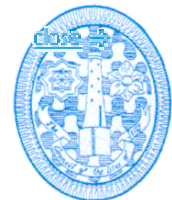




EMERGENCY PLANNING

Isles of Scilly Community Risk Register



Isles of Scilly Emergency Liaison Group

SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Community Risk Register (CRR) is a strategic document and a legal requirement of the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 (see below). Its purpose is to assess the risks within a local resilience area in order to inform the Local Resilience Forum (LRF) in the preparation, validation and exercising of contingency plans. It allows the LRF to focus multi agency work on a rational basis of priority and need. The Local Resilience Forum covers the Isles of Scilly and Devon and Cornwall boundaries. In order to focus local priorities and needs further, the Council of the Isles of Scilly has produced its own Community Risk Register. This helps to inform the LRF CRR whilst also recognising the unique needs of the islands. This register is more pertinent to the islands' community and the resources and expertise immediately available. For example the impact scoring scale (see Section 3) has been adjusted to reflect the size of the community on Scilly; the localised displacement of 20 to 100 people for longer than one week is considered to have a significant social impact on the islands, whereas on the mainland of Devon and Cornwall the equivalent figure is 100 to 500 people displaced.

The CRR assists with horizon scanning, identifying emerging issues and those where the risk or threat is increasing or decreasing. It aids the identification of gaps in capability, and informs the planning process in respect of the scale of response that may be required. As an example, where a contingency plan can cater for twenty deceased, but the risk assessment shows the potential outcome may be one hundred deaths, then the contingency plan will need to reflect that possibility.

It is accepted that the CRR does not cover all eventualities. Indeed, the Cabinet Office reflects this in their guidance. There is no need to assess every single risk, particularly those with a very low likelihood of occurring. Neither is there a requirement to individually assess all risks on a neighbourhood by neighbourhood basis. Many risks are assessed on their impact across the entire LRF area. The threshold for the CRR is those events or incidents which will potentially impact on one or more Category 1 Responder¹ across the LRF. Therefore, risks which are routine core business for the Category 1 Responders are not included in the CRR, only those events which constitute Major Incidents.

¹Category 1 Responders include Police Forces (Home Office Forces, & British Transport Police), Fire and Rescue Services, Ambulance Trusts, the Maritime and Coastguard Agency, the Environment Agency, Local Authorities (Unitary, County and District authorities), National Health Service – (Primary Care Trusts & Acute Hospital Trusts), and the Health Protection Agency.

The CRR is a holistic risk assessment process, and is separate to that required by other legislation such as the Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations and the Radiation (Emergency Preparedness and Public Information) Regulations 2001.

The completion of the CRR is a statutory duty for all Category 1 Responders. Therefore, this responsibility is a collective one. All Category 1 Responders are legally required to co-operate in maintaining this Register and all Category 1 Responders on the Isles of Scilly and within this LRF fulfil that obligation.

CONTEXTUALISATION

The Isles of Scilly CRR is a document owned and used by the Category 1 Responders of the Isles of Scilly. Therefore, it is a local document which places the risks in their context locally.

THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The Community Risk Register is a legal requirement of the Civil Contingencies Act 2004. Section 2, Subsection 1, of the Act places a duty on Category 1 Responders *'from time to time to assess the risk of an emergency occurring'*, and *'from time to time assess the risk of an emergency making it necessary or expedient for the person or body to perform any of its functions'*.

In addition, this process of risk assessment must be linked to the process of adding or modifying contingency plans maintained by any Category 1 Responder.

Section 1, Subsection 2, clarifies that this requirement to risk assess is only necessary where the Emergency would be likely to *'seriously'* obstruct the person or body or where it is considered necessary or desirable to take action to prevent, reduce, control or mitigate the Emergency and its effects.

