

Risk Assessment for Communities

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Aim

Provide an overview of how to approach risk assessments for Community Emergency Planning.




Risk assessments...



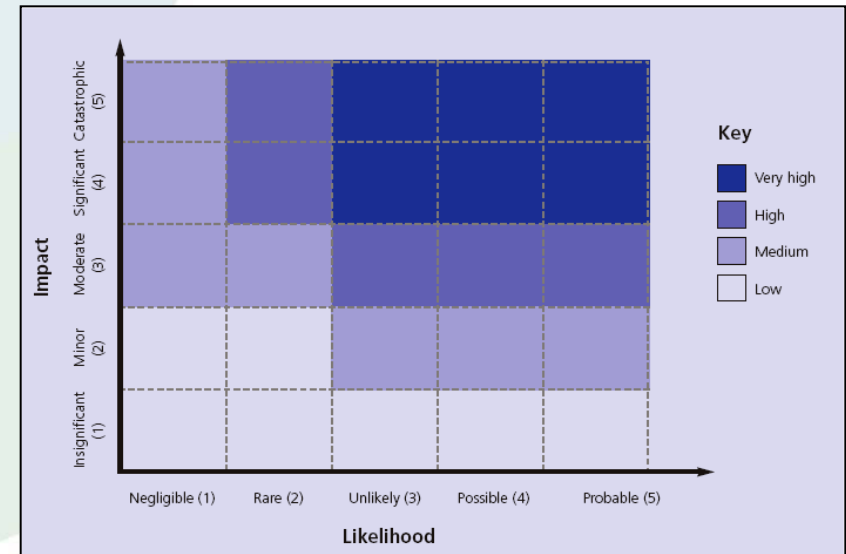
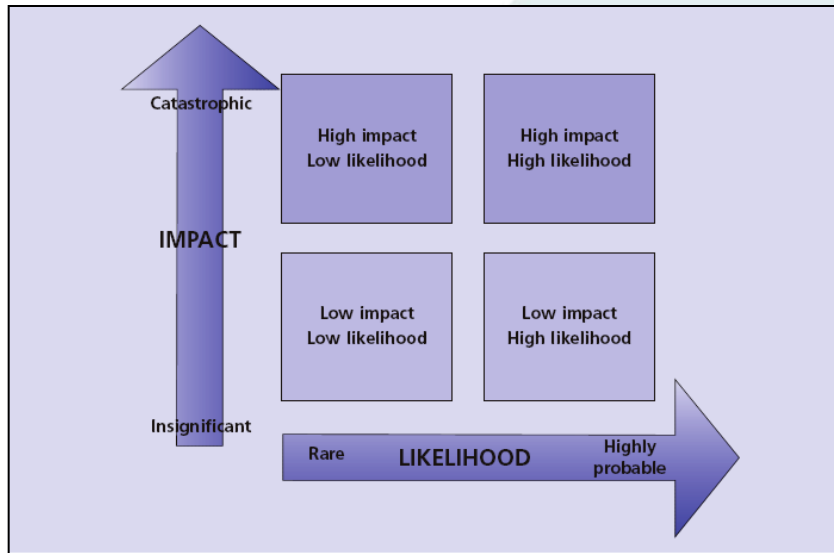
Not a dark art....

Scope

- Step 1 - The framework
 - Step 2 – Identifying potential risks
 - Step 3 – Classifying the risks
 - Summary
- 

