



Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Local Resilience Forum

Community Risk Register v3.0

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1.0 Introduction

The Civil Contingencies Act (2004) requires all Category 1 responders to assess the risk of emergencies occurring within their respective geographical areas. For an event to be considered as an emergency, it needs to meet two qualifying criteria:

1. *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.*
2. *The threat or hazard requires the Category 1 responder to exercise its function and undertake a special mobilisation.*

Therefore, the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Community Risk Register (CRR) focuses upon those hazards that may present risks that could lead to a special response from all of those partner agencies involved. In turn, this should help to determine the Local Resilience Forum's emergency planning priorities over the next three years'.

The Community Risk Register is a tailored version of the National Risk Assessment to the local area and outlines the most significant hazards, which may affect communities within Cambridgeshire over the next 5 years. The Risk Register allows the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Local Resilience Forum to prioritise the resilience activities to the risks that are judged to be the highest. The risks included in the register are based on reasonable worst-case scenarios and does not mean they are going to happen, or if they did occur they would not be of the same magnitude as the cases described here. The reasonable worst-case scenarios are agreed upon by members of the LRF as being representative of the worst-case manifestations.

2.0 Context

The Guidance from the CCA 2004 recommends that the compilation of a CRR should follow six stages; these are:

- Conceptualisation
- Hazard review and allocation for assessment
- Risk analysis
- Risk evaluation
- Risk treatment
- Monitoring and reviewing

The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough CRR is based upon national guidance and parameters set by the Civil Contingencies Secretariat (CCS). Local evidence and knowledge is then applied to this to produce the Register. The first edition of the Register was published in November 2005 and it is updated regularly to ensure that it remains current and relevant. The CPLRF also continuously 'horizon scans' to ensure that any additional potential new hazards are identified and included in the CRR.

3.0 Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Local Resilience Forum Area

The Civil Contingencies Act requires Category 1 and Category 2 responders to cooperate in preparing for, and responding to, emergencies through a Local Resilience Forum (LRF). The LRF acts as the principal mechanism for all multi-agency work and are usually based on Police force areas.

The purpose of the LRF process is to ensure effective delivery of those duties under the Act that need to be developed in a multi-agency environment, a good example of this is the Community Risk Register, which is developed by a sub group of the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Local Resilience Forum (CPLRF).

The CPLRF has also produced a number of plans in response to the risks identified within the register and they outline how responding organisations will work together in the event of an emergency or Major Incident.

The historic County of Cambridgeshire shares its borders with Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedford Borough / Central Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Rutland, and Lincolnshire. Within the LRF area, there are the cities of Cambridge, Peterborough and Ely and market towns including St Neots, Huntingdon, St Ives, Ramsey, Wisbech, Whittlesey and March. Cambridgeshire has a number of main trunk roads running through it. These include the A1M, the A14, the A47 and the A428 as well as a stretch of the M11 from the Essex border to the A14 Girton interchange. This interchange has on average over 110,000 vehicles passing through it every day.

The A14 provides a conduit from the west of the UK to the main port of Felixstowe. It also serves as one of the main routes from the North East of the country to the M25 and on into London. The County also supports two main railway lines that connect the north of the UK with London.

A number of main rivers pass through the County including the Cam, the Great Ouse and the Nene. These rivers, along with a number of secondary waterways, pass through a number of cities, market towns and other populated areas, and the port town of Wisbech is located near the Nene estuary.

There are four upper tier Control of Major Accident Hazard (COMAH) sites within the county. These are covered by specific emergency plans that are produced by the Cambridgeshire Emergency Management Team in consultation with partner agencies, and under the direction of the COMAH Regulations 1999. Under the COMAH regulations there is a requirement to review, test and exercise these plans within a three year cycle.

Within Cambridge there are three main football clubs, Cambridge United (maximum capacity: 9,617), Cambridge City (maximum capacity: 2,954) and Histon (maximum capacity: 2,500) and a horse racing circuit at Huntingdon. In addition to this, the July Racecourse (part of Newmarket Racecourse), which is situated approximately 1 mile West of Newmarket falls within Cambridgeshire.

A number of Major Accident Hazard Pipelines run through the county, which are managed by National Grid. These are also covered by a specific plan, which is also produced by the Cambridgeshire Emergency Management Team in consultation with partner agencies. Within Cambridgeshire, there are also 101 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's).

3.1 Cambridge City

The historic City of Cambridge lies on the banks of the River Cam, and is a major tourist destination that attracts an estimated 4.1 million visitors every year.

The City has a historic town centre, in addition to its 31 colleges each with their own rich history and multi-cultural society. Cambridge is also home to over 123,867 residents with ample shopping areas, including Grand Arcade, Lion Yard and Grafton Centre as well as a major retail park.

Cambridge City is also home to Cambridge City Airport, which is located to the east of the city with over 50,000 flight movements per year. In addition to this Cambridge is served by a number of major trunk roads, including the M11, A14, and A428, as well as a main railway station serving the Norwich to London line.

3.2 East Cambridgeshire

The District of East Cambridgeshire covers approximately 650 square kilometres and is the third largest district in Cambridgeshire in terms of land area. The district lies approximately 60 miles north of London, on the western edge of the East Anglia region and is essentially rural in nature with the three market towns of Ely, Littleport, and Soham. The City of Ely, with its outstanding cathedral, is an attraction for national and international tourists. There are also many attractions in the countryside, with over 78 County Wildlife Sites and approximately 19 Sites of Special Scientific Interest in the district, including Wicken Fen, Chippenham Fen, and the Ouse Washes.

East Cambridgeshire has the smallest population of the five districts within Cambridgeshire at 83,818. However as East Cambridgeshire remains one of the fastest growing shire districts in the country, the largest single factor affecting the area is the impact of population growth. This population increase brings with it pressures and challenges, particularly the availability of affordable housing and access to public transport. It also has the potential to impact heavily on the environment, i.e. building on flood plain and care must be taken to protect this precious resource.

3.3 Fenland

The District of Fenland covers much of the northern part of Cambridgeshire and is one of five districts within the County. Fenland has an area of approximately 550 square kilometres, with a population of 95,262. It is mainly rural in character and contains the four expanding market towns of Chatteris, March, Whittlesey and Wisbech, and numerous Fen villages spread amongst sixteen rural parishes. Fenland draws its name from the unique landscape of the Cambridgeshire Fens, flatlands criss-crossed by a maze of drainage channels. The principal land use is agriculture and Fenland has some of the most fertile agricultural land in the country.