Category 1 Responders, particularly the Emergency Services, deal with emergencies on a day to day basis and have dynamic risk assessment processes in place to adequately handle routine events. The Risk Assessment process required under the Act is not seen as extending to Major Events, such as air displays, music concerts and individual sporting events. The reason for this is that the Risk Assessment process should form an integral part of the planning process for that specific event. This should be audited and appropriate control measures applied.

The Civil Contingencies Act 2004 (Contingency Planning) Regulations 2005, Part 3, provides more detailed legal requirements in relation to Risk Assessment. They

include the limitation that the requirement only extends to an emergency which affects or may affect that LRF area. In addition, the Regulations place a legal requirement on Category 1 Responders to co-operate with each other in maintaining the Community Risk Register.

H.M. GOVERNMENT GUIDANCE

H.M. Government has published guidance covering the Risk Assessment duty on local responders as part of the Civil Contingencies Act. The Guidance states that the process should be a two way flow, in that the Local Risk Assessment should inform Regional and National Assessments and vice versa.

THE SIX STEP PROCESS

The Guidance recommends a six step process in compiling the CRR.

- Step 1: Contextualisation
- Step 2: Hazard review and allocation for assessment
- Step 3: Risk analysis
- Step 4: Risk evaluation
- Step 5: Risk treatment
- Step 6: Monitoring and Review

IMPLEMENTATION AND IMPLICATIONS

Each Category 1 Responder agency is issued with one hard copy of the full CRR. As this contains the individual risk assessments, this document is protectively marked as 'Confidential'. This copy is subject to a Document Control process, and is the responsibility of the Chief Executive or other delegated individual.

The Isles of Scilly Community Risk Register comprises fourteen sections. They are:-

- Section 1 Introduction
- Section 2 Contextualisation

- Section 3 Definition & Explanations of Categories
- Section 4 Risk Priority and Action Table
- Section 5 Risk Rating Matrix
- Section 6 Risk Assessment Framework
- Sections 7 to 14 Individual Risk Assessments

The first building blocks in the CRR are the Individual Risk Assessments. These are allocated to a Lead Assessor for ownership purposes, but are developed through research and consultation. The template for an Individual Risk Assessment is not protectively marked, so the information headings on each risk assessment are available to the public. However, in order for the risk assessment process to have integrity, it is necessary to endorse information on the risk assessment that could prove very useful to terrorists, organised or serious criminals, particularly in the areas of vulnerability and resilience. Therefore, each Individual Risk Assessment is classified as 'Confidential' when completed.

It is accepted the scale and outcome descriptions of the risk assessments are based on a subjective professional judgement of the possible result of a major incident of that type occurring. For example, if aeroplanes that carry 250 people use an airport, then it is possible that a major incident could result in the deaths of all on board. If only smaller planes use an airport, the scale or outcome description will be smaller.

The scale and outcome description also informs the planning process, in that if the possible result of a major incident is 250 fatalities, it is incumbent on the relevant agencies to plan for that scale of incident.

A major incident is often results from a causal chain of events, any one by itself insignificant, but in that chain, critical. Whether anyone dies, or how many are killed or seriously injured, is often down to chance. However, for planning purposes, assumptions have to be made; otherwise, there is no framework to the process. The scale and outcome description is purely to inform the planning process based on a professional judgement.

The results of the Individual Risk Assessments are collated on the Risk Assessment Framework. This framework also acts as an index to all the Individual Risk Assessments contained within the CRR. The next stage is to plot the Risk Rating on the Risk Matrix, in order to provide a visual representation of the priority risks. On the Isles of Scilly, this work is undertaken by the Emergency Services Liaison Group (ESLG).

The key document within the CRR is the Priority and Action Plan. At each ESLG meeting, the CRR forms a standing agenda item. The group will review and ratify the Priority and Action Plan, determining work streams, actions, and timescales in respect of the CRR in order to improve capability and resilience. These are then allocated to an individual, lead agency or working group to be carried forward and completed.

