**St Albans City and District Council Customer, Business and Corporate Support Risk Register**

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| **Risk Name** | CBCS1 – Climate Change / Higher Temperatures and Heatwaves |
| **Corporate Objective** | Combat the Climate Emergency |
| **Risk Appetite** | Adverse |
| **Risk Owner** | Amanda Foley | **Date Added to the Risk Register** | 01 August 2021 |
| **Team** | All | **Date Last Reviewed** | 22nd November 2022 |
| **Accountable Manager** | Amanda Foley | **Date of Next Review**  | 22nd November 2023 |
| **Risk** | **RISK** - HIGHER TEMPERATURES AND HEATWAVES**CAUSE** – Climate Change**CONSEQUENCE:*** Residents vulnerable to overheating in their homes, public realm and Council facilities with disproportionate impacts to babies and the elderly who are more vulnerable to heat.
* Council buildings and public realm vulnerable to effects of overheating.
* Council staff and work crews vulnerable to high temperatures, leading to underperformance.
* Increased deterioration of assets including melting of materials.
* Increased risk of fires to grassland, woodland, buildings, assets and infrastructure
* Increase noise and air pollution resulting from changes in public behaviour (people outdoors, windows open, BBQs)
* Increase in antisocial behaviour, littering (people outdoors) and crime due to heat
* Increase in heat related illnesses and excess summer deaths
* Increase in demand for and pressure on services (parks and green spaces, swimming pools)
* Increased requirements for ad hoc maintenance and repair
* Increased need for cooling in Council Buildings and water consumption (increased cost)
* Increase in odour and vermin at Council assets, waste transfer stations etc
* Events need to be cancelled more frequently leading to loss of income
* Increase in water use and evaporation leads to shortages in the public water supply for consumers as well as agriculture, energy generation and industry leading to increased costs.
* Possibility of collapse to supply chains for food, goods and services, especially if multiple climate impacts occur simultaneously
* Possibility of heat/climate-related failure of the power system
* Multiple risks to the UK from climate change impacts overseas.
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| **Background** | The [UK Climate Projections 2018](https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/approach/collaboration/ukcp/summaries/headline-findings) (UKCP18) predict that climate variables (precipitation temperature, wind and storms) will change for Hertfordshire for the 2030s, 2050s and 2080s. The county will experience warmer winters, hotter summers with greater potential for heatwaves and increased humidity.The UK government’s [third Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA3)](https://www.ukclimaterisk.org/) considers 61 UK-wide climate risks. These risks are then addressed in the Government’s [National Adaptation Programme (NAP)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/climate-change-second-national-adaptation-programme-2018-to-2023) which is produced every 5 years. The current NAP report sets out the following priority risks:1. Risks to health, well-being, and productivity from high temperatures in homes and other buildings
2. Risks of shortages in the public water supply for agriculture, energy generation and industry
3. Risks to natural capital including terrestrial, coastal, marine and freshwater ecosystems, soils and biodiversity
4. Risks to food production, supply and trade
5. Risks to supply of goods and services due to climate related collapse of supply chains and distribution networks
6. Risks to people and the economy from climate-related failure of the power system
7. Multiple risks to the UK from climate change impacts overseas.
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| **Risk****Likelihood** | Heat impacts from climate change are already happening globally. Further long-term heating is inevitable because of existing, and ongoing, greenhouse gas emissions to the atmosphere. Therefore, the likelihood will always remain high. |
| **Risk****Impact** | Impacts from rising temperatures are expected to increase in severity over time because of the long lifespan of greenhouse gases, and their accumulation in the atmosphere. The Council is limited in the resources available to manage all these risks in advance due to lack of resource, therefore the impact level will always remain high.  |
| **Controls in Place** | **Additional Actions to Mitigate Risks** |
| 1. Planning - Tree planting reduces heat island affect.
2. Communications - Hot weather advice given to staff and public during events including guidance on fire hazards (e.g. BBQ's, cigarettes, glass on dry grass etc).
3. Planning Policy - Planning Policy 2023 (fully in effect 2025) will include Future Homes Standard which requires developments to consider building orientation to reduce overheating.
4. Housing Asset Management - Looking to improve ventilation to HRA dwellings as part of a Housing Improvement programme. Include programme of works in the medium-long term housing investment programme
5. Sustainability - Work in partnership with HCC to support vulnerable residents.
6. Capital Projects - All new buildings to have adequate ventilation and cooling, minimising need for air conditioning, using shade and orientation to reduce overheating as per new Building Regs (Future Homes Standard).
7. Human Resources - Allow flexible working hours to ensure they are not outdoors during the hottest periods of hot days (1pm -4pm) (during heat episodes).
8. Events - Heat impacts included to event risk assessments. Red weather warnings will require decision by Lead Officer and CEX to consider cancelling events.
 | 1. Estates - Refurbish buildings occupied by people to ensure there is adequate ventilation and cooling, avoiding the use of air conditioning as opportunities arise to refurbish.
2. Estates - Install more water bottle refill fountains in public spaces where the public have no other access to water.
3. Green Spaces / Planning - Planting standard trees in open areas and along footpaths to provide extra shade. Objective that tree planting provides more shade will be incorporated to Trees and Woodlands workplan and will identify areas where this can be carried out.
4. Public Realm - When designing and refurbishing play areas we will take into account the need for shade for children and parents.
 |
| **Inherent Risk** | **Residual Risk** | **Target Risk** |
| Likelihood | Impact | Likelihood | Impact | Likelihood | Impact |
| 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| **25** | **20** | **9** |

