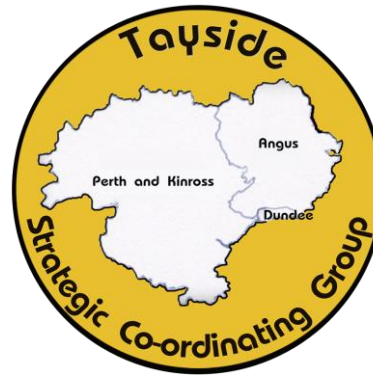




TAYSIDE POLICE



*Protecting the Community*



# COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER 2008 -2011



## **INTRODUCTION**

The Tayside Strategic Co-ordinating Group (Tayside SCG) comprises those agencies having primary responsibility for responding to any serious emergency, major incident or disaster in the area. The Civil Contingencies Act 2004 places a duty on emergency responders including Police, Fire Service, Ambulance Service, NHS, Local Authorities etc. to co-operate in planning for and dealing with emergencies. This is done through the Strategic Coordinating Group (SCG) set up in each police force area.

The Act also places a duty on the SCG to compile, maintain and publish a Community Risk Register. This register has been created to provide information regarding the hazards which exist within the Tayside. It is a tool which helps emergency responders to ensure plans are in place to mitigate against the potential impact of the hazards and to identify gaps in planning.

The public register is published on the Tayside Fire and Rescue Service website and is reviewed on an annual basis by Tayside emergency responders.

## **OUR COMMUNITY**

Tayside is located in the North East of Scotland. It comprises of three unitary authority areas including Angus, Dundee City and Perth & Kinross. Tayside encompasses an area of approximately 7,500 km<sup>2</sup> with a total population of around 400,000. Overall there is a diverse local economy, featuring healthcare, pharmaceuticals, precision engineering, textiles and clothing industries, transport, tourism and professional services. The area is well served by road, rail and air transport systems.

## **TAYSIDE STRATEGIC COORDINATING GROUP**

For many years a number of agencies with a role to play in Integrated Emergency Management (IEM) have worked closely together to plan for and respond to serious emergencies within the Dundee City, Angus and Perth & Kinross Council areas. This group is known as the Tayside Strategic Co-ordinating Group.

Recently the structure, role and remit of the Tayside SCG has undergone a comprehensive review to meet the requirements of the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 (CCA) and its associated Scottish Regulations and Guidance. This legislation will enable Tayside SCG to build upon existing informal arrangements that have been in place for many years. Membership of Tayside SCG and associated Support Groups is drawn from Category 1 and 2 responders as defined by the CCA.

## **THE PURPOSE OF THE COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER**

The Tayside Community Risk Register has been compiled by Tayside SCG in accordance with the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 (CCA) and its associated Regulations and Guidance as outlined in the Scottish Executive document Preparing Scotland [www.scotland.gov.uk/publications/2006/02/27140215](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/publications/2006/02/27140215) and as detailed in the UK Resilience website on [www.ukresilience.info](http://www.ukresilience.info).

An 'Emergency' is defined in the CCA as **'an event or situation which threatens serious damage to human welfare in a place in the UK, the environment of a place in the UK, or war or terrorism which threatens serious damage to the security of the UK'**. The Community Risk Register (CRR) is intended to inform the communities of the Tayside area of a range of potentially disruptive events that the responder agencies have considered and to confirm the state of preparedness to deal with the occurrence of such emergencies ensuring a swift return to normality. The CRR will provide the basis for the responder agencies to develop, implement and confirm emergency plans, to meet the requirements of Tayside SCG.

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

## **HOW HAS THE CRR BEEN COMPILED?**

The areas of potential risk based on national guidance have been reviewed by Tayside SCG and are listed in the register. Certain risk categories from the national guidance were not relevant to the Tayside area therefore excluded from this risk register. Likewise Tayside SCG identified additional risks for inclusion therefore the numbering is inconsistent with the national guidance.

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

- The **Likelihood** has been assessed following consideration of data of local, regional and nationally occurring events, and has been given a score of 1 –5 ; 1 being the lowest (negligible) and 5 being the highest (probable).
- The potential **Impact** has been considered against each event and its likely impact on the **Health, Social, Economic and Environmental** aspects of our Community. The scoring values are 1 – 5; 1 being the lowest, insignificant, and 5 being the highest, catastrophic (the risk assessment matrix can be found on page 10 of this register).
- The likelihood and impact assessments have been used to develop a **Risk Rating** of Low, Medium, High or Very High by use of the **Risk Assessment Matrix** (p10) as defined in the CCA guidance, which sets the risk level against the likelihood and impact ratings.
- A brief description of the controls currently in place within Tayside has been provided.