Every agency has the responsibility to constantly review the CRR, and any factors which may change the Individual Risk Assessment. If any person or organisation becomes aware of any information affecting an Individual Risk Assessment, they must inform the Lead Assessor. The Lead Assessor will review and if necessary update the Individual Risk Assessment. This will be passed to the membership of the ESLG, who will meet as and when required (at least every quarter). The ESLG will update the Framework and Matrix, and then make any changes required to the Priority and Action Plan.

PUBLICATION

There is a legal requirement to publish the CRR, although this does not extend to Individual Risk Assessments or other sensitive documents. In order to comply with our legal requirement and in the spirit of openness, the following sections of the CRR are published here on the Isles of Scilly Council website:-

Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 (certain sections of the Risk Priority and Action Table are confidential and therefore will not be included on the website).

The parts of the LRF CRR that have been published can be found at:-
<http://www.devon-cornwall.police.uk/v3/infopnt/prepare/LRForum.htm>

SECTION 2

ISLES OF SCILLY CONTEXTUALISATION

LOCAL CONSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT

Constitutionally, geographically and in terms of the tiny, scattered population it represents, the Council of the Isles of Scilly has no equivalent in terms of local government anywhere in the United Kingdom. It has its own 'Isles of Scilly Clause', the aim of which is to try to ensure that all laws applied to the Islands are appropriate to Scilly's size and scope.

The council operates as an independent Unitary Authority. A complete catalogue of services brings the list of responsibilities almost up to the 100 mark. In addition to this, the Council of the Isles of Scilly is the only remaining public water and sewerage authority left in England and Wales. It runs essential systems on St Mary's and Bryher. The Council also operates St Mary's Airport, central to the local economy and the 10th busiest regional airport in the United Kingdom.

TOPOGRAPHY

Scilly consists of more than 200 low-lying granite islands and rocks, five of which are inhabited. It is located on the edge of the Atlantic, some 45km southwest of Land's End. The highest point is 45m above sea level.

Apart from freehold land in the built up areas of St Mary's, the Islands are entirely owned by the Duchy of Cornwall. Untenanted land and the uninhabited islands are let by the Duchy to the Isles of Scilly Wildlife Trust; the whole of Tresco separately to Tresco Estate.

POPULATION

The 2001 Census gives the usually resident population on the Islands as 2,153. Settlement is centered on St Mary's, which has a population of 1,607. But there are small though significant communities on 4 of the off-islands: 83 residents on St Agnes, 78 on Bryher, 167 on Tresco and 113 on St Martin's (1991 census).

Visitors in the tourist season swell the population considerably. The season itself lasts more than 7 months and stretches well into the 'shoulder periods'. In 2005 visitor numbers were 120,000. Such a large influx of holidaymakers, particularly in peak season, has a significant impact on most local services provided by the Council. Annually this equates to approximately 58 visitors per resident.

ENVIRONMENT

The Isles of Scilly cover a relatively small area of land (16km²) but display striking diversity of scenery and habitats, with a rich mix of wild lowland heath, rugged granite cliffs and headlands, sparkling white sandy bays and saline lagoons. The islands are extremely rich in archaeological and historical monuments, representing over 4000 years of continuous occupation. The archipelago supports a greater diversity of seabirds than any other site in England, and has internationally important breeding numbers of a number of seabird species as well as grey seals.

All told there are 27 Sites of Special Scientific Interest and 236 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (incorporating 909 separate items) on the Islands. In addition to this there are 128 listed buildings (4 Grade I and 8 Grade II*), a remarkable concentration to be found within a 10 square mile area. The waters around the Islands, down to a 50m contour, have been established as a non-statutory Marine Park. The whole of Scilly has been designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. The Islands in their entirety are also designated as a Conservation Area; the coastline as Heritage Coast. Scilly contains both a Special Area of Conservation (EU Habitats Directive) and a Special Protection Area (EU Birds Directive).

