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Strathclyde Emergencies Co-ordination Group

COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER

JANUARY 2010

Enquiries concerning the Community Risk Register should in the first instance be directed by e-mail to SECG@strathclyde.pnn.police.uk or SECG, Strathclyde Police, Force HQ, 173 Pitt Street, GLASGOW, G2 4JS

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FOREWORD

Foreword by Chair of Strathclyde Emergencies Co-ordination Group

The Strathclyde Emergencies Co-ordination Group (SECG) is a multi-agency group formed from those agencies having primary responsibility to provide a response to any major incident or disaster within the Strathclyde area. The existence of the group highlights a longstanding acknowledgement that no single agency has all the skills and resources that may be required to deal with a major incident and only by combining and co-ordinating these assets can the best response be delivered.

The Civil Contingencies Act 2004 places a legal duty on Category 1 responders within the Strategic Co-ordinating Group to co-operate with each other and to maintain a Community Risk Register. This register has been created to provide public information about the hazards that exist within the Strathclyde area and the control measures in place to mitigate their impact.

The risk ratings identified within this register should not be considered as a prediction relating to particular incidents or sites, but rather an indication of the scale and potential of certain risks for which relevant services and agencies may be expected to plan.

Since its initial publication in April 2006 a great deal of work has been carried out by the six Local Working Groups within the SECG to develop the Community Risk Register into what it has become today, the primary document on which Civil Contingencies planning, resourcing, training and exercising for major emergencies is based.



Stephen House
Chief Constable

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Local Community Risk Registers

Argyll & Bute LWG Risk Register

Dunbartonshire LWG Risk Register

Glasgow LWG Risk Register

Lanarkshire LWG Risk Register

South LWG Risk Register

West LWG Risk Register

Strathclyde Area

The Strathclyde Emergencies Co-ordinating Group area comprises the combined boundaries of the following twelve unitary authorities:

Argyll & Bute
Glasgow
South Ayrshire

East Ayrshire
Inverclyde
South Lanarkshire

East Dunbartonshire
North Ayrshire
West Dunbartonshire

East Renfrewshire
North Lanarkshire
Renfrewshire

The SECG area is also professionally served by 4 Health Boards, 1 Police Force, 1 Fire & Rescue Service, the Scottish Ambulance Service, and the Scottish Environment Agency (SEPA). The geographical area covers almost 14,000 km² and houses a population of approximately 2.3 million people who live, work and socialise within the combined areas. The geography of the area creates a diversity of risks unparalleled anywhere in Scotland. These risk range and vary from nuclear power stations, international airports, industrial sites, to technological, manufacturing and major military risks. An extensive rural area also supports a large expanse for major forestry, tourism and an agricultural industry all within a prolonged coastline area. The main arterial routes between Scotland's two largest cities and the north and south of the country are well serviced by the number of major roads and rail links provided.

Strathclyde Emergencies Co-ordinating Group

The Strathclyde Emergencies Co-ordination Group was formed in 1987 by those agencies which have primary responsibility to provide a response to any major incident or disaster. Whilst there has been a slight amendment to the membership of the original group in recent years to reflect the requirements of the Civil Contingency Act 2004 (CCA), the commitment to work together in serving the community has not changed.

The SECG'S strategy implements the philosophy of 'Integrated Emergency Management'. This concentrates on the effects rather than the causes of disaster. The emergency services, local authorities, local NHS boards, government agencies and public utilities, that comprise the SECG, recognise the benefits of a co-ordinated multi-agency approach which maximises their individual and collective responses, thereby minimising the impact of any incidents. In the course of their normal business, partners in the SECG share common ground:

- Each is involved in the delivery of essential services to the Public
- Each serves, cares and/or protects the public and the environment in which they live
- Each recognises that in the event of a major incident or disaster occurring there will be disruption to normal daily life and they have a public duty to provide a prompt and effective response to minimise the effects of the incident.
- Each acknowledge that no single agency has all the necessary skills and resources required to deal with a major incident and only by combining their skills and resources can the best response be delivered.

