

CENTRAL SCOTLAND STRATEGIC CO-ORDINATING GROUP



COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER

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Central Scotland Area

Central Scotland comprises of three unitary authority areas - Clackmannanshire, Falkirk and Stirling Council. It encompasses an area of approximately 2,600 km² with a total population of around 300,000. Overall there is a diverse local economy, with key sectors including petro-chemical, tourism, engineering, technology, distribution, and financial and business services. Situated at the heart of Scotland it has major road and rail network as well as having links to air and sea transport systems.

Central Scotland Strategic Co-ordinating Group (SCG)

For many years a number of agencies with a role to play in Integrated Emergency Management (IEM) have worked closely together to plan for and respond to serious emergencies within the Clackmannanshire, Falkirk and Stirling Council areas. This group is known as the Central Scotland Strategic Co-ordinating Group (SCG), one of eight such groups that form part of the national resilience arrangements for Scotland.

Recently the structure, role and remit of the SCG has undergone a comprehensive review to meet the requirements of the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 (CCA) and its' associated Scottish Regulations and Guidance. This legislation will enable the Central Scotland Strategic Co-ordinating Group to build upon existing informal arrangements that have been in place for many years. Membership of the Central Scotland Strategic Co-ordinating Group and associated SCG Support Groups is drawn from Category 1 and 2 responders as defined by the CCA. Additionally the SCG is supported by the Red Cross and other voluntary sector organisations.

The Purpose of the Community Risk Register

The Central Scotland Community Risk Register has been compiled by the Central Scotland Strategic Co-ordinating Group in accordance with the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 (CCA) and its associated Regulations and Guidance as outlined in the Scottish Government document Preparing Scotland www.scotland.gov.uk/publications/2007/06/12094636/32 and as detailed in the UK Resilience website on www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/ukresilience.aspx

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

The Community Risk Register (CRR) is intended to inform the communities of Central Scotland of a range of potentially disruptive events that the responder agencies have considered and to confirm the state of preparedness to deal with the occurrence of such emergencies ensuring a swift return to normality. The CRR will provide the basis for the responder agencies to develop, implement and confirm emergency plans, to meet the requirements of Central Scotland SCG.

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

How has the CRR been compiled?

Areas of potential risk, relating to specific hazards from the Preparing Scotland guidance document, have been reviewed by the Central Scotland Strategic Co-ordinating Group and are listed in the register. Certain hazards from the national guidance were not relevant to the Central Scotland area therefore excluded from this risk register. Likewise the Central Scotland Strategic Co-ordinating Group identified additional hazards for inclusion.

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

- The **Likelihood** has been assessed following consideration of data of local, regional and nationally occurring events, and has been given a score of 1 –5 ; 1 being the lowest (negligible) and 5 being the highest (probable).
- The potential **Impact** has been considered against each event and its likely impact on the **Health, Social, Economic and Environmental** aspects of our Community. The scoring values are 1 – 5; 1 being the lowest, insignificant, and 5 being the highest, catastrophic (the risk assessment matrix can be found on page 9 of this register).
- The likelihood and impact assessments have been used to develop a **Risk Rating** of Low, Medium, High or Very High by use of the **Risk Assessment Matrix** (p9) as defined in the CCA guidance, which sets the risk level against the likelihood and impact ratings.
- A brief description of the controls currently in place within Central Scotland has been provided.

Given the sensitivity of the information supporting these risk assessments and the potential for use by adversaries, specific details will not be published.

The Lead Assessors column indicates the lead agency for likelihood assessment as well as the lead responder for risk assessment.

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

Enquiries concerning the Community Risk Register should in the first instance be directed in writing to:

Civil Contingencies Coordinator
Central Scotland Strategic Co-ordinating Group
c/o Central Scotland Police
Grangemouth Police Office
Bo'ness Road
GRANGEMOUTH, FK3 8AF

LIKELIHOOD AND IMPACT SCORING SCALES

Likelihood Scoring Scale – Quantitative and Qualitative Measures

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

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

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

IMPACT SCORING SCALE – QUALITATIVE MEASURES

Impact scoring scale – Qualitative Measures

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

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

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

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

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

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

RISK RATING MATRIX

(The alphanumeric codes within the matrix relate to the hazards contained in the CRR)

IMPACT

Catastrophic 5	H2, H3, H7,H19 HL14	H4 HL16,HL27			
Significant 4	H16,H25,H26, H44 HL18,HL23	H9,H39, HL2,HL5	HL17	H23	
Moderate 3	H15,H43 HL8,HL12,HL22	H38,H41,H45 HL4	HL20	H14, H18, HL3,HL10,HL21	H31 HL19,HL52
Minor 2	HL11,HL13	H17,H40 HL7,HL9,HL51	H24	H22	
Insignificant 1				HL24	
	Negligible 1	Rare 2	Unlikely 3	Possible 4	Probable 5

