Kent Resilience Forum

PREPARING FOR EMERGENCIES IN KENT AND MEDWAY

Public Community Risk Register 2022

Kent Prepared

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What is the Kent Community Risk Register (CRR)?

The CRR is the Kent Resilience Forum (KRF) document which identifies the key risks within Kent and Medway which requires organisations, communities and the public to prepare for, so to help mitigate against the impacts of an emergency relating to those risks identified.

This document should be read in conjunction with the Kent Prepared website 'what if' and Kent community risk pages where preparedness guidance and supporting agency links for emergency response can be found.

National risks

The national risk register intendeds to capture a range of emergencies that might have a major impact on all aspects of the UK. The document is updated by government and assesses the likelihood and potential impact of a range of different civil emergency risks (including naturally and accidentally occurring hazards and malicious threats) that may directly affect the UK over the next 5 years.

The national risk register also signposts advice and guidance on what members of the public can do to prepare for these events.

KRF planning cycle

Under the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 KRF partners are required to assess the risks in their area. KRF partners achieve this by working together to develop the KRF community risk register.

The risk register is informed by national guidance and developed locally with multi-agency partners and subject matter experts through the KRF risk assessment group. The final register is endorsed by the KRF Executive Group.

The KRF plan for a wide range of risks which are co-ordinated through the emergency planning cycle. The risk assessment group examines the likelihood of a risk occurring within Kent and Medway along with what impact it may have on life, health, environment and economy.

The KRF emergency plans and capabilities group will develop county plans so a multi-agency approach to responding to an emergency is adopted by all within the local resilience forum.

The KRF training and exercise team ensures that key risks and plans are tested through multi-agency sessions.

How do we assess risks?

The register places risks into five categories. These categories are determined by assessing the 'likelihood' of a risk occurring and the various 'impacts' that the risk would cause. The categories are below:

- Accident and system failure
- Cyber
- Human and animal disease
- Natural hazards
- Societal

The likelihood of a risk occurring is based on historical evidence, subject matter expert opinion and local expertise. The KRF constantly carries out a process called 'horizon scanning', in which we monitor various channels to forecast what may occur in the short, medium and long term (e.g. weather forecasting).

How impact is determined? The impact is again based on subject matter expert opinion, historical evidence and local expertise. The impact is measured across six areas:
- Human welfare including behaviours,
- Essential service deliver including health and social care,
- Infrastructure,
- Security,
- Environmental,
- Economic

KRF Community Risk Register

Very High Risks

These are classed as primary or critical risks requiring immediate attention. They may have a high or low likelihood of occurrence, but their potential consequences are such that they must be treated as a high priority.

This may mean that strategies should be developed to reduce or eliminate risks, but also that mitigation in the form of at least (multi-agency) generic planning, exercising and training should be put in place and the risk monitored on a regular frequency. Consideration should be given to planning being specific to the risk rather than generic.

Accident and system failure risks.
- Border Closures due to EU Transition, protest, counter terrorism or pandemic.
- Loss of the strategic road network - M20 and M2 (impact from a border closure)
- Loss of electricity / no power

Human and disease risks.
- Influenza-type pandemic
- Covid-19

Natural hazard risks.
- Coastal Flooding

High Risks

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 mitigation in the form of at least (multi-agency) generic planning, exercising and training should be put in place and the risk monitored on a regular frequency.

Accident and system failure risks.
- Bridge closure or collapse
- Impact to chemical, fuel, gas or electricity infrastructure
- Rail Incident – Channel Tunnel
- Prolonged disruption to a border control location

Natural hazard risks.
- Fluvial Flooding
- Surface water flooding

- Low temperatures and heavy snow
- Storms

Societal risks
- Industrial action by workers providing critical services

Medium Risks

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.

Accident and system failure risks.
- Maritime pollution
- Major pollution of inland freshwater and ground water
- Land based marine coastal and estuary pollution
- Marine blockade to ports
- Shipping incident
- Aviation incident
- Road traffic incident including tunnels
- Rail incident including tunnels
- Building collapse
- Reservoir/dam collapse
- Industrial action - prisons
- Loss of Drinking water
- Loss off Gas supply

Human and disease risks.
- Outbreak of animal disease
- Outbreak of plant disease

Natural hazard risks.
- Drought
- Poor Air Quality
- Space Weather
- Heatwave

Societal risks
- Fuel disruption
- Public disorder

Low Risks

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.

Accident and system failure risks.
- Loss of telecommunications

Cyber
- Cyber-attack – government system, banking and retail

Natural hazard risks.
- Earthquake UK

Societal
- Industrial action – public transport
- Influx of British Nationals

Further details for each of these risks can be obtained from [Kent Prepared](#) website ['what if'](#) and [Kent community risk](#) pages where preparedness guidance and supporting agency links for emergency response can be found.