



Fforwm Cydnerth Lleol De Cymru
South Wales Local Resilience Forum

Community Risk Register

2018/19

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Foreword

On behalf of the South Wales Local Resilience Forum, may we take this opportunity to introduce you the latest version of the Community Risk Register.

The need for the register came about after the introduction of the Civil Contingencies Act in 2004. This said that emergency responders must assess the risk of emergencies happening, to use those assessments to help plan for those emergencies and to prepare business continuity plans, so that they can continue to provide a response.

The register, compiled by Resilience Forum partners, provides a list of potential hazards, the likelihood of those hazards occurring in the next five years and the risk associated with them. The fact that we have included a particular hazard does not mean that we believe that that hazard will definitely happen, or if it did, it would be at that scale.

The register only covers natural or accidental events (hazards) rather than threats (deliberate or malicious events). This does not mean we do not consider threats within our risk assessment work, but as the information supporting them could be sensitive, specific details are not made available.

You can be assured, however, that we are focussed on preparing for the consequences of any emergency regardless of cause. Plans attempt to set out generic capabilities that can be used in any emergency situation; and we are actively engaged in a continued programme of planning, training and exercising to mitigate the common and unique consequences of hazards and threats.

The South Wales Local Resilience Forum will ensure that the register is reviewed regularly and updated. Efforts will continue to ensure that any multi-agency response is as coordinated and timely as possible, and that the primary objectives of saving life and reducing harm can be achieved.

For any questions you may have on the content of the Community Risk Register, please get in touch via our website at www.swlrf.co.uk; by emailing swlrf@valeofglamorgan.gov.uk or by telephoning (02920) 673058.

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Record Of Changes

Version	Issue Date	Purpose / Changes
1.0	01/04/2005	Community Risk Register completed by the SWLRF Risk Group.
2.0	01/04/2006	Community Risk Register completed by the SWLRF Risk Group.
3.0	01/04/2007	Community Risk Register completed by the SWLRF Risk Group.
4.0	01/01/2008	Updated contact details completed by the SWLRF Risk Group.
4.1	01/04/2008	Updated relevant risk assessments completed by the SWLRF Risk Group.
5.0	01/04/2010	Review of all the assessments and register completed by the SWLRF Risk Group.
5.1	01/06/2010	Known specific sites added completed by the SWLRF Risk Group.
5.2	01/07/2010	Review assessments & lead organisations completed by the SWLRF Risk Group.
6.0	01/06/2012	Community Risk Register completed by the SWLRF Risk Group.
7.0	01/04/2014	Community Risk Register completed by the SWLRF Risk Group.
8.0	01/09/2015	Community Risk Register completed by the SWLRF Risk Group.
9.0	22/09/2017	Community Risk Register completed by the SWLRF Risk Group.
10.0	20/04/2018	Community Risk Register completed by the SWLRF Risk Group.

Introduction

Civil Contingencies Act 2004

- 1.1 The Civil Contingencies Act 2004 (CCA)¹ places a legal duty on Category 1 responders to produce a Community Risk Register (CRR). Section 2, sub-section 1 of the Act requires Category 1 responders.

‘... from time to time assess the risk of an emergency occurring ...’ and ‘... from time to time assess the risk of an emergency making it necessary or expedient for the person or body to perform any of its functions’.

- 1.2 This should be linked to individual Category 1 responders’ processes of adding to (or modifying) their own individual plans.

- 1.3 In the event of an emergency, the Act requires Category 1 responders to activate an emergency plan. Before the activation of such a plan is necessary, two tests should be carried out:-

- Where the emergency would be likely to seriously obstruct its ability to perform its functions.

And;

- Where the Category 1 responder considers it necessary or desirable to act to prevent, reduce, control, or mitigate the emergency’s effects, or otherwise take action and would be unable to act without changing the deployment of its resources or acquiring additional resources.

- 1.4 This clearly implies that only serious emergencies (See Annex D) need form part of the risk assessment process. The risk assessment process required need not cover large pre-planned events, as a risk assessment should form part of the planning stage.

- 1.5 Detailed guidance on the risk assessment process can be found within Chapter 4 (and its annexes) of the *Emergency Preparedness*² guidance document which has been published by HM Government.

- 1.6 The guidance states that the risk assessment process is the first step in the emergency planning procedure in order to identify the risks applicable to the Local Resilience Forum area and then plan according to the priorities identified.

South Wales Local Resilience Forum

- 1.7 The South Wales Local Resilience Forum (SWLRF) includes representatives of Category 1 and Category 2 responders³ within the SWLRF area (see Annexes E & F). It also includes representatives from agencies that are not included in the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 but are considered essential local planning partners .

¹ http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2004/en/ukpgaen_20040036_en_1

² <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/emergency-preparedness>

³ As defined by Schedule 1 of the Civil Contingencies Act 2004

Risk Group

- 1.8** The SWLRF formed a Risk Group to develop and maintain this CRR and the Group's first meeting was held in May 2005 (See Annex G).
- 1.9** On publication (by the Civil Contingencies Secretariat of the Cabinet Office) of the 2005 Local Risk Assessment Guidance - now known as the Local Risk Management Guidance (LRMG), the Risk Assessment Working Group considered the identified hazards within the guidance and made a judgement of their credibility for the SWLRF area.
- 1.10** The Group also identified further hazards pertinent to the SWLRF area and included them in the risk assessment process. As subsequent publications of the LRMG are circulated, the hazards are assessed at the SWLRF area and this risk register reviewed accordingly.

Risk Assessment

- 1.11** In relation to Section 03 of this CRR, the inclusion of the hazard or the particular scenario (i.e., the outcome description) does not mean that the SWLRF believes the risk will materialise, or that if it were to do so that it would be at that scale. The risk scenarios are rather reasonable worst case assumptions upon which the risk assessments are based.
- 1.12** The likelihood assessments relate to the risk occurring over a five-year period at the magnitude reflected within the outcome description. This rating has been directly extracted from the national risk assessment of reasonable worst case scenario.
- 1.13** As part of the risk assessment process, the SWLRF has been considering the impact of a range of hazards occurring. This work, a statutory duty under the CCA, is an ongoing process and examples are used to illustrate the hazards on the assessments.
- 1.14** The impact rating relating to each risk has been carefully considered by the risk group. The rating assigned is a combination of scores directly extracted from the national risk assessment for social and psychological disruption; and locally determined figures/descriptors to provide local context⁴ for economic disruption, fatalities and casualties.
- 1.15** Impact ratings have historically been presented on a 1-5 scale, but '0' has been introduced in the 2016 LRMG.
- 1.16** The LRFs across Wales have agreed to follow the same scoring format for the Community Risk Registers to provide an opportunity for risk comparison.
- 1.17** The '0' rating in the 2016 LRMG has been incorporated into the impact scores for social and psychological disruption as they have been directly extracted from the national risk assessment.

⁴ [Local responders should not simply adopt the NRA scoring scales provided as this is used to assess risks from a national perspective. LRMG 2015 \(Page71\).](#)

- 1.18** However, whilst the 'All Wales' Risk Group clarifies the terminology of ALL impact descriptors with the Cabinet Office, it has been agreed that fatalities, casualties and economic disruption will continue to be scored from '1' to '5'.
- 1.19** Risk assessment is not a static process and is subject to constant review. This process will involve a formal review on an annual basis and updates as and when appropriate. The information contained in this CRR will, as a result, be regularly updated.
- 1.20** This CRR is collectively owned by the Category 1 Responders, as defined in schedule 1 to the CCA, within the SWLRF area and is maintained in accordance with Regulation 15(1) of the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 (Contingency Planning) Regulations 2005.

Threat Assessment: Terrorist and other malicious attacks

- 1.21** This version of the CRR only includes non-malicious risks (i.e. hazards) rather than threats (i.e. terrorist incidents). This does not mean that the SWLRF is not considering threats within its assessment work but, given the sensitivity of the supporting information and its potential use by adversaries, specific details will not be made available in the public version of this register.
- 1.22** The UK faces a serious and sustained threat from international and Northern Ireland related terrorism. MI5 is responsible for setting the threat levels from Northern Ireland related terrorism both in Northern Ireland and in Great Britain; and the threat level from international terrorism is set by the Joint Terrorism Analysis Centre (JTAC).
- 1.23** For the latest detail on the current national threat from international and Northern Ireland related terrorism, please refer to the MI5 website.
- 1.24** The threat from international terrorism has been driven by developments in Syria and Iraq. Terrorist groups, including the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and Al-Qaida-linked groups plan terrorist attacks against the west. Many of the networks and individuals who have been judged to pose a terrorist threat continue to share an ambition to cause large numbers of casualties without warning.
- 1.25** Extremist groups make full use of social media and modern communication methods to glamorise their horrific acts and inspire others.
- 1.26** Historically, individuals from Wales (and others from the United Kingdom (UK) and Europe) are known to have travelled to 'theatres of war' to 'fight'. Whilst the majority of returners will not mount attacks in the UK, the large numbers involved mean there is a risk that at least some of them will attempt to do so.
- 1.27** Aside from international and Northern Ireland related terrorism, the SWLRF are also cognisant of the fact that UK domestic extremists may also seek to carry out acts of violence in pursuit of a larger agenda.
- 1.28** Terrorist and other malicious attacks can be grouped by theme:-
- Terror attacks on crowded places.
 - Terror attacks on infrastructure.
 - Terror attacks on transport system.