Key

 Very High

 High

 Medium

 Low

LIKELIHOOD

DEFINITIONS OF RISK RATINGS

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

High (H) Risk – these risks are classed as significant. They may have high or low likelihood of occurrence, but their potential consequences are sufficiently serious to warrant appropriate consideration after those risks classed as 'very high'. Consideration should be given to the development of strategies that would enable effective management of these risks, and also that mitigation in the form of at least (multi-agency) generic planning, exercising and training should be put in place and the risk monitored on a regular frequency.

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

Low (L) Risk – these risks are 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.

Glossary of Abbreviations

SCG	-	Strategic Coordinating Group
CCA	-	Civil Contingencies Act 2004
CRR	-	Community Risk Register
SEPA	-	Scottish Environment Protection Agency
DfT	-	Department for Transport
MCA	-	Maritime and Coastguard Agency
FSA	-	Food Standards Agency
HSE	-	Health and Safety Executive
SG	-	Scottish Government
SGJD	-	Scottish Government Justice Department
SGHD	-	Scottish Government Health Department
SGERAD	-	Scottish Government Environmental and Rural Affairs Department
CSIA	-	Central Sponsor for Information Assurance
BERR	-	Department for Business Enterprise & Regulatory Reform
CSP	-	Central Scotland Police
CSFRS	-	Central Scotland Fire & Rescue Service
LA	-	Local Authority
SAS	-	Scottish Ambulance Service
COMAH	-	Control of Major Accident Hazard Regulations

Risk Ref	Hazard or Threat Sub-Category	Hazard or Threat Description and Scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessors
INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION							
H2	Fire or explosion at an onshore ethylene gas pipeline.	Up to 3km around site causing up to 500 fatalities and up to 1500 casualties.	1	5	MED	Local Authority – Emergency Response Plans; Falkirk Council – Pipelines Emergency Plan; Pipeline Safety Regulations 1996; Neighbouring Authority Contingency Plans; SCG – Generic Emergency Management Framework; SCG Partner Agencies – Operational Plans; INEOS Cross Country Ethylene Pipelines – Emergency Procedures.	HSE CSFRS
H3	Fire or explosion at an oil refinery.	Up to 3km around site causing up to 500 fatalities and up to 1500 casualties. Depending on the location and size of the release, the fire could burn for several days.	1	5	MED	Local Authority – Emergency Response Plans; COMAH Regulations 1999; Central Scotland SCG – Generic Emergency Management Framework; SCG Partner Agencies – Operational Plans; INEOS – Emergency Incident Management Plan; NEP-F.	HSE CSFRS
HL27	Localised fire or explosion at an oil refinery.	Up to 1km around site, causing up to 150 fatalities and 500 casualties.	2	5	HIGH	Local Authority – Emergency Response Plans; COMAH Regulations 1999; Central Scotland SCG – Generic Emergency Management Framework; SCG Partner Agencies – Operational Plans; INEOS – Emergency Incident Management Plan; NEP-F.	HSE LA
H4	Fire or explosion at a fuel distribution site and tank storage of flammable or toxic liquids.	Up to 3km around site causing up to 150 fatalities and up to 200 casualties.	2	5	HIGH	Local Authority – Emergency Response Plans; COMAH Regulations 1999; SCG – Generic Emergency Management Framework; SCG Partner Agencies – Operational Plans.	HSE CSFRS
H7	Explosion at a natural gas pipeline.	Local to site causing up to 200 fatalities and up to 200 casualties.	1	5	MED	Local Authority – Emergency Response Plans; SCG – Generic Emergency Management Framework; Scotland Gas Networks – Pipeline Safety Regulations; Major Accident Hazard Pipeline; SCG Partner Agencies – Operational Plans.	HSE CSFRS
H9	Large toxic chemical release.	Up to 3km from site causing up to 50 fatalities and up to 2000 casualties.	2	4	HIGH	Planning (Hazardous Substances) Scotland Act 1997; Town and Country Planning; The Planning(Control of Major-Accident Hazards)(Scotland) Regulations 2009; Control of Major Accident Hazard Regulations (COMAH) 1999; Civil Contingencies Act 2004 (Contingency Planning)(Scotland) Regulations 2005 COMAH Off-Site Plans, Emergency Management and Response procedures SCG Generic Emergency Management Framework; Emergency Services response procedures; NHS Forth Valley emergency plans.	HSE SEPA

