

STAFFORD BOROUGH COUNCIL LOCAL RISK REGISTER

Stafford Borough Council Local Risk Register

The full Staffordshire Community Risk Register is available on the website www.staffordshireprepared.gov.uk. Full details of the way in which the Register was developed are available on this website.

The risk rating process works as follows:

An assessment of the likelihood of an event occurring in Stafford Borough over the next five years is as shown in the table below:

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

The impact of an event occurring in the area is mapped out against the impact on the health, social, economic and social aspects of our community. An assessment of the impact of an event occurring in Stafford Borough is as shown in the table below:

Descriptor	Categories of Impact	Description of Impact
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

STAFFORD BOROUGH COUNCIL LOCAL RISK REGISTER

Descriptor	Categories of Impact	Description of Impact
Minor	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small number of people affected, no fatalities, and small number of minor injuries with first aid treatment
	Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor damage to properties • Minor displacement of small number of people for <24 hours and minor personal support required • Minor localised disruption to community services or infrastructure <24 hours
	Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negligible impact on local economy and cost easily absorbed
	Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor impact on environment with no lasting effects
Moderate	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate number of fatalities with some casualties requiring hospitalisation and medical treatment and activation of MIP, the automated intelligent alert notification system, procedures in one or more hospitals
	Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage that is confined to a specific location, or to a number of locations, but required additional resources • Localised displacement of >100 people for 1-3 days • Localised disruption to infrastructure and community services
	Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited impact on local economy with some short-term loss of production, with possible additional clean-up costs
	Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited impact on environment with short-term or long-term effects
Significant	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant number of people in affected area impacted with multiple fatalities, multiple serious or extensive injuries, significant hospitalisation and activation of MIP procedures across a number of hospitals
	Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant impact on local economy with medium-term loss of production • Significant extra clean-up and recovery costs
	Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant impact on environment with medium to long-term effects

STAFFORD BOROUGH COUNCIL LOCAL RISK REGISTER

Descriptor	Categories of Impact	Description of Impact
Catastrophic	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very large numbers of people in affected area(s) impacted with significant numbers of fatalities, large number of people requiring hospitalisation with serious injuries with longer-term effects
	Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serious long-term impact on environment and/or permanent damage

An explanation of the categories of impact can be found in the table below:

Category	Explanation
Health	Encompassing direct health impacts (numbers of people affected, fatalities, injuries, human illness or injury, health damage and 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 of transport, damage to property, disruption to a supply of money, food, water, energy or fuel; disruption of an electronic or other system of communication; homelessness, evacuation and avoidance behaviour and public disorder due to; anger; fear and/or lack of trust in authorities.
Economic	Encompassing the net economic cost, including both direct (e.g. loss of goods, buildings, infrastructure) and indirect (e.g. loss of business, increased demand for public services) costs.
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encompassing contamination or pollution of, land; water; air with harmful biological/chemical/radioactive matter, oil, flooding or disruption or destruction of plant or animal life

STAFFORD BOROUGH COUNCIL LOCAL RISK REGISTER

	<p>Make every effort to minimise the impact of this threat level by having avoidance measures in place such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proactively change the processes and or location of establishment under threat to nullify impact • Specific robust & practiced mitigation plans including action cards to threat type • Full Business Continuity Plans and processes • Mutual aid protocols • Communicate, warn and inform them of all risks to the establishment and give them a process for reporting identified threats
	<p>Evaluate this threat level and minimise the impact by putting in place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generic robust and & practiced mitigation plans including action cards • Full Business Continuity Plans and processes • Put in place mutual aid protocols • Communicate, warn and inform staff of risks to the establishment and give them a process for reporting identified threats
	<p>Be aware of and consider this threat level. Minimise the impact by putting in place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full Business Continuity Plans and processes • Communicate, warn and inform staff of risks to the establishment and give them a process for reporting identified threats
	<p>Be aware of what may impact the establishment at this level. No action is required to mitigate these risks; however, they must be monitored to ensure a domino effect does not see risks escalate to a greater level.</p>

- **Very High (VH) Risk** – These are classed as primary or critical risks requiring immediate attention. They may have 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 a 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 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.