- Unconventional terror attacks.
 - Cyber security
- 1.29 Terror attacks on crowded places:** While there have been attacks against well-protected targets around the world, crowded places remain an attractive target for a terrorist attack. Crowded places by their nature are easily accessible and offer the prospect for an impact beyond the loss of life alone.
- 1.30** Attacks may be unsophisticated and/or opportunistic – using a single vehicle or a knife; but the affects are equally felt. The consequences of such an attack may include casualties and fatalities, damage to property and infrastructure within the affected area, a need for evacuation or temporary housing and the potential for wider economic damage.
- 1.31 Terror attacks on infrastructure:** National infrastructure comprises those facilities, systems, sites, networks and essential workers necessary for the functioning of the country and the delivery of the essential services upon which daily life in the UK depends. These fundamental services, such as electricity and water supply, ensure that the country continues to function socially and economically.
- 1.32** The consequences of such an attack may include casualties and fatalities, damage to property and infrastructure within the affected area, the loss/interruption to supply of essential goods and services and disruption to transport networks and the potential for contamination and environmental damage.
- 1.33 Terror attacks on transport system:** These can take different forms, and have different levels of impact. However, conventional terrorist attacks on land and air-based transport systems are judged to be some of the more likely to occur, although the likelihood of them affecting any one individual is still extremely low. The risk to maritime transport systems is judged to be low.
- 1.34** The consequences of such an attack may include casualties and fatalities, damage to property and infrastructure within the affected area, and the loss/interruption to supply of essential goods and services and disruption to transport networks.
- 1.35 Unconventional terror attacks:** The plausibility of terrorists successfully undertaking an attack involving chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear (CBRN) material remains low but not negligible. However, if an attack were successful, the consequences would be severe and significantly greater than a conventional attack.
- 1.36** The consequences of such an attack may include contaminated casualties and fatalities, damage to property and infrastructure within the affected area, and depending on the nature of the incident, contamination buildings, infrastructure, food and the environment which may be difficult to clean up.
- 1.37 Cyber security:** Increasing reliance on cyber space brings new opportunities but also new threats. It fosters open markets and societies, but the openness can also render society more vulnerable to criminals to compromise or damage critical data and systems.
- 1.38** The consequences of such an attack may include the loss or compromise of personal or corporate information, damage to business, the economy and reputation. It may

also include the loss of or interruption to supply of essential goods and services and communications network.

1.39 Further information is contained in the publically available [National Risk Register](#).

Mitigation: Hazards and Threats

1.40 The SWLRF is focussed on preparing for the consequences of any emergency regardless of cause. Plans attempt to set out generic capabilities that can be used in any emergency situation. It is actively engaged in a continued programme of planning, training and exercising to mitigate the common and unique consequences of hazards and threats.

1.41 Many Category 1 and Category 2 responders from SWLRF are also actively engaged with the UK Government's counter-terrorism strategy, known as [CONTEST](#).

1.42 The aim of CONTEST is to reduce the risk to the UK and its interests overseas from terrorism, so that people can go about their lives freely and with confidence. It is organised around four work streams:-

- Pursue: Stopping terrorist attacks.
- Prevent: Stopping people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism.
- Protect: Strengthening our protection against a terrorist attack.
- Prepare: Where an attack cannot be stopped, mitigating its impact.

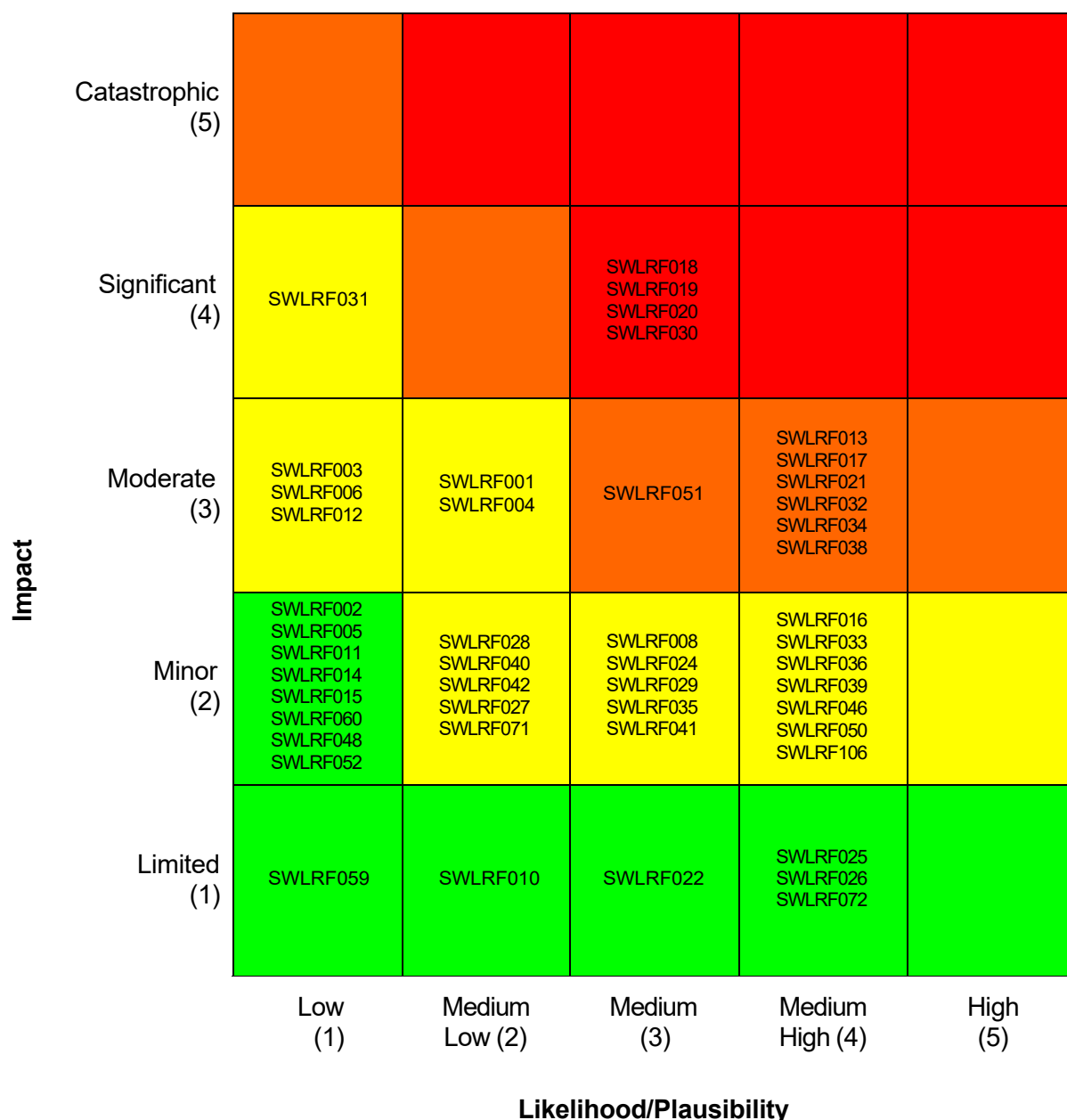
1.43 Efforts continue to ensure that multi-agency responders from the SWLRF area train to deal with terrorist attacks, so that any response is as coordinated and timely as possible, and that the primary objectives of saving life and reducing harm can be achieved.

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- 1.44 The SWLRF risk reference signifies that the information has been reviewed and amended to reflect the SWLRF area; the national risk references have been taken from the ‘2016 National Risk Assessment’ issued by the Civil Contingencies Secretariat, and demonstrate that the risk links directly back.
- 1.45 For further detail on the likelihood, impact and overall risk ratings, please refer to Annexes A, B & C respectively.

Risk Reference Map

The map below visually plots the risk assessments according to their overall rating:-



Risk Assessment Summary Table

The table below lists the risk assessments according to their overall rating:-

SWLRF Risk Reference	National Risk Ref	Risk Title	Risk Rating
SWLRF018	H19	Flooding: Major coastal and tidal flooding affecting parts of more than two UK regions	Very High
SWLRF019	H21	Flooding: Severe fluvial flooding affecting more than two geographical regions	Very High
SWLRF020	H23	Influenza type disease (pandemic)	Very High
SWLRF030	H41	Total failure of GB's National Electricity Transmission Network	Very High
SWLRF013	H14	Major contamination incident with widespread implications for the food chain	High
SWLRF017	H18	Low temperatures and heavy snow	High
SWLRF021	H24	Emerging infectious diseases.	High
SWLRF032	H45	Disruption to Regional Electricity Distribution or Transmission Network/System	High
SWLRF034	H48	Heat wave	High
SWLRF038	H56	Severe Space Weather	High
SWLRF051	HL11	Railway accident	High
SWLRF001	H01	Fire or explosion at a gas LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas) or LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas) terminal (or associated onshore feedstock pipeline) or flammable gas storage site	Medium
SWLRF003	H03	Fire or explosion at an oil refinery	Medium
SWLRF004	H04	Fire or explosion at a range of industrial sites including fuel distribution sites or sites storing flammable and/or toxic liquids in atmospheric pressure storage tanks	Medium
SWLRF006	H07	Explosion at a high pressure gas pipeline	Medium
SWLRF008	H09	Large toxic chemical release	Medium
SWLRF012	H13	Foreign nuclear accident affecting the UK	Medium
SWLRF016	H17	Severe storms and gales	Medium