Risk Ref	Hazard or Threat Sub-Category	Hazard or Threat Description and Scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessors
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.	2	4	HIGH	Planning (Hazardous Substances) Scotland Act 1997 Town and Country Planning; The Planning (Control of Major-Accident Hazards)(Scotland) Regulations 2009; Control of Major Accident Hazard Regulations (COMAH) 1999; Civil Contingencies Act 2004 (Contingency Planning)(Scotland) Regulations 2005; COMAH Off-Site Plans, Emergency Management and Response procedures; SCG Generic Emergency Management Framework; Emergency Services response procedures; NHS Forth Valley emergency plans.	HSE SEPA
HL3	Localised industrial accident involving small toxic release.	Up to 1km from site causing up to 10 fatalities and up to 100 casualties.	4	3	HIGH	As per HL2	HSE SEPA
H14	Major contamination incident with widespread implications for the food chain, arising from: 1. Industrial accident (chemical, microbiological, nuclear) affecting food production areas, e.g. Chernobyl, Sea Empress oil spill, animal disease. 2. Contamination of animal feed, e.g. dioxins, BSE. 3. Incidents arising from production processes, e.g. adulteration of chilli powder with Sudan I dye.	Food production / marketing implications depending on scale and area affected, e.g. major shell fisheries, 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.	4	3	HIGH	Major Incident Plans (Falkirk Council and NHS) MICC Plan; COMAH Plans (onsite & off-site); 24 hours on call rota (Falkirk Council & NHS FV Public Health); SEPA – Monitoring Stations in place Grangemouth MICC – Public information Sirens/ leaflet and DVD available for the community of FK3 postcode in place – Key message “go in, stay in, tune in”. Falkirk, Stirling and Clackmannanshire Council response plans.	FSA (Scotland) NHS-FV
H15	Maritime Pollution	Spillage of up to 100,000 tonnes of crude oil into the sea, polluting up to 200km of coastline.	1	3	MED	Forth Ports PLC “Clearwater Forth” Oil Spill Contingency Plan- Version 2; MCA Regional Major Incident Plan; MCA Pollution National Contingency Plan; Various codes, protocols, regulations etc applicable to vessel traffic within the Forth; SCG Generic Emergency Response Framework; Falkirk Council “Inner Forth Estuary” Pollution Response Plan July 2009.	DfT LA

Risk Ref	Hazard or Threat Sub - Category	Hazard or Threat Description and Scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessors
HL4	Major pollution of controlled waters.	Pollution incident impacting upon controlled waters, (for example, could be caused by chemical spillage or release of untreated sewage) leading to persistent and/or extensive effect on water quality, major damage to aquatic ecosystems, closure of potable abstraction point(s), major impact on amenity (i.e. tourism) value, serious impact on human health.	2	3	MED	Forth Ports plc Clear Water Forth Emergency Forth Contingency Plan; Falkirk Council Inner Forth Estuary Oil Pollution Plan; Forth Oil and Chemical Pollution Group; Grangemouth Docks Emergency Plan – Dangerous Substances in Harbours Regulations; Grangemouth Petroleum and Chemical Complex off-site Emergency Plan; Site Specific COMAH on-site and COMAH off-site Contingency Plans in place; Emergency Procedures Manual – SEPA; Waterborne Hazard Emergency Response Plan – Scottish Water; Marine and Coastguard Plans ; Petroleum Licensing Regulations (not protecting environment).	SEPA LA
HL5	Major land contamination incident.	Pollution incident (for example chemical spillage) leading to persistent and/or extensive effect on land quality, major damage to terrestrial ecosystems, property, amenity (i.e. tourism) value and major damage to agricultural commerce, serious impact on human health.	2	4	HIGH	Emergency Procedures Manual – SEPA; Development of a Site Clearance Capability in Scotland Guidance Document; SEPA/Local Authorities/Government Decontamination Service MoUs; UK Recovery Handbook for Radiation Incidents:2005; COMAH Emergency Plans at Top Tier and Lower Tier Sites (e.g. Fuel Storage Sites, Distilleries, etc) – SEPA / HSE; National Contingency Plan for Marine Pollution from Shipping and Offshore Installations – MCA; Comprehensive Oil Spill Contingency Plan; Pipeline Safety Regulations 1996 Major Accident Hazards (Emergency) Contingency Plan; Forties Pipeline System Onshore Pipelines Major Incident Emergency Procedures; British Pipeline Agency Ltd Emergency Procedures Manual.	SEPA
HL7	Industrial explosions and major fires.	Up to 1km around site causing up to 20 casualties, some of a serious nature. Explosions would cause primarily crush/cuts and bruises-type injuries, as well as burns.	2	2	LOW	Local Authority – Emergency Response Plans; COMAH Regulations 1999; SCG – Generic Emergency Management Framework; SCG Partner Agencies – Operational Plans.	HSE CSFRS