The risk assessments cover non-malicious events (hazards) and malicious events (threats). Given the sensitivity of the information supporting these risk assessments and the potential for use by adversaries, specific details will not be on the published register on the internet.

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

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

Tayside Strategic Co-ordinating Group  
C/o Tayside Police  
Emergency / Operational Planning  
Balunie Drive  
DUNDEE  
DD4 8UT

## LIKELIHOOD SCORING SCALE

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

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

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

## IMPACT SCORING SCALE – QUALITATIVE MEASURES

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

Tayside – Strategic Co-ordinating Group Community Risk Register

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

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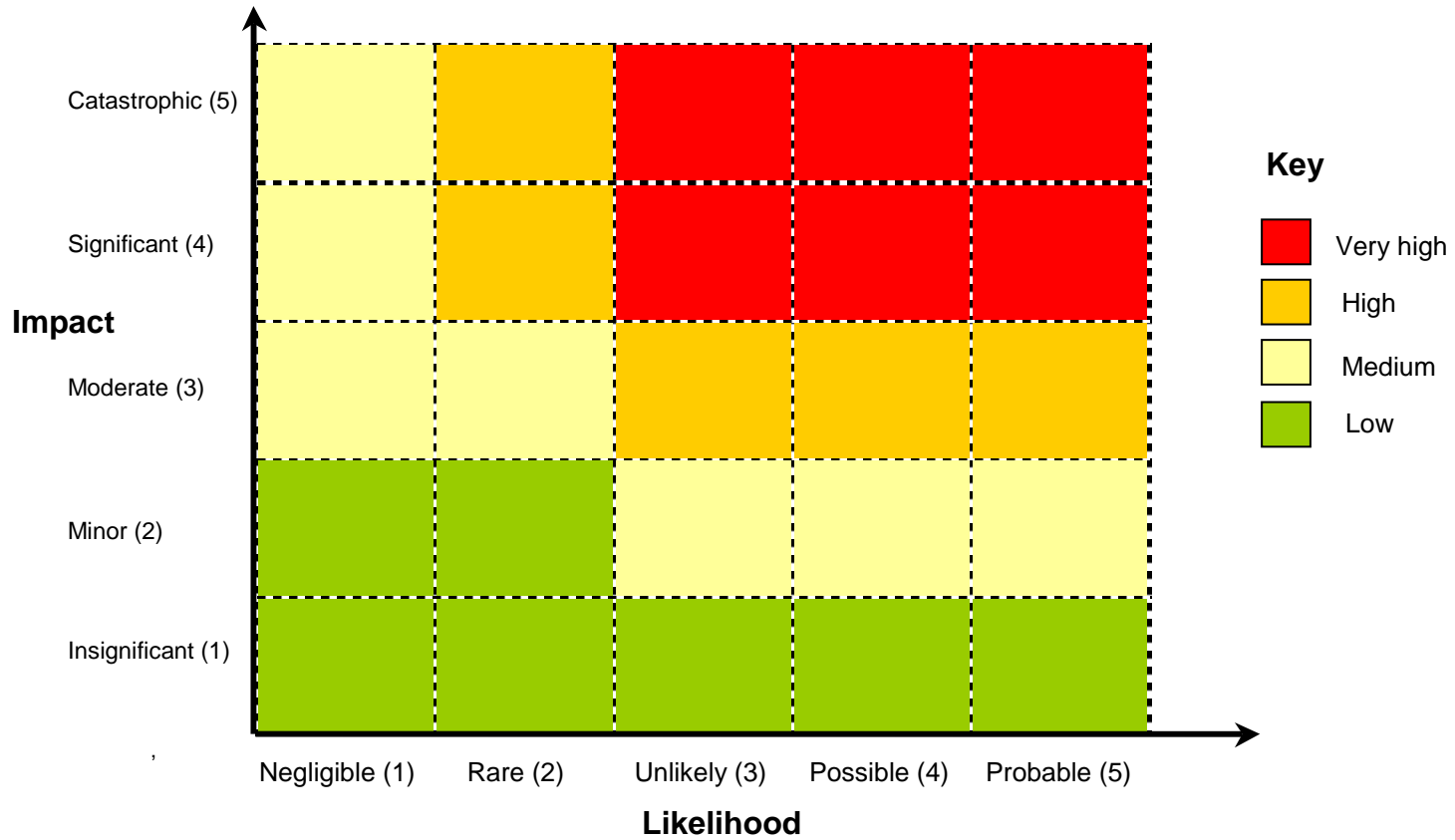
Level	Descriptor	Categories of Impact	Description of Impact
5	Catastrophic	Health	- Very large numbers of people in affected area(s) impacted with significant numbers of fatalities and large number of people requiring hospitalisation with serious injuries with longer-term effects.
		Social	- Extensive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

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

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

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

### Risk Rating Matrix



## 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 and training for these hazards should be put in place and the risk monitored on a regular frequency. Consideration should be given to planning being specific to the risk rather than generic.

