

**GLRF**

**Gwent Local Resilience Forum  
Risk Assessment Working Group**



**PREPARING FOR EMERGENCIES  
WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW**

# Gwent Local Resilience Forum

**2010 – 2011**

# GWENT COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER



lechyd Cyhoeddus  
Cymru  
Public Health  
Wales



Bwrdd Iechyd  
Aneurin Bevan  
Health Board



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

## NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

### 1 Document History

Review Date	Version	Summary of Changes
Dec 2005	1.0	First Draft
Jan 2006	2.0	General Update to First Draft
Feb 2006	3.0	Minor adjustments to V2
Mar 2006	4.0	Minor adjustments to V3
Apr 2006	5.0 (WD)	Minor adjustments to V4 (Working Draft)
June 2006	June 06	Addition of Executive Summary
June 2007	June 2007	Update from new guidance V5
Sept 2007	Sept 2007	Inclusion of Risk Priorities as agreed by the GLRF
Nov 2007	2008 Draft	Updated from 2007 Local Risk Assessment Guidance
Sept 2008	Sept 2008	Adjustments to Sept 2008 version agreed by Gwent LRF Risk Assessment Working Group
Nov/Dec 2009	1.1 2009	Updated from the latest (2008) Lrag Local Risk Assessment Guidance as agreed by the Gwent LRF Risk Assessment working group and the Risk Priorities Sub Group.
Sept 2010	2.1 2010	Updated from the latest (2009/2010) Lrag Local Risk Assessment Guidance, meetings of the LRF Risk Assessment Working Group and individually updated risk assessments.

#### Notes:

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

### Gwent Community Risk Register – Overview and Executive Summary

As part of the risk assessment process, we have been considering the likelihood and impact of a range of hazards occurring within the Local Resilience Forum area (The area covered by the Heddlu Gwent Police Service.)

*Of the 89 risk assessments carried out for the 'Gwent Community Risk Register', 28 risks have been identified as either 'High' or 'Very High' and 29 risks have been considered as not appropriate to the Gwent Local Resilience Forum area and have been [excluded](#). These risks fall into the following categories – Severe Weather, Transport, Industrial Technical Failures, Industrial Accidents and Environmental Pollution, Human Health, Structural Damage and Large Scale Fires. Appendix 2 illustrates all the assessments plotted onto a Risk Rating Matrix. This work, a statutory requirement under the Civil Contingencies Act, is an ongoing process and subject to continual review with the Gwent Community Risk Register formally published on an annual basis.*

The risk assessments included in the register will only cover non-malicious events (i.e. hazards) rather than threats (i.e. terrorist incidents). This does not mean that we are not considering threats within our risk assessment work, but given the sensitivity of the information supporting these risk assessments and the potential for use by adversaries, specific details [beyond that provided below] will not be made available via this document.

Typical hazard scenarios that are being considered include, for example:

- \* Transport accidents \*\*
- \* Severe weather
- \* Flooding
- \* Industrial accidents and environmental pollution
- \* Human health
- \* Animal health
- \* Industrial technical failure

Typical threat scenarios that are being considered are outlined below in the [generic threat statement](#)

**Generic Threat Statement:** Within the [National Risk Assessment](#) the malicious threats with the greatest plausibility are those involving a conventional attack using a vehicle borne, person borne, or hand

Gwent Local Resilience Forum  
Risk Assessment Working Group

Final Version: 2.1 2010  
Review Date: September 2011  
Page 2 of 43

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

## NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

delivered explosive device against a relatively accessible target. The most plausible malicious threats include a conventional explosive attack against:

- i) crowded places;
- ii) transport systems;
- iii) critical infrastructure

Electronic attacks against infrastructure or essential services related systems are also plausible as are non-conventional attacks using chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear materials.

For more information regarding threats and the current threat level, please visit: <http://www.mi5.gov.uk>

For more information regarding the National Risk Register, please visit: [http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/media/cabinetoffice/corp/assets/publications/reports/national\\_risk\\_register/national\\_risk\\_register.pdf](http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/media/cabinetoffice/corp/assets/publications/reports/national_risk_register/national_risk_register.pdf)

The inclusion of hazards or scenarios (i.e. the outcome descriptions) does not mean that the Local Resilience Forum believes the risk will materialise, or that if it were to do so, it would be at that scale and rating. The risk scenarios are rather reasonable worst case assumptions upon which our risk assessment is based.

\*\* The term 'accident' is consistent with the Local Risk Assessment Guidance 2005. However, on a local basis, the term 'incident' will be used.

### Gwent Local Resilience Forum Community Risk Register (V2)

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

### Contents

Serial	Title	Page
1	<a href="#">Document History, Overview &amp; Executive Summary</a>	2
2	<a href="#">Appendices Content</a>	4
3	<a href="#">Introduction and Background</a>	5
4	<a href="#">Gwent Local Resilience Forum and Requests for Further Information</a>	7
5	<a href="#">Community Risk Register</a>	8
	<a href="#">Annex 1 to Section 5 [Restricted]</a>	33
6	<a href="#">Exclusions Table</a>	35
	<a href="#">Welsh Language Statement</a>	43
	<a href="#">Appendices</a>	37
7	<a href="#">Priority Scoring Scale</a>	39

2	<b>Appendices Content</b>
1	The main text in Section 5 of the Community Risk Register only covers non-malicious events (i.e. hazards) rather than threats (i.e. terrorist incidents). This does not mean that the Gwent Local Resilience Forum is not covering threats within its risk assessment work, but given the sensitivity of the information supporting these risk assessments and the potential use by adversaries, specific details will not be made available in the public version of this register. Threat scenarios that are being considered are included in <b>Annex 1 to Section 5</b> and include, for example, conventional attacks using explosives, chemical/biological/radiological attacks and electronic attacks (e.g. affecting utilities and communications).
2	Consequently, the content of <b>Annex 1 to Section 5</b> of the Community Risk Register is subject to a RESTRICTED classification in accordance with the Government's protective marking system and is withheld from general publication under Regulation 51 of The Civil Contingencies Act 2004 (Contingency Planning) Regulations 2005.
3	Controlled copies issued to Category 1 Responders within the Gwent Local Resilience Forum area receive a complete copy of the Gwent Community Risk Register (including <b>Annex 1 to Section 5</b> ) which is subject to the RESTRICTED classification.
4	Exclusions table

### 3 Introduction and Background

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### 1. Contextualisation

- Define the scope of the project (relate to definition of 'emergency' in the Act – see Section 4) and the process to be followed.
- Identify stakeholders.
- Set out risk evaluation criteria and principles.
- Review or describe social, economical, cultural, infrastructural and environmental issues within local context.

#### *\*Definition of an Emergency*

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

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

*It must also meet either of the following criteria:*

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

## **2. Hazard review and allocation for assessment**

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

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

## **3. Risk Analysis**

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

## **4. Risk Evaluation**

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

## **5. Risk Treatment**

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

## **6. Monitoring and Review**

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

4 Gwent Local Resilience Forum

[The Gwent Local Resilience Forum \(LRF\)](#) includes representatives of all Category 1 and Category 2 responders<sup>1</sup> within the Gwent area and is currently chaired by the Chief Constable, Mick Giannasi. It also includes representatives from agencies that are not included in the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 but are considered essential local planning partners (e.g. Military and Wales Assembly Government).



*Chief Constable Mick Giannasi (LRF Chair)*



*Bob Crimp (Risk Group Chair)*

The Gwent LRF formed a Risk Assessment Working Group, currently chaired by Mr. Bob Crimp, Head of Corporate Risk & Emergency Management, [Torfaen County Borough Council](#), to develop and maintain this CRR and associated risk assessment process.

In relation to Section 3 of this CRR, the inclusion of the hazard or the particular scenario (i.e. the outcome description) does not mean that the LRF believes the risk will materialise, or that if it were to do so that it would be at that scale. The risk scenarios are rather reasonable worst case assumptions upon which our risk assessments are based.

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

As part of the risk assessment process, the Gwent LRF has been considering the likelihood and impact of a range of hazards occurring. This work – a statutory duty under the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 – is an ongoing process and examples are provided for all of the hazards to illustrate the individual lead responsibility for the individual hazard or threat.

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

Requests for further information should be addressed in writing to:

**Gwent Local Resilience Forum Secretariat  
Emergency Planning Department  
Heddlu Gwent Police Headquarters  
Croesyceiliog  
Cwmbran  
Torfaen  
NP44 2XJ**

<sup>1</sup> As defined by schedule 1 of the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 (c.36)

**NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED**

**5 Community Risk Register**

*(Note: **Outcome Description codes:** 'H' – hazard which will require a national as well as a local response (nationally defined); 'HL' – hazards which would not ordinarily prompt a national response and would usually be dealt with locally (nationally defined); 'L' – hazards which have been added to national outcome descriptions as a result of local considerations (locally defined). All outcome description codes are followed by a sequential numerical suffix (either nationally defined for 'H' and 'HL' codes or locally defined for 'L' codes.)*

Date of Revision: September 2010							Next review date: September 2011						
Risk Ref Code	UK Ref.	Risk Category	Sub-Category	Hazard and threat description including scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Capability Required	Controls currently in place	Additional risk treatment required (with Timescale)	Risk priority	Lead Responsi - bility	Review Date
1.1	H1	Industrial Accident and Environmental Pollution	Fire or explosion at a gas LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas) or LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas) terminal (or associated onshore feedstock pipeline) or flammable gas storage site							<b>EXCLUDED</b>			
1.2	HL1	Industrial Accident and Environmental Pollution	Fire or explosion at a gas terminal or involving a gas pipeline							<b>EXCLUDED</b>			
1.3	HL25	Industrial Accident and Environmental Pollution	Fire or explosion at a gas terminal as well as LPG, LNG, and other gas onshore feedstock pipeline and flammable gas storage sites							<b>EXCLUDED</b>			
1.4	H2	Industrial Accident and Environmental Pollution	Fire or explosion at an onshore ethylene gas pipeline							<b>EXCLUDED</b>			
1.5	HL26	Industrial Accident and Environmental Pollution	Localised fire or explosion at an onshore ethylene gas pipeline							<b>EXCLUDED</b>			
1.6	H3	Industrial Accident and Environmental Pollution	Fire or explosion at an oil refinery							<b>EXCLUDED</b>			
1.7	HL27	Industrial Accident and Environmental Pollution	Localised fire or explosion at an oil refinery							<b>EXCLUDED</b>			