3.4 Huntingdonshire

Huntingdonshire is the area of Cambridgeshire served by Huntingdonshire District Council. It borders South Cambridgeshire and Bedford Borough to the South, Northamptonshire to the West, Peterborough, and Rutland to the North and Fenland and East Cambridgeshire to the East. It covers an area of 360 square miles and a population of around 169,508.

It comprises of 92 parishes including the market towns of Huntingdon, St. Ives, St. Neots, and Ramsey. The main industries are agriculture, business, and light manufacturing. It also has a very large number of commuters from the district to the nearby towns of Cambridge and Peterborough and London. The district is serviced by the A14 east to west and the A1 North to South together with the main East Coast rail link with stations in Huntingdon and St. Neots. The area has no major entertainment venues other than local facilities in the towns and villages and a multi-screen cinema on the northern outskirts of Huntingdon and Huntingdon Racecourse, situated in Brampton.

3.5 Peterborough City

Peterborough officially became a city in 1541. During the late 1960's it was identified as a New Town, and four new townships were earmarked for development. Situated between the East Anglian coast and the Midlands, it stands 78 miles from London, and borders Lincolnshire to the north, Rutland and Northamptonshire to the west.

The Peterborough area has the A1 running through it from Stamford to Wansford, and the A47, which runs through from Thorney Toll to Bedford Purlieu. The City is served by a ring road made up of a number of Parkways, dual carriageways. Good transport links to the area have resulted in large distribution warehouse centres relocating to it. These include IKEA and Tesco Chilled Foods. Peterborough is situated on the East Coast Mainline, and the station has been identified as a major rail hub. The population of Peterborough in 2011 was 183,631 (Source: Census 2011).

The area has a wide and varied ethnic mix. 4.5% of the population are of Pakistani origin (Source: Census 2001). Other significant community sectors include Italians, Polish, Indians, Travellers, Chinese and an increasing Eastern European population.

Peterborough United Football Club is based on London Road to the south of the town and has a stadium capacity of 15,000. The Peterborough Arena is set in 100 hectares, bordering the A1 southbound. The venue hosts a number of events throughout the year, including the East of England Country Show. The arena attracts 800,000 visitors each year (Source: Peterborough Arena). Peterborough also has a Greyhound Track, which attracts visitors from throughout the county.

The Peterborough CAMRA Beer Festival stretches over a week in August and is held on the Embankment. The Embankment also hosts a number of events throughout the year, including outdoor pop concerts. Burghley Horse Trials are held annually in September at Burghley House near Stamford. This world-renowned event attracts large media coverage. In 2007, approximately 140,000 visitors attended over its four days. Queensgate Shopping Centre, in the centre of the city, attracts an average of 20,000 shoppers per week.

3.6 South Cambridgeshire

As a Local Authority, South Cambridgeshire District Council (SCDC) is responsible for an area of some 350 square miles, which surrounds the city of Cambridge with a population of 148,755. The Council shares its borders with the following Local Authorities:

- East Cambridgeshire District Council
- Huntingdonshire District Council
- Central Bedfordshire District Council
- North Hertfordshire District Council
- Uttlesford District Council
- Cambridge City Council
-
- There are also close links with Fenland District Council.

SCDC undertakes to provide appropriate assistance, where possible, in times of crisis to residents within the South Cambridgeshire District and offer assistance to any of its neighbouring Councils who may request it.

Since 2001, the population of Cambridgeshire has increased by 12%. The city of Cambridge accounts for 19.5% of the County's total population (Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Research Team). The population is likely to increase further across the County as established new developments such as Cambourne continue to grow and new developments are introduced, such as the one proposed at Northstowe.

Just over half of the population of the County (50.5%) are female, and the majority of the population of Cambridgeshire (91%) describe themselves as 'White British' with 4% describing themselves as 'coming from a 'non-White Ethnic Group'. The largest proportion of this group describe themselves as Asian or Asian British.

Within South Cambridgeshire Duxford Imperial War Museum holds several flying days per year with each event attracting around 15,000 to 20,000 people.

4.0 Further Considerations

Hazards including failure of one of the Utilities, severe weather/climate change, large-scale protests, or demonstrations – fuel, fire strikes etc. - notifiable animal diseases and outbreaks of human infection up to and including pandemic levels have been identified as those for which a National directive is most appropriate. However, because of their potential to affect resources at a County level, they may be included in the CRR and / or regularly monitored and reviewed by the CRR Sub Group.

5.0 Hazard review and allocation for assessment

Following research carried out by the CRR Sub Group, and in line with guidance from the Civil Contingencies Secretariat, it was agreed to include the following hazards in CRR:

