

London Borough of Wandsworth

BOROUGH RISK
REGISTER

September 2024

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Notes:

This Borough Risk Register is collectively owned by the Category 1 Responders (as defined by Schedule 1 to the Civil Contingencies Act 2004) within the Richmond & Wandsworth Borough Resilience Forum area.

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Member Agencies of the Borough Resilience Forum

Category 1 Responders

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| LB Richmond upon Thames – Local Authority | HM Coastguard | South West London and St George's Mental Health NHS Trust |
| | Environment Agency | |
| LB Wandsworth – Local Authority | Public Health England | St. Georges University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust |
| Metropolitan Police Service | NHS England (London) | |
| British Transport Police | West Middlesex University Hospital | NHS Hounslow and Richmond Community Healthcare Trust |
| London Fire Brigade | Kingston Hospital | |
| London Ambulance Service | Southwest London Integrated Care Board | |

Category 2 Responders

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Port of London Authority | SW Trains | Thames Water |
| The London Heliport | UK Power Networks | |
| Transport for London | National Grid | |
| Met Office | | |

Non-categorised Organisations

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|---|
| British Red Cross | Military Liaison | Achieving for Children (Local Authority Education Provider) |
| St. Johns Ambulance | Rugby Football Union | |
| Royal National Lifeboat Institution | Royal Parks | |

Borough Risk Register

1

Introduction

Risk assessment is a core capability for London and underpins the work of the London Resilience Forum. The assessment of risk contained in the London Risk Register drives the development of work to prevent, mitigate, respond to and recover from those scenarios.

The London Risk Register is made publicly available to assist communities and businesses in developing their own emergency and business continuity arrangements and is used as a basis for the creation of Borough Risk Registers in most Boroughs across London. It is available to download from the [London Resilience](#) website.

Borough Risk Register

The Wandsworth Borough Risk Register is used by Wandsworth Borough Resilience Forum to assist in prioritisation of resilience activities for higher rated risks. It provides additional information not available in the London Risk Register for the purpose of developing local arrangements.

Communities and businesses are also encouraged to use the Borough Risk Register to inform their own resilience arrangements and business continuity plans. It is for this reason that the Borough Risk Register is made publicly available.

The risks included in the Borough Risk Register represent ‘reasonable worst-case scenarios’ and their inclusion in the register does not mean that they are going to happen, or that if they did do that they would be as serious as the descriptions included here. The reasonable worst-case scenarios are nationally developed and informed by historical and scientific data, modelling and trend surveillance and professional expert judgment.

The Wandsworth Borough Risk Register is structured to follow closely the format and content of the London Risk Register so that it takes full advantage of the work carried out at by the experts in the London Risk Advisory Group.

Each risk is assigned a score for impact and likelihood. Impact is ranked from Limited (1) to Catastrophic (5) and likelihood by how likely a risk is to happen over the next 5 years. These scores are combined to give an overall risk rating.

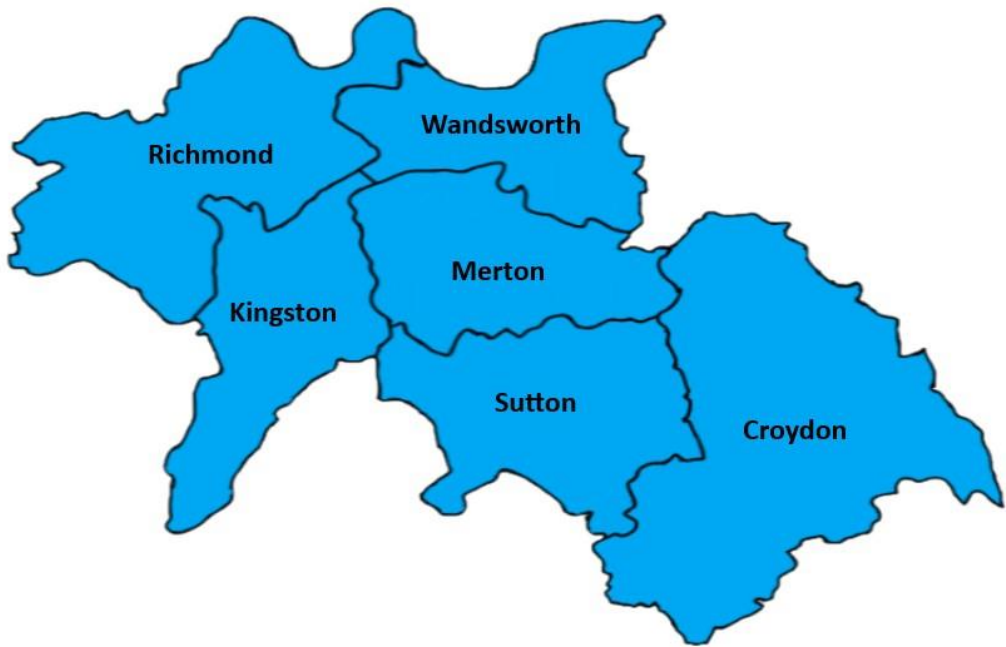
Wandsworth’s Borough Risk Register differs from the London Risk Register in two respects:

- If the local risk in the Borough is assessed by the Borough Resilience Forum to be higher or lower than the rating provided in the London Risk Register.
- If the direct impacts of a risk would be realized exclusively outside of the Borough.

The [UK National Risk Register of Civil Emergencies](#) provides an outline of risk affecting the UK as a whole.

2 About Wandsworth

The London Borough of Wandsworth is a southwest London Borough and is part of the South Region Resilience Forum (SRRF) along with the London Boroughs of, Croydon Kingston, Merton, Richmond upon Thames and Sutton.



Demographic Factors

- Population 327,506 in the borough as of 2021 with a high proportion aged between 25 – 34 compared to the London average.
- Groups 8 to 19 and 45 or over ranked amongst the lowest in the country.
- 88.4% of households with one resident aged 16 and over, main language was English as of 2021.
- Above national average below London average for households where no residents have English as main language (9.9%) aged 3 to 15 who had English as a main language (1.8%).
- A quarter of the population of Wandsworth is made up of BME groups.

Social Factors

- 71% households' spaces were in flats, maisonettes, or apartments as of 2021. Substantially more than the London average of 57%
- 48.1% were in purpose-built block, this has been rising substantially with Nine Elms area of the borough (10,000 additional homes being provided in this area for approximately 30,000 new residents).
- 22.2% of houses were terraced, with detached and semi-detached ranked one of the lowest in the country.
- High density emergencies affect more people and properties than similar emergencies in other areas, therefore more resources are required.

Environmental Factors

- Classified open space, comprising parks, health and common are a quarter of the land with a third occupied by residential properties.
- Rivers, which present a risk, are the River Thames, Beverly Brook, the Wandle, and the Graveney. The boroughs in the SW area are highly susceptible to surface water flooding.

Economic Infrastructure

- 93% businesses are SWE's employing less than 10 employees.
- Majority lacking business continuity plan, creating mor vulnerability should an emergency occur.
- Five town centres (Wandsworth, Tooting, Balham, Putney and Clapham Junction) an important part of London's economic infrastructure.
- Health, professional scientific and technical, education, public administration and retailer are the broad industry group's employing the largest numbers.

- Health, retail, and education employ a higher proportional percentage of (38.5%).
- There are also a significant number of media and creative companies based in Wandsworth.
- Employment rate of 89.2% as of 2022, Significantly higher than the London average (76.2%)

Transport Infrastructure

- 400km of highways, 33.5km is a designated as TfL Road Network (Red Routes), 9km designated strategic road by the Secretary of State for Transport with keys roads of the Borough A3, A217, and A24.
- Rail includes 6 underground and 8 main lines.
- Clapham Junction Station, reported to be the busiest station in the UK for train movements (over 2000 per day). Clapham Junction links the South Coast and Southwest with central London at Victoria and Waterloo stations.
- 5 bus depots, 50 bus routes, and 15-night routes in operation.

