

Staffordshire Prepared



Staffordshire Community Risk Register June 2017

The purpose of the Staffordshire Community Risk Register (CRR) is two-fold namely:

- To direct Contingency Planning, Emergency Planning and Business Continuity Management work streams within Staffordshire, to ensure that time, money, and expertise is focused to provide the best capabilities possible in respect of the risks faced.
- Additionally, the publication of the CRR is to reassure the people and communities of Staffordshire that a well-established, proactive risk assessment process operates here.

Risks are listed as:

- National risks, i.e. those defined by the UK government and indicated by the identifier “H” followed by a number. (Note some risks defined by the UK Government such as coastal flooding do not relate to Staffordshire and are therefore discounted from this register).
- Risks determined locally as indicated by the identifier “HL” and again followed by a number. These are considered by local partners to be worthy of inclusion in the register as no national risk covers the individual circumstances.

Malicious threats are not assessed locally as their plausibility is determined by central government and are published in the National Risk Register (see the table on page 15 of this document which contains text copied from on the Gov.uk site).

Note that the impact rating is on the scale of 1 to 5 and the likelihood rating, again on a 1-5 scale is based on the chances of the scenario occurring in our area in the next 5 years. Please see page 16 of this document for a meaning of the scores.

Serial	Ref	Risk	Likely impact	Impact	Likelihood	Rating	What is in place in our area to respond?
National Risks							
1	H1	Gas supply infrastructure accident	Liquefied gas release causing a fire or explosion which could result in a fatalities and casualties. We assume that it is likely there would be rubble and debris with the potential for people to be trapped	4	1	Medium	<p>The response to any of these incidents would be largely the same and would be led by the Fire Service.</p> <p>There are a number of multi-agency emergency plans and arrangements in place which responders would work to in the event of any of these incidents. These would cover command and control, management of public communications, pipelines, casualties, fatalities and the recovery and site restoration.</p> <p>The NHS has arrangements in place to be able to respond to large numbers of casualties.</p> <p>Local authorities would lead with the recovery</p>
2	H2	Chemical supply infrastructure (pipeline) accident.	Fire or explosion as pipeline following ignition of a flammable fuel under high pressure. The fire could burn for some time. There are underground pipelines in Staffordshire	3	1	Medium	
3	H4	Hazardous liquids supply infrastructure accident	Fire or explosion at a fuel distribution site, or at a site storing flammable and/or toxic liquids. This could result in a number of fatalities and casualties in the nearby area	3	2	Medium	
4	H5	Fuel supply infrastructure pipeline accident.	Fire or explosion at a fuel pipeline following ignition of a flammable fuel under high pressure. The fire may continue to burn until the pipeline is isolated.	2	1	Low	
5	H7	Accident on a gas supply infrastructure high pressure pipeline	Fire or explosion at a gas pipeline following ignition of a flammable gas under high pressure. This could result in fatalities, casualties, damage/destruction of buildings and evacuation from homes.	2	1	Low	

Serial	Ref	Risk	Likely impact	Impact	Likelihood	Rating	What is in place in our area to respond?
National Risks							
6	H9	Accidental toxic chemical release	Could impact up to 3km from site causing fatalities and casualties, environmental contamination (air, land, water, animal welfare, agriculture and waste management). Water supplies and agricultural land might be at risk of contamination.	3	1	Medium	
7	H11	Accidental radiation exposure from stolen goods	Incorrect handling of a stolen radioactive source could result in the accidental exposure to the radioactive material resulting in deaths and many people requiring long-term medical care.	1	2	Low	The Fire and Rescue Service supported by Public Health England would lead on the response to such incidents. There are a number of multi-agency emergency plans and arrangements in place which responders would work to in the event of any of these incidents. These would cover command and control, of public communications and the recovery and site restoration. The NHS has arrangements in place to be able to respond to large numbers of casualties
8	H12	Accidental biological pathogen release	A pathogen is inadvertently released from a laboratory that causes fatalities and casualties	2	1	Low	
9	H14	Accidental food supply contamination	A major contamination incident in the food chain causing illness, and possible fatalities during the time taken to identify it.	3	4	High	Public Health England would lead the response and again there are a number of multi-agency emergency plans and arrangements in place which responders would work to in the event of this happening.