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SWLRF Risk Reference	National Risk Ref	Risk Title	Risk Rating
SWLRF024	H31	Actual or threatened significant disruption to fuel supplies including as a result of industrial action by tanker drivers or refinery staff or effective blockades at key refineries/terminals by protesters	Medium
SWLRF027	H38	Technical failure of a critical upstream oil/gas facility, gas import pipeline terminal, or Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) import reception facility leading to a disruption in gas supplies	Medium
SWLRF028	H39	Failure of water infrastructure or loss of drinking water	Medium
SWLRF029	H40	Disruption or loss of telecommunication systems	Medium
SWLRF031	H44	Major reservoir dam failure/collapse	Medium
SWLRF033	H46	Biological substance release during an unrelated work activity or industrial process (e.g. Legionella release due to improperly maintained building environmental control systems)	Medium
SWLRF035	H50	Drought	Medium
SWLRF036	H54	Disruption to aviation as a consequence of volcanic ash	Medium
SWLRF039	H57	Large scale public disorder in site(s) in a single city, or in multiple cities, occurring concurrently over several days	Medium
SWLRF040	H58	Severe Wildfire	Medium
SWLRF041	H59	Technological failure of the banking system	Medium
SWLRF042	H60	Road or rail tanker containing dangerous goods and/or "high consequence" dangerous goods - accident involving fire and explosion	Medium
SWLRF046	HL04	Major pollution of surface waters and groundwater	Medium
SWLRF050	HL10	Local accident on motorways and major trunk roads	Medium
SWLRF071	HL42	Loss of cover due to industrial action by workers providing a service critical to the preservation of life (such as emergency service workers)	Medium

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SWLRF Risk Reference	National Risk Ref	Risk Title	Risk Rating
SWLRF106	H62	Health impacts of poor air quality either from high ground level ozone or fine particulate matter.	Medium
SWLRF002	H02	Fire or explosion at an onshore ethylene gas pipeline	Low
SWLRF005	H05	Fire or explosion at an onshore fuel pipeline	Low
SWLRF010	H11	Accidental exposure to radioactive material from incorrectly handled stolen sources	Low
SWLRF011	H12	Biological substance release from facility where pathogens are handled deliberately (e.g. pathogen release from containment laboratory)	Low
SWLRF014	H15	Maritime pollution	Low
SWLRF015	H16	Aviation accident over a semi-urban area	Low
SWLRF022	H25	Outbreak of exotic notifiable disease in animals (including birds).	Low
SWLRF025	H33	National strike action by prison officers	Low
SWLRF026	H37	Influx of destitute/vulnerable British Nationals who are not normally resident in the UK and cannot be accommodated by family/friends	Low
SWLRF048	HL08	Fire, flooding, stranding or collision involving a passenger vessel in or close to UK waters (at sea) or on inland waterways, leading to the ship's evacuation.	Low
SWLRF052	HL13	Maritime accident or deliberate blockade resulting in blockage or access to key port, estuary, maritime route for more than one month	Low
SWLRF059	HL21	Land movement (i.e. caused by tremors or landslides)	Low
SWLRF060	HL22	Building collapse	Low
SWLRF072	HL43	Outbreak of plant disease	Low



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The table below lists the risk assessments according to their SWLRF Risk Reference:-

SWLRF Risk Reference	National Risk Ref	Risk Type	Risk Category	Risk Title	Likelihood (National)	Impact	Risk Rating
SWLRF001	H01	Major Accident	Major Industrial Accident	Fire or explosion at a gas LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas) or LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas) terminal (or associated onshore feedstock pipeline) or flammable gas storage site	2	3	Medium
SWLRF002	H02	Major Accident	Major Industrial Accident	Fire or explosion at an onshore ethylene gas pipeline	1	2	Low
SWLRF003	H03	Major Accident	Major Industrial Accident	Fire or explosion at an oil refinery	1	3	Medium
SWLRF004	H04	Major Accident	Major Industrial Accident	Fire or explosion at a range of industrial sites including fuel distribution sites or sites storing flammable and/or toxic liquids in atmospheric pressure storage tanks	2	3	Medium
SWLRF005	H05	Major Accident	Major Industrial Accident	Fire or explosion at an onshore fuel pipeline	1	2	Low
SWLRF006	H07	Major Accident	Major Industrial Accident	Explosion at a high pressure gas pipeline	1	3	Medium

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10.0: 22/02/2018

 Nationally Maintained Risk

 Originally A National Risk; Now Locally Maintained

	H09	Large toxic chemical release		
SWLRF010	H11	Accidental exposure to radioactive	1	Low
SWLRF011	H12		2	Low
SWLRF012	H13	Foreign nuclear accident affecting	3	Medium
SWLRF013	H14	Major contamination incident with	3	High
SWLRF014	H15		2	Low
SWLRF015	H16		2	Low
	H17	Severe storms and gales	2	



SWLRF Risk Reference	National Risk Ref	Risk Type	Risk Category	Risk Title	Likelihood (National)	Impact	Risk Rating
SWLRF017	H18	Natural Hazard	Severe Weather	Low temperatures and heavy snow	4	3	High
SWLRF018	H19	Natural Hazard	Flooding	Flooding: Major coastal and tidal flooding affecting parts of more than two UK regions	3	4	Very High
SWLRF019	H21	Natural Hazard	Flooding	Flooding: Severe fluvial flooding affecting more than two geographical regions	3	4	Very High
SWLRF020	H23	Natural Hazard	Human Disease	Influenza type disease (pandemic)	3	4	Very High
SWLRF021	H24	Natural Hazard	Human Disease	Emerging infectious diseases.	4	3	High
SWLRF022	H25	Natural Hazard	Animal Disease	Outbreak of exotic notifiable disease in animals (including birds).	3	1	Low
SWLRF024	H31	Major Accident	Disruptive Industrial Action	Actual or threatened significant disruption to fuel supplies including as a result of industrial action by tanker drivers or refinery staff or effective blockades at key refineries/terminals by protesters	3	2	Medium
SWLRF025	H33	Major Accident	Disruptive Industrial Action	National strike action by prison officers	4	1	Low

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SWLRF Risk Reference	National Risk Ref	Risk Type	Risk Category	Risk Title	Likelihood (National)	Impact	Risk Rating
SWLRF026	H37	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Influx of destitute/vulnerable British Nationals who are not normally resident in the UK and cannot be accommodated by family/friends	4	1	Low
SWLRF027	H38	Major Accident	Major Industrial Accident	Technical failure of a critical upstream oil/gas facility, gas import pipeline terminal, or Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) import reception facility leading to a disruption in gas supplies	2	2	Medium
SWLRF028	H39	Major Accident	Major Industrial Accident	Failure of water infrastructure or loss of drinking water	2	2	Medium
SWLRF029	H40	Major Accident	Major Industrial Accident	Disruption or loss of telecommunication systems	3	2	Medium
SWLRF030	H41	Major Accident	Major Industrial Accident	Total failure of GB's National Electricity Transmission Network	3	4	Very High
SWLRF031	H44	Major Accident	Major Industrial Accident	Major reservoir dam failure/collapse	1	4	Medium
SWLRF032	H45	Major Accident	Major Industrial Accident	Disruption to Regional Electricity Distribution or Transmission Network/System	4	3	High



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	National					Risk Rating
SWLRF033	H46	Major	Biological substance release during an unrelated work activity or industrial process (e.g. Legionella release due to improperly maintained building environmental control systems)	4	2	Medium
SWLRF034	H48		Heat wave	4	3	High
SWLRF035	H50		Drought	3	2	Medium
SWLRF036	H54		Disruption to aviation as a consequence of volcanic ash	4	2	Medium
SWLRF038	H56	Natural	Severe Space Weather	4	3	High
SWLRF039	H57	Major	Large scale public disorder in site(s) in a single city, or in multiple cities, occurring concurrently over several days	4	2	Medium
SWLRF040	H58	Grass Fires	Severe Wildfire	2	2	Medium
SWLRF041	H59		Technological failure of the banking system	3	2	Medium



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SWLRF Risk Reference	National Risk Ref	Risk Type	Risk Category	Risk Title	Likelihood (National)	Impact	Risk Rating
SWLRF042	H60	Major Accident	Major Transport Accident	Road or rail tanker containing dangerous goods and/or "high consequence" dangerous goods - accident involving fire and explosion	2	2	Medium
SWLRF046	HL04	Major Accident	Major Industrial Accident	Major pollution of surface waters and groundwater	4	2	Medium
SWLRF048	HL08	Major Accident	Major Transport Accident	Fire, flooding, stranding or collision involving a passenger vessel in or close to UK waters (at sea) or on inland waterways, leading to the ship's evacuation.	1	2	Low
SWLRF050	HL10	Major Accident	Major Transport Accident	Local accident on motorways and major trunk roads	4	2	Medium
SWLRF051	HL11	Transport Accident	Major Transport Accident	Railway accident	3	2	High
SWLRF052	HL13	Transport Accident	Major Transport Accident	Maritime accident or deliberate blockade resulting in blockage or access to key port, estuary, maritime route for more than one month	1	2	Low
SWLRF059	HL21	Natural Hazard	Land Movement	Land movement (i.e. caused by tremors or landslides)	1	1	Low

SWLRF060	HL22		Building collapse	1	2	Low
SWLRF071	HL42	Major	Loss of cover due to industrial action by workers providing a		2	Medium
SWLRF072	HL43				1	Low
SWLRF106	H62		Health impacts of poor air quality either from high ground level ozone or fine particulate matter.	4	2	Medium



Exclusions Table

The table below lists the risk assessments which are/have been identified nationally since 2004; but are now:-

- Excluded from the National Risk Register by the Cabinet Office.
- Excluded by the Risk Group as the risk is unlikely to occur in the SWLRF area

Or;

- Amalgamated with another risk already on the Community Risk Register.