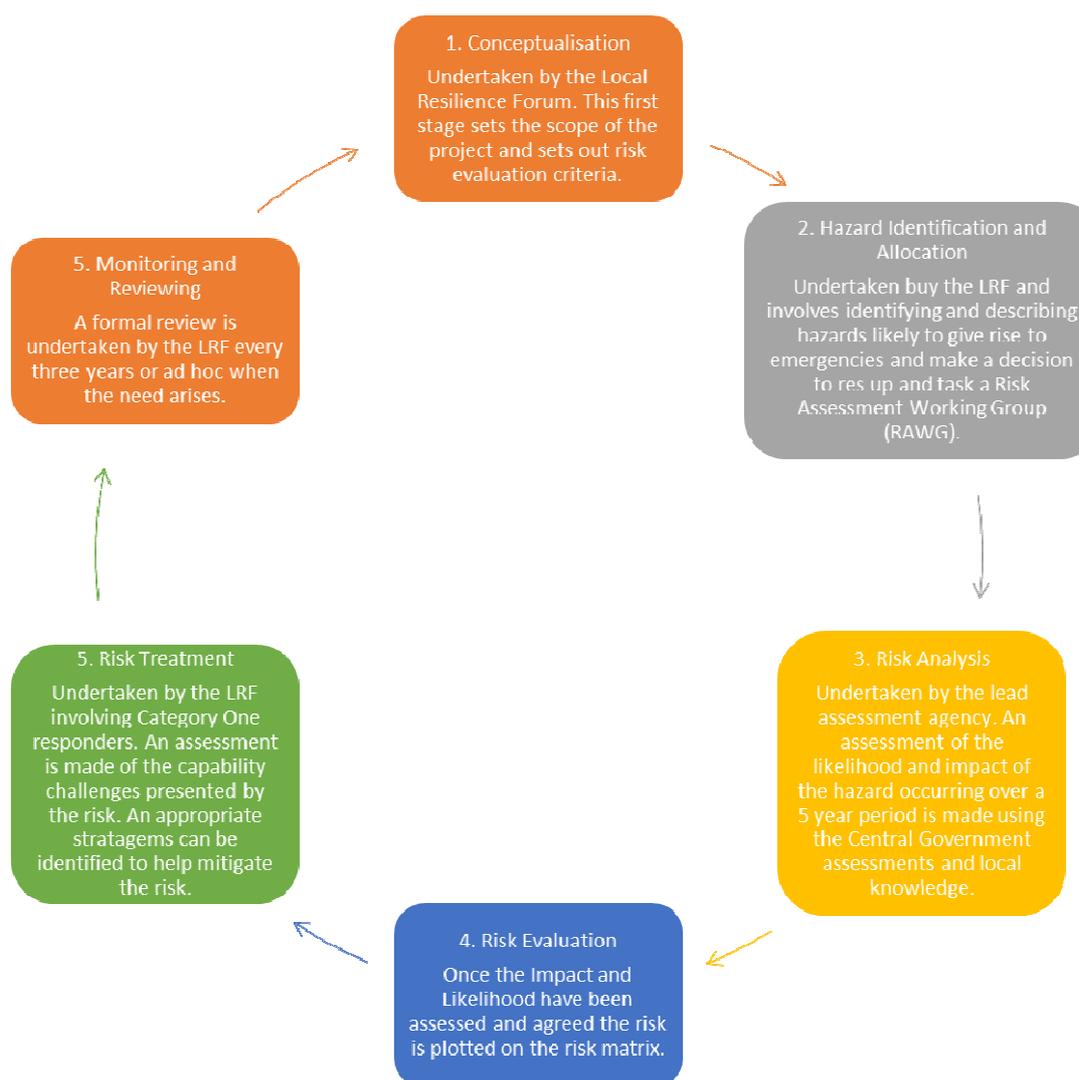
- Industrial Accident & Environmental Pollution
- Transport Accident
- Severe Weather
- Structural Hazards
- Human Health
- Animal Health (Notifiable Diseases)
- Public Protest
- Industrial Action
- Industrial Technical Failure

This does not represent a definitive list, and with a process of constant review in place some may be removed and/or others may be added at a later stage.

6.0 Risk Assessment Process

6.1 Risk Assessment Cycle

The CPLRF have used a 6-stage method of analysing the risks in the area, which is shown in the following flow chart:



6.2 Risk Analysis

The risks for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough are established by looking at the likelihood of the hazard occurring and the impact. The impact has several aspects that are assessed. These are Economic, Fatalities, Casualties, Social Disruption and Psychological.

6.3 Likelihood

After the risks have been identified, the likelihood of them occurring in the next 5 years is calculated. There are five different categories ranging from Low to High that describe the probability of the hazard occurring. The following table outlines these probabilities.

Level	Descriptor	Likelihood over 5 years	Likelihood over 5 years
1	Low	>0.005%	1 in 20000 chance
2	Medium to low	>0.05%	1 in 2000 chance
3	Medium	>0.5%	1 in 200 chance
4	Medium to high	>5%	1 in 20 chance
5	High	>50%	1 in 2 chance

6.4 Impact

The following table sets out the Health, Social, Economic and Environmental impact for the different levels.

C&PLRF CRR Impact Descriptors

CPLRF	Descriptor	Categories of impact	Description of impact	Comment
Level 1	Limited			
		Economic	Thousands	
		Fatalities	0	
		Casualties	0-5	
		Social Disruption		
			Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key local transport services disrupted for <3 days
			Food and Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Localised disruption to food supplies for <3 days Loss of confidence or disruption to drinking water supplies locally for <2-3 days
			Fuel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Localised disruption loss of supply leading to no fuel stocks at quarter of retail sites within 4 days
			Gas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss supply to >5,000 consumers > 5days
			Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of or major disruption of supply to >5000 people for >18hrs

CPLRF	Descriptor	Categories of impact	Description of impact	Comment
			Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • >1day delay to settlement of a payment system, or • >2 day loss of other financial infrastructure, major retail or settlement bank
			Communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss or major disruption for a significant period of time (>4hrs) to voice and data networks that serve a small town or village or interconnections between those networks
			Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disruption to schools leading to the loss of 1 – 10k pupil days, or • Significant structural damage to 10 schools
			Access to Health Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of Increasing activity within health and social care at a local level • Levels of activity challenging services and NHS organisations at a local level • Short term excessive demands on hospitals leading to short term (1 – 5 days) suspension of some elective procedures locally • Ambulance Resourcing Escalatory action Plan (REAP) status 2: concern

CPLRF	Descriptor	Categories of impact	Description of impact	Comment
			Evacuation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dispersal of a significant number of people from a largely non-residential area (eg city centre evacuation due to a bomb threat <1000 people evacuated from residential properties (eg 1 – 2 residential streets evacuated due to a gas leak)
			Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <500 people require short term (hours – days) shelter or alternative accommodation (eg gas explosion)
			Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Localised short term (less than 6 months) environmental damage contamination
		Psychological	Public Outrage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insignificant • No authority or person perceived to be culpable or incompetent • Impact targeted on one particular group associated with the Government (rather than being indiscriminate) • No symbolic value
			Public Anxiety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No anxiety but no change in people’s behaviour • No short term avoidance of transport modes • No risk to children of future generations limited • Strong public with/understanding of the risk and its consequences

CPLRF	Descriptor	Categories of impact	Description of impact	Comment
Level 2	Minor			
		Economic	Millions	
		Fatalities	0	
		Casualties	6-10	
		Social Disruption		
			Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key local transport services disrupted for 3-7 days
			Food and Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Localised disruption to food supplies for 3-7 days • Loss of confidence or disruption to drinking water supplies locally for 2-3 days
			Fuel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Localised disruption loss of supply leading to no fuel stocks at half of retail sites within 4 days
			Gas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss supply to >10,000 consumers > 5days
			Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of or major disruption of supply to >10000 people for >18hrs
			Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • >1day delay to settlement of a payment system, or • >2 day loss of other financial infrastructure, major retail or settlement bank

