

**Cambridgeshire and
Peterborough
Local Resilience Forum**

**Community Risk
Register v1.2**

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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 & 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 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 & 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 co-operate 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 area.

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 top 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 years 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 permanent residents and visiting students from across the world. The historical setting and river is coupled with modern shopping areas, including Grand Arcade, Lion Yard and Grafton

Centre as well as a major retail park. Cambridge also hosts a number of large public events in its parks every year, some attracting in excess of 100,000 visitors.

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 include 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 goes through from Thorney Toll through 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 attract 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 a 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

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 a number of Local Authorities, but predominantly surrounding Cambridge City.

SCDC has no major town centres but is regarded as having a large number of larger historical villages, although larger population centres such as Cambourne where SCDC is based and Northstow are emerging.

It shares City Cambridge City Airport, which is located to the east of the city with over 50,000 flight movements per year. In addition to this South Cambridgeshire is served by a number of major trunk roads include the M11, A10, A14, and A428 as well as a main Norwich to London rail line.

South Cambridgeshire is also the home of Duxford Imperial War Museum holds, which 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 Health, Social, Economic, and Environment.

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



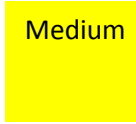

6.4 Impact

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

IMPACT MATRIX					
Level	1	2	3	4	5
Health - Casualties	0 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 50	510 to 200	200+
Health - Fatalities	0	0	1 to 20	21 to 150	151_
Social	Limited	Some/ Local	Moderate/ Local – medium to long term	Significant local/ local and regional	Severe Local, regional and national
Economic	Thousands	Millions	Tens of Millions	Hundreds of millions	Billions
Environmental	Insignificant	Minor	Limited – Long/short term	Significant – medium/ long term	Serious long term

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	5	10	15	20	25	 Very High  High  Medium  Low
Significant 4		4	8	12	16	20	
Moderate 3		3	6	9	12	15	
Minor 2		2	4	6	8	10	
Insignificant 1		1	2	3	4	5	
		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						
H5	Fire or explosion at an onshore fuel pipeline	Up to 1km around site causing up to 100 fatalities and 500 casualties	Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service/ CCC / PCC / HSE	Low	Moderate	3 Medium
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	3 Medium
H8	Very large toxic chemical release	Up to 10km from site causing up to 2000 fatalities and 10000 casualties	Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service/ CCC / PCC / HSE	Medium Low	Significant	8 High
H9	Large Toxic Chemical Release	Up to 3km from site causing up to 50 fatalities and up to 2000 casualties	Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service/ CCC / PCC / HSE	Medium	Significant	12 Very High
H10	Radioactive substance release from a nuclear reactor	Release of radioactive material, implicating local, national and international levels. Up to 10 immediate deaths on site and 1500 long term casualties	Department of Energy and Climate Change/ CCC/ PCC	Low	Catastrophic	5 Medium
H11	Accidental release of radioactive material from incorrectly handled or disposed of sources	Up to 5 deaths and 100 contaminated people requiring medical monitoring.	NHS England (EAAT) / DECC	Low	Moderate	3 Medium

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	Moderate	6 High
H14	Major Contamination incident with widespread implications for the food chain arising from: An industrial accident affecting food production; contamination of animal feed or incidents arising from production processes	Food production/ marketing implications depending on the scale and area affected e.g. major shellfisheries, dairy, livestock production areas. Potential direct animal and consumer health effects. Consumer confidence affected leading to lost markets, and where staple products (e.g. bread or milk) are affected potential panic buying.	Trading Standards / FSA	Medium High	Minor	8 Medium
H46	Biological substance release during an unrelated work activity or industrial process (e.g. Legionella release due to improperly maintained building environmental control systems).	Major Outbreak affecting 50+ cases with some deaths.	Public Health England / HSE	Medium Low	Minor	4 Medium
HL2	Localised industrial	Up to 3km from site causing up to 30 fatalities and up to 250 casualties	Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service	Medium	Significant	12 Very High

National Risk Ref Number	Sub Category	Outcome Description	Lead Agency Local / National	Likelihood Score Assigned	Impact Score Assigned	Overall Risk
	accident involving large toxic release (e.g. from a site storing large quantities of chlorine)		/ CCC / PCC / HSE			
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	9 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	Medium High	Moderate	12 High
HL7	Industrial explosions and major fires	> 1 km around site causing > 100 serious injuries and > 100 casualties.	Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service / HSE	Medium Low	Moderate	6 High
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	6 High