Hazardous Sites

- Calor Gas Centre in Smugglers Way is a lower tier (COMAH) site within Wandsworth. The controlled site stores large quantities of LPG gas bottles, a hazard that fits criteria within COMAH regulations.

3

Borough Risk Register: Risk Matrix (High-Level Summary)

| | | | | | | |
|--------|-------------------------|--|---|--|---|----------------------------------|
| Impact | (5) Catastr ophic | | R76 - Drought R89 – High-Altitude Electromagnetic Pulse | R50a - National electricity transmission T7 – Larger Scale CBRN attack | R78 - Pandemic | |
| | (4) Significant | R45 – Aviation collision H5 - Fuel Supply infrastructure (pipelines) R53 – Radiation releases from overseas accidents R55 - Fire or explosion at a fuel distribution site R58 - Explosion at a high-pressure gas pipeline R57 – Large toxic chemical release R62 – Reservoir/Dam Collapse | R51 – Failure of gas Supply Infrastructure R63 - Water supply infrastructure L54b – Fires in large public and commercial buildings | R40 - Rail Accident R75c- Surface water flooding R75b - Fluvial flooding R73 – High Temperatures and Heatwaves | R79 – Emerging Infectious Diseases R71 – Severe Space weather | WL4 - Loss of mortuary provision |
| | (3) Moderate | HL22 - Building collapse HL23 - Bridge collapse HL30 - Localized explosion at a natural gas main. WL1 - Fire involving acetylene cylinders. R62 – Accidental release of a biological pathogen R59 – fires or explosions at an onshore fuel pipeline L66 - Radioactive incident caused by mishandling of radioactive material | WL3 - Fire in buildings containing asbestos L60 - Localized industrial accident involving small toxic release R64 - Food Supply Contamination HL105 - Complex built environments R50b – Regional Electricity Transmission R65 – Major Fire | R74 – Low temperature and heavy snow R75a – Coastal Flooding R77 – Poor air quality HL10 - Local accident on motorways and major trunk roads R44 – Accident involving high consequence dangerous goods R49 – Simultaneous loss of all fixed and mobile forms of communication L19 - Groundwater flooding | T3 - Attacks on transport system R67 - Volcanic eruption L54a – Fires in purpose built high-rise flats R82 - Public disorder R72 – Storms T2 - Attacks on infrastructure T6 – Medium Scale CBRN Attacks | |

| | | | | | | |
|------------|----------------|---|---|--|---|---|
| | (2) Minor | R42 - Major maritime pollution R103 – Insolvency affecting fuel supply R61 – Accidental work-related release of a hazardous pathogen | HL7 - Industrial explosions and major fires H11 - Radiation exposure from stolen goods R86 – Industrial action (fuel supply) R80 – Major outbreak of animal diseases R84 – Industrial actions (firefighters) | R83 – Industrial action (public transport) L54e - Major fire in care homes and hospitals T4 – Cyber Attacks | R87 - Influx of British nationals. T5 - Small scale CBRNI attacks R55a – Technology failure at a major bank R80 – Systematic financial crisis R36 - Major social care provider failure R37b – Collapse of a major government contractor R85 – industrial action (prison staff) R66 - Wildfire | L54c – Fires involving landfill and waste processing site T1 - Attacks on PALs |
| | (1) Limited | WL2 - Misuse and release of toxic or corrosive chemicals R54 – Radiation from transported, stolen or lost goods R68 – Earthquakes | | R32 – Undermining democratic activity R41 – Large Passenger Vessel Accident HL21 - Land movement | | |
| | | (1) Low | (2) Medium Low | (3) Medium | (4) Medium High | (5) High |
| Likelihood | | | | | | |

Each risk is assigned a Risk ID which is nationally consistent and relates to a more detailed and protectively marked, Individual Risk Assessment.

| Risk ID | | Outcome Description/Variation and Further Information | | Impact Score | | Controls in Place | | Review Dates | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------------|--|---|-------------|--|--|
| H – National HL – Local Response L – Locally Applicable | | Describes the key consequences of the risk, provides additional detail around local variation from national planning assumptions | | Of the risk consequences | | Existing risk management arrangements | | Date of last review and date of next scheduled review | | | |
| Ref ID | Risk sub-category (Lead Assessor) | Outcome Description/ Variation and Further Information | | Likelihood | Impact | Controls in Place | | Last Review | Next Review | | |
| | | | | Risk Rating | | | | | | | |
| Industrial and Environmental Pollution Incidents | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Risk Category | | Likelihood Score | | Risk Rating | | | | | | | |
| | | Of the risk occurring in the next 5 years | | Scale based on likelihood and impact | | | | | | | |

| 4 Borough Risk Register | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|---|-------------|--------|--|-------------|-----------|
| Ref ID | Risk sub-category | Outcome Description/ Variation and Further Information (<i>Lead Assessor</i>) | Likelihood | Impact | Controls in Place | Last Review | |
| | | | Risk Rating | | | Next Review | |
| | | | | | | | Risk Lead |
| Accident Hazards | | | | | | | |
| R65 | Accident Hazards | Major Fire A major fire in a building resulting in up to 140 fatalities and 200 casualties, significant damage to the building affected and disruption to local transport services for up to a week. | 2 | 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005Fire Safety Approved Document BFire & Rescue Services Act 2004LFB Guidance Note 29LFB Operational tactical and building plansLFB Urban Search & Rescue Teams (USAR)Fire Service National Resilience AssetsLAS Hazardous Area Response Team (HART)Local Authority Dangerous Structures EngineerCasualty BureauLondon Frameworks including:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Strategic Coordination ProtocolMass Fatalities FrameworkMass Casualties FrameworkHumanitarian Assistance Framework | Sep 2024 | |
| | | | Medium | | | Sep 2026 | |
| L54a | Accident Hazards | Fires in purpose built high-rise flats | 4 | 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005Fire Safety Approved Document B | Sep 2024 | |

| | | | | | | |
|------|------------------|---|-----------|---|--|---------------------------------|
| | | Major fire in block of flats containing 80 compartments. Potential for 100 fatalities and 200 casualties | Very High | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Fire & Rescue Services Act 2004LFB Guidance Note 29LFB Operational tactical and building plansLFB Urban Search & Rescue Teams (USAR)Fire Service National Resilience AssetsLAS Hazardous Area Response Team (HART)Local Authority Dangerous Structures EngineerCasualty BureauLondon Frameworks including: Strategic Coordination Protocol Mass Fatalities Framework Mass Casualties Framework<ul style="list-style-type: none">Humanitarian Assistance Framework | LFB |
| R55 | Accident Hazards | Fuel Supply Infrastructure (Pipelines) Fire or explosion at a fuel distribution site, or at a site storing flammable and/or toxic liquids. | 1 | 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Control of Major Accident Hazard 1999 (COMAH) RegulationsThe Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmosphere Regulations 2002Petroleum RegulationsRegulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005Site Operators on-site contingency plansEmergency Services specialist resources | Sep 2024 Sep 2026 LFB |
| L54e | Accident Hazards | Major Fire in Care Homes and Hospitals Fire causing up to 20 fatalities of vulnerable people in residence causing the closure of an entire hospital or care home. | 3 | 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005Fire Safety Approved Document BFire & Rescue Services Act 2004LFB Guidance Note 29LFB Operational tactical and building plansLFB Urban Search & Rescue Teams (USAR)Fire Service National Resilience AssetsLAS Hazardous Area Response Team (HART)Local Authority Dangerous Structures EngineerCasualty BureauLondon Frameworks including: Strategic Coordination Protocol Mass Fatalities Framework Mass Casualties Framework<ul style="list-style-type: none">Humanitarian Assistance Framework | Sep 2024 Sep 2026 LFB |