SWLRF Risk Reference	National Risk Ref	Risk Title <i>(If Known)</i>	Reason Excluded	Date Excluded
SWLRF007	H08	Very large toxic chemical release	Action completed by Cabinet Office: Reason unknown; either excluded or amalgamated with another risk.	20/04/2017
SWLRF009	H10	Radioactive substance release from a nuclear reactor	Action completed by Cabinet Office: Amalgamated with H61.	20/04/2017
SWLRF023	H30	Emergency services: loss of emergency fire and rescue cover because of industrial action	Action completed by Cabinet Office: Reason unknown; either excluded or amalgamated with another risk.	20/04/2017
SWLRF037	H55	Severe effusive (gas rich) volcanic eruption overseas	Action completed by Cabinet Office: Reason unknown; either excluded or amalgamated with another risk.	20/04/2017
SWLRF043	HL01	Fire or explosion at a gas terminal or involving a gas pipeline	Action completed by Risk Group: Covered by SWLRF001,002,005,006/H01,02,05,07.	27/07/2017
SWLRF044	HL02	Localised industrial accident involving large toxic release (e g from a site storing large quantities of chlorine)	Action completed by Risk Group: Covered by SWLRF004,008/H04,09	27/07/2017



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SWLRF Risk Reference	National Risk Ref	Risk Title <i>(If Known)</i>	Reason Excluded	Date Excluded
SWLRF045	HL03	Localised industrial accident involving small toxic release	Action completed by Risk Group: Covered by SWLRF004,008/H04,09.	27/07/2017
SWLRF047	HL07	Industrial explosions and major fires	Action completed by Risk Group: Covered by SWLRF001-008/H01-09.	27/07/2017
SWLRF049	HL09	Aviation accident	Action completed by Risk Group: Covered by SWLRF015/H16.	27/07/2017
SWLRF053	HL14	Local (road) accident involving transport of fuel/explosives	Action completed by Risk Group: Covered by SWLRF042/H60.	27/07/2017
SWLRF054	HL16	Local coastal / tidal flooding (affecting more than one Region)	Action completed by Risk Group: Covered by SWLRF018&019/H19&21.	27/07/2017
SWLRF055	HL17	Local coastal / tidal flooding (in one Region)	Action completed by Risk Group: Covered by SWLRF018&019/H19&21.	27/07/2017
SWLRF056	HL18	Local / Urban flooding (fluvial or surface run-off)	Action completed by Risk Group: Covered by SWLRF018&019/H19&21.	27/07/2017
SWLRF057	HL19	Local fluvial flooding	Action completed by Risk Group: Covered by SWLRF018&019/H19&21.	27/07/2017
SWLRF058	HL20	Localised, extremely hazardous flash flooding	Action completed by Risk Group: Covered by SWLRF018&019/H19&21.	27/07/2017
SWLRF061	HL23	Bridge closure or collapse	Action completed by Risk Group: Covered by SWLRF060/HL22.	27/07/2017
SWLRF062	HL24	Localised legionella / meningitis outbreak	Action completed by Risk Group: Covered by SWLRF020&21/H23&24.	27/07/2017
SWLRF063	HL25	Localised fire or explosion at a gas terminal as well as LPG, LNG, and other gas onshore feedstock pipeline and flammable gas storage sites	Action completed by Risk Group: Covered by SWLRF001&003/H01&03.	27/07/2017

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SWLRF Risk Reference	National Risk Ref	Risk Title <i>(If Known)</i>	Reason Excluded	Date Excluded
SWLRF064	HL26	Localised fire or explosion at an onshore ethylene gas pipeline	Action completed by Risk Group: Covered by SWLRF001&002/H01&02.	27/07/2017
SWLRF065	HL27	Localised fire or explosion at an oil refinery	Action completed by Risk Group: Covered by SWLRF003/H03.	27/07/2017
SWLRF066	HL28	Localised fire or explosion at a fuel distribution site or tank storage of flammable and / or toxic liquids	Action completed by Risk Group: Covered by SWLRF004/H04.	27/07/2017
SWLRF067	HL30	Localised explosion at a natural gas pipeline.	Action completed by Risk Group: Covered by SWLRF005&006/H05&07.	27/07/2017
SWLRF068	HL33	Forest or moorland fire	Action completed by Risk Group: Covered by SWLRF040/H58.	27/07/2017
SWLRF069	HL34	Fire, flooding, stranding or collision involving a passenger vessel in or close to UK waters leading to the ship's evacuation or partial evacuation at sea.	Action completed by Risk Group: Covered by SWLRF048/HL08.	18/08/2017
SWLRF070	HL37	Release of significant quantities of hazardous chemicals/materials as a result of major shipping accident	Action completed by Risk Group: Covered by SWLRF014/H15.	18/08/2017
SWLRF073	H22	Surface Water Flooding	Action completed by Risk Group: Covered by SWLRF019/H21.	27/07/2017
xxxx	H06	Fire or explosion at an offshore oil/gas installation.	Action completed by Risk Group: Not applicable in South Wales.	27/07/2017
xxxx	H20	fluvial flooding amalgamated with h21 2006 impacts and likelihood similar	Action completed by Cabinet Office: Reason unknown; either excluded or amalgamated with another risk.	03/01/2017 (Prior to...)

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SWLRF Risk Reference	National Risk Ref	Risk Title <i>(If Known)</i>	Reason Excluded	Date Excluded
xxxx	H26		Action completed by Cabinet Office: Reason unknown; either excluded or amalgamated with another risk.	03/01/2017 (Prior to...)
xxxx	H27	Unknown	Action completed by Cabinet Office: Reason unknown; either excluded or amalgamated with another risk.	03/01/2017 (Prior to...)
xxxx	H28	Unknown	Action completed by Cabinet Office: Reason unknown; either excluded or amalgamated with another risk.	03/01/2017 (Prior to...)
xxxx	H29	Unknown	Action completed by Cabinet Office: Reason unknown; either excluded or amalgamated with another risk.	03/01/2017 (Prior to...)
xxxx	H32	Fuel Supply (Insolvency)	Action completed by Risk Group: Covered by SWLRF024/H31.	27/07/2017
xxxx	H34	Unknown	Action completed by Cabinet Office: Reason unknown; either excluded or amalgamated with another risk.	03/01/2017 (Prior to...)
xxxx	H35	Industrial action by key rail of London Underground staff.	Action completed by Risk Group: Not applicable in South Wales.	27/07/2017
xxxx	H36	Unknown	Action completed by Cabinet Office: Reason unknown; either excluded or amalgamated with another risk.	03/01/2017 (Prior to...)
xxxx	H42	Unknown	Action completed by Cabinet Office: Reason unknown; either excluded or amalgamated with another risk.	03/01/2017 (Prior to...)



xxxx	H43	Unknown	Action completed by Cabinet Office: Reason unknown; either excluded or amalgamated with another risk.	03/01/2017 (Prior to...)
xxxx	H47	Unknown	Action completed by Cabinet Office: Reason unknown; either excluded or amalgamated with another risk.	03/01/2017 (Prior to...)
xxxx	H49	Unknown	Action completed by Cabinet Office: Reason unknown; either excluded or amalgamated with another risk.	03/01/2017 (Prior to...)
xxxx	H51	Unknown	Action completed by Cabinet Office: Reason unknown; either excluded or amalgamated with another risk.	03/01/2017 (Prior to...)
xxxx	H52	Unknown	Action completed by Cabinet Office: Reason unknown; either excluded or amalgamated with another risk.	03/01/2017 (Prior to...)
xxxx	H53	Unknown	Action completed by Cabinet Office: Reason unknown; either excluded or amalgamated with another risk.	03/01/2017 (Prior to...)
xxxx	H61	Industrial accident during remedial work on a legacy pond or silo facility at a civil nuclear installation holding large quantities of fissile material and radioactive waste.	Action completed by Risk Group: Not applicable in South Wales.	27/07/2017
xxxx	H63		Action completed by Risk Group: Not applicable in South Wales.	27/07/2017



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SWLRF Risk Reference	National Risk Ref	Risk Title <i>(If Known)</i>	Reason Excluded	Date Excluded
xxxx	HL05	Unknown	Action completed by Cabinet Office: Reason unknown; either excluded or amalgamated with another risk.	03/01/2017 (Prior to...)
xxxx	HL06	Unknown	Action completed by Cabinet Office: Reason unknown; either excluded or amalgamated with another risk.	03/01/2017 (Prior to...)
xxxx	HL12	Unknown	Action completed by Cabinet Office: Reason unknown; either excluded or amalgamated with another risk.	03/01/2017 (Prior to...)
xxxx	HL15	Unknown	Action completed by Cabinet Office: Reason unknown; either excluded or amalgamated with another risk.	03/01/2017 (Prior to...)
xxxx	HL29	Unknown	Action completed by Cabinet Office: Reason unknown; either excluded or amalgamated with another risk.	03/01/2017 (Prior to...)
xxxx	HL31	Unknown	Action completed by Cabinet Office: Reason unknown; either excluded or amalgamated with another risk.	03/01/2017 (Prior to...)
xxxx	HL32	Unknown	Action completed by Cabinet Office: Reason unknown; either excluded or amalgamated with another risk.	03/01/2017 (Prior to...)
xxxx	HL35	Unknown	Action completed by Cabinet Office: Reason unknown; either excluded or amalgamated with another risk.	03/01/2017 (Prior to...)
xxxx	HL36	Unknown	Action completed by Cabinet Office: Reason unknown; either excluded or amalgamated with another risk.	03/01/2017 (Prior to...)

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SWLRF Risk Reference	National Risk Ref	Risk Title <i>(If Known)</i>	Reason Excluded	Date Excluded
xxxx	HL38	Unknown	Action completed by Cabinet Office: Reason unknown; either excluded or amalgamated with another risk.	03/01/2017 (Prior to...)
xxxx	HL39	Unknown	Action completed by Cabinet Office: Reason unknown; either excluded or amalgamated with another risk.	03/01/2017 (Prior to...)
xxxx	HL40	Unknown	Action completed by Cabinet Office: Reason unknown; either excluded or amalgamated with another risk.	03/01/2017 (Prior to...)
xxxx	HL41	Unknown	Action completed by Cabinet Office: Reason unknown; either excluded or amalgamated with another risk.	03/01/2017 (Prior to...)



