



Wiltshire & Swindon's Community Risk Register 2019

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Risk Assessment in Wiltshire & Swindon

What is the Community Risk Register?

The purpose of risk assessment is to identify the range of risks present in the community, assess the likelihood of their occurrence, assess the health, social, economic & environmental impacts that would occur in the event of the risk happening, & prioritising the risks identified. This is always based on a worst-case scenario approach. The product of the risk assessment process is called the Community Risk Register (CRR).

What happens after risks have been assessed?

The results of the risk assessment process are used to identify the planning priorities & areas of focus for all resilience work by organisations that have a duty to plan for & respond to emergency situations (Category 1 organisations). Beginning with the highest rated risks, risk 'treatments' & 'controls' are identified & analysed to identify prioritised capability drivers. The drivers are then addressed to mitigate the effect of the risks & inform future planning.

Who assesses the risk?

Risk is assessed by a sub group of the Local Resilience Forum (LRF), called the Risk Assessment Working Group. All Category 1 organisations have an appropriate representative on the group who provides the 'expert knowledge' for the different types of risks assessed. These risks have been recognised by the Civil Contingencies Secretariat at the Cabinet Office – therefore we follow nationally recognised best practice & guidance. Risk is also assessed at the National level. The National Risk Register can be found by accessing the gov.uk website: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-risk-register-of-civil-emergencies-2017-edition>

When is risk assessed?

Risks are assessed on a regular basis, with Very High & High Risks assessed every year, Medium Risks are assessed every two years & Low Risks are assessed every four years. Some risks are re-assessed more frequently if the need arises, & new risks are assessed when they are identified.

How is risk assessed?

Risk is assessed by following a particular method laid down in government guidance:

Risk Assessment Methodology

Risks are broken down into categories. The categories used in Wiltshire & Swindon are:

- Industrial Accidents & Environmental Pollution (**IAEP**)
- Transport Accidents (**TA**)
- Severe Weather (**SW**)
- Structural Hazards (**SH**)
- Human Health (**HH**)
- Animal Health (**AH**)
- Industrial Action (**IA**)
- International Events (**IE**)
- Industrial Technical Failure (**ITF**)
- Societal (S) Category added April 2019
- Time Limited (TL)

The National Risk Assessment Criteria were altered in 2014 & Swindon & Wiltshire LRF are adopting the new Criteria whilst, as suggested by the Cabinet Office, adapting the Impact levels to match our local circumstances. Risks assessed before September 2014 were assessed using the previous Impact Criteria.

Within each category the individual risks are identified, with a worst-case scenario outcome description of the effect each would have if it occurred. This information is provided by the Cabinet Office, which forms best practice guidance. Each risk is then assessed for the potential impact. Risks assessed prior to September 2014 were assessed on the impacts on health, social, economic & the environment:

Impact Category Explanation up to August 2014:

- **Health:** Encompassing direct health impacts (numbers of people affected, fatalities, injuries, human illness or injury, health damage) & indirect health impacts that arise because of strain on the health service.
- **Social:** Encompassing the social consequences of an event, including availability of social welfare provision; disruption of facilities for transport; damage to property; disruption of a supply of money, food, water, energy or fuel; disruption of an electronic or other system of communication; homelessness, evacuation & avoidance behaviour; & public disorder due to anger, fear, &/or lack of trust in the authorities.
- **Economic:** Encompassing the net economic cost, including both direct (e.g. loss of goods, buildings, infrastructure) & indirect (e.g. loss of business, increased demand for public services) costs.
- **Environment:** Encompassing contamination or pollution of land, water or air with harmful biological/chemical/radioactive matter or oil, flooding, or disruption or destruction of plant or animal life.

Impact Category Explanation from September 2014

Risks assessed from September 2014 are assessed on the impacts on Fatalities, Casualties, Economic, Social Disruption & Psychological. Social Disruption is made up of twelve sub categories & Psychological is made up of two sub Categories

- **Fatalities:** Number of people killed by an event, directly or within a year.
- **Casualties:** Those requiring medical intervention as a result of an event, either for chronic, acute or psychological effects.
- **Economic:** Measure of total net cost to the economy, including both direct & indirect costs & losses.
- **Social Disruption:** Disruption to normal patterns of the daily lives of the public. The twelve sub categories or elements that are assessed are: Transport, Food & Water, Fuel, Gas, Electricity, Finance, Communications, Education, Access to Health Care, Evacuation, Shelter, & Environment. Criminal Justice was added in 2016.
- **Psychological:** The two sub categories or elements that are assessed are Public Outrage & Public Anxiety. Public Outrage: Public outrage aims to capture the sense of public outrage after an even has occurred. Public Anxiety: Public Anxiety assesses the sense of personal vulnerability/fear resulting from indirect or direct exposure to an event.

The impact for each category is measured on a score from 0 (no impact) to 5 (catastrophic impact). The score for each category is given a numerical value & the total score from the 4 categories then becomes the overall impact score for each individual risk.

Along with the assessment of impact, the likelihood of the risks occurrence in Wiltshire & Swindon are then assessed using the following scale:

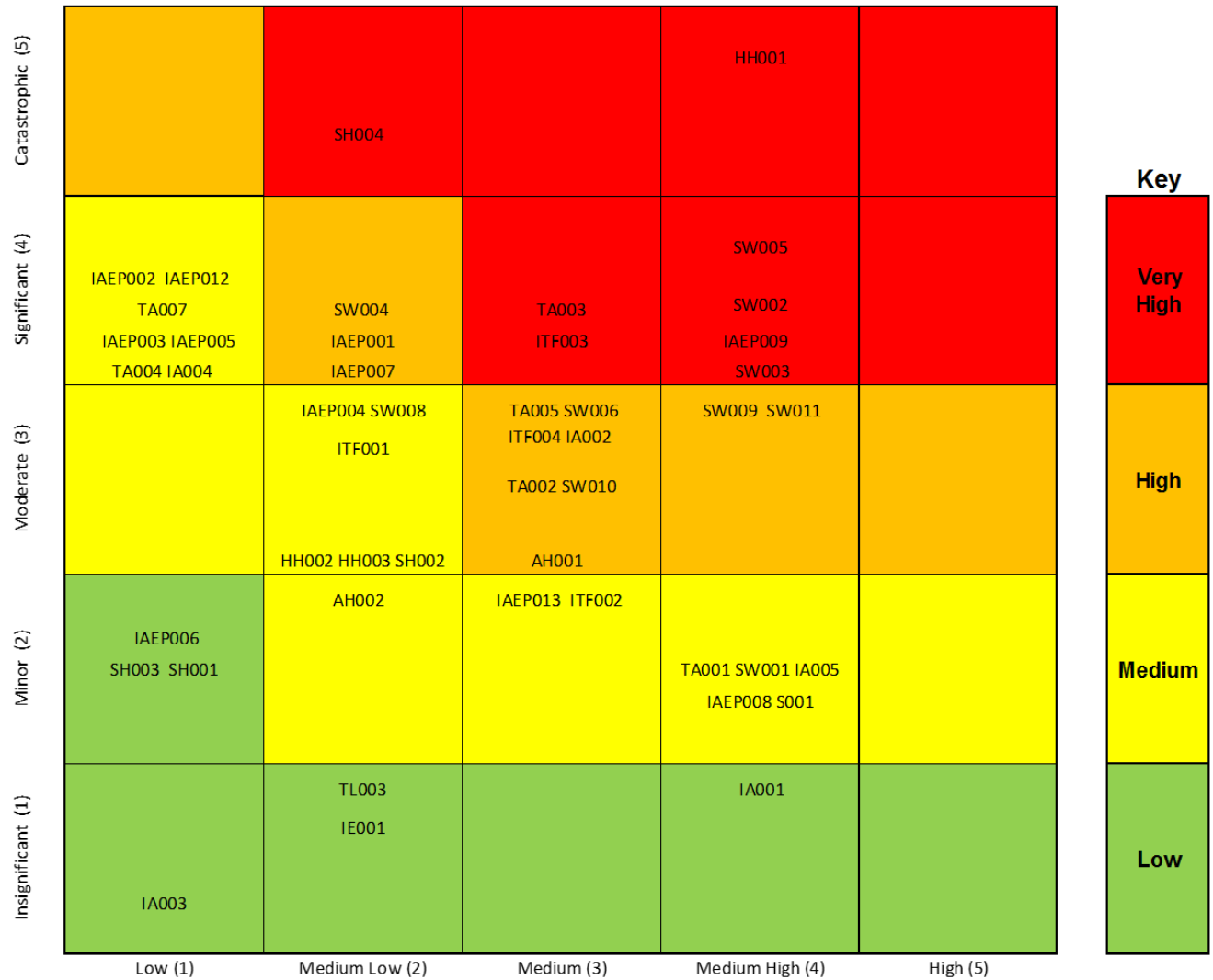
Likelihood scoring scale:

Level	Descriptor	Likelihood over 5 years	Likelihood over 5 years
1	Low	>0.005%	>1 in 20,000 chance
2	Medium Low	>0.05%	>1 in 2,000 chance
3	Medium	>0.5%	>1 in 200 chance
4	Medium High	>5%	>1 in 20 chance
5	High	>50%	>1 in 2 chance

Once the impact & likelihood scores have been assessed, they are plotted onto a matrix, which gives the overall risk rating:

Risk Rating Matrix:

Please note that in September 2014 the Wiltshire & Swindon LRF adopted the new National Risk Matrix below which has changed the impact levels of some parts of the grid & the ratings of some risks.



Risks by Risk Rating

Risk Level	Risk Ref	Likelihood	Consolidated Impact Score	Description
Very High	HH001	4	5	Influenza type disease (Pandemic)
Very High	SH004	2	5	Major reservoir dam failure/collapse
Very High	SW005	3	4	Flooding: Severe fluvial flooding affecting more than two geographical regions.
Very High	SW002	4	4	Cold & snow
Very High	TA003	3	4	Railway accident
Very High	IAEP009	4	4	Major pollution of surface waters & groundwater
Very High	ITF003	3	4	Disruption or loss of telecommunications systems
Very High	SW003	4	4	Heatwave
High	SW004	2	4	Drought
High	SW011	4	3	Poor Air Quality Event
High	IAEP001	2	4	Industrial explosion & major fire
High	HH004	2	4	Localised Legionella outbreak
High	SW009	4	3	Severe Space Weather
High	SW006	3	3	Local flooding (Surface water)
High	TA005	3	3	Local accident involving transport of fuel/explosives or hazardous chemicals
High	IA002	3	3	Actual or threatened significant disruption to the distribution of fuel by road including as a result of industrial action by tanker drivers
High	ITF004	3	3	Disruption to Regional Electricity Distribution or Transmission Network/ System
High	SW010	3	3	Severe effusive (gas-rich) volcanic eruptions abroad
High	TA002	3	3	Local accident on motorways & major trunk roads
High	AH001	3	3	Non-zoonotic notifiable animal diseases (e.g. foot & mouth disease (FMD), classical swine fever, blue tongue & Newcastle disease of birds)
Medium	IAEP012	1	4	Localised fire or explosion at a fuel distribution site or site storing flammable &/or toxic substances
Medium	IAEP002	1	4	Fire or explosion at an onshore fuel pipeline
Medium	TA007	1	4	Incident in Box Tunnel
Medium	IAEP005	1	4	Uncontrolled release of, or contamination by radioactive material from incorrectly handled or disposed of sources