Serial	Ref	Risk	Likely impact	Impact	Likelihood	Rating	What is in place in our area to respond?
National Risks							
10	H16	Airplane crash	Collision of two passenger aircrafts causing the death of all passengers on the planes as well as people on the ground.	3	1	Medium	<p>There are a number of multi-agency emergency plans and arrangements in place which responders would work to in the event of this occurring. These would cover command and control, management of public communications, care of people, and the recovery and site restoration.</p> <p>The NHS has arrangements in place to be able to respond to large numbers of casualties</p> <p>Local authorities would lead with the recovery</p>
11	H17	Severe Storms & Gales	Storm force winds for at least 6 hours with wind speeds in excess of 55mph and gusts in excess of 85mph. Although the storm will be over in less than a day, disruption to infrastructure including power and transport networks could last much longer.	2	3	Medium	<p>There are a number of multi-agency emergency plans and arrangements in place which responders would work to in the event of any of this occurring. These would cover command and control, management of public communications, care of people, and the recovery and site restoration.</p> <p>Local authorities would lead with the recovery/ clean up.</p>

Serial	Ref	Risk	Likely impact	Impact	Likelihood	Rating	What is in place in our area to respond?
National Risks							
12	H18	Cold and Snow	Snow falling and lying over most of the area for at least a week (possibly in excess of 30cm) and during this time daily temperatures could be below -3°C. This could result in a number of excess deaths amongst the elderly and vulnerable and many casualties, mainly due to slips, trips and falls.	3	4	High	There are a number of multi-agency emergency plans and arrangements in place which responders would work to in the event of this occurring. These would cover command and control, management of public communications, care of people, management of excess deaths.
13	H21	River flooding	Major river flooding affecting large areas of Staffordshire causing the flooding of people's homes and businesses. Key transport routes could be closed and important infrastructure (gas, electricity and telecoms) could be affected.	4	3	Very High	There are a number of multi-agency emergency plans and arrangements in place which responders would work to in the event of flooding. These would cover command and control, management of public communications, the flood plan, care of people, evacuation and shelter arrangements. Staffordshire partners regularly test and exercise flood response.
14	H22	Surface water flooding	Surface water flooding caused by a warm unstable atmosphere, is most likely to occur in summer. Areas of very high rainfall could cause locally significant flooding across widely dispersed areas in Staffordshire	3	4	High	

Serial	Ref	Risk	Likely impact	Impact	Likelihood	Rating	What is in place in our area to respond?
National Risks							
15	H23	Influenza pandemic (worldwide)	Each pandemic is different and its impacts cannot be known in advance. A realistic worst case scenario is for one or more waves, possibly weeks or months apart, each one might last between 12 to 15 weeks. Up to half the population could be affected.	5	4	Very High	NHS England would lead the multi-agency response for these risks and there is a Pandemic Influenza and Infectious Diseases Plan for multi-agency partners to work to. Additionally there are excess deaths arrangements and NHS mass casualty plans.
16	H24	Emerging Infectious Diseases	Over the last 30 years more than 30 new or newly recognized diseases have been identified such as MERS, SARS and Ebola. The disease is likely to occur outside of the UK and be brought here by travellers such as UK residents returning home.	3	4	High	
17	H25	Animal disease	A major outbreak disease in animals (including birds). Examples might be Avian Influenza and Foot and Mouth Disease.	2	3	Medium	Staffordshire County Council would be likely to lead the multi-agency response supported by the Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) and there is an animal diseases plan in place for multi-agency partners to work to.
18	H31	Industrial action by fuel tanker drivers	Actual or threatened disruption to the distribution of fuel by road, by fuel tanker drivers	3	3	High	All Category 1 responders are required to have business continuity plans to able them to access fuel and to continue with essential services. Staffordshire has a Fuel plan in the event of the situation becoming extreme and emergency powers being enacted by the Government.
19	H32	Restricted fuel supply due to insolvency	Actual or threatened disruption to fuel supplies caused by insolvency at a key refinery or terminal	2	3	Medium	