Appendices

- A.** Likelihood & Plausibility Descriptors
- B.** Impact Categories & Descriptors
- C.** Risk Rating Matrix & Table
- D.** Definition Of Emergency
- E.** Category 1 & 2 Responders In The SWLRF Area
- F.** SWLRF Risk Group: Contact Details For Agencies With Lead Responsibilities
- G.** SWLRF Risk Group: Terms Of Reference

Likelihood & Plausibility Descriptors

The table below sets out the likelihood/plausibility scale of hazards/threats occurring in a five-year timeframe in a typical LRF area. Likelihood/Plausibility assessments for hazards/threats are presented on a 1-5 scale.

	Descriptor	Stated chance in five years	Equated to one event every
1	Low	Between 1 in 20,000 and 1 in 2000	10,000 to 100,000 years
2	Medium low	Between 1 in 2000 and 1 in 200	1000 to 10,000 years
3	Medium	Between 1 in 200 and 1 in 20	100 to 1,000 years
4	Medium high	1 in 20 and 1 in 2	10 to 100 years
5	High	1 in 2 or more	10 years or less

Plausibility of Threat

Central Government has advised that there should be no attempt to assess the plausibility of threat locally. Instead, the plausibility set out in the most recent National Risk Register should be adopted.

Impact Categories

The table below sets out the categories of impact used to assess the hazards and threats.

Category	Explanation
Fatalities	The number of people killed by an event, directly or within the first year thereafter, including those that die as a result of cancellation or delay to medical treatment. Figures are either quoted as „excess fatalities“ where the number is calculated as the number of fatalities over and above the expected for that period. Or, for immediate no/minimal notice events, as the approximate number of expected fatalities.
Casualties⁵	Those requiring medical intervention as a result of an event, either for chronic, acute or psychological effects.
Economic	This is a measure of the total net economic cost, including direct and indirect costs.
Social Disruption	This classified as disruption to normal patterns of daily lives of the UK public. There are twelve elements underpinning this assessment, divided up between Essential Services and Other Factors. Essential Services are defined as; Transport, Food and Water, Fuel, Gas, Electricity, Finance and Communications. Other Factors are defined as; Education, Access to Health Care, Evacuation, Shelter and Environment.
Psychological	This is defined as public outrage and anxiety. Outrage aims to capture the sense of public outrage after an event has occurred. Anxiety assesses the sense of personal vulnerability/fear resulting from direct or indirect exposure to an event.

⁵ **Reference:** Mass Casualty Arrangements (V1.3) 50% P1, 30% P2, 20% P3 Ratio of Adults to Children 1:5)

Impact Descriptors

The impact descriptors have been developed from the detail provided in the Local Risk Management Guidance 2016.

The rating assigned is a combination of scores directly extracted from the national risk assessment for social and psychological disruption; and locally determined figures/descriptors to provide local context⁶ for economic disruption, fatalities and casualties.

The LRFs across Wales have agreed to follow the same scoring format for the Community Risk Registers to provide an opportunity for risk comparison.

The '0' rating in the 2016 LRMG has been incorporated into the impact scores for social and psychological disruption as they have been directly extracted from the national risk assessment.

However, whilst the 'All Wales' Risk Group clarifies the terminology of ALL impact descriptors with the Cabinet Office, it has been agreed that fatalities, casualties and economic disruption will continue to be scored from '1' to '5'.

	Category	Explanation
0	None	
	Fatalities	—0
	Casualties	—0
	Economic	—0
	Social Disruption	
	Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very limited / insignificant social disruption.
	Food and Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very limited / insignificant social disruption.
	Fuel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very limited / insignificant social disruption.
	Gas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very limited / insignificant social disruption.
	Electricity	Very limited / insignificant social disruption.
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very limited / insignificant social disruption.
	Communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very limited / insignificant social disruption.
	Education	Very limited / insignificant social disruption.
	Access to Health Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very limited / insignificant social disruption.
	Access to Criminal Justice	Very limited / insignificant social disruption.
	Evacuation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very limited / insignificant social disruption.
	Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very limited / insignificant social disruption.
	Environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very limited / insignificant social disruption.
	Psychological	
	Public Outrage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very limited outrage owing to insignificant disruption • Insignificant reputational impact • Very little symbolic value

⁶ Local responders should not simply adopt the NRA scoring scales provided as this is used to assess risks from a national perspective. LRMG 2015 (Page71).

	Category	Explanation
	Public Perception	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very limited impact / insignificant disruption, owing to few individuals • perceiving the risk as relevant to daily life • Public perception that event will not occur again • Little or no change to people's routines and normal behaviours • The risk is familiar and well-understood
1	Limited	
	Fatalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited number of fatalities (less than five). • Likely to be managed by one university health board mortuary.
	Casualties	<p>Limited number of casualties (less than ten).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Require first aid treatment at scene, and/or likely to be managed by one university health board.
	Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited impact on local economy (tens of thousands (£)). • Likely to be absorbed within existing budgets.
	Social Disruption	
	Transport	Key local transport services disrupted for 3-7 days.
	Food and Water	<p>Localised disruption to choice of foods for 3-7 days.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of confidence or disruption to drinking water supplies locally for 2-3 days
	Fuel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fuel: Localised loss of supply leading to no fuel available at >1% of national forecourts lasting for at least 2 days
	Gas	Gas: Loss of supply to >10,000 consumers for >5 days.
	Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity: Loss of or major disruption to electricity supply to >10,000 people for > 18hrs.
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe local disruption to cash supply, acquisition and/or card transactions for 2-3 days; OR • Loss/disruption of systems or firms which could result in £millions • economic losses (infrastructure not affected) but disruption is localised with no systemic risk
	Communications	Loss or major disruption for a significant period of time (>4hrs) to voice and data networks that serve a small town or village or interconnections between those networks.
	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disruption to schools leading to the loss of 10-100k pupil days¹; OR • Significant structural damage to 25 schools- for example 25 schools closed for between 1 and 12 days.

	Category	Explanation
	Access to Health Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Levels of activity challenging services and NHS organisations at a local level. <p>Short-term excessive demands on hospitals leading to short-term [1-5 days] suspension of some elective procedures locally.</p>
	Access to Criminal Justice	<p>No immediate impact on courts/prisons.</p> <p>A single police force engaged in local consequence management of incidents in up to 2 locations where there may have been a declaration of a major incident.</p>
	Evacuation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dispersal of a large number of people from a largely non residential area (e.g. city centre evacuation due to bomb threat). <1,000 people evacuated from residential properties (e.g. one or two residential streets evacuated due to gas leak). Resources required: local responders.
	Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <1,000 people require short-term (hours to days) shelter or alternative accommodation (e.g. gas explosion). Resources required: local responders
	Environment.	Localised short term (less than 1 year) environmental damage contamination.
	Psychological	
	Public Outrage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insignificant levels of outrage. Limited reputational impact No authority or person perceived to be culpable or incompetent. Impact targeted on one particular group associated with the Government (rather than being indiscriminate). Little symbolic value.
	Public Anxiety	<p>Limited impact, owing to small numbers of the public perceiving the risk as relevant to daily life.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less than tens of thousands of people feel more vulnerable. Public perception that the event will not occur again. Little to no change in people's routines and normal behaviours (e.g. short term avoidance of transport modes or geographic locations across a small segment of the population) Risk to children of future generations believed to be limited. Strong public familiarity with/understanding of the risk and its consequences. The risk is familiar and well understood.
2	Minor	
	Fatalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small number of fatalities (five to ten). May require more than one university health board mortuary

Category	Explanation
	in response.
Casualties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small number of casualties (ten to thirty). • Some requiring hospital treatment, with remaining requiring mainly first aid treatment. • Likely to be managed by one university health board, Major Incident standby may be a consideration.
Economic	<p>Minor impact on local economy (hundreds of thousands (£)).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possibly be absorbed within existing budgets, but highly likely to add pressures.
Social Disruption	
Transport	<p>Key regional transport services disrupted for 3-7 days.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe disruption to key local transport services for 1-2 weeks.
Food and Water	<p>Regional disruption to choice of foods for 3-7 days.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of confidence or disruption to drinking water supplies across one or more regions for 2-3 days.
Fuel	<p>Loss of supply to a region leading to no fuel available at >5% of national forecourts lasting for at least 2 days.</p>
Gas	<p>Loss of supply to >30,000 consumers for >14 days (gas).</p>
Electricity	<p>Loss of or major disruption to electricity supply to >100,000 people for > 24hrs</p>
Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional disruption to cash supply, acquisition and/ or card transactions for 2-3 days OR severe local disruption up to 1 week; OR • Loss/disruption of infrastructure, systems or firms that either process volumes or values of transactions on behalf of other financial institutions, or whose loss could cause closure or disruption to market(s). However, likelihood of systemic risk is remote
Communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of a national timing source or loss or disruption for a significant period of time (>2hrs) to voice and data networks that serve a small town or village or interconnections between those networks.
Education	<p>Disruption to schools leading to the loss of 100-500k pupil days; OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant structural damage to 50 schools - for example 50 schools closed for between 6 and 29 days.
Access to Health Care	<p>Evidence of significantly increased activity at a local level. Activity is placing real pressure on organisations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some reduction in outpatient activity. • Outages of some drugs and devices [1-3 days to resupply].