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| **First Line of Defence** | **Second Line of Defence** | **Third Line of Defence** |
| Management checks control actions are integrated into Service Plans | Climate Advisory Group reviewing progress towards Sustainability Tracker | Internal Audit Review  |

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| **Risk Name** | CBCS2 – Climate Change / Flooding |
| **Corporate Objective** | Combat the Climate Emergency |
| **Risk Appetite** | Adverse |
| **Risk Owner** | Amanda Foley | **Date Added to the Risk Register** | 1st August 2021 |
| **Team** | All | **Date Last Reviewed** | 22nd November 2022 |
| **Accountable Manager** | Amanda Foley | **Date of Next Review**  | 22nd November 2023 |
| **Risk** | **RISK** - Flooding**CAUSE** – Climate Change**CONSEQUENCE:*** Damage to buildings, infrastructure, and equipment, resulting in increased cost for repairs, as well as faster deterioration of these assets.
* Damage to homes means people need to be relocated.
* Disruption to businesses, travel and/ other infrastructure resulting in serious danger to residents.
* Disruption to access to Council buildings or services (e.g. waste, leisure) - closure of assets
* Disruption to deliveries of food or equipment from suppliers
* Risk to safety of those working in flood conditions
* Disruption to IT equipment/telecommunications/signal/power
* Increase in demand for and pressure on services for those directly affected by flooding
* Increase in response times for services reaching those in need/increase in wait times for those in need of services
* Faster deterioration of assets such as building material and roads including public footpaths
* Increase need for ad hoc maintenance and repair
* Increase in mould formation which reduces indoor air quality, aggravating asthma and causing coughing, wheezing and pneumonia.
* Increase risk of sinkholes developing.
* Possibility of collapse to supply chains for food, goods and services, especially if multiple climate impacts occur simultaneously
* Possibility of flood/climate-related failure of the power system
* Multiple risks to the UK from climate change impacts overseas.
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| **Background** | The [UK Climate Projections 2018](https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/approach/collaboration/ukcp/summaries/headline-findings) (UKCP18) predict that climate variables (precipitation temperature, wind and storms) will change for Hertfordshire for the 2030s, 2050s and 2080s. The country will experience wetter winters, drier summers with greater potential for extreme rainfall events and flooding.The UK government’s [third Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA3)](https://www.ukclimaterisk.org/) considers 61 UK-wide climate risks. These risks are then addressed in the Government’s [National Adaptation Programme (NAP)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/climate-change-second-national-adaptation-programme-2018-to-2023) which is produced every 5 years. The current NAP report sets out the following priority risks. Flooding (and coastal change) is listed as one of the main risks to communities, businesses and infrastructure. This can have an effect on clean water supply and may also affect food production, natural capital (including terrestrial, coastal, marine and freshwater ecosystems, soils and biodiversity), supply of goods and services and power supply. |
| **Risk****Likelihood** | Impacts from flooding related to climate change are already happening globally. Flooding is an inevitable risk in the long-term because of existing, and ongoing, greenhouse gas emissions to the atmosphere. Therefore, the likelihood will always remain high. |
| **Risk****Impact** | Impacts from flooding are expected to increase in severity over time because of the long lifespan of greenhouse gases, and their accumulation in the atmosphere. The Council is limited in the resources available to manage all these risks in advance due to lack of resource, therefore the impact level will always remain high.  |
| **Controls in Place** | **Additional Actions to Mitigate Risks** |
| * Planning - Continuous monitoring of flooding in the District. Consideration given to the fact that risk of flooding increases with developments.
* Planning - Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDs) implemented to help ensure developments minimise risk of flooding. Strategic Flood Risk Assessment - part 2 that looks at specific sites. Draft Local Plan includes policies on Flooding and SUDS. Site allocations will take into account planning constraints. Will not allocate land with build to development above flood zone 1. Any large development will almost certainly require SUDS
* Estates - Planned preventative maintenance of buildings (clearing drains, gulley’s, gutters), including working with HCC.
* Estates - Engage with the environment agency and HCC to ensure regular monitoring of areas.
 | * No further actions identified
 |
| **Inherent Risk** | **Residual Risk** | **Target Risk** |
| Likelihood | Impact | Likelihood | Impact | Likelihood | Impact |
| 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| **20** | **12** | **12** |