Medium	IAEP003	1	4	Localised industrial accident involving large toxic release (e.g. from a site storing large quantities of chlorine)
Medium	IA004	3	2	Industrial action by key rail or London Underground workers
Medium	TA004	1	4	Aviation accident
Medium	IAEP004	2	3	Localised industrial accident involving a small toxic release
Medium	SH002	2	3	Building Collapse
Medium	HH003	2	3	Emerging infectious disease
Medium	HH002	2	3	Localised meningitis outbreak
Medium	ITF002	3	2	Loss of drinking water supplies due to a major accident affecting infrastructure
Medium	AH002	2	2	Zoonotic notifiable animal diseases (e.g. Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI), rabies & West Nile virus)
Medium	IAEP013	2	3	Wildfires
Medium	IA005	4	2	Actual or threatened significant disruption to the distribution of fuel supplies as a result of an insolvency at a key refinery or terminals.
Medium	SW001	4	2	Storms & gales
Medium	TA001	4	2	Large numbers of stranded persons & animals on the transport network for an extended period
Medium	S001	4	2	Public Disorder
Medium	IAEP008	4	2	Food Supply Contamination
Medium	ITF001	2	2	Technical failure of an upstream oil/gas facility, gas import pipeline terminal, or Liquefied Natural Gas (LPG) import reception facility leading to a disruption in gas supplies
Low	IAEP006	1	2	Release of an infectious biological substance from a facility where pathogens are handled (e.g. pathogen release from containment laboratory)
Low	SH001	1	2	Earthquake
Low	SH003	1	2	Bridge collapse
Low	IA001	4	1	Public Sector Industrial Action
Low	TL003	2	1	Gold Command Resilience
Low	IE001	2	1	International security or infectious disease situation incident resulting in an influx of British Nationals
Low	IA003	1	1	A single unofficial strike action by prison officers nationally, lasting more than 24 hours & resulting in a serious shortfall in the number of personnel available to operate & maintain control of prisons.

Definitions of Risk Ratings:

- **Very High (VH) risk** – these are classed as primary or critical risks requiring immediate attention. They may have a high or low likelihood of occurrence, but their potential consequences are such that they must be treated as a high priority. This may mean that strategies should be developed to reduce or eliminate the risks, but also that mitigation in the form of (multi-agency) planning, exercising & training for these hazards should be put in place & the risk monitored on a regular frequency. Consideration should be given to planning being specific to the risk rather than generic.
- **High (H) risk** – these risks are classed as significant. They may have a high or low likelihood of occurrence, but their potential consequences are sufficiently serious to warrant appropriate consideration after those risks classed as ‘very high’. Consideration should be given to the development of strategies to reduce or eliminate the risks, but also mitigation in the form of at least (multi-agency) generic planning, exercising & training should be put in place & the risk monitored on a regular frequency.
- **Medium (M) risk** – these risks are less significant, but may cause upset & inconvenience in the short term. These risks should be monitored to ensure that they are being appropriately managed & consideration given to their being managed under generic emergency planning arrangements.
- **Low (L) risk** – these risks are both unlikely to occur & not significant in their impact. They should be managed using normal or generic planning arrangements & require minimal monitoring & control unless subsequent risk assessments show a substantial change, prompting a move to another risk category.

Risk Prioritisation:

Once all the risks have been ‘rated’ they are then numerically prioritised by the level of their rating so the focus of resilience work & planning is undertaken based on order of priority. The highest rated risks will be addressed before the lower rated risks.

This document displays the risk assessment results for non-malicious events rather than for those caused deliberately (malicious threats). These threats are being addressed but remain a confidential aspect to the risk register.

Below is the Community Risk Register for Wiltshire & Swindon:

Wiltshire & Swindon Community Risk Register 2019

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
Industrial Accidents & Environmental Pollution								
IAEP001	Industrial explosion & major fire	HL7 – Up to 1km around site causing up to 10 serious injuries & up to 100 casualties. Explosions would cause primarily crush/cuts & bruises type injuries, as well as burns – fires would cause predominately burn-type injuries. L11 – Effect contained to the site of the incident (& immediate surroundings) with few or no injuries. Buncefield, Flixborough, are two major industrial accidents that have occurred in the mainland UK. Although the number of fatalities was comparatively low the resultant environmental pollution & community disruption was high. The incidents required a multi-agency response throughout the emergency & recovery phases & currently require a multi-agency response to preparing & planning to; reduce the risk, mitigate the hazards & coordinating contingencies.	2	4	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Risk identification, assessment & scrutiny by enforcing bodies such as FRS, HSE & LAs, ●Training for incidents by; LRF & FRS, ●COMAH site specific off-site plans & exercising, ●Met Office Plume monitoring, ●Air quality monitoring by LA & EA, ●Fire Service SSRI (Site Specific Risk Information), ●Water Monitoring by Water Companies, ●LRF Emergency Multi-Agency Procedures Guide (EMAP), ●Appropriate LRF & LHRP Guides & Plans. 	Wiltshire Fire & Rescue (now Dorset & Wiltshire Fire & Rescue)	Assessed 17/12/2013

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
IAEP002	Fire or explosion at an onshore fuel pipeline.	H5 - Up to 1km around site causing up to 100 fatalities & 500 casualties.	1	4	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Major accident hazard pipelines (MAH pipelines or MAHPs) (HSE), ●The Pipelines Safety Regulations 1996, ●Training for incidents by; LRF & FRS, ●Rivers & water courses mapped & monitored by EA, ●Met Office Plume monitoring, ●EA quality monitoring, ●Water Monitoring by Water Companies, ●LRF Emergency Multi-Agency Procedures Guide (EMAP), ●Appropriate LRF & LHRP Guides & Plans. 	Wiltshire Fire & Rescue (now Dorset & Wiltshire Fire & Rescue)	Assessed on 15/01/2014
IAEP003	Localised industrial accident involving large toxic release (e.g. from a site storing large quantities of chlorine)	HL2 - Up to 3km from site, causing up to 30 fatalities & up to 250 casualties.	1	4	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Risks covered by external regulation & inspection, ●Fire & Rescue Service system for risk analysis, assessment & training, ●LRF joint working, ●EA drainage & water management plans, ●BASIS Regulations for 	Wiltshire Fire & Rescue (now Dorset & Wiltshire Fire & Rescue)	Assessed on 25/06/2013

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
						storage of Agricultural chemicals, ●DESR Regulations, ●Major Accident Control Regulations (MACR) & Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH) Regulations, ●LRF Emergency Multi-Agency Procedures Guide (EMAP), ●CHEMET & Plume Monitoring capabilities, ●Appropriate LRF & LHRP Guides & Plans.		
IAEP004	Localised industrial accident involving a small toxic release	HL3 – Up to 1km from site causing up to 10 fatalities & up to 100 casualties.	2	3	Medium	●Risk identification, assessment & scrutiny by enforcing bodies such as FRS, HSE & LAs, ●Training for incidents by LRF & FRS, ●COMAH site specific off-site plans & exercising, ●Met Office Plume monitoring, ●Air quality monitoring by LA & EA, ●Fire Service SSRI (Site Specific Risk Information), ●Water	Wiltshire Fire & Rescue (now Dorset & Wiltshire Fire & Rescue)	Assessed on 17/12/2013

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
						Monitoring by Water Companies, ●LRF Emergency Multi-Agency Procedures Guide (EMAP), ●Appropriate LRF & LHRP Guides & Plans.		
IAEP005	<p>Uncontrolled release of or contamination by radioactive material from incorrectly handled or disposed of sources</p> <p>(Prior to June 2015 this risk was Uncontrolled release of or contamination by radioactive material from incorrectly handled or disposed of sources or limited radioactive substance release from a nuclear accident).</p>	Accidental release of radioactive material from incorrectly handled or disposed of sources. Up to 5 fatalities, up to 8 people requiring long term medical surveillance & up to 100 contaminated people requiring shorter term medical monitoring.	1	4	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●All radioactive discharges in the UK are regulated under the Radioactive Substances Act 1993 to ensure that radioactivity discharged remains well within internationally agreed levels, ●Risks covered by external regulation & inspection, ●WFRS FSRI for identified sites, ●WFRS SOP Hazmat & Radiation, ●LRF CBRNe Plan, ●LRF Media & Communications Guide, ●Site specific emergency plans for hospitals, ●NHS plans for treatment of patients exposed to radiation, ●LRF 	Wiltshire Council / Swindon Borough Council	Assessed on 20/07/2016

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
						Emergency Multi-Agency Procedures Guide (EMAP), •Appropriate LRF & LHRP Guides & Plans		
IAEP006	Release of an infectious biological substance from a facility where pathogens are handled (e.g. pathogen release from containment laboratory)	H12 - Outcome Description Up to 5 fatalities & serious injuries or offsite impact requiring up to 500 hospital admissions. Assume release in an urban area. Biological agent (mainly Hazard Group 3 human & animal pathogens) release due to failure of containment measures. This could lead to spread of that agent in the human or animal population.	1	2	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Site operator plans & procedures, •Inspection regimes by regulatory bodies, •DH & PHE National Plans & Guidance, •Police, Ambulance, Dorset & Wiltshire Fire & Rescue Service & Hospital CBRNe procedures, •LRF CBRNe procedure & guides, •Appropriate LRF & LHRP Guides & Plans. 	Public Health England	Assessed on 15/02/2017
IAEP007	Release of an infectious biological substance during an unrelated work activity or industrial process (e.g. legionella release due to improperly maintained building environmental control	Risk replaced on 15/02/2017 by merging with the Legionella elements of HH002 Localised legionella / meningitis outbreak into a new Risk: Localised Legionella outbreak. HH002 was then renamed Localised Meningitis Outbreak.						

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
	systems)							
IAEP008	Food Supply Contamination (Prior to 16/06/2016 this was Major contamination incident with widespread implications for the food chain).	H14 - A major contamination incident involving a microbiological pathogen in the food chain causing illness, hospitalisation & possible fatalities in a moderate to large number of people over a period of a few days to weeks to identify the contaminant & months for the response. There may be direct consumer health effects arising from this incident. We assume a moderate number of fatalities & a large number of casualties, although the public health implications of food incidents vary widely. It should be noted that events such as these can potentially also cause chronic health effects & demands on health care for many months or years following an incident. The impact of infection in vulnerable groups such as young children, the elderly & the immunocompromised may be more severe. Additionally, there may be food	4	2	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●EU Rapid Alert System Food & Feed (RASFF), ●FSA Food Crime Unit, ●South West Regional Workshop held in 2013 to align plans, ●Wiltshire Council & Swindon Borough Council Public Protection Service 24/7 response to local & national food emergencies, ●Local Authority Environmental Health Inspection Regime, Plans, ●LRF Animal Health Response Plan, ●NHS (including Ambulance) Plans & Procedures, ●Swindon Major Incident Guide & Swindon Recovery Plan, ●Wiltshire Council Major Incident & Wiltshire Council Recovery Plan, ●LRF Emergency Multi-Agency Procedures 	Swindon Borough Council	Assessed on 19/07/2017