ECONOMY

Employment on the islands is generally concentrated in the economic sectors of primary production and tourism. The latter contributes as much as 85% of the local economic revenue, with 86% of total employees working in service industries. Early flowers with market gardening and cottage industries (e.g. crafts) are also important. Sea fishing nowadays provides a full-time income for only some 10 people (mostly shellfish and single trawl netting). Scilly has very high rates of self-employment with over one in three workers self-employed (three times the national average); most of these are in agriculture or tourism. Manufacturing represents a relatively small part of the local economy, although this is increasing.

REGULATORY SITES

None present

POTENTIALLY HAZARDOUS OR SENSITIVE SITES

A considerable amount of shipping navigates around the islands on a regular basis. There are 18,000 flight movements into St Mary's annually and 2,800 into Tresco, with a total 183,000 passenger movements to and from the islands annually.

TRANSPORT LINKS

The Islands are most popularly reached by ship from Penzance (2.5 hours), helicopter from Penzance (20 minutes) or plane from Lands End (15 minutes). Because of our peripheral location the islands are vulnerable to adverse weather conditions from all points of the compass.

MAJOR EVENTS

- Since 1990 the islands have been host to the annual World Pilot Gig Championships. This event regularly attracts as many as 2,000 competitors and supporters to the island in the first weekend of May each year.
- The islands are also host to up to 22 visiting cruise ships through the summer months.

SECTION 3

DEFINITION AND EXPLANATION OF CATEGORIES

Explanation of Categories of Impact

Category	Explanation
Health	Encompassing direct health impacts (numbers of people affected, fatalities, 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 for transport; damage to property; disruption of a supply of money, food, water, energy or fuel; disruption of an electronic or other system of communication; homelessness, evacuation and avoidance behaviour; and public disorder due to anger, fear and/or lack of trust in the 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	Encompassing contamination or pollution of land, water or air with harmful biological/chemical/radioactive matter or oil, flooding, or disruption or destruction of plant or animal life.

Impact Scoring Scale - Qualitative Measures

Level	Descriptor	Categories of impact	Description of impact
1.	INSIGNIFICANT	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insignificant number of injuries or impact on health.
		Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insignificant number of persons displaced and insignificant personal support required. • Insignificant disruption to community services, including transport services and infrastructure.
		Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insignificant impact on local economy.
		Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insignificant impact on environment.
2.	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 people for less than 24 hours and minor personal support required. • Minor localised disruption to community services or infrastructure for less than 24 hours.
		Economic	<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.
3.	MODERATE	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficient number of fatalities with some casualties requiring hospitalisation and medical treatment and activation of MAJAX, 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 requires additional resources. • Localised displacement of more than 20 people for 1 to 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.

4.	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 MAJAX procedures across a number of hospitals.
		Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant damage that requires support for local responders with external resources. 20 to 100 people in danger and displaced for longer than one 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 of local economy with medium term loss of production. Significant extra clean up and recovery costs.
		Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant impact of environment with medium to long term effects.
5.	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 100 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 of 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.

Likelihood Scoring Scale

Level	Descriptor	Likelihood over 5 years	Likelihood over 5 years
1	NEGLIGIBLE	Greater than 0.005%	1 in 20,000 chance
2	RARE	Greater than 0.05%	1 in 2,000 chance
3	UNLIKELY	Greater than 0.5%	1 in 200 chance
4	POSSIBLE	Greater than 5%	1 in 20 chance
5	PROBABLE	Greater than 50%	1 in 2 chance

SECTION 4

RISK PRIORITY AND ACTION TABLE

Date of Revision:		18 th January 2007			Next Review Date:		Next ESLG Meeting – 15 th March 2007			
Risk Ref	Hazard or Threat sub Category	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Capability Required	Controls currently in place	Additional Risk Treatment required (with timescale)	LRP Risk Priority	Lead Assessor	Review Date
IOS: 5A	Flu Pandemic	4	4	VH	FOIA CLOSED {Section 31}	FOIA CLOSED {Section 31}	FOIA CLOSED {Section 31}	1	IOS Council/ HPA	15/03/07
					FOIA CLOSED {Section 31}	FOIA CLOSED {Section 31}	FOIA CLOSED {Section 31}			
					FOIA CLOSED {Section 31}	FOIA CLOSED {Section 31}	FOIA CLOSED {Section 31}			
IOS: 4A	Known Zoonotic Diseases (e.g. Avian Flu, Rabies)	5	3	H	FOIA CLOSED {Section 31}	FOIA CLOSED {Section 31}	FOIA CLOSED {Section 31}	2	IOS Council/ DEFRA	15/03/07