Step 1 – The framework

Impact vs Likelihood



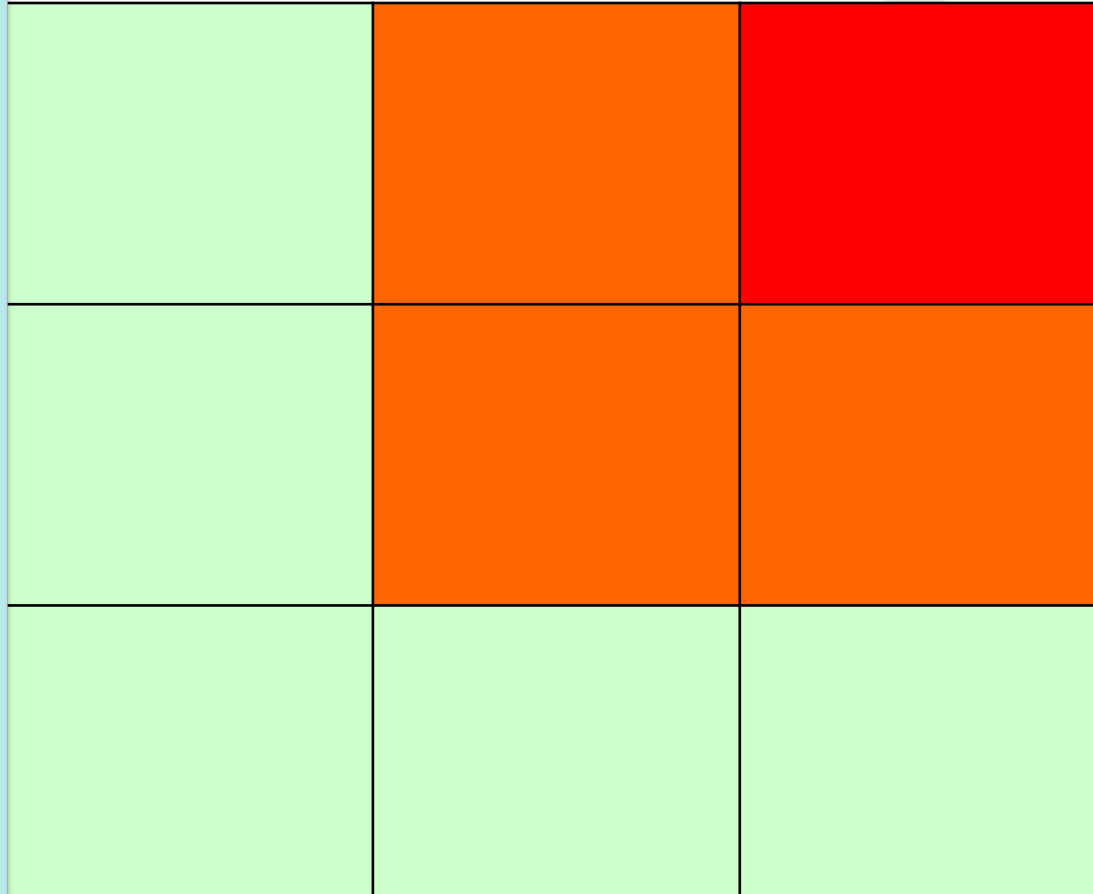
Step

High

- The framework

Impact

Low



Likelihood

High

<https://youtu.be/x-Lpws7Aag8>

Step 2 – Identifying risks

Be aware of the risks that could affect your community, and understand how you could be affected by them:

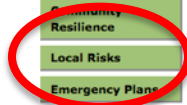
- The Local Resilience Forum has a duty to publish a Community Risk Register, showing what local hazards and threats have been identified for your area, and their potential impact.
- The Government regularly assesses all the hazards and threats that could affect the UK (National Risk Register).

Use local knowledge to try and identify other risks in your local area that may not be included on your Community Risk Register.

Local Resilience Forum



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I am very pleased to welcome you to the Devon, Cornwall & Isles of Scilly Local Resilience Forum (LRF) website.

This website offers information for local residents and communities, visitors to the area and businesses, on preparations for, and responses to, emergencies and major incidents within Devon, Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly.

The LRF aims to plan and prepare for localised incidents and catastrophic emergencies. We work together to identify potential risks and produce emergency plans to either prevent or mitigate the impact of any incident on our local communities. Examples of some of the major emergencies we deal with: the consequences of severe weather such as the snow and ice; flooding; unexploded bombs (Plymouth); and the swine flu pandemic.

This site, contains regularly updated information on the LRF, details on how you can prepare for an emergency and what we will do to keep you fully informed.

I hope that our communities of Devon, Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly find this website both useful and informative.

