

Community Risk Management Planning (CRMP)

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13th March 2024



Where do we start...perhaps our statutory duties

- **The Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004**
 - Respond
 - Prevent (home and community safety)
 - Protect (commercial and public building)
 - Educate and inform
- **The Civil Contingencies Act 2004**
 - Work with other agencies to deal with emergencies
- **The National Framework 2018**
 - Identify & Assess Risk
 - Prevent & Protect
 - Respond
 - Collaborate
 - Business Continuity
 - National Resilience
- **Other**
 - Duty to collaborate
 - Serious Violence Duty
 - Safeguarding Duty
 - H&SAWA

And what should influence our thinking....

- What our communities think
- What are data / intelligence tells us
- **His Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Services (HMICFRS)**
 - Efficiency
 - Effectiveness
 - People
- **Fire Standards**
- **Medium term Financial Plan**
- **People Plan**
- **Our consultation outcomes**

And why?

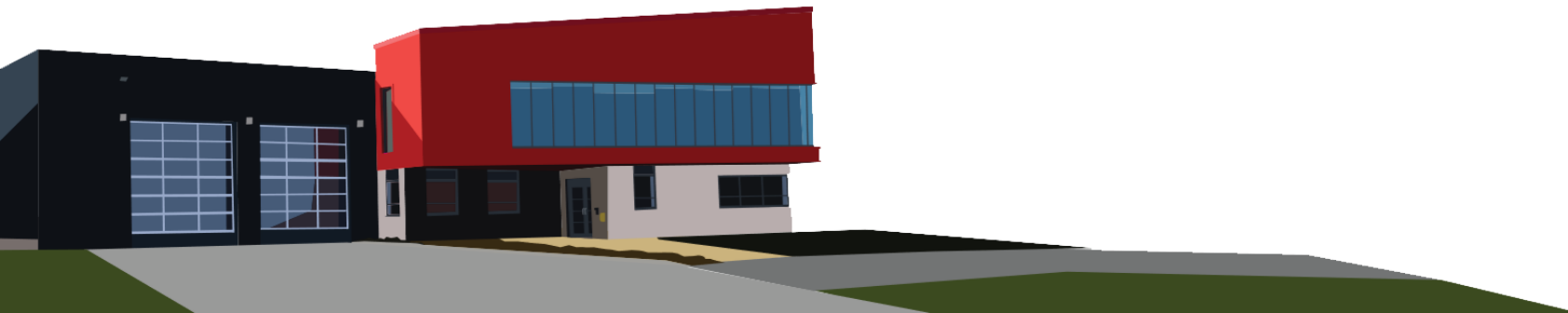
The National Framework requires each Fire and Rescue Authority (FRA) to produce a publicly-available Integrated Risk Management Plan (IRMP) covering at least a three-year time span which, amongst other things:

- Is regularly reviewed and revised and reflects up to date risk information, consultation and evaluation of outcomes
- Demonstrates how prevention, protection and response activities will be best used to mitigate the impact of risk on communities in a cost-effective way
- Provides details of how FRAs deliver their objectives and meet the needs of communities through working with partners

...Creating a CRMP which needs to **Identify and Assess Risk and mitigate it**

2.1 Every fire and rescue authority **must assess all foreseeable fire and rescue related risks that could affect their communities, whether they are local, cross-border, multi-authority and/or national in nature from fires to terrorist attacks.**