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

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

**Low (L) Risk** – these risks are both unlikely to occur and not significant in their impact. They should be managed using normal or generic planning arrangements and require minimal monitoring and control unless subsequent risk assessments show a substantial change, prompting a move to another risk category.

## **GLOSSARY OF TERMS**

- CCA – Civil Contingencies Act 2004
- CO – Cabinet Office
- CSIA – Central Sponsor for Information Assurance (Part of Cabinet Office)
- DfT – Department for Transport
- Defra – Department of Environment Food and Rural Affairs
- BERR – Dept. for Business Enterprise and Regulatory Reform
- FCO – Foreign and Commonwealth Office
- FSA (Scotland) – Food Standards Agency (Scotland)
- HSE – Health and Safety Executive
- MCA – Maritime and Coastguard Agency
- SG – Scottish Government
- SGHD – Scottish Government Health Directorate
- SEPA – Scottish Environment Protection Agency
- SW – Scottish Water
- Tayside SCG – Tayside Strategic Co-ordinating Group



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Risk Ref and Hazard Or Threat Category	Hazard or Threat Sub-Category	Hazard or Threat Description and Scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Agency for Assessment	Review Date
<b>Tayside 2</b> H7 IAEP	Explosion at high pressure natural gas pipeline	Local to site causing up to 200 fatalities and up to 200 casualties.	1	3	Medium	Site Operator's Contingency Plan; Tayside SCG Emergency Response Plan; Local Authority Emergency Plans	HSE (Scotland)	August 2008
<b>Tayside 3</b> HL3 IAEP	Industrial Accident	Industrial accident involving toxic release. Up to 1km from site causing up to 10 fatalities and up to 100 casualties.	2	3	Medium	Site Operator's Contingency Plan; Tayside SCG Emergency Response Plan; Local Authority Emergency Plans	HSE (Scotland)	August 2008
<b>Tayside 4</b> HL33 IAEP	Forest or Moorland Fire	Forest or moorland fire across up to 50 hectares (0.5 sq. km.) – Evacuation of up to 100 residents; up to 5 fatalities and 20 casualties.	2	1	Low	Tayside SCG Emergency Response Plan; Local Authority Emergency Plans	Fire and Rescue	August 2008

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<b>Tayside 5</b> H14  IAEP	Major Contamination Incident	Major contamination incident with widespread implications for the food chain arising from industrial accident; contamination of animal feed; incidents arising from production processes. Potential direct animal and consumer health effects; loss of consumer confidence.	4	3	High	National and Local Contingency Plans	FSA (Scotland)	August 2008 & Every 2 Years thereafter
<b>Tayside 6</b> H15  IAEP	Maritime Pollution	Maritime Pollution. Spillage of up to 100,000 tonnes of crude oil into the sea, polluting up to 200km of coastline. Potentially significant damage to amenity value (i.e. tourism), agriculture/commerce and aquatic ecosystem.	1	3	Medium	MCA National Contingency Plan for Marine Pollution Tay Area Oil Pollution Response Plan Harbour Authorities Plans	DfT/SG Env. Directorate MCA	August 2008
<b>Tayside 7</b> HL4  IAEP	Major Pollution of Controlled Waters	Pollution incident impacting upon controlled waters leading to persistent and/or extensive effect on water quality, major damage to aquatic ecosystems, closure of potable abstraction point(s), major impact on amenity (i.e. tourism) value, serious impact on human health.	5	2	Medium	Tayside SCG Emergency Response Plan Local Contingency Plans	SG Environment Directorate/ SEPA	August 2008