Paul Netherton

Local Resilience Forum Chair and



Take a look at our film and a leaflet that will show you how to prepare for a major emergency. [Find out more.](#)

British Sign Language film [now available.](#)



www.dcisprepared.org.uk

So...What are we talking about?

- Industrial accidents
- Transport accidents
- Terrorism
- Human illness
- Animal diseases
- Flooding
- Severe weather

Community Risk Register

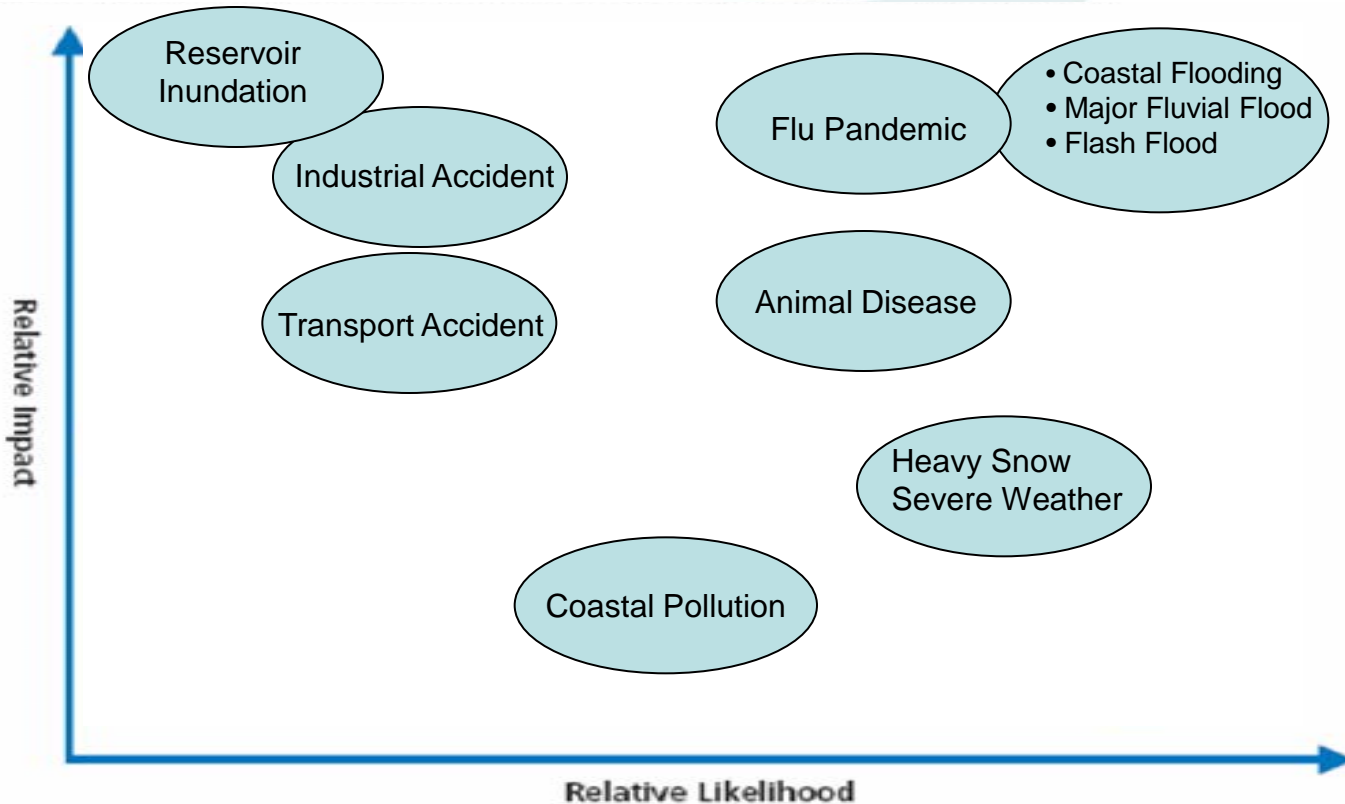
- NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED -

FOIA - Open

All closed items include the relevant Freedom of Information Act exemption.