National Risk Ref Number	Sub Category	Outcome Description	Lead Agency Local / National	Likelihood Score Assigned	Impact Score Assigned	Overall Risk
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	3 Medium
CP01	COMAH site accident		Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service CCC / PCC / HSE	Medium Low	Moderate	6 High
CP04	Localised Fire or Explosion at an HSE Licensed Firework/Explosive Store	Fire or Explosion causing a substantial number of casualties which results in the implementation of one or more Category One Responders major accident/incident plan.	Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service HSE	Medium Low	Minor	4 Medium
Traffic Accidents						
H16	Aviation accident over a semi urban area.	Loss of up to two aircraft and passengers, with debris over a semi-urban area. Up to 600 fatalities and up to 300 casualties. Collision of two commercial airliners – death of all passengers and crew on aircraft (600 fatalities) 300 casualties on the ground.	All Local Authorities / AAIB / DfT	Low	Catastrophic	5 Medium

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	Moderate	3 Medium
HL10	Local accident on Motorways and Major Trunk Roads	Multiple vehicle incident causing up to 10 fatalities and up to 20 casualties	Cambridgeshire Constabulary / Cambridgeshire County Council / DfT	Medium	Minor	6 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	Low	Moderate	3 Medium
HL12	Local accident involving transport of hazardous chemicals.	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	Significant	16 Very High
HL14	Local (road) accident	Up to 30 fatalities and up to 20 casualties within vicinity of accident /	Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service /	Medium	Moderate	9 High

National Risk Ref Number	Sub Category	Outcome Description	Lead Agency Local / National	Likelihood Score Assigned	Impact Score Assigned	Overall Risk
	involving transport of fuel / explosives	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.	DCLG			
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	Moderate	9 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	EA / Met Office	Medium High	Moderate	12 High

National Risk Ref Number	Sub Category	Outcome Description	Lead Agency Local / National	Likelihood Score Assigned	Impact Score Assigned	Overall Risk
		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				
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	Significant	12 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	Moderate	12 High
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	Low	Significant	4 Medium
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	Significant	12 Very High
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	Moderate	12 High

National Risk Ref Number	Sub Category	Outcome Description	Lead Agency Local / National	Likelihood Score Assigned	Impact Score Assigned	Overall Risk
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 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.	Environment Agency / DEFRA	Medium Low	Significant	8 High
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	Significant	16 Very 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 Low	Significant	8 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	Significant	12 Very High
H50	Drought	Periodic water supply affecting businesses for up to 10 months	DEFRA/PCC/CCC	Medium	Moderate	9 High
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 amongst collapsed infrastructure and debris. Water supply to buildings is lost. Up to 200 people need temporary accommodation for 2-18 months.	Environment Agency / DEFRA / Anglian Water Services Ltd	Low	Catastrophic	5 Medium
HL22	Bridge collapse	Localised loss of power and other essential services. Local access routes affected due to road closures. Up to 5 fatalities depending on the size and construction of building, and occupation rates.	Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service / DCLG	Medium Low	Moderate	6 High

National Risk Ref Number	Sub Category	Outcome Description	Lead Agency Local / National	Likelihood Score Assigned	Impact Score Assigned	Overall Risk
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	3 Medium
Human Health						
H23	Influenza type disease (pandemic)	Large numbers of affected people, many deaths.	Public Health England / Dept. of Health	Medium High	Significant	16 Very High
H24	Major outbreak of a new or emerging infectious disease	Emerging infectious diseases causing up to 220 fatalities and 2000 casualties SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome type disease - Based on US figures, outbreak will cause between 250-2000 casualties.	Public Health England / Dept. of Health	Medium Low	Moderate	6 High
HL24	Localised legionella / meningitis outbreak	Localised outbreak of a disease, which could cause up to 10 fatalities and up to 50 casualties, with no variation in likelihood between localities.	Public Health England / Dept. of Health	Medium High	Moderate	12 High
Animal Health						
H25	Non-Zoonotic Notifiable Animal Disease	Slaughter of up to 2 million affected and exposed livestock plus the possibility of a significant number of animals culled for welfare reasons. For	CCC / PCC (Trading Standards) and DEFRA	Medium	Moderate	9 High