The Purpose of the Community Risk Register

The Community Risk Register has been compiled by the SECG in accordance with the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 (CCA) and its associated Regulations and Guidance as outlined in the Scottish Government document Preparing Scotland.

An 'Emergency' is defined in the CCA as **'an event or situation which threatens serious damage to human welfare in a place in the UK, the environment of a place in the UK, or war or terrorism which threatens serious damage to the security of the UK'**.

The Community Risk Register (CRR) is intended to inform the combined communities of the twelve unitary authority areas of a range of potentially disruptive events that the responder agencies have considered, based on national guidelines, and to confirm the state of preparedness to deal with the occurrence of such emergencies ensuring a swift return to normality. The CRR will provide the basis for the responder agencies to develop, implement and confirm emergency plans, to meet the requirements of the SECG.

To allow for more effective working at a tactical level, the SECG is divided up into the following six Local Working Groups - South Local Working Group (North, South and East Ayrshire Councils area), West Local Working Group (Renfrewshire, East Renfrewshire and Inverclyde Councils area), Lanarkshire Local Working Group (North & South Lanarkshire Councils area), Dunbartonshire Local Working Group (East and West Dunbartonshire Councils area), Argyll & Bute Local Working Group and Glasgow Local Working Group.

To provide a local perspective on the risks faced within each community, the risk assessments have been carried out on each of the local working work areas and can be found in the Risk Register as follows:-

Argyll & Bute Local Working Group
Dunbartonshire Local Working Group
Glasgow Local Working Group
Lanarkshire Local Working Group
South Local Working Group
West Local Working Group

The information contained within the Community Risk Register will provide the underpinning basis on which the Civil Contingencies work streams should be based in respect to planning, resourcing and training/exercising for major emergencies within the SECG area.

The inclusion of a particular risk in the Community Risk Register does not necessarily indicate that the SECG expect that the risk will lead to an actual event or occurrence, or occur at the scale described. The Risk Assessments have been made on credible worst case scenarios applied to identified hazards that are present within the Strathclyde area.

How the CRR has been compiled.

The areas of potential risk based on national guidance have been considered by the SECG and are listed in the register. Certain risk categories from the national guidance were considered not to be relevant to the Strathclyde area and excluded. Likewise the SECG identified additional risks for inclusion therefore the numbering may be inconsistent with the national guidance.

An assessment has been made of the **Likelihood** and **Impact** of an event occurring using historical and empirical evidence and projected occurrence data over a five year period, to give a **Risk Rating**.

- The **Likelihood** has been assessed following consideration of data of local, regional and nationally occurring events, and has been given a score of 1 –5 ; 1 being the lowest (negligible) and 5 being the highest (probable).
- The potential **Impact** has been considered against each event and its likely impact on the **Health, Social, Economic and Environmental** aspects of our Community. The scoring values are 1 – 5; 1 being the lowest, insignificant, and 5 being the highest, catastrophic (the risk assessment matrix can be found on page 12 of this register).
- The likelihood and impact assessments have been used to develop a **Risk Rating** of Low, Medium, High or Very High by use of the **Risk Assessment Matrix** as defined in the CCA guidance, which sets the risk level against the likelihood and impact ratings.
- A brief description of the controls currently in place within the Strathclyde area has been provided.

The risk assessments cover non-malicious events (hazards) and malicious events (threats). Given the sensitivity of the information supporting these risk assessments and the potential for use by adversaries, specific details will not be made available on the published register.

Control Measures in Place

Within the Strathclyde area there are a number of site specific and generic plans prepared to cover areas that have been identified as a risk under legislation such as the Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations (COMAH), Radiation Emergency Planning and Public Information Regulations (REPPPIR), and the Pipeline Safety Regulations (PSR) or from lessons learned from operational experiences or other means. For the purposes of the column entitled “Controls in Place” these plans are referred to as “Existing SECG Plans”.