STAFFORD BOROUGH COUNCIL LOCAL RISK REGISTER

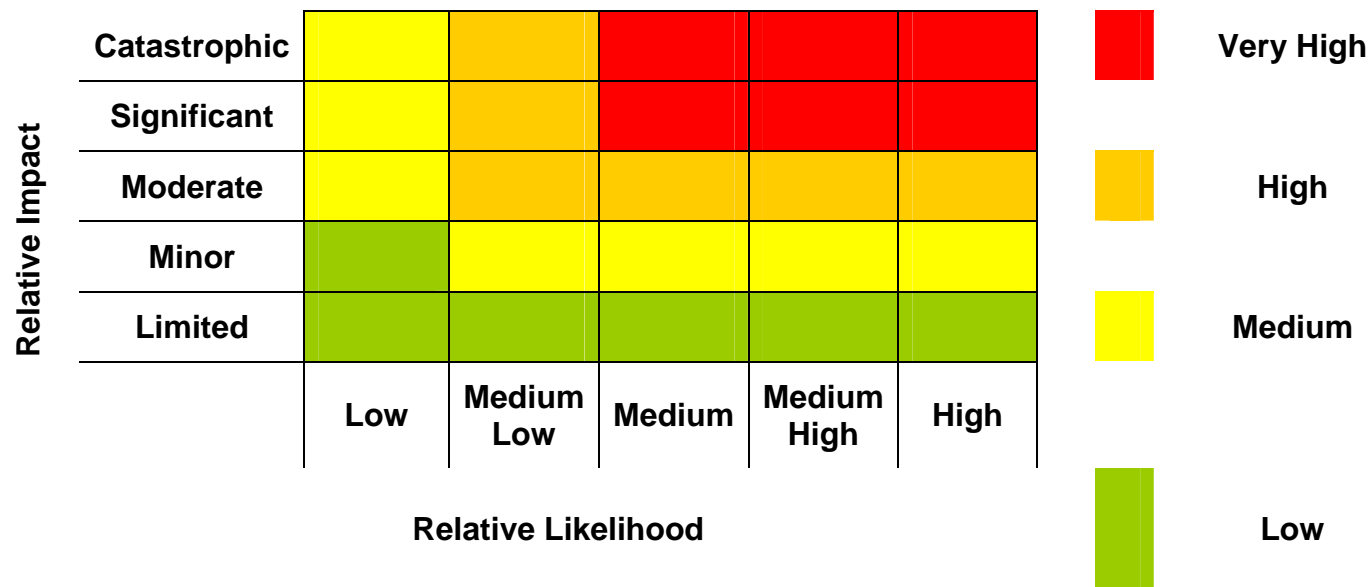
- Low (L) Risk** – These risks are both unlikely to occur and not significant in their impact. They should be managed using normal generic planning arrangements and require minimal monitoring and control unless subsequent risk assessments show a substantial change, promoting a move to another risk category.

The risks on the matrix below relate specifically to Stafford Borough. Although the Stafford Risk Register does list some of the Staffordshire wide risks, which may affect the Borough, it is not exhaustive, and should be used with the Staffordshire Risk Register discussed above. The purpose of the Stafford Borough Risk Register is to highlight the main risks facing the Borough, to enable planning to deal with these risks to be undertaken, under the overall remit of the Civil Contingencies Act 2004.

Methodology

- The main risks identified have been considered further using the impact / likelihood matrix shown below. Each risk has been considered according to the current situation.

Risk Matrix



STAFFORD BOROUGH COUNCIL LOCAL RISK REGISTER

Risk Register

SER	RISK	EVIDENCE / LIKELY OUTCOME	IMPACT	LIKELIHOOD	SCORE	MITIGATION
1	HL18 / HL19 / HL20 Local Urban Flooding and Local Fluvial Flooding	Historical flooding in the centre of Stafford and Stone houses in potential impact areas.	4	5	Very High	Environment Agency flood defences in place through Stafford and Stone town centre. The Borough Council receives Flood warnings and has copies of the Staffordshire Emergency Flood Plan, as well as its own internal procedures.
2	HL10 Local Road Accident	M6 runs through Stafford Borough area. Stafford also hosts the A449 and A34 which are both major trunk roads. Also, when the M6 experiences problems, many people divert through Stafford and the roads in Stafford become jammed.	3	5	High	The Borough Council has a Major Incident Plan and Rest Centre Plan, for use in emergencies. Business Continuity Plan, for use if Borough Council staff cannot get to work, and if its services cannot be undertaken.
3	HL28, HL7 (Localised) Fire or Explosion at a Fuel Distribution Site or Tank Storage or Flammable or Toxic Liquids	Stafford Borough hosts several Lower Tier COMAH (Control of Major Accident Hazards) Site. MOD Stafford and Swynerton are also situated in the Borough.	4	2	High	Companies holding stocks of hazardous materials may have their own plans in place. However, the Borough Council is always ready to respond with a Major Incident Plan and Rest Centre Plan and associated supporting Plans.