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| **First Line of Defence** | **Second Line of Defence** | **Third Line of Defence** |
| Management checks control actions are integrated into Service Plans | Climate Advisory Group reviewing progress towards Sustainability Tracker | Internal Audit Review  |

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| **Risk Name** | CBCS3 – Climate Change / Drought |
| **Corporate Objective** | Combat the Climate Emergency |
| **Risk Appetite** | Adverse |
| **Risk Owner** | Amanda Foley | **Date Added to the Risk Register** | 1st August 2021 |
| **Team** | All | **Date Last Reviewed** | 22nd November 2022 |
| **Accountable Manager** | Amanda Foley | **Date of Next Review**  | 22nd November 2023 |
| **Risk** | **RISK** - DROUGHT**CAUSE** – Climate Change**CONSEQUENCE:*** Verulamium lake and other water bodies and rivers dry up creating fish deaths and affecting ecological health.
* Limitations on water use affecting maintenance of vegetation.
* Increase deterioration/structural damage to assets from drying out of materials
* Drying out/death of vegetation such as in parks and green spaces. Certain tree's prone to summer drop of limbs when they dry out.
* Shortages in public water supply for agriculture, energy generation, industry, and domestic use.
* Increase in demand for and pressure on services, increased risk of fires and wildfires.
* Increase risk of sinkholes developing
* Possibility of collapse to supply chains for food, goods and services, especially if multiple climate impacts occur simultaneously
* Possibility of climate-related failure of the power system
* Multiple risks to the UK from climate change impacts overseas.
 |
| **Background** | The [UK Climate Projections 2018](https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/approach/collaboration/ukcp/summaries/headline-findings) (UKCP18) predict that climate variables (precipitation temperature, wind and storms) will change for Hertfordshire for the 2030s, 2050s and 2080s. It is predicted that the county will experience drier summers with greater potential for drought. The UK government’s [third Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA3)](https://www.ukclimaterisk.org/) considers 61 UK-wide climate risks. These risks are then addressed in the Government’s [National Adaptation Programme (NAP)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/climate-change-second-national-adaptation-programme-2018-to-2023) which is produced every 5 years. The current NAP report sets out a number of priority risks which include: Risks of shortages in the public water supply for domestic use, agriculture, energy generation and industry. Water shortage will also impact natural capital including terrestrial, coastal, marine and freshwater ecosystems, soils and biodiversity, food production, supply and trade as and the UK will be impacted by multiple risks to the UK from climate change impacts overseas. |
| **Risk****Likelihood** | Water shortage as a result of climate change is already happening globally. Further water shortage is inevitable in the longer term because of existing, and ongoing, greenhouse gas emissions to the atmosphere. Therefore, the likelihood will always remain high. |
| **Risk****Impact** | Impacts from drought are expected to increase in severity over time because of the long lifespan of greenhouse gases, and their accumulation in the atmosphere. The Council is limited in the resources available to manage all these risks in advance due to lack of resource, therefore the impact level will always remain high.  |
| **Controls in Place** | **Additional Actions to Mitigate Risks** |
| * Green Spaces - Research done on the potential for drought resistant tree species to be introduced. Removal of bedding from displays substitution with annual seeding and perennial planting which are more drought resistant and less reliant upon additional watering. Ensure that young trees are irrigated. Mulch trees to prevent damage from weeds. Grass cutting scheduled less frequently, allowing grass to grow longer. Some areas left to become meadows where appropriate (which will also benefit biodiversity).
* Green Spaces - Revitalizing the Ver project will include a variety of works to make the habitats ore resilient to drought and floods and will use drought resistant plants as standard.
* Housing Asset Management - Water efficient taps installed in new kitchen and bathrooms.
* Communications - Awareness raising around water saving.
 | * Planning - Explore the potential for native tree species which are more tolerant to drought, flooding and extreme weather.
* Housing Asset Management - Not included currently to refurbishments but will consider including grey water recycling as part of the energy efficiency strategy.
* Green Spaces - Assess grass cutting schedules with an aim to increase meadow areas on an annual basis (considering possibility of fire risk to properties). Trialling an amenity meadow cut with low growing pollinator species - retaining moisture in the ground and providing habitat and refuge for insects.
* Capital Projects - Grey water recycling and water efficient appliances will be included to all new developments and large-scale refurbishments as standard as part of the Future Homes Standard, but we will include measures in advance where it is feasible to do so.
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| **Inherent Risk** | **Residual Risk** | **Target Risk** |
| Likelihood | Impact | Likelihood | Impact | Likelihood | Impact |
| 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| **12** | **8** | **8** |

