




# **COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER MANUAL**

## **Version 3.0**

## Document Review and Version Control

<b>Document Title</b>	Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland (LLR) Prepared Community Risk Register Manual
<b>Aim</b>	Provide a register of risks in Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland.
<b>Protective Marking</b>	OFFICIAL – LRF Use Only
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<b>Last Reviewed By</b>	Stuart Brewer (Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service)
<b>Validation Process</b>	All contents, amendments and variations within this Manual will be subject to full consultation with all LLR Prepared partners and validation by the Executive Board
<b>Sign off Signature</b>	 Simon Cole – Chief Constable – Leicestershire Police Chair of LLR Prepared

## DOCUMENT REVIEW

<b>Date of Review</b>	<b>Type of Review</b> After Use (A) Scheduled Review (S) Training (T) Exercising (E)	<b>Suitable / Unsuitable</b> (S/U)	<b>Details</b>
06/05/2010	S	S	Amended following annual review of Community Risk register.
02/12/2012	S	S	Amended following annual review of Community Risk register.
12/02/2014	S	S	Amended following annual review of Community Risk register.
20/01/2015	S	S	Complete review following changes to risk assessment and management process

## AUDIT OF AMENDMENTS

A list of amendments prior to January 2014 can be found in archived versions of the Community Risk Register.

Date	Paragraph Changed	Brief details of alterations	Approved by
12/02/2014	Various	Amended to reflect changes in national guidance	S Brewer
12/02/2014	Section 6 & 7	Revised CRR Top 10 and CRR summary table inserted	S Brewer
20/01/15	Various	Complete review following change in CRR process	S Brewer

## FOREWORD

This document has been developed to assist LLR Prepared partner agencies and members of the public to gain a greater understanding of the process undertaken in compiling the Community Risk Register.

## LEGISLATION

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

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

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

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

They will be required to:

- Co-operate with other local responders to enhance co-ordination and efficiency.
- Share information with other local responders to enhance co-ordination.
- Assess the risk of emergencies occurring and use this to inform contingency planning.
- Put in place Emergency Plans.
- Put in place Business Continuity Management arrangements.

- Put in place arrangements to make information available to the public about civil protection matters and maintain arrangements to warn inform and advise the public in the event of an emergency.
- Provide advice and assistance to businesses and voluntary organisations about Business Continuity Management (Local Authorities only).

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

Category 1 and 2 organisations come together to form “Local Resilience Forums” (based on police areas) which will help co-ordination and co-operation between responders at local level. Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland Prepared locally fulfils this requirement..

## COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER MANUAL

### 1. INTRODUCTION

This document is intended to:

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

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

LLR Prepared is tasked with producing contingency plans to effectively deal with any of the risks or threats contained within the Register, which may be obtained by request from the LLR Prepared Office.

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

The Community Risk register feeds into the National Risk Registers. Further details of the National Risk Register can be found at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/national-risk-register-of-civil-emergencies> .

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

Any questions relating to this document should be directed to the LLR Prepared Office by email at [emergency.management@leics.gov.uk](mailto:emergency.management@leics.gov.uk) or in writing to:

LLR Prepared  
1 Romulus Court  
Meridian East  
Meridian Business Park  
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## 2. RISK TERMINOLOGY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 3. FURTHER INFORMATION

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

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

#### 3.1 IMPACT SCORING SCALES – QUALITATIVE MEASURES

Level	Descriptor	Categories of impact	Description of impact
1	Limited	Economic	Millions
		Fatalities	<10
		Casualties	<10
		Social Disruption	Transport
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Key local transport services disrupted for 3-7 days</li> </ul>
			Food and Water
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Localised disruption to food supplies for 3-7 days</li> <li>Loss of confidence or disruption to drinking water supplies locally for 2-3 days</li> </ul>
			Fuel
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Localised disruption loss of supply leading to no fuel stocks at half of retail sites within 4 days</li> </ul>
			Gas
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss supply to &gt;10,000 consumers &gt; 5days</li> </ul>
			Electricity
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of or major disruption of supply to &gt;10000 people for &gt;18hrs</li> </ul>
			Finance
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt;1day delay to settlement of a payment system, or</li> <li>&gt;2 day loss of other financial infrastructure, major retail or settlement bank</li> </ul>
		Communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss or major disruption for a significant period of time (&gt;4hrs) to voice and data networks that serve a small town or village or interconnections between those networks</li> </ul>
		Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disruption to schools leading to the loss of 10 – 100k pupil days, or</li> <li>Significant structural damage to 25 schools</li> </ul>
		Access to Health Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evidence of Increasing activity within health and social care at a local level</li> <li>Levels of activity challenging services and NHS organisations at a local level</li> <li>Short term excessive demands on hospitals leading to short term (1 – 5 days) suspension of some elective procedures locally</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ambulance Resourcing Escalatory action Plan (REAP) status 2: concern</li> </ul>