Risk Ref	Hazard or Threat Sub-Category	Hazard or Threat Description and Scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessors
TRANSPORT ACCIDENTS							
HL8	Fire, flooding, stranding or collision involving a passenger vessel in, or close to UK waters or on inland waterways.	Up to 50 fatalities and up to 300 casualties.	1	3	MED	Maritime Regulation, Controls & Legislation, MCA and DfT Health and Safety Regulations; HSE; Reporting and Investigative Powers MAIB; Emergency Forth Contingency Plan; Forth Ports Authority; SS Sir Walter Scott Incident Management Plan; Scottish Water; Local Authorities Ports and Major Emergency Contingency Plans.	MCA/DfT LA
H16	Aviation accident over semi-urban area.	Loss of up to two aircraft and passengers, with debris over a semi-urban area. Up to 600 fatalities and up to 300 casualties.	1	4	MED	SCG Generic Emergency Response Framework; Emergency Services operational response procedures; All three Authorities cover this subject in their emergency response procedures; National and local Air Traffic management.	DfT LA
HL9	Aviation accident	Causing up to 50 fatalities and up to 250 casualties.	2	2	LOW	SCG Generic Emergency Response Framework; Emergency Services operational response procedures; All three Authorities cover this subject in their emergency response procedures; MOD and MCA emergency response procedures.	DfT LA
HL10	Local accident on motorways and major trunk roads	Multiple vehicle incident causing up to 10 fatalities and up to 20 casualties (internal injuries, fractures, possible burns); causing major disruptions and delays.	4	3	HIGH	AMEY, BEAR, Local Authorities and Central Scotland Police all have response and contingency plans to deal with road transport disruption.	DfT CSP
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.	1	2	LOW	Network Rail Emergency Plan Scotland, Falkirk Council Emergency Response Plan, Stirling Council Major Emergency Management Procedures.	DfT Transport Police

Risk Ref	Hazard or Threat Sub-Category	Hazard or Threat Description and Scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessors
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.	1	3	MED	Network Rail Emergency Plan Scotland, AMEY Highways, BEAR Scotland Emergency Response Plans, Local Authority contingency plans, Forth Ports PLC, SCG Partner Agencies – Operational Plans.	DfT CSFRS
HL13	Maritime accident or deliberate blockade resulting in blockage of access to key port, estuary, maritime route for more than one month.	Fatalities/ injuries minor. Loss of port is likely to have an initial wider impact, but will quickly reduce as shippers seek alternative ports or methods of shipping. Economic impact on local dependent businesses.	1	2	LOW	SCG Generic Emergency Response Framework, Emergency Services operational response procedures, Police Emergency procedures, Emergency Response Procedures Forth Ports Contingency Plans, MCA Regional Major Incident Plan	DfT LA
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 1 km radius depending on substances involved. Potential release of up to 30 tonnes of liquid fuel into local environment, watercourses, etc. Large quantities of fire fighting media (foam) would impact on environment. Roads and access routes impassable for a time. Emergency access into/out of large populated areas difficult or impossible.	1	5	MED	Central Scotland Strategic Coordinating Group (SCG) – Generic Emergency Management Framework; AMEY Highways, BEAR Scotland Emergency Response Plans, Local Authority Contingency Plans. CHEMSAFE, RADS SAFE, NAIR.	CLG CSFRS

Risk Ref	Hazard or Threat Sub-Category	Hazard or Threat Description and Scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessors
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).	2	2	LOW	Local Authority Contingency Plans. Met Office National Severe Weather Warning Service	Met. Office LA
H18	Low temperatures and heavy snow	Snow lying over most of the country for at least one week.	4	3	HIGH	Local Authority Winter Roads Plan and Major Emergencies Contingency Plans; Met Office, National Severe Weather Warnings Service (NSWWS); Other Cat 1 and 2 responders commitment to SCG contingency plans.	Met. Office LA
H19	Flooding: Major coastal/tidal (affecting two or more SCG areas).	Many coastal regions and tidal reaches of rivers affected. Major sea surge, tides, gale force winds and potential heavy rainfall. Excessive tide levels and/or estuary defences overtopped or failing. Drains 'back -up'. Predicted inundation from any breaches and defences would be rapid and dynamic with minimal warning and no time to evacuate. Inundation from over-topping of defences would allow as little as 1 hour to evacuate. Widespread structural damage. Flooding of up to 300,000 properties for up to 14 days. Up to 150 fatalities, 2000 casualties and up to 2000 missing persons. Up to 0.4m people (including tourists) in coastal villages and towns evacuated from flooded sites.	1	5	MED	Falkirk Council Emergency Response Plan, Stirling Council Major Emergency Management Procedures, Clackmannanshire Council Major Emergencies; SCG – Generic Emergency Management Framework; SCG Partner Agencies – Operational Plans; Met Office, National Severe Weather Warnings Service (NSWWS).	SEPA