Serial	Ref	Risk	Likely impact	Impact	Likelihood	Rating	What is in place in our area to respond?
National Risks							
20	H33	Industrial action by prison officers	National prison officers strike	2	4	Medium	The prison service is required to have robust business continuity plans and it is possible that the Police or military could be asked to assist. Staffordshire has multi-agency command and control arrangement that would be put into place with such an event.
21	H35	Rail strike	Strike by key rail workers causing a complete shutdown of the national rail network	2	3	Medium	There are a number of multi-agency emergency plans and arrangements in place which responders would work to in the event of rail strike
22	H37	Influx British nationals	Influx of large numbers who are not normally living in UK and could be destitute as they have no friends and family here	1	3	Low	There are a number of multi-agency emergency plans and arrangements in place which responders would work to in the event of rail strike. Local authorities would lead on the provision of shelter and welfare. NHS has arrangements to respond to short-term increases in demand
23	H38	Gas supply	A technical failure resulting in the loss of gas supply to some of UK.	2	2	Medium	There are a number of multi-agency emergency plans and arrangements in place which responders would work to in the event of a loss of supply. The gas industry also has robust emergency plans in place.
24	H39	Water – loss of supply	Loss of drinking water which could last between 24 hours and 2 weeks.	1	2	Low	There are a number of multi-agency emergency plans and arrangements in place which responders would work to in the event of a loss of supply. Staffordshire partners would prioritise vulnerable people The gas industry also has robust emergency plans in place.

Serial	Ref	Risk	Likely impact	Impact	Likelihood	Rating	What is in place in our area to respond?
National Risks							
25	H40	Loss of telecoms	Loss of mobile or fixed (land-line) services for up to 72 hours for up to 100,000 people	1	3	Low	There are a number of multi-agency emergency plans and arrangements in place which responders would work to in the event of a loss of telecommunications. The communications sector also has robust emergency plans in place.
26	H41	Complete failure of national electricity network	Complete and total loss of all power to the whole of the UK for 72 hours or more.	4	3	Very High	There are a number of multi-agency emergency plans and arrangements in place which responders would work to in the event of total power loss. This includes a multi-agency resilient telecommunications plan.
27	H44	Reservoir dam failure	Collapse of reservoir dam without notice	3	1	Medium	There are a number of multi-agency emergency plans and arrangements in place which responders would work to in the event of such a disaster. Staffordshire partners undertook a major live exercise involving a reservoir dam collapse called Exercise TRITON in 2013
28	H45	Regional electricity failure	A significant failure across one or more regions resulting in power loss for up to 24-72 hours.	2	4	Medium	There are a number of multi-agency emergency plans and arrangements in place which responders would work to in the event of total power loss. This includes a multi-agency resilient telecommunications plan.
29	H46	Biological substance release	Accidental release of an agent caused by unrelated work activity (e.g. Legionella release due to poorly maintained environmental systems)	2	4	Medium	NHS England and Public Health England would lead the multi-agency response for these risks. Additionally there are excess deaths arrangements and NHS mass casualty plans.

Serial	Ref	Risk	Likely impact	Impact	Likelihood	Rating	What is in place in our area to respond?
National Risks							
30	H48	Heat wave	Daily temperatures in excess of 28° C and minimum in excess of 15° C for at least 2 weeks. Five of those days consecutively will exceed 32° C	3	4	High	There are a number of multi-agency emergency plans and arrangements in place which responders would work to in the event of heatwave. Additionally there is a national plan put in place by UK Government which is reviewed annually. Social care providers, local authority and Health services have agreed actions to take in the event of the plan being triggered.
31	H50	Drought	Drought resulting in rota water supply disconnections to businesses.	2	3	Medium	There are a number of multi-agency emergency plans and arrangements in place which responders would work to in the event of a drought. There would be a lead in period before the drought actually occurred.
32	H54	Volcanic eruption	Volcanic eruption abroad resulting in temporary closures of parts of UK airspace for up to 3 months.	2	4	Medium	Such an incident would be national in scale and would be coordinated by UK Government.
33	H56	Space weather	Disruption to electricity supply, GPS and radio networks due to severe sun activity.	3	4	High	Whilst such an incident would be national in scale and would be coordinated by UK Government, Staffordshire would implement its agreed command and control arrangements. In September 2016 we ran a major live exercise (Exercise AURORA) to test our response to such a scenario.