National Risk Ref Number	Sub Category	Outcome Description	Lead Agency Local / National	Likelihood Score Assigned	Impact Score Assigned	Overall Risk
		poultry the number of birds culled might be much higher or up to 120 million birds. An outbreak might last 6-18 months.				
HL43	Outbreak of plant disease (Chalara Dieback of Ash)	Damage to native plants and ecosystems	DEFRA	(DEFRA currently assessing)	Minor	
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	Medium	Insignificant	3 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, due to the price of fuel.	Filling stations, depending on their locations, would start to run dry between 24 – 48 hours. Panic buying would exacerbate the situation. Replenishment of sites would take between 3 – 10 days depending on location.	Police CCC / PCC (Trading Standards) and DECC	Medium	Minor	6 Medium
H33	Unofficial strike action by prison officers	Prison Officer Strike Action for up to 48 hours in 80% of prisons.	Cambridgeshire Constabulary / MoJ	High	Minor	10 Medium

National Risk Ref Number	Sub Category	Outcome Description	Lead Agency Local / National	Likelihood Score Assigned	Impact Score Assigned	Overall Risk
HL42	Loss of cover due to industrial action by workers providing a service critical to the preservation of life (such as emergency service workers).	Emergency Services & other workers providing service, critical to the preservation of life: Loss of cover due to industrial action.	Cambridgeshire Constabulary / Fire and Rescue Service / East of England Ambulance Service / Cabinet Office	Medium	Minor	6 Medium
Public Disorder						
H57	Large scale public disorder in multiple sites in single city occurring concurrently over several days.		Cambridgeshire Constabulary / Home Office	Medium High	Moderate	12 High
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	Medium High	Moderate	12 High
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	Medium	Moderate	9 High
H53	International disruption to gas	Assumes a major disruption to import supplies from Norway and Qatar at a time of high demand due to severe weather. Combined loss:	DECC/ PCC/CCC	Low	Minor	2 Low

National Risk Ref Number	Sub Category	Outcome Description	Lead Agency Local / National	Likelihood Score Assigned	Impact Score Assigned	Overall Risk
		134 mcm/d. Demand: 425mcm/d. Shock to last 14 days.				
H54	Disruption to aviation as a consequence of volcanic ash	Volcanic ash incursions for up to 25 days resulting in sporadic and temporary closures of significant parts of the UK airspace for up to a total of 15 days during a three month eruption period	DfT/ PCC/ CCC	Medium High	Moderate	12 High
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	6 High
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	Minor	4 Medium
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	High	Minor	10 Medium

National Risk Ref Number	Sub Category	Outcome Description	Lead Agency Local / National	Likelihood Score Assigned	Impact Score Assigned	Overall Risk
H49	Loss of drinking water supplies due to a major accident affecting the infrastructure	Loss of or non-availability for drinking water, of the piped water supply, for a population of up to 350,000 for more than 24 hours and up to two weeks	Anglian Water / Cambridge Water / DEFRA	Low	Significant	4 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 Low	Moderate	6 Medium
H43	Telecommunications infrastructure – human error / accidental damage.	Widespread loss of telecommunications and data services at a regional level for up to 3 days	Cambridgeshire Constabulary (re Airwave) / Dept of Business Innovation & Skills	Medium	Significant	12 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 Low	Minor	4 Medium

8.0 Summary of Risk

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

Catastrophic 5	Impact	H10, H16, H44					<div style="background-color: red; color: white; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Very High</div> <div style="background-color: orange; color: black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">High</div> <div style="background-color: yellow; color: black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Medium</div> <div style="background-color: lightgreen; color: black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Low</div>	
Significant 4		H21, H49	H8, HL16, HL18	H9, HL2, H19, H55, HL19, H23, H43	HL12, HL17			
Moderate 3		H5, H7,H11, HL30, HL9, HL11, HL23	H12, HL7, HL28, CP01, HL22, H24, H38, H41	HL3, HL14, HL17, H50, H25, H37	HL4, H18, H48, H56, HL24, H57, H13, H54			
Minor 2		H53	H46, CP04, H39, H45	HL10, H31, HL42	H14	H33, H40		
Insignificant 1				H30				
		Likelihood						
		Low 1	Medium Low 2	Medium 3	Medium High 4	High 5		