Risk Ref	Hazard or Threat Sub-Category	Hazard or Threat Description and Scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessors
HL16	Major local coastal/tidal flooding	Sea surge, spring tides, gale force winds, heavy rainfall, some defences overtopped or failing at multiple locations. Flooding of 1000 to 10,000 properties for up to 14 days. Up to 20 fatalities, 300 casualties and up to 200 missing persons. Up to 50,000 people (including tourists) in coastal villages and towns evacuated from flooded sites. People stranded over large area and up to 5,000 people in need of rescue. Up to 10,000 people needing assistance with sheltering for up to 12 months. Multi-agency response invoked, possible large scale evacuation required. Suddenness of failure of defences would not be possible to predict. Tidal inundation would be rapid and wave impact would cause structural damage to properties. Impact on infrastructure includes disruption to traffic for 7-14 days, salt damage, road and bridge damage, debris and contaminated water supplies and pollutants from affected businesses. Rural impacts include widespread livestock carcasses, waterborne disease, impact on access to agriculture, e.g. sewage treatment works flooded. Numerous properties destroyed and many more inhabitable for 12 months.	2	5	HIGH	Falkirk Council Emergency Response Plan, Stirling Council Major Emergency Management Procedures, Clackmannanshire Council Major Emergencies; SCG – Generic Emergency Management Framework; SCG Partner Agencies – Operational Plans; Met Office, National Severe Weather Warnings Service (NSWWS).	SEPA

Central Scotland Community Risk Register

Version 4.0

Date of Revision: May 2010

Date of Next Revision: May 2011

Risk Ref	Hazard or Threat Sub-Category	Hazard or Threat Description and Scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessors
HL17	Significant local coastal/tidal flooding	Sea surge, high tides, gale force winds affecting the coastline, a defence system overtopped or failing at a single location. Localised impact with infrastructure affected and up to 1000 properties flooded for up to 14 days. Up to 10 fatalities, 150 casualties and up to 100 missing persons. Up to 20,000 people (including tourists) in coastal villages and towns evacuated from flooded sites. People stranded over a large area and up to 2,000 people in need of rescue. Up to 3,000 people needing assistance with sheltering for up to 12 months. Multi-agency response invoked with some local evacuation and cordoning off of affected areas. Tidal inundation would be rapid and wave impact would cause structural damage to properties. Impact on infrastructure includes: localised disruption for up to 7 days, salt damage, road damage, debris and contaminated local water supplies and pollutants from affected business. Rural impacts include: livestock carcasses, waterborne disease. Some properties destroyed and others uninhabitable for 12 months.	3	4	VERY HIGH	Falkirk Council Emergency Response Plan, Stirling Council Major Emergency Management Procedures, Clackmannanshire Council Major Emergencies; SCG – Generic Emergency Management Framework; SCG Partner Agencies – Operational Plans; Met Office, National Severe Weather Warnings Service (NSWWS).	SEPA

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Version 4.0

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Date of Next Revision: May 2011

Risk Ref	Hazard or Threat Sub-Category	Hazard or Threat Description and Scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessors
HL18	Major local fluvial flooding (rivers and burns).	<p>A sustained period of heavy rainfall extending over two weeks, perhaps combined with snow melt, resulting in steadily rising river levels across entire local authority areas and could threaten a large urban town. Localised flooding of 1000 to 10,000 properties for 2-7 days. Up to 15 fatalities and 150 casualties. Up to 15,000 people evacuated. Up to 500 people stranded over a large area and in need of rescue. There would be major impact on road and rail links, making them impassable for up to 5 days. Impact on infrastructure includes: some buildings collapse, water damage, some road and bridge damage. Sediment movement and contamination of water supplies. Loss of essential services (gas, electricity and telecoms) to 20,000 homes for up to 14 days. Widespread disruption for 7-14 days, significant debris and pollutants from affected businesses. Up to 1,000 people needing assistance with sheltering for up to 12 months. Rural impacts include: widespread livestock carcasses, waterborne disease. Sewage treatment works flooded. Up to 50 properties destroyed and many more uninhabitable. Up to 2,000 people needing assistance with sheltering for up to 12 months.</p>	1	4	MED	Falkirk Council Emergency Response Plan, Stirling Council Major Emergency Management Procedures, Clackmannanshire Council Major Emergencies; SCG – Generic Emergency Management Framework; SCG Partner Agencies – Operational Plans; Met Office, National Severe Weather Warnings Service (NSWWS).	SEPA