Serial	Ref	Risk	Likely impact	Impact	Likelihood	Rating	What is in place in our area to respond?
National Risks							
34	H57	Public disorder	Large scale public disorder in a single or multiple locations over several days	2	4	Medium	Such an incident would significantly challenge the Police Force and necessitate mutual aid from elsewhere. The Police have plans to deal with such instances and have a significant number of officers trained in public order policing. The police would lead the multi-agency operation and other public sector organisations such as local authorities would work in support.
35	H58	Wildfires	Sever wildfire spreading across a large area where urban and rural areas meet. Could last for 7-10 days in its worst case scenario.	2	2	Medium	The Fire Service would lead such a response and there are a number of multi-agency emergency plans and arrangements which responders would work to in the event of a wildfire.
36	H59	Finance/banking	Technical failure affecting one of the large UK retail banking groups. Could last 2-3 days	2	3	Medium	There are a number of multi-agency emergency plans and arrangements in place which responders would use if a local response was required. Most likely to be managed nationally by the UK Government.
37	H60	High consequence dangerous goods	Road or rail tanker accident resulting in large fire and/or explosion	3	2	Medium	There are a number of multi-agency emergency plans and arrangements in place which responders would use if a local response was required. Fire would be the lead agency.
38	H62	Poor air quality	Up to 30 days of ground-level ozone or fine particulate matter concentrations that would be harmful to human health.	3	4	High	Public Health England would warn partners and the public in the event of this occurring in our area. If required, Staffordshire partners would set up their multi-agency command and control arrangements.

Serial	Ref	Risk	Likely impact	Impact	Likelihood	Rating	What is in place in our area to respond?
National Risks							
39	H63	Earthquake	Earthquake activity up to intensity level 7 on the European Macro seismic Scale (EMS) causing damage to buildings.	1	2	Low	Staffordshire partners would set up their multi-agency command and control arrangements. The local authorities would lead on the recovery (clean-up and restoration to normality).

Local risks to Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent

These risks do not appear on the National Risk Register but resilience forum partners consider them to sufficient to be include in the Staffordshire Community Risk Register.

Serial	Ref	Risk	Likely impact	Impact	Likelihood	Rating	What is in place in our area to respond?
Local Risks							
1	HL4	Major pollution of surface waters and ground water	A pollution incident impacting on surface waters and groundwater, which could be caused by chemical spillage or release of large quantity of untreated sewage.	1	3	Low	There are a number of multi-agency emergency plans and arrangements in place which responders would work to in the event of a pollution incident. These cover command and control, management of public communications, and the recovery and site restoration. The Environment agency has tried and tested arrangements for dealing with pollution
2	HL7	Major fires and industrial explosions	Major fire in a residential or industrial area which may be accompanied by explosions. Potential for significant loss of life and casualty numbers	2	2	Medium	There are a number of multi-agency emergency plans and arrangements in place which responders would work to, led by the Fire Service in the event of such an incident. These cover command and control, management of public communications, and the recovery and site restoration. The local authority (LA) would be responsible for the provision of shelter and alternative residential accommodation. Almost all of the residential tower blocks in Staffordshire are owned by private housing associations (only Tamworth Borough Council owns such premises). Staffordshire Fire and Rescue Service has worked in conjunction with LAs and housing associations to ensure the safety of residents in the wake of the tragic fire at Grenfell Tower in London.

Serial	Ref	Risk	Likely impact	Impact	Likelihood	Rating	What is in place in our area to respond?
Local Risks							
3	HL7a	Large fire at a waste site	Significant fire at site used legally or illegally for the storage and/or processing of waste, in particular Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) which could burn for at least 24 hours. The smoke plume would be disruptive for the local communities and transport networks.	2	3	Medium	There are a number of multi-agency emergency plans and arrangements in place which responders would work to, led by the Fire Service in the event of such an incident. These cover command and control, management of public communications, and the recovery and site restoration. The Environment Agency is working closely with Staffordshire Fire and Rescue, and the local authorities to manage high risk sites and in many instances enforcement action is being taken. Those sites deems to justify it have specific emergency response plans in place.
4	HL10	Local accident on motorways and major trunk roads	Multiple vehicle incident causing fatalities and casualties and resulting in closure of lanes or carriageways and major disruption and delays.	1	5	Low	The Police and Highways England would lead the response. There are multi-agency arrangements to respond to the welfare of people caught for a long time in stationary traffic.
5	HL11	Railway accident	Potential fatalities and casualties and possible loss of freight. Major disruption to rail line including possible closure of rail tunnel.	3	2	Medium	There are a number of multi-agency emergency plans and arrangements in place which responders would work to, led by the Police or Fire Service in the event of such incidents. These cover command and control, management of public communications, and the recovery and site restoration. There are plans to deal with mass casualties (NHS) and mass fatalities. Network Rail has emergency response arrangements for rail related incidents
6	HL12	Local accident involving transport of hazardous chemicals	Potential for a number of fatalities and casualties (direct from the accident and indirect if substances cover wide area). The extent of the impact would depend on the substance involved, quality, nature and location of accident.	3	1	Medium	