**GWENT COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER**

Gwent Local Resilience Forum  
Risk Assessment Working Group

Final Version: 2.1 2010  
Review Date: September 2011  
Page 8 of 43

## NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

Date of Revision: September 2010							Next review date: September 2011						
Risk Ref Code	UK Ref.	Risk Category	Sub-Category	Hazard and threat description including scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Capability Required	Controls currently in place	Additional risk treatment required (with Timescale)	Risk priority	Lead Responsibility	Review Date
1.8	HL7	Industrial Accident and Environmental Pollution	Industrial Explosion and Major Fires	Up to 1km around site causing up to 20 casualties, some of a serious nature. Explosions would cause primarily crush/cuts & bruises type injuries, as well as burns	5	2	Medium	Joint Agency Arrangements	COMAH plans Major incident plan.  Operational tactical plans.  Normal emergency procedures.  Environmental plans	Considered Satisfactory	3	SWF&RS	Sept 2011
1.9	H4	Industrial Accident and Environmental Pollution	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 (from 10) up to 150 fatalities and (100 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.	2	3	High	Joint Agency Arrangements	COMAH Top-Tier sites required to have off-site emergency plans in place,  COMAH Lower-Tier sites have to have an on-site emergency plan,	Controls considered to be satisfactory and meeting legal requirements	3	SWF&RS	Sept 2011
1.10	HL28	Industrial Accident and Environmental Pollution	Localised Fire or explosion at a fuel distribution site and/or tank storage of flammable and/or toxic liquids	Up to 1km around the site, causing up to 15 fatalities and 200 casualties	2	3	High	Joint Agency Arrangements	As per individual Risk Assessment	Controls considered to be satisfactory and meeting legal requirements	3	SWF&RS	Sept 2011
1.11	H5	Industrial Accident and Environmental Pollution	Fire or explosion at an onshore fuel pipeline	<b>EXCLUDED</b>									
1.12	H6	Industrial Accident and Environmental Pollution	Fire or explosion at an offshore oil/gas pipeline	<b>EXCLUDED</b>									
1.13	H7	Industrial Accident and Environmental Pollution	Explosion at a high pressure gas pipeline	Local to site causing up to 200 fatalities and up to 200 casualties.	1	3	Medium	Joint Agency Arrangements	As per individual Risk Assessment	Controls considered to be satisfactory and meeting legal requirements	3	SWF&RS	Sept 2011
1.14	HL30	Industrial Accident and Environmental Pollution	Localised explosion at a natural gas pipeline	Causing up to 100 fatalities and up to 100 casualties	1	3	Medium	Joint Agency Arrangements	As per individual Risk Assessment	Controls considered to be satisfactory and meeting legal requirements	2	SWF&RS	Sept 2011
1.15	H8	Industrial Accident and Environmental Pollution	Very Large Toxic Chemical Release	<b>EXCLUDED</b>									

## GWENT COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER

Gwent Local Resilience Forum  
Risk Assessment Working Group

Final Version: 2.1 2010  
Review Date: September 2011  
Page 9 of 43

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

## NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

Date of Revision: September 2010							Next review date: September 2011						
Risk Ref Code	UK Ref.	Risk Category	Sub-Category	Hazard and threat description including scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Capability Required	Controls currently in place	Additional risk treatment required (with Timescale)	Risk priority	Lead Responsibility	Review Date
1.16	H9	Industrial Accident and Environmental Pollution	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 management. This risk may require remediation and/or decontamination. Excessive demands on healthcare services locally both short term and long term. Water supplies might be at risk. Contamination of farm land could lead to avoidance of certain foodstuffs.	3	3	High	Joint Agency Arrangements Evacuation arrangements for public info etc	COMAH Top-Tier sites required to have off-site emergency plans in place,  COMAH Lower-Tier sites have to have an on-site emergency plan,  Joint Agency major emergency, Chemical, Evacuation & Recovery Plans in place.	As per individual Risk Assessment.  Warning & Informing arrangements	3	SWF&RS	Sept 2011
1.17	HL2	Industrial Accident and Environmental Pollution	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	3	3	High	Joint Agency Arrangements Evacuation arrangements for public info etc	COMAH Top-Tier sites required to have off-site emergency plans in place,  COMAH Lower-Tier sites have to have an on-site emergency plan,  As above	As per individual Risk Assessment  As above	2	SWF&RS	Sept 2011
1.18	HL3	Industrial Accident and Environmental Pollution	Localised industrial accident involving small toxic release	Up to 1km from site, up to 10 fatalities and 100 casualties	3	3	High	Joint Agency Arrangements Evacuation arrangements for public info etc	COMAH Plans  As above	As per individual Risk Assessment  As above	2	SWF&RS	Sept 2011

## GWENT COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER

Gwent Local Resilience Forum  
Risk Assessment Working Group

Final Version: 2.1 2010  
Review Date: September 2011  
Page 10 of 43

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

## NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

Date of Revision: September 2010							Next review date: September 2011						
Risk Ref Code	UK Ref.	Risk Category	Sub-Category	Hazard and threat description including scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Capability Required	Controls currently in place	Additional risk treatment required (with Timescale)	Risk priority	Lead Responsibility	Review Date
1.19	H10	Industrial Accident and Environmental Pollution	Radioactive substance release from a nuclear	The consequences of an accident at 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 of 1500.	1	5	Medium	Joint Agency Arrangements Evacuation arrangements for public info etc	As per individual Risk Assessment	'Extendibility arrangements' within the Oldbury Off-Site Plan detailing specific response arrangements for agencies within the Gwent LRF.	3	LA	Sept 2011
1.20	HL31	Industrial Accident and Environmental Pollution	Limited radioactive substance release from a nuclear accident	<b>EXCLUDED</b>									
1.21	H11	Industrial Accident and Environmental Pollution	Accidental release of radioactive material from incorrectly handled or disposed of sources	Up to 5 deaths 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 opened. This risk could result in environmental contamination with associated environmental impacts, Depending on the nature and extent of the contamination there could be impacts on air, land water, animal welfare, agriculture and waste management. This risk may require remediation and/or decontamination.	1	3	Medium	Joint Agency Arrangements Evacuation arrangements for public info etc	As per individual Risk Assessment	As per individual Risk Assessment	3	EA	Sept 2011
1.22	H12	Industrial Accident and Environmental Pollution	Biological substance release from facility where pathogens are handled deliberately (e.g. pathogen release from containment laboratory)	<b>EXCLUDED</b>									

## GWENT COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER

Gwent Local Resilience Forum  
Risk Assessment Working Group

Final Version: 2.1 2010  
Review Date: September 2011  
Page 11 of 43

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

**NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED**

Date of Revision: September 2010							Next review date: September 2011						
Risk Ref Code	UK Ref.	Risk Category	Sub-Category	Hazard and threat description including scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Capability Required	Controls currently in place	Additional risk treatment required (with Timescale)	Risk priority	Lead Responsibility	Review Date
1.23	H46	Industrial Accident and Environmental Pollution	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 resulting in up to 1000 people becoming unwell within the incubation period and subsequently presenting to health services.	3	2	Medium		Local Authority Outbreak Plans in place  Health & Safety/ Duty of Care Arrangements in place  Joint Agency generic infectious diseases plan in place.		4	Public Health Wales (PHW)	Sept 2011
1.24	H14	Industrial Accident and Environmental Pollution	Major contamination incident with 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 I dye or melamine contamination of milk	There may be direct animal and consumer health effects arising from this incident. We assume a small number of fatalities (5) and casualties (50), although the public health implications of food incidents vary widely, It should be noted that events such as these, that cause an increase in exposure to human carcinogens, raise the risk of fatality even though the casualty cannot be identified. Additionally there may be food production/marketing implications depending on scale and area affected ( e.g. major shellfisheries, dairy, livestock production areas). Potential direct animal and consumer health effects. Consumer confidence may also be affected leading to lost markets, and where staple products (e.g. bread or milk) are affected, potential panic buying.	5	3	High		Outbreak Plans in Place		4	Public Health Wales (PHW)  Food Standards Agency (FSA)	Sept 2011
1.25	H15	Industrial Accident and Environmental Pollution	Maritime Pollution	Release of 100,000 tonnes of crude oil into the sea, polluting up to 200km of coastline.	1	5	Medium	Joint Agency Arrangements	As per individual Risk Assessment	As per individual Risk Assessment	4	MCA	Sept 2011