CPLRF	Descriptor	Categories of impact	Description of impact	Comment
			Communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss or major disruption for a significant period of time (>4hrs) to voice and data networks that serve a small town or village or interconnections between those networks
			Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disruption to schools leading to the loss of 10 – 100k pupil days, or • <input type="checkbox"/> Significant structural damage to 25 schools
			Access to Health Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of Increasing activity within health and social care at a local level • Levels of activity challenging services and NHS organisations at a local level • Short term excessive demands on hospitals leading to short term (1 – 5 days) suspension of some elective procedures locally • Ambulance Resourcing Escalatory action Plan (REAP) status 2: concern
			Evacuation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dispersal of a large number of people from a largely non-residential area (eg city centre evacuation due to a bomb threat <1000 people evacuated from residential properties (eg 1 – 2 residential streets evacuated due to a gas leak)

CPLRF	Descriptor	Categories of impact	Description of impact	Comment
			Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <1000 people require short term (hours – days) shelter or alternative accommodation (eg gas explosion)
			Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Localised short term (less than 1 year) environmental damage contamination
		Psychological	Public Outrage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insignificant • No authority or person perceived to be culpable or incompetent • Impact targeted on one particular group associated with the Government (rather than being indiscriminate) • Little symbolic value
			Public Anxiety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor anxiety but no change in people’s behaviour • Short term avoidance of transport modes • Risk to children of future generations limited • Strong public with/understanding of the risk and its consequences

CPLRF	Descriptor	Categories of impact	Description of impact	Comment
Level 3	Moderate			
		Economic	Tens of Millions	
		Fatalities	1 – 20	
		Casualties	11 – 50	
		Social Disruption		
			Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key regional transport 3 – 7 days • Severe local disruption to key local transport services for 1 – 2 weeks
			Food and Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional disruption to food supplies for 3 – 7 days • Loss of confidence or disruption to drinking water supplies across one or more regions for 2 – 3 days
			Fuel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of >5% of national demand for between 1 day and 1 week (fuel) • Loss of supply to > 30,000 consumers for > 14 days (gas)
			Gas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of supply to a region leading to no fuel stocks at half of retail sites within 4 days.
			Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of supply to >30,000 consumers for > 5 days

CPLRF	Descriptor	Categories of impact	Description of impact	Comment
			Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • >2 day delay to settlement of a payment system, or • >3 day loss of other financial infrastructure, major retail or settlement bank, or • >1 day disruption to multiple financial infrastructure
			Communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of a national timing source or loss or disruption for a significant period of time (>2hrs) to voice and data networks that serve a small town or village or interconnections between those networks
			Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disruption to schools leading to the loss of 100 – 500k pupil days, or • Significant structural damage to 50 schools
			Access to Health Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of significantly increased activity at a local level. Activity is placing real pressure on organisations. • Short term diversion of some A&E departments • Some reduction in out patient activity • Delays in response times to NHS 111 • Local outages of some drugs [1-3 days to resupply] • Ambulance REAP status 3: moderate pressure • Deterioration in the weather conditions or

				<p>severe weather forecast that threatens to cause widespread disruptions – e.g. Level 3 of heatwave and cold weather plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NHSE or DH identifies need for regional command control of NHS services to be invoked. • Declared Major Incident affecting 1 Trust.
			Evacuation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium-scale evacuation of 1,000-25,000 people from residential area (eg parts of a town evacuated due to unexploded ordnance)
			Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between 1,000-25,000 people require short term (hours to days) shelter or alternative accommodation (eg surface water flooding) • < 1,000 people require medium term (days to weeks) or long term (months to years) alternative accommodation (eg wide area flooding)
			Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Localised medium term (more than 1 year) environmental damage/contamination
		Psychological	Public Outrage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant but localised and temporary • Consequences are largely one-off • Public acceptance that the risk was a natural disaster or unavoidable and largely not caused/exacerbated by human failure • Little symbolic value of site of target

CPLRF	Descriptor	Categories of impact	Description of impact	Comment
			Public Anxiety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor, localised and temporary changes in people's normal routines • Short to medium-term avoidance of transport modes • Good public understanding of the risk • Tens of thousands of UK citizens feel more vulnerable

CPLRF	Descriptor	Categories of impact	Description of impact	Comment
Level 4	Significant			
		Economic	Hundreds of Millions	
		Fatalities	21 - 50	
		Casualties	51 - 200	
		Social Disruption		
			Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe disruption to key local transport services for 2-4 weeks • Widespread disruption to key national transport corridors or London commuter routes for 3-7 days • Severe disruption to key regional transport services for 1-2 weeks • Disruption to international travel for 3-7 days
			Food and Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National disruption to choice of essential foods for 3-7 days. • Loss of confidence or disruption to drinking water supplies locally for up to one week
			Fuel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of supply to a region or more than one region leading to no stock at half of retail sites within 2 days.
			Gas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of supply to >250k consumers • Loss of >10 % of national demand for > 48 hours

CPLRF	Descriptor	Categories of impact	Description of impact	Comment
			Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of or major disruption to electricity supply to >300k consumers for >18 hours
			Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 week loss of financial infrastructure, major retail or settlement bank; or • >2 day disruption to multiple financial infrastructure.
			Communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss or major disruption for > 30 minutes to voice and data networks that serve a county or regional city of population >1m or two or more cities of population >500k or interconnections between those networks
			Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disruption to schools leading to the loss of 500k-5m pupil days, or • Significant structural damage to 100 schools
			Access to Health Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of significantly increased activity within a region which is placing severe pressure of the majority of NHS organisations • Short term cancellation of all elective NHS delivery locally for up to 4 weeks • Longer term diversion of some A&E departments • Reduction in outpatient activity • Significant delays in response times to NHS 111 • Regional outage of some drugs with delay in

				resupply [3 + days] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ambulance REAP status 4: severe pressure • Extended period of severe weather causing widespread disruption to the NHS; with no imminent improvement anticipated. • NHS E or DH identifies need for regional command control of NHS services to be invoked. • Declared Major Incident affecting 2 or more Trusts. • Loss of/or failure of NHS critical infrastructure
			Evacuation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dispersal of a large number of people together with a medium-scale evacuation of 1,000-25,000 people from residential area (e.g. part city centre and surrounding residential evacuation due to an unspecific bomb threat)
			Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between 25,000-100,000 people require short term (hours to days) shelter (eg severe inland flooding) • Between 1,000-25,000 people require medium term (days to weeks) or long term (months to years) alternative accommodation (eg reservoir flooding).
			Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Localised long term (more than 5 years) environmental damage/contamination

CPLRF	Descriptor	Categories of impact	Description of impact	Comment
		Psychological	Public Outrage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serious, widespread. • Consequences will not just be one-off. • High impact on those perceived as vulnerable (i.e. elderly, women, children). • Public perception that the disruptive outcome was a result of someone/the Government's failure. • High symbolic value.
			Public Anxiety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate anxiety leading to medium to short-term changes in peoples' routines. • Medium term avoidance of some modes of transport. • Shortage of essential supplies due to panic-buying. • Conceivable that the event could occur again. • Impact was indiscriminate (as opposed to being focussed on a specific group such as Government officials or industrial workers). • Lack of control / helplessness. • Some concern about potential health risk to future generations. • Limited public understanding of the risk. • 100s of thousands of UK citizens feel more vulnerable.