	Category	Explanation
		<p>Deterioration in the weather conditions or severe weather</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • forecast that threatens to cause widespread disruptions (e.g. Level 2 of heat wave and Level 3 cold weather plan). <p>NHS identifies need for regional command control of NHS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • services to be invoked. <p>Significant reduction in local social care provision</p>
	Access to Criminal Justice	<p>Police engaged in local consequence management of incidents in up to 5 locations, where there may have been a declaration of a major incident or consideration of implementation of business continuity plans. The incident is affecting local service delivery for up to 24 hours.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-urgent court hearings delayed/rescheduled. • Short term decrease in capability at border results in increased ingress of illicit goods and people for a few hours. Short term pressure to respond to particular issues due to increased risk/volume means resources unable to deal with other issues.
	Evacuation	<p>Medium-scale evacuation of 1,000-25,000 people from residential area (e.g. parts of a town evacuated due to unexploded ordnance).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resources required: local responders possibly with mutual aid or national support.
	Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,000 - 25,000 people require short-term (hours to days) shelter or alternative accommodation (e.g. surface water flooding) <1,000 people require medium term (days to weeks) or long-term (months to years) alternative accommodation (e.g. wide area flooding). • Resources required: local responders possibly with mutual aid or national support.
	Environment.	<p>Localised medium term (more than 1 year) environmental damage/contamination.</p>
	Psychological	
	Public Outrage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant but localised and temporary. • Some reputational impact • Consequences are largely a one-off. • Public acceptance that the risk was a natural disaster or unavoidable and largely not caused/exacerbated by human failure. • Little symbolic value of site of target.
	Public Anxiety	<p>Minor impact owing to moderate numbers of the public / a single community or population sub-group perceiving the risk as relevant to daily life.</p>

	Category	Explanation
		<p>Tens of thousands of UK citizens feel more vulnerable.</p> <p>Public perception that the event is unlikely to occur again.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor, localised and temporary changes in people's normal routines. • Short to medium-term avoidance of transport modes or geographic locations across a small segment of the population. • Minor, localised and temporary uptake in both recommended and non recommended behaviours. • Moderate level of public familiarity with the risk. Good public understanding of the risk.
3	Moderate	
	Fatalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate number of fatalities (ten to twenty). • Likely to be beyond capacity of existing university health board mortuaries. • South Wales LRF Emergency Mortuary Arrangements may be required.
	Casualties	<p>Moderate number of casualties (thirty to one hundred).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many requiring hospital treatment, with some requiring first aid treatment. • Major Incident declaration is likely for one university health board, with others at Major Incident standby.
	Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate impact on local economy (millions (£)). • Unlikely to be absorbed within budgets, likely to impact of budget reserves. • Some short-term loss of production, with possible additional clean-up costs.
	Social Disruption	
	Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe disruption to key local transport services for 2-4 weeks. • Widespread disruption to key national transport corridors or London commuter routes for 3-7 days. • Severe disruption to key regional transport services for 1-2 weeks. • Disruption to international travel for 3-7 days.
	Food and Water	<p>National disruption to choice of foods for 3-7 days.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of confidence or disruption to drinking water supplies locally for up to one week.
	Fuel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of supply to a region or more than one region leading to no fuel available at >10% of national forecourts lasting for at least 2 days.
	Gas	<p>Loss of supply to >250k consumers for >28 days.</p>

	Category	Explanation
	Electricity	Loss of or major disruption to electricity supply to >300k consumers for >18 hours.
	Finance	National disruption to cash supply, acquisition and/or card transactions for 2-3 days OR regional disruption up to 1 week OR severe local disruption over 1 week; OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss/disruption of infrastructure, systems or firms that either process significant volumes or values of transactions on behalf of other financial institutions, or whose loss could result in closure or major disruption to the market(s), thereby increasing likelihood of systemic risk within the UK financial services, but imperfect substitutes may be available.
	Communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss or major disruption for > 30 minutes to voice and data networks that serve a county or regional city of population >1m or two or more cities of population >500k or interconnections between those networks.
	Education	Disruption to schools leading to the loss of 500k-5m pupil days – for example all schools in a region closed for 3 days or more; OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant structural damage to 100 schools- for example 100 schools closed for between 14 and 144 days
	Access to Health Care	Evidence of significantly increased activity within a region which is placing severe pressure of the majority of NHS organisations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short-term cancellation of all elective NHS delivery locally for up to 4 weeks. • Longer term diversion of some A&E departments. • Reduction in outpatient activity. • Delays in response times to NHS 111. • Outage of some drugs and devices with delay in resupply [3 + days]. • Extended period of severe weather causing widespread disruption to the NHS; with no imminent improvement anticipated. • NHS E identifies need for regional command control of NHS services to be invoked. • Loss of/or failure of health critical infrastructure. • Reduction in regional social care provision
Access to Criminal Justice	Police engaged in consequence management at a regional level where there will have been a declaration of a major incident and business continuity plans have been implemented. Incidents are affecting local service delivery for up to 2 days. Emergency provisions for dealing with	

	Category	Explanation
		<p>custodial cases are being considered. Border security checks incomplete; increase in illicit goods and people entering the country for a few days.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional courts (evenings and weekends to provide swift justice and ease pressure on police custody facilities). • Isolated prison disturbances result in local lockdown and • closure to new receipts. • Vigilante action takes place in some limited regions of the UK (few areas in cities)
	Evacuation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dispersal of a large number of people together with a medium scale evacuation of 1,000-25,000 people from residential area (e.g. part city centre and surrounding residential evacuation due to an unspecific bomb threat). • Resources required: local responders with mutual aid or national support.
	Shelter	<p>25,000 - 100,000 people require short-term (hours to days) shelter.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,000 - 25,000 people require medium term (days to weeks) or long-term (months to years) alternative accommodation (e.g. reservoir flooding). • Resources required: local responders with mutual aid or national support.
	Environment.	Localised long-term (more than 5 years) environmental damage/contamination.
	Psychological	
	Public Outrage	<p>Serious, widespread public outrage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serious reputational impact with some pressure for resignations. • Consequences will not just be one-off. • High impact on those perceived as vulnerable (i.e. elderly, women, children). • Public perception that the disruptive outcome was a result of someone/the Government's failure. • Limited outrage directed at communities to which perpetrators are believed to be affiliated (e.g. through race, ethnicity, political or religious approach). • High symbolic value.
	Public Anxiety	<p>Moderate impact owing to large numbers of the public / multiple communities or population subgroups perceiving the risk as relevant to daily life.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100s of thousands of UK citizens feel more vulnerable. • Short-medium term changes in peoples' routines such as medium term avoidance of some modes of transport or

	Category	Explanation
		<p>geographic locations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate uptake in both recommended and non-recommended behaviours. • Shortage of essential supplies due to the perceived need to stock up on essentials (e.g. panic-buying). • Public perception that the event could occur again. • Impact was indiscriminate (as opposed to being focussed on a specific group such as Government officials or industrial workers). • Feelings of lack of control / helplessness. • Some concern about potential health risk to future generations. • Limited public understanding of the risk. • Limited social conflict and community tensions resulting from fear-induced behaviours.
4	Significant	
	Fatalities	<p>Significant number of fatalities (twenty to three hundred).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Wales LRF Emergency Mortuary Arrangements would be required. • Consideration may be given to deployment of National Emergency Mortuary Arrangements.
	Casualties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant number of casualties (one hundred to six hundred and fifty). • Many requiring hospital treatment, with many with multiple serious or extensive injuries. • Numerous university health boards will have declared a Major Incident. • It is likely that the All Wales Mass Casualty Arrangements would be initiated.
	Economic	<p>Significant impact on local economy (tens of millions (£)).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will not be manageable through normal budgets • It is likely that Welsh Government support will be required (EFAS). • Some medium-term loss of production, and significant additional clean-up costs.
	Social Disruption	
	Transport	<p>Severe disruption to key regional transport services for > 2 weeks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe widespread disruption to key national transport corridors or London commuter routes for 1-2 weeks. • Severe disruption to transport internationally 7-14 days.
	Food and Water	<p>National disruption to supply (shortages) of essential foods for 3-7 days.</p>

	Category	Explanation
		Loss of confidence or disruption to drinking water supplies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • nationally for 2-3 days. Loss of confidence or disruption to drinking water supplies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • across one or more regions for up to 1 week.
	Fuel	Loss of supply to more than one regions leading to no fuel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • available at a >20% of national forecourts for up to one • week.
	Gas	Loss of supply to >1m consumers for >28 days.
	Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of, or major disruption to, electricity supply to 1m people for > 18hrs.
	Finance	National disruption to cash supply, acquisition and/or card transactions up to 1 week OR regional disruption over 1 week; OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss/disruption of infrastructure that processes high volumes AND values of transactions (i.e. £100bns and 1000s of transactions per day), posing strong likelihood of systemic risk within the UK financial services (key operations, systems and markets affected). Imperfect substitutes may be available, including previous methods of business; OR • Loss/disruption of infrastructure causing loss or major disruption to the Government operating its secondary functions. Imperfect substitutes may be available, including previous methods of business.
	Communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss or major disruption for > 1 hour to international connectivity points; OR • national mobile telecommunications networks; OR • voice and data networks that serve London or three or more cities of population >1m; OR • interconnections between those networks.
	Education	Disruption to schools leading to the loss of 5-20m pupil days- for example all schools in 2 larger (i.e. London, NW, SE) or 3 other regions closed for 3 days or more; OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant structural damage to 250 schools - for example 250 schools closed for between 58 and 231 days.
	Access to Health Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National disruption to the availability NHS services with significant disruption to NHS delivery of up to 4 -12 weeks. • Widespread diversion of several A&E departments • Significant delays in response times to NHS 111.

