

Annex 4C:

Example of an individual risk assessment

Individual risk assessment

Hazard/threat category:	Sub-category:
Severe weather	Flooding (main river)
Hazard and threat description, including scale:	Risk reference no.
River W – 10 square miles and 50 square miles	SW1
Date of revision:	Next review date:
July 2004	September 2004

4C.1 Overview of hazard or threat

Flooding:

- Most commonly caused by intense bursts of rain causing flash floods or prolonged rainfall on saturated ground in river catchments, which result in rivers or other watercourses overflowing their banks.
- May lead to a minor inundation of properties and road closures, or result in widespread loss of life and devastation of property necessitating the implementation of a co-ordinated recovery plan.

4C.2 Key historical evidence

2000

October/November – United Kingdom – prolonged severe rainfall led to the flooding of 12,000 homes nationwide. The River Ouse at York flooded hundreds of properties with estimated £400 million damages. The Aire flooded over 300 properties in Selby and Barby and 300 at Stockbridge near Keighley.

1999

March – North Yorkshire – River Derwent burst its banks and inundated Malton and Norton forcing 200 families to abandon their homes (recurred in November 2000).

1998

April – Midlands – extensive flooding killed 5 and damaged 4,500 homes in Northamptonshire, Warwickshire and Oxfordshire.

4C.3 Likelihood

Hazard	Outcome description	Likelihood
Flooding (main river)	10 square miles	Probable (5)
Flooding (main river)	50 square miles	Negligible (1)

Igleby appears to be experiencing more instances of all forms of flooding in recent times, in particular as building continues in several floodplains.

4C.4 Impact

Summary

Hazard	Outcome description	Impact
Flooding (main river)	10 square miles	Significant (4)
Flooding (main river)	50 square miles	Catastrophic (5)

Details

Impacts associated with floods:
Primary:
Drowning of people, pets and livestock
Major damage to property and surrounding land
Closure, or washing away, of roads, bridges, railway lines
Loss of (and possible damage to) telephone, electricity, gas and water supplies
Pollution/health risks from sewerage systems, chemical stores, fuel storage tanks
Evacuation and temporary/long-term accommodation needs
Secondary:
Need for recovery strategy in aftermath of major flood
Disruption of economic life and major costs of rebuilding infrastructure
Public need for information, advice, benefits/emergency payments
Insurance implications, including help for the uninsured
Safety assessments/possible demolition of damaged buildings and structures
Shortage/overstretch of key resources (equipment and personnel) and agencies
Overstretch of normal communication links, including mobile phones

4C.5 Vulnerability and resilience

Areas across Igleby with a high potential for flooding based on topography and historical incidents include Hotton, Nimby and Coneywood Bridge.

4C.6 Overall assessment

Category:	Sub-category:		
Severe weather	Flooding (main river)		
Outcome description	Impact	Likelihood	Risk
10 square miles	Significant	Probable	VERY HIGH
50 square miles	Catastrophic	Negligible	MEDIUM
Controls in place:			
Council: Major Emergency Plan; Generic Flooding Plan; Major Flood Incident Plan for River Aire.			
Other organisations:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment Agency, 'Local Flood Warning Plan for Igleby Area'. Police: Flood Warning and Flood Response; Flood Plan for River Wandle. 			
Additional risk treatment required:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist Environment Agency in take-up of automated voice messaging for use in warning local residents and encourage better flood preparedness in communities. Work with Land Drainage on the mapping and identification of 'flooding hotspots' on becks and other watercourses. 			