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<b>Tayside 8</b> HL5 IAEP	Major Land Contamination Incident	Pollution incident (for example chemical spillage) leading to effect on land quality, major damage to terrestrial ecosystems, Property, amenity (i.e. tourism) value and major damage to agriculture/commerce, serious impact on human health.	5	2	Medium	National and Local Contingency Plans	SG Environment Directorate/ SEPA	August 2009
<b>Tayside 9</b> HL7 IAEP	Industrial explosions and major fires	Up to 1 km around site, causing up to 20 casualties – possible crush/cuts and bruise-type injuries as well as burns.	2	3	Medium	Tayside SCG Emergency Response Plan; Local Contingency Plans Site operator Plans	HSE/HSE (Scotland)	August 2008

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Risk Ref and Hazard Or Threat Category	Hazard or Threat Sub-Category	Hazard or Threat Description and Scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Agency for Assessment	Review Date
<b>TRANSPORT ACCIDENTS</b>								
<b>Tayside 10</b> H42 Transport Accident	Maritime or Inland Waterway Incident	Rapid Accidental Sinking of Passenger Vessel. Up to 500 fatalities and up to 1000 casualties	1	4	Medium	Forth Ports PLC Emergency Contingency Plan. Local Existing Harbour Contingency Plans. Tayside SCG Emergency Response Plan Local Contingency Plans	MCA	August 2011
<b>Tayside 11</b> HL8 Transport Accident	Maritime or Inland Waterway Incident	Rapid Accidental Sinking of Passenger Vessel. Up to 50 fatalities and up to 300 casualties	1	2	Low	Forth Ports PLC Emergency Contingency Plan. Local Existing Harbour Contingency Plans Tayside SCG Emergency Response Plan Local Contingency Plans	MCA	August 2008
<b>Tayside 12</b> H16 Transport Accident	Aviation accident over major conurbation	Causing up to 800 fatalities and up to 300 casualties. This represents a worst case scenario involving either two aircraft and an urban environment	1	5	Medium	Tayside SCG Emergency Response Plan Local Contingency Plans	DfT	August 2010

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<b>Tayside 13</b>  HL9 Transport Accident	Aviation Accident	Causing up to 50 fatalities and up to 250 casualties.	1	3	Medium	Tayside SCG Emergency Response Plan Local Contingency Plan Dundee Airport Lt. Multi-agency Response Plan	DfT	August 2010
<b>Tayside 14</b>  HL10  Transport Accident	Motorway Main Trunk Route Incident	Multiple vehicle incident causing up to 10 fatalities and up to 20 casualties, closure of lanes or carriageways causing major disruption and delays.	4	2	Medium	Trunk Road Operators' Emergency Response Plans Tayside SCG Emergency Response Plan Local Contingency Plans	DfT/ Transport Scotland	August 2010
<b>Tayside 15</b>  HL11  Transport Accident	Railway Accident	Up to 30 fatalities and up to 100 casualties (fractures, internal injuries – burns less likely). Possible loss of freight. Major disruption to rail line including possible closure of rail tunnel.	1	2	Low	Network Rail Emergency Plan Scotland, Tayside SCG Emergency Response Plan Local Contingency Plans	DfT/ Transport Scotland	August 2009

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Tayside 16  HL12  Transport Accident	Local accident involving transport of hazardous chemicals.	Up to 50 fatalities and up to 500 casualties (direct injuries from the accident would be similar to road or rail accidents; indirect casualties are possible, if substance covers wide area). The extent of the impact would depend on substance involved, quantity, nature and location of accident. The assumption is based on phosgene/ chlorine	1	4	Medium	Network Rail Emergency Plan Scotland, Trunk Road Operators' Contingency Plans Tayside SCG Emergency Response Plan Local Contingency Plans	DfT/ Transport Scotland	August 2010

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Tayside 17 HL13  Transport Accident	Maritime accident or deliberate blockade resulting in blockage of access to key port, estuary, maritime route for more than one month.	Fatalities/ injuries minor. Loss of port is likely to have an initial wider impact, but will quickly reduce as shippers seek alternative ports or methods of shipping. Economic impact on local dependent businesses.	1	1	Low	Forth Ports Contingency Plans. MCA Plans Local Authority Contingency Plans	DfT	August 2009
Tayside 18 HL14  Transport Accident	Local (road) accident involving transport of fuel / explosives	Up to 30 fatalities and up to 20 casualties within vicinity of accident/explosion. Area would require evacuating up to 1 km radius depending on substances involved. Potential release of up to 30 tonnes of liquid fuel into local environment, watercourses etc.  Fire fighting foam may impact on environment; roads and access routes impassable for a time; emergency access unto/out of populated areas may be difficult or impossible.	1	5	High	Trunk Road Operators' Response Plans, Tayside SCG Emergency Response Plan Local Contingency Plans . CHEMSAFE, RADS SAFE, NAIR	Transport Scotland; Fire and Rescue	August 2008 & Every 2 Years thereafter