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Risk Ref	Hazard or Threat Sub-Category	Hazard or Threat Description and Scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessors
HL19	Significant local fluvial flooding (rivers and burns)	A sustained period of heavy rainfall extending over two weeks, perhaps combined with snow melt, resulting in steadily rising river levels within a region. Localised flooding of 100 to 1,000 properties for 2-7 days. Up to 5 fatalities and 50 casualties. Up to 5,000 people evacuated. Up to 200 people stranded over a large area and in need of rescue. There would be some impact on minor roads and some A roads and truck roads impassable for a time. Some main rail lines may need to be closed for a week (for repairs, etc.). Most water ways would be closed to traffic because of strong currents and high water levels. Impact on infrastructure includes, water damage, road and bridge damage. Sediment movement and contamination of local water supplies. Localised loss of essential services (gas, electricity and telecoms) to 5,000 for up to 14 days. Up to 250 people needing assistance with sheltering for up to 12 months.	5	3	HIGH	Falkirk Council Emergency Response Plan, Stirling Council Major Emergency Management Procedures, Clackmannanshire Council Major Emergencies; SCG – Generic Emergency Management Framework; SCG Partner Agencies – Operational Plans; Met Office, National Severe Weather Warnings Service (NSWWS).	SEPA
HL20	Localised, extremely hazardous, flash flooding.	Heavy localised rainfall in steep valley catchment leading to flash flooding. Likely that no flood defences in place. Possibly no flood warning service available / suddenness of event means timely flood warnings not possible. Flooding of up to 200 properties. (NB: the outcome is essentially the same as H44 - dam or reservoir failure.)	3	3	HIGH	Falkirk Council Emergency Response Plan, Stirling Council Major Emergency Management Procedures, Clackmannanshire Council Major Emergencies; SCG – Generic Emergency Management Framework; SCG Partner Agencies – Operational Plans; Met Office, National Severe Weather Warnings Service (NSWWS).	SEPA

Risk Ref	Hazard or Threat Sub-Category	Hazard or Threat Description and Scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessors
STRUCTURAL							
HL21	Land movement (i.e. caused by tremors and landslides)	Roads and access routes impassable for a time. Emergency access into/out of large populated areas difficult or impossible; severe congestion over wide geographical area. Loss of power and other essential services over wide geographical area. Potential for a number of persons to be trapped or missing either in landslide itself and/or in collapsed structures. Up to 5 fatalities depending on the size and location of land movement.	4	3	HIGH	Local Authority Contingency Plans; MET Office Severe Weather Warnings; SCG – Generic Emergency Management Framework; SCG Partner Agencies – Operational Plans.	CLG LA
HL22	Building collapse	Potential for a number of persons to be trapped or missing. Localised loss of power and other essential services. Local access routes affected due to road closures. Up to 5 fatalities depending on the size and construction of building, and occupation rates.	1	3	MED	Local Authority Contingency Plans; SCG – Generic Emergency Management Framework; SCG Partner Agencies – Operational Plans.	CLG LA
HL23	Bridge 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.	1	4	MED	Kincardine Bridge Contingency Plan. Local Authority Contingency Plans; Roads Scotland, RAMP (Road Asset Management Program) Scottish Bridges working group; SCG – Generic Emergency Management Framework; SCG Partner Agencies – Operational Plans.	CLG LA

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Risk Ref	Hazard or Threat Sub-Category	Hazard or Threat Description and Scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessors
H44	Major reservoir dam failure.	Collapse without warning resulting in almost instantaneous flooding. Significant movement of debris (including vehicles) and sediment. Complete destruction of some residential and commercial properties and serious damage of up to 500 properties. Several thousand other properties could be flooded. Up to 200 fatalities. Up to 1000 casualties. Up to 50 missing persons and people stranded. Hazardous recovery amongst collapsed infrastructure and debris. Water supply to homes and business is lost. Up to 200 people need temporary accommodation for 2-18 months.	1	4	MED	Scottish Water Contingency Plans; Local Authority Major Emergency Operational Procedures; Engineering Guide to Emergency Planning for UK Reservoirs.	SGERAD LA