| | | | | | | |
|------|------------------|--|---|---|---|---------------------------------|
| R59 | Accident Hazards | Fire or explosion at an onshore fuel pipeline <i>(risk to align with 2022 NSRA following risk review in 2024- 25)</i> Accidental fire or explosion occurs at an onshore fuel pipeline close to a populated area affecting an area around the explosion of up to 1km. | 1 | 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control of Major Accident Hazard 1999 (COMAH) Regulations. The Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmosphere Regulations 2002 Petroleum Regulations Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 Site Operators on-site contingency plans Emergency Services specialist resources | Sep 2024 Sep 2026 LFB |
| R58 | Accident Hazards | Explosion at a high-pressure gas pipeline <i>(risk to align with 2022 NSRA following risk review in 2024-25)</i> Fire or explosion at a gas pipeline following ignition of gas under high pressure. This could result in a crater, destruction of buildings and evacuation of homes, as well as a cloud of gas/vapor. <i>(London Fire Brigade)</i> | 1 | 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pipeline Safety Regulations 1996. Regulatory and industry measures including provision of maps for excavation. Emergency Services and other responder specialist resources. | Sep 2024 Sep 2026 LFB |
| R45 | Accident Hazards | Aviation Collision The worst-case scenario involves the collision of two commercial aircrafts. <i>(London Fire Brigade)</i> | 1 | 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stringent controls on aircraft entering UK Airspace including the mandatory use of Aircraft Collision Avoidance systems on heavy aircraft. Number of Airlines detailed in above history are regulated not to enter UK airspace. CAA Maintenance and Flight safety standards exceed ICAO recommendations Airline maintenance regimes subject to CAA scrutiny and regulation. Strict controls over London Approach. | Sep 2024 Sep 2026 LFB |
| L60 | Accident Hazards | Localized industrial accident involving small toxic release Localized industrial accident involving small toxic release impacting up to 1km from site causing up to 10 fatalities and up to 100 casualties. <i>(London Fire Brigade)</i> | 2 | 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 2005 (COMAH). Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005. Planning for emergencies in the capital London City Hall | Sep 2024 Sep 2026 LFB |
| L54c | Accident Hazards | Fires Involving Landfill and waste Processing Site Major fire lasting several days with | 5 | 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 Fire Safety Approved Document B | Sep 2024 Sep 2026 |

| | | | | | | |
|------|------------------|---|--------|---|---|---------------------------------|
| | | significant environmental and local impacts. | Medium | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fire & Rescue Services Act 2004• LFB Guidance Note 29• LFB Operational tactical and building plans• LFB Urban Search & Rescue Teams (USAR)• Fire Service National Resilience Assets• LAS Hazardous Area Response Team (HART)• Local Authority Dangerous Structures Engineer• Casualty Bureau• London Frameworks including: Strategic Coordination Protocol Mass Fatalities Framework Mass Casualties Framework• Humanitarian Assistance Framework | LFB |
| L54b | Accident Hazards | Fires in Large Public and Commercial Buildings Fire in large public building e.g. nightclub, sports stadium, shopping center, transport hub or other. Potential for up to 50 fatalities and 50 casualties. | 2 | 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005• Fire Safety Approved Document B• Fire & Rescue Services Act 2004• LFB Guidance Note 29• LFB Operational tactical and building plans• LFB Urban Search & Rescue Teams (USAR)• Fire Service National Resilience Assets• LAS Hazardous Area Response Team (HART)• Local Authority Dangerous Structures Engineer• Casualty Bureau• London Frameworks including: Strategic Coordination Protocol Mass Fatalities Framework Mass Casualties Framework• Humanitarian Assistance Framework | Sep 2024 Sep 2026 LFB |
| L53 | Accident Hazards | Radiation Releases from Overseas Accidents A radioactive substance release that affects the UK because of a nuclear accident overseas e.g. at a waste storage facility. UK outcome could include initial food restrictions, potential transport disruptions and impacts to the health | 1 | 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• REPPIR | Sep 2024 Sep 2026 LFB |

| | | | | | | |
|------|------------------|--|--------|---|---|----------------------|
| | | system including the presentation of worried well. | Medium | | | |
| L66 | Accident Hazards | Radioactive incident caused by mishandling of radioactive material A radioactive substance released in London because of an accident at a site or during transportation of radioactive material. | 1 | 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Radiation Monitoring Equipment deployed in affected areas.• London Fire Brigade Mass Decontamination Procedures• Scientific Technical Advice Cell (STAC)• Scientific Advice to Government in Emergencies (SAGE)• Radiation Protection Advisors | Sep 2024 Sep 2026 |
| | | | Medium | | | LFB |
| HL7 | Accident Hazards | Industrial explosions and major fires A fire or explosion at a flammable gas terminal (including LPG/LNG storage sites) reaching 1km around site, causing up to 50 fatalities and 150 casualties. <i>(London Fire Brigade)</i> | 2 | 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Legislation: Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH) Regulations 1999.• Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005.• Building design and fire protection systems to prevent or limit the spread of fire.• Emergency Services and other responder specialist resources. | Sep 2024 Sep 2026 |
| | | | Medium | | | LFB |
| L71b | Accident Hazards | Minor Aviation Crash Accident involving one commercial aircraft on takeoff or landing. Aviation accident causing up to 50 fatalities and up to 250 casualties. <i>(London Fire Brigade)</i> | 3 | 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stringent controls on aircraft entering UK Airspace including the mandatory use of Aircraft Collision Avoidance systems on heavy aircraft.• UK flight separation rules.• CAA Maintenance and Flight safety standards.• Airline maintenance regimes.• Planning for emergencies in the capital London City Hall | Sep 2024 Sep 2026 |
| | | | Medium | | | LFB |
| HL10 | Accident Hazards | Local accident on motorways and major trunk roads Multiple vehicle incident causing up to 10 fatalities and up to 20 casualties (internal injuries, fractures, possible burns); closure of lanes or carriageway causing major disruption and delay. <i>(Metropolitan Police Service)</i> | 3 | 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Road Traffic Act 1988.• The Road Vehicle (Construction and Use) Regulations 1986.• The Traffic Management Act 2004. | Sep 2024 Sep 2026 |
| | | | High | | | MPS |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|------------------|---|-----------|---|--|---|
| R40 | Accident Hazards | <p>Rail 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. <i>(British Transport Police)</i></p> <p>Due to Clapham Junction being situated in Wandsworth, the impact is greater than stated in the London Risk Register.</p> <p>NB: Clapham Junction Railway Station is situated within the Borough, with over 2000 train movements and 430,000 people a day passing through any incident would have a serious impact and could involve large numbers of people.</p> | 3 | 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Railway and Transport Safety Act 2003. Railways (Access and Management) Regulations 2005. Railways (Accident Investigation and Reporting) Regulations 2005 Railways (Licensing of Railway Undertakings) Regulations 2005. Railways Act 2005. The Health and Safety (Enforcing Authority for Railways and Other Guided Transport Systems) Regulations 2006. The Railway Safety Levy Regulations 2006. The Railways Act 1993. Transport Act 2000. Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974. The Railway (Safety Case) Regulations 2000. Periodic multi-agency on-site training and exercise. | <p>Sep 2024 Sep 2026</p> <p>TfL</p> |
| | | | Very High | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|-------|------------------|---|---|---|--|---|
| HL 22 | Accident Hazards | <p>Building Collapse Collapse of a large building (high-rise block, shopping mall etc). Up to 100 fatalities depending on the size and construction of building, and occupation rates, and 350 casualties. 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. <i>(Local Authorities)</i></p> | 1 | 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building Control regulations enforced by Local Authorities. Construction, renovation, maintenance and demolition standards and enforcement. Emergency Services and other responder’s specialist resources. Planning for emergencies in the capital London City Hall | <p>Sep 2024 Sep 2026</p> <p>Local Authority</p> |
| HL23 | Accident Hazards | <p>Bridge Collapse 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. <i>(Local Authorities)</i></p> | 1 | 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building Control regulations enforced by Local Authorities. Regular inspections under the Highways Act 1980 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Height and weight restrictions and signs reduce the likelihood of an incident. Planning for emergencies in the capital London City Hall | <p>Sep 2024 Sep 2026</p> <p>Local Authority</p> |