	Category	Explanation
		<p>National shortage of some key medical drugs and devices [3 days to 3 weeks].</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant medium term reduction in national social care provision. • Ambulance REAP status 5: critical. • Exceptional weather is affecting one or several parts of the country and is so severe that it is creating widespread transport disruption and the operation of health and social care is threatened.
	Access to Criminal Justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police engaged in local consequence management at a regional level where there will have been a declaration of a major incident and business continuity plans have been implemented. Incidents are affecting local service delivery for up to 5 days and emergency provisions for dealing with custodial cases have been implemented. • Border security fails with incomplete checks on goods and people for an extended period. • Increasing pressure on court custody areas and prison capacity. • Difficulty in processing custody cases. For localised disruption, cases moved to courts in unaffected areas. • Prison rioting occurs across up to 6 prisons simultaneously • Widespread lockdown and limited receipts/movements. • Vigilantism breaks out across large parts of the UK (large areas in multiple cities/whole areas of smaller habitation).
	Evacuation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25,000 - 100,000 people evacuated from residential area (e.g. severe inland flooding affecting a wide area). • Resources required: local responders with mutual aid or national support.
	Shelter	<p>25,000 - 100,000 people require medium term (days to weeks) or long-term (months to years) alternative accommodation (e.g. major reservoir failure).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resources required: local responders with mutual aid or national support.
	Environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium term (more than 1 year) environmental damage/contamination to one region or city.
	Psychological	
	Public Outrage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serious nationwide concern, with strong calls for Government action. • Some outrage directed at communities to which perpetrators are believed to be affiliated (e.g. through race, ethnicity, political or religious approach). • The adverse impact was intentional/ malicious.

	Category	Explanation
		<p>Significant reputational impact with domestic pressure for resignations - public perception that Government/ an organisation / a person significantly failed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk results from human agency rather than natural disaster. • Consequences will be long-term rather than just one-off. • Indiscriminate and very significant impact. • Significant impact on those perceived as vulnerable (i.e. elderly, women, children). • Very high symbolic value.
	Public Anxiety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High impact owing to large numbers of the public perceiving risk as relevant to daily life. • Millions of UK citizens feel more vulnerable. • Sustained changes in people's normal routines. • Sustained uptake in both recommended and non-recommended behaviours. • Intense and widespread information seeking by the public. • High levels of concern about risks to children/future generations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High levels of concern that a similar event could occur again. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact was indiscriminate and affected large (i.e. >1,000) number of people (as opposed to being focussed on a specific group such as Government officials or industrial workers). • Significant sense of helplessness / lack of control. • Some social conflict and community tensions resulting from fear-induced behaviours. • Lack of familiarity with risk. • Lack of informed public knowledge or understanding of the risk.
5	Catastrophic	
	Fatalities	<p>Extensive number of fatalities (more than three hundred).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is likely that a UK level response would be required, which might include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The deployment of National Emergency Mortuary Arrangements. • Use of the Central Assistance Programme.
	Casualties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive number of casualties (more than six hundred and fifty). • Most requiring hospital treatment, with many with multiple serious or extensive injuries with longer term effects. • The All Wales Mass Casualty Arrangements would be initiated, and it is likely that a UK level response would be

	Category	Explanation
		required, which might include the transport and treatment of casualties across Europe.
	Economic	<p>Extensive impact on local economy (hundreds of millions (£)).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welsh Government support will be required (EFAS), and it is likely that a UK level response would be required. <p>Some longer-term/permanent loss of production, and significant additional clean-up costs with regional impacts also anticipated.</p>
	Social Disruption	
	Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe widespread disruption to key national transport corridors or London commuter routes for >2 weeks. • Severe disruption to transport internationally >14 days.
	Food and Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National disruption to supply (shortages) of essential foods for more than 1 week. • Loss of confidence or disruption to drinking water supply locally or across one or more regional for over 1 week.
	Fuel	National loss of supply leading to no fuel available at >20% of national forecourts lasting for over a week.
	Gas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of >20% of national demand for >24 hours.
	Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National loss of electricity supply for any period. • Regional loss of, or major disruption to, electricity supply for > 1 week.
	Finance	<p>National disruption to cash supply, acquisition and/or card transactions for over 1 week; OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss/disruption of core infrastructure that processes high volumes AND values of transactions (i.e. £100bns and 1000s of transactions per day), posing systemic risk for UK and/or international financial markets. No (or very limited) alternatives available; <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss/disruption of infrastructure causing loss or major disruption to the Government operating its secondary functions. No (or very limited) alternatives available.
	Communications	Loss of service nationally for 3 working days, including backbone networks that provide national voice and data services and interconnections between those networks.
	Education	Disruption to schools leading to the loss 20m pupil days - for example all schools in the country closed for 3 days or more; OR

	Category	Explanation
		Significant structural damage to 500 schools - for example 500 schools closed for 115 days or more.
	Access to Health Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Prolonged national disruption to the availability of with significant disruption to NHS delivery > 12 weeks. ● Closure of several A&E departments. ● NHS 111 system failure. ● National long term shortage of medical drugs and devices. ● Widespread and prolonged reduction in social care provision. ● Ambulance REAP status 6: potential service failure.
	Access to Criminal Justice	<p>Police engaged in local consequence management at a national level where there will have been multiple declarations of major incidents and business continuity plans have been widely implemented. Incidents are affecting local service delivery for more than 5 days and emergency provisions for dealing with custodial cases have been implemented.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Border security fails with uncontrolled migration and transit of goods and people. ● All routine court activity postponed; only emergency arrangements remaining. ● Prisons unable to take more receipts; prison riot damage prevents re-housing. ● Vigilantism breaks out across large parts of the UK.
	Evacuation	<p>>100,000 people evacuated from residential area (e.g. major coastal flooding).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Resources required: local responders with mutual aid and national support.
	Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● >100,000 people require short-term (hours to days) shelter (e.g. major coastal flooding). ● > 100,000 people require medium term (days to weeks) or long-term (months to years) alternative accommodation (e.g. nuclear incident). ● Resources required: local responders with mutual aid and national support.
	Environment.	Long-term (more than 5 years) environmental damage/contamination to one region or city.
	Psychological	
	Public Outrage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Extreme, nationwide, sustained public outrage. ● Widespread calls for severe Governmental reprisals (i.e. the adverse impact was intentional/ malicious). ● Significant outrage directed at communities to which

	Category	Explanation
		<p>perpetrators are believed to be affiliated (e.g. through race, ethnicity, political or religious approach).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widespread reputational impact, with persistent and sustained domestic pressure for resignations at national/CEO level. • Consequences will be long-term rather than one-off. • Risk results from human agency rather than natural disaster. • Indiscriminate and catastrophic impact. • Severe impact on those perceived as vulnerable (i.e. elderly, women, children). • Very high symbolic value.
	Public Anxiety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extreme, widespread, prolonged impact owing to very large numbers of the public perceiving risk as relevant. • Significant proportions of the UK population feel more vulnerable. • Significant and sustained changes in people's normal routines. • Significant uptake of both recommended and non-recommended behaviours. • Widespread avoidance of an area. • Widespread social conflict and community tensions resulting from fear induced behaviour. • Severe loss of confidence in government's ability to protect citizens. • Severe and prolonged loss of confidence in the financial markets. • Significant concern about risks to children or future generations. • Belief that event is catastrophic. • Significant concern that a similar event could occur again. • Severe sense of helplessness / lack of control. • Impact was indiscriminate and directly affected very large number of people (i.e. > 10,000) - perception that the adverse consequences could happen to anyone. • Very little informed public knowledge or understanding of the risk. • Very low familiarity of the risk.

Risk Rating Matrix

The matrix below supports the assessment of risk:-

Impact	Catastrophic (5)					
	Significant (4)					
	Moderate (3)					
	Minor (2)					
	Limited (1)					
		Low (1)	Medium Low (2)	Medium (3)	Medium High (4)	High (5)
		Likelihood/Plausibility				

Risk Rating Table

The table below defines the risk ratings:-

Rating	Colour	Explanation
Low	Green	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.
Medium	Yellow	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.
High	Orange	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.
Very High	Red	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.

NB. Based on the model risk matrix published in Annex 4F of 'Emergency Preparedness' (HM Government, 2005)

Definition

For the purposes of Part 1 of the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 (c.36), ‘emergency’ is defined by s.1(1) of the Act and means:

- a) an event or situation which threatens serious damage to human welfare in a place in the United Kingdom;
- b) an event or situation which threatens serious damage to the environment of a place in the United Kingdom, or
- c) war, or terrorism, which threatens serious damage to the security of the United Kingdom.

It must also meet either of the following criteria:

- I. 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;
and/or
- II. the threat or hazard requires the Category 1 responder to exercise its functions and undertake a special mobilisation (s.2(2) of the Civil Contingencies Act 2004).