**GWENT COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER**

Gwent Local Resilience Forum  
Risk Assessment Working Group

Final Version: 2.1 2010  
Review Date: September 2011  
Page 12 of 43

**NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED**

**NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED**

Date of Revision: September 2010							Next review date: September 2011						
Risk Ref Code	UK Ref.	Risk Category	Sub-Category	Hazard and threat description including scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Capability Required	Controls currently in place	Additional risk treatment required (with Timescale)	Risk priority	Lead Responsibility	Review Date
1.26	HL4	Industrial Accident and Environmental Pollution	Major Pollution of controlled Waters	Pollution incident impacting upon controlled waters, (e.g. 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 portable abstraction point(s), major impact on amenity (i.e. tourism) value, serious impact on human health	5	4	Very High	Joint Agency Arrangements	COMAH Plans Site Authorisation LA/EAW, EMIM Major Incident Plans National Guidance Documents/teams	As per individual Risk Assessment	3	EA/DEFFRA	Sept 2011
16	HL5	Industrial Accident and Environmental Pollution	Major Land contamination Incident	<b>EXCLUDED FROM 08 GUIDANCE</b>									
1.27	HL33	Industrial Accident and Environmental Pollution	Forest or Moor land Fire	Forest or moor land fire across up to 50 hectares. Evacuation of up to 100 residential homes required. Up to 5 fatalities and 20 casualties	5	2	Medium	Joint Agency Arrangements	Fire Service Spate Condition Plan Major Incident Plan Normal Emergency Response Procedures	No	3	SWF&RS	Sept 2011
17	HL6	Industrial Accident and Environmental Pollution	Major Air Quality Incident	<b>EXCLUDED FROM 06 GUIDANCE</b>									
2.1	H42	Transport Accidents	Rapid or accidental sinking of a passenger vessel in or close to UK waters	<b>EXCLUDED</b>									
2.2	HL34	Transport Accidents	Fire, flooding, stranding or collision involving a passenger vessel in or close to UK waters leading to the ships evacuation or partial evacuation at sea	Up to 50 fatalities and 100 casualties	1	3	Medium		<b>UNDER FURTHER CONSIDERATION</b>		3	MCA	Sept 2011

**GWENT COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER**

Gwent Local Resilience Forum  
Risk Assessment Working Group

Final Version: 2.1 2010  
Review Date: September 2011  
Page 13 of 43

**NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED**

## NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

Date of Revision: September 2010							Next review date: September 2011						
Risk Ref Code	UK Ref.	Risk Category	Sub-Category	Hazard and threat description including scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Capability Required	Controls currently in place	Additional risk treatment required (with Timescale)	Risk priority	Lead Responsibility	Review Date
2.3	HL8	Transport Accidents	Fire, flooding, stranding or collision involving a passenger vessel in or close to UK waters or on inland waterways, leading to the ships evacuation	Up to 50 fatalities and up to 100 casualties	1	3	Medium		Operational organisational planning in place (fire fighting at sea & rescue at sea.		3	MCA	Sept 2011
2.4	HL37	Transport Accident	Release of significant quantities of hazardous chemicals / materials as a result of major shipping accident	Fatalities and casualties unlikely. Significant environmental / ecological damage	1	3	Medium		<b>UNDER FURTHER CONSIDERATION</b>		3	MCA	Sept 2011
2.5	H16	Transport Accident	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	1	4	Medium	Joint Agency Arrangements	As per individual Risk Assessment	Review risk in the light of any major aircraft accident	3	LA (RAF)	Sept 2011
2.6	HL9	Transport Accident	Aviation Accident	Causing up to 50 fatalities and up to 250 casualties.	1	3	Medium	Joint Agency Arrangements	As per individual Risk Assessment	Review risk in the light of any aircraft accident affecting Gwent or neighbouring areas.	3	LA (RAF)	Sept 2011
2.7	HL10	Transport Accident	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 carriage ways causing major disruption and delays	5	3	High	Joint Agency Arrangements	Major incident plan. (Emergency services) Normal emergency response procedures Local authority emergency plans Environmental plans	None required Core Business Competency of Emergency Services	2	HGP	Sept 2011

## GWENT COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER

Gwent Local Resilience Forum  
Risk Assessment Working Group

Final Version: 2.1 2010  
Review Date: September 2011  
Page 14 of 43

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

**NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED**

Date of Revision: September 2010							Next review date: September 2011						
Risk Ref Code	UK Ref.	Risk Category	Sub-Category	Hazard and threat description including scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Capability Required	Controls currently in place	Additional risk treatment required (with Timescale)	Risk priority	Lead Responsibility	Review Date
2.8	HL11	Transport Accidents	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	1	3	Medium	Joint Agency Arrangements	Generic Major Incident plans for all Blue Light Services and Health Sector in place  Site Specific plan (Severn Rail Tunnel) in place  Site Specific plan (Caerphilly Railway tunnel) in place  Network Rail Emergency Procedures and Plans in place  Local Authority Mass Fatalities & Mortuary Plans in place  Multi-Agency training Exercises provided by Network Rail / BTP	Considered Satisfactory	3	BTP	Sept 2011
2.9	HL12	Transport Accidents	Local accident involving transport of hazardous chemicals	Up to 50 fatalities and up to 500 casualties (direct injuries from accident would be similar to road or rail accidents; indirect casualties are possible, if substance covers wide area). The extent of the impact would depend on substance involved, quantity, nature and location of accident. The assumption is based on phosgene / chlorine	4	4	Very High	Joint Agency Arrangements	Traffic Policing Plan/Major incident plan. (Emergency services)  Joint agency major emergency plan  Normal emergency response procedures  Local authority emergency plans  Environmental plans  Joint agency Chemical plan		3	HGP	Sept 2011
2.10	HL13	Transport Accidents	Maritime accident or deliberate blockade resulting in blockage of access to key port, estuary, maritime route for more than one month	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	1	2	Low		<b>UNDER FURTHER CONSIDERATION</b>		3	MCA	Sept 2011

**GWENT COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER**

Gwent Local Resilience Forum  
Risk Assessment Working Group

Final Version: 2.1 2010  
Review Date: September 2011  
Page 15 of 43

**NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED**

Date of Revision: September 2010							Next review date: September 2011						
Risk Ref Code	UK Ref.	Risk Category	Sub-Category	Hazard and threat description including scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Capability Required	Controls currently in place	Additional risk treatment required (with Timescale)	Risk priority	Lead Responsibility	Review Date
2.11	HL14	Transport Accidents	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 evacuation 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 the environment. Roads and access routes impassable for a time. Emergency access into/out of large populated areas difficult or impossible	1	3	Medium	Joint Agency Arrangements	Major incident plans. Operational plans. Normal emergency response. Environmental plans	None identified	3	SWF&RS	Sept 2011
3.1	H17	Severe Weather	Storms and Gales	Storm force winds affecting most of a region for at least 6 hours. Most inland, lowland areas experience mean speeds in excess of 55mph with gusts in excess of 85mph. Up to 50 fatalities and 500 casualties	4	2	Medium	Joint Agency Arrangements	As per individual Risk Assessment	As per individual Risk Assessment	4	LA	Sept 2011
3.2	H18	Severe Weather	Low Temperatures and Heavy Snow	Snow falling and lying over most of the area for at least one week. After an initial fall of snow there is further snow fall on and off for at least 7 days. Most lowland areas experience some falls in excess 10cm, a depth of snow in excess of 30cm and a period of at least 7 consecutive days with daily mean temperature below -3C. Up to 1000 fatalities and thousands of casualties, mainly amongst the elderly.	4	4	Very High	Joint Agency Arrangements	As per individual Risk Assessment	As per individual Risk Assessment	5	LA	Sept 2011

**GWENT COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER**

Gwent Local Resilience Forum  
Risk Assessment Working Group

Final Version: 2.1 2010  
Review Date: September 2011  
Page 16 of 43

**NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED**

**NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED**

Date of Revision: September 2010							Next review date: September 2011						
Risk Ref Code	UK Ref.	Risk Category	Sub-Category	Hazard and threat description including scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Capability Required	Controls currently in place	Additional risk treatment required (with Timescale)	Risk priority	Lead Responsibility	Review Date
3.3	H48	Severe Weather	Heat Wave	Daily maximum temperatures in excess of 32°C and minimum temperatures in excess of 15°C over most of a region for at least 5 consecutive days. Up to 1000 fatalities and 5000 casualties, mainly amongst the elderly.	4	4	Very High	Joint Agency Arrangements	As per individual Risk Assessment	As per individual Risk Assessment	4	LHB	Sept 2011
3.4	H50	Severe Weather	Drought	<b>EXCLUDED</b>									
3.5	H19	Severe Weather	Flooding: Major Coastal and tidal flooding affecting more than two UK regions	Many coastal regions and tidal reaches of rivers affected. Major sea surge, tides, gale force winds and potentially heavy rainfall. Excessive tide levels and many coastal and/or estuary defences overtopped or failing. Drains 'back-up'. Inundation from any breaches of defences would be rapid and dynamic with minimal or no warning. The depth and flow velocity would be uncertain. Inundation from over-topping of defences would allow as little as 1 hour to evacuate. Widespread structural damage. Flooding of up to 300,000 properties for up to 14 days. Up to 150 fatalities, 2000 casualties and up to 2000 missing persons. Up to 0.4m people (including tourists) in coastal villages and towns evacuated from flooded sites. People stranded over a large area and up to 40,000 people in need of rescue. Up to 40,000 people needing assistance with sheltering for up to 12 months.	3	5	Very High	Joint Agency Arrangements	Major Emergency Plan Generic Flooding Plan Local Flood Warning Plan for the Area Flood Warnings Flood Response Specific arrangements for high risk areas General evacuation and recovery arrangements	Assist Environment Agency in take-up of automated voice messaging for use in warning local residents and encourage better flood preparedness in communities Work with Land Drainage on the mapping and identification of 'flooding hotspots' on becks and other watercourses. Revise Gwent Flood Plans	5	EA	Sept 2011