Level	Descriptor	Categories of impact	Description of impact	
			Evacuation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dispersal of a large number of people from a largely non-residential area (e.g. city centre evacuation due to a bomb threat &lt;1000 people evacuated from residential properties (e.g. 1 – 2 residential streets evacuated due to a gas leak)</li> </ul>
			Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;1000 people require short term (hours – days) shelter or alternative accommodation (e.g. gas explosion)</li> </ul>
			Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Localised short term (less than 1 year) environmental damage contamination</li> </ul>
		Psychological	Public Outrage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Insignificant</li> <li>No authority or person perceived to be culpable or incompetent</li> <li>Impact targeted on one particular group associated with the Government (rather than being indiscriminate)</li> <li>Little symbolic value</li> </ul>
			Public Anxiety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minor anxiety but no change in people's behavior</li> <li>Short term avoidance of transport modes</li> <li>Risk to children of future generations limited</li> <li>Strong public with/understanding of the risk and its consequences</li> <li>&lt;10000s people feel more vulnerable</li> </ul>
2	Minor	Economic	Tens of millions	
		Fatalities	10 - 50	
		Casualties	10's with a few people presenting clinical psychological conditions	
		Social Disruption	Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Key regional transport 3 – 7 days</li> <li>Severe local disruption to key local transport services for 1 – 2 weeks</li> </ul>
			Food & Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional disruption to food supplies for 3 – 7 days</li> <li>Loss of confidence or disruption to drinking water supplies across one or more regions for 2 – 3 days</li> </ul>
			Fuel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of &gt;5% of national demand for between 1 day and 1 week (fuel)</li> <li>Loss of supply to &gt; 30,000 consumers for &gt; 14 days (gas)</li> </ul>
			Gas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of supply to a region leading to no fuel stocks at half of retail sites within 4 days</li> </ul>
			Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of supply to &gt;30,000 consumers for &gt; 5 days</li> </ul>
			Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt;2 day delay to settlement of a payment system, or</li> <li>&gt;3 day loss of other financial infrastructure, major retail or settlement bank, or</li> <li>&gt;1 day disruption to multiple financial infrastructure</li> </ul>



Level	Descriptor	Categories of impact	Description of impact	
			Communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of a national timing source or loss or disruption for a significant period of time (&gt;2hrs) to voice and data networks that serve a small town or village or interconnections between those networks</li> </ul>
			Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disruption to schools leading to the loss of 100 – 500k pupil days, or</li> <li>Significant structural damage to 50 schools</li> </ul>
			Access to Health Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evidence of significantly increased activity at a local level. Activity is placing real pressure on organisations</li> <li>Short term diversion of some A&amp;E departments</li> <li>Some reduction in outpatient activity</li> <li>Delays in response times to NHS 111</li> <li>Local outages of some drugs [1-3 days to resupply]</li> <li>Ambulance REAP status 3: moderate pressure</li> <li>Deterioration in the weather conditions or severe weather forecast that threatens to cause widespread disruptions – e.g. Level 3 of heat wave and cold weather plan</li> <li>NHSE or DH identifies need for regional command control of NHS services to be invoked.</li> <li>Declared Major Incident affecting 1 Trust.</li> </ul>
			Evacuation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Medium-scale evacuation of 1,000-25,000 people from residential area (e.g. parts of a town evacuated due to unexploded ordnance)</li> </ul>
			Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Between 1,000-25,000 people require short term (hours to days) shelter or alternative accommodation (e.g. surface water flooding)</li> <li>&lt; 1,000 people require medium term (days to weeks) or long term (months to years) alternative accommodation (e.g. wide area flooding)</li> </ul>
			Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Localised medium term (more than 1 year) environmental damage/contamination</li> </ul>
		Psychological	Public Outrage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Significant but localised and temporary</li> <li>Consequences are largely one-off</li> <li>Public acceptance that the risk was a natural disaster or unavoidable and largely not caused/exacerbated by human failure</li> <li>Little symbolic value of site of target</li> </ul>
			Public Anxiety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minor, localised and temporary changes in people's normal routines</li> <li>Short to medium-term avoidance of transport modes</li> <li>Good public understanding of the risk</li> <li>Tens of thousands of UK citizens feel more vulnerable</li> </ul>