In addition to the above plans, individual Category 1 and 2 responders have their own generic response procedures which may be used. These are referred to as “Responders generic emergency procedures”. Likewise, exercises and other training events form a core element of the control measures put in place to assist in mitigating the effects of a major incident should it occur. The format and style of exercises range from tabletop exercises to Major live play exercises involving all Category 1 and 2 Responders and other external agencies including voluntary organisations.

It should be noted that risk assessment is not a static process and is subject to constant review. The information contained within this document will, as a result, be regularly updated.

LIKELIHOOD AND IMPACT SCORING SCALES

Likelihood Scoring Scale – Quantitative and Qualitative Measures

Level	Descriptor	Indicative Chance of Occurrence in 5 Year Period	General Description
1	Negligible	0.005% to 0.05% or 1 in 20,000 up to 1 in 2,000 chance	May occur only in very exceptional circumstances. May occur with a chance of between 1 in 100,000 to 1 in 10,000 per year at most.
2	Rare	Greater than 0.05%, up to 0.5% or > 1 in 2,000 and up to 1 in 200 chance	Very few recorded incidents or anecdotal evidence; and/or no recent incidents in associated organisations, facilities or communities; and/or little opportunity, reason or means to occur. May occur with a chance between 1 in 10,000 and 1 in 1,000 per year.
3	Unlikely	Greater than 0.5%, up to 5 % or > 1 in 200 and up to 1 in 20 chance	Might occur at some time; and/or few, infrequent, random recorded incidents or little anecdotal evidence; and/or few incidents in associated or comparable organisations, facilities or communities; and/or some opportunity, reason or means to occur. May occur with a chance of between 1 in 1,000 and 1 in 100 per year.
4	Possible	Greater than 5%, up to 50 % or > 1 in 20 and up to 1 in 2 chance	Regular recorded incidents and strong anecdotal or predictive evidence. May occur/recur with a chance of between 1 in 100 and 1 in 10 per year.
5	Probable	Greater than 50% or 1 in 2 chance	High level of recorded incidents and/or very strong predictive evidence. Likely to occur/recur with a chance of more than 1 in 10 per year.

Note: The likelihood scale above changes exponentially - by an order of magnitude (times 10) - per level of the scale – a logarithmic scale. This is because many of the events covered in any risk assessment will tend to be unlikely and the majority will then cluster at the lower end of a linear scale of likelihood. This makes it difficult to discriminate between event types and gives a picture of little value to planners. In addition, for many types of event it is only possible to differentiate likelihoods by orders of magnitude because no accurate statistical or historical data is available to support a more definitive analysis. The “>” symbol in the table means “greater than”.

Descriptions of hazards such as “a one in one hundred year event” are equivalent to the likelihood for this scale of event expressed as a fractional or percentage probability for each year, i.e. for this example, “1 in 100 per year” likelihood, or a “1% per year” likelihood of this scale of event happening. This is the format used in the general descriptions column of the above table. This yearly likelihood becomes 5 times greater (more likely) extended over a five year period – i.e. for the above example - a 1 in 100 per year likelihood becomes a 5% or 1 in 20 likelihood over five years.

IMPACT SCORING SCALE – QUALITATIVE MEASURES

Impact scoring scale – Qualitative Measures

Level	Descriptor	Categories of Impact	Description of Impact
1	Insignificant	Health	- Insignificant number of injuries or impact on health.
		Social	- Insignificant number of persons displaced and insignificant personal support required. - Insignificant disruption to community services, including transport services and infrastructure
		Economic	- Insignificant impact on local economy
		Environment	- Insignificant impact on environment.
2	Minor	Health	- Small number of people affected, no fatalities, and small number of minor injuries with first aid treatment
		Social	- Minor damage to properties. - Minor displacement of a small number of people for less than 24 hours and minor personal support required. - Minor localised disruption to community services or infrastructure for less than 24 hours.
		Economic	- Negligible impact on local economy and cost easily absorbed
		Environment	- Minor impact on environment with no lasting effects.

