

Direct Dial/Ext: e-mail: Ask for: Date:

Dear Member

KENT COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP - WEDNESDAY, 19 JULY 2017

Please find presentation given to the Partnership on Wednesday 19 July in relation to the PREVENT and Counter Terrorism Update.

Agenda Item No

D2 PREVENT and Counter Terrorism Update (Pages 3 - 30)

Yours sincerely

John Lynch

Head of Democratic Services



Kent County Council Resilience and Emergency Planning

Fiona Gaffney – Head of Resilience and Emergency Planning



Major Incidents and Disasters

Bus With U.S.

Bus With U.S.

Plunges Off

Tourists Plunges,

Finglish Highway,

English Highway,

English Highway,

English Highway,

From Associated Press

From Associated Press







Civil Contingencies Act 2004

Civil Contingencies Act 2004 - KCC's Duties Under the Act

KCC along with other Local Authorities is a 'Category 1 Responder' within meaning of the Act – equal to Kent Police, Kent Fire and Rescue Service, South East Coast Ambulance Service and NHS England.

- Risk Assessment
- Emergency Planning
- Business Continuity Management (BCM)
- Warning Informing and Alerting the Public
- Information Sharing
- Co-operation
- Business Continuity Management Promotion



Definition of Emergency

What is a Major Emergency? Emergency is defined in Part 1 of Civil Contingencies Act as:

 An event or situation which threatens serious damage to human welfare in a place in the UK, the environment of a place in the UK, or war or terrorism which threatens serious damage to the security of the UK.

• This legal definition neatly reflects KCC's role.





Kent Community Risk Register 2016

Risk No.	Very High	Page	Risk No.	High	Page	Risk No.	Medium	Page	
			50	Outbreak of plant disease	30	29	Infectious Diseases	21	
17a	Severe inland flooding	14		Medium		31	Zoonotic notifiable animal diseases	22	
18	Local/ urban flooding	15	1	Localised fire or explosion at a fuel distribution site	1	33	failure of a critical upstream oil/gas facility	23	
28	Influenza-type disease (Pandemic)	21	2	Onshore fuel pipeline Incident	1	34	Industrial action by critical workers	23	
Risk No.	High	Page	3	Explosion at a gas pipeline	1	34a	Fire Service industrial action.	24	
4	Toxic chemical release	7	3a	Fire or explosion at a gas terminal	1	35a	Strike action by prison officers	24	
5	Radioactive substance release	8	6	Accidental release of radioactive material	8	35b	Civil disturbance in a prison	25	
10	Major Pollution of Controlled Waters	10	7	Biological substance release (Pathogens)	8	36	Influx of British Nationals from abroad	25	
13	Transport of fuel/explosives accident	11	8	Biological substance release	9	40	Incident in Road Tunnel	27	
16	Storms & Gales	13	9	Major food contamination incident	9	42	Attacks on Critical Infrastructure	28	
17	Local fluvial flooding	13	11	Wildfire	10	43	Major Incident in Complex Built Environments	28	
21	Low Temperatures & Heavy Snow	16	12	Maritime accident and blockade of a port	11	45	Railway incident – Channel Tunnel	28	
22	Heat wave	17	14	Road or rail tanker incident	12	47	Major Shipping Incident	29	
24	Major coastal and tidal flooding	19	15	Aviation accident	12	Low			
32	Constraint on the supply of fuel	23	19	Extremely hazardous flash flooding	15				
37	Failure of water infrastructure	25	20	Major reservoir dam failure/collapse	16		Currently No Low Risks		
38	Loss of telecommunications	26	23	Drought	18				
39	Failure of electricity network	26	25	Land movement	20	Currently No Low Nisks			
41	Attacks on Crowded Places	27	26	Building collapse	20				
44	Major Incident at a large scale event	28	27	Bridge collapse	20				



Current Threat and Risk





Contest Strategy

Prevent

Safeguarding vulnerable people from radicalisation & extremism

- Respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism
- Support vulnerable people and prevent people from being drawn into terrorism
- Work with key sectors and institutions to address the risks



Contest Strategy

Prepare

Mitigates the impact of a terrorist attack that cannot be stopped

- Dynamic risk assessment at senior level
- Vigilant and alert staff
- Robust security regimes (physical and information)
- Share information with partners
- Continuity of service delivery
- Maintain public confidence





