

Hillingdon Multi-Agency Community Risk Register – 2025

Hillingdon Resilience Forum



HILLINGDON
LONDON

www.hillingdon.gov.uk

Contact for further information:

The Emergency Management and Response Service
London Borough of Hillingdon
Emergencymanagement@hillingdon.gov.uk
01895 556884

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Notes;

The Hillingdon Risk Register is collectively owned and maintained by Category 1 and 2 Responders within the London Borough of Hillingdon.

The main text section of this Hillingdon Multi-Agency Community Risk Register only covers non-malicious events (i.e. Hazards occurring in the Borough). Threats are included in the Official Sensitive version of the register which is not publicly available (i.e. Terrorist Incidents)*.

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Hillingdon Resilience Forum Representatives

Category One Responders

- The London Borough of Hillingdon (LBH)
- Metropolitan Police Service (MPS)
- London Fire Brigade (LFB)
- London Ambulance Service (LAS)
- British Transport Police
- NHS Integrated Care Board (ICB)
- UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA)
- Hillingdon Hospital
- Harefield Hospital
- Central and North West London NHS Foundation Trust (CNWL)
- Environment Agency

Category Two Responders

- Utility Companies: Electricity, Gas, Water and Sewerage
- Heathrow Airport
- HS2
- Met Office

Existing Non-Category One or Two Hillingdon Resilience Forum Representatives

- London Resilience Unit
- British Army
- Royal Air Force (RAF)
- Voluntary Sector
- Others

Secretariat

- The London Borough of Hillingdon Emergency Management and Response Service (EM&RS)

Introduction

The Civil Contingencies Act (CCA), 2004, places a statutory duty on Category 1 responders to produce a Risk Register. Section 2; sub-section 1 of the CCA (2004) requires Category 1 responders 'from time to time assess the risk of an emergency making necessary or expedient for the person or body to perform any of its functions'.

National Risk Register

The National Risk Register was first published in 2008 and provides updated information on the types of civil emergencies people in the UK could face over the next two years. The latest edition was published in 2025 and can be found [here](#).

London Risk Register

The London Risk Register is used by the London Resilience Partnership to help to prioritise resilience activities towards higher rated risks. It looks at nationally recognised risks and how these translate into the risk faced by London. The latest, 2025 edition of the London Risk Register can be found [here](#).

Hillingdon Multi-Agency Community Risk Register

The Hillingdon Multi-Agency Community Risk Register is the local level Risk Register produced by the Hillingdon Resilience Forum. It looks at the risks identified in the London Risk Register and how these translate into the risk faced by the London Borough of Hillingdon.

The risks included in the Hillingdon Multi-Agency Community 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. Reasonable Worst Case Scenarios are nationally developed and informed by historical and scientific data, modelling, trend surveillance and professional expert judgement. The Hillingdon Multi-Agency Community Risk Register provides an assessment of the likelihood and impact of these scenarios for the London Borough of Hillingdon.

Risks are assessed by the Hillingdon Resilience Forum Risk Assessment Working Group (RAWG). The RAWG meets every two years to assess local risks and this information is used to provide local consistent planning assumptions, prioritise work programmes, training, exercising and plan updates and inform both HRF partners and the public of local risks.

Contextualisation Statement

The London Borough of Hillingdon is part of the West London Sub Regional Resilience Forum area which also comprises of the London Boroughs of Brent, Ealing, Hammersmith & Fulham, Harrow and Hounslow, the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea and Westminster.



Overview

The London Borough of Hillingdon is an outer London Borough which is bordered by the London Boroughs of Hounslow, Ealing, Harrow and also the counties of Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Surrey. The total population of Hillingdon is approximately 306, 933 as of the 2021 census.

Risk Summary Table

Risk Reference	Risk
R50a	Failure of the National Electricity Transmission System (NETS)
L54a	Fires in purpose built high-rise flats
R78	Pandemic

R79	Outbreak of an Emerging Infectious Disease
R71	Severe Space Weather
R73	High Temperatures and Heatwaves
R74	Low Temperatures and Snow
R75b	Fluvial Flooding
R76	Drought
R89	High-Altitude Electromagnetic Pulse (HEMP)
R95	Nuclear attack by a state on the UK mainland or UK overseas interests
R40	Rail Accident
R44	Accident involving high consequence dangerous goods
R46	Malicious Drone Incident
R48	Loss of Positioning, Navigation and Timing (PNT) Services
R49	Simultaneous loss of all fixed and mobile forms of communication
R51	Failure of Gas Supply Infrastructure
R52	Civil Nuclear Accident
R55b	Technological failure at a UK critical financial market infrastructure
R37b	Collapse of a major government contractor (company that produces good or services for local government)
R82	Public Disorder
R67	Volcanic Eruption
R72	Storms
R75c	Surface Water Flooding
R77	Poor Air Quality
R84	Industrial action - firefighters
R87	Reception and integration of British Nationals arriving from overseas
L54e	Major fire in care homes and hospitals
L19	Groundwater Flooding
L54b	Fires in major entertainment and/or public building
HL10	Local accident on motorways and major trunk roads

HL105	Complex built environments
HL22	Building Collapse
L66	Radioactive incident caused by mishandling of radioactive material
L71a	Large aircraft incident in proximity to airport
L71b	Small aircraft incident in proximity to airport
R36	Major Social Care Provider Failure
R37a	Insolvency of Supplier of Critical Services to public sector
R39	Failure of a supplier of CNI Chemicals
R45	Aviation collision
R47	Disruption of space-based services
R50b	Regional Failure of the Electricity Network
R53	Radiation Release from overseas nuclear site
R55a	Technological Failure at a Systemically Important Retail Bank
R56	Accidental Fire or explosion at an onshore major hazard (COMAH) site
R57	Accidental Large Toxic Chemical Release from a COMAH site
R58	Explosion at a high-pressure gas pipeline
R59	Accidental Fire or explosion at an onshore fuel pipeline
R60	Accidental fire or explosion at an onshore major accident hazard pipeline
R62	Reservoir/Dam Collapse
R63	Water Infrastructure Failure or loss of Drinking Water
R64	Food Supply Contamination
R65	Major Fire
R80a	Major Outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease
R80b	Major Outbreak of animal disease- Avian Influenza
R83	Industrial action - public transport
R85	Industrial action - Prison staff
R86	Industrial action - fuel supply