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
		<p>production/marketing implications, depending on the scale & area affected (e.g. major shellfisheries, dairy, livestock production areas). Consumer confidence may also be affected, leading to lost markets &, where staple products (e.g. bread or milk) are affected, potential panic buying.</p> <p>Specific Assumptions Type of contamination & source of the contamination will not be detected immediately. Traceability of the contaminated products could be complex & time consuming.</p>				<p>Guide (EMAP),</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Appropriate LRF & LHRP Plans & Guides, 		
IAEP009	Major pollution of surface waters & groundwater (This replaced on 17/02/2016 two prior Risks which have been removed from the national risk register, IAEP009: Major pollution of controlled waters & IAEP010: Major land	Pollution incident impacting upon surface waters (inland & coastal where appropriate) & groundwater. For example, this could be caused by chemical spillage or release of a large quantity of untreated sewage, leading to persistent &/or extensive effect on water quality, major damage to aquatic ecosystems, closure of potable abstraction point(s), major impact on amenity (i.e. tourism) value,	4	4	Very High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Environment Agency have a 24 hour 365 day incident response system in place, •Environment Agency has systems & procedures in place to assess pollution incidents & contact Water Companies where there is possible pollution impact to water abstractions (surface 	Environment Agency	Assessed on 17/07/2019

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
	contamination incident).	<p>serious impact on human health.</p> <p>Specific Assumptions</p> <p>For major sewage pollution to occur, this would require the failure of interdependency like electric supply, affecting either a major plant, or succession of works. The source of other pollutants is wide ranging & likely to involve significant events such as catastrophic failure of containment infrastructure, rail & road traffic accidents, accidents involving shipping & port installations, failure of agricultural related stores, significant fires generating large volumes of fire-fighting water which cannot be contained.</p>				<p>water & groundwater),</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Environment Agency continues to carry out catchment walkover surveys on an ongoing basis, undertaken in response to the requirements of the Water Framework Directive. Aimed at identifying pollutant sources, surveys are carried out where particularly sensitive catchments or potential pollution problems are identified, ●EA Incident Management guidance & work instruction documents in place to assist during major incidents, ●Local Authority Environmental Health Departments monitoring of sources of potable water & pollution incidents, ●Fire & Rescue Service supplied with 		

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
						pollution control equipment & an Environment Protection Unit, ●LRF Emergency Multi-Agency Procedures Guide (EMAP), ●Appropriate LRF & LHRP Plans & Guides.		
IAEP010	Major land contamination incident	Risk replaced on 17/02/2016 by Risk: Major pollution of surface waters & groundwater IAEP009						
IAEP011	Forest or moorland fire	Risk replaced on 16/05/2019 by Risk: Wildfires IAEP013						
IAEP012	Localised fire or explosion at a fuel distribution site or site storing flammable &/ or toxic substances	HL28 Up to 1 km around the site causing up to 15 fatalities & 200 casualties. Impact on environment, including persistent/widespread impact on air quality.	1	4	Medium	●External scrutiny on Risks from enforcing bodies such as; LA, HSE & FRS, ●COMAH Regulations & inspections, ●Training for incidents by; LRF & FRS, ●Rivers & water courses mapped & monitored by EA, ●Met Office Plume monitoring, ●EA quality monitoring, ●Water Monitoring by Water Companies, ●LRF Emergency Multi-Agency	Wiltshire Fire & Rescue (now Dorset & Wiltshire Fire & Rescue)	Assessed on 15/01/2014

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
						Procedures Guide (EMAP), ●Appropriate LRF & LHRP Guides & Plans.		
IAEP013	Wildfires	<p>Severe wildfire spreading over an area of 1500 hectares at an urban-rural interface & lasting for 7 to 10 days. At any one time during the incident period, a fire front covering 20 hectares, putting fire fighters at risk, will burn & be likely to demonstrate extreme fire behaviour, with a further 100 hectares of vegetation smouldering with the risk of a secondary burn-back.</p> <p>Fatality numbers are low (under 10) & casualty figures are between 50 & 100, primarily as a result of respiratory complaints & burns. Dense smoke would spread for a distance of a minimum of 3 to 5 miles resulting in short to medium term closures of motorways (2 x 12 hours), &/or major arterial roads & railway lines. Smoke rising to a higher altitude could also cause disruption to incoming flight-paths,</p>	2	3	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●DWFRS Heath fires & countryside safety guidance, ●DWFRS Firewise UK scheme, ●FRS & MOD emergency response plans, ●MOD range management, ●FRS mutual aid arrangements, ●Wildfires Index provided by the Met Office, ●DWFRS prevention work & advice, ●LRF Partner Agency business continuity plans, ●Appropriate LRF & LHRP Guides & Plans. 	Dorset & Wiltshire Fire & Rescue	Assessed on 16/05/2019

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
		<p>if the fire is located close to a major airport. Disruption to electricity, fuel supplies & telecommunications is possible, if the fire reaches substations, fuel pumping stations, sensitive air conditioning systems or telecommunication masts, which are often located at urban-rural boundaries. Also a possibility of water contamination as ash & other burn particulates dissolve into ground and reservoir supplies. Evacuation of up to 3000 people from the affected urban area. Significant natural environmental impacts with Special Protection Areas (SPA), Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) & Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) being severely damaged & species destroyed in addition to a large release of carbon & greenhouse gases. The ability of the FRS to manage other unrelated incidents over a large area would be severely reduced as mutual aid (including use of national assets</p>						

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
		such as High Volume pumps) is likely to be provided by other fire authorities outside the affected region.						
Transport Accidents								
TA001	Large numbers of stranded persons & animals on the transport network for an extended period. (Prior to April 2014 been "Stranded Motorists on the Highway for an extended period").	Immediate impact on transport network if on an arterial route such as the M4, A36, A303, A338, A346, A350, A354, A419, A420, A4361, A361 & A360 – alternative routes may quickly become overwhelmed, unable to cope with the traffic increase. Immediate impact if the main railway lines from London to the West or Wales or any other line was damaged or obstructed Access to the scene itself may be difficult for Emergency Services initially due to the scale of the incident & traffic and trains backing up. Road closures or rail line closures and transport diversions.	4	2	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● LRF Stranded Motorists on the Highway for an Extended Period Plan, ● 4 X 4 Sharing Protocol, ● National Alternate Diversions Plan, ● Association of Train Operators ATOC/Network Rail Good Practice Guide – Meeting the Needs of Passengers when Trains are Stranded ● Appropriate LRF & LHRP Plans & Guides. 	Swindon Borough Council, Highways England & British Transport Police	Assessed on 17/10/2018
TA002	Local accident on motorways & major trunk roads.	HL10 – Multiple vehicle incident causing up to 10 fatalities & up to 20 casualties (internal injuries, fractures, possible burns); closure of lanes or carriageways causing	3	3	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● National Alternate Diversions Plan, ● Vehicles safety regulations, LRF Stranded Motorists on the 	Swindon Borough Council	Assessed on 17/10/2018

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
		major disruption & delays.				Highway for an Extended Period Plan, ●LRF Emergency Multi-Agency Procedures Guide (EMAP), ●Appropriate LRF & LHRP Plans & Guides.		
TA003	Railway accident	HL11 – Up to 30 fatalities & up to 100 casualties (fractures, internal injuries – burns less likely). Possible loss of freight. Major disruption to rail line including possible closure of rail tunnel.	3	4	Very High	●Network Rail & Train Operating Companies Operating Standards governing the operation of the railways within the UK, ●British Transport Police & Local Home Office Police Force Major Incident Manuals, ●Network Rail Standard Operating Procedures in relation to track & structures inspection & maintenance, ●Network Rail & Train Operating Companies Incident Response Plans, ●Fire Service Pre Determined Response arrangements to Railway Incidents & Major	British Transport Police	Assessed on 17/10/2018

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
						Emergency Arrangements, ●NHS Emergency Procedures & Management in relation to receiving Hospitals, ●Network Rail & Train Operators Stranded train & passenger arrangements, ●Local Authority Survivor Reception Centre Plans & Arrangements, ●Network Rail "Think Track" Television advertising, ●British Transport Police Camera Vans used to detect & deter dangerous or illegal behaviour at crossings & across the network, ●Exercise Isambard, ●Appropriate LRF & LHRP Plans & Guides.		
TA004	Aviation accident.	HL9 - Causing up to 50 fatalities & up to 250 casualties. Specific Assumptions Accident involving one commercial aircraft, probably on take-off or landing.	1	4	Medium	●Civil Aviation Authority, Rules, CAP 393 Air Navigation Order & Regulations, ●European Aviation Safety	Wiltshire Police	Assessed on 13/12/2017

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
		<p>Immediate impact on Ambulance Service, Health care & transport in the area. An accident of this type & severity would attract a great deal of media interest & the police and other agencies, would be required to conduct an in depth investigation with many other agencies & may set up a casualty bureau, linking to evacuation centres & hospitals. The impact on mortuary capabilities would be large & require the deployment of regional/national assets.</p>				<p>Regulations, ●Blue Light Agency Response to Crashed Aircraft, ●Post Aircraft crash exercises held annually by Air Accident Investigation Board & RAF, ●Exercise Archers Shield, ●Scientific Technical Advice provided by STAC (Scientific Technical Advisory Cell). Exercise 2018. STAC Training by PHE, ●Met Office Plume Monitoring & forecasting, ●Wiltshire Council Humanitarian Assistance Centre Guide & Swindon Borough Council Rest Centre Administration Guide, ●Appropriate LRF & LHRP Plans & Guides including Emergency Multi-Agency Procedures Guide (EMAP).</p>		
TA005	Local accident involving transport of fuel/explosives or	"Fuel/Explosives HL14 – Up to 30 fatalities & up to 20 casualties within vicinity of accident /	3	3	High	●Road network design & maintenance, ●Highways England Crisis	Wiltshire Fire & Rescue	Assessed on 17/06/2014

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
	hazardous chemicals	<p>explosion. Area would require evacuating up to 1km radius depending on substances involved. Potential release of up to 30 tonnes of liquid fuel into local environment, watercourses, etc. Large quantities of firefighting media (foam) would impact on environment. Roads & access routes impassable for a time. Emergency access into / out of large populated areas difficult or impossible. Economic impact could be severe if M4 blocked. (Closure of any motorway into London) estimated to cost country £10 million per hour & possible environmental impact. Incidents arising upon the railway infrastructure could lead to the temporary loss of the route resulting in increased travel times & financial loss incurred from alternative transport arrangements having to be put into operation. Financial costs in relation to the recovery & restoration of the affected infrastructure from such</p>				<p>Management Manual , <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Railroad Incident Management Guide , ●Multi-agency enforcement, ●FRS system for risk analysis, assessment, & training, ●FRS response procedures, ●DFRMO (Defence Fire Risk Management Organisation) response arrangements, ●Contact & liaison with Porton Down & COMAH sites, ●Regular liaison & exercising with Military , ●Operation Redshank, ●EA drainage & water management plans, ●LRF Emergency Multi-Agency Procedures Guide (EMAP), ●Appropriate LRF & LHRP Plans & Guides </p>	(now Dorset & Wiltshire Fire & Rescue)	

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
		an incident would be considerable. Hazardous chemicals HL12 – Up to 50 fatalities & up to 500 casualties (direct injuries from the accident would be similar to road or rail accidents; indirect casualties are possible, if substance covers wide area). The extent of the impact would depend on substance involved, quantity, nature & location of accident. L16 – Incident spread beyond a 500m cordon with more than 5 fatalities &/or 20 hospitalisations, evacuation beyond the cordon. L17 – Incident contained within a 500m cordon, up to 5 fatalities &/or 20 hospitalisations, advice to shelter but no evacuation beyond the cordon.						
TA006	Local accident involving transport of fuel/explosives	Risk Amalgamated with Risk TA005 on 17/06/2014						
TA007	Incident in Box Tunnel	Incident in Box Tunnel. Impacts taken from Railway Accident Risk HL11. Up to 30 fatalities & up to 100 casualties (fractures, internal injuries – burns less likely).	1	4	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Network Rail & Train Operating Companies Operating Standards governing the operation of the railways within the 	British Transport Police	Assessed on 17/10/2018