Date of Revision:		18 th January 2007			Next Review Date:		Next ESLG Meeting – 15 th March 2007			
Risk Ref	Hazard or Threat sub Category	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Capability Required	Controls currently in place	Additional Risk Treatment required (with timescale)	LRP Risk Priority	Lead Assessor	Review Date
IOS: 1B	Fire at Moorwell Waste Management Site	4	3	H	FOIA CLOSED {Section 31}	FOIA CLOSED {Section 31}	FOIA CLOSED {Section 31}	3	IOS Council	15/03/07
IOS: 1F	Fire/Explosion at St. Mary's Quay fuel store	2	4	H	FOIA CLOSED {Section 31}	FOIA CLOSED {Section 31}	FOIA CLOSED {Section 31}	4	Fire Brigade	15/03/07
IOS: 3A	Aircraft ditching at sea on approach to IOS	3	3	H	FOIA CLOSED {Section 31}	FOIA CLOSED {Section 31}	FOIA CLOSED {Section 31}	5	MCGA	15/03/07

SECTION 5

RISK RATING MATRIX

CATASTROPHIC (5)	1D, 2G				
SIGNIFICANT (4)		1F		5A	
MODERATE (3)	1A, 3B, 3C	2A, 3E	3A	1B	4A
MINOR (2)	2D, 3J	1C, 2B, 3D, 3H, 3I, 4C, 7B, 8A, 8C	1G, 2C, 2E, 3F, 8B, 5C	1E, 4D, 5B, 7A, 8D	
INSIGNIFICANT (1)		1H, 4B, 6A	1I	2F	
IMPACT ↑ LIKELIHOOD →	NEGLIGIBLE (1)	RARE (2)	UNLIKELY (3)	POSSIBLE (4)	PROBABLE (5)

SECTION 6

RISK ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK

(Includes Hazard and Threat Categories contained in Cabinet Office Local Risk Assessment Guidance dated July 2006)

HAZARD/ THREAT No	HAZARD/THREAT CATEGORIES AND SUB CATEGORIES	LOCATION	SCALE AND OUTCOME DESCRIPTION	- SPECIFIC/GENERAL - VARIATIONS - FURTHER INFO	LEAD ASSESSOR	LIKELI- HOOD	IMPACT					RISK RATING
							Health	Social	Econ	Env	CON	
	Industrial Accidents and Environmental Pollution											
IOS :1A	Incinerator Explosion	Moorwell	Significant damage over ¼ mile, causing up to 5 deaths and up to 50 hospitalisations	Dependant on time of day and year	IOS Council	1	3	3	4	4	3	M
IOS: 1B	Fire at Waste Management site	Moorwell	Widespread smoke pollution Pollution of water table. Possible evacuation of 100 people within 300 metre area	Risk of depleting water supplies. Respiratory problems.	IOS Council	4	2	4	3	3	3	H
IOS: 1C	Explosion / Fire Gas or LPG	Porthmellon Industrial Site	Up to 3 deaths, evacuation of 300 metre area involving 400/500 people		Fire Brigade	2	3	2	3	3	2	L
IOS: 1D	Radiation Incident	LRF Wide	Significant radioactive pollution		IOS Council/ HPA	1	5	5	5	5	5	M
IOS: 1E	Maritime Pollution	All Islands (Isles of Scilly)	Spillage of oil covering 2 miles of coastline	Dependant on time of year and type of oil, Marine Park, SSSI's at risk	MCGA/ IOS Council	4	1	1	5	4	2	M