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<b>SEVERE WEATHER</b>								
<b>Tayside 19</b> H17  Severe Weather	Storms and Gales	Storm force winds affecting most of the country for at least 6 hours. Most inland, lowland areas experience mean speeds in excess of 55 mph with gusts in excess of 85 mph.	2	3	High	Tayside SCG Emergency Response Plan Local Contingency Plans	Met. Office/Met. Office (Scotland)	August 2008 & Every 2 Years thereafter
<b>Tayside 20</b> H18  Severe Weather	Low Temperatures and Heavy Snow	Snow lying over most of the country for at least one month. After an initial large fall, there is further snowfall on and off for at least 7 days. Most lowland areas experience some snow falls in excess of 10 cm, some drifts in excess of 50 cm and a period of at least 7 consecutive days with daily mean temperatures below – 3 C.	4	3	High	Tayside SCG Emergency Response Plan Local Contingency Plans	Met. Office/Met. Office (Scotland)	August 2008 & Every 2 Years thereafter

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<b>Tayside 21</b> H48  Severe Weather	Heat Wave	Daily maximum temperatures above 32°C (30 C for Scotland) and minimum temperatures above 15°C over most of the area for at least 5 consecutive days.	2	2	Medium	Tayside SCG Emergency Response Plan Local Contingency Plans	Met. Office/Met. Office (Scotland)	August 2011
<b>Tayside 22</b> H19  Severe Weather	Flooding – major coastal and tidal affecting 2 or more SCG areas	Major sea surge, spring tides, gale force winds, heavy rainfall, many defences overtopped or failing. Combined tidal and fluvial event. Many coastal Regions affected and tidal reaches of river. Flooding of 300,000 properties for up to 14 days. Potential loss of life. Suddenness of failure of defences would not be possible to predict, tidal inundation would be rapid and wave action would cause structural damage to properties.	1	5	Medium	Tayside SCG Emergency Response Plan Flood Response Plan Local Contingency Plans SEPA Flood Maps	SEPA	May 2011

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Risk Ref and Hazard Or Threat Category	Hazard or Threat Sub-Category	Hazard or Threat Description and Scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Agency for Assessment	Review Date
<b>Tayside 23</b>  H20  Severe Weather	Flooding: Major fluvial.	A single large urban area flooded as a result of defence failure, causing a single location to be severely affected with high risk to life and little response time.	1	5	Medium	Tayside SCG Emergency Response Plan Local Contingency Plans Tayside SCG Emergency Response Plan Flood Response Plan Local Contingency Plans	SEPA	August 2011
<b>Tayside 24</b>  H21  Severe weather	Flooding: Major fluvial (Affecting 2 or more SCG areas and possible northern English region)	A sustained period of heavy rainfall extending over two weeks, perhaps combined with snow melt, resulting in steadily rising river levels over most of the country affecting all Regions. Loss of essential services to 400,000 homes for up to 14 days. Up to 12,500 people needing assistance with sheltering for up to 12 months. Significant economic damage.	1	5	Medium	Tayside SCG Emergency Response Plan Flood Response Plan Local Contingency Plans SEPA Flood Maps	SEPA	May 2011

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Risk Ref and Hazard Or Threat Category	Hazard or Threat Sub-Category	Hazard or Threat Description and Scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Agency for Assessment	Review Date
<b>Tayside 25</b> HL16  Severe Weather	Flooding – Major Local Coastal /tidal	Sea surge, spring tides, wave action and high winds with an unfavourable direction causes sea water to overtop defences, flooding property along the coast; failure of sea defences; wave action may cause damage to the shoreline, sea defences or property. There are around 1500 properties considered at risk of flooding from the sea in Tayside.	1	5	Medium	Tayside SCG Emergency Response Plan Flood Response Plan Local Contingency Plans SEPA Flood Maps; Coastal Flood Warning Strategy	SEPA	May 2011
<b>Tayside 26</b> HL17  Severe Weather	Significant local coastal/tidal flooding	Sea surge, spring tides, wave action and high winds with an unfavourable direction causes sea water to overtop defences, flooding property along the coast; failure of sea defences; wave action may cause damage to the shoreline, sea defences or property. There are around 1500 properties considered at risk of flooding from the sea in Tayside.	4	4	High	Tayside SCG Emergency Response Plan Flood Response Plan Local Contingency Plans SEPA Flood Maps; Coastal Flood Warning Strategy	SEPA	August 2009 & Every 2 Years thereafter