| | | | | | | |
|------|------------------|--|--------|---|---|----------------------|
| HL30 | Accident Hazards | Localized explosion at a natural gas main. Localized explosion at a natural gas (low and medium pressure main causing up to 100 fatalities and up to 100 casualties. <i>(London Fire Brigade)</i> | 1 | 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Pipeline Safety Regulations 1996.Regulatory and industry measures including provision of maps for excavation.Emergency Services and other responder specialist resources. | Sep 2024 Sep 2026 |
| | | | Medium | | | LFB |
| R41 | Accident Hazards | Large Passenger Vessel Accident Incident involving a passenger vessel in or close to UK waters leading to the ship's evacuation (or partial evacuation). A major incident involving a passenger vessel operating on the tidal Thames within the London Resilience area may result in a major loss of life by drowning. <i>(Maritime and Coastguard Agency)</i> | 3 | 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Port of London Act 1968 (as amended),General Directions for Navigating in the Port of London,Port of London Thames Byelaws 2012International and national regulation of shipping aimed at preventing accidents by the safe construction, equipment and operation of ships by competent crews and shipping operators, Regulations enforced by Flag States and subject to rigorousPort State Control checks, coordinated in European waters MCA (Class V legislation and High-Speed Craft Code)Port Marine Safety Code | Sep 2024 Sep 2026 |
| | | | Medium | | | MCA |
| R42 | Accident Hazards | Major maritime pollution incident A large fully laden oil super tanker sinks in the approach to a port leading to the spillage of 100,000 tons of crude oil into the sea polluting up to 200km of coastline. The scenario assumes no loss of access to Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) terminals or other major port infrastructure. <i>(Maritime and Coastguard Agency)</i> | 1 | 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">2 Dangerous Substances in Harbour Areas Regulations 1987.Merchant Shipping (Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation Convention) Regulations 1998.Port State Control checks coordinated in European watersAll vessels navigating on the tidal Thames required PLA licensePLA Vessel Traffic Service National Contingency Plan for Marine Pollution from Shipping and Offshore Installations (2000)Oil Spill Contingency Plan Guidelines for Ports, Harbours & Oil Handling Facilities | Sep 2024 Sep 2026 |
| | | | Low | | | PLA |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|---|---|---|--|---|
| HL105 | Accident Hazards | <p>Complex built environments</p> <p>The following outcomes are possible as a consequence of a major incident affecting large buildings / complex built environments. Incidents in these facilities have the potential to trigger a complex chain of events that lead to serious consequences for public safety. <i>(Local Authority)</i></p> | 2 | 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and Safety at Work Act 1974. • Management of Health & Safety at Work Regulations 1999. • Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004 & guidance pursuant to the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005. • Safety at Sports Grounds Act 1975 and Fire Safety and Safety of • Places of Sport Act 1987. • Local building safety systems and practices. • Safety Advisory Groups in place at major sports grounds. • Planning for emergencies in the capital London City Hall | <p>Sep 2024 Sep 2026</p> <p>Local Authority</p> |
| Disease Hazards | | | | | | |
| R78 | Disease Hazards | <p>Pandemic</p> <p>A worldwide outbreak of influenza occurs when a novel flu virus emerges with sustained human to human transmission. Up to 50% of the population may experience symptoms, which could lead to up to 750,000 fatalities in total in the UK. Absenteeism would be significant and could reach 20% for 2-3 weeks at the height of the pandemic, either because people are personally ill or caring for someone who is ill, causing significant impact on business continuity.</p> | 4 | 5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Health (Infectious Disease) Regulations • UKHSA Communicable Disease Outbreak Management Guidance (2023) • Health and Social Care Act 2012 Health and Care Act 2022 Specific NHS capacity and response planning Comprehensive surveillance systems London Pandemic Response Framework | <p>Sep 2024 Sep 2026</p> <p>UKHSA</p> |
| R79 | Disease Hazards | <p>Emerging infectious diseases</p> <p>Based upon the experience of the outbreak of SARS and more recently, MERS and Ebola, the worst case likely impact of such an outbreak originating outside the UK would be cases occurring amongst returning travelers and their families and close contacts, with spread to health care workers within a hospital setting. However, it is unlikely to present a wider threat to the UK through sustained spread.</p> | 4 | 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NHS Vaccination Program. • Specialist capability and capacity planning in NHS trusts. • Comprehensive surveillance systems and response arrangements. • Local Outbreak Control Plans • Planning for emergencies in the capital London City Hall | <p>Sep 2024 Sep 2026</p> <p>UKHSA</p> |

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|---|--------|---|---|---|
| R80 | Disease Hazards | Major outbreak of Animal Diseases Disease introduced into a predominantly sheep area and infected animals sold at market or moved to other premises before disease is detected resulting in widely dispersed multiple outbreaks. Assessment based on the need to cull and dispose up to 4 million animals with up to 900 infected premises across UK. Movement of all susceptible livestock prohibited unless licensed. Economic and reputational losses to the agriculture and food chain industry. Loss of diseasefree status resulting in EU and third country import bans on livestock and livestock products from susceptible animals. | 2 | 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Animal Health Act 1981.Animal Health Act 2002.Other secondary legislation and EU directives.National disease control strategies. | Sep 2024 Sep 2026 Local Authority |
| | | | Medium | | | |
| Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) | | | | | | |
| R57 | HAZMAT | Accidental Large Toxic Chemical Release from a COMAH site <i>. (London Fire Brigade)</i> A large release of toxic chemical gas occurs from an onshore major hazard site manufacturing, using or storing dangerous substances. | 1 | 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 2005 (COMAH).Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005.Emergency Services and other responder specialist resources.Planning for emergencies in the capital London City Hall | Sep 2024 Sep 2026 LFB |
| | | | Medium | | | |
| R54 | HAZMAT | Radiation exposure from transported, stolen or lost goods Incorrect handling of a stolen radioactive source leads to accidental exposure to radioactive material. Three deaths after a month and eight people requiring long term medical supervision. Up to 500 'worried well'. | 1 | 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Radioactive Substances Act 1993.High Activity Sealed Source Regulations 2005.Arrangements for safe handling and disposal of radioactive sources.Radiation detectors at high-risk sites.Environment Agency inspections of all major sources.Emergency Services specialist resources.Planning for emergencies in the capital London City Hall | Sep 2024 Sep 2026 LFB |
| | | | Low | | | |
| R64 | HAZMAT | Food Supply Contamination | 2 | 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Food Safety Act 1990. | Sep 2024 Sep 2026 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|--------|--|--------|---|--|-------------------------------|
| | | A major contamination incident involving a microbiological pathogen in the food chain causing illness, hospitalization and possible fatalities in a moderate to large number of people over a period of a few days to weeks to identify the contaminate and months for the response. <i>(Local Authorities)</i> | Medium | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Imports monitored. Local Authority Environmental Health Sampling. Public Health England monitoring and surveillance. Food Standards Agency plans. | Local Authority |
| R61 | HAZMAT | Accidental work-related (laboratory) release of a hazardous pathogen Inadvertent release of a biological agent caused by an unrelated work activity (e.g. Legionella release due to improperly maintained building environmental control systems) that causes up to 7 fatalities and up to 500 people requiring hospital admissions | 1 | 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health & Safety at Work Act 1974 Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 The Notification of Cooling Towers and Evaporative Condenser Regulations 1992 require the notification of wet cooling towers and evaporative condensers to local authorities Management of Health & Safety at Work Regulations 1999 Reporting of Injuries Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations | Sep 2024 Sep 2026 UKHSA |
| R62 | HAZMAT | Accidental release of Biological Pathogen Biological substance release from a facility where pathogens are handled deliberately (e.g. Hazard Group 3 or 4 pathogen release from containment laboratory). A pathogen is accidentally released from a containment laboratory in an urban area that causes up to 5 fatalities, up to 500 hospital admissions, and a further 1500 nonhospital cases. | 1 | 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animal Health Act 1981 Specified Animal Pathogens Order 1998 Health & Safety at Work Act 1974 Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2000 Management of Health & Safety at Work Regulations 1999 Reporting of Injuries Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations Carriage of Dangerous Goods (Classification, Packaging and Labelling Regulations H12 Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) Regulations 2000 Regulation, audit and enforcement of legislation by HS | Sep 2024 Sep 2026 UKHSA |
| R44 | HAZMAT | Accident involving high consequence dangerous goods | 3 | 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health & Safety at Work Act 1974. | Sep 2024 Sep 2026 |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|---|------|---|-----|
| | | <p>A road or rail tanker containing dangerous goods and/or “high consequence” dangerous goods is involved in an accident leading to fire and an explosion. Up to 5 fatalities and up to 150 people requiring medical treatment. The explosion will cause varying degrees of damage to property and infrastructure depending on their distance from the incident. This risk would result in a toxic plume/gas cloud which would be harmful to the population, resulting in evacuation of the immediate area.</p> | High | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002.• Management of Health & Safety at Work Regulations 1999.• Reporting of Injuries Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations. | LFB |
|--|--|---|------|---|-----|

