

**OFFICIAL SENSITIVE**

# **NORTHERN IRELAND RISK ASSESSMENT**

## **2013**

**CIVIL CONTINGENCIES POLICY BRANCH  
OCTOBER 2013**

**OFFICIAL SENSITIVE**

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**CLASSIFICATION AND HANDLING**

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This risk assessment is an update of the 2012 Northern Ireland Risk Assessment conducted by Civil Contingencies Policy Branch (CCPB) and relevant members of the Northern Ireland Risk Assessment Sub-group of the Civil Contingencies Group (NI). CCPB acknowledges with thanks the contribution of the members of the Sub-group and the other risk owners to this document.

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Risk Assessment Summary and Matrix for Northern Ireland 2013

NI Regional Risk Matrix

October 2013

<b>IMPACT</b>	Catastrophic (5)			H23		
	Significant (4)	H10		H55		
	Moderate (3)	H1, H4, H7, H9, HR9, H16, H42, H44		HR11, HR12, H24	H18, H56	
	Minor (2)	H11, H15, HR8, HR15	HR14, H45	H12, HR16, HR3, H43	H13, H17, HR1	H14, H40, H46
	Insignificant (1)	HR5, H53	H48, HR13	HR17, H39	H33, H54, HR4	
	Negligible (1)	Rare (2)	Unlikely (3)	Possible (4)	Probable (5)	
	<b>LIKELIHOOD</b>					

**VERY HIGH** – these are classed as primary or critical risks requiring immediate attention. They may have a high or low likelihood of occurrence but their potential consequences are such that they must be treated as a high priority. This may mean that strategies should be developed to reduce or eliminate the risks but also that mitigation in the form of (multi agency) planning, exercising and training for these hazards should be put into place and the risk monitored on a regular frequency. Consideration should be given to planning being specific to the risk rather than generic.

**HIGH** – 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.

**MEDIUM** – these risks are less significant, but may cause upset and inconvenience in the short term. These risks should be monitored to ensure that they are being appropriately managed and consideration given to their being managed under generic emergency planning arrangements.

**LOW** – 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.

### Risk Assessment Summary 2013

Risk Ref	Hazard Sub category	Outcome description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk rating	Controls in place	Lead (for Risk Assessment)
<b>Industrial Accidents and Environmental Pollution</b>							
<h1>Irrelevant &amp; Sensitive</h1>							

Risk Assessment Summary and Matrix for Northern Ireland 2013

Risk Ref	Hazard Sub category	Outcome description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk rating	Controls in place	Lead (for Risk Assessment)
<h1>Irrelevant &amp; Sensitive</h1>							

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Risk Assessment Summary and Matrix for Northern Ireland 2013

Risk Ref	Hazard Sub category	Outcome description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk rating	Controls in place	Lead (for Risk Assessment)
<h1>Irrelevant &amp; Sensitive</h1>							
<b>Transport</b>							
<h1>Irrelevant &amp; Sensitive</h1>							

Risk Assessment Summary and Matrix for Northern Ireland 2013

Risk Ref	Hazard Sub category	Outcome description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk rating	Controls in place	Lead (for Risk Assessment)
<b>Transport Accidents</b>							
<h1>Irrelevant &amp; Sensitive</h1>							
<b>Severe Weather</b>							
<h1>Irrelevant &amp; Sensitive</h1>							

Risk Assessment Summary and Matrix for Northern Ireland 2013

Risk Ref	Hazard Sub category	Outcome description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk rating	Controls in place	Lead (for Risk Assessment)
<h1>Irrelevant &amp; Sensitive</h1>							

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<h1>Irrelevant &amp; Sensitive</h1>							

Risk Assessment Summary and Matrix for Northern Ireland 2013

Risk Ref	Hazard Sub category	Outcome description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk rating	Controls in place	Lead (for Risk Assessment)
		rescue.			Provisionally redacted		
<b>Human Health</b>							
H23	Influenza type disease (pandemic).	Each Pandemic is different and the nature of the virus and its impacts cannot be known in advance. Previous pandemics have led to different outcomes. Based on understanding of previous pandemics, a pandemic is likely to occur in one or more waves, possibly weeks or months apart. Each wave may last around 15 weeks. Up to half of the population could be affected. High number of cases and consultations could overwhelm health and other critical services and adversely affect business and the economy. The advice is 'business as usual wherever practicable' and "stay at home and phone the 'flu line if you feel unwell". All ages may be affected, but until the virus emerges we cannot know which groups will be most at risk.	4	5	Very High	UK and NI policy and plans in place for dealing with an influenza pandemic. Stockpiling of clinical countermeasures and PPE. NI involvement in UK Pandemic Influenza planning fora.  HSC organisations have business continuity management plans in place for dealing with service continuity issues arising from a pandemic.	DHSSPS
H24	Emerging infectious diseases.	Based on a SARs outbreak resulting in up to 100 fatalities and 2,000 casualties. All fatalities and casualties could be within one region.	3	3	High	Infection control measures in place in HSC Trusts. Flexible and scalable emergency response plans in place in HSC organisations for dealing with ID outbreaks and pandemic scenarios.	DHSSPS
<b>Animal Health</b>							
HR13	Non-zoonotic notifiable animal diseases (e.g. Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Classical Swine Fever, Blue Tongue and Equine Infectious Anaemia (EIA)).	Slaughter of up to 100,000 affected and exposed livestock plus the possibility of a significant number of animals culled for welfare reasons.	2	1	Low	European and national legislation, contingency plans, portal controls and livestock movement controls.	DARD

Risk Assessment Summary and Matrix for Northern Ireland 2013

Risk Ref	Hazard Sub category	Outcome description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk rating	Controls in place	Lead (for Risk Assessment)
HR14	Zoonotic notifiable animal diseases (e.g. Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI), rabies, West Nile Virus and Newcastle Disease).	Culling of up to 1,500,000 poultry (HPAI), plus the possibility of wildlife being affected (Rabies). For West Nile Virus spread by viable vectors in NI the slaughter of 20 -1000 horses is a possibility. The whole population of a particular type of livestock within a region could be culled.	2	2	Medium	European and national legislation, contingency plans, portal controls and livestock movement controls.	DARD

**Industrial Action**

**Irrelevant & Sensitive**

Risk Ref	Hazard Sub category	Outcome description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk rating	Controls in place	Lead (for Risk Assessment)
<h1>Irrelevant &amp; Sensitive</h1>							
International Events							
<h1>Irrelevant &amp; Sensitive</h1>							



Risk Ref	Hazard Sub category	Outcome description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk rating	Controls in place	Lead (for Risk Assessment)
<h1>Irrelevant &amp; Sensitive</h1>							
<b>Industrial Technical Failure</b>							
<h1>Irrelevant &amp; Sensitive</h1>							

Risk Assessment Summary and Matrix for Northern Ireland 2013

Risk Ref	Hazard Sub category	Outcome description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk rating	Controls in place	Lead (for Risk Assessment)
<h1>Irrelevant &amp; Sensitive</h1>							

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