Level	Descriptor	Categories of impact	Description of impact
3	Moderate	Economic	Hundreds of millions
		Fatalities	51 – 100
		Casualties	100s with a significant number of people presenting clinical psychological conditions
		Social Disruption	Transport <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Severe disruption to key local transport services for 2-4 weeks</li> <li>Widespread disruption to key national transport corridors or London commuter routes for 3-7 days</li> <li>Severe disruption to key regional transport services for 1-2 weeks</li> <li>Disruption to international travel for 3-7 days</li> </ul>
			Food & Water <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National disruption to choice of essential foods for 3-7 days.</li> <li>Loss of confidence or disruption to drinking water supplies locally for up to one week</li> </ul>
			Fuel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of supply to a region or more than one region leading to no stock at half of retail sites within 2 days</li> </ul>
			Gas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of supply to &gt;250k consumers</li> <li>Loss of &gt;10 % of national demand for &gt; 48 hours</li> </ul>
			Electricity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of or major disruption to electricity supply to &gt;300k consumers for &gt;18 hours</li> </ul>
			Finance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt;1 week loss of financial infrastructure, major retail or settlement bank; or</li> <li>&gt;2 day disruption to multiple financial infrastructure</li> </ul>
			Communications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss or major disruption for &gt; 30 minutes to voice and data networks that serve a county or regional city of population &gt;1m or two or more cities of population &gt;500k or interconnections between those networks</li> </ul>
			Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disruption to schools leading to the loss of 500k-5m pupil days, or</li> <li>Significant structural damage to 100 schools</li> </ul>
			Access to Health Care <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evidence of significantly increased activity within a region which is placing severe pressure of the majority of NHS organisations</li> <li>Short term cancellation of all elective NHS delivery locally for up to 4 weeks</li> <li>Longer term diversion of some A&amp;E departments</li> <li>Reduction in outpatient activity</li> <li>Significant delays in response times to NHS 111</li> <li>Regional outage of some drugs with delay in resupply [3 + days]</li> <li>Ambulance REAP status 4: severe pressure</li> <li>Extended period of severe weather causing widespread disruption to the NHS;</li> </ul>

Level	Descriptor	Categories of impact	Description of impact	
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>with no imminent improvement anticipated.</li> <li>NHS E or DH identifies need for regional command control of NHS services to be invoked.</li> <li>Declared Major Incident affecting 2 or more Trusts.</li> <li>Loss of/or failure of NHS critical infrastructure</li> </ul>
			Evacuation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dispersal of a large number of people together with a medium-scale evacuation of 1,000-25,000 people from residential area (e.g. part city centre and surrounding residential evacuation due to an unspecific bomb threat)</li> </ul>
			Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Between 25,000-100,000 people require short term (hours to days) shelter (e.g. severe inland flooding)</li> <li>Between 1,000-25,000 people require medium term (days to weeks) or long term (months to years) alternative accommodation (e.g. reservoir flooding)</li> </ul>
			Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Localised long term (more than 5 years) environmental damage/contamination</li> </ul>
		Psychological	Public Outrage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Serious, widespread.</li> <li>Consequences will not just be one-off.</li> <li>High impact on those perceived as vulnerable (i.e. elderly, women, children).</li> <li>Public perception that the disruptive outcome was a result of someone/the Government's failure.</li> <li>High symbolic value</li> </ul>
			Public Anxiety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Moderate anxiety leading to medium to short-term changes in peoples' routines.</li> <li>Medium term avoidance of some modes of transport.</li> <li>Shortage of essential supplies due to panic-buying.</li> <li>Conceivable that the event could occur again.</li> <li>Impact was indiscriminate (as opposed to being focused on a specific group such as Government officials or industrial workers).</li> <li>Lack of control / helplessness.</li> <li>Some concern about potential health risk to future generations.</li> <li>Limited public understanding of the risk.</li> <li>100s of thousands of UK citizens feel more vulnerable</li> </ul>
4	Significant	Economic	Billions	
		Fatalities	101 - 1000	
		Casualties	1000s with substantial numbers of people presenting clinical psychological conditions	
		Social Disruption	Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Severe disruption to key regional transport services for more than 2 weeks</li> </ul>

Level	Descriptor	Categories of impact	Description of impact	
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Severe widespread disruption to key national transport corridors or London commuter routes for 1-2 weeks</li> <li>Severe disruption to transport internationally 7-14 days</li> </ul>
			Food & Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National disruption to supply (shortages) of essential foods for 3-7 days.</li> <li>Loss of confidence or disruption to drinking water supplies nationally for 2-3 days</li> <li>Loss of confidence or disruption to drinking water supplies across one or more regions for up to 1 week</li> </ul>
			Fuel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of supply to &gt;1m consumers</li> <li>Loss of &gt;20% of national demand for &gt;48 hours</li> </ul>
			Gas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of or major disruption to electricity supply to &gt;1m consumers for &gt;18 hours</li> </ul>
			Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of or major disruption to electricity supply to 1m people for &gt; 18hrs</li> </ul>
			Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt;2 week loss of financial infrastructure, major retail or settlement bank; or</li> <li>&gt;1 week disruption to multiple financial infrastructure</li> </ul>
			Communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss or major disruption for &gt; 1 hour to international connectivity points, or</li> <li>national mobile telecommunications networks, or</li> <li>voice and data networks that serve London or three or more cities of population &gt;1m, or</li> <li>interconnections between those networks</li> </ul>
			Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disruption to schools leading to the loss of 5-20m pupil days, or</li> <li>Significant structural damage to 250 schools</li> </ul>
			Access to Health Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National disruption to the availability of primary care services and appointments &lt; 12 weeks</li> <li>Excessive demands on hospitals locally/ regionally with significant disruption to NHS delivery of up to 4 -12 weeks</li> <li>Long term diversion of several A&amp;E departments &lt;12 weeks</li> <li>“Yellow card” outpatients only for up to 12 weeks</li> <li>Significant delays in response times to NHS 111; increase in call handlers and prioritisation of calls</li> <li>Local shortages of drugs and/or national shortage of some key medical supplies [3 days to 3 weeks]</li> <li>Significant medium term reduction in social care provision</li> <li>Ambulance REAP status 5: critical Exceptional weather is affecting one or several parts of the country and is so severe that it is creating widespread transport disruption and the operation of health and social care is threatened.</li> </ul>