STAFFORD BOROUGH COUNCIL LOCAL RISK REGISTER

SER	RISK	EVIDENCE / LIKELY OUTCOME	IMPACT	LIKELIHOOD	SCORE	MITIGATION
4	HL3 Localised Industrial Accident Involving Small Toxic Chemical Release	Across Stafford Borough there are companies that may hold chemicals, which if involved in an accident or deliberate incident may cause a toxic chemical release.	2	5	High	Council is always ready to respond with a Major Incident Plan and Rest Centre Plan and associated supporting Plans.
5	HL33 Forest or Moorland Fire	Cannock Chase covers some 26 square miles in the South of Staffordshire and minor parts of Cannock Chase cross onto Stafford Borough from Cannock Chase District. Cannock Chase is open to the public all year round but is not a heavily populated area. Extended dry weather and strong winds may cause a large-scale fire on Cannock Chase. The most recent grassland fire on Cannock Chase occurred in July 2006, where some 80 acres were affected, and 45 Fire Fighters and 9 appliances were deployed.	2	4	Medium	The Borough Council has a good working relationship with Cannock Chase District Council and multi-agency partners, allowing for planning and response to be accurate. The Staffordshire Resilience Forum (SRF) also has a Cannock Chase Fire Plan managed by Staffordshire County Council.
6	HL11 Railway Incident	Stafford hosts the West Coast Mainline as well as numerous other smaller lines. Serious railway incidents have occurred in the Stafford area in 1968, 1990 and 1996.	2	2	Medium	The Borough Council has a good working relationship with Network Rail and Virgin Trains, to allow procedures to be put in place as well as Rest Centre Plans. During / following an incident in Stafford borough, the Borough Council and Network Rail would work very closely together.

STAFFORD BOROUGH COUNCIL LOCAL RISK REGISTER

SER	RISK	EVIDENCE / LIKELY OUTCOME	IMPACT	LIKELIHOOD	SCORE	MITIGATION
7	H35 Industrial Action by Key Rail Workers	Stafford hosts the West Coast Mainline as well as numerous other smaller lines. Serious railway incidents have occurred in the Stafford area in 1968, 1990 and 1996.	3	1	Low	The Borough Council has a good working relationship with Network Rail and Virgin Trains, to allow procedures to be put in place as well as Rest Centre Plans. During / following an incident in Stafford borough, the Borough Council and Network Rail would work very closely together.
8	HL12 HL14 Local Accident Involving Transport of Hazardous Chemicals or Local Accident Involving Transport of Fuel / Explosives	Stafford hosts MOD Stafford and the M6.	3	2	High	The Borough Council has a Major Incident Plan and Rest Centre Plan, for use in emergencies.
9	HL9 Aviation Accident	MOD Stafford, Police Headquarters and Western Road Police Complex, and Seighford Airfield are all in Stafford Borough. Staffordshire is also under a major flight path.	5	1	Medium	The Borough Council has a Major Incident Plan and Rest Centre Plan, for use in emergencies.
10	H33 Prison Officer Strike	Stafford hosts Stafford Prison and Drake Hall Prison.	1	4	Low	Staffordshire has a Prison Plan, and prisons also have their own individual plans in place.
11	H 37 Influx of evacuees into the area	Large numbers of people could move into Stafford temporarily.	2	1	Low	The Borough Council has a Rest Centre Plan and trained Rest Centre teams, to accommodate evacuees and displaced people if necessary. Mass evacuation and mass transportation plans are also in place.
12	SBC 01 Football supporters	Large numbers of fans / supporters being in Stafford before or after a game, or being ejected from a West Coast Main Line train, could cause anti-social problems as well as busy roads.	2	2	Medium	The Borough Council has good working relationships with multi-agency partners who work closely together during emergencies.