| Humanitarian Hazards | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|--|--------|---|---|---|--|
| R87 | Humanitarian | Reception and integration of British Nationals arriving from overseas Influx of destitute/vulnerable British Nationals who are not normally resident in the UK and cannot be accommodated by family/friends. Up to 10,000 BNs not normally resident in the UK returning to the UK within a 3–4-week period following conventional war, widespread civil unrest or sustained terrorism campaign against British and other Western nationals. Around 2% of returnees require statutory support including housing, health services and access to welfare. | 4 | 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Local authority: Standard social care and emergency housing arrangements. Existing mutual aid agreements in place across London.Other organizations: Full time officer located at Heathrow (alongside Heathrow TravelCare) to consider the issue of repatriation at ports. Position funded by the Foreign & Commonwealth Office.Heathrow Travel Care – a team of social workers.Red Cross and FCO agreement on repatriation; Meet & greet returning passengers at airport, arrange onward transport, supported by the FCO. | Sep 2024 Sep 2026 Local Authority | |
| | | | Medium | | | | |
| R82 | Humanitarian | Public Disorder Large scale public disorder at site(s) in a single city, or in multiple cities, occurring concurrently over several days. (MPS) | 4 | 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Specific riot and public order legislation.Riot Compensation Act 2016.Public Order Act 1986.Police community tension monitoring processes.Police community engagement teams.Advice and guidance from police regarding legitimate protest from event planners. | Sep 2024 Sep 2026 MPS | |
| | | | High | | | | |
| Industrial Action | | | | | | | |
| R86 | Industrial Action | Industrial action (fuel supply) Actual or threatened significant disruption to the distribution of fuel by road due to any cause, including industrial action by fuel tanker drivers. Retail filling stations, depending on the extent of the disruption and their locations and assuming no panic-buying, would likely run out of fuel within 4-5 days. | 2 | 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Legal requirements re: conduct of industrial disputes.Stocks of contingency fuel to varying degreesNational Emergency Plan for Fuel | Sep 2024 Sep 2026 Local Authority | |
| | | | Medium | | | | |
| R85 | Industrial Action | Industrial Action (Prison Staff) Industrial action by operational prison staff, leading to a shortfall of staff available for duty for more than 24 hours | 4 | 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Criminal Justice and Public Order Act (1994) | Sep 2024 Sep 2026 MoJ | |
| | | | Medium | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|--|--------|---|--|--|
| R84 | Industrial Action | Industrial Actions (firefighters) A national fire strike in England for a continuous eight-day period with loss of life directly attributable to a weakened response by individual fire and rescue services, and reputational impact on government | 2 | 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Police Act (1996)RCN Code on Industrial ActionAlternative emergency cover protocols for the Fire BrigadeOrganizational Business Continuity ArrangementsRecall to active duty | Sep 2024 Sep 2026 LFB |
| | | | Medium | | | |
| R83 | Industrial Action | Industrial action (public transport) Strike action by key rail or London Underground staff (e.g. signallers) resulting in the total shutdown of very significant amounts of the national rail network or about ¾ of the London Underground network. In both cases severe disruption could last for a week as part of a three-month campaign. <i>(British Transport Police)</i> | 3 | 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Health and Safety at Work Act 1974.Employment Act 1980.Employment Act 1988.Public Order Act 1986.Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992.Anti-Social Behavior Act 2003.Organizational Business Continuity Arrangements. | Sep 2024 Sep 2026 TfL |
| | | | Medium | | | |
| Infrastructure and Systems Failure | | | | | | |
| R51 | Systems Failure | Failure of gas Supply Infrastructure A technical failure or accident in an upstream oil/gas facility, gas import pipeline terminal, or Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) import reception facility leading to disruption in UK gas supplies. <i>(London Fire Brigade)</i> | 2 | 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">DECC Upstream Crisis Management PlanHM Government Downstream Oil Emergency Response Plan (DOERP)Local Authority Fuel Shortage Response Plan and local DOERPUK Power Networks System Emergency PlanPlanning for emergencies in the capital London City Hall | Sep 2024 Sep 2026 LFB |
| | | | High | | | |
| R63 | Systems Failure | Water Infrastructure Failure or loss of Drinking Water Failure of water infrastructure or loss of drinking water caused by the complete and relatively sudden loss of piped water supply or the degradation of the piped supply such that it is unfit for human consumption even after boiling. The RWCS assumes up to 350,000 people affected for between 24 hours and two weeks. | 2 | 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Water Industry Act 1991.Security and Emergency Measures Direction 1998.Water companies mutual aid arrangements in place.Planning for emergencies in the capital London City Hall <p>Due to the high number of tower blocks in Wandsworth, the impact is greater than stated in the London Risk Register.</p> | Sep 2024 Sep 2026 Thames Water |
| | | | High | | | |
| R55a | Systems Failure | Technology Failure at a systemically important retail Bank | 4 | 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Financial services sector plans to deal with a surge in | Sep 2024 |

