistance in-situ.</p>	NO coastline		N/A		

RISK REF	RISK CATEGORIES (AND SUB CATEGORIES)	OUTCOME DESCRIPTION	IMPACT	RISK RATING	RISK PRIORITY	LEAD ASSESSOR	REVIEW DATE
INDUSTRIAL ACTION							
H33	Prison Officer Strike	Prisoner Officer Strike action, for up to 48 hours in 80% of prisons.	No Prisons in or bordering Warwickshire that are covered by Warwickshire Police Force or regional force area		N/A		