L54c	Fires involving landfill and waste processing sites
R66	Wildfire
R80d	Major Outbreak of Animal Disease – African Swine Fever
R32	Major Interference in UK Democratic Process
R38	Insolvency affecting fuel supply
R42	Major Maritime Pollution Incident
R54	Radiation exposure from transported, stolen or lost goods
R61	Accidental work-related (laboratory) release of a hazardous pathogen
HL21	Land Movement
HL23	Bridge Collapse
R68	Earthquake
R80c	Major Outbreak of Animal Disease – African Horse Sickness

Borough Risk Register

Risk ID Rating	Sub-category Lead	Outcome Description	Likelihood	Impact	Controls	Last Review Next Review
R50a Very High	Systems Failure UK Power Network	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	3	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Utilities testing and maintenance regimes - UK Power Network Energy System Emergency Plan - UK Power Network PN Energy Emergency Communication Plan - UK Power Network Energy Black Start Plan - Business Continuity Plans. 	Apr 2025 Apr 2026

		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.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - London Resilience Partnership Power Supply Disruption Framework 	
HL10 Medium	TfL	<p>Local accident on motorways and major trunk roads</p> <p>Major incident that may include a single vehicle or multiple vehicles causing up to 10 fatalities and up to 20 serious injuries. Closure of lanes or carriageway causing major disruption, and road diversion and delays.</p>	3	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Traffic management cameras (CCTV and ANPR) - Road Traffic Enforcement Officers - National Highways “Static Vehicle Detection” - The Road Traffic Act 1988 - The Road Vehicle (Construction and Use) Regulations 1986 - The Traffic Management Act 2004 	<p>Apr 2025</p> <p>Apr 2026</p>
L54a Very High	LFB	<p>Fires in purpose built high-rise flats</p> <p>Major fire in block of flats containing 80 compartments. Potential for up to 150 fatalities and 200 casualties.</p>	4	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 - Fire Safety Approved Document B - Fire & Rescue Services Act 2004 - London Fire Brigade Guidance Note 29 - London Fire Brigade Operational Tactical and Building Plans - London Fire Brigade Urban Search and Rescue Teams (USAR) - Fire Service National Resilience Assets - London Ambulance Service Hazardous Area Response Team (HART) 	<p>Apr 2025</p> <p>Apr 2026</p>

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local Authority Dangerous Structures Engineer - Casualty Bureau - London Resilience Partnership Frameworks including: - Mass Fatalities Framework - Mass Casualties Framework - Humanitarian Assistance Framework 	
L54b Medium	LFB	<p>Fires in major entertainment and/or public building Major fire in large public or commercial building e.g. nightclub, sports stadium, hotel, transport building tourist attraction, shopping centre, or office block. Potential for up to 50 fatalities and 250 casualties.</p>	2	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 - Fire Safety Approved Document B - Fire & Rescue Services Act 2004 - London Fire Brigade Guidance Note 29 - London Fire Brigade Operational Tactical and building plans - London Fire Brigade Urban Search and Rescue Teams (USAR) - Fire Service National Resilience Assets - London Ambulance Service Hazardous Area Response Team (HART) - Local Authority Dangerous Structures Engineer - Casualty Bureau - London Resilience Partnership Frameworks including: 	<p>Apr 2025</p> <p>Apr 2027</p>

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Structural Collapse Framework - Mass Fatalities Framework - Mass Casualties Framework - Humanitarian Assistance Framework 	
R40 High	TfL	<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.</p>	3	3	<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 	<p>Apr 2025</p> <p>Apr 2026</p>
R44 High	LFB	<p>Accident involving high consequence dangerous goods A road or rail tanker containing dangerous goods and/or “high consequence” dangerous goods is involved in an</p>	3	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health & Safety at Work Act 1974 - Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 - Management of Health & Safety at 	<p>Apr 2025</p> <p>Apr 2026</p>

		accident leading to fire and an explosion. Up to 5 fatalities and up to 150 casualties. The explosion will cause varying degrees of damage to property and infrastructure depending on their distance from the incident. This risk could result in a toxic plume/gas cloud which would be harmful to the population, resulting in evacuation of the immediate area.			<p>Work Regulations 1999</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reporting of Injuries Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 	
R46 High	MPS	<p>Malicious Drone Incident</p> <p>Malicious use of a drone at one major airport in the UK. The drone would enter the Flight Restriction Zone of the airport and provide a sufficient safety and/or security risk such that the airport takes the decision to close their airspace.</p>	3	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Security sector and aviation industry reminders - Security systems to monitor and control access to restricted airspace - Police contingency plans and Service level agreements at London Heathrow and London City - Civil Contingencies Act (2004) - Civil Aviation Act (2012) 	<p>Apr 2024</p> <p>Apr 2025</p>
R48 High	PLA	<p>Loss of Positioning, Navigation and Timing (PNT) Services</p> <p>A severe technical failure, due to either hardware failure or human error (e.g., software error, operator error), in the US Global Positioning System (GPS) satellite constellation leads to data corruption of the GPS service. The outage last for at least 30 days and</p>	2	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contingency planning for a large-scale incident of this type would remain with central government 	<p>Apr 2025</p> <p>Apr 2026</p>

		restoration of full capability takes several more weeks.				
R49 High	LFB	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 1,000,000 people for up to 72 hours.	3	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Civil Contingencies Act 2004 - Telephone provider demand and network capacity management strategies - Individual organisations business continuity arrangements - London Resilience Partnership Frameworks including: - Responding to Telecommunications Disruption 	Apr 2025 Apr 2026
R51 High	Utilities Sector Panel	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.	2	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DECC Upstream Crisis Management Plan - HM Government Downstream Oil Emergency Response Plan (DOERP) - Local Authority Fuel Shortage Response Plan and local DOERP - UK Power Networks System Emergency Plan - London Resilience Partnership Frameworks including: - Fuel Disruption Framework 	Apr 2025 Apr 2026
R52 High	LFB	Civil Nuclear Accident An accident at a UK civil nuclear site resulting in a large release of radiological material. A small number of onsite fatalities with	1	5	<p>London Fire Brigade policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy number 0602 – incidents involving ionising radiation - Policy number 0891 – CBRN(E) initial operational response 	Apr 2025 Apr 2026