CPLRF	Descriptor	Categories of impact	Description of impact	Comment
Level 5	Catastrophic			
		Economic	Billions	
		Fatalities	150+	
		Casualties	200+	
		Social Disruption		
			Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe disruption to key regional transport services for more than 2 weeks • Severe widespread disruption to key national transport corridors or London commuter routes for 1-2 weeks • Severe disruption to transport internationally 7-14 days
			Food and Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National disruption to supply (shortages) of essential foods for 3-7 days. • Loss of confidence or disruption to drinking water supplies nationally for 2-3 days • Loss of confidence or disruption to drinking water supplies across one or more regions for up to 1 week
			Fuel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of supply to >1m consumers • Loss of >20% of national demand for >48 hours
			Gas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of or major disruption to electricity supply to >1m consumers for >18 hours

CPLRF	Descriptor	Categories of impact	Description of impact	Comment
			Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of or major disruption to electricity supply to >1m consumers for >18 hours
			Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • >2 week loss of financial infrastructure, major retail or settlement bank; or • >1 week disruption to multiple financial infrastructure.
			Communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss or major disruption for > 1 hour to international connectivity points, or • national mobile telecommunications networks, or • voice and data networks that serve London or three or more cities of population >1m, or • interconnections between those networks
			Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disruption to schools leading to the loss of 5-20m pupil days, or • Significant structural damage to 250 schools
			Access to Health Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National disruption to the availability of primary care services and appointments < 12 weeks • Excessive demands on hospitals locally/ regionally with significant disruption to NHS delivery of up to 4 -12 weeks • Long term diversion of several A&E departments <12 weeks • “Yellow card” outpatients only for up to 12 weeks

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant delays in response times to NHS 111; increase in call handlers and prioritisation of calls • Local shortages of drugs and/or national shortage of some key medical supplies [3 days to 3 weeks] • Significant medium term reduction in social care provision • Ambulance REAP status 5: critical • Exceptional weather is affecting one or several parts of the country and is so severe that it is creating widespread transport disruption and the operation of health and social care is threatened.
			Evacuation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between 25,000-100,000 people require medium term (days to weeks) or long term (months to years) alternative accommodation (e.g. major reservoir failure)
			Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium term (i.e. more than 1 year) environmental damage/contamination to one region or city
			Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium term (more than 1 year) environmental damage/contamination to one region or city

CPLRF	Descriptor	Categories of impact	Description of impact	Comment
		Psychological	Public Outrage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serious nationwide concern, with strong calls for Government action. • The adverse impact was intentional/ malicious. • Domestic pressure for resignations - public perception that Government/person significantly failed. • Risk results from human agency rather than natural disaster. • Consequences will be long-term rather than just one-off. • Indiscriminate and very significant impact. • Significant impact on those perceived as vulnerable (i.e. elderly, women, children). • Very high symbolic value.
			Public Anxiety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High levels of anxiety leading to sustained changes in people's normal routines and some • Intense and widespread information seeking by the public. • High levels of concern about risks to children or future generations. • High levels of concern that catastrophic event could occur again. • Impact was indiscriminate and affected large (i.e. >1,000) number of people (as opposed to being focussed on a specific group such as Government officials or industrial workers).

				<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Significant sense of helplessness / lack of control.• Lack of informed public knowledge or understanding of the risk.• Millions of UK citizens feel more vulnerable.
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6.5 Risk Matrix

The Risk Matrix combines both the score from the Impact and Likelihood to give an overall risk score for the area from a particular known hazard. The numbers corresponds to the overall risk rating in the Community Risk Register.

Catastrophic 5	Impact	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High
Significant 4		Very High	High	High	High	High
Moderate 3		High	High	Medium	Medium	Medium
Minor 2		Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
Insignificant 1		Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
		Likelihood				
		Low 1	Medium Low 2	Medium 3	Medium High 4	High 5

Risk Definitions

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

7.0 CPLRF Community Risk Register

National Risk Ref Number	Sub Category	Outcome Description	Lead Agency Local / National	Likelihood Score Assigned	Impact Score Assigned	Overall Risk
Industrial Accidents and Environmental Pollution						
H7	Explosion at a high pressure gas pipeline	Local to site causing up to 100 fatalities and hospitalizing up to 200 people	Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service/ CCC / PCC / HSE	Low	Moderate	Medium
H9	Large toxic Chemical release	Up to 50 fatalities and 2000 casualties	Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service/ CCC / PCC / HSE	Medium	Significant	Very High
H10	Radioactive substance release from a nuclear reactor	Release of radioactive material, implicating locally up to 30km from site,	Department of Energy and Climate Change/ CCC/ PCC	Low	Minor	Low
H11	Accidental release of radioactive material from incorrectly handled or disposed of sources	Up to 3 deaths and 8 Requiring long term medical supervision	NHS England (EAAT) / DECC	Medium Low	Insignificant	Low

National Risk Ref Number	Sub Category	Outcome Description	Lead Agency Local / National	Likelihood Score Assigned	Impact Score Assigned	Overall Risk
H12	Biological substance release from facility where pathogens are handled deliberately (e.g. pathogen release from containment laboratory)	Up to 5 facilities and serious injuries or offsite impact requiring up to 500 hospital admissions	HSE, PCC, CCC	Medium Low	Minor	Medium
H14	Major Contamination incident with widespread implications for the food chain arising	Food production/ marketing implications depending on the scale and area affected. Small number of fatalities or casualties	Trading Standards / FSA	High	Moderate	High
H46	Biological substance release during an unrelated work activity or industrial process (e.g. Legionella release due to improperly maintained building environmental control systems).	Up to 10 fatalities and 1000 hospital admissions	Public Health England / HSE	High	Moderate	High