Risk Ref	Hazard or Threat Sub-Category	Hazard or Threat Description and Scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessors
HUMAN HEALTH							
H22	Influenza type disease (epidemic)	A serious epidemic of much greater severity than the usual seasonal flu. Weekly GP consultations for new episodes of flu-like illness likely to exceed 400 per 100,000 of population at the peak (compared with a peak of around 200 per 100,000 population per week in an average year).	4	2	MED	NHS Contingency Plans; Forth Valley Multi-Agency Pandemic Influenza Contingency Plan; Flu spotter prevention to give early warning to patterns of illness; Seasonal vaccine campaign for at risk categories, healthcare staff & social care staff; NHSFV Winter Planning; Frontline & care workers for Falkirk, Stirling and Clackmannanshire Council response plans	SGHD NHS FV
H23	Influenza type disease (pandemic)	Each pandemic is different and the nature of the virus and its impacts cannot be known in advance. Based on understanding of previous pandemics, a pandemic is likely to occur in one or more waves, possibly weeks or months apart. Each wave may last around 15 weeks. Up to half the population could be affected. High number of cases could overwhelm health and other critical services and adversely affect business and the economy. Advice is "business as usual wherever practicable". All ages may be affected; until the virus emerges we cannot know which groups will be at most risk.	4	4	VERY HIGH	NHS Contingency Plans; Forth Valley Multi-Agency Pandemic Influenza Contingency Plan; Pandemic Plans constantly being revised, developed and updated; Robust pandemic multi-agency operational business continuity and emergency plans are in place; consideration has been given to inter-operability and mutual aid; SCG Plans will be revised in Summer 2010 from lessons learned following recent H1N1 Pandemic; Falkirk, Stirling and Clackmannanshire Council response plans.	SGHD NHS FV
H24	Emerging infectious Diseases.	Based on SARS outbreak resulting in up to 100 fatalities and 2,000 casualties.	3	2	MED	National Plans in place which can be adapted locally; HPS monitor emerging diseases across the world and produce a routine newsletter to keep health boards updated; - Regular meetings between NHSFV and LA Environmental Health Officers (EHOs);- Joint Health Protection Plan (from 1.4.10) – sets out all plans and how the partner agencies work together.; Stirling and Clackmannanshire Council response plans.	SGHD NHS FV

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HL24	Localised Legionella / meningitis outbreak	Localised outbreak of a disease which could cause up to 10 fatalities and up to 50 casualties	4	1	LOW	NHS FV Standard Operating Procedures for Meningitis and Legionella in place; Routine testing of water supplies; Joint Health Protection Plan – sets out all plans and how NHSFV and LA's work together; Meningitis Immunisation programme in place for all children; Prophylaxis/immunisation available during an outbreak; Stirling and Clackmannanshire Council response plans.	SGHD NHS FV
ANIMAL HEALTH							
H25	Non-zoonotic notifiable animal diseases (e.g. Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Classical Swine Fever, Blue Tongue and Newcastle disease of birds).	Slaughter of up to 2 million affected and exposed livestock plus the possibility of a significant number of animals culled for welfare reasons.	1	4	MED	National & Local Authority Contingency Plans; CS SCG Rabies Guidance Document; CS SCG Avian Influenza Contingency Plan.	SGERAD LA
H26	Zoonotic notifiable animal diseases (e.g. Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI), Rabies and West Nile Virus).	Culling of up to 30 million poultry (HPAI) outbreak.	1	4	MED	National & Local Authority Contingency Plans; CS SCG Rabies Guidance Document; CS SCG Avian Influenza Contingency Plan.	SGERAD LA
PUBLIC SAFETY							
HL51	Disruption or unplanned occurrence at Mass gatherings, Festivals, Leisure Events.	Large Scale Local Incident.	2	2	LOW	Event Specific Emergency Plans.	SGJD CSP
PUBLIC PROTEST							
HL52	Targeted disruptive protest, e.g. fuel protest.	Nationally co-ordinated protest that could generate shortages of essential supplies, and lasts for up to 1 week.	5	3	HIGH	Local Authority Contingency Plans; The National Emergency Plan for Fuel; Central Scotland Police Contingency Plans; Cat 1 BCM arrangements.	SGJD CSP

