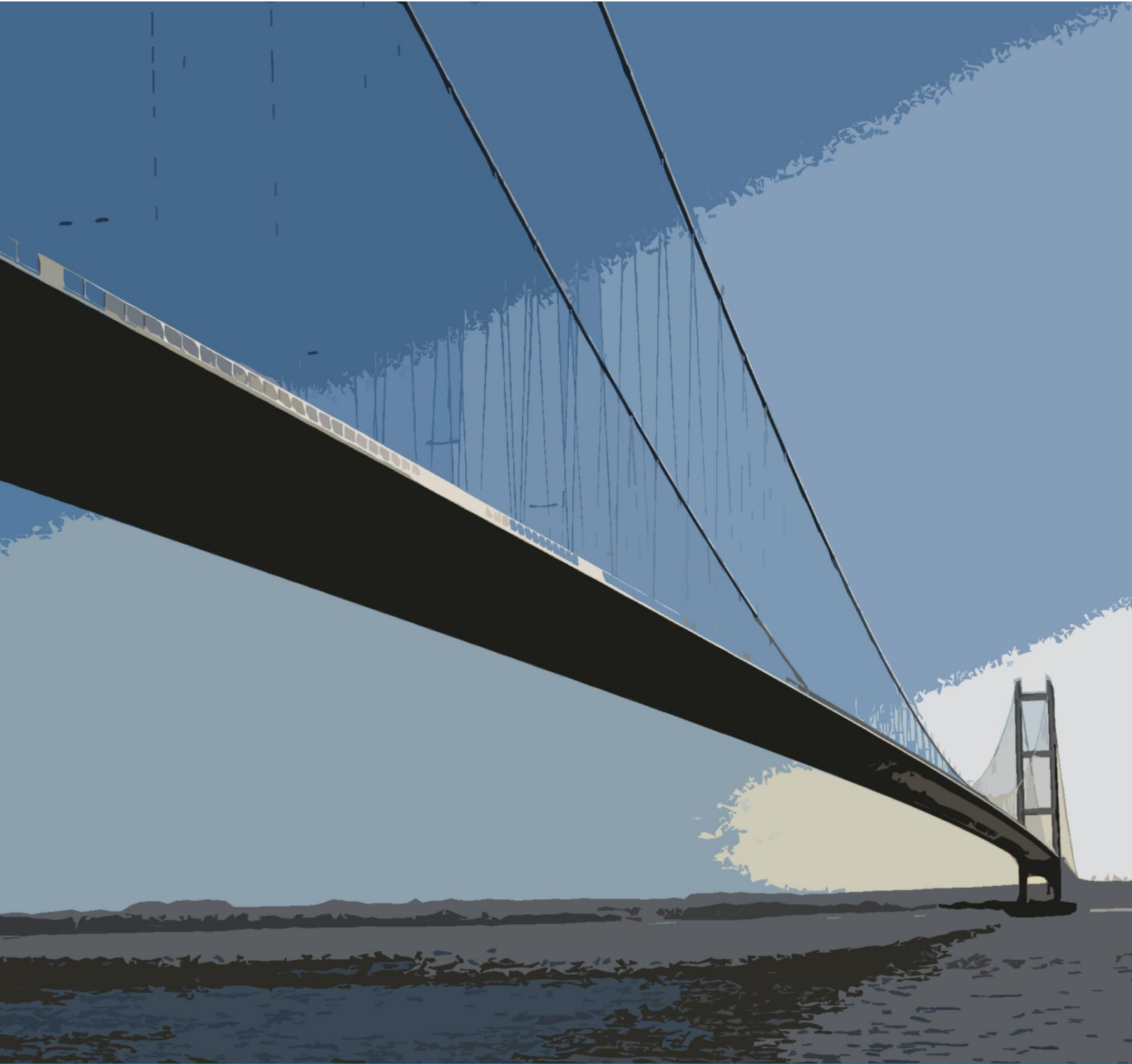


Humber Community Risk Register

2018 – 2021



Humber Community Risk Register 2018 – 2021

The Humber Local Resilience Forum has produced this Community Risk Register as part of its work to prepare for, respond to and recover from emergencies. It is a fundamental part of the broader drive to make local communities and businesses more resilient to the risks they may encounter. It covers many types of hazard and refers to plans and controls which are in place to eliminate or minimise their effects.