Level	Descriptor	Categories of impact	Description of impact	
			Evacuation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Between 25,000-100,000 people require medium term (days to weeks) or long term (months to years) alternative accommodation (e.g. major reservoir failure)</li> </ul>
			Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Medium term (i.e. more than 1 year) environmental damage/contamination to one region or city</li> </ul>
			Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Medium term (more than 1 year) environmental damage/contamination to one region or city</li> </ul>
		Psychological	Public Outrage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Serious nationwide concern, with strong calls for Government action.</li> <li>The adverse impact was intentional/ malicious.</li> <li>Domestic pressure for resignations - public perception that Government/person significantly failed.</li> <li>Risk results from human agency rather than natural disaster.</li> <li>Consequences will be long-term rather than just one-off.</li> <li>Indiscriminate and very significant impact.</li> <li>Significant impact on those perceived as vulnerable (i.e. elderly, women, children).</li> <li>Very high symbolic value</li> </ul>
			Public Anxiety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High levels of anxiety leading to sustained changes in people's normal routines and some</li> <li>Intense and widespread information seeking by the public.</li> <li>High levels of concern about risks to children or future generations.</li> <li>High levels of concern that catastrophic event could occur again.</li> <li>Impact was indiscriminate and affected large (i.e. &gt;1,000) number of people (as opposed to being focused on a specific group such as Government officials or industrial workers).</li> <li>Significant sense of helplessness / lack of control.</li> <li>Lack of informed public knowledge or understanding of the risk.</li> <li>Millions of UK citizens feel more vulnerable</li> </ul>

Level	Descriptor	Categories of impact	Description of impact
5	Catastrophic	Economic	Tens of billions
		Fatalities	>1000
		Casualties	10,000s with very large numbers of people presenting clinical psychological conditions
		Social Disruption	Transport <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Severe widespread disruption to key national transport corridors or London commuter routes for &gt;2 weeks</li> <li>Severe disruption to transport internationally &gt;14 days</li> </ul>
			Food & Water <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National disruption to supply (shortages) of essential foods for more than 1 week</li> <li>Loss of confidence or disruption to drinking water supply locally or across one or more regional for over 1 week</li> </ul>
			Fuel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National loss of supply leading to no stock at half of the retail estate within 1 day</li> </ul>
			Gas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of &gt;20% of national demand for &gt; 6 months</li> </ul>
			Electricity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National loss of electricity supply for any period</li> <li>Regional loss of or major disruption to electricity supply for &gt; 1 week</li> </ul>
			Finance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt;1 month loss of financial infrastructure, major retail or settlement bank; or</li> <li>&gt;2 week disruption to multiple financial infrastructure</li> </ul>
			Communications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of service nationally for 3 working days, including backbone networks that provide national voice and data services and interconnections between those networks</li> </ul>
			Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disruption to schools leading to the loss 20m pupil days, or</li> <li>Significant structural damage to 500 schools</li> </ul>
			Access to Health Care <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prolonged national disruption to the availability of primary care services and appointments &gt; 12 weeks</li> <li>Excessive demands on hospitals locally/regionally with significant disruption to NHS delivery &gt; 12 weeks</li> <li>Long term diversion of several A&amp;E departments 12 weeks</li> <li>“Yellow card” outpatients only for &gt; 12 weeks</li> <li>NHS 111 unable to cope with demand/non-functioning [IT dependent]</li> <li>Regional shortages of drugs and/or national shortage of key medical supplies Resupply times &gt; 3 weeks</li> <li>Widespread and prolonged reduction in social care provision</li> <li>Ambulance REAP status 6: potential service failure</li> </ul>
			Evacuation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; 100,000 people require short term (hours to days) shelter (e.g. major coastal</li> </ul>