		additional off-site casualties from acute radiation sickness.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy number 797 – detection identification and monitoring <p>London Resilience Partnership Frameworks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CBRN(E) Framework - Mass Fatalities Framework - Mass Casualties Framework - Humanitarian Assistance Framework 	
R55b High	Business Sector Panel	<p>Technological failure at a UK critical financial market infrastructure</p> <p>Technological systems failure that causes an outage of a systemically important UK financial market infrastructure lasting at least five days. This would significantly impact the processing of financial transactions, which might include interbank transactions, central securities depositories, payment systems and central counterparties.</p>	5	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial Authorities Response Framework - Conduct Authority Financial Services - Sector legislation and regulation - Business Continuity Management - The Sector Response Framework 	Apr 2025 Apr 2026
HL105 Medium	Local Authorities	<p>Complex built environments</p> <p>Consequences of a major incident affecting large buildings or a complex built environment.</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 & 	Apr 2025 Apr 2027

		Incidents in these facilities/areas have the potential to trigger a complex chain of events that lead to serious consequences for public safety.			<p>guidance pursuant to the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	
HL22 Medium	Local Authorities	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 trapped or missing people. Localised loss of power and other essential services. Local access routes affected due to road closures.	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 - Dangerous Structures Engineer - London Resilience Partnership Frameworks including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Structural Collapse Framework - Mass Fatalities Framework - Mass Casualties Framework - Humanitarian Assistance Framework 	Apr 2025 Apr 2027
HL23 Low	Local Authorities	Bridge Collapse Roads, access routes and transport infrastructure impassable for considerable length of time. Severe congestion over wide geographical area. Emergency	1	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building Control regulations enforced by Local Authorities - Regular inspections under the Highways Act 1980 - Height and weight restrictions and signs reduce the 	Apr 2025 Apr 2027

		access into/out of large populated areas severely restricted. Potential for trapped or missing people.			<p>likelihood of an incident</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local Authority Dangerous Structures Engineer - London Resilience Partnership Frameworks including: - Structural Collapse Framework - Mass Fatalities Framework - Mass Casualties Framework - Humanitarian Assistance Framework 	
L66 Medium	LFB	<p>Radioactive incident caused by mishandling of radioactive material</p> <p>A radioactive substance released in London because of an accident at a site or during transportation of radioactive material. The quantities of material will be small, well protected and highly regulated</p>	1	4	<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 - London Resilience Partnership Frameworks including CBRN(E) Framework 	Dec 2024 Dec 2026
L71a Medium	LFB	<p>Large aircraft incident in proximity to airport</p> <p>Aircraft incident in close proximity of the airport boundary with fatalities or serious injuries resulting. Possibility for local structural collapse, HazMat material contamination.</p>	2	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UK flight separation rules exceed International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) recommendations by 100% - Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) Maintenance and Flight Safety Standards exceed 	Dec 2024 Dec 2026

					<p>International Civil Aviation Organisation recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Airline maintenance regimes subject to Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) scrutiny and regulation - Strict controls over London approach - Strict controls over London airspace for drone use. - London Fire Brigade generic operational notes to deal with aircraft crashes, predetermined attendance levels for this type of incident - Specialist Fire Rescue Units to deal with hazardous material and collapsed structures - Airline plans - London Resilience Partnership Frameworks including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mass Fatalities Framework - Mass Casualties Framework - Humanitarian Assistance Framework 	
L71b Medium	LFB	<p>Small aircraft incident in proximity to airport Small aircraft incident variation of L71a. Under 20</p>	3	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) maintenance and flight safety standards - Airline maintenance regimes subject to 	<p>Dec 2024</p> <p>Dec 2026</p>

		people directly involved in incident.			<p>Civil Aviation Authority scrutiny and regulation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strict controls over London approach - Strict controls over London airspace for drone use - London Fire Brigade generic operational plans to deal with aircraft crashes - Specialist Fire Rescue Units to deal with hazardous material including Hazardous Material Response Capability (HMEPO), Urban Search and Rescue Capability - Airline plans - Category 1 responder major incident plans - London Resilience Partnership Frameworks including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mass Casualties Framework - Humanitarian Assistance Framework 	
R36 Medium	Local Authorities	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 	Apr 2025 Apr 2027
R37 Medium	Local authorities	Insolvency of Supplier of Critical Services to public sector	3	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National government guidance 	Apr 2025

		Insolvency of a supplier of critical IT services supporting operational systems or back-office processes integral to critical national services.			- Financial Report Council and other regulators of financial services	Apr 2027
R37b High	Failure of governance Local Authorities	Collapse of a major government contractor (company that produces good or services for local government) The collapse of a major provider of integrated facilities and construction services for a range of private and public organisations.	4	3	- Commercial business continuity and contingency plans - Service continuity plans to maintain critical services - Use of multi-suppliers for essential goods and services	Jan 2024 Jan 2026
R39 Medium	Utilities Sector Panel	Failure of a supplier of CNI Chemicals A supplier of chemicals essential for the operations of one or more UK Critical National Infrastructure (CNI) sectors suffers from operational failure within days or weeks.	4	2	- Water Sector running cross-Industry Chemicals Group - Cross-government emergency response coordinated within Cabinet Office	Apr 2025 Apr 2027
R45 Medium	LFB	Aviation Crash An airborne collision between a large airliner over a major urban area killing all passengers and crew on board both aircraft (up to 200). It is likely that a small number of people on the ground are killed (up to 10) and injured (around 50) by falling debris. Debris would also cause damage to buildings and roads and/or	1	4	- Stringent controls on aircraft entering UK Airspace including the mandatory use of Aircraft Collision Avoidance systems on heavy aircraft. - Access to UK airspace is heavily regulated - CAA Maintenance and Flight safety standards exceed International Civil Aviation Organisation recommendations	Apr 2025 Apr 2027