Level	Descriptor	Categories of Impact	Description of Impact
3	Moderate	Health	- Sufficient number of fatalities with some casualties requiring hospitalisation and medical treatment and activation of major accident procedures in one or more hospitals
		Social	- Damage that is confined to a specific location, or to a number of locations, but requires additional resources. - Localised displacement of more than 100 people for 1-3 days. - Localised disruption to infrastructure and community services.
		Economic	- Limited impact on local economy with some short-term loss of production, with possible additional clean up costs
		Environment	- Limited impact on environment with short-term or long-term-effects.
4	Significant	Health	- Significant number of people in affected area impacted with multiple fatalities, multiple serious or extensive injuries, significant hospitalisation and activation of major accident procedures across a number of hospitals.
		Social	- Significant damage that requires support for local responders with external resources. - 100 to 500 people in danger and displaced for longer than 1 week. Local responders require external resources to deliver personal support. - Significant impact on and possible breakdown of delivery of some local community services
		Economic	- Significant impact on local economy with medium-term loss of production - Significant extra clean up and recovery costs
		Environment	- Significant impact on environment with medium- to long-term effects.

Level	Descriptor	Categories of Impact	Description of Impact
5	Catastrophic	Health	- Very large numbers of people in affected area(s) impacted with significant numbers of fatalities and large number of people requiring hospitalisation with serious injuries with longer-term effects.
		Social	- Extensive damage to properties and built environment in affected area requiring major demolition. - General and widespread displacement of more than 500 people for prolonged duration and extensive personal support required. - Serious damage to infrastructure causing significant disruption to, or loss of, key services for prolonged period. Community unable to function without significant support.
		Economic	- Serious impact on local and regional economy with some long-term, potentially permanent, loss of production with some structural change - Extensive clean up and recovery costs
		Environment	- Serious long-term impact on environment and/or permanent damage.

Assessment of Impact. The impact scoring should be based on the estimations of scale provided in Annex 2 or the additional threats guidance - or as determined by the appropriate Category 1 Responder(s) and UK, Scottish or other organisations, using the approach suggested in this guidance.

The impact categories are given equal weighting and the overall impact score for each hazard or threat - for use in the risk rating matrix - is obtained by calculating the arithmetic mean (total divided by 4) of the four levels scored – i.e. one score for each category. The total impact score should be a whole number (no fractions) and the decision to round the mean value up or down will depend on local judgement, informed by the local circumstances prevailing.

For example, if the scale of a particular hazard scores Level 3 for Health, Level 3 for Social, Level 2 for Economic and Level 1 for Environment, then the mean score will be 9 divided by 4 = 2.25, rounded down to an impact score of 2 on consideration by the SCG.

RISK RATING MATRIX

IMPACT	Catastrophic 5	Medium	High	Very High	Very High	Very High
	Significant 4	Medium	High	Very High	Very High	Very High
	Moderate 3	Medium	Medium	High	High	High
	Minor 2	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium
	Insignificant 1	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
			Negligible 1	Rare 2	Unlikely 3	Possible 4
LIKELIHOOD						

Colour Key

Very High
High
Medium
Low

DEFINITIONS OF RISK RATINGS

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

High (H) Risk – these risks are classed as significant. They may have 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 the risk monitored on a regular frequency.