Level	Descriptor	Categories of impact	Description of impact	
				flooding) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; 100,000 people require medium term (days to weeks) or long term (months to years) alternative accommodation (e.g. nuclear incident)</li> </ul>
			Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Long term (i.e. more than 5 years) environmental damage/contamination to one region or city</li> </ul>
			Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Long term (more than 5 years) environmental damage/contamination to one region or city</li> </ul>
		Psychological	Public Outrage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extreme, nationwide, sustained.</li> <li>Widespread calls for severe Governmental reprisals - i.e. the adverse impact was intentional/ malicious.</li> <li>Persistent domestic pressure for resignations at national / CEO level.</li> <li>Consequences will be long-term rather than one-off.</li> <li>Risk results from human agency rather than natural disaster.</li> <li>Indiscriminate and catastrophic impact.</li> <li>Severe impact on those perceived as vulnerable (i.e. elderly, women, children)</li> <li>Very high symbolic value</li> </ul>
			Public Anxiety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extreme, widespread, prolonged</li> <li>Widespread avoidance of an area.</li> <li>Social conflict and community tensions resulting from fear-induced behaviour.</li> <li>Severe loss of confidence in government's ability to protect citizens.</li> <li>Severe and prolonged loss of confidence in the financial markets.</li> <li>Significant concern about risks to children or future generations.</li> <li>Significant concern that catastrophic event could occur again.</li> <li>Severe sense of helplessness / lack of control.</li> <li>Impact was indiscriminate and directly affected very large number of people (i.e. &gt; 10,000) - perception that the adverse consequences could happen to anyone.</li> <li>Very little informed public knowledge or understanding of the risk.</li> <li>Significant proportions of the UK population feel more vulnerable</li> </ul>

### 3.2 CATEGORIES OF IMPACT

Category	Description
<b>Fatalities</b>	The number of people killed by an event, directly or within the first year thereafter, including those that die as a result of cancellation or delay to medical treatment. Figures are either quoted as „excess fatalities“ where the number is calculated as the number of fatalities over and above the expected for that period. Or, for immediate no or minimal notice events as the approximate number of expected fatalities.
<b>Casualties</b>	Those requiring medical intervention as a result of an event, either for chronic, acute or psychological effects. Calculation includes those whose existing condition deteriorates significantly as a result of the event (for example by delay to treatment), but not those who seek medical advice but do not receive an intervention, for example "worried well".
<b>Economic</b>	This is a measure of the total net cost to the economy, including both direct and indirect costs and losses. Within the NRA this is expressed in terms of the annual impact on GDP and is calculated as the sum of: a) impact falling in year 1, and b) Total impact occurring in years 2-5.
<b>Social Disruption</b>	Classified as disruption to normal patterns of daily lives of the public. The elements underpinning the assessment are divided up between “Essential Services” and “Other Factors” (it is important to note that the difference between the two is relative and “Other Factors” are still acknowledged as a crucial part of the UK’s social infrastructure). “Essential Services” are defined as; Transport, Food and Water, Fuel/Gas, Electricity, Finance and Communications. “Other Factors” are defined as; Education, Access to Health Care, Evacuation, Shelter and Environment.
<b>Psychological</b>	Outrage aims to capture the sense of public outrage after an event has occurred. This may be directed towards those perceived to be responsible for the consequences of an event such as a terrorist group, or towards a company or the government for 'allowing' the event to occur. This dimension does not consider any perceived 'outrage' of the handling of the event after it has occurred (i.e. the multi-agency response). Anxiety assesses the sense of personal vulnerability/fear resulting from direct or indirect exposure to an event. Research indicates that anxiety will be greatest where individuals have a poor understanding of the risk, perceive that the event could happen again and is as likely to affect them as anybody else, and believe that there is little they can do to avoid this outcome.



### 3.3 LIKELIHOOD SCORING SCALE

Level	Descriptor	Stated chance in 5 years	Equated to one event every
1	Low	Between 1 in 20,000 and 1 in 2000	10,000 to 100,000 years
2	Medium Low	Between 1 in 2000 and 1 in 200	1000 to 10,000 years
3	Medium	Between 1 in 200 and 1 in 20	100 to 1,000 years
4	Medium High	1 in 20 and 1 in 2	10 to 100 years
5	High	1 in 2 or more	10 years or less

### 3.4 RISK ASSESSMENT MATRIX

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

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

### 3.5 DEFINITIONS OF PRIORITY RATINGS

**Very High (VH) Risk** - these are classed as primary or critical risks requiring immediate attention. They may have a high or low likelihood of occurrence, but their potential consequences are such that they must be treated as a high priority. This may mean that strategies should be developed to reduce or eliminate the risks, but also that mitigation in the form of (multi-agency) planning, exercising and training for these hazards should be put in place and the risk monitored on a regular frequency. Consideration should be given to planning being specific to the risk rather than generic.

**High (H) Risk** - these risks are classed as significant. They may have a high or low likelihood of occurrence, but their potential consequences are sufficiently serious to warrant appropriate consideration after those risks classed as "very high". Consideration should be given to the development of strategies to reduce or eliminate the risks, but also mitigation in the form of at least (multi-agency) generic planning, exercising and training should be put in place and the risk monitored on a regular frequency.

**Medium (M) Risk** - these risks are less significant but may cause upset and inconvenience in the short term. These risks should be monitored to ensure that they are being appropriately managed and consideration given to their being managed under generic emergency planning arrangements.

**Low (L) Risk** - these risks are both unlikely to occur and not significant in their impact. They should be managed using normal or generic planning arrangements and require minimal monitoring and control unless subsequent risk assessments show a substantial change, prompting a move to another risk category.