Emergencies are happening somewhere every day. Most are dealt with by the police, fire, and ambulance services as part of their day to day work. However more serious emergencies need to involve other agencies - such as local councils, the Environment Agency, the Maritime and Coastguard Agency, and the National Health Service, amongst others. These agencies work together continuously to plan how to react and manage any major emergency.

Plans are in place to protect people, communities and the environment in a range of situations such as:

- Industrial accidents
- Environmental pollution
- Major transport accidents
- Technical failure, e.g. major loss of power
- Pandemic influenza outbreak
- Flooding
- Severe weather

All plans are regularly reviewed and tested to ensure that they are suitable for purpose when dealing with an emergency.

WHAT IS AN EMERGENCY?

An emergency is defined 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 a war or terrorism which threatens serious damage to the security of the UK”

(Civil Contingencies Act 2004)

WHAT IS THE HUMBER LOCAL RESILIENCE FORUM?

The Civil Contingencies Act 2004 (the act) requires multi-agency co-operation, working to a common framework to deal with emergencies. The Humber Local Resilience Forum (LRF) provides the principle mechanism by which the organisations involved achieve multi-agency co-operation. The LRF is responsible for providing this service within the Humber region. Each local resilience area is based on the local Police Service area. The LRF is not a statutory body and does not have powers to direct its members; however it is a statutory process as defined in the act.

WHO ATTENDS THE LRF?

The LRF is made up from representatives of Category 1 and Category 2 responders:

Category 1 responders (core responders) consist of the Emergency Services, Police, Fire and Ambulance service, Local Authorities, NHS, Coast Guard, Port Health Authority and the Environment Agency.

Category 2 responders consist of service providers such as Telecoms, Utilities (Electricity, Gas and Water), Transport (Road, Rail and Air) and other groups such as voluntary agencies.

WHAT IS A COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER?

The Community Risk Register (CRR) is a document produced by the LRF that provides an agreed position on the risks affecting a local area. It supports and assists the LRF's risk assessment process and can help the community by identifying risks which can then be planned for. Risks of a sensitive nature such as security related risks are not included in this document.

HOW ARE RISKS IDENTIFIED?

For the purpose of the LRF, risks can be identified from two sources:

Nationally Identified Risks – The LRF are informed of any national risks by the Civil Contingencies Secretariat within the Cabinet Office. These risks can affect any part of the country but are assessed locally to identify the impact they would have on the region.

Locally Identified Risks – These are risks specifically associated with our LRF region and would not require a national response.

Once identified the risk will be allocated a unique number for audit purposes.

HOW ARE RISKS GRADED?

Following the identification of a risk it will be allocated to a Lead Advisor, who represents the organisation most suited to carry out the initial risk assessment using an agreed procedure. Once complete and approved it will be rated using the following criteria.

VERY HIGH 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 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 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 RISK

These risks are less significant, but may cause upset and inconvenience in the short term, These risk should be monitored to ensure that they are being appropriately managed and consideration given to their being managed under generic emergency planning arrangements.

LOW 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. This may result in a move to another risk category.

THE HUMBER COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER - HAZARDS

The risks within the Risk Register are split into two categories 'Hazards' and 'Threats':

- **'Threats'** refer to those Risks that are driven by malicious intent and include terrorism and cyber attack.
- **'Hazards'** refer to those Risks that are non-malicious and include natural hazards and infrastructure failures.

VERY HIGH RISKS

Risk Reference	Hazard / Threat Category	Impact	Likelihood	Overall Risk	Threat Summary
H23	Disease	5	4	Very High	Pandemic Influenza
H18	Natural Hazard	4	4	Very High	Cold and Snow
H19	Natural Hazard	4	3	Very High	Coastal Flooding
H21	Natural Hazard	4	3	Very High	Fluvial Flooding
H41	Infrastructure / System Failure	4	3	Very High	National Electricity Transmission

HIGH RISKS

Risk Reference	Hazard / Threat Category	Impact	Likelihood	Overall Risk	Threat Summary
H14	HAZMAT	3	4	High	Food Supply Contamination
H24	Disease	3	4	High	Emerging Infectious Disease
H48	Natural Hazard	3	4	High	Heat Wave
H56	Natural Hazard	3	4	High	Space Weather
H62	Natural Hazard	3	4	High	Poor Air Quality
H9	HAZMAT	3	3	High	Toxic Chemical Release
H22	Natural Hazard	3	3	High	Surface Water Flooding
H31	Industrial Action	3	3	High	Fuel Tanker Drivers
HL11	Accident	3	3	High	Railway accident
HL155	Industrial Accident	3	3	High	Waste Recycling Site Fire – North Killingholme Site