| | | | | | | |
|-------|-----------------|--|--------|---|--|---|
| | | A technological failure which renders a significant portion of a retail bank's IT inoperable. Immediate effects last for 48-72 hours, with some customers experiencing disruption for several weeks as backlogs are cleared and potentially also some permanent data loss or data corruption. | Medium | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • demand for consumer facing financial services • Communication plans to encourage consumer awareness which can be coordinated between HM Treasury, the Bank of England, and the Financial Conduct Authority • Collective incident response capability under the Authorities Response Framework • Business Continuity Management plans for financial service sector firms and their regulators. | Sep 2026 Business Sector Panel |
| R36 | Systems Failure | Major Social Care Provider Failure The failure of a major domiciliary care provider affecting 20,000 vulnerable people and their families | 4 | 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contingency planning for a large-scale incident of this type • would remain with central government • Local authority service continuity plans | Sep 2024 Sep 2026 Local Authority |
| R37 b | Systems Failure | Collapse of a major government contractor The collapse of a major provider of integrated facilities and construction services for a range of private and public Organizations | 4 | 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial business continuity and contingency plans • Service continuity plans to maintain critical services | Sep 2024 Sep 2026 Local Authority |
| R49 | Systems Failure | Simultaneous loss of all fixed and mobile forms of communication Loss of fixed and mobile telecommunications (both voice service and internet access) for up to 100,000 people for up to 72 hours. <i>(Metropolitan Police Service)</i> | 3 | 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil Contingencies Act 2004. • Telephone provider demand and network capacity management strategies. • National Emergency Alert for Telecoms. • Planning for emergencies in the capital London City Hall | Sep 2024 Sep 2026 LFB |
| R50 a | Systems Failure | Failure of the National Electricity Transmission System (NETS) A total national blackout due to the loss of the GB National Electricity Transmission System caused by damage to or technical failure of the transmission network. The technical recovery process (Black Start) could take up to 5 days; however, there is the potential for wide area power disruptions for up to 14 days, potentially affecting millions of consumers. <i>(London Fire Brigade)</i> | 3 | 5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Testing and maintenance regime. • London Power Supply Disruption Plan • EDF Energy System Emergency Plan. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EDF Energy Emergency Communication Plan. - EDF Energy Black Start Plan. • Business Continuity Plans for Category 1 and 2 Responders, businesses and other key organizations • London Power Supply Disruption Plan • Major Incident/Emergency Plans for Category 1 and 2 Responders. | Sep 2024 Sep 2026 LFB |
| R62 | Systems Failure | Reservoir/Dam Collapse | 1 | 5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reservoirs Act, 1975. | Sep 2024 Sep 2026 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|---|--------|---|---|--|
| | | A reservoir or dam collapses 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. <i>(Environment Agency)</i> | Medium | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Act, 2003. Regular statutory inspections. Met Office National Severe Weather Warning Service. Planning for emergencies in the capital London City Hall | EA |
| R50 b | Systems Failure | Regional Failure of the Electricity Network <i>(London Fire Brigade)</i> A significant failure of the electricity network across several regions of Great Britain leading to the loss of electricity power of up to 3.5 million customers for up to 24 hours; up to 350,000 customers still off supply for up to 48 hours; up to 20,000 customers off supply for a week; and 1000 customers off electricity supply for up to 2 weeks. | 2 | 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Testing and maintenance regime. EDF Energy System Emergency Plan. EDF Energy Emergency Communication Plan. EDF Energy Black Start Plan. London Power Supply Disruption Framework | Sep 2024 Sep 2026 LFB |
| Natural Hazards | | | | | | |
| R72 | Natural Hazards | Storms Storm force winds affect multiple regions for at least 6 hours during a working day. Most inland and lowland areas experience mean speeds in excess of 55mph and gusts in excess of 85mph. <i>(Local Authorities)</i> | 4 | 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Met Office Hazard Manager service. Warning & informing internally and externally. Category 1 & 2 responders emergency response plans. Highways Agency response plans. TfL adverse weather plans. LFB USAR and Water Rescue capabilities. LAS HART. | Sep 2024 Sep 2026 Met Office |
| R74 | Natural Hazards | Low Temperatures and Snow Low temperatures and snow (falling and lying) over substantial areas of low-lying land, (below 300m) for at least one week. After an initial fall of snow, there is further snowfall on and off for at least 7 days. Most lowland areas experience some falls in excess of 10cm at a time, with overall snow depth in excess of 30cm. This would coincide with a period of at least 7 consecutive days with a daily mean temperature below -3°C. <i>(Local Authorities)</i> | 3 | 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Met Office Hazard Manager service. Warning & informing. Category 1 & 2 responders emergency response and BCM plans. Category 1 & 2 responders severe weather plans. Highways Agency, TFL and local authorities' winter road maintenance plans. Met Office forecasts & National Severe Weather Warning Service TfL snow desk. Op GRIDLOCK to support motorists stranded on M25. | Sep 2024 Sep 2026 Met Office |
| R75 c | Natural Hazards | Surface Water Flooding | 3 | 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flood and Water Management Act 2010 | Sep 2024 Sep 2026 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|---|-----------|---|---|---|
| | | Surface water flooding in a large metropolitan area caused by a warm unstable atmosphere, most likely to occur in summer due to the warmer atmosphere having a greater water holding capacity, causes a pattern of convective rainfall events. | Very High | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Flood Risk Regulations 2009 Land Drainage Act 1991 Water Resources Act 1991 FFC – Flood Guidance Statements New building developments controlled through planning guidelines Multi Agency Flood Plans London Strategic Flood Framework National Flood Emergency Plan Environment Agency Floodline Met Office Forecasts and National Severe Weather Warning Service | EA |
| R67 | Natural Hazards | Volcanic Eruption Volcanic ash incursions for up to 25 days (assumed not to be sulfur-rich) resulting in sporadic and temporary closures of significant parts of UK airspace for up to a total of 15 days (possibly non-consecutive) during a three-month eruption period. <i>(Greater London Authority)</i> | 4 | 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Met Office Volcanic Ash Advisory Centre forecasting. CAA Volcanic Ash Safety Regime. Airline response plans. | Sep 2024 Sep 2026 Local Authority |
| R71 | Natural Hazards | Severe Space Weather Disruption to the electricity grid, resulting in two rural/coastal sub-station disconnections each effecting communities of approx. 100,000 people, with loss of power for 1 month or more and Rota-disconnections for a further 1 month or more. Voltage instability may also result in local blackouts, most likely in urban areas lasting a few hours. <i>(Greater London Authority)</i> | 4 | 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electricity Industry monitoring and analysis of GIC. Space Weather is assessed as part of the Daily Hazards Assessment. National Grid design standards and response arrangements. Alternative positioning, navigation and timing signal systems. Forecasting through Met Office Space Weather Operations Centre. | Sep 2024 Sep 2026 Met Office |