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
		<p>Possible loss of freight. Major disruption to rail line including possible closure of rail tunnel. Immediate impact on rail network with major rail line between London & the West Country affected - long delays to journeys & alternative rail routes may quickly become affected with delays & cancellations.</p> <p>Passengers on trains in the tunnel potentially at risk of excessive cold or heat dependent on time of year. There would be obstacles to communications within the tunnel itself with mobile telephones being ineffective. Immediate impact on local hospitals if there were fatalities & serious injuries. Access to the scene itself may be difficult for Emergency Services initially due to the site of the incident & the local road network could become overloaded affecting local communities & responders.</p>				<p>UK, ●British Transport Police & Local Home Office Police Force Major Incident Manuals, ●Network Rail Standard Operating Procedures in relation to track & structures inspection & maintenance, ●Network Rail & Train Operating Companies Incident Response Plans, ●Fire Service Pre Determined Response arrangements to Railway Incidents & Major Emergency Arrangements, ●NHS Emergency Procedures & Management in relation to receiving Hospitals, ●Network Rail & Train Operators stranded train & passenger arrangements, ●Local Authority Survivor Reception Centre Plans & Arrangements, ●Network</p>		

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
						Rail "Think Track" Television advertising, ●British Transport Police Camera Vans used to detect & deter dangerous or illegal behaviour at crossings & across the network, ●Exercise Isambard 1st October 2015, ●Appropriate LRF & LHRP Plans & Guides.		
Severe Weather								
SW001	Storms & gales	H17 - Storm force winds affecting multiple regions for at least 6 hours during a working day. Most inland, lowland areas experience mean speeds in excess of 55mph with gusts in excess of 85mph. Although the storm will be over in less than a day, disruption to infrastructure including power, communications, transport networks, homes & businesses could last for 1-4 days & for up to 5 days in remote rural locations. There may be a number of casualties & fatalities, mainly due to falling trees, other debris or	4	2	Medium	●Met Office operate National Severe Weather Warning Service which aims to give advance notice of severe gales, ●Highways England (HE) weather notification system for Hauliers who have signed up, ●Met Office staff based in HE Centres between October to April each winter to provide up-to-date information, ●Health Community Response Plan, ●Network Rail	Swindon Borough Council	Assessed on 19/07/2017

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
		<p>structures. Social disruption along with an associated economic impact, is likely due to disruption to transport networks, power supplies, telecommunications links & water supplies as well as agriculture.</p> <p>Nationally up to 50 fatalities & 500 casualties, locally fatalities none or very low numbers under 5 & casualties less than 10.</p>				<p>procedures in place for monitoring lineside vegetation & a programme in place for clearing threats where these have been identified, ●Local Authority procedures regarding dangerous buildings, ●Local Authority procedures regarding dangerous trees, ●LRF Emergency Multi-Agency Procedures Guide (EMAP), ●Appropriate LRF & LHRP Plans & Guides.</p>		
SW002	Cold & Snow (Prior to 17/05/2017 Low temperatures & heavy snow).	<p>H18 – Snow falling & lying over multiple regions (e.g. SW England, SE England, London & the East of England) for at least one week. After an initial fall of snow there is further snow fall on & off for at least 7 days. Most lowland areas experience some falls in excess of 10cm, a depth of snow in excess of 30cm at a time, a depth of snow in excess of 30cm & a period of at</p>	4	4	Very High	<p>●Met Office National Severe Weather Warning Service aims to give advance warning of periods of significant snow, ●Cold Weather Plan for England produced by Department of Health, ●Highways England (HE) weather notification system for</p>	Swindon Borough Council	Assessed on 19/06/2019

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
		<p>least 7 consecutive days with daily mean temperature below -3°C. Such a spell of weather would affect vulnerable communities, particularly older people & those with pre-existing conditions, such as cardiovascular & respiratory disease. An increase in falls, injuries (e.g. fractures) & hypothermia would also be expected by a prolonged period of cold, snow & ice. There will be a large number of excess morbidity/mortality deaths above the number experienced in a normal winter, with potentially thousands of casualties & fatalities nationally. This will place significant pressure on health & social care services. Considerable social disruption, along with economic impact, is likely due to disruption to transport networks, power supplies, telecommunications links & water supplies. Schools & businesses would be hampered by such disruption & school closures would</p>				<p>Hauliers who have signed up, ●Met Office staff based in HE Centres between October to April each winter to provide up-to-date information, ●Health Community Response Plan, ●NHS Operational Pressures Escalation Levels, ●Multi agency work to reduce slips, trips & falls & improve bone health., ●2018 Snow Debrief & Report including 4 x 4 Cell, ●Appropriate LRF & LHRP Plans & Guides.</p>		

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
		<p>have consequential effects on staffing levels in other sectors increasing the economic impact. High level & rural communities are likely to be affected for longer than lower level towns & cities, with the agricultural sector suffering loss of livestock.</p> <p>Specific Assumptions The cold/snow event definition is based on the winter 2009/2010. It also takes into account the impacts experienced during other recent events such as February 1991, February 2009, Nov/Dec 2010, March 2013 & in late February / early March 2018.</p>						
SW003	Heatwave	<p>The national outcome description is "daily maximum temperatures in excess of 28°C & minimum temperatures in excess of 15°C over a large region of the UK for at least 2 weeks. 5 consecutive days will have maximum temperatures exceed 32 °C". Threshold temperatures for heat waves in the South West of England are set by the Met Office & are 30°C daytime</p>	4	4	Very High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LRF Severe Weather Guide covers the multi-agency response to a Heatwave event, • NHS Heatwave Plan for England & associated Public Health campaign, • The Met Office release Heat-Health Watch Alerts between 1st June & 15th September. The Heat- 	Swindon Borough Council	Assessed on 16/05/2019

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
		<p>15°C night time (Department of Health, 2014). A Level 2 Heat wave alert is triggered when the Met Office forecast a 60% chance of the above thresholds being met on at least two consecutive days & the intervening night. Due to climate change, heat waves are very likely to become more frequent, intense & of longer duration. "Such a spell of weather would affect vulnerable members of the public, particularly the elderly. 2,000 excess deaths above the number experienced in a normal summer & 1,000 to 2,500 excess casualties would be expected.</p> <p>There will be some low level social & economic disruption due to transport networks, power supplies telecommunications links & water supplies".</p> <p>The hot summer of 2003 is estimated to have resulted in 2,045 excess deaths (that is deaths that occur above what we would expect for that time of year),</p>				<p>Health Watch system comprises four levels of response based upon threshold maximum daytime & minimum night-time temperatures. These thresholds vary by region, but an average threshold temperature is 30 °C by day & 15 °C overnight,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Local liaison & assurance between health & social services re: contingency arrangements for vulnerable people e.g. elderly & young, ●LHRP Health Community Response Plan - Severe Weather Appendix & Impact Assessment, ●LRF Large Numbers of Stranded Passengers & Animals on the Transport Network for an Extended Period Plan, ●Appropriate LRF & LHRP Plans & Guides. 		

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
		mainly among vulnerable populations (Cabinet Office, 2010) particularly the very young, elderly & those already exhibiting cardiovascular or respiratory disease (Health Statistics Quarterly, 2006). Since then, the Heat Health Watch system has been introduced, & during the hot weather of July 2006 significantly fewer (680) excess deaths were recorded (Cabinet Office, 2010). The Department of Health has set up specific heat wave advice.						
SW004	Drought	H50 - Prolonged period without sufficient rainfall leading to depletion of water reserves where drought level rises to 'environmental' from 'social'. Environmental drought occurs when lack of rainfall affects the natural environment & ecosystems. 'Social' (or water resources) drought is when an environmental drought (e.g. reduced rainfall) reduces the potential availability of essential water supplies. Restrictions on	2	4	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Resources Act 1991 with specific reference to Section 73 Power to make ordinary & emergency drought orders, DEFRA: Planning for Major Water & Wastewater Incidents in England & Wales: Generic Guidance (http://www.ukresilience.info/upload/assets/www.ukresilience.info/water_guidance.pdf), Water 	Environment Agency	Assessed on 17/07/2019

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
		<p>water use may threaten the agriculture & horticulture sectors, with impacts on animal health & welfare, food hygiene, standing crops, & food security. After three consecutive dry winters there are periodic water supply interruptions affecting 385,000 businesses in London area for up to 12 months. Emergency Drought Orders (EDOs) in place authorising rota cuts in supply according to needs of priority users as directed by SofS (for 3 months of the Drought). Droughts are normal events & vary in intensity & duration across the UK.</p>				<p>companies have drought plans that set out the actions they will take to supply demand & protect the environment during a drought, including measures such as publicity campaigns to reduce water usage & drought permits & drought orders. These are being updated to statutory drought plans at present,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●The Environment Agency has regional & area drought plans that set out its actions & decision points, ●In a drought the Environment Agency will assess & potentially grant drought permits, ●Progressive restraints on consumption starting with amenity activities, ●Tight measures to control the balance of supply & demand, ●Water 		

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
						<p>companies plan for levels of service in their long-term water resources plans. Their current service levels are summarised as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Company • Hosepipe ban • Drought order / permit • Rota cuts / standpipes, ●Water companies will take every possible step to avoid EDOs due to the widespread disruption & impacts listed above. They will consider all preventative actions, including: hosepipe bans, more leakage control, non-essential use restrictions, transfers from other companies, progressive drought permits & orders to take more water, drought orders to stop other abstraction & divert effluent, restrictions on 		

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						<p>industrial customers' water use, bringing old sources back into use, packaged desalination plants where appropriate, & credible engineering schemes to bring water from further away,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •DEFRA Planning for Major Water & Wastewater Incidents in England & Wales: Generic Guidance – outlines the framework for response, • EA Wessex & EA Thames Drought Plans, •Water Companies are the lead (but not sole) responders for an EDO. There will be close liaison with other agencies to agree & implement more advance water restrictions, •Responses will include dealing with vulnerable groups e.g. hospitals, schools etc. Supply of 		

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						water for essential use, ●Appropriate LRF & LHRP Plans & Guides.		
SW005	Flooding: Severe fluvial flooding affecting more than two geographical regions.	H21 - A massive fluvial event, series of cumulative local events or concurrent events across multiple geographic regions following a sustained period of heavy rainfall extending over two weeks (perhaps combined with snow melt & surface water flooding). The event would include major river flooding affecting predominantly large urban areas. There may also be combined or additional impacts from surface water flooding, and sediment movement resulting in the closure of primary transport routes and infrastructure collapse. Significant regional economic damage. Loss of essential services (gas, electricity & telecoms) to 250,000 homes & businesses for 14 days. Disruption to water supplies. Up to 5000 people needing assistance with sheltering for up to 12 months. Urban & rural areas	3	4	Very High	●Environment Agency provide flood warning service to public in flood warning areas, ●Operational Flood plans for the top 20 identified places at risk of flooding in Wiltshire, ●Met Office operate National Severe Weather Warning Service which aims to give advance notice of severe weather, rain in the case of flooding, ●Met Office & Environment Agency Flood Forecasting Centre providing Flood Guidance Statement, ●LRF Severe Weather Guide & Flood Supporting Document, ●Flood defences in most affected areas, with maintenance program in place, ●Wiltshire Council Flood Plan, ●Swindon	Environment Agency	Assessed on 15/08/2018