Kent County Council Roles and Responsibilities



KCC Roles and Responsibilities

- Support the Emergency Services
- Establishment of and transport to Welfare Centres for displaced people
- Provide support services for the community and others affected by the emergency
- Assist in the identification of vulnerable members of the community
- Role of the Highway Authority in keeping routes open
- Establishing mutual aid arrangements
- Establish Temporary Mortuaries on instruction of HM Coroner
- Lead role in recovering from an emergency
- Maintain statutory services at an appropriate level
- Public warning and informing
- The co-ordination and lead on several key contingency plans

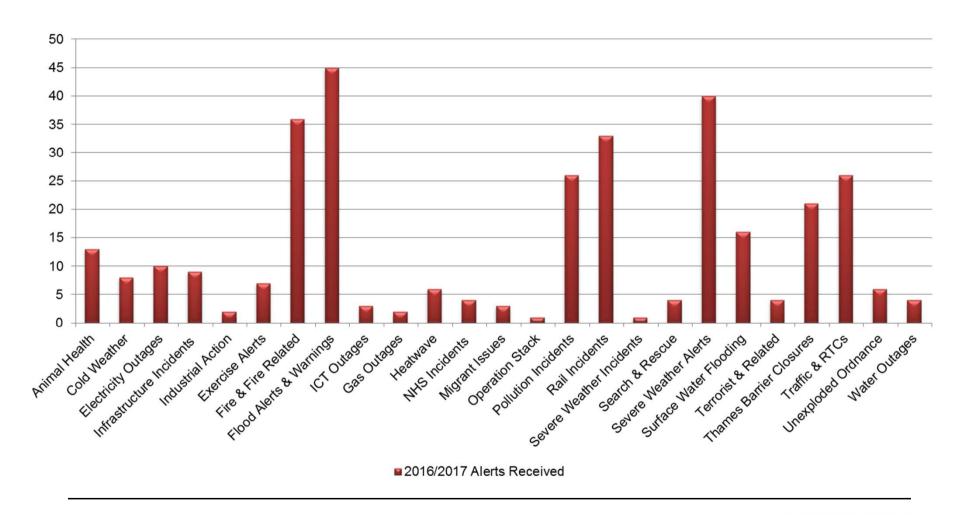


Resilience and Emergency Planning Service

- Professional subject matter experts
- Provides 24/7 Duty Emergency Planning Officer Function for KCC
- Maintains the County Emergency Centre
- Develops and maintains Emergency Plans and Business Continuity Plans
- Liaises with and advises Corporate Duty Director, Tactical Duty Director and Emergency Response Team
- Provides KCC with a programme of training and exercises
- Engages all parts of KCC in resilience matters
- Engages KRF partners (including voluntary sector) and communities in resilience matters
- Ensures that KCC is represented in KRF groups

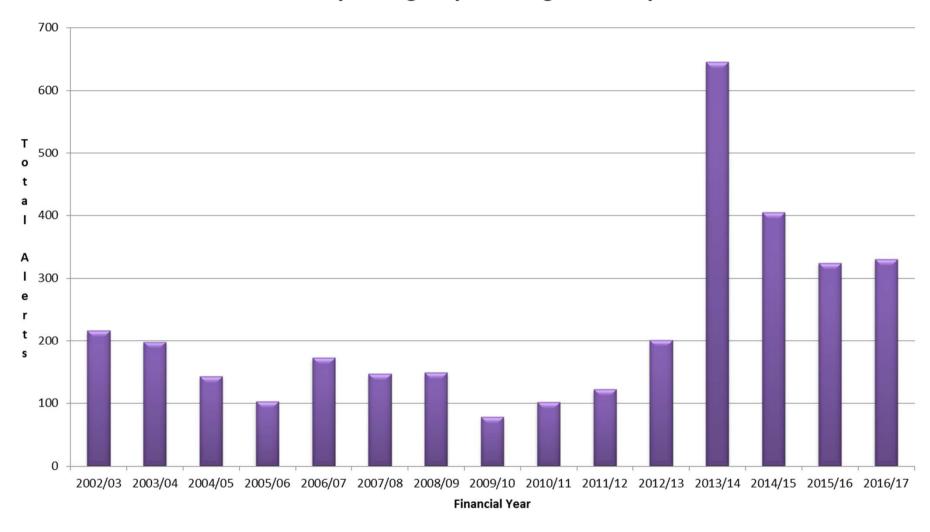


Analysis of Alerts Received by Duty Emergency Planning Officer by Category 2016/17