		rail transport in the affected area.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Airline maintenance regimes subject to CAA scrutiny and regulation. - Strict controls over London Approach. 	
R47 Medium	LAS	<p>Disruption of space-based services</p> <p>Collision of debris with a satellite in Low Earth Orbit (LEO) leads to a debris field that collides with and disrupts other satellites. This causes a cascade of debris impacting other satellites and creating further debris.</p>	2	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring by the International Space Station - National Space Operations Centre – tracking data 	<p>Apr 2025</p> <p>Apr 2027</p>
R50b Medium	UKPN	<p>Regional Failure of the Electricity Network</p> <p>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.</p>	2	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Testing and maintenance regime. - London Power Supply Disruption Plan - UK Power Networks System Emergency Plan. - UK Power Networks Emergency Communication Plan. - London Resilience Partnership Frameworks including: - Power Supply Disruption Framework 	<p>Apr 2025</p> <p>Apr 2027</p>
R53 Medium	LFB	<p>Radiation Release from overseas nuclear site</p> <p>A radioactive substance release that affects the UK because of a nuclear accident overseas e.g. at a waste storage</p>	1	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emergency Preparedness and Public Information Regulations (REPIR) Radiation 2019 - Control of Substances Hazardous to 	<p>Nov 2022</p> <p>Nov 2025</p>

		facility. UK outcome could include initial food restrictions, potential transport disruptions and impacts to the health system including the presentation of worried well.			<p>Health Regulations 2002</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Control of Major Accident Hazards 1999 (COMAH) - The Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmosphere Regulations 2002 - Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 - Site Operators on-site contingency plans - Emergency services specialist resources 	
R55a Medium	Business Sector Panel	<p>Technological Failure at a Systemically Important Retail Bank</p> <p>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.</p>	4	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial services sector plans to deal with a surge in 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. 	Sept 2023 Sept 2025
R56 Medium	LFB	<p>Accidental Fire or explosion at an onshore major hazard (COMAH) site</p>	1	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Control of Major Accident Hazard 1999 (COMAH) Regulations. 	Apr 2025 Apr 2027

		A major fire and/or explosion occurs at a Control of Major Accidents Hazards (COMAH) site that produces, stores or uses significant amounts of flammable or explosive substance such as refineries or petrochemical manufacturing sites.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	
R57 Medium	LFB	<p>Accidental Large Toxic Chemical Release from a COMAH site</p> <p>A large release of toxic chemical gas occurs from an onshore major hazard site manufacturing, using or storing dangerous substances.</p>	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 	<p>Apr 2025</p> <p>Apr 2027N</p>
R58 Medium	LFB	<p>Accidental fire or explosion on an offshore oil or gas installation</p> <p>Ignition of an accidental hydrocarbon release causes a fire and explosion on an offshore oil or gas installation. The incident would be local to the site, causing up to fatalities and 30 casualties that would require hospitalisation.</p>	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 	<p>Dec 2024</p> <p>Dec 2026</p>
R59 Medium	LFB	<p>Accidental fire or explosion at an onshore fuel pipeline</p> <p>Accidental fire or explosion occurs at an onshore fuel</p>	1	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Pipeline Safety Regulations (PSR) 1996 - Emergency Services specialist resources 	<p>Dec 2024</p> <p>Dec 2026</p>

		pipeline close to a populated (e.g. urban) area affecting an area around the explosion of up to 1km, causing between 10 – 100 fatalities and between 50 – 500 casualties.				
R60 Medium	LFB	<p>Accidental fire or explosion at an onshore major accident hazard pipeline</p> <p>Localised industrial accident involving a chemical release caused by release of chlorine or a number of other chemicals e.g., anhydrous hydrofluoric acid, refrigerated ammonia, sulphur dioxide (or trioxide) gas. This incident arises from possible mechanical equipment/process failure or corrosion, and not necessarily involving fire or explosion, leading to up to 10 fatalities and up to 100 casualties up to 1km around the site.</p>	2	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 2005 (COMAH) - Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 - Site operators on site plan - Fire and Rescue Service; bulk foam plans - Environment Agency “grab packs” - Environmental Protection Unit for pollution control - Environment Agency Fire and Rescue Service - Memorandum of Understanding on environmental protection, mutual aid reinforcement schemes - Liaison with on call scientific advisors - Mass public decontamination facilities - Fire Service site specific Standard Operating Procedures - Operational procedures - Urban Search and Rescue arrangements - Ambulance services decontamination 	Dec 2024 Dec 2026

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> teams for contaminated casualties - HART - Health Service; response and contingency plans - London Resilience Partnership Frameworks including Mass Casualties Framework 	
R62 Medium	EA	<p>Reservoir/Dam Collapse 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.</p>	1	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reservoirs Act, 1975 - Water Act, 2003 - Regular statutory inspections - Met Office National Severe Weather Warning Service - London Resilience Partnership Frameworks including Humanitarian Assistance Framework 	<p>Apr 2025</p> <p>Apr 2027</p>
R63 Medium	Thames Water	<p>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</p>	1	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water Industry Act 1991 - London Water Supply Disruption Framework - Security and Emergency Measures Direction 2024 - Water companies mutual aid arrangements in place - London Resilience Partnership Frameworks including: 	<p>Oct 2024</p> <p>Oct 2026</p>

		350,000 people affected for between 24 hours and two weeks.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Humanitarian Assistance Framework - London Water Supply Disruption Framework 	
R64 Medium	Local Authorities	Food Supply Contamination A major contamination incident involving a microbiological pathogen in the food chain. This would cause illness, hospitalisation, and possible fatalities over a period of time and an overall response time of months.	2	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food Safety Act 1990 - Food Safety and Hygiene (England) Regulations 2013 - Imports monitored - Local Authority Environmental Health Sampling - UKHSA monitoring and surveillance - Food Standards Agency plans 	Apr 2025 Apr 2026
R65 Medium	LFB	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 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: - Mass Fatalities Framework 	Apr 2025 Apr 2027