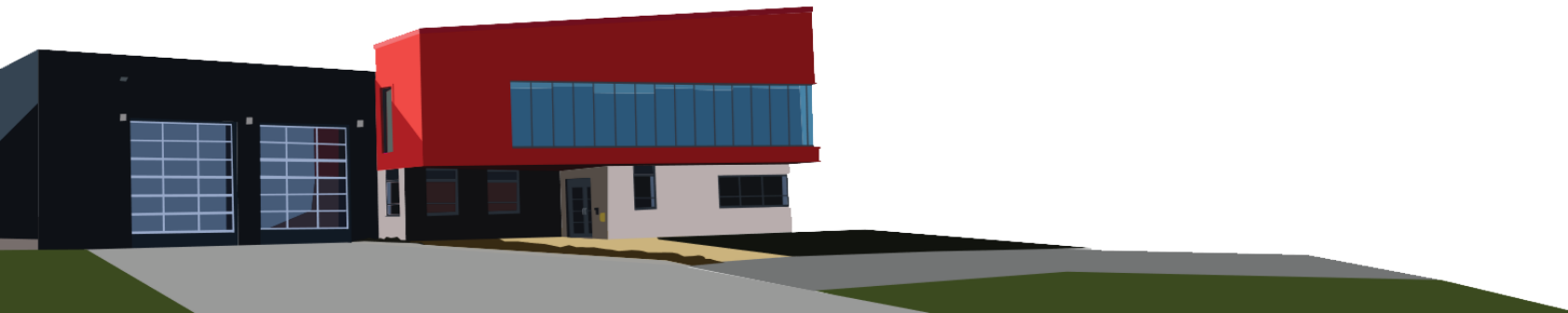
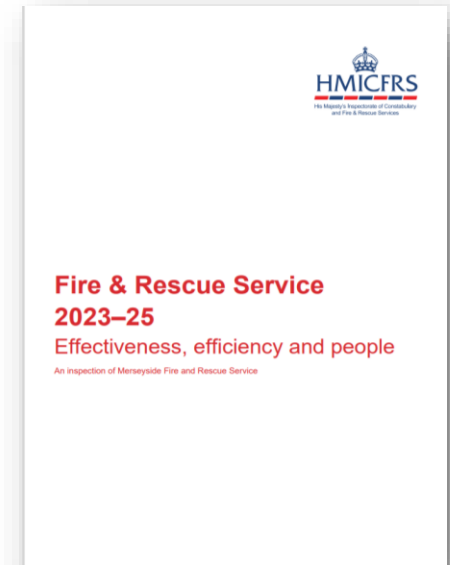
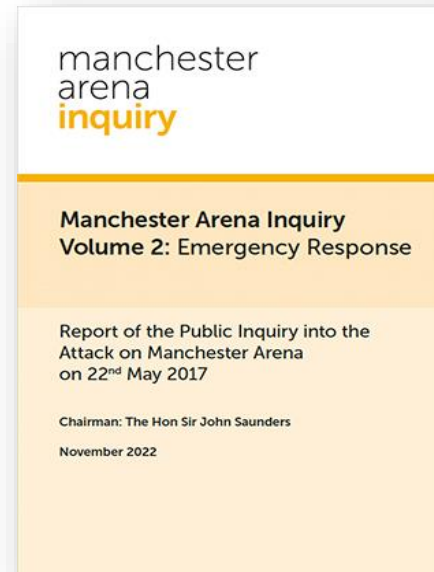
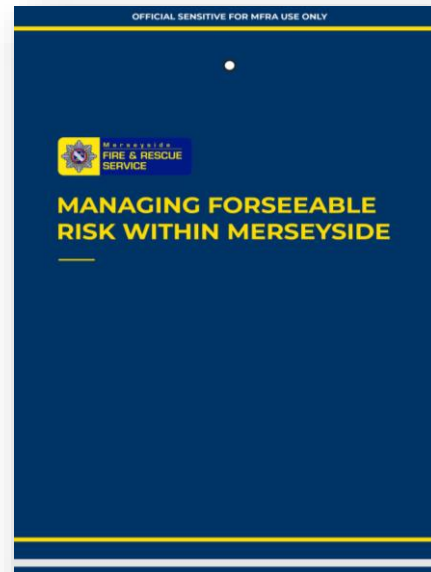
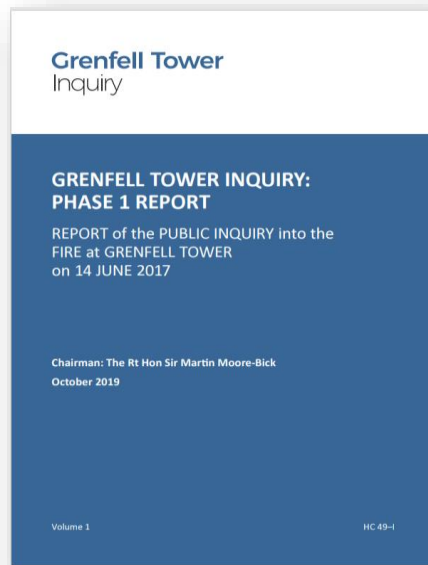
2.2 Fire and rescue authorities must put in place arrangements to prevent and **mitigate these risks, either through adjusting existing provision, effective collaboration and partnership working, or building new capability.**



In a changing world....