	LRAG RISK No	HAZARD/THREAT CATEGORY	LOCATION	SCALE & OUTCOME DESCRIPTION	VARIATIONS & FURTHER INFO	LEAD ASSESSOR
AH001	H25	Non-zoonotic notifiable animal diseases (e.g. Foot and Mouth, Classical Swine fever, Blue Tongue, Newcastle Disease)	LRF Area-wide	Significant outbreak of disease affecting more than 3 separate locations	Slaughter of up to 2 million affected and exposed livestock, plus the possibility of a significant number of animals culled for welfare reasons.	AHVLA
AH002	H26	Zoonotic notifiable animal diseases (e.g. Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI), West Nile Virus)	LRF Area-wide	Culling of up to 30 million poultry (HPAI) or euthanasia of up to 20 companion animals (plus possibility of wildlife being affected (Rabies)). For West Nile Virus spread by viable vectors in the UK the slaughter of 20-1000 horses is a possibility.		AHVLA
AH003	H26	Zoonotic notifiable animal diseases Rabies	LRF Area-wide	One confirmed case in non-quarantined area of a companion (pet) animal.		AHVLA
HH001	H22	Epidemic Influenza	LRF Area-Wide	Weekly GP consultations for new episodes of flu-like illness likely to exceed 400 per 100,000 of population at the peak (compared with a peak of around 200 per 100,000 population per week in an average year).		PHE
HH002	H23	Influenza-Type Disease (Pandemic)	LRF Area-Wide	25% of population ill, 1500 excess deaths, possibly more, 20% of these deaths in people aged < 65 years	Pandemic likely to occur in two waves, about 3 – 9 months apart. Each likely to last 12 weeks	PHE
HH003	H24	Emerging Infectious Diseases e.g. SARS-type disease and H5, H3 and H1 influenza viruses	LRF Area-Wide	Based on 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 and their families and close contacts, with spread to health care workers within hospital setting. Based on US figures, outbreak will cause between 250-2000 casualties (UK wide). Since H1N1, there is now recognition of the ability of new strains to establish themselves in-country, quickly becoming the dominant strain causing disease. National systems are being reviewed to adapt more quickly to this e.g. local diagnostic capabilities.	Confirmation required as to whether this should a likelihood of 3 as per the LRAG 2009 - HEMG to discuss on 20 Apr 10.	PHE
HH004	HL24	Localised outbreak (Communicable disease)	LRF Area-Wide	Localised outbreak of disease which could cause up to 10 fatalities and up to 50 casualties with no variation in likelihood between localities	Outbreaks of Communicable diseases such as Salmonella, E.coli 0157, Meningococcal illness or Legionnaires disease	PHE
HH005		Water-borne Infections (eg Cryptosporidium)	LRF Area-Wide	Up to 1-2,000 cases with symptoms, perhaps 500 attending health services. A proportion of the latter, perhaps 5% (c.25), would require hospital care.		PHE