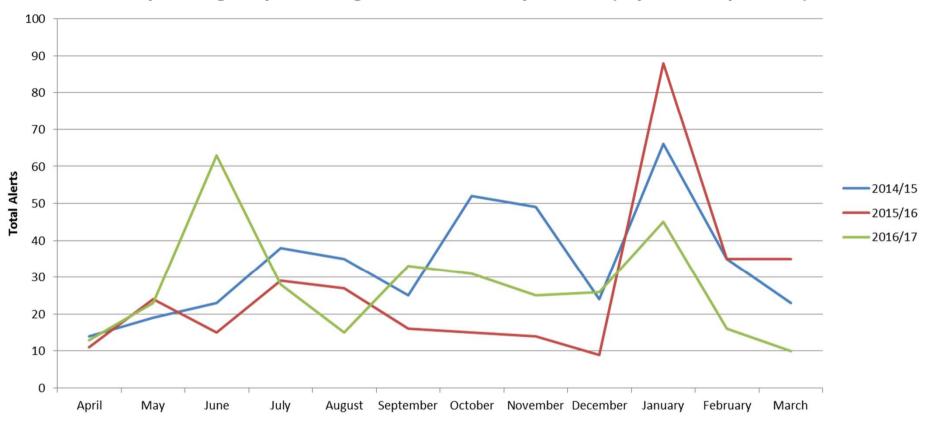


Total Alerts to Duty Emergency Planning Officer by Financial Year





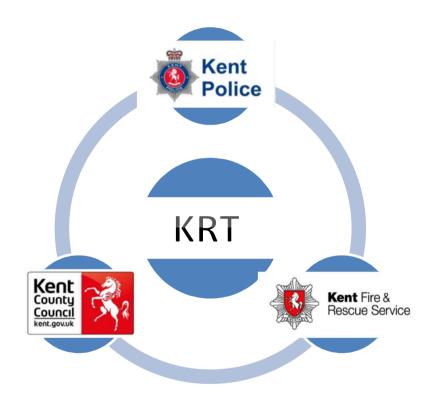
Duty Emergency Planning Officer Alerts by Month (3 year comparison)





Kent Resilience Team









Kent Resilience Team

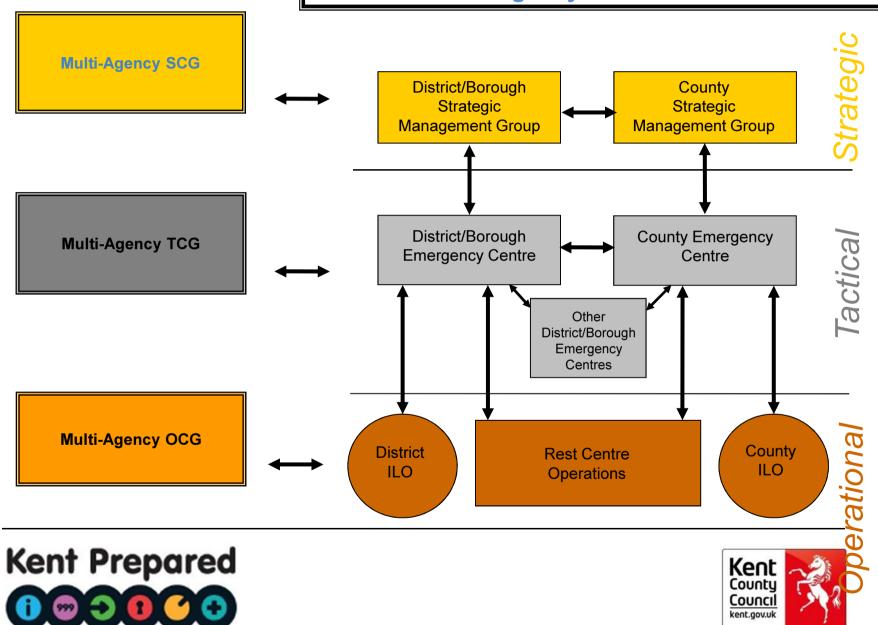
Public Protection Service

- Tri-party Management Team
- KRT Shared Service Level Agreement
- KRF Partnership Agreement
- Multi-agency planning activities
- KRF Business Plan & Activity Calendar
 - Communications plan
 - Training Plan
 - Exercise Plan
 - KRF engagement