Risk Ref	Hazard or Threat Sub-Category	Hazard or Threat Description and Scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessors
INDUSTRIAL ACTION							
H31	Significant or perceived significant constraint on the supply of fuel e.g. industrial action by contract drivers for fuel.	Filling stations, depending on their locations, would start to run dry between 24 – 48 hours. Panic buying would exacerbate the situation. Replenishments of sites would take between 3 – 10 days depending on location.	5	3	HIGH	Local Authority Contingency Plans; The National Emergency Plan for Fuel; Central Scotland Police Contingency Plans; Cat 1 BCM arrangements.	Transport Scotland CSP
INDUSTRIAL TECHNICAL FAILURE							
H38	Technical failure of upstream (offshore) oil/gas network leading to a disruption in upstream oil and gas production.	Catastrophic accident destroying all or parts of an offshore facility and taking months or more to restore normal levels of service. This could potentially result in up to 15 per cent loss of gas supply to UK which could impact on power generation if demand were high. As 40 per cent of power is generated by gas fired stations then a reduction in generation might be felt. Downstream oil would not be so adversely affected given alternative means of supply.	2	3	MED	SCG Generic Emergency Response Framework; SCG Multi-Agency local fuel supply agreement; DTI downstream oil plan. Agency specific plans; National Emergency Plan for Fuel; Local Authority Emergency Response Plans.	BERR LA
H39	Failure of water infrastructure or accidental contamination with a non toxic contaminant.	Up to 50,000 people could be without piped drinking water for more than 24 hours and up to 3 days.	2	4	HIGH	Scottish Water contingency plans; Local Authority Contingency Plans.	SGERAD LA
H40	No notice loss of significant telecoms infrastructure in a localised fire, flood or gas incident.	Loss of telecommunications for up to 100,000 people for up to 72 hours.	2	2	LOW	Agency Specific Business Continuity Plans; Local Authority Contingency Plans; BT- Contingency Plan.	CSIA LA

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H41	Technical failure of electricity network (Blackstart)	Partial or total blackout for up to 3 days. Destabilisation of the National Grid. Possible civil unrest, no alarms, street lighting, loss of life support machines, etc. Back-up generators available for limited time in some instances.	2	3	MED	Agency specific Business Continuity Plans. Industry Black Start Plans / Procedures / Loadshedding; Energy Emergencies Executive Committee (E3C) review document; Fuel Security Code – ability for Government to impose conditions for the supply of fuel to strategic areas; Electricity Supply Emergency Code; Local Authority Contingency Plans.	BERR LA
H43	Telecommunication infrastructure - human error	Widespread loss of telecommunications (including public land line and mobile networks) at a multi-SCG or Scottish national level for up to 5 days.	1	3	MED	Agency Specific Business Continuity Plans; Local Authority Contingency Plans; BT- Contingency Plan.	CSIA LA
H45	Technical failure of electricity network	Total shutdown of the electricity supply over Scotland, occurring during working hours and lasting for 24 hours.	2	3	MED	Agency specific Business Continuity Plans. Industry Black Start Plans / Procedures / Loadshedding; Energy Emergencies Executive Committee (E3C) review document; Fuel Security Code – ability for Government to impose conditions for the supply of fuel to strategic areas; Electricity Supply Emergency Code; Local Authority Contingency Plans.	BERR LA

Appendix A

Civil Contingencies Act 2004
Schedule 1 Part 2.
CATEGORY 1 RESPONDERS: SCOTLAND

Local authorities

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

Emergency services

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

15 (1) A fire authority.

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

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

or

(b) a joint board constituted under an administration scheme made by virtue of the Fire (Scotland) Act 2005 Section 2
(1)

16 The Scottish Ambulance Service Board.

Health

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

Miscellaneous

18 The Scottish Environment Protection Agency.

Appendix B

CATEGORY 2 RESPONDERS: SCOTLAND

Utilities

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

(2) Those licences are-

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

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

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

(2) Those licences are-

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

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

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

(2) In sub-paragraph (1)-

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

Transport

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

Health

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

Review Record

The document will be reviewed on an annual basis and at a time no later than one calendar year from the date of inception or from the date of the last review, whichever is the latest applying.

Review Date	Comments	Date of Next Review
26/03/06	Version 1 completed and published.	April 2007
23/05/06	Draft version 2 composed to include the generic hazard category and scale descriptor from the Preparing Scotland guidance document.	April 2007
30/05/06	Draft version 2.1 composed to align with SEPA and HSE likelihood assessments, amend header and to include review record sheet.	April 2007
October 2006	Draft version 2.2 Change of name from SIEM Group to Central Scotland Strategic Co-ordination Group.	April 2007
November 2007	Full revision and updated in line with Preparing Scotland Guidance	Nov 2008
May 2010	Full revision and update.	May 2011

Amendment Record

Organisations should notify the Civil Contingencies Co-ordinator as to any change of details of that necessitates amendment of the document.

Issue Number	Issue Date	Date Amended	Amendments	Amended By
1	26/03/06		Version 1 completed and published.	
2	01/11/07		Version 3 complete.	
3	01/06/10		Version 4 complete. HL6&HL50 deleted, HL27 added Likelihood and impact scores amended where necessary following full review of risk assessments; risk ratings amended accordingly.	A Currie