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Tayside 27 HL18  Severe Weather	Major Local Fluvial Flooding – 1000 – 10,000 properties	The capacity of a river channel to discharge excess water, brought about by heavy precipitation, may be exceeded causing the river to inundate its flood plain – flooding properties. In addition there may be blockages under bridges and/or other structures such as culverts leading to further flooding out with the flood plain. Tayside has more than 2600 properties considered at risk for fluvial flooding.	5	4	Medium	Tayside SCG Emergency Response Plan Flood Response Plan Local Contingency Plans SEPA Flood warning schemes; Floodline service and website information	SEPA	August 2008
Tayside 28 HL19  Severe Weather	Major Local Fluvial Flooding – 100 – 1000 properties	The capacity of a river channel to discharge excess water, brought about by heavy precipitation, may be exceeded causing the river to inundate its flood plain – flooding properties. In addition there may be blockages under bridges and/or other structures such as culverts leading to further flooding out with the flood plain. Tayside has more than 2600 properties considered at risk for fluvial flooding	5	3	High	Tayside SCG Emergency Response Plan Flood Response Plan Local Contingency Plans SEPA Flood warning schemes; Floodline service and website information	SEPA	August 2009 & Every 2 Years thereafter

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Risk Ref and Hazard Or Threat Category	Hazard or Threat Sub-Category	Hazard or Threat Description and Scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Agency for Assessment	Review Date
Tayside 29 HL20  Severe Weather	Localised extremely hazardous, flash flooding up to 200 properties	Heavy precipitation caused generally by thunderstorm activity, falls at a rate that exceeds run off capacity of local drainage network or urban infrastructure. Often associated with sewer flooding, causing heavily contaminated floodwaters. Other causes include rapid snowmelt and failure of natural or man-made water defences. In Tayside an unknown number of properties are at risk. Rainfall intensity is likely to increase due to climate change.	3	3	High	Tayside SCG Emergency Response Plan Flood Response Plan Local Contingency Plans SEPA Flood Warning arrangements.	SEPA	August 2009 & Every 2 Years thereafter

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<b>STRUCTURAL</b>								
<b>Tayside 30</b> HL21  Structural	Land movement (Tremors and Landslides)	Roads and access routes impassable for a time. Emergency access into/out of large populated areas difficult or impossible; severe congestion over wide geographical area. Loss of power and other essential services over wide geographical area. Potential for a number of persons to be trapped or missing in landslide itself or collapsed structures.	1	4	Medium	Tayside SCG Emergency Response Plan Local Contingency Plans	SG/Transport Scotland/ Fire & Rescue	August 2010
<b>Tayside 31</b> HL22  Structural	Building Collapse	Potential for a number of persons to be trapped or missing. Localised loss of power and other essential services. Local access routes affected due to road closures. Up to 5 fatalities depending on the size and construction of building, and occupation rates.	1	3	Medium	Tayside SCG Emergency Response Plan Local Contingency Plans	SG/Transport Scotland/ Fire & Rescue	August 2010

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Risk Ref and Hazard Or Threat Category	Hazard or Threat Sub-Category	Hazard or Threat Description and Scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Agency for Assessment	Review Date
<b>Tayside 32</b>  HL23  Structural	Bridge Collapse	Roads, access routes and transport infrastructure impassable for considerable length of time. Severe congestion over wide geographical area. Emergency access into/out of large populated areas severely restricted. Potential for a number of persons to be trapped or missing.	1	3	Medium	Tayside SCG Emergency Response Plan Local Contingency Plans.	SG/Transport Scotland/ Fire & Rescue	August 2010
<b>Tayside 33</b>  H44  Structural	Major reservoir dam failure	Collapse without warning resulting in almost instantaneous flooding. Destruction of residential and commercial properties and serious damage up to 500 properties. Other properties could be flooded. Hazardous recovery amongst collapsed infrastructure and debris.	1	4	Medium	Tayside SCG Emergency Response Plan Local Contingency Plans.	SG Rural Directorate	August 2011