STAFFORD BOROUGH COUNCIL LOCAL RISK REGISTER

SER	RISK	EVIDENCE / LIKELY OUTCOME	IMPACT	LIKELIHOOD	SCORE	MITIGATION
13	SBC 02 Crowded places including the following: Staffordshire County Showground, Stafford Town Centre, Staffordshire University, MOD Stafford and Trentham Estates	These are examples of crowded places in Stafford Borough, which could pose a series of risks.	4	2	High	The Borough Council has a Rest Centre Plan and trained Rest Centre teams, to accommodate evacuees and displaced people if necessary. The Borough Council also holds copies of a multi-agency Town Centre Evacuation Plan.
14	SBC 03 Reservoir / Dam breach	Stafford Borough hosts three reservoirs: Black Lake Gap Pool Tixall Park	1	2	Low	These are low risks reservoirs. However, in the event of a breach Stafford Borough Council has Rest Centre Plans for displaced people, and multi-agency partners also have copies of the Staffordshire Emergency Flood Plan.

On top of the mitigation listed, Staffordshire-wide work is being undertaken to mitigate against all risks on the Staffordshire Risk Register.

STAFFORD BOROUGH COUNCIL LOCAL RISK REGISTER

Staffordshire-wide risks

SER	RISK	EVIDENCE / LIKELY OUTCOME	IMPACT	LIKELIHOOD	SCORE	MITIGATION
1	H23 Influenza type disease (Pandemic)	<p>Best national guidance indicates a clinical attack rate of 25 to 50% spread over one or more waves with a case fatality of up to 2.5%. This means at the upper end of assumptions, up to some 750,000 excess deaths in the UK across the whole period of the pandemic and over 10,000 healthcare contacts per 100,000 population per week at peak.</p> <p>Pandemic Influenza is identified on the National and Staffordshire Risk Registers.</p>	5	5	Very High	<p>Stafford Borough Council is currently creating its own Pandemic Influenza Plan.</p> <p>Staffordshire Resilience Forum (SRF) has formed a multi-agency Pandemic Flu Joint Agency Project Group. This group has produced a countywide Strategic Pandemic Flu Guidance Plan.</p> <p>Exercise Winter Willow, a national exercise, in February 2007 was to test local, regional and national Pandemic Flu plans and communications. The learning points from this exercise were gathered by the Department of Health and the Cabinet Office who issued revised national guidelines in Nov 08.</p>
2	HL18 Low temperatures and heavy snow	<p>Staffordshire is vulnerable to this risk during the winter months although it has been some years since snow has been lying for over a month.</p>			High	<p>There are Severe Weather Warning plans in place for each of the Staffordshire Local Authorities which are subject to regular review.</p> <p>Emergency Services and Local Authorities are developing robust Business Continuity Plans (BCP) should they be affected by the primary or secondary impacts.</p>

STAFFORD BOROUGH COUNCIL LOCAL RISK REGISTER

SER	RISK	EVIDENCE / LIKELY OUTCOME	IMPACT	LIKELIHOOD	SCORE	MITIGATION
3	H31 Significant or perceived significant constraint on the supply of fuel, eg, industrial action by contract drivers for fuel.	Recent incidents have been: Sep 05 – Threats of further fuel protests and refinery blockades against the Government’s planned rise in taxation. Dec 05 – Buncefield depot explosion – resultant in fuel supply. Jan 06 – Tesco delivery drivers staged a 2 day strike over pay and conditions. Staffordshire, like many LRF areas, could be vulnerable to national industrial action that causes the reduction of the supply of petrol and diesel. Jun 08 – More than 600 Unite union members staged a protest over pay in a 4 day strike, resulting in more than 600 petrol stations running out of petrol or diesel (7% of the 8,900 across the UK).	3	4	High	There are Police procedures in place to deal with protest. The DTI National Fuel Plan (revised 2007) is in place to ensure essential services (eg Fire, Police and Ambulance) are maintained. Public information programme in the event of such an event. Emergency Services and Local Authorities are developing robust Business Continuity Plans (BCP) should they be affected by the impact of fuel shortages.
4	HL24 Localised Legionella / Meningitis outbreak (which could cause up to 10 fatalities and 50 casualties)	Over the last 5 years small outbreaks have been reported in the UK in schools and universities. Staffordshire has a number of educational establishments with 'live in' residency where a potential outbreak may occur including: • Staffordshire University. • Loxley Hall. • Keele University.	1	3	Low	Health Plan for Legionella. Regulations. Surveillance Monitoring.
5	HL22 Building Collapse (with a potential for a number of persons to be trapped or missing)	These incidents are most commonly caused by fires / explosions, vehicular impact, structural defects, severe weather conditions or lack of maintenance. There are no specific areas in Staffordshire that are subject to a higher risk than the rest of the UK.	2	1	Low	The Local Authorities in Staffordshire each have an Emergency Plan together with dangerous Structure Procedures and 24 / 7 call-out of experts and contractors.