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mass Casualties Framework - Humanitarian Assistance Framework 	
R38 Low	Local Authorities	<p>Insolvency affecting fuel supply Significant disruption to fuel supplies because of insolvency at a key refinery or terminals. Primary impacts are disruption to the production and/or supply of refined fuel products. Shortages can cause elevated short-term demand.</p>	1	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reserve fleet of Road tankers - Temporary financial assistance to some orgs to maintain fuel supplies while market responds. - Central government arrangements for emergency fuel deliveries from downstream oil industry to maintain deliveries to key sites. - London Resilience Partnership Frameworks including Fuel Disruption Framework 	Apr 2025 Apr 2027
R42 Low	PLA	<p>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 tonnes 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.</p>	1	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 waters - All vessels navigating on the tidal Thames required PLA licence - PLA Vessel Traffic Service - National Contingency Plan for Marine Pollution from Shipping and Offshore Installations (2000) 	Sep 2020 Sep 2025

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Oil Spill Contingency Plan Guidelines for Ports, Harbours & Oil Handling Facilities 	
R54 Low	LFB	<p>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'.</p>	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental Permitting Regulations 2016 - Emergency Preparedness (REPPiR) and Public Information Radiation Regulations 2019 - Radiation Regulations 2017 - Radiation detectors at high-risk sites - Environment Agency inspections of all major sources - National Arrangements for Incidents involving Radioactivity (NAIR) - RADSAFE transport emergency arrangement for radioactive material - London Resilience Partnership Frameworks including CBRN(E) Framework 	<p>Oct 2024</p> <p>Oct 2026</p>
R61 Low	HSE	<p>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.</p>	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 - Management of Health & Safety at Work Regulations 1999 - Reporting of Injuries Diseases and Dangerous 	<p>Nov 2023</p> <p>Sep 2026</p>

					Occurrences Regulations	
R78 Very High	UKHSA	Pandemic An unmitigated respiratory pandemic with an unassumed transmission route and a high attack rate, with 4% of symptomatic infections requiring hospital care and a case fatality ratio of 2.5%. From start to finish the emergency stage of the pandemic in the UK will last at least 9 months and potentially significantly longer. Approximately 1.34 million people requiring hospital treatment, possibly resulting in up to 840,000 deaths.	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 - Procedures related to disease surveillance and early detection - Rapid scientific and clinical advice (e.g. Health Protection Teams, SAGE and STAC) - International Health Regulations - Public Health (Infectious Disease) Regulations - WHO, DHSC and UKHSA international and national plans - London Resilience Partnership Frameworks including: - London Pandemic Response Framework 	Dec 24 Dec 25

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tactical Coordinating Protocol - London Resilience Communications Framework - Excess Deaths Framework 	
R79 Very High	UKHSA	<p>Outbreak of an Emerging infectious disease</p> <p>Based on a contained outbreak of emerging infectious disease in the UK. The scenario is based on a novel respiratory transmitted virus that emerges zoonotically in another country and causes a regional epidemic in that country. It implicitly assumes an effective public health response is undertaken and the outbreak is ultimately contained. Failure to contain the outbreak would result in a large epidemic in the UK or a pandemic, which is covered under a separate risk (R78). The crucial difference between the two risks is scale. The emerging infectious disease risk presented here assumes at the most 2000 cases because containment measures successfully limit transmission;</p>	4	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Multi-Agency High Consequence Infectious Diseases (HCID) Networks - Imported Fever Service - Rare and Imported Pathogens Laboratory - Multi-agency pathways for case and contact management and interventions - Health Protection Teams - NHS and local authority public health teams - Communicable Disease Outbreak Control Management Guidance (2023) - Multi-agency and organisational command, control and coordination arrangements - Incident Management Teams - Effective surveillance (international, national and local) systems and reporting - Organisational learning from Covid-19 and previous outbreaks of high consequence infectious disease, all contributes to the 	<p>May 2025</p> <p>May 2026</p>

		whereas the pandemic risk assumes the outbreak is not successfully contained, with up to 33.5 million cases and a likely shift in the focus of response measures from containment to management.			continued preparedness for all future outbreaks.	
R80a Medium	Local Authorities	Major Outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease A severe, highly infectious viral disease with significant economic impact, affecting several types of animals including cattle, pigs, sheep, deer and goats. The culling and disposal of approximately 1.9 million animals on over 2,900 premises.	3		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Notifiable under public health legislation - Zoonoses Order (1989) - European Union legislation. Council Directive 2003/85/EC. - Movement controls 	May 2025 May 2027
R80b Medium	Local Authorities	Major Outbreak of Animal Disease – Avian Influenza Highly pathogenic avian influenza causing significant morbidity and mortality in susceptible avian species. Avian influenza is primarily a disease of birds but can be transmissible to humans. Viral spread leading to an outbreak with a 6-8 month duration, resulting in up to 8 million poultry and captive birds either killed by the virus or culled for disease control and export restrictions on trade.	3	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Notifiable under public health legislation - Surveillance zones - Temporary control zones - Restriction zones - Captive bird biosecurity regulations 	May 2025 May 2027

R80c Low	Local Authorities	<p>Major Outbreak of Animal Disease – African Horse Sickness</p> <p>The maximum period of viraemia in horses is 18 days. Maximum period in donkeys and mules is 28 days. There is some evidence that the viraemic period in zebras is 40 – 48 days. A 150km zone of movement ban will be triggered. There is a 99% animal fatality rate. Fatality would occur within a couple of days.</p>	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - African Horse Sickness (England) Regulations (2012) - African Horse Sickness Control Strategy for Great Britain (2012) - Movement of Animals (Restrictions) (England) Order (2002) - Implement protection zones (150km radius) and surveillance zones (50km) radius of countries with known AHS cases 	<p>May 2025</p> <p>May 2027</p>
R80d Medium	Local Authorities	<p>Major Outbreak of Animal Disease – African Swine Fever</p> <p>The disease will be spread by wild boar or feral pigs before transferring to nearby pig farms. Approximately 60 large commercial pig farms will be infected.</p>	3	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disease Control Strategy for African and Classical Swine Fever (2020) - DEFRA Contingency Plan for Exotic Animal Disease - Animal Health Act (1981) - Current control strategies in place include implementing practices to prevent the illnesses entry in the UK and detection measures 	<p>May 2025</p> <p>May 2027</p>
R82 High	MPS	<p>Public Disorder</p> <p>Disorder on a large scale significantly affecting the emergency services and government causing criminal damage to public and private property, increased acquisitive crime, arson, rioting, looting and reduced community cohesion.</p>	5	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intelligence led policing plans - Riot and public order legislation - National protocols for mutual aid from other UK police forces/ 	<p>May 2025</p> <p>May 2026</p>