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MEDIUM RISKS

Risk Reference	Hazard / Threat Category	Impact	Likelihood	Overall Risk	Threat Summary
H61	HAZMAT	4	1	Medium	Civil Nuclear
H1	Accident	3	2	Medium	Gas Supply Infrastructure (Installations)
H4	Accident	3	2	Medium	Hazardous Liquids Supply Infrastructure
H60	HAZMAT	3	2	Medium	High Consequence Dangerous Goods
H2	Accident	3	1	Medium	Chemical Supply Infrastructure (Pipelines)
H3	Accident	3	1	Medium	Fuel Supply Infrastructure (Installations)
H16	Accident	3	1	Medium	Aviation Crash
H44	Infrastructure / System Failure	3	1	Medium	Reservoir / Dam Collapse
HL8	Transport Accidents	3	1	Medium	Incident on a passenger vessel in or close to UK waters or an inland waterway leading to the ship's partial or full evacuation and / or rapid sinking and subsequent pollution and contamination
HL23	Structural	3	1	Medium	Bridge closure or collapse
HL4	Hazmat	2	5	Medium	Contamination of surface water, ground water or land
HL24	Disease	2	4	Medium	Localised outbreak of an infectious or easily contractible disease
H17	Natural Hazard	2	4	Medium	Storms and Gales
H32	Infrastructure / System Failure	2	4	Medium	Fuel Supply (Insolvency)
H33	Industrial Action	2	4	Medium	Prison Officers
H45	Infrastructure / System Failure	2	4	Medium	Regional Electricity Transmission
H46	HAZMAT	2	4	Medium	Biological Substance Release

MEDIUM RISKS CONTINUED

Risk Reference	Hazard / Threat Category	Impact	Likelihood	Overall Risk	Threat Summary
H54	Natural Hazard	2	4	Medium	Volcanic Eruption
H57	Humanitarian	2	4	Medium	Public Disorder
HL10	Infrastructure / System Failure	2	4	Medium	Major incident on local motorways and local critical routes
HL127	Public Events	2	3	Medium	Public Event & Mass Gatherings
H25	Disease	2	3	Medium	Animals
H35	Industrial Action	2	3	Medium	Public Mass Transportation
H59	Infrastructure / System Failure	2	3	Medium	Finance / Banking
H6	Accident	2	2	Medium	Offshore Oil / Gas Platform
H38	Infrastructure / System Failure	2	2	Medium	Gas Supply infrastructure
H58	Natural Hazard	2	2	Medium	Wildfires

LOW RISKS

Risk Reference	Hazard / Threat Category	Impact	Likelihood	Overall Risk	Threat Summary
H5	Accident	2	1	Low	Fuel Supply Infrastructure
H7	Accident	2	1	Low	Gas Supply Infrastructure (High Pressure Pipelines)
H12	HAZMAT	2	1	Low	Biological Pathogen Release
H13	HAZMAT	2	1	Low	Radiation Release from Foreign Nuclear
H15	HAZMAT	2	1	Low	Maritime Pollution
HL131	Local Environment	1	5	Low	Natural Erosion (inc. rapid and unpredicted)
H37	Humanitarian	1	4	Low	Influx of British National
H40	Infrastructure / System Failure	1	3	Low	Telecommunications
HL7	Accident	1	3	Low	Explosion and major fires

LOW RISKS CONTINUED

Risk Reference	Hazard / Threat Category	Impact	Likelihood	Overall Risk	Threat Summary
HLI35	Natural Hazard	I	3	Low	Flooding (underground natural springs)
HLI38	Industrial Accident	I	3	Low	Fire at waste recycling site or at a refuse derived fuel site (RDF)
H11	HAZMAT	2	1	Low	Radiation exposure from stolen goods
H39	Infrastructure / System failure	I	2	Low	Water Supply Infrastructure
H63	Natural Hazard	I	2	Low	Earthquake
HL22	Structural	I	2	Low	Building Collapse