**GWENT COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER**

Gwent Local Resilience Forum  
Risk Assessment Working Group

Final Version: 2.1 2010  
Review Date: September 2011  
Page 17 of 43

**NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED**

Date of Revision: September 2010							Next review date: September 2011						
Risk Ref Code	UK Ref.	Risk Category	Sub-Category	Hazard and threat description including scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Capability Required	Controls currently in place	Additional risk treatment required (with Timescale)	Risk priority	Lead Responsibility	Review Date
3.6	HL16	Severe Weather	Local coastal / tidal flooding (affecting more than one 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. Flooding of 1000 to 10,000 properties for up to 14 days. Up to 20 fatalities, 300 casualties and up to 200 missing persons. Up to 50,000 people (including tourists) in coastal villages and towns evacuated from flooded sites. People stranded over a large area and up to 5,000 people in need of rescue. Up to 10,000 people needing assistance with sheltering for up to 12 months. Multi-agency response invoked, possible large scale evacuation required. Suddenness of failure to defences would not be possible to predict. Tidal inundation would be rapid and wave impact would cause structural damage to properties. Impact on infrastructure includes widespread disruption to for 7-14 days, salt damage, road and bridge damage, debris and contaminated water supplies and pollutants from affected businesses, Rural impacts include: widespread livestock carcasses, waterborne disease. Sewage treatment works flooded. Numerous properties destroyed. Many more uninhabitable for 12 months,	3	4	<b>Very High</b>	Joint Agency Arrangements	Major Emergency Plan Generic Flooding Plan Major Flood Incident Plan for Rivers Local Flood Warning Plan for the Area Flood Warnings Flood Response	Assist Environment Agency in take-up of automated voice messaging for use in warning local residents and encourage better flood preparedness in communities  Work with Land Drainage on the mapping and identification of 'flooding hotspots' on beckes and other watercourses  Revise Gwent Flood Plans.	5	EA	Sept 2011

**GWENT COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER**

Gwent Local Resilience Forum  
Risk Assessment Working Group

Final Version: 2.1 2010  
Review Date: September 2011  
Page 18 of 43

**NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED**

**NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED**

Date of Revision: September 2010							Next review date: September 2011						
Risk Ref Code	UK Ref.	Risk Category	Sub-Category	Hazard and threat description including scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Capability Required	Controls currently in place	Additional risk treatment required (with Timescale)	Risk priority	Lead Responsibility	Review Date
3.7	HL17	Severe Weather	Local coastal / tidal flooding (in one region)	Sea surge, high tides and/or gale force winds affecting the coastline and one Region, a defence system overtopped or failing at a single location. Localised impact with infrastructure affected and up to 1000 properties flooded for up to 14 days. Up to 10 fatalities, 150 casualties and up to 100 missing persons. Up to 20,000 people (including tourists) in coastal villages and towns evacuated from flooded sites. People stranded over a large area and up to 2,000 people in need of rescue. Up to 3,000 people needing assistance with sheltering for up to 12 months. Multi-agency response invoked with some local evacuation and cordoning off of affected areas. Tidal inundation would be rapid and wave impact would cause structural damage to properties. Impact infrastructure includes: Localised disruption for up to 7 days, salt damage, road damage, debris and contaminated local water supplies and pollutants from affected businesses. Rural impacts include: livestock carcasses, waterborne disease. Some properties destroyed and others uninhabitable for 12 months.	4	4	<b>Very High</b>	Joint Agency Arrangements	Major Emergency Plan; Generic Flooding Plan, Major flood incident Plan, Environment Agency – 'Local flood warning plan for area', Flood warnings and flood response.	Assist Environment Agency in take-up of automated voice messaging for use in warning local residents and encourage better flood preparedness in communities  Work with Land Drainage on the mapping and identification of 'flooding hotspots' on beckes and other watercourses  Revise Gwent Flood Plans.	5		Sept 2011

**GWENT COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER**

Gwent Local Resilience Forum  
Risk Assessment Working Group

Final Version: 2.1 2010  
Review Date: September 2011  
Page 19 of 43

**NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED**

**NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED**

Date of Revision: September 2010							Next review date: September 2011						
Risk Ref Code	UK Ref.	Risk Category	Sub-Category	Hazard and threat description including scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Capability Required	Controls currently in place	Additional risk treatment required (with Timescale)	Risk priority	Lead Responsibility	Review Date
3.8	H21	Severe Weather	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 and surface water flooding). The event would include severe fluvial flooding affecting a large, single urban area. Closure of primary transport routes. Infrastructure failure. Loss of essential services (gas, electricity and telecoms) 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 6,000 people in need of rescue or assistance in-situ.</p>	2	5	High	Joint Agency Arrangements	Major Emergency Plan Generic Flooding Plan Major Flood Incident Plan for Rivers Local Flood Warning Plan for the Area Flood Warnings Flood Response	Assist Environment Agency in take-up of automated voice messaging for use in warning local residents and encourage better flood preparedness in communities  Work with Land Drainage on the mapping and identification of 'flooding hotspots' on becks and other watercourses  Revise Gwent Flood Plans.	5	EA	Sept 2011

**GWENT COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER**

Gwent Local Resilience Forum  
Risk Assessment Working Group

Final Version: 2.1 2010  
Review Date: September 2011  
Page 20 of 43

**NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED**

**NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED**

Date of Revision: September 2010							Next review date: September 2011						
Risk Ref Code	UK Ref.	Risk Category	Sub-Category	Hazard and threat description including scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Capability Required	Controls currently in place	Additional risk treatment required (with Timescale)	Risk priority	Lead Responsibility	Review Date
3.9	HL18	Severe Weather	Local Fluvial Flooding (Fluvial or surface run-off)	A sustained period of heavy rainfall extending over two weeks, perhaps combined with snow melt, resulting in flash flooding 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 major impact on road 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, electricity and telecoms) to 20,000 homes for up to 14 days. Widespread disruption for 7-14 days, significant debris and pollutants from affected businesses. Up to 1,000 people needing assistance with sheltering for up to 12 months. Rural impacts include: widespread livestock carcasses, waterborne disease. Sewage treatment works flooded. Up to 50 properties destroyed and many more uninhabitable. Up to 2,000 people needing assistance with sheltering for up to 12 months	3	4	<b>Very High</b>	Joint Agency Arrangements	Major Emergency Plan; Generic Flooding Plan, Major flood incident Plan, Environment Agency – 'Local flood warning plan for area', Flood warnings and flood response.	Assist Environment Agency in take-up of automated voice messaging for use in warning local residents and encourage better flood preparedness in communities  Work with Land Drainage on the mapping and identification of 'flooding hotspots' on becks and other watercourses  Revise Gwent Flood Plans.	5	EA	Sept 2011

**GWENT COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER**

Gwent Local Resilience Forum  
Risk Assessment Working Group

Final Version: 2.1 2010  
Review Date: September 2011  
Page 21 of 43

**NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED**

**NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED**

Date of Revision: September 2010							Next review date: September 2011						
Risk Ref Code	UK Ref.	Risk Category	Sub-Category	Hazard and threat description including scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Capability Required	Controls currently in place	Additional risk treatment required (with Timescale)	Risk priority	Lead Responsibility	Review Date
3.10	HL19	Severe Weather	Local fluvial flooding	A sustained period of heavy rainfall extending over two weeks, perhaps combined with snow melt, resulting in steadily rising river levels within a region. Localised flooding of 100 to 1,000 properties for 2-7 days. Up to 5 fatalities and 50 casualties. Up to 5,000 people evacuated. Up to 200 people stranded over a large area and in need of rescue. There would be some impact on minor roads and some A roads and truck 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, electricity and telecoms) to 5,000 for up to 14 days. Up to 250 people needing assistance with sheltering for up to 12 months. Substantial disruption within a county for 7-14 days. Significant debris and pollutants clear-up needed.	4	3	High	Joint Agency Arrangements	Major Emergency Plan, Generic Flooding Plan, Major Flood Incident Plan for Rivers Environment Agency, 'Local Flood Warning Plan for area', Flood warning and flood response, flood plan Assist Environment Agency in take-up of automated voice messaging for use in warning local residents and encourage better flood preparedness in communities. Work with Land Drainage on the mapping and identification of flooding hotspots on becks and other watercourses	Assist Environment Agency in take-up of automated voice messaging for use in warning local residents and encourage better flood preparedness in communities  Work with Land Drainage on the mapping and identification of 'flooding hotspots' on becks and other watercourses  Revise Gwent Flood Plans.	5	EA	Sept 2011

**GWENT COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER**

Gwent Local Resilience Forum  
Risk Assessment Working Group

Final Version: 2.1 2010  
Review Date: September 2011  
Page 22 of 43

**NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED**

**NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED**

Date of Revision: September 2010							Next review date: September 2011						
Risk Ref Code	UK Ref.	Risk Category	Sub-Category	Hazard and threat description including scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Capability Required	Controls currently in place	Additional risk treatment required (with Timescale)	Risk priority	Lead Responsibility	Review Date
3.11	HL20	Severe Weather	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. Possibly 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)	5	3	<b>High</b>	Joint Agency Arrangements	Major Emergency Plan, Generic Flooding Plan, Major Flood Incident Plan for Rivers Environment Agency, 'Local Flood Warning Plan for area', Flood warning and flood response, flood plan Assist Environment Agency in take-up of automated voice messaging for use in warning local residents and encourage better flood preparedness in communities. Work with Land Drainage on the mapping and identification of flooding hotspots on becks and other watercourses	Assist Environment Agency in take-up of automated voice messaging for use in warning local residents and encourage better flood preparedness in communities  Work with Land Drainage on the mapping and identification of 'flooding hotspots' on becks and other watercourses  Revise Gwent Flood Plans.  Develop surface water flood mapping	5	EA	Sept 2011
28	H20	Severe Weather	Flooding: Major Fluvial	<b>EXCLUDED FROM 06 GUIDANCE</b>									
4.1	HL21	Structural	Land Movement (i.e. caused by tremors or 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	1	5	<b>Medium</b>	Joint Agency Arrangements	Gwent Major Emergency Response Arrangements  Local Authority Emergency Plans  Gwent Police Contingency Plans  Identification of Care Centres  Site specific plans in place where required.	As per individual Risk Assessment	2	LA	Sept 2011