Community Risk Register

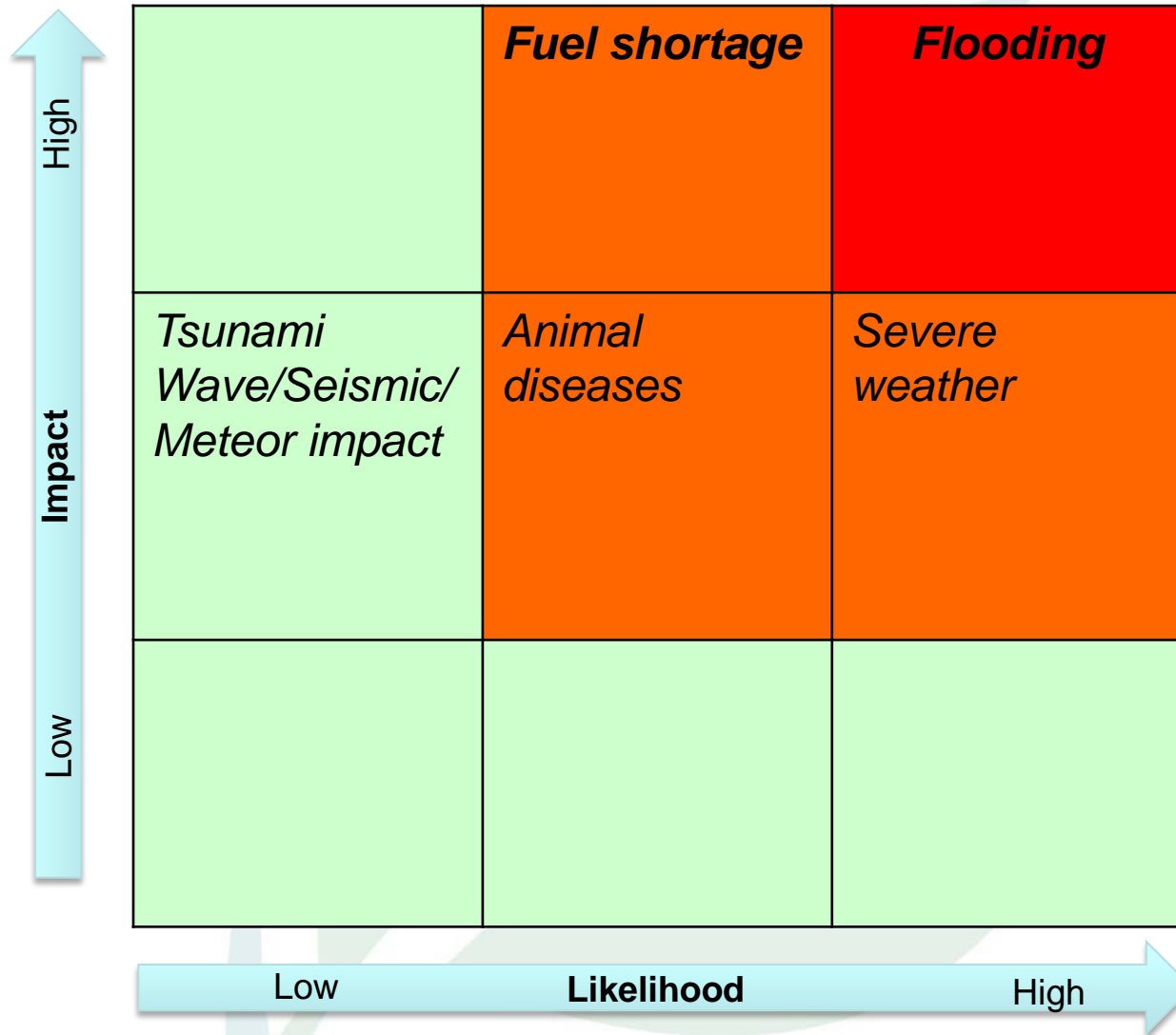


Step 2 – Identify potential risks

For example...