| | | | | | | |
|----------|-----------------|--|--------|---|--|---------------------------------|
| R66 | Natural Hazards | Wildfires A major wildfire spreading over an area of over 100 hectares at the urban-rural interface. Significant environmental impacts and risks to residential property and essential services. | 4 | 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">London Fire Brigade borough specific rural strategies.Specialist firefighting equipment and resources. | Sep 2024 Sep 2026 LFB |
| | | | Medium | | | |
| L19 | Natural Hazards | Groundwater Flooding Following unprecedented amounts of extended above average rainfall throughout 3 winter months groundwater levels are exceptionally high throughout London. The main areas of concern are in the Southeast of London where the geology is predominately chalk. | 3 | 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Flood and Water Management Act 2010.The Flood Risk Regulations 2009.Land Drainage Act 1991.Water Resources Act 1991.The London Plan.Civil Contingencies Act 2004.Environment Agency Floodline.FFC – Flood Guidance Statements.Multi Agency Flood Plans.London Strategic Flood Framework.National flood emergency plan. | Sep 2024 Sep 2026 EA |
| | | | High | | | |
| R75 a | Natural Hazards | Coastal Flooding Localized tidal flooding resulting from sudden breach of a section of the Thames tidal wall or embankment caused by a vehicle collision or construction incident or a failure of a tidal flood gate coinciding with high tides on the river Thames. | 3 | 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Flood and Water Management Act 2010.The Flood Risk Regulations 2009.Land Drainage Act 1991.Water Resources Act 1991.The London Plan.Civil Contingencies Act 2004.Environment Agency Floodline.FFC – Flood Guidance Statements.Multi Agency Flood Plans.London Strategic Flood Framework.National flood emergency plan. | Sep 2024 Sep 2026 EA |
| | | | High | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|----------|-----------------|---|---|---|--|--|
| R75 b | Natural Hazards | <p>Fluvial Flooding Successive bands of frontal rainfall saturate river catchments (soil moisture deficit is at zero) and fill river channels to full capacity. High intensity heavy rainfall causes fluvial rivers in London (tributaries to the Thames) to exceed channel capacity. Flooding happens very quickly with little warning and time for evacuations. <i>(Environment Agency)</i></p> <p>NB; The Beverley Brook and the Wandle are both highly reactive rivers that could overtop their banks within 30 mins of the onset of heavy rainfall.</p> | 3 | 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flood and Water Management Act 2010. The Flood Risk Regulations 2009. Land Drainage Act 1991. Water Resources Act 1991. The London Plan. Civil Contingencies Act 2004. Environment Agency Floodline. FFC – Flood Guidance Statements. Multi Agency Flood Plans. London Strategic Flood Framework. National flood emergency plan. | <p>Sep 2024 Sep 2026</p> <p>EA</p> |
| HL 21 | Natural Hazards | <p>Land Movement 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 either in landslides itself and/or in collapsed structures. <i>(London Fire Brigade)</i></p> | 3 | 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land use planning restrictions. Building Control regulations enforced by Local Authorities. Construction, renovation, maintenance and demolition standards. | <p>Sep 2024 Sep 2026</p> <p>LFB</p> |
| R68 | Natural Hazards | <p>Earthquake An earthquake that results in the ground shaking with an intensity of six on the European Macro seismic Scale (EMS), this is classed as 'strong'. Many houses and buildings suffer slight non-structural damage like hair-line cracks and falling of small pieces of plaster.</p> | 1 | 1 | <p>London and national generic response plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site clearance Evacuation & Shelter Recovery <p>Mutual aid arrangements Specialist fire and rescue assets</p> | <p>Sep 2024 Sep 2026</p> <p>Local Authoriti es</p> |
| R73 | Natural Hazards | <p>High Temperatures and Heatwaves Daily maximum temperatures in excess of 32°C and minimum temperatures in excess of 15°C over most of a region for around 2 weeks at least with 5 consecutive days where maximum temperatures exceed 32°C. Up to 1,000 fatalities and 5,000 casualties, mainly amongst the elderly. There could be disruption to power supply, telecommunications links and transport infrastructure within the 2 weeks. <i>(Health)</i></p> | 3 | 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health & Safety at Work Act 1974. Public Health Act. Heatwave Plan for England. Long term planning for local authorities, CCG's and NHS. Climate Change Adaption Strategy for London. Heat Health Watch. Department of Health Heatwave Plan for England. | <p>Sep 2024 Sep 2026</p> <p>UKHSA</p> |

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|----------------|-----------------|---|---|---|---|---------------------------------|
| R77 | Natural Hazards | Poor Air Quality A 30-day period of elevated levels of either ozone or PM2.5 causing increases in death rates among vulnerable populations due to poor air exacerbating respiratory and cardio-vascular conditions. | 3 | 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010 European directive on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe (2008/50/EC) The UK Air Quality Strategy Environmental Permitting Regulations 2010 Clean Air Act & Environmental Protection Act Local authority air quality management areas and action plans- London Mayor's Air Quality Strategy which encompasses Ultra Low Emissions Zones and Low Emission Neighborhoods AirTEXT warning system Local Air Quality Action Plans Local Air Quality Monitoring Network GLA Air Quality Action Plan | Sep 2024 Sep 2026 EA |
| R76 | Natural Hazards | Drought Following three consecutive and unprecedented dry winters London is in a severe drought (level 4) situation. Emergency drought orders are in place with millions of properties with severe water supply restrictions and low water pressure (impacting supply to properties at high levels and tower blocks). Increase of illnesses due to reduced use of water impacting on hygiene levels, increased casualties and potentially fatalities. Mental wellbeing impacts communities and public outrage leads to some disorder issues. <i>(Environment Agency)</i> | 2 | 5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Resources Act 1991. DEFRA: Planning for Major Water and Wastewater Incidents in England and Wales. Drought Plan direction document. Individual Water Company Drought Plans London Drought Framework | Sep 2024 Sep 2026 EA |
| Threats | | | | | | |
| T1 | Threats | Attacks on Publicly Accessible Locations (PALs) There has been an increase in the frequency of terrorist attacks in the UK from 2017. Nearly all attacks have occurred in publicly accessible locations. A defining feature of such attacks is the targeting of people. This may be random or aimed at a specific group. Impacts may include fatalities and physical and/or psychological casualties, significant damage to infrastructure and other property, increased demands on and disruption to essential services. | 5 | 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued warning and informing of crowded places through heightened security alerts and Physical security measures where appropriate Emergency services response plans & specialist resources Work of Counter Terrorism Security Advisors to raise awareness and provide training Op Servator hostile reconnaissance disruption operations Targeted comms from counter terrorism police to stakeholders Public awareness campaigns providing advice to the public including digital tools and e-learning | Sep 2024 Sep 2026 MPS |

| | | | | | | |
|----|---------|---|--------|---|---|---------------------------------|
| T2 | Threats | Attacks on infrastructure | 4 | 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• UK Government’s counter-terrorism Strategy (CONTEST) (summarized above)• Business continuity plans for loss of essential services helps to minimize disruption to users.• Well established program of work to protect infrastructure from terrorism including protective security advice from Centre for the Protection of National Infrastructure and local Police services• National Cyber Security Centre advises government and industry on how to secure cyber infrastructure and to respond to incidents.• Consequence based planning by the authorities ensuring that responses to a variety of emergencies are already planned for | Sep 2024 Sep 2026 MPS |
| | | Critical National Infrastructure are the facilities, systems, sites, information, people, networks, and processes that keep the UK running and provide the essential services we all rely on. This includes electricity and water services and telecommunications. Attacks could be carried out with a variety of methods, including explosives or cyber-attacks. Consequences of attacks of this nature could include disruption to essential services, possible evacuation of residents or employees, economic impacts. | High | | | |
| T3 | Threats | Attacks on transport | 4 | 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Regulation and monitoring of services by DfT requiring certain organizations to deliver a range of security measures. DfT also provides advice and best practice to other sectors. “See it. Say it. Sorted.” campaign.• BTP work with industry and DfT on security and provide tailored policing of the railway network.• Contingency plans developed by operators in conjunction with responders Op Servator hostile reconnaissance disruption operations run by PSO & BTP | Sep 2024 Sep 2026 MPS |
| | | In the UK, conventional terrorist attacks on land and air-based transport are more likely than against maritime transport. Physical attacks could take a variety of forms including explosives, noxious substances or attackers wielding blades. Consequences of an attack on a transport system could include fatalities and physical and/or psychological casualties, disruption to the transport system and negative impacts to the national economy. | High | | | |
| T5 | Threats | Small Scale Unconventional Attacks Smaller Scale CBRN Attacks | 4 | 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improving methods to detect and monitor CBRN materials, including through the border.• Regulating access to hazardous materials and their precursors• Improving and maintaining capabilities to enable emergency responders to respond effectively, rapidly, and safely• Provision of guidance in incidents and increasing public access to information on what to do during general and hazardous materials emergencies• Local and organizational CBRN response plans• Well-developed specialist response capabilities• Access to medical countermeasures and adaptability of other consequence-based plans to respond to unconventional attacks | Sep 2024 Sep 2026 MPS |
| | | Malicious actors remain interested in chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) attack methods. In the UK, it is assessed that terrorists are more likely to use knives, vehicles or improvised explosive devices, but the threats of CBRN attacks cannot be ruled out. CBRN attacks have the potential to kill, injure and cause wide-ranging harm. Depending on the method used there is potential for catastrophic blast damage, widespread infection, or contamination of people, the environment, buildings, water supplies and food. | Medium | | | |
| T7 | Threats | Large Scale CBRN Attacks | 3 | 5 | | |