HAZARD/ THREAT No	HAZARD/THREAT CATEGORIES AND SUB CATEGORIES	LOCATION	SCALE AND OUTCOME DESCRIPTION	- SPECIFIC/GENERAL - VARIATIONS - FURTHER INFO	LEAD ASSESSOR	LIKELI- HOOD	IMPACT					RISK RATING
							Health	Social	Econ	Env	CON	
IOS: 1F	Fire / Explosion	St Mary's Quay, fuel store	Possible death of up to 10 people, 10 hospitalisations. Evacuation of the quay. Disruption to passenger transport network	Foggy conditions could significantly affect mainland response	Fire Brigade	2	3	4	4	4	4	H
IOS: 1G	Major pollution of controlled water	Isles of Scilly	Persistent and/or extensive effect on water quality, major damage to aquatic eco-systems		IOS Council	3	3	2	3	4	2	M
IOS: 1H	Chemical drum	On coast / beach	Hospitalisation for up to 5 people		MCGA/ Fire Brigade	2	2	1	1	3	1	L
IOS: 1I	Ordnance	On coast / beach	Explosion resulting in hospitalisation for up to 5 people	Mines could be trawled up and pyrotechnics washed in	MCGA	3	2	1	1	1	1	L
	Severe Weather											
IOS:2A	Drought	Isles of Scilly	Affecting up to 5,000 people	Dependant on season	IOS Council	2	2	4	4	3	3	M
IOS: 2B	Flash Flooding	Isles of Scilly	Heavy, localised rain leading to flooding of 12 or more properties		IOS Council/ Fire Brigade	2	1	3	2	2	2	L
IOS: 2C	Major Tidal Flooding	Old Town / Little Porth / Harbour & Sea Front, Hugh Street	Affecting 50 properties for more than 7 days		IOS Council	3	1	4	2	2	2	M
IOS: 2D	Heavy snow / ice	St Mary's	Ceasing fixed wing aircraft movements. Increased falls and fractures.		IOS Council	1	2	3	3	2	2	L

HAZARD/ THREAT No	HAZARD/THREAT CATEGORIES AND SUB CATEGORIES	LOCATION	SCALE AND OUTCOME DESCRIPTION	- SPECIFIC/GENERAL - VARIATIONS - FURTHER INFO	LEAD ASSESSOR	LIKELI- HOOD	IMPACT					RISK RATING
							Health	Social	Econ	Env	CON	
IOS: 2E	Heat Wave	Isles of Scilly	Widespread and prolonged period of high temperatures reaching or exceeding 30°C (day) or 15°C (night)		Primary Care Trust/ IOS Council	3	3	1	1	3	2	M
IOS: 2F	Uncontrolled heath or gorse fire	Isles of Scilly	Manpower shortages / Logistics / Depletion of water stocks / Contamination of water courses / Risk to SSSI's		Fire Brigade	4	1	2	2	2	1	L
IOS:2G	Tsunami	Isles of Scilly	Affecting more than 200 properties and evacuation of 1000+ people		IOS Council	1	4	5	5	4	5	M
	Transport Incidents											
IOS: 3A	Aircraft ditching in sea	Approach to Isles of Scilly	Up to 30 deaths		MCGA	3	4	4	3	1	3	H
IOS: 3B	Aircraft collision in flight over land	Approach to Isles Of Scilly	Up To 50 Deaths		Police	1	4	4	4	2	3	M
IOS: 3C	Aircraft crash	Off-Islands	Between 20-50 deaths & 20 hospitalisation. Fire and evacuation of area		Police	1	4	4	4	2	3	M
IOS: 3D	Accident involving transport of fuel	St Mary's & Tresco	Contamination Of flora & fauna and sewerage treatments system possible water table contamination		Fire Brigade/ Police	2	2	2	2	3	2	L
IOS: 3E	Sinking of or major fire on Scillonian III	Isles Of Scilly	Floundering, fire or accident involving the death of 20 or rescue of more than 50		MCGA	2	4	3	4	2	3	M