National Risk Ref Number	Sub Category	Outcome Description	Lead Agency Local / National	Likelihood Score Assigned	Impact Score Assigned	Overall Risk
HL2	Localised industrial accident involving large toxic release (e.g. from a site storing large quantities of chlorine)	Up to 3km from site causing up to 30 fatalities and up to 250 casualties	Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service / CCC / PCC / HSE	Medium	Moderate	High
HL3	Localised industrial accident involving small toxic release	Up to 1 km from site, causing up to 10 fatalities and up to 100 casualties	HSE/PCC/CCC	Medium	Moderate	High
HL4	Major pollution of surface waters and groundwater	Pollution incident impacting upon controlled waters, (for example, could be caused by chemical spillage or release of untreated sewerage) leading to persistent and/or extensive effect on water quality, major damage to aquatic ecosystems, closure of potable abstraction points(s), major impact on amenity (i.e. tourism) value, serious impact on human health.	Environment Agency / DEFRA	High	Moderate	High

National Risk Ref Number	Sub Category	Outcome Description	Lead Agency Local / National	Likelihood Score Assigned	Impact Score Assigned	Overall Risk
HL7	Industrial explosions and major fires	> 1 km around site causing > 20 serious Injuries and > 100 casualties.	Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service / HSE	Medium Low	Minor	Medium
HL25	Localised fire or explosion at a gas terminal site or LPG/LNG storage of flammable and/ or toxic liquids.	Up to 1km around the site, causing up to 50 fatalities and 150 casualties.	Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service / CCC / PCC (Trading Standards) / HSE	Low	Significant	Medium
HL28	Localised fire or explosion at a fuel distribution site or tank storage of flammable and/ or toxic liquids.	Up to 1km around the site, causing up to 15 fatalities and 200 casualties.	Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service / CCC / PCC (Trading Standards) / HSE	Medium Low	Moderate	Medium
HL30	Localised explosion at a natural gas pipeline.	Causing up to 100 fatalities and hospitalisation up to 100 people,	Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service / CCC / PCC / HSE	Low	Moderate	Medium

National Risk Ref Number	Sub Category	Outcome Description	Lead Agency Local / National	Likelihood Score Assigned	Impact Score Assigned	Overall Risk
CP04	Firework storage/manufacturing	Up to 5 fatalities and 10 injuries	Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service	Medium-high	Minor	Medium
CP05	Fire in a waste treatment site	Environmental damage Community disruption over prolonged period	Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service	High	Minor	Medium
Transport Accidents						
H16	Aviation accident over a semi urban area.	Loss of up to two commercial aircraft and passengers, with debris over a semi-urban area. Up to 600 fatalities and up to 50 fatalities and 300 casualties on the ground	All Local Authorities / AAIB / DfT	Low	Moderate	Medium
H60	Road or rail tanker containing dangerous goods	250 fatalities 5000 needing medical attention	Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service / DCLG	Medium Low	Significant	High

National Risk Ref Number	Sub Category	Outcome Description	Lead Agency Local / National	Likelihood Score Assigned	Impact Score Assigned	Overall Risk
HL9	Aviation Accident	Causing up to 50 Fatalities and up to 250 Casualties	All Local Authorities / AAIB / IWM Duxford / Military and DfT	Low	Minor	Low
HL10	Local motorway accident	Up to 50 fatalities and up to 500 casualties (direct injuries from the accident would be similar to road or rail accidents; indirect casualties are possible, if substance covers 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.	Cambridgeshire Constabulary / Fire and Rescue Service / DfT	Medium High	Minor	Medium
HL11	Railway Accident	Up to 30 fatalities and up to 100 casualties (fractures, internal injuries, burns less likely). Possible loss of freight. Major disruption to rail line including possible closure of rail tunnel.	All Local Authorities Office of Rail Regulation / DfT	Medium	Moderate	High

National Risk Ref Number	Sub Category	Outcome Description	Lead Agency Local / National	Likelihood Score Assigned	Impact Score Assigned	Overall Risk
HL13	Maritime accident	Maritime accident or blockage closing a port for 1 month	Fenland District Council Wisbech Port Authority	Medium Low	Minor	Medium
HL14	Local (road) accident involving transport of fuel / explosives	Up to 30 fatalities and up to 20 casualties within vicinity of accident / explosion. Area would require evacuating up to 1km radius depending on substances involved. Potential release of up to 30 tonnes of liquid fuel into local environment, watercourses etc. Large quantities of firefighting media (foam) would impact on environment. Roads and access routes impassable for a time. Emergency access into / out of large populated areas difficult or impossible.	Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service / DCLG	Medium Low	Moderate	Medium

National Risk Ref Number	Sub Category	Outcome Description	Lead Agency Local / National	Likelihood Score Assigned	Impact Score Assigned	Overall Risk
Natural Hazards and Severe Weather						
H17	Storms and Gales	Storm force winds affecting most of the Country for at least 6 hours. Most Inland, Lowland areas experience mean speeds in excess of 55 mph with gusts in excess of 85 mph. Consequent damage to infrastructure (e.g. telecommunications, power, transport).	EA / Met Office	Medium High	Moderate	High
H18	Low temperatures and Heavy Snow	Snow falling and lying over most of the area for at least one week. After an initial snowfall on and off for at least 7 days. Most lowland areas experience some falls in excess of 10cm, some drifts in excess of 50 cm, and a period of at least 7 consecutive days with daily mean temperatures below -3°C	EA / Met Office	Medium High	Moderate	High

National Risk Ref Number	Sub Category	Outcome Description	Lead Agency Local / National	Likelihood Score Assigned	Impact Score Assigned	Overall Risk
H19	Flooding: Major coastal and tidal flooding affecting parts of more than two UK regions	Flooding of up to 360,000 properties (homes and businesses), housing up to 506,000 people for up to 14 days. People stranded over large area. Up to 2000 'missing' persons. Up to 600 fatalities and 2000 casualties	DEFRA/EA/Met Office, PCC,CCC, Cambs Fire and Rescue	Medium	Moderate	Moderate
H21	Flooding: Severe fluvial flooding affecting more than two UK Regions	Loss of essential services to 250,000 homes and businesses for up to 14 days	Environment Agency / DEFRA	Medium	Significant	Very high
H48	Heat wave	Daily maximum temperatures in excess of 32C and minimum temperatures in excess of 15C over most of the UK for at least 5 consecutive days and nights.	Public Health England / Dept of Health / Met Office	Medium High	Minor	Medium
H50	Drought	Periodic water supply affecting businesses for up to 10 months	DEFRA/PCC/CCC	Medium	Minor	Medium