STAFFORD BOROUGH COUNCIL LOCAL RISK REGISTER

SER	RISK	EVIDENCE / LIKELY OUTCOME	IMPACT	LIKELIHOOD	SCORE	MITIGATION
6	<p>HL23</p> <p>Bridge collapse resulting in roads, access routes and transport infrastructure becoming impassable for a considerable length of time).</p>	<p>The most recent incident in the region was in Jun 07 when a bridge near to Ludlow (Shropshire) over the River Corve collapsed during heavy storms severing a gas main and necessitating the evacuation of several homes.</p>	3	1	Medium	<p>Staffordshire County Council employ Highways Structures Inspectors under which bridges is part of their portfolio. These staff are available to respond should any incidents occur where bridges are struck by traffic or damaged by severe weather and there are concerns as to their safety. The Emergency Services are well equipped and have the capability to respond to any incident of this type. Staffordshire County Council have a Highways Business Continuity Plan, which covers bridge maintenance procedures.</p>
7	<p>H17</p> <p>Storms or gales affecting most of the County for at least 6 hours. Most inland, lowland areas experiencing mean speeds in excess of 55mph with gusts in excess of 85mph. Up to 50 fatalities and 500 casualties.</p>	<p>Storm force winds are associated with deep areas of low pressure normally seen during the winter months of Oct through to Mar. They typically fall within an unsettled spell of weather where a series of depressions run through the UK coming in from the Atlantic, hence often large amounts of rainfall or wintry conditions may occur in addition. The key month for widespread impact seems to be Oct. This is because trees are often still in leaf at the time of the storm and as a result lend more resistance to the wind leading to windblown debris and overturning of trees. This windblown debris then leads to blocking of some transport routes and further damage to property above and beyond that</p>	2	5	Medium	<p>First notification of this event will come from the Met Office, probably as an Early Warning with the National Severe Weather Warnings Service (NSWWS). Update warnings will also be received through the NSWWS. In addition radio and television broadcasts will carry forecasts for the general public.</p> <p>A number of key plans are in place in Staffordshire including Media, Humanitarian Assistance, Excess Deaths, Recovery, Rest Centres, Mass Transportation and Evacuation Plans.</p>