Community Risk Register

Appendix E: Category 1 & 2 Responders In The SWLRF Area

Category 1 Responders

Civil Contingencies Act 2004 (Schedule 1 Reference)	Organisation
Local Authorities	
Welsh Unitary Authorities	Bridgend County Borough Council Cardiff City Council City & County of Swansea Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council Neath-Port Talbot County Borough Council Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council Vale of Glamorgan Council
Emergency Services	
1) A chief officer of police within the meaning of section 101(1) of the Police Act 1996 (c. 16).	South Wales Police
2) The Chief Constable of the British Transport Police Force.	British Transport Police (Wales and Western Area)
3) A fire and rescue authority within the meaning of section 1 of the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004 (c. 21).	Mid and West Wales Fire and Rescue Service South Wales Fire and Rescue Service
Health	
A National Health Service trust established under section 5 of the National Health Service and Community Care Act 1990 (c. 19) if, and in so far as, it has the function of providing:-	
1) ambulance services	Welsh Ambulance Service NHS Trust
2) hospital accommodation and services in relation to accidents and emergencies	Abertawe Bro Morgannwg University Health Board Cardiff and Vale University Health Board Cwm Taf Health Board Velindre NHS Trust
3) services in relation to public health in Wales.	Public Health Wales

Community Risk Register

Appendix E: Category 1 & 2 Responders In The SWLRF Area

Civil Contingencies Act 2004 (Schedule 1 Reference)	Organisation
An NHS foundation trust (within the meaning of section 1 of the Health and Social Care (Community Health and Standards) Act 2003 (c. 43)) if, and in so far as, it has the function of providing hospital accommodation and services in relation to accidents and emergencies.	
A Local Health Board established under section 16BA of the National Health Service Act 1977.	
A port health authority constituted under section 2(4) of the Public Health (Control of Disease) Act 1984 (c. 22).	Swansea Bay Port Health Authority
Miscellaneous	
The Environment Agency.	Natural Resources Wales
The Secretary of State, in so far as his functions include responding to maritime and coastal emergencies (excluding the investigation of accidents).	Maritime Coastguard Agency.
Non-Cat. 1 Local Resilience Forum Representatives	
Armed Forces	HM Forces
Devolved Government	Welsh Assembly Government

Category 2 Responders

Civil Contingencies Act 2004 (Schedule 1 Reference)	Organisation
Utilities	
<p><i>A person holding a licence of a kind specified in sub-paragraph (2) and granted under section 6 of the Electricity Act 1989 (c. 29).</i></p> <p><i>Those licences are-</i></p>	
<p>1) <i>a transmission licence</i></p>	<p>National Grid E.ON</p>
<p>2) <i>a distribution licence, and.</i></p>	<p>National Grid Western Power Distribution</p>
<p>3) <i>an interconnector licence</i></p>	
<p><i>A person holding a licence of a kind specified in sub-paragraph (2).</i></p> <p><i>Those licences are-</i></p>	
<p>1) <i>a licence under section 7 of the Gas Act 1986 (c. 44), and</i></p>	<p>National Grid Wales and West Utilities</p>
<p>2) <i>a licence under section 7ZA of that Act.</i></p>	<p>None</p>
<p><i>A water undertaker or sewerage undertaker appointed under section 6 of the Water Industry Act 1991 (c. 56).</i></p>	<p>Dwr Cymru (Welsh Water)</p>

Civil Contingencies Act 2004 (Schedule 1 Reference)	Organisation
<p><i>A person who provides a public electronic communications network which makes telephone services available (whether for spoken communication or for the transmission of data).</i></p> <p><i>In sub-paragraph (1)-</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <i>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</i> 2) <i>"public electronic communications network" shall have the meaning given by sections 32(1) and 151(1) of that Act.</i> 	<p>BT plc</p> <p>Cable and Wireless</p> <p>Virgin Media</p> <p>Hutchison 3G</p> <p>O2</p> <p>Orange</p> <p>T Mobile</p> <p>Vodafone</p>
Transport	
<p><i>A person who holds a licence under section 8 of the Railways Act 1993 (c. 43) (operation of railway assets) in so far as the licence relates to activity in Great Britain.</i></p>	<p>Network Rail</p> <p>First Great Western</p> <p>Virgin Trains</p> <p>Direct Rail Services</p> <p>Arriva Trains Wales</p> <p>EWS</p> <p>Freightliner</p>
<p><i>A person who provides services in connection with railways in Great Britain-</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <i>without holding a licence under section 8 of that Act, but</i> 2) <i>in reliance on Council Directive 95/18/EC on the licensing of railway undertakings.</i> 	<p>None</p>

Community Risk Register

Appendix E: Category 1 & 2 Responders In The SWLRF Area



Civil Contingencies Act 2004 (Schedule 1 Reference)	Organisation
<i>An airport operator, within the meaning of section 82(1) of the Airports Act 1986 (c. 31), in Great Britain.</i>	Cardiff International Airport
<i>A harbour authority, within the meaning of section 46(1) of the Aviation and Maritime Security Act 1990 (c. 31), in Great Britain.</i>	Associated British Ports
<i>The Secretary of State, in so far as his functions relate to matters for which he is responsible by virtue of section 1 of the Highways Act 1980 (c. 66) (highway authorities).</i>	The Highways Agency
Health & Safety	
<i>Health and Safety Executive</i>	Health and Safety Executive

Contact Details

The Community Risk Register is supported by individual risk assessments prepared in accordance with the principles set out in “*Emergency Preparedness*”⁷.

The risk assessments were completed and accountable to the agency with lead responsibility, but are co-ordinated by the SWLRF Risk Group on behalf of the SWLRF.

The organisation with lead responsibility for the relevant hazard is indicated on the Community Risk Register.

Please refer any enquiries relating to the individual risk assessments to the relevant lead agency at the address provided below:

Organisation	Address	Telephone
South Wales Police	Cowbridge Road Bridgend, CF31 3SU	01656 655555
Wales Extremism & Counter Terrorism Unit	P.O. Box 128 Bridgend CF31 3XP United Kingdom	01656 655555
British Transport Police	Wales & Western Area 3 Callaghan Square Cardiff CF10 5BT	0800 405040
South Wales Fire & Rescue Service	Forest View Business Park Llantrisant CF72 8LX	01443 232000
Mid & West Wales Fire & Rescue Service	Lime Grove Avenue Carmarthen SA31 1SP	0370 6060699
Welsh Ambulance Services NHS Trust	South East Region Vantage Point House, Vantage Point Business Park, Ty Coch Way, Cwmbran, NP44 7HF	01633 626262
Public Health Wales	2 Capital Quarter Tyndall Street Cardiff CF10 4BZ	029 20 227744
Welsh Blood Services (Representing Velindre NHS Trust)	Ely Valley Road Talbot Green Pontyclun CF72 9WB	01443 622000
Cardiff & Vale University Health Board (Representing University Health Boards)	University Hospital of Wales (UHW) Heath Park Cardiff CF14 4XW	029 20 747747

⁷ Guidance on part 1 of the Civil Contingencies Act 2004, and associated regulations and non-statutory arrangements, <http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/ukresilience/preparedness.aspx>

Community Risk Register

Appendix F: Contact Details For Agencies With Lead Responsibilities

Organisation	Address	Telephone
Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council (Representing Local Authorities)	The Pavilion Cambrian Park Clydach Vale CF40 2XX	01443 425001
Natural Resources Wales	Customer Care Centre Ty Cambria 29 Newport Rd Cardiff CF24 0TP	0300 065 3000
Swansea Bay Port Health Authority	Ferry Port/Kings Dock lock Swansea SA1 8RU	01792 653523
Maritime & Coastguard Agency	Coastguard Operations Centre Gorsewood Drive Hakin Milford Haven Pembrokeshire SA73 3HB	01646 690909
South Wales Trunk Road Agent	12a Llandarcy House The Courtyard Llandarcy Neath SA10 6EJ	0300 123 1213

Aim of Group

To undertake the risk assessment process and prepare a Community Risk Register for the South Wales Local Resilience Forum in accordance with the definition of 'emergency' under the remit of Civil Contingencies Act (CCA) 2004.

Chair: Angela Stephenson, Cardiff & Vale University Health Board.

Roles and Responsibilities

- To consider, assess and agree the potential impact of hazards in South Wales.
- To agree the organisations with lead responsibility for making assessments of likelihood and impact for identified hazards in South Wales.
- To undertake risk assessments in line with current guidance under the remit of the CCA 2004.
- To prepare a Community Risk Register for South Wales.
- To update, monitor and maintain the Community Risk Register as deemed necessary.

Members of Core Group

Organisation	Representative
South Wales Police	Dave Granville
Wales Extremism & Counter Terrorism Unit	Senior Responsible Officer
British Transport Police	Helen Turner
South Wales Fire & Rescue Service	Sean Pepperall
Mid & West Wales Fire & Rescue Service	Chris Howells
Welsh Ambulance Services NHS Trust	Clare Langshaw
Public Health Wales	Daniel Rixon
Welsh Blood Services (Representing Velindre NHS Trust)	Clare Small
Cardiff & Vale University Health Board (Representing University Health Boards)	Angela Stephenson Huw Williams
Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council (Representing Local Authorities)	Hannah Owen
Natural Resources Wales	Andrew Irving
Swansea Bay Port Health Authority	Seren Linton Gill Morgan
Maritime & Coastguard Agency	Carl Evans
South Wales Trunk Road Agent	Jason Stroud

Ad Hoc Membership

LRF partner agencies, where their expertise are required.

NB. *To ensure transparency, there is an open invitation to any member of the LRF to attend and observe proceedings.*

Communication

The proceedings and documentation of the Group will be shared with LRF, its sub-group, and individual Category 1 and 2 responders via Resilience Direct.

Venue

LRF Suite, 101 House, Cardiff Gate or other location if necessary.

Frequency of meetings

Meetings will occur on a quarterly basis as a minimum, and the dates will be set at the start of each year in accordance with LRF processes and taking into account other diary commitments and should be in line with the work programme.

NB. *The frequency may increase in response to the work programme.*

Agenda and Minutes

Details of meetings will be circulated to all members inviting agenda items. All agenda items must be submitted 07 days prior to the relevant meeting and must be accompanied by supporting papers.

Minutes of meetings are to be circulated as a priority within 14 days, to enable all actions to be pursued.

Decision Making and Powers

By consensus, the Group, unless given specific decision-making powers by the South Wales Executive Group for a particular issue(s), will refer all findings to the LRF for formal ratification.