## 4. USING RISK ASSESSMENTS TO INFORM LOCAL PLANNING PRIORITIES

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

### 4.1 PRIORITISATION OF RISKS

To assist in prioritisation of effort and resource all risks are plotted on the Risk Assessment Matrix and then, depending on position on the matrix, identified as “Priority One”, “Priority Two” or “Other” risks. These are defined as follows:

**PRIORITY ONE RISKS** - Risks which will be subject to a full assessment in the LLR Prepared Risk Treatment Process

**PRIORITY TWO RISKS** – Risks which will be considered as “Associated Risks” to Priority One Risks; i.e. they will be considered in line with the Priority One Risk that most closely produces the potential consequences arising from realization of the hazard in question unless where materially different where a separate assessment will be undertaken

**OTHER RISKS** – Risks which LLR Prepared accepts as either having been addressed as far as possible within existing procedures to an extent where resources are better utilized elsewhere and/or risks which are of low likelihood and limited impact and therefore the direct expenditure or resource on mitigation would be better utilized on other higher likelihood/impact risks.

#### (LLR Prepared MODEL)

IMPACT	Catastrophic (5)						
	Significant (4)						PRIORITY 1 DRIVER
	Moderate (3)						
	Minor (2)						
	Limited (1)						
		Low (1)	Medium Low (2)	Medium (3)	Medium High (4)	High (5)	
LIKELIHOOD							

A full summary of all the hazards considered as part of the Community Risk Register process and a completed Prioritisation Scoring Reference Table can be found in Section 7.

## 4.2 THE RISK TREATMENT PLAN

All Priority One Risks and some Priority Two Risks are subject to the development of a Risk Treatment Plan. Each risk is assessed against the current level of preparation in the form of:

- Plans in place
- Training and Exercising undertaken
- Resources available/required – People and Equipment

This is further linked to consideration of the seven national capabilities:

- Command & Control
- Warning and informing
- Interoperability
- Community and Corporate Resilience
- Resilient Telecommunications
- Humanitarian Assistance
- Recovery

Depending on the level of preparation and resources in place, each is then given a red, amber or green rating as follows:

RATING	ACTION TIMESCALES
RED	Action required in 0 – 12 months
AMBER	Action required in 12 – 24 months
GREEN	No further action required

These ratings are then prioritised with RED risks receiving priority attention. Where resource does not allow for all risks to be addressed within timescales the relative position of the risk on the CRR Risk Assessment Prioritisation Reference Scoring Table, with a bias towards impact, is used to further prioritise workloads.