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

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

Glossary of Abbreviations

BTP	-	British Transport Police
CCA	-	Civil Contingencies Act 2004
CRR	-	Community Risk Register
DTI	-	Department Trade Industry
FSA	-	Food Standards Agency
MCA	-	Maritime and Coastguard Agency
NSWWS	-	National Severe Weather Warnings Systems
SCG	-	Strategic Co-ordinating Group
SECG	-	Strathclyde Emergencies Co-ordinating Group
SEPA	-	Scottish Environment Protection Agency
SFR	-	Strathclyde Fire & Rescue
SG	-	Scottish Government
SGHD	-	Scottish Government Health Directorate
SGJD	-	Scottish Government Justice Directorate
SP	-	Strathclyde Police
SPT	-	Strathclyde Partnership for Transport
SW	-	Scottish Water
TST	-	Technical Support Team

Civil Contingencies Act 2004

Schedule 1 Part 2.

CATEGORY 1 RESPONDERS: SCOTLAND

Local authorities

13 A council constituted under section 2 of the Local Government etc. (Scotland) Act 1994 (c. 39).

Emergency services

14 A chief constable of a police force maintained under the Police (Scotland) Act 1967 (c. 77).

15 (1) A fire authority.

(2) In sub-paragraph (1) "fire authority" means-

(a) a council constituted under section 2 of the Local Government etc. (Scotland) Act 1994,

or

b) a joint board constituted under an administration scheme made by virtue of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 (c. 65) or section 2, Part 1, Fire (Scotland) Act 2005.

16 The Scottish Ambulance Services Board

Health

17 A Health Board constituted under section 2 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act 1978 (c. 29).

Miscellaneous

18 The Scottish Environment Protection Agency

SECG Community Risk Register

SECG Community Risk Register January 2010

CATEGORY 2 RESPONDERS: SCOTLAND

Utilities

30 (1) A person holding a licence of a kind specified in sub-paragraph (2) and granted under the Electricity Act 1989 (c. 29), in so far as the activity under the licence is undertaken in Scotland.

(2) Those licences are-

- (a) a transmission licence,
- (b) a distribution licence, and
- (c) an interconnector licence.

(3) Expressions used in this paragraph and in the Electricity Act 1989 shall have the same meaning in this paragraph as in that Act.

31 (1) A person holding a licence of a kind specified in sub-paragraph (2), in so far as the activity under the licence is undertaken in Scotland.

(2) Those licences are-

- (a) a licence under section 7 of the Gas Act 1986 (c. 44), and
- (b) a licence under section 7ZA of that Act.

32 Scottish Water, established by section 20 of, and Schedule 3 to, the Water Industry (Scotland) Act 2002 (asp 3).

33 (1) A person who provides a public electronic communications network which makes telephone services available (whether for spoken communication or for the transmission of data) in so far as the services are made available in Scotland.

(2) In sub-paragraph (1)-

- (a) the reference to provision of a network shall be construed in accordance with section 32(4)(a) and (b) of the Communications Act 2003 (c. 21), and
- (b) "public electronic communications network" shall have the meaning given by sections 32(1) and 151(1) of that Act.

Appendix B (Contd.)

Transport

- 34 A person who holds a licence to operate railway assets under section 8 of the Railways Act 1993 (c. 43) in so far as such operations take place in Scotland.
- 35 A person who provides services in connection with railways-
- (a) without holding a licence under section 8 of that Act, but
 - (b) in reliance on Council Directive 95/18/EC on the licensing of railway undertakings, in so far as such services are provided in Scotland.
- 36 An airport operator within the meaning of section 82(1) of the Airports Act 1986 (c. 31) in so far as it has responsibility for the management of an airport in Scotland.
- 37 A harbour authority, within the meaning of section 46(1) of the Aviation and Maritime Security Act 1990 (c. 31) in so far as it has functions in relation to improving, maintaining and managing a harbour in Scotland.

Health

- 38 The Common Services Agency established by section 10 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act 1978 (c. 29).

The Community Risk Register categorises hazards into the following groups which are colour coded for ease of recognition.

Industrial Accidents and Environmental Pollution	(IAEP)
Transport Accidents	(TA)
Severe Weather	(SW)
Structural	(S)
Human Health	(HH)
Animal Health	(AH)
Industrial Action	(IA)
International Events	(IE)
Industrial Technical Failure	(ITF)