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<b>HUMAN HEALTH</b>								
<b>Tayside 34</b> H22  Human Health	Influenza type disease (epidemic)	A serious epidemic of much greater severity than the usual seasonal flu. Weekly GP consultations for new episodes of flu-like illness likely to exceed 400 per 100,000 of population at the peak	4	3	High	NHS Contingency Plans. Tayside SCG Response Plan	SG Health Directorate/ Health Protection Scotland	August 2009 & Every 2 Years thereafter
<b>Tayside 35</b> H23  Human Health	Influenza type disease (pandemic)	Pandemic likely to occur in two waves, about 3-9 months apart. Each wave likely to last around 15 weeks. Up to half of the population could be affected. High number of cases and consultations overwhelming health and other services.	4	5	Very High	NHS Contingency Plans. Tayside SCG Pandemic Flu Plan. Agency Business Continuity Plans	SG Health Directorate/ Health Protection Scotland	August 2008 & Every year thereafter

Tayside – Strategic Co-ordinating Group Community Risk Register

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<b>Tayside 36</b> H24  Human Health	Emerging Infectious Diseases	Based on SARS Outbreak resulting in up to 100 fatalities and 2000 casualties.	2	3	Medium	NHS Contingency Plans. Tayside SCG Emergency Response Plan	SG Health Directorate/ Health Protection Scotland	August 2009
<b>Tayside 37</b> HL24  Human Health	Legionella, Meningitis outbreak.	Localised outbreak of a disease which could cause up to 10 fatalities and up to 50 casualties	4	2	Low	NHS Contingency Plans.	SG Health Directorate/ Health Protection Scotland	August 2010

Tayside – Strategic Co-ordinating Group Community Risk Register

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<b>ANIMAL HEALTH</b>								
<b>Tayside 38</b> H25  Animal Health	Non-zoonotic notifiable animal diseases (e.g. Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Classical Swine Fever, Blue Tongue and Newcastle disease of birds).	Slaughter of up to 4 million affected and exposed livestock plus the possibility of a significant number of animals culled for welfare reasons For poultry the number of birds culled might be up to 120 million. An outbreak might last 6 – 18 Months.	2	4	High	National Contingency Plans; UK (Defra) and Scottish Government Tayside SCG Animal Diseases Plan	SG Rural Directorate/ Animal Health	August 2009
<b>Tayside 39</b> H26  Animal Health	Zoonotic notifiable animal diseases (e.g. Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI), rabies and West Nile Virus).	Culling of up to 120 million poultry (HPAI) or euthanasia of up to 20 companion animals; plus the 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. Tayside has a significant number of poultry producing premises and is designated by Defra and Scottish Government as having priority areas for wild bird migration surveillance	2	4	High	National Contingency Plans; UK (Defra) and Scottish Government Tayside SCG Animal diseases Plan Local Authority Plans	SG Rural Directorate/ Animal Health	August 2009

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<b>INDUSTRIAL ACTION</b>								
<b>Tayside 40</b> H31	Constraint or perceived constraint in supply of fuel (egg. Industrial action by tanker drivers)	Filling stations would start to run dry of fuel in 24 – 48 hours. Panic buying would worsen the situation. Replenishment of sites could take 3 -10 days depending on location.	4		Medium	National Emergency Plan for Fuel Local contingency Plans	BERR	August 2009

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<b>Tayside 41</b> <b>HL42</b>	Loss of cover due to industrial action by workers providing critical life-saving services (Emergency services workers, doctors, nurses etc.)	A number of 3 day strikes with significant support over a two month period affecting a single service. Likelihood and impact will vary geographically and between emergency services	4		Medium	National Contingency Plans	C O	March 2009
<b>Tayside 42</b> <b>H30</b>	Loss of emergency fire and rescue cover due to industrial action	A series of strikes by firefighters spread over a period of two months perhaps lasting up to 24 hours each	5		Medium	Fire and Rescue Authorities Emergency Plans	C O	March 2009
<b>Tayside 43</b> <b>H33</b>	Prison Officer strike	Prison Officer strike action for up to 48 hours in 80% of prisons	Under review			Prison Service Contingency Plans	C O	August 2011

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<b>Tayside 44</b> <b>H35</b>	Industrial Action by key rail workers	Strike action resulting in the shutdown of rail network on a UK national scale (e.g. action by signallers for more than 3 days)	1		Medium	Network Rail; Train Operating Companies Contingency Plans	DfT/SG Transport Directorate	March 2009
<b>PUBLIC SAFETY</b>								
<b>Tayside 45</b> HL26 Major Outdoor Public Event	Disruption or unplanned occurrence at Mass gatherings, Festivals, Leisure Events.	Large Scale Local Incident.	2	4	Medium	Specific Contingency plans for events Tayside SCG Emergency Response Plan	POLICE/ FIRE/LA	In lead up to specific events
<b>INTERNATIONAL EVENTS</b>								
<b>Tayside 46</b> H37	International Security incident resulting in influx of British nationals	Up to 50,000 British nationals returning to UK within a 4 – 6 week period following serious regional conflict, sustained terrorism campaign against UK and other western national or an uncontrolled outbreak of pandemic flu.	3	2	Low	UK National contingency plan Local response arrangements.	FCO	August 2010