STAFFORD BOROUGH COUNCIL LOCAL RISK REGISTER

SER	RISK	EVIDENCE / LIKELY OUTCOME	IMPACT	LIKELIHOOD	SCORE	MITIGATION
7	H17/Continued	done by the strength of the wind alone. Although often 55mph and gusts of 85mph may occur in isolation during a winter storm especially over higher ground,. There has not been an incident fitting this criterion in Staffordshire within the last 5 years. Climate change may affect this Risk Assessment	2	5	Medium	Also in place are responders' Business Continuity Plans, LA Major Incident Plans, Alternative communication systems are available e.g. RAYNET, satellite phone A Staffordshire Prepared Severe Weather Plan is to be developed (EA lead).
8	H18 Low temperatures and heavy snow, with snow falling and lying over most of the area for at least one week and after an initial fall of snow there is further snow fall on and off for at least 7 days. Most lowland areas experience some falls in excess of 10cm, a depth of snow in excess of 30cm and a period of at least 7 consecutive days with daily mean temperature below -3°C. Up to 1000 fatalities and thousands of casualties, mainly amongst the elderly and there is likely to be some disruption to transport networks, businesses, power supply and water supply, and also school closures.	Most lowland areas experience some snow falls in excess of 30cm, some drifts in excess of 1m and in period of at least 7 consecutive days with daily mean temperatures below -3°C. This hazard is associated with a weather pattern termed as 'Blocked', Atlantic Depressions normally bringing periods of mild, wet and windy weather across the UK find their path blocked by a large area of high pressure (anticyclone) situated over northern Europe and typically Scandinavia. This anticyclone sends easterly winds across the UK which have their source often as far back as Siberia, hence it is very cold and normally dry. During this time, especially if snow cover exists, daytime temperatures soon begin to struggle to reach above freezing, whilst overnight those temperatures plummet to several degrees below freezing as soon as light begins to fade. During quieter spells patches of very dense freezing fog will occur but these tend to form near water sources. The rapid melting of significant amounts of snow may cause flooding. Staffordshire is vulnerable to this risk during the winter months although it has been some years since snow has been	2	4	Medium	There is a system in place whereby the first notification of this event will come from the Met Office, probably as an Early Warning within the National Severe Weather Warnings Service (NSWWS). Major snowfalls throughout the period will also be warned through the NSWWS. In addition radio and television broadcasts will carry forecasts for the General Public. More information can be found at www.metoffice.gov.uk . Staffordshire has a number of key plans in place including: Media, Humanitarian assistance, Excess Deaths, Recovery, Rest Centres, Mass Transportation and Evacuation Plans. Responder organisations have Business Continuity Plans and Major Incident Plans, Local Authorities have Winter Maintenance Policies as well as Inclement Weather and Flexible Working Policies. A Staffordshire Prepared Severe Weather Plan is to be developed (EA lead)

STAFFORD BOROUGH COUNCIL LOCAL RISK REGISTER

SER	RISK	EVIDENCE / LIKELY OUTCOME	IMPACT	LIKELIHOOD	SCORE	MITIGATION
8	H18...../Continued	lying for over a month. A significant part of Staffordshire is rural in nature with a number of isolated communities who would be vulnerable to extended periods of snow. Remote parts of the Staffordshire Moorlands experience snow and cold weather slightly more frequently than other parts of the county. Climate change may affect this Risk Assessment.	2	4	Medium	
9	H48 Heat wave. Daily maximum temperatures in excess of 30°C and minimum temperatures in excess of 15°C over most of a region for at least 5 consecutive days.	Climate change means heat waves are likely to become more common in England and may lead to water shortages. Statistically over the past 100 years, the mean temperature in Europe has increased by about 1.2°C. Staffordshire has a number of groups of people who are not in good health and could be at risk in the event of a heat wave.	4	1	Medium	The Met Office and Department of Health have in place a Heat Health Watch, operating from 1 Jun to 15 Sep. The system triggers the appropriate response when necessary. The Department of Health has a Heat wave Plan for England and has issued guidance for nursing homes and self help booklets for the general public. A Staffordshire Prepared Severe Weather Plan is to be developed (EA lead). Local health plans are in place laying down what actions they will take at the appropriate levels of the Heat Health Watch System. All Local Authorities have a major incident plan. All Category 1 Responders have Business Continuity Plans in place.

STAFFORD BOROUGH COUNCIL LOCAL RISK REGISTER

SER	RISK	EVIDENCE / LIKELY OUTCOME	IMPACT	LIKELIHOOD	SCORE	MITIGATION
10	H25 Non-zoonotic notifiable animal disease (eg, Foot and Mouth disease) (FMD) Classical Swine Fever (CSF) Blue Tongue and Newcastle disease (of birds).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The most serious disease in this category is FMD which drives the risk and outcome descriptions A realistic worst case scenario might involve the culling and disposal up to 4 million animals across GB with up to 900 infected premises For FMD whole of Great Britain is likely to be declared a 'controlled area', prohibiting the movement of all susceptible livestock unless licensed. Disruption to rural communities, local economies, and the environment. Significant impact on farm incomes and allied industries. For a major outbreak many rural industries, including tourism will be affected, impacts on tourism believed to have been overstated in previous assessments and current assessments assess this impact at £100 million. £400 million losses to the agriculture and food chain industry Loss of disease free status resulting in EU and third country import bans on livestock and livestock products from susceptible animals. 	2	2	Medium	<p>Plans for an outbreak of Foot & Mouth disease and other notifiable diseases exist in Staffordshire. Staffordshire County Council and Stoke on Trent City Council are responsible for the preparation of plans in conjunction with DEFRA.</p> <p>Staffordshire multi-agency plans in place include a Media Plan, Humanitarian Assistance and a Recovery Plan</p> <p>On a national basis research is currently being undertaken as to the sustainability of vaccination as a response to an outbreak of Foot & Mouth disease.</p>