National Risk Ref Number	Sub Category	Outcome Description	Lead Agency Local / National	Likelihood Score Assigned	Impact Score Assigned	Overall Risk
H55	Severe effusive (gas rich) volcanic eruption overseas	Significant amounts of sulphur dioxide, hydrogen fluoride, sulphate aerosol (sulphuric acid) Ground level peak amounts of sulphur dioxide: 0.2ppm	CCS/ Environment Agency / Met Office	Medium	Minor	Medium
H56	Severe space weather	Initial loss of supply to areas supplied by the damaged electrical sub stations for 1 month. 2 weeks disruption to aviation	CCS/ Met Office	Medium High	Significant	Very High
H62	Health Impact of Poor Air Quality due to high ground level ozone levels of fine particulate matter	Health admissions and disruption to society	HERPO	Medium	Insignificant	Low
HL16	Local coastal / tidal flooding (affecting more than one Region)	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	Environment Agency / DEFRA	Medium	Moderate	High

National Risk Ref Number	Sub Category	Outcome Description	Lead Agency Local / National	Likelihood Score Assigned	Impact Score Assigned	Overall Risk
		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.				
HL17	Local coastal / tidal flooding (in one Region)	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	Environment Agency / DEFRA	Medium High	Moderate	High
HL18	Local / Urban flooding (fluvial or surface run-off)	Localised flooding of 1,000 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.	Environment Agency / DEFRA	Medium	Moderate	High

National Risk Ref Number	Sub Category	Outcome Description	Lead Agency Local / National	Likelihood Score Assigned	Impact Score Assigned	Overall Risk
HL19	Local fluvial flooding	Localised flooding of more than 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.	Environment Agency / DEFRA	Medium High	Moderate	High
HL20	Localised extremely hazardous flash flooding	Heavy localised rainfall leading to hazardous flash flooding 200 properties	Environment Agency / DEFRA	Medium High	Moderate	High
HL33	Standing crop fire	Significant area of standing crop burnt, including a small number of properties	CFRS	Medium Low	Insignificant	Low
Structural						
H44	Major reservoir dam failure / collapse	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	Environment Agency / DEFRA / Anglian Water Services Ltd	Low	Significant	Medium

National Risk Ref Number	Sub Category	Outcome Description	Lead Agency Local / National	Likelihood Score Assigned	Impact Score Assigned	Overall Risk
		amongst collapsed infrastructure and debris. Water supply to buildings is lost. Up to 200 people need temporary accommodation for 2-18 months.				
HL22	Building collapse	Localised loss of power and other essential services. Local access routes affected due to road closures. Up to 20 fatalities and 50 casualties depending on the size and construction of building, and occupation rates.	Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service / DCLG	Medium Low	Minor	Medium
HL23	Bridge closure or collapse	Roads, access routes and transport Infrastructure impassable for considerable length of time. Severe congestion over wide geographical area. Emergency access into / out of large populated areas severely restricted. Potential for a number of persons to be trapped or missing.	Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service / DCLG	Low	Moderate	Medium

National Risk Ref Number	Sub Category	Outcome Description	Lead Agency Local / National	Likelihood Score Assigned	Impact Score Assigned	Overall Risk
Human Health						
H23	Influenza type disease (pandemic)	Large numbers of affected people, many deaths.	Public Health England / Dept. of Health	Medium High	Catastrophic	Very High
H24	Major outbreak of a new or emerging infectious disease	Emerging infectious diseases SARS affected 8000 people world wide	Public Health England / Dept. of Health	Medium	Significant	Very High
HL24	Localised legionella/meningitis outbreak	Fatalities Casualties Health services stretched Local anxiety	Public Health England / Dept. of Health	Medium High	Moderate	High
Animal Health						
H25	Outbreak of Exotic Notifiable Animal Disease	Slaughter of up to 4 million affected and exposed livestock plus the possibility of a significant number of animals culled for welfare reasons.	CCC / PCC (Trading Standards) and DEFRA	Medium	Minor	Medium

National Risk Ref Number	Sub Category	Outcome Description	Lead Agency Local / National	Likelihood Score Assigned	Impact Score Assigned	Overall Risk
Industrial Action						
H30	Emergency services: loss of emergency fire and rescue cover because of industrial action	Chief Fire Officers would deploy the emergency cover that they could make available in line with an optimum response to their locally assessed risk profiles. London, and possibly other metropolitan areas, would have only thin cover.	Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service / DCLG	High	Insignificant	Low
H31	Significant or perceived significant constraint on the supply of fuel at filling stations e.g. industrial action by contract drivers for fuel, refinery staff, or effective fuel blockades at key refineries / terminals by protestors.	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.	Police CCC / PCC (Trading Standards) and DECC	Medium	Moderate	High

National Risk Ref Number	Sub Category	Outcome Description	Lead Agency Local / National	Likelihood Score Assigned	Impact Score Assigned	Overall Risk
H33	Unofficial strike action by prison officers	Prison Officer Strike Action for up to 48 hours in 80% of prisons.	Cambridgeshire Constabulary / MoJ	Medium Low	Insignificant	Low
H35	Industrial Action by key rail or underground staff	24 hour strike, with disruption for up to 48 hours	Camb City	Medium	Minor	Medium
HL42	Loss of cover due to industrial action by workers providing a service critical to preserving life (such as emergency services workers)	Disruption to health services due to cancelled appointments for those patients that required ambulance transport	Emergency services	Medium High	Insignificant	Low
Public Disorder						
H57	Large scale public disorder in multiple sites in single city occurring concurrently over several days.	Possible fatalities Casualties Social disruption Damage to property	Cambridgeshire Constabulary / Home Office	Medium Low	Moderate	HIGH