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
		<p>affected flooding of up to 50,000 properties (homes & businesses) for up to 10 days. (Please note that there are not 50,000 properties in Swindon and Wiltshire that are at risk of flooding). Up to 10 fatalities & 500 casualties & 20 missing persons (“missing” means: not accounted for during the first 48 hours, before Police can reunite with family or friends). Up to 55,000 people needing assistance with evacuation. Up to 6,000 people in need of rescue or assistance in-situ.</p>				<p>Borough Council Flood Plan, ●Swindon Severe Weather Protocol, ●Local Authority, Police & Highway Agency procedures regarding road closures, ●Met Office Community Resilience Web page, ●Flood wardens & other measures to promote community resilience, ●Additional resources provided by agencies detailed in the LRF Emergency Multi-Agency Procedures Guide (EMAP), ●Appropriate LRF & LHRP Plans & Guides.</p>		
SW006	Local flooding (Surface water)	<p>HL18 - A sustained period of heavy rainfall extending over two weeks, perhaps combined with snow melt, resulting in flash flooding & steadily rising river levels across entire counties & could threaten a large urban town. Localised flooding of 1000 to</p>	3	3	High	<p>●EA provide flood warning service to public in flood warning areas, ●EA action plans for Rapid Response Catchments, ●Operational Flood plans for the top 20 identified</p>	Environm ent Agency	Assessed on 15/08/ 2018

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
		<p>10,000 properties for 2-7 days. Up to 15 fatalities & 150 casualties. (Per Guidance note feel the number of fatalities should be downgraded to 5 and Casualties to 50) Up to 15,000 people evacuated. Up to 500 people stranded over a large area.</p>				<p>places at risk of flooding in Wiltshire, ●Met Office operate National Severe Weather Warning Service which aims to give advance notice of severe weather, rain in the case of flooding, ●Met Office & Environment Agency Flood Forecasting Centre providing Flood Guidance Statement, ●LRF Severe Weather Guide & Flood Supporting Document, ●Flood defences in most affected areas, with maintenance program in place, ●Wiltshire Council Flood Plan, ●Swindon Borough Council Flood Response Guide, ●Local Authority, Police & Highway Agency procedures regarding road closures, ●Met Office Community Resilience Web page, ●Flood wardens & other</p>		

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
						measures to promote community resilience, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Additional resources provided by agencies detailed in the LRF Emergency Multi-Agency Procedures Guide (EMAP), • Appropriate LRF &LHRP Plans & Guides. 		
SW007	Local fluvial flooding.	Risk deleted on 16/11/2017. Risk covered by Risk SW005 & SW006.						
SW008	Local extremely hazardous flash flooding	Risk deleted on 16/11/2017. No high risk catchments identified in Wiltshire or Swindon.						
SW009	Severe Space Weather	H56 - The reasonable worst-case scenario is based upon space weather of approximately the same magnitude as the Carrington Event of 1859, lasting for one to two weeks. This period of one to two weeks is made up of a number of different types of solar phenomena, including coronal mass ejections, solar radiation storms, solar flares & solar radio bursts. The electricity system could be impacted as follows: It is	4	3	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •UK Space Weather Preparedness Strategy (2015), •Activation of Operation Link in order to invoke LRF protocols, •999 fall-back arrangements, •Met Office monitoring via daily forecast, •LRF Telephony Exercises, including Exercise Exchange, •Telephony providers national, regional & local 	Swindon Borough Council	Assessed on 19/06/2019

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
		<p>estimated that up to six Super Grid Transformers in England & Wales & a further seven in Scotland could be damaged. Not all failures would lead to disconnections but it is estimated that two rural / coastal electrical sub-stations serving approximately 100,000 customers each are severely damaged & unable to supply electricity for two or more months. Consumers in these areas would experience an initial loss of supply, for up to half this period (i.e. for one month or more), until the local Distribution Network Operators & National Grid could arrange for alternative supplies such as interconnection to other substations, or deployment of mobile electricity generation. It is likely that rota-disconnections would be used in the affected areas for the rest of the period until the substation repairs were completed. If the increase in energy consumed by transformers becomes too great voltage instability could occur</p>				<p>plans, ●Pre-prepared Media Release (Loss of Telecommunications), ●Local Emergency Plans detailing Community Response Teams, ●Each Electricity Distribution Network Operator has robust, well developed & resilient emergency & contingency plans to recover the electricity network from such a failure, ●The Security of Supply standards (Electricity), ●Individual Agency Business Continuity Plans including Uninterrupted Power Supplies, Generator, Generator Points, Solar &/or Wind Power, ●Local Authority promotion of Business Continuity to Businesses & the Third & Voluntary sectors, ●Appropriate LRF & LHRP Plans & Guides.</p>		

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
		<p>leading to a local (small region) blackout. In addition, the distortion caused to the electricity waveform could trigger protective relays to disable equipment designed to support the voltage on the system, making voltage instability more likely. The current worst case estimates are for some local blackouts lasting a few hours, more likely in urbanised areas. Disruptions to satellite services for several days, including interruptions & degradations of GPS. This could result in casualties & fatalities as GPS is an integral component of modern automated dispatch systems used by the emergency services. Up to 2 weeks disruption to aviation as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •an increase error rate in the electronics of flight control systems; •temporary loss of high frequency (HF) radio & satellite communication systems; •degradation of GPS augmentation services; •an increase in GPS 						

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
		horizontal & vertical error margins; •aircrew & passenger exposure to elevated levels of radiation (up to 10-20mSv) in the course of a few hours more than once during the space weather event (the normal limit for members of the public is 1 mSv in excess from all sources of exposure). Temporary short-term (1hr) nationwide losses of wireless systems including mobile phones, internet & other related services.						
SW010	Severe effusive (gas-rich) volcanic eruptions abroad	A severe volcanic eruption over a 5 months period, involving a number of explosive phases & generating large amounts of sulphur dioxide & sulphate aerosol affecting the UK & Northern Europe. Hydrogen fluoride, hydrogen chloride, hydrogen sulphide & hydrogen bromide may also be expected in the volcanic plume. There could also be ash generated during the eruption. This elevation of air pollutant concentrations results in 800 excess deaths over the five-month period & 2,300 additional	3	3	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •International Civil Aviation Organisation - International Airways Volcano Watch Volcanic Ash Advisory Centres (VAACS). A VAAC is located in the UK & monitors Iceland, the UK & the North East Atlantic, •Met Office is one of 8 global Regionally Specialised Meteorological Centres for modelling dispersal of particles, •International & National networks of 	Swindon Borough Council	Assessed on 19/06/2019

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
		<p>hospitalisations in the UK over a 5 month period (Nationally 5 additional deaths per day, compared with the baseline mortality rate of 1,513 deaths per day; approximately 16 additional cardio respiratory emergency admissions per day, compared with a baseline of 3,386). Additional (although rare) short-term peaks of high concentrations at ground level affect an unquantifiable number of vulnerable individuals, such as those with existing respiratory or cardiopulmonary conditions. Over the prolonged duration of the eruption, the gas & acid aerosol could gradually damage vegetation & eco-systems &/or lead to soil acidification. However damage would be short-term & recovery would be relatively quick after the event. Scotland would experience the greatest proportional increase in potential damage to the environment amongst all UK countries. The average pH across</p>				<p>experts established, ●National Guidance, ●LRF Emergency Multi-Agency Procedures (EMAP), ●Appropriate LRF & LHRP Plans & Guides.</p>		

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
		the UK would drop slightly but would return to near normal within five years						
SW011	Poor Air Quality Event	<p>H39 - Health impacts of poor air quality either from high ground level ozone or fine particulate matter.</p> <p>Air pollution harms human health & the environment. During an air quality event high pollution can lead to significant health risks including premature mortality & hospital admissions. To illustrate this risk this document assesses the impacts of a prolonged episode (of up to 20 days) of either high ground level ozone or elevated fine particulate matter (PM2.5) concentrations. (Particles less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter are called "fine" particles, particles between 2.5 & 10 micrometers in diameter are referred to as "coarse"). An event of this duration is more extreme</p>	4	3	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●World Health Organisation Air Quality Guidelines, ●EU Ambient Air Quality Directive 2004/107/EC, ●National Ceilings Regulations 2002, ●UK Air Quality Strategy 2007, ●Defra co-ordination of assessment & air quality plans for the UK, ●Met Office provides the air pollution forecast on behalf of DEFRA https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/guide/weather/air-quality, ●Environment Act 1995, ●COMEAP (The Committee on the Medical Effects of Air Pollutants) advice, 	Swindon Borough Council	Assessed on 16/05/2019

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
		<p>than any of the historical events referred to, but is not felt to be unrealistic. In general terms severe air pollution events are triggered by atmospheric conditions that inhibit the dispersion & mixing of emissions & are often associated with easterly inflow of already polluted air from continental Europe. The impacts of an air pollution episode may be concentrated in particular areas & this will sometimes need to be factored into public information & response strategies. For example: Pollutants that are emitted directly from a source, including primary pollutants such as PM2.5 & PM10, generally have highest concentrations in urban locations, & the greatest short-term health effects of severe air pollution events are found in cities, due to a combination of population density & proximity to emissions sources. Ozone (O3). Ozone is a secondary pollutant formed from photochemical reactions, however</p>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Wiltshire Council & Swindon Borough Council air quality monitoring, ●Swindon's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) Air Quality Needs Assessment 2017, ●Wiltshire Council & Swindon Borough Council air online advice, ●Wiltshire Council know and respond health and air quality warning system, ●Wiltshire Council & Swindon Borough Council Planning Policies, ●Wiltshire Council & Swindon Borough Council Transport Planning Strategies, ●Appropriate LRF & LHRP Plans & Guides. 		

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
		<p>it is often chemically suppressed in urban-centres through interaction with vehicle emitted Nitrous Oxide. There are also seasonal patterns: High O3 episodes in the UK occur most commonly in the summer months during anticyclonic conditions when high pressure systems dominate, since the formation of O3 is maximised in direct sunlight coupled with limited atmospheric mixing. Elevated O3 can also occur during springtime when clear sky conditions are coordinated with periods of highest North Atlantic O3. * At a national scale elevated PM2.5 concentrations are most common in the spring & can coincide with a potential peak in ammonia emissions from agricultural sources in upwind regions of Europe.</p>						
Structural Hazards								
SH001	Land movement (i.e. caused by tremors or landslides)	HL21 – Roads & access routes impassable for a time. Emergency access into / out of large populated areas difficult or impossible;	1	2	Low	● Inspection & improvement regimes by relevant authorities for area under their remit	Swindon Borough Council	Assessed on 11/02/2015

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
		severe congestion over wide geographical area. Potential for a number of persons to be trapped or missing either in landslide itself &/or in collapsed structures. Up to five fatalities depending on the size & location of land movement.				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rail property by Network Rail, - Highways - The Highways England, - Local Authority Roads – Local Authority, ●Dorset & Wiltshire Fire & Rescue Service Plans & Procedures, ●Local Authority – Dynamic assessment & road closure procedures., ●Wiltshire Police Procedures, ●Swindon Major Incident Guide & Swindon Recovery Plan, ●Wiltshire Major Incident Plan & Wiltshire Recovery Plan, ●Appropriate LRF & LHRP Plans & Guides. 		
SH002	Building Collapse	HL22 - Potential for a number of persons to be trapped or missing. Localised loss of power & other essential services. Local access routes affected due to road closures. Depending on the size & construction of building, &	2	3	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Dorset & Wiltshire Fire & Rescue Service Plans & Operational Procedures, ●Local Authority – Dynamic assessment & road closure procedures, ●Dorset & Wiltshire Fire & 	Swindon Borough Council	Assessed on 21/06/2018