...one in which we must continue to learn

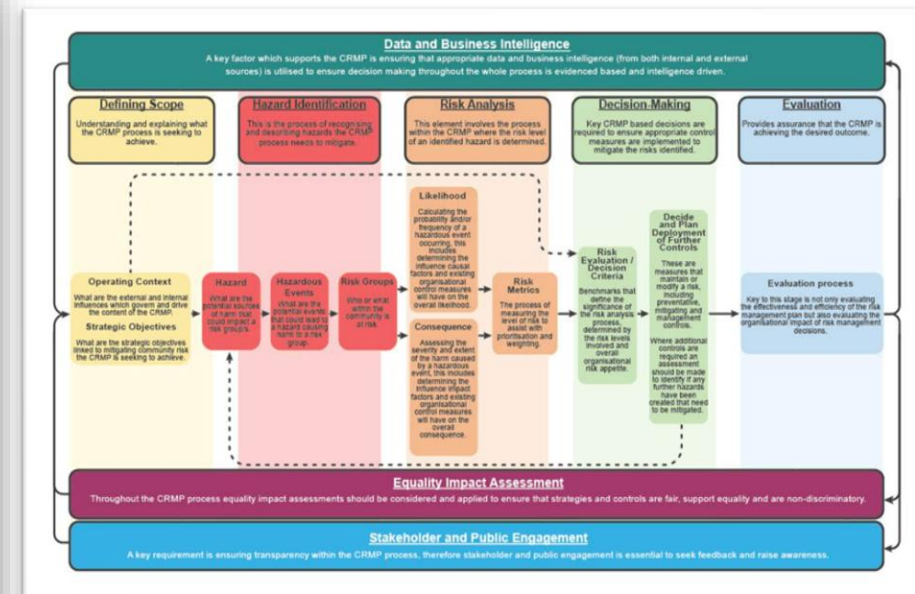
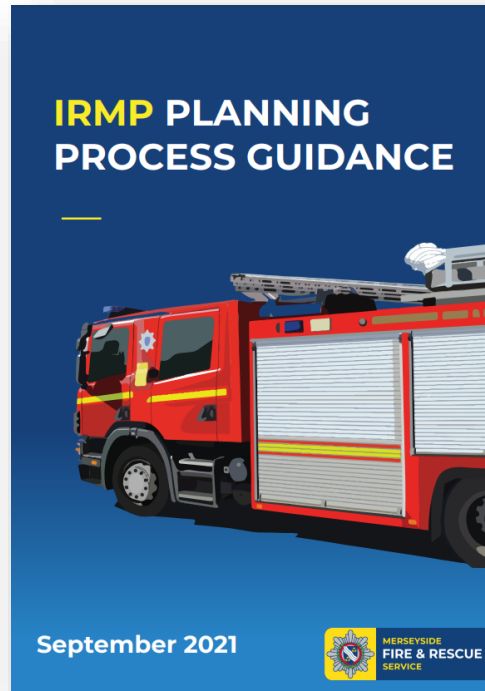


So what do we need to think about?

Developing a Community Risk Management Plan (the toolkit)

FIRE STANDARDS BOARD

- Be able to demonstrate how protection, prevention and response activities have and will be used collectively to prevent and/or mitigate fires and other incidents to reduce the impact on its communities (including Business), firefighters and to promote economic wellbeing;
- Effectively consult and engage (in line with its governance arrangements) with communities, FRS staff and stakeholders at appropriate stages of the community risk management planning process;
- Use a robust risk analysis process (giving due regard to existing and emerging local, regional and national hazards) to support evidenced, transparent and inclusive decision-making regarding resource deployment;
- Ensure resource deployment decisions are balanced against an assessment of internal and external resource availability (including collaborative and cross-border working opportunities and via national resilience) and other key organisational influences that inform the overall strategic planning process; and
- Create, and be able to evidence, its community risk management plan in line with a nationally approved structure which involves the key components detailed within this standard.



Opinion Research Services



Ultimately it comes down to ...

Risk

- Identifying people, buildings and places where there is a likelihood of an emergency incident happening that would have a potentially serious effect on communities

Demand

- Using information about where, when and how often incidents have happened in the past to better understand what happened and plan to respond effectively/ efficiently to such demand in the future

Vulnerability

- Using information from MFRS and other organisations to identify the types of people most likely to have a fire/other emergency and most likely to suffer harm

And what the public think !

Putting the Community at the heart of the decision making

1. How quickly we are to respond to Emergencies is the most important to them

2. They truly value our prevention work in the community

3. Since Grenfell they want us to assure their safety in high rise buildings

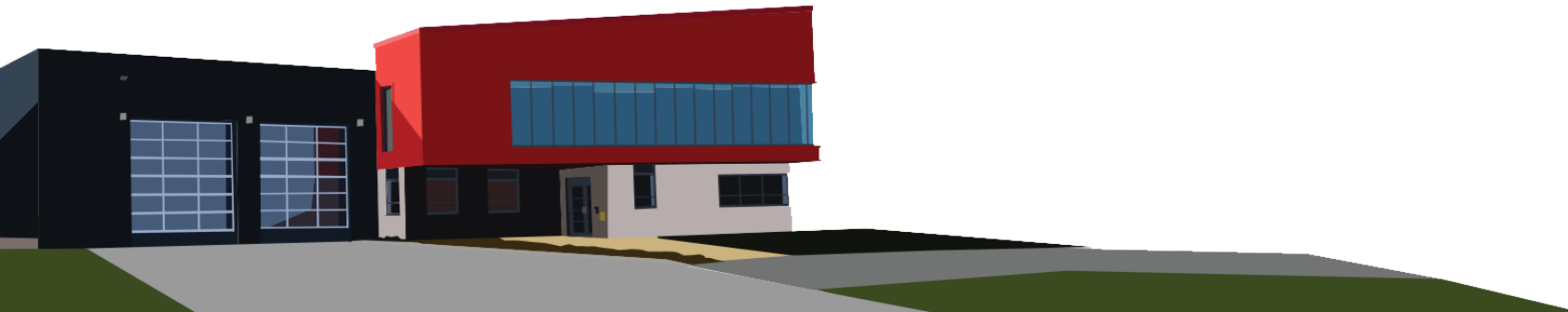
4. Expect us to allocate resources reflective of demand