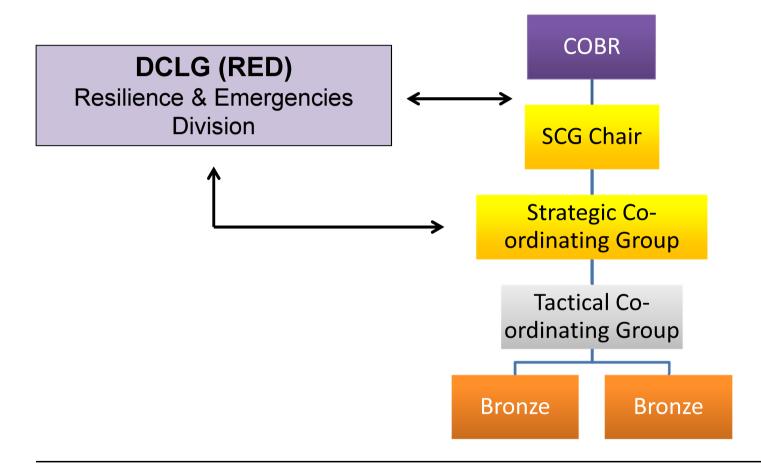




Local and Multi-Agency Command and Control



Relationship Between Central and Local Response







Principles for joint working

Principles for Joint Working

Co-location

Communication

Coordination

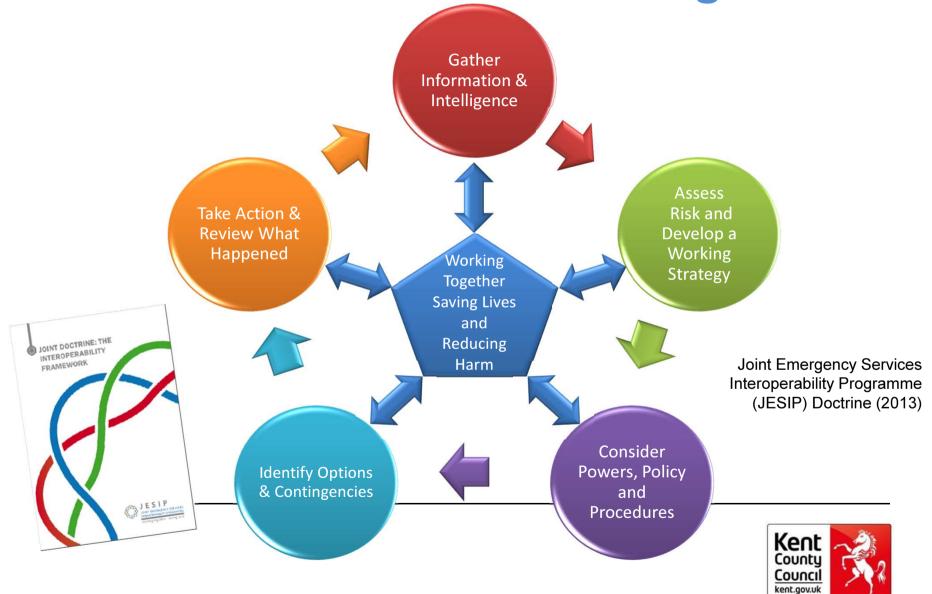
Joint Understanding of Risk

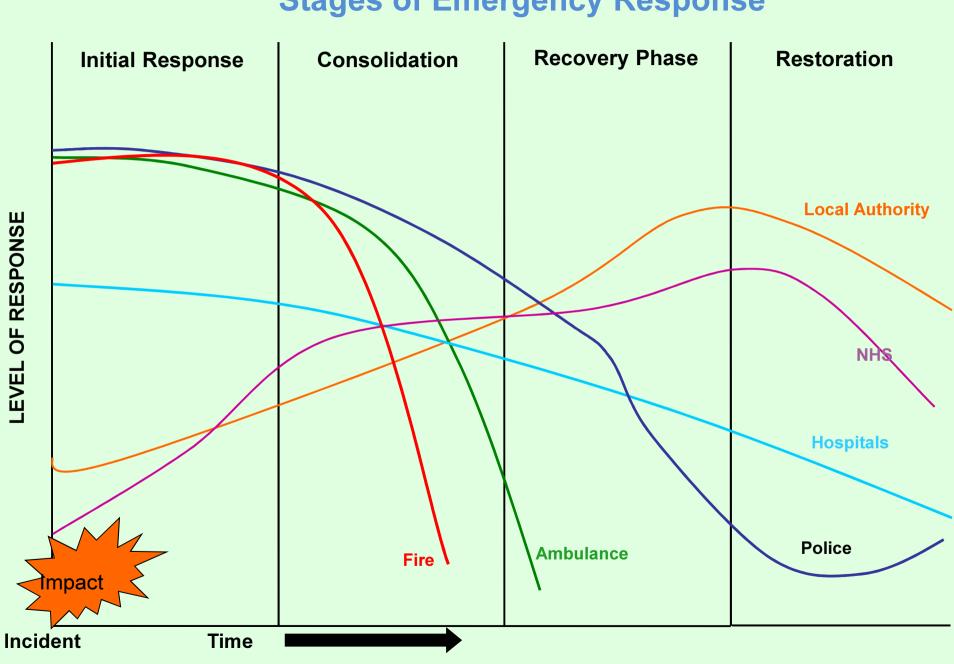
Shared Situational Awareness





JESIP Joint Decision Making Model





Page 23



Recovery

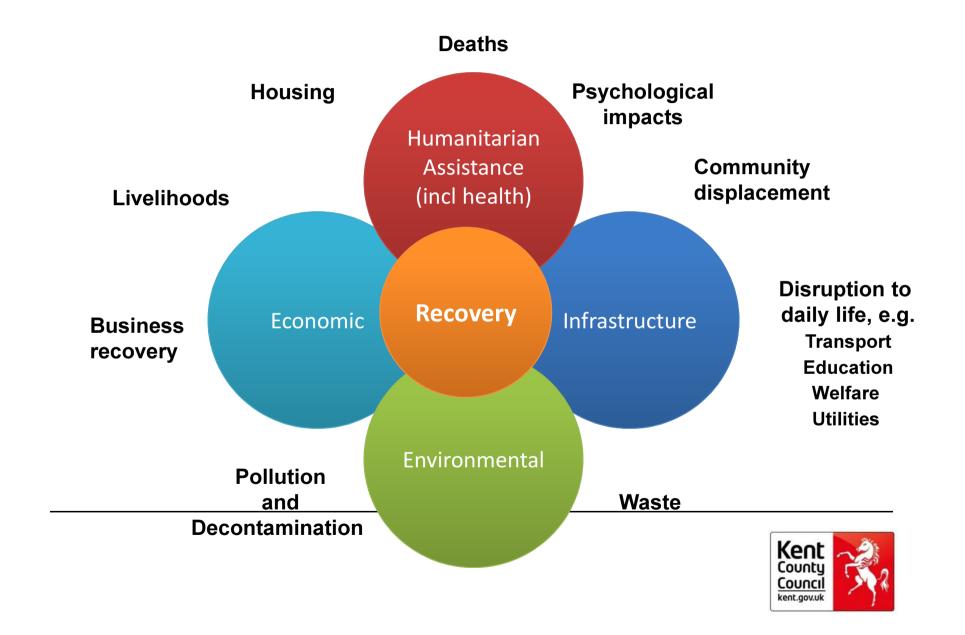


Recovery Co-ordinating Group (RCG)

- A KCC responsibility for Major Emergencies
- Recovery Co-ordinating Group should be set up early into a response
- Wide area & catastrophic incidents may require co-ordination at the national level
 - Ensure that longer-term recovery priorities are reflected in planning & execution of the response
 - Ensure that relevant organisations in public, private & voluntary sectors are engaged from an early stage
 - Ensure continuity of management of the emergency



Components of Recovery



Visible Leadership

"...the Review notes the value of a high media profile for local leaders, as achieved by Council Leaders and Gold Commanders in a number of areas affected by the floods ... using the media as a way of communicating advice to the public and providing visible leadership at a local level".

Learning lessons from the 2007 floods: Interim Report of the Review by Sir Michael Pitt (former KCC Chief Executive)
See Ch.7, 'Engaging the public'



A local newspaper floats in flood waters at Otney Island near Oxford © Getty Images



Kent County Council Resilience and Emergency Planning Service



Questions



Contact Details

Fiona Gaffney – Head of Resilience and Emergency Planning Service

resilience@kent.gov.uk
Fiona.gaffney@kent.gov.uk

Tel. 03000 419465



This page is intentionally left blank