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
		<p>occupation rates, there will always remain the possibility of fatalities or serious casualties.</p> <p>Specific Assumptions A number of such incidents annually within the UK. Some areas will be more at risk than others due to age of local building stock.</p>				<p>Rescue Service & National Resilience assets, ●Local Authority Building Control procedures & response capabilities, ●Urban Search & Rescue plans & procedures, ●NHS (including Ambulance & HART) Plans & Procedures, ●Exercise Concido 2017, ●(Swindon) Major Incident Guide & Swindon Recovery Plan, ●(Wiltshire) Major Incident Plan & Recovery Plan, ●Appropriate LRF & LHRP Guides & Plans.</p>		
SH003	Bridge collapse	<p>HL23 – Roads, access roads and transport infrastructure impassable for considerable length of time. Severe congestion over wide geographical area. Emergency access into / out of large populated areas severely restricted. Potential for a number of persons to be trapped or missing.</p>	1	2	Low	<p>●Inspection & improvement programme for Rail Bridges by Network Rail, ●Local Authority – Dynamic assessment & road closure procedures, ●Wiltshire Police notification procedures,</p>	Swindon Borough Council	Assessed on 21/06/2018

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wiltshire Council Major Incident Plan & Recovery Plan, Appropriate LRF & LHRP Guides & Plans. 		
SH004	Major reservoir dam failure/collapse	<p>Collapse without warning resulting in almost instantaneous flooding. This in turn could cause: Significant movement of debris (including vehicles) & sediment. Complete destruction of some residential & commercial properties & serious damage of up to 500 additional properties. Several thousand other properties could be flooded. Up to 200 fatalities. Up to 1000 casualties. Up to 50 missing persons & people stranded. Hazardous recovery amongst collapsed infrastructure & debris. Water supply to homes & business is lost. Up to 200 people need temporary accommodation for 2 - 18 months.</p> <p>Specific Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No time to evacuate. Flooding lasts less than 24 	2	5	Very High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legislative controls, currently applicable to reservoirs of >25,000 m³ Reservoirs Act 1975 as amended by the Water Act 2003 & the Flood & Water Management Act 2010, Panel engineers have been appointed by site owners for assessment & inspection of dam condition, Site owners emergency plans for those sites covered by the Reservoirs Act, DEFRA listing of qualified engineers under the Act, Local Authority procedures regarding dangerous buildings, Swindon Borough Council Rest Centre 	Environment Agency	Assessed on 17/07/2019

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
		<p>hours.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency services not pre-warned • Extent of downstream, effect could reach 50-60km. • Significant damage to gas, electricity supplies, telecommunications, road & rail links. 				<p>Administration Guide, ●Wiltshire Council Humanitarian Assistance Centre Guide, ●(Swindon) Major Incident Guide & Swindon Recovery Plan, ●(Wiltshire) Major Incident Plan & Recovery Plan, ●Swindon Coate Water Off-site & On-site plans, ●Exercise Bustard January 2014, ●Review of & issue of new LRF Reservoir Plan, ●LRF Emergency Multi-Agency Procedures Guide (EMAP), ●Appropriate LRF & LHRP Plans & Guides.</p>		

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
Human Health								
HH001	Influenza type disease (Pandemic)	<p>H23 - Each pandemic is different & the nature of the virus & its impacts cannot be known in advance. Previous pandemics have led to different outcomes. Based on understanding of previous pandemics, a pandemic is likely to occur in one or more waves, possibly weeks or months apart. Each wave may last between 12-15 weeks. Up to half the population could be affected. All ages may be affected, but until the virus emerges, we cannot know which groups will be most at risk. There is no known evidence of association between the rate of severity & transmissibility of infection, meaning it is possible that a new influenza virus could be both highly transmissible & cause severe symptoms. Pandemics significantly more serious than the reasonable worst case scenario are therefore possible.</p> <p>Specific Assumptions 50% of the population falling ill, spread over</p>	4	5	Very High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● LRF / LHRP Influenza Pandemic Plan, ● Local Health Resilience Partnership Pandemic Influenza Plan, ● Organisation Pandemic Influenza plans & Business Continuity Plans, ● Regular training & exercises planned & carried out, including LHRP Exercise in November 2015, ● Interagency working through LRF & LHRP, ● LRF Excess Deaths Plan supported by Local Authority frameworks & plans, ● Guidance on Flu Pandemic https://www.gov.uk/guidance/pandemic-flu, ● Global Influenza Surveillance & Response System, ● Appropriate 	Swindon Borough Council	Assessed on 16/01/2019

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
		<p>one or more waves, which could result in up to 750,000 fatalities. A fatality ratio of up to 2.5% in a “reasonable worst case” scenario & a corresponding care hospitalisation demand ratio of 4%, 25% of which may require level 3 critical care. Peak illness rates of around 10-12% (measured in new clinical cases per week as a proportion of the population) in each of the weeks in the peak fortnight. Absence rates for illness reaching 15-20% in the peak weeks. Local planners however are advised to prepare for up to 300,000 additional deaths across the UK over a 15 week period. This would mean an LRF planning for a population on 700,000 should consider planning for around 3000 additional deaths. High number of cases could overwhelm health & critical services, & adversely affect businesses & the economy. Increased health care demands for the ill, support to vulnerable people & managing a potential mass</p>				LRF & LHRP Plans & Guides.		

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
		<p>fatality situation. High levels of public concern causing a very high demand for advice, information & services delivery, with health & welfare services particularly affected. Up to 50% of workforce absent at some stage over the pandemic. Absence may be due to sickness or other causes (carer responsibilities, bereavement, psychological impact, fear, transport difficulties). Significant staff absence leading to business continuity issues for potentially all service providers including critical functions for all Category One (& Category 2) responders throughout the pandemic. Business continuity & service delivery failures with risks to transport, utilities, other public sector & private sector services. Possible discouragement of gatherings, leading to school closure (compounding absence levels), & postponement of cultural & sporting events. Delivery of goods could be affected, leading to</p>						

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
		food & fuel shortages & stock piling by the public.						
HH002	Localised meningitis outbreak. (Prior to 15/02/2017 Localised legionella / meningitis outbreak. For Legionella please see HH004).	(Previously part of HL24) Localised outbreak of a disease, which could cause less than 5 fatalities & up to 20 (cases)/casualties, with no variation in likelihood between localities. Likelihood Rationale: Meningitis has caused outbreaks in the past but with the current immunisations available for Meningitis C, the most lethal & most infectious strain, it is far less likely that a major outbreak will occur. .	2	3	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Sources of infection are regulated under occupational health & safety regulations & monitored by the Health & Safety Executive or Local Authority offices, •Reactive response to outbreaks also possible through occupational health & safety regime, •Known disease & appropriate treatment regimes are in place, •NHS Major Incident Plans, •Plans for the mobilisation of prophylactic medicines, •Appropriate LRF & LHRP Plans & Guides. 	Public Health England, (PHE)	Assessed on 15/02/2017

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
HH003	Emerging infectious disease	<p>H24 Based upon the experience of the outbreak of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) in 2002, the worst case likely impact of such an outbreak originating outside the UK would be cases occurring amongst returning travellers & their families & close contacts, with spread to health care workers within hospital setting.</p> <p>Details of Impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short term disruption to local hospital intensive care facilities. • Possible disruption of several weeks to elective procedures. The elderly & the immuno-compromised are more at risk of morbidity & mortality from the disease. Health care workers at increased risk. There have been a number of MERS- CoV clusters associated with Healthcare facilities Fatalities & Casualties • Max 200 fatalities across the country & 2,000 casualties based upon fatality rate up to 10%, from global 	2	3	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Routine Surveillance conducted by PHE National/Regional/Local, •World Health Organisation's International Alerting arrangements, •World Health Organisation's outbreak response framework, •DH & PHE National Plans and Guidance, •Central Government Guidance (by department/sector), •NHS local escalation plans, •Dept of Health/NHS escalation plan, •Public Health England monitoring of Notifiable disease reports, •LRF Vulnerable People Plan, •Appropriate LRF & LHRP Plans & Guides. 	Public Health England, (PHE)	Assessed on 15/02/2017

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
		<p>experience of SARS • Expect 10 potential cases & 100 follow up contacts for every single confirmed case of infection as seen in past SARS outbreak. Locally up to 7 fatalities & 70 casualties. 70 potential cases & 7000 follow up contacts.</p> <p>Transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public concern about travel, within & beyond the UK & possible international travel restriction advice. 						
HH004	Localised legionella outbreak. (New risk created on 15/02/2017)	<p>(Previously part of HL24) Localised outbreak of a disease, which could cause less than 5 fatalities & up to 20 (cases)/casualties, with no variation in likelihood between localities.</p> <p>Likelihood Rationale: The likelihood score is based on the fact that there have been several major outbreaks of legionella in the last 15 years. In 2002 legionella pneumophila released from an improperly maintained cooling tower was responsible for 7</p>	2	4	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Sources of infection are regulated under occupational health & safety regulations & monitored by the Health & Safety Executive or Local Authority offices, •Proactive maintenance should reduce the potential for release of aerosols containing viable Legionella Pneumophilla & related bacteria, •Reactive response to 		Assessed on 15/02/2017

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
		fatalities & approximately 500 hospitalisations in Barrow-in-Furness. There were outbreaks of Legionnaires disease in Edinburgh & Stoke-on-Trent in 2012 which resulted in approximately 150 cases of the disease & 5 fatalities in total. It is reasonable to say that we can expect a major outbreak of Legionella every ten years in the UK, however, it is likely that the trend away from wet air conditioning systems will lower the risk in the future.				outbreaks also possible through occupational health & safety regime, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Known disease & appropriate treatment regimes are in place, •NHS Major Incident Plans, •Continuous National surveillance programme in place by PHE, •Plans for the mobilisation of prophylactic medicines, •Appropriate LRF & LHRP Plans & Guides. 		
Animal Health								
AH001	Non-zoonotic notifiable animal diseases (e.g. foot & mouth disease (FMD), classical swine fever, blue tongue & Newcastle disease of birds).	For foot & mouth disease the whole of Great Britain is likely to be declared a 'controlled area', prohibiting the movement of all susceptible livestock unless licensed. Loss of disease free status resulting in EU & third country import bans on livestock products from susceptible animals.	3	3	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •National plan - Defra's Contingency Plan for Exotic Animal Diseases (this covers arrangements for dealing with a range of exotic animal diseases, including Foot & Mouth Disease, Avian Influenza, Rabies & Bluetongue), •The Cabinet Office 	Swindon Borough Council	Assessed on 16/01/2019

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
		Disruption to rural communities, local economies, tourism & the environment.				Bulletin on “Co-ordination of the Multi-agency Response to an Animal Disease Outbreak in England, ●The Animal & Plant Health Agency (APHA) surveillance & management of disease controls, ●Animal carcass disposal & infected premise clearing protocols, ●Groundwater & contaminated land procedures & protocols, ●Wiltshire Integrated Emergency Plan, Swindon Major Incident Guide & Swindon Recovery Plan, ●LRF Animal Diseases Guide, ●Appropriate LRF & LHRP Plans & Guides.		