## **5. LEAD ASSESSOR AND LEAD AGENCY FOR RESPONSE**

### **5.1 THE LEAD ASSESSOR**

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

### **5.2 THE LEAD AGENCY FOR RESPONSE**

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

## 6. CRR PRIORITISATION SCORING REFERENCE

Table of Hazard Identification can be found in Section 7

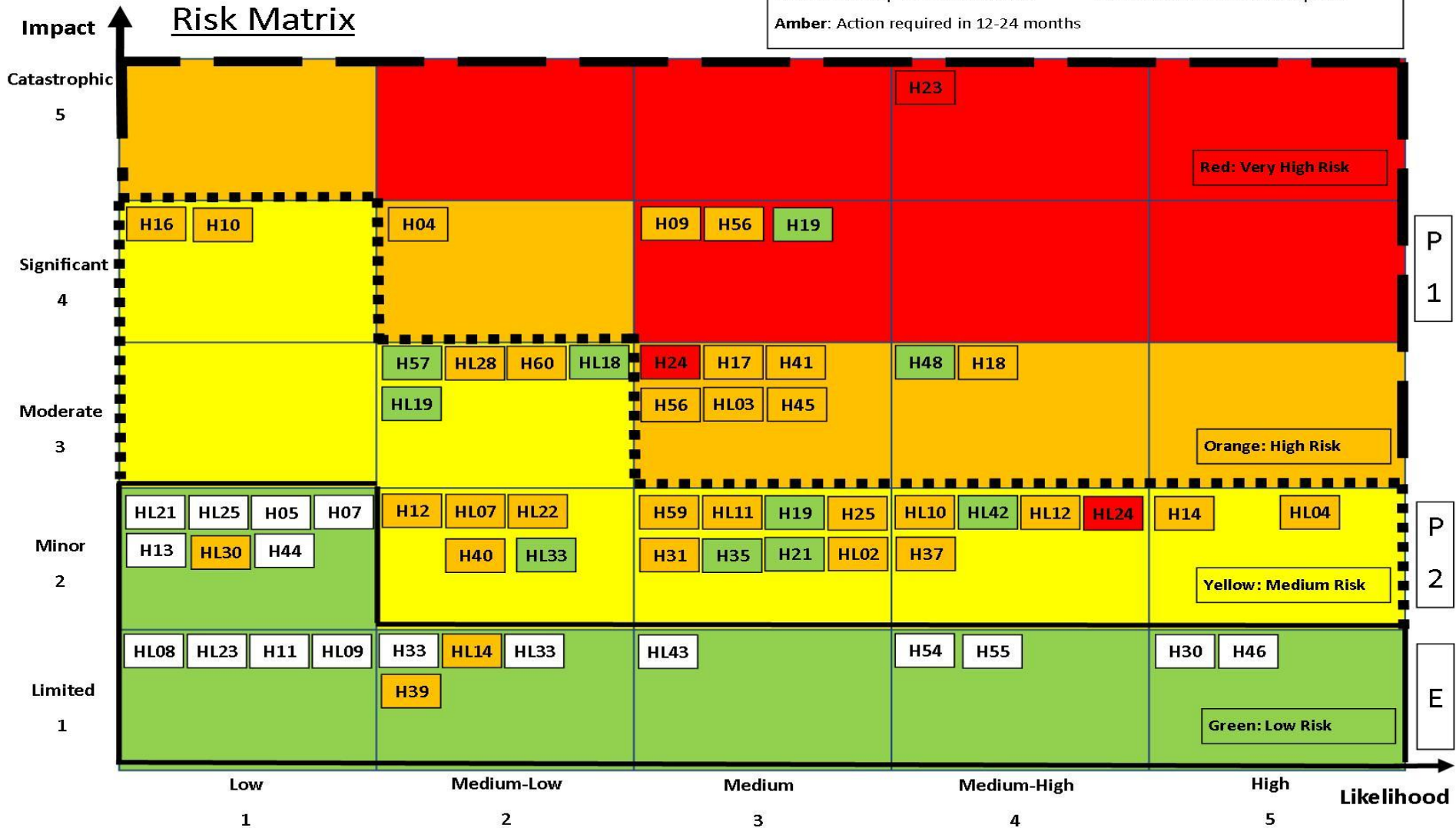
### Key: Individual risk boxes

Colours of relate to Risk Treatment Plan Rating

**Red:** Action required 0-12 months

**Green:** No further action required

**Amber:** Action required in 12-24 months



## 7. SUMMARY OF FULL COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER

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

Risk ref	SUB-CATEGORY	Likelihood	Impact	Overall Risk	Priority	Last Revised
H04	Fire or explosion at a fuel distribution at a range of industrial sites including fuel distribution sites or sites storing flammable and/or toxic liquids in atmospheric pressure storage tanks	2-Medium-Low	4-Significant	Medium	P1	12.09.14
H05	Fire/Explosion at an onshore fuel pipeline	1-Low	2-Minor	Low	P1	12.09.14
H07	Explosion at a high pressure gas pipeline	1-Low	2-Minor	Low	P3	12.09.14
H09	Large toxic chemical release	3-Medium	4-Significant	Very High	P1	12.09.14
H10	Radioactive substance release from a nuclear reactor accident	1-Low	4-Significant	Medium	P2	12.09.14
H11	Accidental exposure to radioactive material from incorrectly handled stolen substances	1-Low	1-Limited	Low	P3	12.09.14
H12	Biological substance release from facility where pathogens are handled deliberately (e.g. pathogen release from containment laboratory)	2-Medium-Low	2-Minor	Medium	P2	12.09.14
H13	Foreign nuclear accident affecting the UK	1-Low	2-Minor	Medium	P1	12.09.14
H14	Major contamination incident with widespread implications for the food chain	5-High	2-Minor	Medium	P2	12.09.14
H16	Aviation accident over semi-urban area	1-Low	4-Significant	Medium	P2	12.09.14
H17	Storms and gales	3-Medium	3-Moderate	High	P1	12.09.14
H18	Low temperatures and heavy snow	4-Medium-Hgh	3-Moderate	High	P1	12.09.14

<b>Risk ref</b>	<b>SUB-CATEGORY</b>	<b>Likelihood</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Overall Risk</b>	<b>Priority</b>	<b>Last Revised</b>
H19	Major coastal / tidal flooding affecting more than two UK regions (this is the national picture to provide context for local risk assessment)	3-Moderate	4-Significant	Very High	P1	12.09.14
H23	Influenza type disease (pandemic)	4-Medium-Hgh	5-Catastrophic	Very High	P1	12.09.14
H24	Emerging infectious diseases	3-Medium	3-Moderate	High	P1	12.09.14
H25	Outbreak of exotic notifiable disease in animals (including birds)	3-Medium	2-Minor	Medium	P2	12.09.14
H30	Emergency Services: loss of emergency fire and rescue cover because of industrial action	5-High	1-Limited	Low	P3	12.09.14
H31	Actual or threatened significant disruption to fuel supplies including as a result of industrial action by tanker drivers or refinery staff, or effective blockades at key refineries / terminals by protestors	3-Medium	2-Minor	Medium	P2	12.09.14
H33	National strike by prison officers	2-Medium-Low	1-Limited	Low	P3	12.09.14
H35	Industrial action by key rail or London Underground workers	3-Medium	2-Minor	Medium	P2	12.09.14
H37	Influx of destitute/vulnerable British Nationals who are not normally resident in the UK and cannot be accommodated by family/friends	4-Medium-Hgh	2-Minor	Medium	P2	12.09.14
H39	Failure of water infrastructure or loss of drinking water	2-Medium-Low	1-Limited	Low	P2	12.09.14
H40	Disruption or loss of telecommunications systems	2-Medium-Low	2-Minor	Medium	P2	12.09.14
H41	Total failure of GB's National Electricity Transmission Network	3-Medium	3-Moderate	High	P1	12.09.14
H44	Major reservoir/dam failure/collapse	1-Low	3-Moderate	Medium	P1	12.09.14