STAFFORD BOROUGH COUNCIL LOCAL RISK REGISTER

SER	RISK	EVIDENCE / LIKELY OUTCOME	IMPACT	LIKELIHOOD	SCORE	MITIGATION
10	H25...../Continued	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The major outbreak and realistic worst case scenarios are of much greater scale than that experienced in the most recent outbreak in 2007 but less than that experienced in 2001 due to changes in movement regimes and control policies <p>The last major outbreak of Foot and Mouth disease was in 2001 and occurred throughout the UK with 47 separate instances in Staffordshire, (The one prior was in 1967). There was a further outbreak in Surrey in 2007 which impacted on Staffordshire in the both economic and animal welfare areas. This saw restrictions on animal movements and one farm in Staffordshire briefly under formal notice as a precautionary measure due to movement of sheep from a market in Bicester. Staffordshire is one of the best served counties with 15 abattoirs which draw movements of animals from all over the country thus an increase in risk.</p> <p>Several cases of Bluetongue disease occurred in East Anglia in September 2007. The disease subsequently spread to other parts of south and south east England. Following the 2007 outbreak, Staffordshire was put inside the protection zone.</p>	2	2	Medium	

STAFFORD BOROUGH COUNCIL LOCAL RISK REGISTER

SER	RISK	EVIDENCE / LIKELY OUTCOME	IMPACT	LIKELIHOOD	SCORE	MITIGATION
11	H26 Zoonotic notifiable animal disease (eg, highly pathogenic avian influenza HPAI, Rabies and West Nile Virus).	<p>The main threat to Staffordshire is to poultry flocks, both those inside and outside. A number of cases of HN51 Avian Influenza in birds have been reported in Europe over the last couple of years. Recently there have been a small number of outbreaks in poultry in the UK, all of which have been rapidly contained. The most recent events being in Feb 07 where some 35,000 chickens at a poultry farm in Norfolk were slaughtered after dead birds tested positive for the H7 strain of the virus. The carcasses of the Norfolk chickens were disposed of at a John Pointon & Sons Animal Rendering Factory in Cheddleton, Staffs. There was a further case in Collardyke, Fife, in Mar 07 where a swan tested positive for HN51.</p> <p>The last outbreak of Rabies in the UK was in 1970 in Surrey and no human cases of West Nile Virus (WNV) have ever been reported in Britain.</p>	2	1	Low	<p>Legislation exists for the immediate imposition of a range of restrictions on the poultry industry in the event of the disease in the UK. Staffordshire would respond to an outbreak, utilising the legislation available. Staffordshire responders engaged in a multi-agency Rabies exercises in Oct 07 where emergency plans were tested.</p> <p>Staffordshire multi-agency plans in place include: Media, Humanitarian Assistance and Recovery Plans as well as individual responders' Business Continuity Plans.</p>
12	H39 Failure of water infrastructure or accidental contamination with a non-toxic contaminant. Loss of or non-availability for drinking of the piped water supply for up to 50,000 people for more than 3 days.	<p>Staffordshire's population is supplied by 2 water companies and it is unlikely that both companies will fail to supply at the same time.</p> <p>Severn Trent Water (STW) supply 420 million gallons (1.9 billion litres) of drinking water and treat over 2,740 million litres of sewage daily in supplying a population of 7,360,000. Key responders have the details of the main water treatment works in Staffordshire.</p> <p>South Staffordshire Water (SSW) supplies a population of 1,200,000. Domestic, industrial commercial and</p>	4	1	Medium	<p>Water companies have plans in place to supply bottled drinking water to the population if the need arises. Infrastructure is good in Staffordshire making transporting tankers carrying water into the affected areas possible. Severn Trent Water Ltd and South Staffordshire Water Ltd must monitor water supplies under the terms of 'The Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations 2000' to ensure</p>