RISK MATRIX

IMPACT	Catastrophic (5)				H23	
	Significant (4)	H61		H19, H21, H41	H18	
	Moderate (3)	H2, H3, H16, H44, HL8, HL23	H1, H4, H60	H9, H22, H31, HL155, HL11	H14, H24, H48, H56, H62	
	Minor (2)	H5, H7, H12, H13, H15	H6, H38, H58	H25, H35, H59	H17, H32, H33, H45, H46, H54, H57, HL10, HL127	HL4, HL24
	Limited (1)		H11, H39, H63, HL22	H40, HL7, HL135, HL138	H37	HL131,
		Low (1)	Medium Low (2)	Medium (3)	Medium High (4)	High (5)
LIKELIHOOD						

THE HUMBER COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER - THREATS

The UK government publishes the [National Risk Register](#) which contains more detailed information on the threats that the country faces.

WHAT'S THE THREAT TO THE UK?

Attacks are rare, but there is still a serious threat from terrorism, including from various international groups, domestic extremists and Northern Ireland related groups.

As of October 2018 the threat level for international terrorism is **severe**, whilst the threat in Northern Ireland from Northern Ireland-Related Terrorism is also **severe**, whilst in Great Britain (England, Scotland and Wales) the threat level is **moderate**.

TERRORISM THREAT LEVELS

The threat level is set by the Joint Terrorism Analysis Centre and the Security Service (MI5) and the current level can be found at www.mi5.gov.uk/threat-levels.

Threat level indicated the likelihood of a terrorist attack occurring in the UK and there are five threat levels:

- **Low** – an attack is unlikely
- **Moderate** – an attack is possible but not likely
- **Substantial** – an attack is a strong possibility
- **Severe** – an attack is highly likely
- **Critical** – an attack is expected imminently

THREAT THEMES

The background to the inclusion of threats is included in the [National Risk Register](#), and for ease of publication the malicious threats are collected into themes. The specific details of the threats are sensitive, but you can be reassured that we consider threats when undertaking risk assessments planning and response.

The threats that the UK faces can be split into five broad themes:

- Attacks on Crowded Places
- Attacks on Transport Systems
- Attacks on Infrastructure
- Cyber Attacks
- CBRN Attacks

WHAT ARE WE DOING?

The government will issue a warning to the public if that's the best way to protect a community or a place facing a specific threat. Police and security agencies are working tirelessly to protect the public. As a group of local responders, the LRF is focussed on preparing for the consequences of any emergency, regardless of cause and our plans try to set out generic capabilities that can be used in any emergency situation.

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

Members of the public should always remain alert to the danger of terrorism and report any suspicious activity to the police on 999 or the confidential anti-terrorist hotline on 0800 789 321.

In the unlikely event that you are caught up in a marauding terrorism attack, you should remember: **RUN. HIDE. TELL.**

- **RUN.** – to a place of safety, this is far better option than to surrender or negotiate, if there's nowhere else to go then...
- **HIDE.** – its better to hide than to confront. Remember to turn your phone to silent and turn off vibrate. Barricade yourself in if you can. Then finally and only when it 's safe to do so...
- **TELL.** – the police by calling 999

Traveling by train?

To help prevent attacks from occurring, the public can also play an important role by reporting suspicious behaviour or unattended items to a member of staff or the police. You can contact the British Transport Police by texting 61016, or you can call the police non-emergency number on 101.

Remember if you see it, say it. It will be sorted.

PREPARING FOR EMERGENCIES

Don't panic! The chances of getting caught up in an emergency are small, but it's still a good idea to think about what you would do if you were involved. Don't wait for the unexpected to happen – prepare now!

HOW CAN YOU PREPARE FOR AN EMERGENCY?

Emergencies can affect both members of the public and the business community alike. The likelihood of being involved in a major emergency is low; however by forward planning the effects can be mitigated and reduced. The following gives a brief overview of how members of the public; the local community and businesses can plan ahead.

HOUSEHOLD EMERGENCY PLANS

You and your family need to plan for an emergency. You may need to react at short notice.

Here are a few things to consider:

- Discuss the kind of emergencies that could happen, e.g.. a major power failure
- Keep supplies of tinned food, bottled water, candles and matches, in case you are unable to leave your home
- Do you, your family or neighbours need extra help due to vulnerability or disability? Think now about who could help.
- Identify possible exit routes from each room in your home. Agree a couple of alternative meeting points for you and your family if you can't meet back at home.
- Make sure you know where and how to turn off the electricity, gas and water supply.
- Develop your own emergency contact list and remember to include a family member or friend who lives out of town, and is unlikely to be affected by the same emergency.