<b>Risk ref</b>	<b>SUB-CATEGORY</b>	<b>Likelihood</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Overall Risk</b>	<b>Priority</b>	<b>Last Revised</b>
H45	Disruption to Regional Electricity Distribution or Transmission Network/System	3-Medium	3-Moderate	High	P2	12.09.14
H46	Biological substance release during an unrelated work activity or industrial process (e.g. legionella release due to improperly maintained building environmental control systems)	5-High	1-Limited	Low	P3	12.09.14
H48	Heat wave	4-Medium-High	3-Moderate	High	P1	12.09.14
H54	Disruption to aviation as a consequence of volcanic ash	4-Medium-High	1-Limited	Low	P3	12.09.14
H55	Severe effusive (gas rich) volcanic eruption overseas	4-Medium-High	1-Limited	Low	P1	12.09.14
H56	Severe Space Weather	3-Medium	4-Significant	Very High	P1	12.09.14
H57	Large scale public disorder in multiple sites in single city, or in multiple cities, occurring concurrently over several days	2-Medium-Low	3-Moderate	High	P2	12.09.14
H59	Technological failure of the banking system	3-Medium	2-Minor	Medium	P2	12.09.14
H60	Road or rail tanker containing dangerous goods and/or 'high consequence' dangerous goods – accident involving fire and explosion	2-Medium-Low	3-Moderate	Medium	P2	12.09.14
HL02	Localised industrial accident involving large toxic release (e.g. From a site storing large quantities of chlorine)	3-Medium	2-Minor	Medium	P2	12.09.14
HL03	Localised industrial accident involving small toxic release	3-Medium	3-Moderate	High	P1	12.09.14

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<b>Risk ref</b>	<b>SUB-CATEGORY</b>	<b>Likelihood</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Overall Risk</b>	<b>Priority</b>	<b>Last Revised</b>
HL04	Major pollution of surface waters and groundwater	5-High	2-Minor	Medium	P2	12.09.14
HL07	Industrial explosions and major fires	2-Medium Low	2-Minor	Medium	P2	12.09.14
HL08	Fire, flooding, stranding or collision involving a passenger vessel in or close to UK waters or on inland waterways leading to the ship's evacuation	1-Low	1-Limited	Low	P3	12.09.14
HL09	Aviation accident	1-Low	1-Limited	Low	P3	12.09.14
HL10	Local accident on motorways and major trunk roads	4-Medium-High	2-Minor	Medium	P2	12.09.14
HL11	Railway accident	3-Medium	2-Minor	Medium	P2	12.09.14
HL12	Local accident involving transport of hazardous chemicals	4-Medium-High	2-Minor	Medium	P2	12.09.14
HL14	Local (road) accident involving transport of fuel/explosives	2-Medium-Low	1-Limited	Low	P3	12.09.14
HL18	Local/Urban Flooding (Fluvial or surface run-off)	2-Medium-Low	3-Moderate	High	P1	12.09.14
HL19	Local Fluvial Flooding	2-Medium-Low	3-Moderate	High	P1	12.09.14
HL21	Land movement (i.e. tremors and landslides)	1-Low	2-Minor	Low	P3	12.09.14
HL22	Building collapse	2-Medium-Low	2-Minor	Medium	P2	12.09.14
HL23	Bridge closure or collapse	1-Low	1-Limited	Low	P3	12.09.14
HL24	Localised legionella / meningitis outbreak	4-Medium-High	2-Minor	Medium	P2	12.09.14
HL25	Fire explosion at a gas terminal as well as LPG, LNG, and other gas onshore feedstock pipeline and flammable gas storage sites.	1-Low	2-Minor	Low	P3	12.09.14

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<b>Risk ref</b>	<b>SUB-CATEGORY</b>	<b>Likelihood</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Overall Risk</b>	<b>Priority</b>	<b>Last Revised</b>
HL28	Localised fire or explosion at a fuel distribution site or tank storage of flammable and / or toxic liquids	2-Medium-Low	3-Moderate	High	P2	12.09.14
HL30	Localised explosion at a natural gas pipeline	1-Low	2-Minor	Low	P2	12.09.14
HL33	Forest or moorland fire	2-Medium-Low	1-Limited	Low	P3	12.09.14
HL42	Loss of cover due to industrial action by workers providing a service critical to the preservation of life (such as emergency service workers)	4-Medium-High	2-Minor	Medium	P2	12.09.14
HL43	Outbreak of plant disease	3-Medium	1-Limited	Medium	P2	12.09.14