National Risk Ref Number	Sub Category	Outcome Description	Lead Agency Local / National	Likelihood Score Assigned	Impact Score Assigned	Overall Risk
International Event						
H13	Foreign nuclear accident affecting the UK. International Nuclear Events Scale (INNES) level equivalent 5,6,7	Possible contamination of foodstuffs, agriculture, surface water supplies and potentially countryside access restrictions until monitoring and clean-up are carried out.	DECC/ PCC/CC C/DEFRA	Low	Minor	Low
H37	Influx of British Nationals who are not normally resident in the UK	Up to 10,000 British Nationals not normally resident in the UK, returning to UK within a 3-4 weeks period following conventional war, widespread civil unrest or sustained terrorism campaign against Western nationals	Peterborough City Council and Cambridgeshire District Councils / DCLG	High	Insignificant	Low
Industrial Technical Failure						
H38	Technical Failure of Oil or Gas Network	Catastrophic accident destroying all parts of a critical upstream facility and taking months or more to repair. Result in up to 11% loss of gas supply to the UK.	DECC/ PCC/ CCC	Medium Low	Moderate	High

National Risk Ref Number	Sub Category	Outcome Description	Lead Agency Local / National	Likelihood Score Assigned	Impact Score Assigned	Overall Risk
H39	Failure of water infrastructure or accidental contamination with a non-toxic contaminant	Loss of or non-availability for drinking, of the piped water supply, for up to 50,000 people for more than 24 hours and up to 3 days	Anglian Water / Cambridge Water / DEFRA	Medium Low	Moderate	High
H40	No notice loss of significant telecommunications infrastructure in localised incident such as fire, flood or gas explosion	Loss of telecommunications for up to 100,000 people for up to 72 hours	BIS	Medium Low	Minor	Medium
H41	Technical failure of national electricity network	Total black out for 3-5 days due to loss of National Grid	EDF Energy / DECC	Medium	Significant	Very High
H45	Technical failure of electricity network due to operational error or bad weather causing damage to the system.	Total shutdown of supply over an entire region occurring during the working week and lasting for 24 hours	EDF Energy / DECC	Medium	Moderate	High

National Risk Ref Number	Sub Category	Outcome Description	Lead Agency Local / National	Likelihood Score Assigned	Impact Score Assigned	Overall Risk
H59	Technical failure of the Banking System	One major bank unable to operate normally for several days	HM Treasury	Medium	Insignificant	Low

8.0 Summary of Risk

The following table shows a summary of the risks for the Peterborough and Cambridgeshire area.

Catastrophic 5	Impact				H23	
Significant 4		H44 HL25	H60	H09 H21 H24 H41	H56	
Moderate 3		H07 H16 HL23 HL30	H38 H39 H57 HL14 HL28	H19 H31 H45 HL02 HL03 HL11 HL16 HL18	H17 H18 HL17 HL19 HL20 HL24	H14 H46 HL04
Minor 2		H10 H13 HL09	H12 H40 HL07 HL13 HL22	H25 H35 H50 H55	H48 HL10 CP04	CP05
Insignificant 1			H11 H33 HL33	H62 H59	HL42	H30 H37
		Likelihood				
		Low 1	Medium Low 2	Medium 3	Medium High 4	High 5

	Very High
	High
	Medium
	Low

RISK NUMBER KEY

H7	Explosion at a high pressure gas pipeline	HL02	Localised industrial accident involving large toxic release (e.g. from a site storing large quantities of chlorine)
H9	Large toxic Chemical release	HL03	Localised industrial accident involving small toxic release
H10	Radioactive substance release from a nuclear reactor	HL04	Major pollution of surface waters and groundwater
H11	Accidental release of radioactive material from incorrectly handled or disposed of sources	HL07	Industrial explosions and major fires
H12	Biological substance release from facility where pathogens are handled deliberately (e.g. pathogen release from containment laboratory)	HL09	Aviation Accident
H13	Foreign nuclear accident affecting the UK. International Nuclear Events Scale (INNES) level equivalent 5,6,7	HL10	Local motorway accident
H14	Major Contamination incident with widespread implications for the food chain arising	HL11	Railway Accident
H16	Aviation accident over a semi urban area.	H12	Local accident involving the transport of hazardous chemicals
H17	Storms and Gales	HL13	Maritime accident

H18	Low temperatures and Heavy Snow	HL14	Local (road) accident involving transport of fuel / explosives
H19	Flooding: Major coastal and tidal flooding affecting parts of more than two UK regions	HL16	Local coastal / tidal flooding (affecting more than one Region)
H21	Flooding: Severe fluvial flooding affecting more than two UK Regions	HL17	Local coastal / tidal flooding (in one Region)
H23	Influenza type disease (pandemic)	HL18	Local / Urban flooding (fluvial or surface run-off)
H24	Major outbreak of a new or emerging infectious disease	HL19	Local fluvial flooding
H25	Outbreak of Exotic Notifiable Animal Disease	HL20	Localised extremely hazardous flash flooding
H30	Emergency services: loss of emergency fire and rescue cover because of industrial action	HL22	Building collapse
H31	Significant or perceived significant constraint on the supply of fuel at filling stations e.g. industrial action by contract drivers for fuel, refinery staff, or effective fuel	HL23	Bridge closure or collapse
H33	Unofficial strike action by prison officers	HL24	Localised legionella/meningitis outbreak
H35	Industrial Action by key rail or underground staff	HL25	Localised fire or explosion at a gas terminal site or LPG/LNG storage of flammable and/ or toxic liquids.

H37	Influx of British Nationals who are not normally resident in the UK	HL28	Localised fire or explosion at a fuel distribution site or tank storage of flammable and/ or toxic liquids.
H38	Technical Failure of Oil or Gas Network	HL30	Localised explosion at a natural gas pipeline.
H39	Failure of water infrastructure or accidental contamination with a non-toxic contaminant	HL33	Standing crop fire
H40	No notice loss of significant telecommunications infrastructure in localised incident such as fire, flood or gas explosion	HL42	Loss of cover due to industrial action by workers providing a service critical to preserving life (such as emergency services workers)
H41	Technical failure of national electricity network		
H44	Major reservoir dam failure/collapse		
H45	Technical failure of electricity network due to operational error or bad weather causing damage to the system.	CP04	Firework storage
H46	Biological substance release during an unrelated work activity or industrial process	CP05	Fire in a waste treatment site
H48	Heat wave		
H50	Drought		

H55	Severe effusive (gas rich) volcanic eruption overseas		
H56	Severe space weather		
H57	Large scale public disorder in multiple sites in single city occurring concurrently over several days.		
H59	Technical failure of the Banking System		
H60	Road or rail tanker containing dangerous goods		
H62	Health Impact of Poor Air Quality due to high ground level ozone levels of fine particulate matter		