R83 Medium	TfL	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.	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 Behaviour Act 2003. - Organisational Business Continuity Arrangements 	May 2025 May 2027
R84 High	LFB	Industrial action - 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.	5	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Police Act (1996) - RCN Code on Industrial Action - Alternative emergency cover protocols for the Fire Brigade - Organisational Business Continuity Arrangements - Recall to active duty 	May 2025 May 2026
R85 Medium	MoJ	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) 	May 2025 May 2027
R86 Medium	Local Authorities	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	2	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legal requirements re: conduct of industrial disputes. - Stocks of contingency fuel to varying degrees - National Emergency Plan for Fuel 	May 2025 May 2027

		locations and assuming no panic-buying, would likely run out of fuel within 4-5 days.				
R87 High	Local Authorities	Reception and integration of British Nationals arriving from overseas Reception and integration of up to 10,000 destitute/vulnerable British Nationals (BNs) arriving for 3-4 weeks from overseas, who are not normally resident in the UK and are unable to be accommodated.	5	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local authority: Standard social care and emergency housing arrangements. Existing mutual aid agreements in place across London. - Heathrow Travel Care – a team of social workers. - Other organisations: Full time officer located at Heathrow (alongside Heathrow TravelCare) to consider the issue of repatriation at ports. Position funded by the Foreign & Commonwealth Office. - Red Cross and FCO agreement on repatriation; Meet & greet returning passengers at airport, arrange onward transport, supported by the FCO 	May 2025 May 2026
R71 Very High	Met Office	Severe Space Weather Different solar phenomena which drive a sequence of physically realistic events, including coronal mass ejections, solar flares, solar radiation storms and solar radio bursts. Each phenomenon would likely occur several times over a two week period,	4	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Electricity Industry monitoring and analysis of Geomagnetic Induced Current - Space Weather is assessed as part of the Daily Hazard Assessment - National Grid design standards and response arrangements - Alternative positioning, navigation, and 	May 2025 May 2026

		with each varying in magnitude, temporal and spatial extent. Estimate of overall cost to the UK is £9bn			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - timing signal systems - Forecasting through Met Office Space Weather Operations Centre 	
R73 Very High	UKHSA	<p>High Temperatures and Heatwaves</p> <p>Daily maximum temperatures greater than 32C over most of a region for around 2 weeks including at least 5 consecutive days. Up to 1,000 fatalities and 5,000 casualties, mainly amongst the elderly. There could be disruption to power supply, telecommunications, and transport infrastructure within the 2 weeks.</p>	3	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health & Safety at Work Act 1974 - Public Health Act - UKHSA Adverse Weather and Health Plan - UKHSA Hot Weather Comms Toolkit - Climate Change Adaption Strategy for London - Heat Health Alerts - London Severe Weather and Natural Hazards Framework - Met Office forecasts and National Severe Weather Warning Service - London Cool Spaces - Heat Severe Weather Emergency Protocol (H-SWEP) 	<p>May 2025</p> <p>May 2026</p>
R75b Very High	EA	<p>Fluvial Flooding</p> <p>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.</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 - Flood Guidance Statements - New Building Developments Controlled through Planning Guidelines - Multi-Agency Flood Plans 	<p>May 2025</p> <p>May 2026</p>

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Flood Emergency Plan - Environment Agency Flood Line - Met Office Forecasts and National Severe Weather Warning Service - London Resilience Partnership Frameworks including: Severe Weather and Natural Hazards Framework and Flood Response Framework 	
R75c High	Local Authority South West Sub Region	<p>Surface Water Flooding</p> <p>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.</p>	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 - 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 	<p>May 2025</p> <p>May 2026</p>
R76 Very High	EA	<p>Drought</p> <p>Following three consecutive and</p>	2	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water Resources Act 1991 	<p>May 2025</p>

		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.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DEFRA: Planning for Major Water and Wastewater Incidents in England and Wales - Drought Plan direction document - Individual Water Company Drought Plans - London Drought Framework 	May 2026
L19 Medium	EA	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 South East of London where the geology is predominately chalk.	2	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 - Environment Agency Floodline - FFC – Flood Guidance Statements - New building developments controlled through planning guidelines - Multi Agency Flood Plans - London Strategic Flood Framework - National flood emergency plan 	May 2025 May 2026
R67 High	Local Authorities	Volcanic eruption Volcanic ash incursions for up to	4	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Met Office Volcanic Ash Advisory Centre Forecasting 	May 2025

		25 days (assumed not to be sulphur-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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CAA Volcanic Ash Safety Regime - Airline response plans 	May 2026
R72 High	Met Office	<p>Storms</p> <p>Storm force winds affect multiple regions for at least 6 hours during a working day. Most inland and lowland areas experience mean speeds greater than 55mph and gusts faster than 85mph.</p>	4	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Met Office Hazard Manager service - Met Office Forecasts and National Severe Weather Warning Service - Warning & Informing - London Severe Weather and Natural Hazards Framework - Category 1 & 2 responders emergency response plans - Highways Agency response plans. - TfL adverse weather plans - LFB USAR and Water Rescue capabilities. - LAS HART 	<p>May 2025</p> <p>May 2026</p>
R74 Very High	UKHSA	<p>Low temperatures and snow</p> <p>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 snow fall greater than 10cm</p>	4	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 - Public Health Act - UKHSA Adverse Weather and Health Plan (AWHP) - Severe Weather Emergency Protocol (SWEP) - Met Office Hazard Manager service - Warning & Informing - London Severe Weather and Natural Hazards Framework 	<p>May 2025</p> <p>May 2026</p>

		at a time, with overall snow depth greater than 30cm. This would coincide with a period of at least 7 consecutive days with a daily mean temperature below -3C. Overnight temperatures would fall below -10 in many areas affected by snow.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Category 1 & 2 responders' emergency response, BCM and 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. 	
R77 High	EA	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 Neighbourhoods - AirTEXT warning system - Local Air Quality Action Plans - Local Air Quality Monitoring Network - GLA Air Quality Action Plan 	May 2025 May 2026
L54c Medium	LFB	Fires involving landfill and waste processing sites	5	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 	May 2025