Risk Ref and Hazard Or Threat Category	Hazard or Threat Sub-Category	Hazard or Threat Description and Scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Agency for Assessment	Review Date
<b>Tayside 47</b> HL43	International security or pandemic health situation resulting in influx on British Nationals	Up to 10,000 British nationals deciding to return to the UK to single region within a 4 – 6 week period following serious regional conflict, a sustained terrorist campaign or an uncontrolled outbreak of pandemic flu	4	2	Low	UK National contingency plan Local response arrangements.	FCO	August 2010
<b>INDUSTRIAL TECHNICAL FAILURE</b>								
<b>Tayside 48</b> H39  ITF	Failure of water infrastructure or accidental contamination with a non-toxic contaminant	Up to 50,000 people could be without piped drinking water for more than 24 hours and up to 3 days	4	2	Low	Scottish Water contingency plans Tayside SCG Emergency Response Plan.	/SG Environment al quality Directorate	August 2010
<b>Tayside 49</b> H49	Loss of drinking water supplies due to major accident affecting infrastructure	Up to 200,000 people could be without piped drinking water for more than 24 hours and up to one week.	1			Scottish Water contingency plans Tayside SCG Emergency Response Plan.	/SG Environment al quality Directorate	August 2009

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<b>Tayside 50</b>  <b>H40</b>	No notice loss of significant telecommunication infrastructure in a localised fire, flood or gas incident	Loss of telecommunications for up to 100,000 people for up to 72 hours.	5		Medium	Providers' Business Continuity Plans	CSIA/SG Enterprise, Energy and Tourism Directorate	August 2009
<b>Tayside 51</b>  H41  ITF	Technical failure of electricity network (Blackstart)	Partial of total blackout for up to 3 days. Destabilisation of National Grid. No alarms, street lighting, loss of life support machines etc.	2	4	High	UK and company specific business continuity plans. Tayside SCG Emergency Response Plan	BERR/SG Enterprise, Energy and Tourism Directorate	August 2009 & Every 2 Years thereafter
<b>Tayside 52</b>  H43  ITF	Telecommunication infrastructure – human error	Widespread loss of telecommunications (including public landline and mobile networks) at a multi-SCG or Scottish national level	3	4	Medium	UK and company specific business continuity plans. Tayside SCG Emergency Response Plan.	CSIA/SG Enterprise, Energy and Tourism Directorate	August 2009
<b>Tayside 53</b>  H45  ITF	Technical failure of electricity network	Total shutdown of the electricity supply over Scotland, occurring during working hours and lasting for 24 hours.	2	3	Medium	Agency Specific Business Continuity Plans. Tayside SCG Emergency Response Plan	BERR/SG Enterprise, Energy and Tourism Directorate	August 2011

## **ANNEX A**

### **Tayside SCG Members**

Tayside SCG is made up of the heads of the following organisations, or senior managers working on their behalf:-

Tayside Police; Tayside Fire and Rescue; Scottish Ambulance Service; NHS Tayside; Angus council; Dundee City Council; Perth and Kinross Council; Scottish Environment Protection Agency; Maritime Coastguard Agency; Procurator Fiscal; Representative of Scottish Utilities Contingency Planning Group; Military Liaison Officer; Scottish Government Civil Contingencies Unit; Animal Health

### **Tayside Category 1 Responders**

Tayside Police  
Tayside Fire and Rescue  
Scottish Ambulance Service  
NHS Tayside  
Angus Council  
Dundee City Council  
Perth and Kinross Council  
Scottish Environment Protection Agency  
Maritime Coastguard Agency

## **Tayside Category 2 Responders**

Bear Scotland  
BP  
BT Openreach  
Dundee Airport / Highlands and Islands Airports  
Montrose Port Authority  
Network Rail  
Port of Dundee  
Scotland Gas Networks  
Scotland Transerv  
Scottish & Southern Energy  
Scottish Natural Heritage  
Scottish Water  
Shell Pipelines  
SSPCA  
Stagecoach  
Tayside Contracts  
Travel Dundee

Further information regarding "responders" can be found at [www.scotland.gov.uk/publications/2006/02/27140215](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/publications/2006/02/27140215)