**GWENT COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER**

**NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED**

Date of Revision: September 2010							Next review date: September 2011						
Risk Ref Code	UK Ref.	Risk Category	Sub-Category	Hazard and threat description including scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Capability Required	Controls currently in place	Additional risk treatment required (with Timescale)	Risk priority	Lead Responsibility	Review Date
4.2	HL22	Structural	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 building, and occupation rates.	1	3	Medium	Joint Agency Arrangements	USAR UKSART Major incident plan. (Emergency services) Normal emergency response procedures Local authority emergency plans	None identified	2	SWF&RS	Sept 2011
4.3	HL23	Structural	Bridge Collapse	Roads, access routes and transport infrastructure impassable for considerable length of time. Severe congestion over wide geographical area. Emergency access in/out of large populated areas severely restricted. Potential for a number of persons to be trapped or missing.	1	3	Medium	Joint Agency Arrangements	USAR UKSART Major incident plan. (Emergency services) Normal emergency response procedures Local authority emergency plans	None identified	3	SWF&RS	Sept 2011

**GWENT COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER**

Gwent Local Resilience Forum  
Risk Assessment Working Group

Final Version: 2.1 2010  
Review Date: September 2011  
Page 24 of 43

**NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED**

**NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED**

Date of Revision: September 2010							Next review date: September 2011						
Risk Ref Code	UK Ref.	Risk Category	Sub-Category	Hazard and threat description including scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Capability Required	Controls currently in place	Additional risk treatment required (with Timescale)	Risk priority	Lead Responsi - bility	Review Date
4.4	H44	Structural	Major reservoir dam failure / collapse	Collapse without warning resulting in almost instantaneous flooding. Significant movement of debris (including vehicles) and sediment. Complete destruction of some residential and commercial properties and serious damage of up to 500 properties. Several thousand other properties could be flooded. Up to 200 fatalities. Up to 1000 casualties. Up to 50 missing persons and people stranded. Hazardous recovery amongst collapsed infrastructure and debris. Water supply to homes and business is lost. Up to 200 people need temporary accommodation for 2-18 months.	1	5	Medium	Joint Agency Arrangements	Reservoir inundation mapping Generic off-site emergency plans Specific off-site emergency plans where required Regular inspections Currently limited controls in place Environment Agency could provide flood warning service to public for parts of flood warning areas but these have yet to be identified Environment Agency Local Flood Warning Plan could be adapted in part Additional resources provided by agencies detailed in Multi Agency Response Plan (MARP) Need to engage :- Annual Flood Warning, Emergency Planning and response meeting Other Organisations: Local Authority Major Emergency Plan Police / Fire & rescue	Identify areas of risk of impact  Identify high consequence risk reservoirs  Review interim planning where applicable  Increase take up of Floodline Warnings Direct by local residents and encourage better flood preparedness in communities  Identify rest centres not within floodplain for use during flood events  Site specific flood response plans, considering schools, hospitals, surgeries, retirement homes, critical utility assets etc	5	EA	Sept 2011
42	H22	Human Health	Influenza type disease (epidemic)	<b>EXCLUDED FROM 08 GUIDANCE</b>									

**GWENT COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER**

Gwent Local Resilience Forum  
Risk Assessment Working Group

Final Version: 2.1 2010  
Review Date: September 2011  
Page 25 of 43

**NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED**

**NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED**

Date of Revision: September 2010							Next review date: September 2011						
Risk Ref Code	UK Ref.	Risk Category	Sub-Category	Hazard and threat description including scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Capability Required	Controls currently in place	Additional risk treatment required (with Timescale)	Risk priority	Lead Responsibility	Review Date
5.1	H23	Human Health	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 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 on or more waves with case fatality of up to 2.5%. This means, at the upper end of 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 in weeks 6 to 8 following first case, with 22% of total cases occurring at the time.</p>	4	4	Very High	Joint Agency Arrangements	<p>As per individual Risk Assessment</p> <p>Gwent Interagency Contingency Plan for Pandemic Flu</p> <p>BCM arrangements in place.</p> <p>Gwent Major Emergency Response Arrangements (GMERA) plan</p>	<p>Mass Fatalities Plan</p> <p>Vulnerable Persons Plan</p> <p>Joint agency Infectious diseases plan</p> <p>Review existing flu planning in light of response to Swine Flu (H1N1) and Exercise Taliesin</p>	5	Public Health Wales (PHW)	Sept 2011
5.2	H24	Human Health	Emerging infectious disease	Based on SARs outbreak resulting in up to 100 fatalities and 2000 casualties	3	2	Medium	Joint Agency Arrangements	As per individual Risk Assessment	Joint agency Infectious diseases plan	3	Public Health Wales (PHW)	Sept 2011
45	Gwent	Human Disease	West Nile Virus	<b>EXCLUDED</b>									

**GWENT COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER**

Gwent Local Resilience Forum  
Risk Assessment Working Group

Final Version: 2.1 2010  
Review Date: September 2011  
Page 26 of 43

**NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED**

Date of Revision: September 2010							Next review date: September 2011						
Risk Ref Code	UK Ref.	Risk Category	Sub-Category	Hazard and threat description including scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Capability Required	Controls currently in place	Additional risk treatment required (with Timescale)	Risk priority	Lead Responsibility	Review Date
5.3	HL24	Human Health	Localised legionella / meningitis outbreak	Localised outbreak of a disease which could cause up to 10 fatalities and up to 50 casualties.	4	3	High	Joint Agency Arrangements	Legionella Health & Safety Risk Assessment and plan as part of organisational duty of care.  Joint agency Infectious diseases plan		4	Public Health Wales (PHW)	Sept 2011
6.1	H25	Animal Health	<b>Non-zoonotic notifiable animal disease (e.g. Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Classical Swine Fever (CSF), Blue Tongue and Newcastle Disease (of birds))</b>	<p>The most serious disease in this category is FMD which drives the risk and outcome descriptions.</p> <p>A realistic worst case scenario might involve the culling and disposal up to 4 million animals across Great Britain with up to 900 infected premises.</p> <p>For FMD the whole of Great Britain is likely to be declared a 'controlled area', prohibiting the movement of all susceptible livestock unless licensed.</p> <p>Disruption to rural communities, local economies, and the environment.</p> <p>Significant impact on farm incomes and allied industries. For a major outbreak many rural industries, including tourism will be affected, impact on tourism believed to have been overstated in previous assessments and current assessments assess this impact at £100 million.</p> <p>£400 million losses to the agriculture and food chain industry.</p> <p>Loss of disease free status resulting in EU and third country import bans on livestock and livestock products from susceptible animals.</p> <p>The major outbreak and realistic worst case scenarios are of much a greater scale than that experienced in the recent outbreak in 2007 but less than that experienced in 2001 due to changes in movement regimes and control policies</p>	3	2	Medium	Joint Agency Arrangements	Gwent Major Emergency Response Arrangements  Individual Agency Major Incident Plans  Anthrax Plan  WAG Exotic Animal Diseases Contingency Plan 2006	None Identified	3	LA	Sept 2011

**GWENT COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER**

Gwent Local Resilience Forum  
Risk Assessment Working Group

Final Version: 2.1 2010  
Review Date: September 2011  
Page 27 of 43

**NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED**

Date of Revision: September 2010							Next review date: September 2011						
Risk Ref Code	UK Ref.	Risk Category	Sub-Category	Hazard and threat description including scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Capability Required	Controls currently in place	Additional risk treatment required (with Timescale)	Risk priority	Lead Responsibility	Review Date
6.2	H26	Animal Health	Zoonotic notifiable animal diseases (e.g. Highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI), rabies and West Nile Virus	<p>The most significant disease in this category is highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) which drives the risk and outcome descriptions, although all these diseases can result in human death.</p> <p>Avian Influenza (AI) is largely a disease of birds.</p> <p>The virus does not easily cross from birds to infect humans, although there is a theoretical risk of influenza virus reassortment if people with seasonal flu become co-infected with AI.</p> <p>Potential human health threat (255 deaths from 408 cases worldwide since December 2003 (correct at 24<sup>th</sup> February 2009)</p> <p>Realistic worst case scenario based on the need to cull and dispose of up to 30 million poultry across Great Britain.</p> <p>Loss of disease free status resulting in European Union (EU) and third country import bans on poultry and captive birds and poultry products.</p> <p>Disruption to rural communities, local economies, tourism and the environment.</p> <p>Economic impacts for a major outbreak assessed at £60million. The major outbreak scenario is of much greater scale than that experienced in any of the recent outbreaks of AI in the UK, where the disease has been contained and has been limited to one or two infected premises plus associated contact premises.</p>	3	2	Medium	<p>Joint Agency Arrangements</p>	<p>Gwent Major Emergency Response Arrangements</p> <p>Individual Agency Major Incident Plans</p> <p>WAG Exotic Animal Diseases Contingency Plan 2006</p>	None Identified	3	LA	Sept 2011

**GWENT COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER**

Gwent Local Resilience Forum  
Risk Assessment Working Group

Final Version: 2.1 2010  
Review Date: September 2011  
Page 28 of 43

**NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED**

**NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED**

Date of Revision: September 2010							Next review date: September 2011						
Risk Ref Code	UK Ref.	Risk Category	Sub-Category	Hazard and threat description including scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Capability Required	Controls currently in place	Additional risk treatment required (with Timescale)	Risk priority	Lead Responsi - bility	Review Date
7.1	HL42	Industrial Action	Loss of cover due to industrial action by workers providing a service critical to the preservation of life (such as emergency service workers)	A number of three day strikes with significant support over a two month period affecting a single emergency service	3	1	Low		<b>UNDER FURTHER CONSIDERATION</b>		1	LA/HGP	Sept 2011
7.2	H30	Industrial Action	<b>EXCLUDED BY THE WALES &amp; GWENT RISK ASSESSEMENT WORKING GROUPS</b>										
7.3	H31	Industrial Action	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 protestors, 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,	3	3	High		National Fuel Plan Gwent Fuel Plan	<i>None identified</i>	3	LA/HGP	Sept 2011
7.4	H33	Industrial Action	Unofficial strike action by prison officers leading to a serious shortfall in the number of personnel available to operate and maintain control of prisons	A single unofficial strike by around half prison officers lasting 24 hours.	5	1	Low				3	HGP	Sept 2011
7.5	H35	Industrial Action	Industrial action by key rail or London Underground workers	Strike action resulting in the total shut down of either London Underground or the rail network on a national scale (e.g. action by key rail workers, e.g. infrastructure workers such as signallers) for >3 days. Greater impact if action occurs in a co-ordinated manner.	1	2	Low	Joint Agency Arrangements	Industry Contingency plans in place and regularly monitored		2	BTP	Sept 2011