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| **First Line of Defence** | **Second Line of Defence** | **Third Line of Defence** |
| Management checks control actions are integrated into Service Plans | Climate Advisory Group reviewing progress towards Sustainability Tracker | Internal Audit Review  |

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| **Risk Name** | CBCS4 – Climate Change / Winds and Storms |
| **Corporate Objective** | Combat the Climate Emergency |
| **Risk Appetite** | Adverse |
| **Risk Owner** | Amanda Foley | **Date Added to the Risk Register** | 1st August 2021 |
| **Team** | All | **Date Last Reviewed** | 22nd November 2022 |
| **Accountable Manager** | Amanda Foley | **Date of Next Review**  | 22nd November 2023 |
| **Risk** | **RISK** – WINDS AND STORMS**CAUSE** – Climate Change**CONSEQUENCE:*** Disruption to IT equipment, telecommunications, signal and power
* Safety risks mean that people are less likely to want to travel to services
* Damage to assets (buildings, parks and green spaces, events) creating additional costs, leading to loss of income and increased insurance claims
* Damage response and post-storm clear up and maintenance requirements
* Increase in accidents, may lead to more insurance claims.
* loss of trees and damage from tree fall
* Cancellation of markets leading to lost income
* Possibility of collapse to supply chains for food, goods and services, especially if multiple climate impacts occur simultaneously
* Possibility of climate-related failure of the power system
* Multiple risks to the UK from climate change impacts overseas.
 |
| **Background** | The [UK Climate Projections 2018](https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/approach/collaboration/ukcp/summaries/headline-findings) (UKCP18) predict that climate variables (precipitation temperature, wind and storms) will change for Hertfordshire for the 2030s, 2050s and 2080s. It is predicted that the county will experience more intense storms with time. The UK government’s [third Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA3)](https://www.ukclimaterisk.org/) considers 61 UK-wide climate risks. These risks are then addressed in the Government’s [National Adaptation Programme (NAP)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/climate-change-second-national-adaptation-programme-2018-to-2023) which is produced every 5 years. The current NAP report sets out the following priority risks:1. Flooding and coastal change risks to communities, businesses and infrastructure
2. Risks to health, well-being, and productivity from high temperatures in homes and other buildings
3. Risks of shortages in the public water supply for agriculture, energy generation and industry
4. Risks to natural capital including terrestrial, coastal, marine and freshwater ecosystems, soils and biodiversity
5. Risks to food production, supply and trade
6. Risks to supply of goods and services due to climate related collapse of supply chains and distribution networks
7. Risks to people and the economy from climate-related failure of the power system
8. Multiple risks to the UK from climate change impacts overseas.
 |
| **Risk****Likelihood** | Storms are already intensifying globally as a result of climate change. More frequent and intense storms are inevitable because of existing, and rising, greenhouse gas emissions to the atmosphere. Therefore, the likelihood will always remain high. |
| **Risk****Impact** | Impacts from storms are expected to increase in severity over time because of the long lifespan of greenhouse gases, and their accumulation in the atmosphere. The Council is limited in the resources available to manage all these risks in advance due to lack of resource, therefore the impact level will always remain high.  |
| **Controls in Place** | **Additional Actions to Mitigate Risks** |
| * Planning - Presently, the tree inspection cycle is once every 3 years and ad hoc inspections take place when risks are identified. Works arising from inspections carried out as part of routine maintenance.
* IT - Disaster Recovery Plan in place to protect Council IT data and systems
* Finance - Insurance in place to protect Council and citizens I7
* Markets - Policy is in place to determine when markets can safely be run to reduce any danger of damage or injury
* Estates - The implementation of a reactive works and out of hours contracts is put in place to enable the Council to respond quickly to damage to odds.
 | * Estates/Infrastructure - Ensure condition surveys and inspection regimes consider the risk of winds and storms to help identify the potential for damage occurring to fragile structures.
 |
| **Inherent Risk** | **Residual Risk** | **Target Risk** |
| Likelihood | Impact | Likelihood | Impact | Likelihood | Impact |
| 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| **12** | **9** | **9** |

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| **First Line of Defence** | **Second Line of Defence** | **Third Line of Defence** |
| Management checks control actions are integrated into Service Plans | Climate Advisory Group reviewing progress towards Sustainability Tracker | Internal Audit Review  |