STAFFORD BOROUGH COUNCIL LOCAL RISK REGISTER

SER	RISK	EVIDENCE / LIKELY OUTCOME	IMPACT	LIKELIHOOD	SCORE	MITIGATION
12	H39/Continued	agricultural premises without piped water. Lack of water for fire fighting. Water companies are required to provide at least 10 litres per person per day until supply restored. However, could lead to suspension of services at hospitals, schools and businesses etc which do not maintain their own on-site water storage.	4	1	Medium	that drinking water is wholesome. As soon as the water company is aware that the quality of water is compromised they will implement measures to determine the extent and resolve the issue. Staffordshire multi-agency plans in place include: the Media, Humanitarian Assistance and Recovery Plans. All responders have their own BCM Plans in place.
13	H44 Major reservoir dam failure or collapse without warning resulting in almost instantaneous flooding. Significant movement of debris (including vehicles) and sediment. Complete destruction of some residential and commercial properties and serious damage of up to 500 properties. Several thousand other properties could be flooded. Up to 200 families, up to 1000 casualties, up to 50 missing persons and people stranded. Hazardous recovery amongst collapsed infrastructure and debris. Water supply to homes and business is lost. Up to 200 people need temporary accommodation for 2 – 18 months	There are a number of reservoirs serving the SRF area (including Tittesworth, Rudyard, Hales Hall, Knypersley, Stanley, Blithfield, Chasewater, Foremark, Gailey and Belvide). Reservoir breach or overtopping could result in flooding with excess water being discharged resulting in inundation of properties in the vicinity. Severe damage to the reservoir and downstream properties could also occur. In the case of a catastrophic failure a resultant flood wave would be released downhill (not necessarily into the natural flood plain area) inundating / destroying properties in the area.	4	1	Medium	There are Reservoir and Dam Failure Plans in place. Staffordshire Emergency Flood Plan in place and tested through Exercise White Water 1 (2 – 4 November 2009) and 2 (11.12.09). Other activities include: Community Flood Warning service. Leaflets. Local Authority / Environment Agency leaflets. Physical Flood defence systems in place in key risk areas. Regular assessment of reservoir / dam safety. Controls Reservoir and Dam Failure Plans in place. Civil Contingencies Act 2004. Reservoir Act 1975. Planning Restrictions The introduction of the 1975 Reservoirs Act has lead to a reduced likelihood of reservoir failure.

STAFFORD BOROUGH COUNCIL LOCAL RISK REGISTER

SER	RISK	EVIDENCE / LIKELY OUTCOME	IMPACT	LIKELIHOOD	SCORE	MITIGATION
14	<p>H 53</p> <p>Disruption to gas supply. This scenario is assumed to last for two weeks and leads to supplies of gas from non-storage and "long range" storage being 60-70 mcm per day less than demand (before market on non-market actions reduce demand) and therefore requiring large from medium and short-range storage and demand-side response to balance the market. The volume of gas that has to be provide through demand-side response (DSR) increases progressively over the two week period as the deliverability of medium-range and short-range storage facilities declines. Towards the end of the two week period 20-30 mcm per day of DSR is required to balance the market.</p>	<p>In 2008/09 a Russia/Ukraine dispute saw gas supplies through the Ukraine being suspended. As with a single technical failure this alone was not sufficient to threaten UK security of supply. The impact was for the UK to increase exports with the market taking advantage of higher gas prices.</p> <p>An international dispute affecting European gas supplies, technical failure affecting UKCS or Norwegian gas production is very unlikely to cause a disruption to UK gas supply on its own. But technical failures do occur which put pressure on supplies and, in normal circumstances, other sources of supply compensate. In the past 5 years there have been two incidents that have restricted upstream gas supply. In winter 2009/10 technical problems with Norwegian production threatened security of supply leading to National Grid making 4 Gas balancing alerts. While in February 2006 a fire at the Rough platform suspended gas supply (about 40mcm/day) for a period of several months.</p> <p>The impact to the communities of Staffordshire is unlikely to be any different that the impact to the remainder of the country.</p>	3	1	Medium	<p>In Staffordshire, all Category1 and 2 Responders have Business Continuity Plans in place to respond to events such as disruption to their gas supplies.</p>