**GWENT COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER**

Gwent Local Resilience Forum  
Risk Assessment Working Group

Final Version: 2.1 2010  
Review Date: September 2011  
Page 29 of 43

**NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED**

## NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

Date of Revision: September 2010							Next review date: September 2011						
Risk Ref Code	UK Ref.	Risk Category	Sub-Category	Hazard and threat description including scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Capability Required	Controls currently in place	Additional risk treatment required (with Timescale)	Risk priority	Lead Responsibility	Review Date
50	H28	Public Protest	Large scale public protest	<b>EXCLUDED FROM 06 GUIDANCE</b>									
51	H29	Public Protest	Targeted disruptive protest, e.g. Fuel Protest	<b>EXCLUDED FROM 06 GUIDANCE</b>									
8.1	H37	International Events	International security incident resulting in influx of British Nationals who are not normally resident in the UK	Up to 10,000 British Nationals returning to UK within a 4-6 week period following conventional war, widespread civil unrest or sustained terrorism campaign against British and other Western nationals.	4	1	Low						Sept 2011
8.2	H52	International Events	Influx of British Nationals from abroad following an outbreak of an infectious disease	<b>EXCLUDED</b>									
89	HL43	International Events	International security or pandemic health situation resulting in influx of British Nationals	<b>REMOVED AND REPLACED BY H52</b>									
49	Gwent	Plant Disease	Major outbreak of a plant or pest disease	<b>EXCLUDED</b>									
9.1	H38	Industrial Technical Failure	Technical failure of a critical upstream oil/gas facility, gas import pipeline, terminal, or Liquidied Natural Gas (LNG) import reception facility leading to a disruption in upstream oil and gas production	Catastrophic accident destroying all or parts of a critical upstream facility and, in the worst case, taking months or more to restore normal levels of service. This could potentially result in up to 11% loss of gas supply to UK which could impact on power generation if demand were high. As 40% of power is generated by gas fired stations then a reduction in generation might be felt. Downstream oil would not be so adversely affected given alternative means of supply.	2	2	Medium		<b>UNDER FURTHER CONSIDERATION</b>  Plans for loss of fuel & Generic emergency plans etc in place		3	LA (WAG / utilities)	Sept 2011

## GWENT COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER

Gwent Local Resilience Forum  
Risk Assessment Working Group

Final Version: 2.1 2010  
Review Date: September 2011  
Page 30 of 43

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

**NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED**

Date of Revision: September 2010							Next review date: September 2011						
Risk Ref Code	UK Ref.	Risk Category	Sub-Category	Hazard and threat description including scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Capability Required	Controls currently in place	Additional risk treatment required (with Timescale)	Risk priority	Lead Responsibility	Review Date
9.2	H39	Industrial Technical Failure	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 3 days	4	3	High	Joint Agency Arrangements	Water Industry Act 1991 Security and Emergency Measures Direction 1998	Consultation with local authorities and health agency regarding sensitivity of vulnerable people and premises. Liaison with local authorities for the distribution of alternative supplies. Liaison with police over potential public order issues and safety of water company staff when developing alternative supplies. Liaison with fire service regarding fire fighting capability.	4	LA (Water UK)	Sept 2011
9.3	H49	Industrial Technical failure	Loss of drinking water supplies due a major accident affecting infrastructure	Loss of or non-availability for drinking, of the piped water supply, for a population of up to 350,000 for more than 24 hours and up to two week	1				<b>UNDER CONSIDERATION</b>	Joint Agency Water Distribution Plan		LA/ Utilities Group	Sept 2011
9.4	H40	Industrial Technical Failure	No-Notice loss of significant telecommunications infrastructure in a localised such as a fire, flood or gas incident	Loss of telecommunications for up to 100,000 people for up to 72 hours	5	3	High	Joint Agency Arrangements	As per individual Risk Assessment RTG work stream Loss of 999/112 plan		5	HGP	Sept 2011

**GWENT COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER**

Gwent Local Resilience Forum  
Risk Assessment Working Group

Final Version: 2.1 2010  
Review Date: September 2011  
Page 31 of 43

**NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED**

**NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED**

Date of Revision: September 2010							Next review date: September 2011						
Risk Ref Code	UK Ref.	Risk Category	Sub-Category	Hazard and threat description including scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Capability Required	Controls currently in place	Additional risk treatment required (with Timescale)	Risk priority	Lead Responsibility	Review Date
9.5	H41	Industrial Technical Failure	Technical failure of national electricity network (Blackstart)	Total blackout for up to 3-5 days due to loss of the National Grid. 3 days is best time. If there is damage to the network (say from storms) this timescale could be extended up to 5 days. Possible loss of life support machines, civil unrest, no alarms, street lighting, gas heating, rail transport, water supplies and mobile (PMT) telecommunications etc. Back up generators available for limited time for individual business and emergency services in some instances.	3	4	Very High		Critical Services Business Continuity Planning in Place	Multi-Agency Joint Operation and Intervention Programme to combat copper cable thefts from utility company assets	4	LA/WPD	Sept 2011
9.6	H43	Industrial Technical Failure	Telecommunication infrastructure – Human error	Widespread loss of telecommunications (including public land line and mobile networks) at a regional level for up to 5 days	3	4	Very High		RTG work stream Loss of 999/112 Plan		5	LA	Sept 2011
9.7	H45	Industrial Technical Failure	Technical failure to electricity network	Total shutdown of the electricity supply over an entire region (or DA), occurring during working week and lasting for 24 hours	2	3	High				4	LA	Sept 2011
69	Gwent	Business Failure	Blood supply disruption	<b>EXCLUDED</b>									
70	Gwent	International/national event	Influx of UK residents into HGP area	<b>EXCLUDED</b>									
71	Gwent	Large Scale Fires	Forest / Mountains	<b>EXCLUDED – COVERED BY RISK REF. 1.27 (HL33)</b>									
72	Gwent	Industrial Accident	Mine Working	<b>EXCLUDED</b>									

**GWENT COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER**

Gwent Local Resilience Forum  
Risk Assessment Working Group

Final Version: 2.1 2010  
Review Date: September 2011  
Page 32 of 43

**NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED**

**NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED**

Date of Revision: September 2010							Next review date: September 2011						
Risk Ref Code	UK Ref.	Risk Category	Sub-Category	Hazard and threat description including scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Capability Required	Controls currently in place	Additional risk treatment required (with Timescale)	Risk priority	Lead Responsibility	Review Date
73	Gwent	Severe Weather	Drought	Shortage of water for people, agriculture, industry or the environment country wide	4	3	High	Joint Agency Arrangements	Water company drought plan, Regional drought plan South East Area (Environment Agency) drought plan Monitoring of drought order sites and whole river network Regular liaison between water company and EA Water Resource team Regional computer modelling to predict pressure points in supply network Potential assessment and granting of Drought Orders & Permits Potential Section 57 Spray Irrigation restrictions Potential publicity campaigns	Ongoing annual review of South East area drought plan Ongoing annual review of drought monitoring program Clarification of roles and responsibilities in a drought situation	4	EA	Sept 2011
74	Gwent	Environmental Incidents	Flammable / explosive liquids into drainage systems		5	2	Medium	Joint Agency Arrangements	Major Incident Plan Normal Emergency procedures Memorandum of understanding with the Environment agency	None identified - sufficient controls in place	2	SWF&RS	Sept 2011
75	Gwent	Explosive Ordinance	Unexploded Bombs		2	2	Medium	Joint Agency Arrangements	Generic Major Incident Plan, very good liaison with Military authorities	None identified - sufficient controls in place	2	HGP	Sept 2011
76	Gwent	Large Scale Fires	Arson		5	3	High	Joint Agency Arrangements	Major Incident Plan Operational tactical Plans New Dimension Equipment COMAH	No	3	SWF&RS	Sept 2011

**GWENT COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER**

Gwent Local Resilience Forum  
Risk Assessment Working Group

Final Version: 2.1 2010  
Review Date: September 2011  
Page 33 of 43

**Exclusion Note:**

The content of Annex 1 to Section 3 of the Gwent Community Risk Register is subject to a RESTRICTED classification in accordance with the Government’s protective marking system and is withheld from general publication under Regulation 51 of The Civil Contingencies Act 2004 (Contingency Planning) Regulations 2005.

Controlled copies issued to Category 1 responders within the Gwent Local Resilience Forum area receive a complete copy of the Gwent Community Risk Register (including Annex 1 to Section 3) which is subject to the RESTRICTED classification.

## NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

### 6 Exclusions Table

The Gwent LRF RAWG has excluded the following hazard or threats from the Community Risk Register as it was considered that either:

- the hazard or threat is not an issue covered by the Civil Contingencies Act 2004
- the hazard or threat is greater than the planning assumptions anticipated for the Gwent LRF area
- the hazard or threat does not physically exist within the Gwent LRF area

Date of Revision: September 2010

Risk Ref Code.	UK Ref.	Risk Category	Sub-Category	Hazard and threat description including scale
1.1	H1	Industrial Accident and Environmental Pollution	Fire or explosion at a gas LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas) or LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas) terminal (or associated onshore feedstock pipeline) or flammable gas storage site	Up to 3km around site causing up to 500 fatalities and 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
1.4	H2	Industrial Accidents and Environmental Pollution	Fire or explosion at an onshore ethylene gas pipeline	Up to 3km around site causing up to 500 fatalities and up to 1500 casualties
1.6	H3	Industrial Accidents and Environmental Pollution	Fire or explosion at an oil refinery	Up to 3km around site causing up to 500 fatalities and up to 1500 casualties. Depending on the location and size of the release, the fire could burn for several days.
1.5	HL26	Industrial Accident and Environmental Pollution	Localised fire or explosion at an onshore ethylene gas pipeline	Up to 1km around site, causing up to 150 fatalities and 450 casualties
1.7	HL27	Industrial Accident and Environmental Pollution	Localised fire or explosion at an oil refinery	Up to 1km around site, causing up to 150 fatalities and 500 casualties
1.2	HL1	Industrial Accident and Environmental Pollution	Fire or explosion at a gas terminal or involving a gas pipeline	Up to 3km around site causing up to 10 fatalities and 100 casualties
1.11	H5	Industrial Accident and Environmental Pollution	Fire or explosion at an onshore fuel pipeline	Up to 1km around site causing up to 100 fatalities and up to 500 casualties.
1.12	H6	Industrial Accidents and Environmental Pollution	Fire or explosions at an offshore oil/gas platform	Local to site causing up to 200 fatalities and up to 200 casualties.
1.15	H8	Industrial Accident and Environmental Pollution	Very Large Toxic Chemical Release	Up to 10km from site causing up to 2000 fatalities and 10000 casualties. Toxic release could be due to loss of containment of chlorine – or a number of other chemicals, , e.g. anhydrous hydrofluoric acid, refrigerated ammonia, sulphur di-oxide (or tri-oxide) gas.
1.20	HL31	Industrial Accident and Environmental Pollution	Limited radioactive substance release from a nuclear accident	Up to 1km from site causing up to 50 fatalities and 500 casualties
1.22	H12	Industrial Accident and Environmental Pollution	Biological substance release from facility where pathogens are handled deliberately (e.g. pathogen release from containment laboratory)	Up to 10 fatalities and serious injuries or offsite impact requiring up to 1000 hospital admissions
16	HL5	Industrial Accident and Environmental Pollution	Major Land Contamination Incident	Pollution incident (e.g. chemical spillage) leading to persistent and/or extensive effect on land quality, major damage to terrestrial ecosystems, property, amenity (i.e. tourism) value and major damage to agriculture/commerce, serious impact on human health

## NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

Date of Revision: September 2010				
Risk Ref Code.	UK Ref.	Risk Category	Sub-Category	Hazard and threat description including scale
17	HL6	Industrial Accident and Environmental Pollution	Major Air Quality Incident	Pollution incident (for example uncontrolled emission from an industrial facility or uncontrolled release of landfill gas) leading to persistent and/or extensive effect on air quality, major damage to local ecosystem, major effect on amenity (i.e. tourism) value and serious impact on human health
N/A	H20	Severe Weather	Flooding: Major Fluvial	A single large urban area (parts of London, Nottingham, Manchester, Leeds etc) flooded as a result of defence failure, causing a single location to be severely affected with high risk to life and little response time. It is possible no warnings would have been issued in time. Flooding of 10000+ properties for 7 to 21 days. Potential loss of life. Significant economic disruption and damage.
45	Gwent	Human Disease	West Nile Virus	
42	H22	Human Health	Influenza type disease (epidemic)	A serious epidemic of much greater severity than the usual seasonal flu. Weekly GP consultations for new episodes of flu-like illness likely to exceed 400 per 100,000 population per week in an average year.
49	Gwent	Plant Disease	Major outbreak of a plant or pest disease	
50	H28	Public Protest	Large scale public protest	Large scale public protests. Tens of thousands of highly motivated protesters, including a hard core of 2000 protesters, causing physical damage, requiring a nationally coordinated police response
51	H29	Public Protest	Targeted disruptive protest, e.g. fuel protest	Nationally co-ordinated protest that could generate shortages of essential supplies, and lasts for up to 1 week
-	H42	Transport Accidents	Rapid accident sinking of a passenger vessel in, or close to UK waters	Up to 500 fatalities and up to 1000 casualties
8.2	H52	International Events	Influx of British Nationals from abroad following an outbreak of an infectious disease	Up to 200,000 British Nationals (BNs) returning to UK within a 4-6 week period following a serious outbreak of an infectious disease overseas.
89	HL43	International Events	International security or pandemic health situation resulting in influx of British Nationals	Up to 10,000 British nationals deciding to return to the UK to a single region within 4-6 week period following serious regional conflict, a sustained terrorism campaign against the UK and other Western nationals, or an uncontrolled outbreak of pandemic flu.
69	Gwent	Business Failure	Blood supply disruption	
70	Gwent	International/national event	Influx of UK residents into HGP area	
71	Gwent	Large Scale Fires	Forest / Mountains	Excluded – covered by risk ref. 1.27 (HL33)
72	Gwent	Industrial Accident	Mine Working	
90	H50	Severe Weather	Drought	Periodic water supplies interruptions affecting 385,000 businesses in London 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. The 2.24 million households in London would not be subjected to supply interruptions.
1.3	HL25	Industrial Accident and Environmental Pollution	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,

**NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED**

Date of Revision: September 2010				
Risk Ref Code.	UK Ref.	Risk Category	Sub-Category	Hazard and threat description including scale
7.2	H80	Industrial Action	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 24 hours each

**NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED**

**Appendix 1  
Likelihood and Impact Scoring Scales**

**Impact scoring scale – qualitative measures**

<b>Level</b>	<b>Descriptor</b>	<b>Categories of Impact</b>	<b>Description of Impact</b>
1	Limited	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insignificant number of injuries or impact on health.</li> </ul>
		Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insignificant number of persons displaced and insignificant personal support required.</li> <li>• Insignificant disruption to community services, including transport services and infrastructure.</li> </ul>
		Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insignificant impact on local economy.</li> </ul>
		Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insignificant impact on local environment.</li> </ul>
2	Minor	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Small number of people affected no fatalities, and a small number of minor injuries with first aid treatment.</li> </ul>
		Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minor damage to properties.</li> <li>• Minor displacement of a small number of people for &lt;24 hours and minor personal support required.</li> <li>• Minor localised disruption to community services or infrastructure &lt;24 hours.</li> </ul>
		Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Negligible impact on local economy and cost easily absorbed.</li> </ul>
		Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minor impact on environment with no lasting effects.</li> </ul>
3	Moderate	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sufficient number of fatalities with some casualties requiring hospitalisation and medical treatment and activation of MAJAX, the automated intelligent alert notification system, procedures in one or more hospitals.</li> </ul>
		Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Damage that is confined to a specific location, or to a number of locations, but requires additional resources</li> <li>• Localised displacement of &gt;100 people for 1-3 days.</li> </ul>
		Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited impact on local economy with some short-term loss of production, with possible additional clean-up costs.</li> </ul>
		Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited impact on environment with short-term or long-term effects.</li> </ul>
4	Significant	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significant number of people in affected area impacted with multiple fatalities, multiple serious or extensive injuries, significant hospitalisation and activation of MAJAX procedures across a number of hospitals.</li> </ul>
		Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significant damage that requires support for local responders with external resources.</li> <li>• 100 to 500 people in danger and displaced for longer than 1 week. Local responders require external resources to deliver personal support.</li> <li>• Significant impact on and possible breakdown of some local community services.</li> </ul>
		Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significant impact on local economy with medium-term loss of production</li> <li>• Significant extra clean-up and recovery costs.</li> </ul>
		Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significant impact on environment with medium to long-term effects.</li> </ul>

## NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

<i>Level</i>	<i>Descriptor</i>	<i>Categories of Impact</i>	<i>Description of Impact</i>
5	Catastrophic	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Very large numbers of people in affected area(s) impacted with significant numbers of fatalities, large number of people requiring hospitalisation with serious injuries with longer-term effects.</li> </ul>
		Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extensive damage to properties and built environment in affected area requiring major demolition.</li> <li>General and widespread displacement of more than 500 people for prolonged duration and extensive personal support required.</li> <li>Serious damage to infrastructure causing significant disruption to, or loss of, key services for prolonged period. Community unable to function without significant support.</li> </ul>
		Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Serious impact on local and regional economy with some long-term, potentially permanent, loss of production with some structural change.</li> <li>Extensive clean-up and recovery costs.</li> </ul>
		Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Serious long-term impact on environment and/or permanent damage.</li> </ul>

### *Explanation of categories of impact*

<i>Category</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
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 (e.g. loss of business, increased demand for public services) costs.
Environment	Encompassing contamination or pollution of land, water or air with harmful biological / chemical / radioactive matter or oil, flooding, or disruption or destruction of plant or animal life.