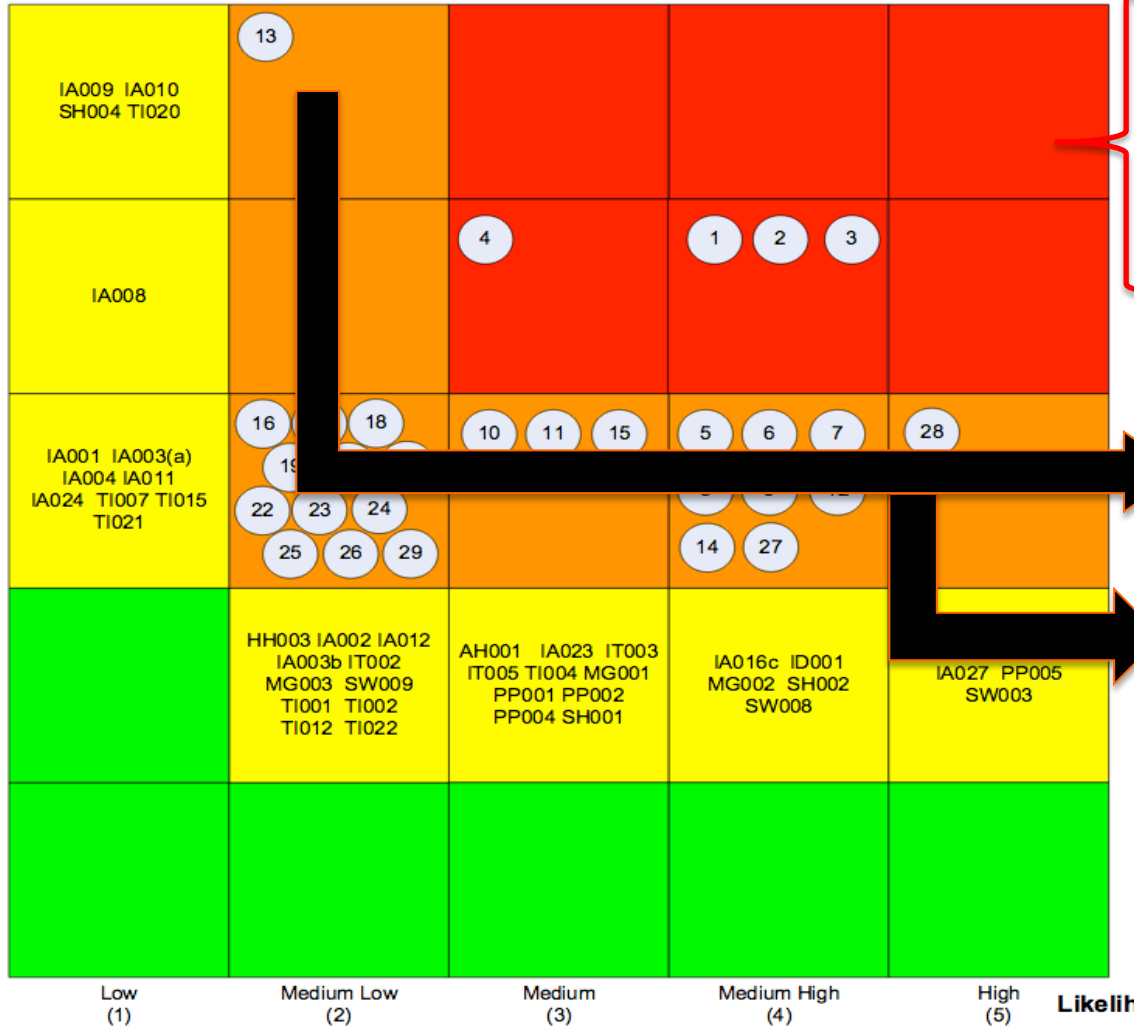
- *Industrial accidents*
- *Transport accidents*
- *Terrorism*
- *Human illness*
- *Animal diseases*
- *Flooding*
- *Severe weather*
- *Tsunami Wave/Seismic/Meteor impact*
- *Fuel shortage*

Step 3 – Classify the risks



Step 3 – Classify risks

on, Cornwall and Isles of Scilly LRF Risk Rating Matrix



1. Influenza type disease (Pandemic).
2. Flooding: Major fluvial.
3. Localised fluvial flooding (flash flooding).
4. Flooding: Major coastal/tidal.
9. Prolonged low temperatures.
10. Notifiable animal diseases.
12. Heatwave.
13. Tsunami Wave/Seismic/Meteor impact.
14. Fuel shortage.
28. Localised flooding (other sources).

Risk assessment

Risks	Impact on community	What can the Community Emergency Group do to prepare?
Example: River through village can flood	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Flooding of local streets• Blocked access to town hall• Damage to property	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Encourage residents to improve home flood defences• Work with local emergency responders to see if they can help with distribution of flood warnings and any evacuation and rest centre establishment required• Find out what flood defences exist or are planned in the area

Summary



Summary

- Set up the framework
- Identify potential Risks (threats and hazards)
 - National Risk Register
 - Community Risk Register
 - Local knowledge
- Classify the risks
- Produce your risk assessment and mitigating actions

***... and remember assessing risk
is not a dark mystical art***

QUESTIONS