		Major fire lasting several days with significant environmental and local impacts.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fire Safety Approved Document B - Fire & Rescue Services Act 2004 - London Fire Brigade Guidance Note 29 - London Fire Brigade operational, tactical and building plans - London Fire Brigade Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) - Fire Service National Resilience Assets - London Ambulance Service Hazardous Area Response Team (HART) - Local Authority Dangerous Structures Engineer - Casualty Bureau - London Resilience Partnership Frameworks including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mass Fatalities Framework - Mass Casualties Framework <p>Humanitarian Assistance Framework</p>	May 2026
L54e High	LFB	<p>Major fire in care homes and hospitals</p> <p>Fire causing up to 20 fatalities of vulnerable people in residence causing the closure of an entire hospital or care home.</p>	3	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 - Fire Safety Approved Document B - Fire & Rescue Services Act 2004 - London Fire Brigade Guidance Note 29 - London Fire Brigade operational, tactical and building plans 	<p>May 2025</p> <p>May 2026</p>

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - London Fire Brigade Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) - Fire Service National Resilience Assets - London Ambulance Service Hazardous Area Response Team (HART) - Local Authority Dangerous Structures Engineer - Casualty Bureau - London Resilience Partnership Frameworks including: - Mass Fatalities Framework - Mass Casualties Framework - Humanitarian Assistance Framework 	
R66 Medium	LFB	<p>Wildfire 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.</p>	4	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 - Fire Safety Approved Document B - Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004 - Fire Service National Resilience Assets - London Fire Brigade borough specific rural strategies - Specialist firefighting equipment and resources - London Resilience Partnership Frameworks including: - Mass Fatalities Framework 	<p>May 2025</p> <p>May 2027</p>

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mass Casualties Framework - Humanitarian Assistance Framework 	
HL21 Low	LFB	<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 trapped or missing people either in landslides itself and/or in collapsed structures.</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>May 2025</p> <p>May 2027</p>
R68 Low	Local Authorities	<p>Earthquake An earthquake that results in the ground shaking with an intensity of six on the European Macroseismic 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - London and national generic response plans - • Site clearance - • Evacuation & Shelter - • Recovery - Mutual aid arrangements - Specialist fire and rescue assets - London Resilience Partnership Frameworks including: - Structural Collapse - Humanitarian Assistance Framework 	<p>May 2025</p> <p>May 2027</p>
R89 Very High	LAS	<p>High-Altitude Electromagnetic Pulse (HEMP) Detonation of a nuclear device in the atmosphere, triggering a high-altitude electromagnetic</p>	2	5	Contingency planning for a large-scale incident of this type would remain with central government.	<p>Dec 25</p> <p>Dec 25</p>

		pulse near the UK. Electrical and communications infrastructure nationwide would be degraded. Public services would be degraded for an extended period and economic cost to the nation would be significant.				
R95 Very High	MPS	Nuclear attack by a state on the UK mainland or UK overseas interests A nuclear attack by a hostile state actor generating a high number of casualties and extensive, long lasting damage to the area surrounding the strike location. The UK's ability to deliver basic services and governance is degraded for months or years, depending on the severity of the attack.	2	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continuous review of intelligence - London Resilience Partnership Frameworks including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chemical, Biological, Radiation, Nuclear (explosive) (CBRN(E)) Framework - London Emergency Services Liaison Panel (LESLP) - Mass Fatalities Framework - Mass Casualties Framework - Humanitarian Assistance Framework 	Nov 2023 Nov 2025
R32 Low	Local Authorities	Major interference in 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	3	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Election Cell to respond to emerging issues and ensure integrity in the process - DSIT-led National Security & Online Information Team (NSOIT) - Joint Election Security and Preparedness Unit, Defending 	Apr 2025 Apr 2027

		public confidence in the result.			Democracy Taskforce	
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The Six Stage Risk Assessment Process

Contextualisation

A range of factors influence the assessment of both likelihood and impact of risks. Demographics, transportation, and environmental factors all exert an influence on how a risk would manifest in a particular area. The Hillingdon Resilience Forum use this local context to develop their own risk assessments.

Hazard Identification and allocation for assessment

The Hillingdon Risk Assessment Working Group identifies the threats and hazards that, in their view, could give rise to an emergency within the borough in the next 2 years.

Lead risk assessors agreed by the group then undertake to assess the likelihood of each risk occurring, and to make a judgement of how impactful the RWCS of that risk would be. Risks included in the Risk Register are subject to a scheduled review programme to ensure that each risk is revisited and updated periodically.

Risk analysis

Drawing on guidance from Government, other research and local knowledge, lead assessors consider the likelihood of the risk over the next five-year period. Risk Assessments are then provided to the Hillingdon Risk Assessment Working Group for discussion and approval.

Risk evaluation

Individual Risk Assessments are confirmed, and summary information collated into the Hillingdon Multi Agency Community Risk Register.

Risk treatment

Gaps in capability against the reasonable worst-case scenario is assessed periodically by the London Resilience Forum, where additional risk management options are agreed as necessary.

Monitoring and Review

Risk assessment is not a static process and is subject to constant review. At a minimum, each risk is formally reviewed on a 2-year cycle.

Likelihood and Impact Scoring Scales

Further detail on the scoring measures is provided in Annex 4D of “Emergency Preparedness” (HM Government, 2005) or Local Risk Management Guidance (available via Resilience Direct).