HAZARD/ THREAT No	HAZARD/THREAT CATEGORIES AND SUB CATEGORIES	LOCATION	SCALE AND OUTCOME DESCRIPTION	- SPECIFIC/GENERAL - VARIATIONS - FURTHER INFO	LEAD ASSESSOR	LIKELI- HOOD	IMPACT					RISK RATING
							Health	Social	Econ	Env	CON	
IOS: 3F	Passenger Vessel Collision	Isles of Scilly	5 or more deaths and 20 hospitalisations		MCGA	3	3	2	4	1	2	M
IOS: 3G	GPS Failure	LRF to consider										
IOS: 3H	Coach crash	St Mary's	Hospitalisation of up to 30 people		Police	2	3	2	2	1	2	L
IOS 3I	Storms and gales	Isles of Scilly	100 mph gusts of wind, ground swell causing hospitalisation for up to 10 people	Transport disruption, structural damage, environmental damage, crop damage	MCGA	2	2	3	3	3	2	L
IOS: 3J	Building Collapse	Entertainme nt Venues	5 fatalities, 20 hospitalisations		Fire Brigade	1	4	3	3	1	2	L
	Animal Health											
IOS: 4A	Known Zoonotic diseases (e.g. Avian Flu, Rabies, West Nile Fever)	LRF	Culling of up to 100% of poultry/ slaughter of 100% of horses. Possibility of wildlife being affected		IOS Council/ HPA	5	2	4	4	3	3	H
IOS: 4B	Stranded Whale	Isles of Scilly	Rotting carcass, attract vermin and flies etc		MCGA	2	1	1	1	1	1	L
IOS: 4C	Vermin	Isles of Scilly	Leptospirosis, contamination of foodstuffs, infestation of rats		IOS Council	2	2	1	3	2	2	L
IOS: 4D	Non-zoonotic notifiable animal diseases (e.g. Foot and Mouth, Blue Tongue)	Isles of Scilly	Slaughter of up to 100% of cattle and swine		IOS Council/ DEFRA	4	1	3	4	3	2	M

HAZARD/ THREAT No	HAZARD/THREAT CATEGORIES AND SUB CATEGORIES	LOCATION	SCALE AND OUTCOME DESCRIPTION	- SPECIFIC/GENERAL - VARIATIONS - FURTHER INFO	LEAD ASSESSOR	LIKELI- HOOD	IMPACT					RISK RATING
							Health	Social	Econ	Env	CON	
	Human Health											
IOS: 5A	Flu Pandemic	Isles of Scilly	Affecting 25% of population up to 10 deaths		IOS Council/ HPA	4	5	4	5	1	4	VH
IOS: 5B	Large outbreak of communicable disease (Meningitis, Legionella)	Isles of Scilly	Localised outbreak of disease which could cause up to 10 fatalities and 50 casualties		IOS Council/ HPA	4	4	3	1	1	2	M
IOS: 5C	Water borne infection (e.g. Cryptosporidium)	St Mary's	Up to 100 cases with symptoms and 5 requiring hospital care		IOS Council/ HPA	3	3	3	1	1	2	M
	Public Relations											
IOS: 6A	Media / Press	Isles of Scilly	Negative publicity leading to large-scale cancellations of holiday bookings		IOS Council	2	1	1	4	1	1	L
	Public Protest											
IOS: 7A	Fuel Protest	LRF Area	Disruption of supply from Mainland	Dependant on time of year for heating	Police	4	2	2	4	1	2	M
IOS: 7B	Firearms Incident	Isles of Scilly	Serious injury or death to 1 or more persons. Threat to community safety		Police	2	3	2	4	1	2	L
	Industrial Technical Failure/ Disputes											
IOS:8A	Accidental Failure at water treatment works	St Mary's / Bryher	Accident leading to contamination of water supply to at least 100 people		IOS Council	2	2	3	4	1	2	L