Serial	Ref	Risk	Likely impact	Impact	Likelihood	Rating	What is in place in our area to respond?
Local Risks							
7	HL21	Land movement (i.e. caused by tremors or landslides)	Roads, access routes impassable for a time with emergency access into / out of large populated areas difficult or impossible. Severe congestion over wide geographical area and loss of power and other essential services.	1	1	Low	<p>There are a number of multi-agency emergency plans and arrangements in place which responders would work to, led by the Police or relevant local authority in the event of such an incident. These cover command and control, management of public communications, and the recovery and site restoration.</p> <p>The NHS has robust mass casualty arrangements. Staffordshire Fire and Rescue Service would lead on the search and rescue of trapped people supported by the West Midlands Ambulance Service's Hazardous Area Response Team (HART).</p> <p>Police officers are not permitted by law to strike. The Fire Service and the NHS (including the ambulance service) is required to have business continuity plans to withstand the loss of staff.</p>
8	HL22	Building collapse	Potential for a number of persons to be trapped or missing. Localised loss of power and other essential services. Local access routes affected due to road closures.	1	2	Low	
9	HL23	Bridge closure or collapse	Roads, access routes and transport infrastructure impassable for considerable length of time. Emergency access into / out of large populated areas severely restricted. Potential for a number of persons to be trapped or missing	1	1	Low	
10	HL42	Loss of cover due to industrial action by workers providing a service critical to the preservation of life	Industrial action could be by emergency service workers. A number of 3 day strikes with significant support over a 2 month period affecting a single Emergency Service or the NHS	1	2	Low	

Malicious Threats

The National Risk Register of Civil Emergencies is published at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/national-risk-register-of-civil-emergencies>. The plausibility of malicious attacks occurring in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent isn't assessed locally by multi-agency partners so the Local Resilience Forum uses this document for guidance and emergency preparedness purposes. It should be noted that individual and specific threats are the responsibility of the Police to assess and when and where appropriate, other partner organisations are informed. A brief summary of malicious threats in the national register is copied below.

Malicious attacks	Summary from National Risk Register	What is being done
Catastrophic terrorist attacks	<p>“This type of attack causes long term mass impacts of a magnitude over and above conventional terrorist attacks such as those targeting crowded places or transport systems. Catastrophic terrorist attacks are assessed to be less likely than conventional terrorist attacks. Although catastrophic terrorist attacks are unlikely, they cannot be ruled out. The likelihood of terrorists obtaining effective mass impact biological agents or a functioning nuclear device remains low but not negligible, and the impacts are potentially very serious.”</p>	<p>The Government’s counter-terrorism strategy, CONTEST is an integrated approach based on four main work streams, each with a clear objective to reduce the risk to the UK from international terrorism. The National Risk Assessment is focused on preparing for emergencies and mitigating the impact of terrorist attacks (the Prepare work stream of CONTEST), but has links with all of the CONTEST work streams outlined below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pursue: stopping terrorist attacks • Prevent: stopping people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism • Protect: strengthening our protection against a terrorist attack • Prepare: where an attack cannot be stopped, mitigating its impact. <p>There are a number of local multi-agency emergency plans and arrangements in place which responders would work to, led by the Police in the event of such an attack. A number of organisations would support such as the NHS which has mass casualty arrangements.</p>

Meaning of impact and likelihood scores

Impact:

1. Limited
2. Minor
3. Moderate
4. Significant
5. Catastrophic

Likelihood

1. Low (between 0.0005% and 0.05% chance of occurring within the next five years)
2. Medium low (between 0.05% and 0.5% chance of occurring within the next five years)
3. Medium (between 0.5% and 5% chance of occurring within the next five years)
4. Medium high (between 5% and 50% chance of occurring within the next five years)
5. High (More than 50% chance of occurring within the next five years)