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
AH002	Zoonotic notifiable animal diseases (e.g. Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI), rabies & West Nile virus).	<p>The most serious disease in this category is Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza which drives the impact assessments. Potential human health threat from Pandemic Influenza is covered under HH001 Pandemic Influenza. Assessment based on the need to cull & dispose of up to 30 million poultry across GB. Loss of disease free status resulting in EU & third country import bans on live birds & poultry products. Local & regional control zones will be imposed prohibiting the movement of all poultry to slaughter.</p> <p>Main impacts will be on the poultry sector & in particular on the welfare of birds & ability to move poultry to slaughter. There could be some disruption to rural communities, local economies, tourism & the environment. Rabies is a viral infection that affects the nervous system. It is a zoonotic disease that can be carried by dogs & bats. There are more than 59000 cases a year in humans</p>	2	2	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Department of Health Plans and Guide including “A National Framework for responding to an influenza pandemic”, ●Cabinet Office “Guidance for Local Planners”, ●UK ZADI Group (UK Zoonoses Animal Diseases and Infections Group) monitors and reports on Zoonotic disease activity, ●Public Health England Guidelines for Investigation of Zoonotic Disease and Table of Zoonotic Diseases, ●DEFRA Contingency Plan for Exotic Notifiable Diseases of Animals 2016 <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/contingency-plan-for-exotic-notifiable-diseases-of-</p>	Swindon Borough Council	Assessed on 20/09/2017

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
		across the world, however it is extremely rare in the UK. There have been only five deaths in the UK since 2000, only one was contracted in the UK & that was from a bat. The other infections were the results of dog bites occurring abroad.				animals-2016 , •The World Health Organisation has worked with partners and helped develop several alert systems including GOARN (Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network) and GLEWS (Global Early Warning System for Major Animal Diseases including Zoonoses), •Appropriate LRF & LHRP Plans & Guides.		
Industrial Action								
IA001	Public Sector Industrial Action	Industrial action in public sector including health, Central & local government, health, education & blue light services (typically lasting for one to three days industrial action, with a week between repeat action) can lead to disruption at the regional or national level. Serious impact on Home & Social Care whereby vulnerable people do not receive	4	1	Low	•Agency Business Continuity Plans, •Central Governments Contingency Plans, •Agency agreements with Unions re exempting "Life & Limb" services from Industrial Action, •LRF Monthly Executives Teleconference, •LRF	Swindon Borough Council	Assessed on 19/01/2017

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
		<p>the care packages that are required, leading to potentially damaging health effects. If schools close, some parents may not be able to find alternative care for their school age children, resulting in an increase in staff absenteeism in both Private & Public sectors. If cleansing, rubbish & recycling are affected, there will quickly be potential health & social issues, with increased fly-tipping & antisocial behaviour. There will be a financial implication for local authorities as a cleansing & recycling dispute may lead to an increase in material going to landfill, being a less labour intensive option than sorting the waste. There will be an increased in management time required to maintain essential services, with a potential impact on organisations change programmes that are being developed to meet the current & forecast financial problems.</p>				<p>Working on Weekdays initiative, ●Regular DCLG updates on industrial action, ●Local Health Resilience Partnership Health Community Response Plan, ●LRF Emergency Multi-Agency Procedures Guide (EMAP), ●Appropriate LRF & LHRP Plans & Guides.</p>		

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
IA002	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. (Prior to October 2015 this risk was – worded – Significant or perceived constraint on the supply of fuel e.g. industrial action by contract drivers for fuel or by effective fuel blockades).	Retail filling stations, depending on the extent of the disruption & their locations, & assuming no panic buying would likely run out of fuel in 4 to 5 days. High Throughput sites such as supermarket filling stations & motorway sites would likely run out of fuel within 24 hours. Oil depots, for example those supplying emergency services & critical supply chains, would also face reduced deliveries, & it is likely that they would progressively begin to run short of fuel. Food haulage companies would run out of fuel within approximately 10 days. In the event of panic-buying, impact especially on forecourts would be significantly more severe. If panic-buying behaviours were to last for more than two days or more, this could lead to forecourt stock-outs. Specific Assumptions Industrial action (typically lasting 10 days made up of two 4 day strikes with 2 days in between) can	3	3	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●NEP-F (National Emergency Plan - Fuel), ●LRF Fuel Supply Disruption Plan, ●Individual agency business continuity arrangements, ●OP ESCALIN, ●A walkthrough of the LRF Fuel Plan & the LRF Fuel Disruption Plan was completed on 15th February 2017 & the two plans merged into the LRF Fuel Supply Disruption Plan which was walked through on the 19th April 2017, ●Appropriate LRF & LHRP Plans & Guides. 	Swindon Borough Council	Assessed on 16/01/2019

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
		<p>lead to disruption at the regional or national level. Industrial action by refinery workers in April 2008 at the Grangemouth Refinery led to regional disruption. Industrial action in June 2008 by tanker drivers working for Hoyer & Suckling on a Shell contract provides an example of an incident that caused disruption nationally. Reasonable Worst Case scenarios based on previous actions & protests are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two 4 day strikes over a 10 day period. 						
IA003	A single unofficial strike action by prison officers nationally, lasting more than 24 hours & resulting in a serious shortfall in the number of personnel available to operate & maintain control of prisons.	A single unofficial strike action by prison officers nationally, lasting more than 24 hours & resulting in a serious shortfall in the number of personnel available to operate & maintain control of prisons. Industrial action would impact on prisoners, with issues of exercise & feeding & access to courses which assist with rehabilitation & improved changes of obtaining parole. The role of the rank & file officers would to some extent be	1	1	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •National Prison Contingency Plan & locally Wiltshire Police Plan, •National Plans include Military involvement, •Plans to manage the impact on policing Nationally & locally, •LRF Partner Agency business continuity plans, •Police have dedicated Prison 	Wiltshire Police	Assessed on 13/12/2017

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
		filled by prison managers, however decrease in trained staffing would likely lead to an increased risk of prison riots &/or serious injury to staff & prisoners & damage to the prison structure. There would also be an impact on families & friends being unable to visit inmates, due to reduced staffing levels. The public may perceive the greater risk of prisoners absconding. The coverage by the media would play a key role in the management of the situation, as unlawful behaviour was seen to be influenced by press coverage during the riots of August 2011 & 2017.				Liaison Officer & Health are embedded on a day-to-day basis, ●Local consultation with Prison Governor & Police through the Wiltshire Criminal Justice Board, ●Appropriate LRF & LHRP Plans & Guides.		
IA004	Industrial action by key rail or London Underground workers.	Strike action by key rail or London Underground staff (e.g. signallers) resulting in the near-total shutdown of the national rail network or about ¾ of the London Underground network. In both cases severe disruption would last for a week as part of a 3 month campaign. Strike action by key workers on the	3	2	Medium	●Network Rail Advice to Fire Service protocol for reporting trains stored with dangerous goods on board, ●Media Arrangements in place by Railway Companies for Warning & Informing, ●Constant Monitoring of	British Transport Police	Assessed on 17/10/2018

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
		national rail network, such as signallers, would result in near-total shutdown of the network nationwide for passenger & freight movements. However, based on recent experience (proposed strike action in 2015), it is believed that approximately 30-40% of the rail network could be served.				industrial action by Resilient Emergency Division South West (RED) South West, ●Appropriate LRF & LHRP Plans & Guides.		
IA005	Actual or threatened significant disruption to the distribution of fuel supplies as a result of an insolvency at a key refinery or terminals.	Insolvency & liquidation of company owning infrastructure, which could lead to: Liquidation of the company & closure of the site. • Industrial Action by refinery/terminal workforce where there may be insufficient skilled workers to supply fuel & pickets are legally located at the entrance to fuel supply terminals & tanker drivers refuse to cross resulting in cessation of fuel distribution operations. The primary impact is disruption to the production/supply of refined products (road transport, aviation & heating fuels) from the refinery/terminal. The fuel distribution system is highly efficient & based on just-in-time	4	2	Medium	●NEP-F (National Emergency Plan - Fuel), ●LRF Local Fuel Plan, ●Individual agency business continuity arrangements, ●OP ESCALIN, ●A walkthrough of the LRF Fuel Plan & the LRF Fuel Disruption Plan was completed on 15th February 2017 & the two plans merged into the LRF Fuel Supply Disruption Plan which was walked through on the 19th April 2017, ●Appropriate LRF &	Swindon Borough Council	Assessed on 16/01/2018

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
		<p>with limited stocks available at retail forecourts. Depending on the throughput of the refinery/terminal & the availability of spare capacity at other sites in the region, the impact could range from minor/insignificant to major regional impact. Petroleum based fuels provide over 40% of the final energy consumption in the UK including almost all transport fuels. The economy is thus highly dependent on the availability of fuels & significant disruption will lead to reduction in GDP & one example of a failure at a major site could produce a GDP loss of up to £190m per day. Fuels are also required for essential services including emergency services, utilities, other public services as well as farming & transport of food. The public are aware of their personal dependence on road transport fuel for a wide variety of essential & discretionary activities & the threat of fuel shortages can produce increased short-term</p>				LHRP Plans & Guides.		

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
		demand as people look to secure their own supplies & this can become panic-buying. There are over 1.5 million people dependent on petroleum based fuels (heating oil & LPG) for household heating as well as various commercial premises including care homes. Prolonged disruption to supplies can lead to health risks associated with loss of heating.						
International Events								
IE001	International security or infectious disease situation incident resulting in an influx of British Nationals. (On 23/10/2013 this was created by an amalgamation of two prior International risks IE001: International security incident resulting in an influx of British Nationals & IE002: Influx of British Nationals from abroad	Up to 10,000 British Nationals not normally resident in the UK returning to UK within a 3-4 week period following conventional war, widespread civil unrest or sustained terrorism campaign against British or other Western nationals, or an uncontrolled outbreak of an infectious disease.	2	1	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Continued monitoring by UK Government & Security agencies around international tensions, ●Voluntary services assistance plans, ●Foreign & Commonwealth Office (FCO) Plans in place to enlist the assistance of UK Police Service if incident happens, ●Routine Surveillance conducted by PHE National/Regional/Local & Health Protection Unit 	Wiltshire Police	Assessed on 13/12/2017

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
	following an outbreak of an infectious disease).					routine surveillance of outbreaks in conjunction with the World Health Organisation, ●World Health Organisation's International Alerting arrangements, ●World Health Organisation's outbreak response framework, ●Health Protection Unit Outbreak Control Plan, ●PHE Port Health Plan, ●NHS Major Incident Plans, ●LHRP community disease plan, ●LRF Emergency Multi-Agency Procedures Guide (EMAP), ●Appropriate LRF & LHRP Guides & Plans		
Industrial Technical Failure								
ITF001	Technical failure of an upstream oil/gas facility, gas import pipeline terminal, or Liquefied Natural Gas (LPG) import reception facility leading to a	H38 – Catastrophic accident destroying all or parts of a facility with significant loss of life &, in the worst case, taking a few years to restore normal levels of service. This could potentially result in a significant loss of gas supply	2	2	Medium	●Business Continuity Plans around Energy, ●Reductions in fuel use either voluntarily or enforced against non-essential use, ●Early Cooperation between	Swindon Borough Council	Assessed on 22/06/2017

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
	disruption in gas supplies.	<p>capability to the UK, which could also impact on power generation if demand were high. However the UK has good security of supply from our broad range of sources that provide significant supply. With current supply capacity, even the loss of all UKCS standard "cold day" & "one in 20 year" demand could be easily met through other sources. This would be a greater challenge if the emergency happened later in the year when storage stocks would be depleted, even in this scenario, average winter demand would be met.</p> <p>The impact is therefore highly dependent on the significance of the facility & the timing, & will be greatest with the loss of the largest gas supply combined with high consumer demand during a severe winter & low supplies from other sources.</p>				<p>LRF Members & use of OP Link, •Appropriate LRF & LHRP Plans & Guides.</p>		