#### **Note:**

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

**NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED**

**Likelihood scoring scale**

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

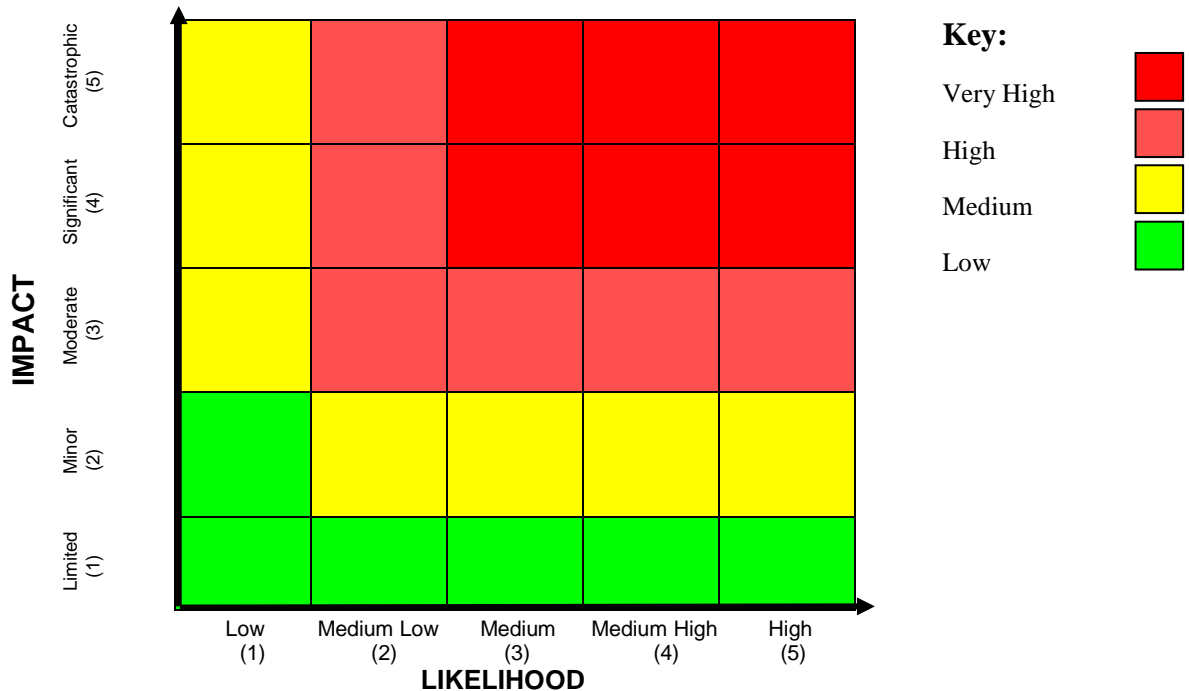
*Based on the model likelihood and impact scoring scales published in "2007 Local Risk Assessment Guidance" (Civil Contingencies Secretariat)*

**7 Gwent LRF Risk Priority Scoring Scale (The GLRF considers the priorities below when formulating the 3 year multi-agency LRF work programme.) \***

The criteria is used to help prioritise the multi-agency work required where demand for treatment of the risk outstrips the resources currently available.

Risk Priority		Action	Timescale
Very High	5	Immediate Action (Yr1 work programme)*	Multi Agency Specific Planning Complete within 12 months or sooner. Re-evaluate risk priority on completion
High	4	Action asap after priority 5 risks have been addressed	Multi Agency Generic Planning, as a minimum (perhaps the need for specific planning) Yr2 of work programme or sooner
Medium	3	Tolerate if additional resources (cost, time and effort) outweigh the risk reduction gains/improvements	Generic Planning Yr3 work programme Continually monitor for change
Low	2	Accept (where possible, incorporate elements into other generic work areas)	Regularly monitor for change
Very Low	1	No further action until next review	Review when the Community Risk Register is reviewed

**Appendix 2  
Risk Rating Matrix**

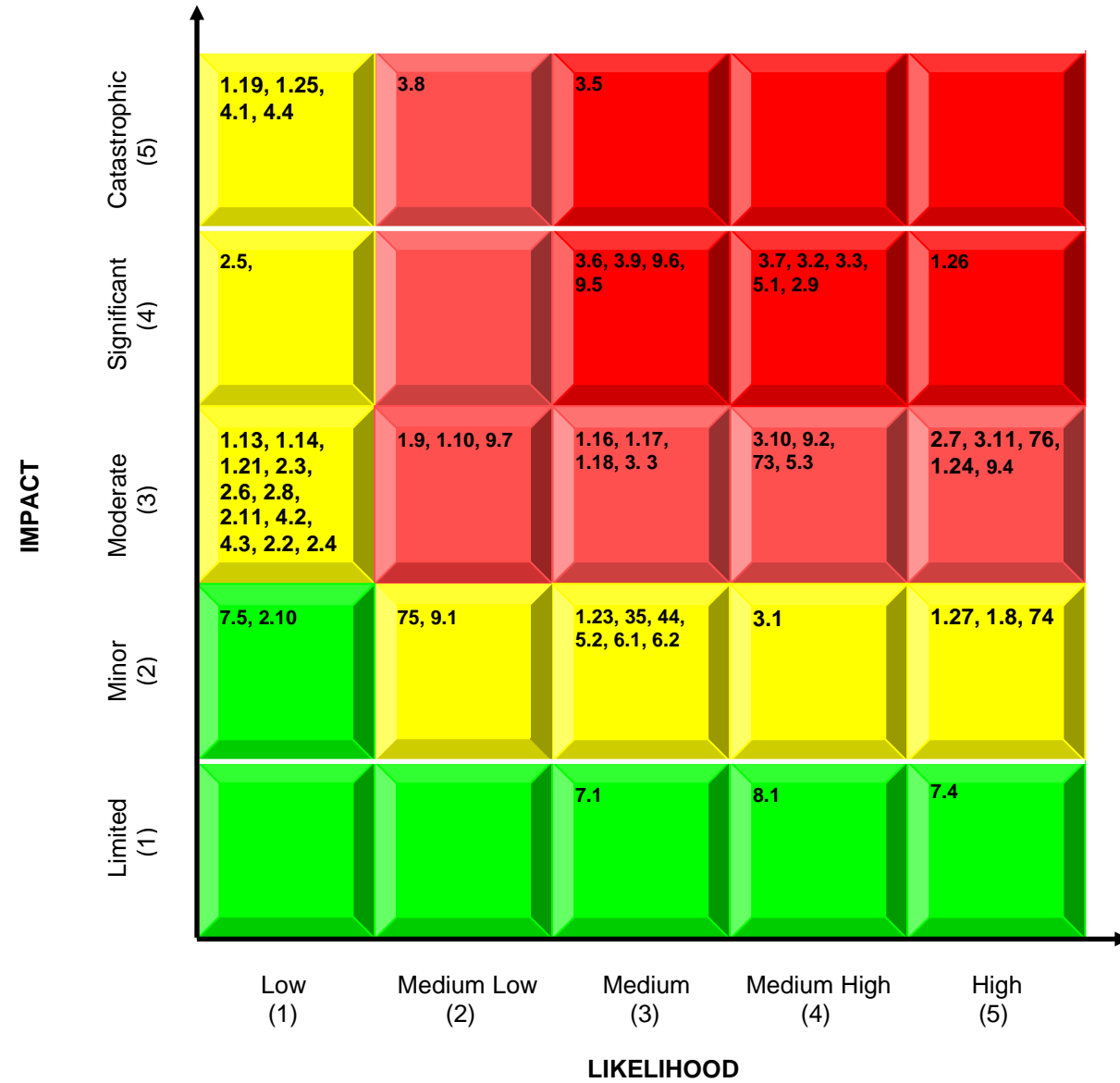
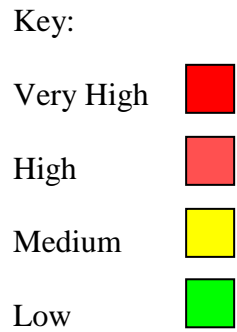


**Definitions of Risk Rating**

Very high (VH) risk	These are classed as primary or critical risks requiring immediate attention. They may have a high or low likelihood of occurrence, but their potential consequences are such that they must be treated as a high priority. This may mean that strategies should be developed to reduce or eliminate the risks, but also that mitigation in the form of (multi-agency) planning, exercising and training for these hazards should be put in place and the risk monitored on a regular frequency. Consideration should be given to planning being specific to the risk rather than generic.
High (H) risk	These risks are classed as significant. They may have a high or low likelihood of occurrence, but their potential consequences are sufficiently serious to warrant appropriate consideration after those risks classed as 'very high'. Consideration should be given to the development of strategies to reduce or eliminate the risks, but also that mitigation in the form of at least (multi-agency) generic planning, exercising and training should be put in place and monitored on a regular frequency.
Medium (M) risk	These risks are less significant, but may cause upset and inconvenience in the short term. These risks should be monitored to ensure that they are being appropriately managed and consideration given to their being managed under generic emergency planning arrangements.
Low (L) risk	These risk 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 subsequent change, prompting a move to another risk category.

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

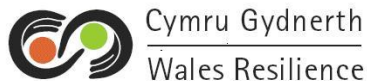
NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED



### Welsh Translation of the Community Risk Register

Both Welsh and English are working languages in Wales; this is in line with 'Iaith Pawb', the Welsh Assembly Government's National Action Plan for a bilingual Wales. The Gwent Local Resilience Forum supports this view and encourages the appropriate use of Welsh and English within its business.

It is the intention of the Gwent Local Resilience Forum to use bilingual practices wherever practical within its work; this will be developed in a way that meets the members of the group and the public. To this end, it has been agreed that the Community Risk Register produced by the Gwent Local Resilience Forum will be published in English only but will be made bilingually by request to the Forum.



PREPARING FOR EMERGENCIES  
WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

### For further information please contact:

Gwent Local Resilience Forum Secretariat  
Emergency Planning Department  
Heddlu Gwent Police Headquarters  
Croesyceiliog  
Cwmbran  
Torfaen  
NP44 2XJ

Neil Beech, Assistant (Police) LRF Co-ordinator  
Tel: 01633 642010  
Email: [neil.beech@gwent.pnn.police.uk](mailto:neil.beech@gwent.pnn.police.uk)

Lorraine Vandermeer LRF Co-ordinator  
Tel: 01633 642442  
Email: [lorraine.van\\_der\\_meer@gwent.pnn.police.uk](mailto:lorraine.van_der_meer@gwent.pnn.police.uk)

Torfaen Emergency Management Service:  
Civic Centre  
Pontypool  
Torfaen  
NP4 6YB

Bob Crimp,  
Head of Corporate Risk & Emergency Management.  
Tel: 01495 766071  
Email: [bob.crimp@torfaen.gov.uk](mailto:bob.crimp@torfaen.gov.uk)