Likelihood Scale

Score	Likelihood Descriptor	Probability of Reasonable Worst Case Scenario occurring within a 12 month period
1	Low	Less than 0.2% chance of occurring per year
2	Medium Low	Between 0.2% and 1%
3	Medium	Between 1% and 5%
4	Medium High	Between 5% and 25%
5	High	More than 25%

Impacts Categories

Each impact category is split into several “indicators” which are scored out of five. Indicator scores are amalgamated to reach a score for that category, and the category scores are amalgamated to reach an overall impact score.

Impact Category	Explanation
Human Welfare	Includes numbers of fatalities and casualties resulting from the RWCS, needs for mass evacuation, and short- and long-term accommodation.
Behavioural Impacts	Psychological impacts of the risk, including how people’s perception and behaviour 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.
Essential Services	How the RWCS might impact the emergency services, critical infrastructure, transport, education and other service and infrastructure providers
Environment	Encompassing long-term impact of 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.
Security	Includes impacts to law enforcement and intelligence services, and disruptions to criminal justice and border security.

Overall Risk Rating Definitions

Definitions of Nationally Approved Risk Ratings	
Very High (VH)	<p>These are classed as primary or critical risks requiring immediate attention. They may have a high or medium 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.</p>
High (H)	<p>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.</p>
Medium (M)	<p>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.</p>
Low (L)	<p>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.</p>

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

Chronic Risks from the NSRA (2023)

Theme	Drivers of Chronic Risk	Description
Security	Changes in the nature of terrorism	Worldwide instability shifts the sources, drivers, tactics and targets of terrorism, both global and international. The UK's counter-terrorism strategy needs to adapt to international events to remain resilient to both isolated and converging threats.
	Changes in the nature of serious and organised crime	The threat to the UK from serious and organised crime continues to grow. Criminals exploit the rapid evolution of technology to engage in illicit activity, making response increasingly complex.
	Fraud and illicit finance	The threat from fraud and illicit finance posed to individuals, organisations and the government continues to grow. Criminals exploit technology to their advantage to stay ahead of responses.
Technology and cybersecurity	Changes in the nature of cybersecurity threats	Cyber-attacks (e.g. ransomware) remain a persistent threat. The continued growth in the intensity, complexity and severity of attacks, and an expanding range of actors, many of whom are located in difficult-to-reach jurisdictions, compound the risk landscape, with potential

	<p>Impacts from use of end-to-end encryption</p> <p>Impacts from reliance on digital platforms and digital service providers for services and interactions</p> <p>Concentration of risk through dominance of global tech</p> <p>Impacts from use and capability of artificial intelligence (AI)</p>	<p>for serious harm to individuals and business as well as critical national infrastructure.</p> <p>Increased availability of, and demand for, products and services that obfuscate, encrypt or hide online activity and communications limit the ability of companies and service providers to moderate content, in particular to detect, remove or report harmful and illegal content, including child sexual abuse material.</p> <p>Continued rapid expansion of data and digital connectivity to almost every aspect of people's lives (including financial transactions and social interactions) provides more opportunities for malicious activity and significant harms.</p> <p>Dominance from a small number of global technology firms, expanding into a wider range of economic and societal services, complicates effective regulation. The growing size and influence of a small number of tech companies leads to a dependency on a small group of providers.</p> <p>As Artificial Intelligence systems and capabilities become increasingly powerful and widespread,</p>
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		it becomes increasingly difficult to anticipate exactly how it will be used or ensure that it will be used safely. As it is adopted in a broader range of contexts, the potential for harm magnifies substantially.
Geopolitical	Challenges to international institutions State threats	Rising powers (including autocratic states) challenge international structures and systems based on liberal democratic values. State threats are persistent and take many forms, including espionage, foreign interference in our political system, sabotage, disinformation, cyber operations, and assassinations. State actors with malign intent present an increasing risk to the UK

Environmental	<p>Climate change</p> <p>Biodiversity loss</p> <p>Increasing competition for critical minerals</p> <p>Pollution and environmental degradation</p>	<p>Rising global temperatures and sea levels increase the frequency of extreme weather events and drive pressures on infrastructure and services, which pose risks to life, human health and wellbeing, the natural environment, vector and pathogen distribution, and drives pressures on infrastructure and services as well as additional pressures of food supply and migration.</p> <p>Biodiversity loss reduces variability within and between species, which impacts on the economy and human wellbeing.</p> <p>Increased global demand for materials such as (cobalt and rare earth minerals) undermines the UK's economic, and policy aims.</p> <p>Increased pollution reduces environmental quality and drives biodiversity loss, disproportionately affecting vulnerable groups.</p>
Societal	<p>Impacts from demographic change</p> <p>Disproportionate impacts on vulnerable people</p>	<p>A growing and ageing population in the UK puts pressure on communities, the economy and services, including health and social care.</p> <p>Income and wealth disparities persist and increase, making certain groups disproportionately</p>

	Disinformation and misinformation	<p>vulnerable to crises and their lasting impacts.</p> <p>The emergence of an online environment that is fragmented, unverified, and open to information manipulation allows mis and disinformation to be created and disseminated by a range of different malign actors.</p>
Biosecurity	<p>Antimicrobial resistance (AMR)</p> <p>Animal disease</p> <p>Foodborne disease</p> <p>Plant pests and pathogens</p>	<p>AMR (including resistance to antibiotics, antifungals, antivirals, and antiparasitic drugs) remains a persistent threat to public health, food security, environmental wellbeing, and the economy. It exacerbates the risk of infectious disease.</p> <p>New patterns of trade, including from areas where dangerous animal diseases are more prevalent, makes the incursion of an exotic notifiable animal disease into the UK more likely.</p> <p>Increasing imports of high-risk products of animal origin (POAOs) and high-risk foods of non-animal origin (HRFNAO) increase the likelihood of a microbiological foodborne disease (FBD) outbreak in the UK.</p> <p>Changing consumer patterns, increased global trade into the UK, and changing weather patterns within the UK and around the world,</p>

		instability or collapse, with long-lasting effects.
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