COMMUNITY EMERGENCY PLANS

Town and Parish Councils can support community resilience by preparing community emergency plans. Community resilience can be defined as:

“Communities and individuals harnessing local resources and expertise to help themselves in an emergency in a way that complements the response of the Emergency Services”.

The following may assist you in producing a community plan:

- Forming a Community Emergency Team who can co-ordinate the community response
- Identifying a suitable location to co-ordinate your response from
- Locations of suitable emergency shelters
- Community resources such as shops, four wheeled drive vehicles etc.
- Skills within the community e.g. plumbers, electricians or drivers etc.
- Identifying vulnerable people within your community who may need assistance during an emergency

BUSINESS CONTINUITY PLANS

Business continuity planning is an essential part of running modern efficient business.

Recent statistics show that 80% of businesses affected by a major incident that do not have Business Continuity Plans in place, close within 18 months.

The following list contains some of the consequences related to businesses that have been involved in a major incident:

- Major damage to property, businesses and surrounding land
- Closure or damage of, roads, bridges, and railway lines
- Loss of (and possible damage to) electricity, gas and water supplies
- Pollution / health risks from sewerage systems, chemical stores & fuel storage tanks
- Overstretch of normal communications links
- Disruption to air transport and shipping
- Closure of schools and the resultant child-care difficulties
- High staff absenteeism (up to 40%)
- Major contamination of water, land, air and food (animal and agriculture), loss of fuel supplies as well as restricted oil and fuel movements
- Significant impact on live animal production
- Financial impacts upon the local economy
- Impact upon local infrastructure
- Major pollution / health risks
- Impact on economy – failure of businesses
- losses to tourist economy
- Impassable access roads and difficult or impossible access and egress in an emergency

The above lists are not exhaustive, but offer an indication of what should be considered when producing emergency plans.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Further information and advice on the production of Household, Community and Business Continuity Plans, please visit:

www.letsgetready.org.uk

REVIEWING THE RISK REGISTER

All Risk Assessments are reviewed at agreed intervals dependent upon risk rating and following the completion of the review cycle the community risk register will be reviewed and amended to include any changes identified.

Key emergency contacts

Remember **999** should only be used in an emergency

Environment Agency

www.gov.uk/flood

@EnvAgencyYNE, @EnvAgencyAnglia,

@EnvAgencyMids

Floodline

0345 9881188

Incident Hotline

0800 807060

Met Office

www.metoffice.gov.uk

Northern Powergrid

0800 375675

(24 hour emergency service and supply failures only)

www.northernpowergrid.com

@Northpowergrid

Gas

0800 111999

(24 hr emergency service and gas escapes)

Yorkshire Water

0845 1242424

(24 hr emergency service)

@YWHelp

Anglian Water

03457 145145

(24 hr water & sewerage queries)

www.anglianwater.co.uk

@AnglianWater

Severn Trent Water

0800 7834444

(24 hr emergency number)

www.stwater.co.uk

@stwater

Humberside Fire and

Rescue Service (non-emergency)

01482 565333

www.humbersidefire.gov.uk

@HumbersideFire

Maritime and Coastguard Agency

01262 672317

www.mcga.gov.uk

@CoastguardNE

Police (non-emergency)

101

www.humberside.police.uk

@Humberbeat

NHS

111

(when it's less urgent than 999)

www.nhs.uk/111

@NHSengland

BBC Radio Humberside

www.bbc.co.uk/humber

tune into 95.9FM or 1485AM

@RadioHumberside

East Riding of Yorkshire

01782 393939

Council

www.eastriding.gov.uk

@East_Riding

Hull City Council

01482 300300

www.hullcc.gov.uk

@Hullccnews

North East Lincolnshire

01472 313131

Council

www.nelincs.gov.uk

@NELCouncil

North Lincolnshire

01724 29700

Council

www.northlincs.gov.uk

@NorthLincsCNews

National Rail Enquiries

08457 484950

@nationalrailenq

Highways England

www.highwaysengland.co.uk

@HighwaysEngland

Yorkshire Traveline

0871 200 22 33

www.yorkshiretravel.net

East Midlands Travel Line

(North and North East Lincolnshire)

@TravelineEM

www.travelineeastmidlands.co.uk