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
ITF002	Loss of drinking water supplies due to a major accident affecting infrastructure.	Loss of or non-availability for drinking, of the piped water supply, for up to 100,000 people for up to 72 hours.	3	2	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Drinking Water Inspectorate Regulations & Guidance, ●Water Act 2003, ●Water Company Supply Regulations, ●Arrangements to deliver emergency stocks of water if supply fails, ●Well tested Mutual Aid protocols, ●Exercises with partner agencies to test & improve resilience, ●Annual written Report to the Secretary of State 	Wessex Water	Assessed on 12/06/2012
ITF003	<p>Disruption or loss of telecommunication systems</p> <p>(Prior to March 2016 Widespread loss of telecommunications, (including public land line & mobile networks, possibly with no notice) at a regional level for up to 5 days. (This is an amalgamation of the</p>	<p>Loss of fixed & mobile telecommunications (both voice service & internet access) for up to 100,000 people for up to 72 hours. Mainly household customers would be affected; the impact on businesses would depend on the extent of resilience purchased, (larger companies are more likely to have high levels of resilience). Service impacts would vary & will depend on the nature of the incident – for both mobile & landline the geographical area</p>	3	4	Very High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Activation of Operation Link in order to invoke LRF protocols, ●Resilience Satellite Network (RSN), ●RAYNET (Radio Amateurs Emergency Network), ●Airwave, ●999 fall-back arrangements, ●Telephony providers national, regional & local plans, ●Pre-prepared Media Release (Loss of Telecommunications), 	Swindon Borough Council	Assessed on 20/03/2019

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
	two prior Risks, ITF003 & ITF005).	affected should be restricted to that served by the exchange (although impacts can sometimes be geographically remote from the incident), outage to landline voice may also affect landline data (& vice versa). A mobile data outage would not necessarily affect voice traffic (& vice versa).				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Exercise Exchange 2014 & 2015, •LRF Telephony Failure Guide, •LRF Emergency Multi-Agency Procedures Guide (EMAP), •Appropriate LRF & LHRP Plans & Guides. 		
ITF004	<p>Disruption to Regional Electricity Distribution or Transmission Network/System</p> <p>(Prior to 18/05/2016 Technical failure of electricity network)</p>	Total significant failure of the electricity network across one or more regions of Great Britain affecting large numbers of customers (approximately 1 million) for up to 24 hours, & for some periods of up to 72 hours. Specific impacts will vary depending on the region(s) impacted. The effect on large urban areas will be different than elsewhere due to higher population densities & dependence on infrastructure. The disruption will directly affect at least one Distribution Network Operator (DNO), with others providing support through mutual	3	3	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Each Distribution Network Operator has robust, well developed & resilient emergency & contingency plans to recover the electricity network from such a failure, •The Security of Supply standards, •Individual Agency Business Continuity Plans including Interrupted Power Supplies, Generator, Generator Points, Solar &/or Wind Power, •Local Authority promotion of Business Continuity to Businesses & the Third & Voluntary 	Swindon Borough Council	Assessed on 20/03/2019

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
		aid processes as required.				sectors, ●Appropriate LRF & LHRP Guides & Plans.		
Societal								
S001	Public Disorder	<p>Large scale public disorder at site(s) in a single city, or in multiple cities, occurring concurrently over several days.</p> <p>Disorder on this scale will significantly challenge both the emergency services & the Government. The likely outcomes of such events would see criminal damage to public & private property, increased acquisitive crime, arson, rioting, looting & reduced community cohesion. Injuries would be expected amongst both members of the public & those involved in the emergency services response, with the risk of possible fatalities. Health services would come under increased pressure. Such disorder</p>	4	2	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●National Prison Contingency Plan & locally Wiltshire Police Plan, ●Engagement with Prisons by LRF partners, ●National Plans include Military involvement, ●Police Community Tension monitoring, ●Plans to manage the impact on policing Nationally& locally, ●LRF Partner Agency business continuity plans, ●Appropriate LRF & LHRP Plans & Guides. 	Wiltshire Police	Assessed on 17/04/2019

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
		will have an impact on infrastructure & cumulatively, may affect national institutions.						
Time Limited								
TL001	Structural Change & Capacity within agencies (Please see Expired Time Limited Risks)							
TL002	Olympic torch relay & related Olympic events (Please see Expired Time Limited Risks)							
TL003	Gold Command Resilience during an extended or geographically extensive incident	There will be demands put upon Strategic level officers & support staff during a prolonged response. To ensure that response remains robust & decisions are made by appropriately by senior & competent staff there is a requirement for each organisation to have capacity for Strategic Coordinating Group trained senior officers. Rota systems will need to be established to ensure that staff do not work excessive hours & remain able to respond effectively.	2	1	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Exercise programme to test strategic response arrangements, ●Individual agency major incident & business continuity plans, ●Monthly LRF Executive Teleconferences, ●Three LRF Executive Meetings per year, ●Op Link, ●Executive Training sessions in the Training & Exercising Schedule, ●Remote Working by SCG Members & support staff. 	Swindon Borough Council	Assessed on 16/03/2016

Time Limited Risks that have expired

As Time Limited Risks become non-relevant, they are moved from the list of current risks & Risk Matrix to this section of the document for information.

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
TL002	Olympic torch relay & related Olympic events (Removed after Olympics & Paralympics completed).	Salisbury has been chosen to host an Evening Celebration event as part of the London 2012 Olympic Torch relay & the Torch relay will be going through both Swindon & parts of Wiltshire. Other towns, villages & places of outstanding natural beauty, sports venues & community hubs visited on the days of the relays have been announced in a second, more detailed route announcement. Whilst Swindon & Wiltshire do not host any of the venues of actual games, Wiltshire provides two training facilities. As Swindon & Wiltshire lie within the London-Weymouth-Bath triangle it is expecting an influx of overseas visitors shortly before, during & after the games. The Olympics is both a magnet & an amplifier of organisational & operational risks.	5	4	Very High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Special Olympic public event groups are intended to be set up to manage the events to ensure public safety, including: traffic management plans, evacuation plans, proper licencing where required etc, ●Business continuity & HR policies relating to managing staff levels & leave, ●Director of Public Heath advice re: alcohol use, policing of sale of alcohol & public houses, Community Safety teams activities, liaison & support between partners during incidents, ●LRF & agency plans, including the Media Guide & Warning & 	Wiltshire Council	Assessed on 25/07/2011

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
		The event itself increases the probability & consequence of existing hazards & threats, at the same time as generating its own unique set of risks. There are also two other major events planned in 2012: the Royal Diamond Jubilee & the European Football Championships in Poland & Ukraine, which will both have an impact on resources & demand for services. There may be a need for "Blue Light" resources to be diverted from parts of the Country not involved in the Olympics or the Torch relay to those with a greater involvement, with a potential impact on response times.				Informing protocols		
TL001	Structural Change & Capacity within agencies (Removed on 23/10/2013 as change is now felt to be part of Risk Management in the organisations making up the LRF).	There could be an inability to agree collective priorities caused by differences in individual agencies capacity. Lack of engagement by partners caused by financial, organisational, resource & structural change pressures may lose focus during the change process. Continuity & resilience not being achieved	5	2	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● LRF Secretariat provision in place & LRF Manager assisting in the alignment of responders priorities, ● Individual organisations Audit, Risk & Performance Management functions, ● Project Management & Project Management of 	Wiltshire Police	Assessed on 11/01/2012 & discussed on 17/09/2013

Risk Ref	Risk Sub Categories	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Assessor	Date Reviewed
		<p>caused by a lack of financial, business process & audit structures or loss of LRF Secretariat provision through removal of funding by agencies. Risk that an increase in workload of member agencies caused by central government-driven reforms. LRF unable to operate effectively & unable to deliver on its objectives. Inability to plan for locally identified priorities. LRF & its constituent agencies are less effective in preparing for a multi-agency response to an emergency.</p>				the change agenda(s)		

Glossary of Terms

AH	Animal Health (Risks)
BASIS Regulations	Storage of Agricultural chemicals & transport of dangerous goods
BCM	Business Continuity Management
CAT	Category
CBRNe	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear & Explosive
CCA	Civil Contingencies Act 2004
CCG	Clinical Commissioning Groups (Took over work of Primary Care Trusts on their abolition on 31/03/2013)
CO	Cabinet Office
COMAH	Control of Major Accident Hazards
CRR	Community Risk Register
DEFRA	The Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs
DH	Department of Health
EA	Environment Agency
EMAP	LRF Emergency Multi-Agency Procedures Guide
EP	Emergency Planning
FCO	British Foreign & Commonwealth Office
FRS	Fire & Rescue Service
GLEWS	Global Early Warning System for Major Animal Diseases including Zoonoses
GO	Government Office
GOARN	Global Outbreak Alert & Response Network
GWAS	Great Western Ambulance Service (From 01/02/2013 was acquired by South West Ambulance Service NHS Foundation Trust SWASFT or SWAS)
GWH	Great Western Hospital
HA	Highways Agency (From 1 st April 2015 Highways England (HE))
HE	Highways England (Prior to 1 st April 2015 Highways Agency)
HH	Human Health (Risks)
HO	Home Office
HPA	Health Protection Agency (From 01/04/2013 Public Health England)
HPU	Health Protection Unit
HR	Human Resources
HSE	The Health & Safety Executive
IA	Industrial Action (Risks)
IAEP	Industrial Accidents & Environmental Pollution (Risks)
ID	Identification
IE	International Events (Risks)
ITF	Industrial Technical Failure (Risks)
LA	Local Authority
LEA	Local Education Authority
LGD	Lead Government Department
LHA	Local Highways Authority
LHRP	Local Health Resilience Partnership
LRF	Local Resilience Forum

MACA	Military Aid to the Civil Authorities
Met Office	Formerly called the Meteorological Office
NEP-F	National Emergency Plan for Fuel
NHS	National Health Service
PCT	Primary Care Trust (Abolished on 31/03/2013 & work taken over by Clinical Commissioning Groups CCGs)
PHE	Public Health England (Prior to 01/04/2013 Health Protection Agency)
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
REDs	Resilience Emergency Division (South)
RC	Rest Centre
RCCC	Regional Civil Contingencies Committee
RRT	Regional Resilience Team
SBC	Swindon Borough Council
SCG	Strategic Coordinating Group
SH	Structural Hazards (Risks)
SHA	Strategic Health Authority
SITREP	Situation Report
SSRI	Site Specific Risk Information
STAC	Science & Technology Advice Cell
SW	Severe Weather (Risks)
SWAS or SWAST	South West Ambulance Service NHS Foundation Trust
TA	Transport Accidents (Risks)
TL	Time Limited (Risks)
UK ZADI Group	UK Zoonoses Animal Diseases & Infections Group
W&I	Warning & Informing
WFRS	Wiltshire Fire & Rescue Service (from 1 April 2016 Dorset & Wiltshire Fire & Rescue Service when Wiltshire Fire & Rescue Service merged with Dorset Fire & Rescue Service)

Further Information

For further information about the risk assessment process or the community risk register, please contact the Wiltshire & Swindon Local Resilience Forum, Chair of the Risk Assessment Sub-Group:

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