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---------|--|-----------|---|--|---|
| | | See T5 outcome description A larger-scale CBRN attack has never happened in the UK but would be more challenging to respond to than other malicious attacks, due to the potential health impacts and widespread environmental contamination. CBRN events can also present responders and those affected with significant levels of uncertainty about what has happened, and the scientific evidence may evolve as the incident unfolds. This leads to widespread psychological impacts including anxiety. | Very High | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decontamination process of people and place regularly trained and tested. | |
| R32 | Threats | Major interference in the UK Democratic Process A cyber-attack conducted by a hostile state actor on a UK Electoral system during an election period. The attack could cause disruption to the electoral processes, resulting in data loss or manipulation and impact the result, or public confidence in the result. | 3 | 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UK Electoral processes largely not reliant on computer systems vulnerable to this type of attack <p>A 24/7 managed Security Operations Centre is in place monitoring and mitigating against all attacks</p> | Sep 2024 Sep 2026 Local Authority |
| T4 | Threats | Cyber Attacks Cyber criminals engage in criminal activity to exploit weaknesses in online systems, usually for financial gain. As well as using technology to commit a crime (such as hacking to steal data), offenders can also increase the scale and reach of a crime (such as cyber-enabled non-fiscal fraud). States and statesponsored threats tend to be politically motivated and may attempt to access and cause disruption to strategic systems across government and other key sectors. | 3 | 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Cyber Security Strategy sets out the government response to ensuring that government, CNI, business and citizens are as resilient as possible to cyber threats. The National Cyber Security Centre, part of GCHQ, supports the most critical organizations in the UK to improve their cyber resilience. The NCSC also responds to cyber incidents to minimize harm to the UK, help with recovery and learn lessons for the future. Additional outreach to businesses and public regarding cyber threats and security Centre for Protection of National Infrastructure providing security and cyber security advice | Sep 2024 Sep 2026 MPS |
| T6 | Threats | Medium Scale CBRN Attacks See T5 outcome description | 4 | 3 | See T5 controls in place | Sep 2024 Sep 2026 MPS |
| Hostile State Activity | | | | | | |
| | | | 2 | 5 | | Sep 2024 |

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|---|-----------|---|--|---------------------------------|
| R89 | HSA | High-Altitude Electromagnetic Pusle (HEMP) | Very High | | Contingency planning for a large-scale incident of this type would remain with central government | Central governme nt |
| 5 Local Risks | | | | | | |
| WL 1 | Local Risks | Fire involving acetylene cylinders Fire in industrial/commercial unit, with oxyacetylene cylinders involved. Evacuation of 200m perimeter for up to 24 hours. Up to 3 fatalities, 20 casualties. <i>(London Fire Brigade)</i> | 1 | 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Specialist firefighting equipment and resources.Fire protection systems to prevent or limit the spread of fire. | Sep 2024 Sep 2026 LFB |
| | | | Medium | | | |
| WL 2 | Local Risks | Misuse and release of toxic or corrosive chemicals Release of toxic or corrosive substances, either intentionally as a means of chemical suicide or acid attack, or through the accidental mixture of noxious chemicals. Potential for substances to spread and harm further persons in the immediate vicinity, possibly resulting in death or serious incapacitation requiring hospital treatment. Victims and premises will require decontamination. <i>(London Fire Brigade)</i> | 1 | 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Specialist Emergency Services and other responder equipment and resources. | Sep 2024 Sep 2026 LFB |
| | | | Low | | | |
| WL 3 | Local Risks | Fire in buildings containing asbestos Air borne asbestos particles present in the smoke plume and ash following a fire at premises known to contain asbestos. <i>(London Fire Brigade)</i> | 2 | 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012.Specialist firefighting equipment and resources. | Sep 2024 Sep 2026 LFB |
| | | | Medium | | | |
| WL 4 | Local Risks | Loss of mortuary provision Loss or reduced capacity in public mortuary provision. <i>(WBC)</i> | 5 | 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Planning for emergencies in the capital London City HallDesignated Disaster Mortuary and Disaster Victim Identification arrangements for the Inner West Coronial District | Sep 2024 Sep 2026 LA |
| | | | Very High | | | |

Risk omitted from London Risk Register

| Ref ID | Risk Sub-Category | Rationale for Not Applicable Status | Risk Sub-Category |
|-------------|--|---|------------------------|
| R77 | Gas Supply Infrastructure (Installations) | No sites in Borough | Accident |
| L71a | Large aircraft incident in proximity to airport | No sites in Borough | Accident |
| L71b | Small aircraft incident in proximity to airport | No sites in Borough | Accident |
| R95 | Nuclear Attack by a state on the UK mainland or UK overseas accident | Local Authority would take direction from central government | Hostile State Activity |
| R56 | Accidental Fire or explosion at an onshore major hazard (COMAH) site | No Sites in Borough | Accident |

Appendix 1 - The 6 Stage Risk Assessment Process

1. Contextualisation

This is provided at the beginning of the document and summarises a range of factors which influence the assessment of both likelihood and impact of risks in Wandsworth.

2. Hazard Identification and allocation for assessment

Using London-risk as their basis, Richmond & Wandsworth Borough Resilience Forum identifies the threats and hazards that could give rise to an emergency within Wandsworth in the next 5 years.

3. Risk analysis

Drawing on guidance from Government, other research and local knowledge, the lead assessor from the Borough Resilience Forum considers the likelihood of the risk over the next five-year period.

4. Risk evaluation

The analysis is ratified by the Forum and collated in the Borough Risk Register.

5. Risk treatment

Gaps in capability, compared to the Reasonable Worst Case Scenario risks are assessed periodically by the Borough

Resilience Forum. Options for additional risk management are developed.

6. Monitoring and Review

Risk assessment is not a static process and is subject to constant review. At a minimum, each risk should be formally reviewed on a 2 year cycle alongside an annual update and re-publication of the Borough Risk Register.

Appendix 2 – Likelihood and Impact Scoring Scales – qualitative measures as stated in the London Risk Register

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 |

Note:

Strictly, levels 1 and 2 of the impact scale are likely to fall below the threshold for an emergency. Consequently, there may be no statutory requirement to plan for events that score 1 or 2 on the impact scale. This scale recognises that, to demonstrate a thorough analysis, Category 1 responders will wish to include in their risk assessment certain risks with impacts at these levels.

Further detail on the scoring measures is provided in Annex 4D of “Emergency Preparedness” (HM Government, 2005)

Impact Categories

| Category | Explanation |
|--------------------|---|
| Human Welfare | Includes numbers of fatalities and casualties resulting from the RWCS, needs for mass evacuation, and short- and long-term accommodation. |
| Behavioral Impacts | Psychological impacts of the risk, including how people’s perception and behavior might change because of the risk. |
| Economic | An approximate 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 | 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. |
| Essential Services | How the RWCs might impact the emergency services, critical infrastructure, transport, education and other service and infrastructure providers |
| Security | Includes impacts to law enforcement and intelligence services, and disruptions to criminal justice and boarder security |

Appendix 3 – Risk Rating Definitions – qualitative measures as stated in the London Risk Register

Definitions of Nationally Approved 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 a high or low likelihood of occurrence, but their potential consequences are sufficiently serious to warrant appropriate consideration after those risks classed as ‘very high’. Consideration should be given to the development of strategies to reduce or eliminate the risks, but also that mitigation in the form of at least (multi-agency) generic planning, exercising and training should be put in place and monitored on a regular frequency. |
| 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. |

Based on the model risk rating matrix published in Annex 4F of “Emergency Preparedness” (HM Government, 2005)