5. They want us to ensure our staff are safe (trained / foreseeable risk) and we look after their wellbeing

6. They want us to step in during a crisis and help where we can – without impacting on our core duties

7. They expect us to be efficient but effective – value for money

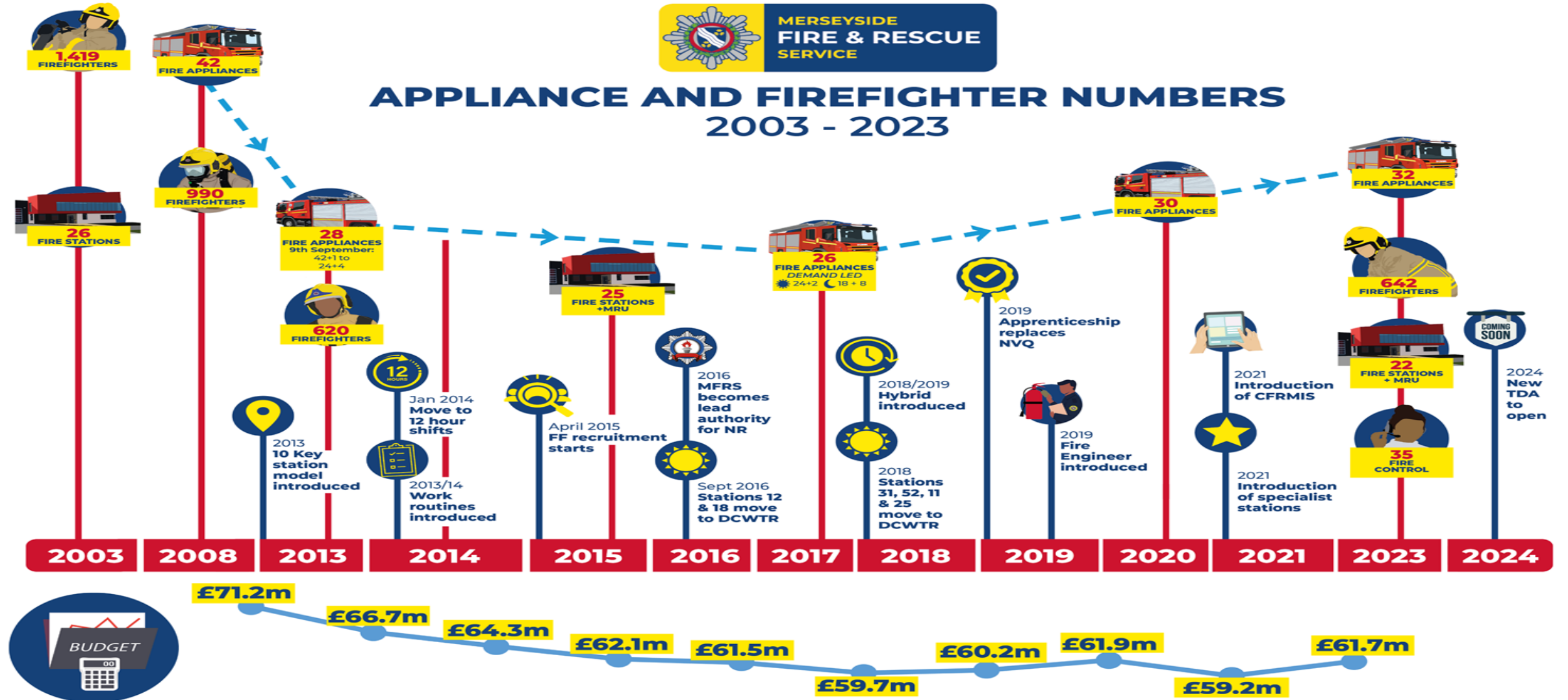
8. Being based in the community isn't a priority



And how we develop those ideas further to better understand what is most important

- Would like MFRS to maintain a standard 10-minute response to all life-risk incidents across Merseyside, rather than have some areas fall outside of that standard
- Prefer MFRS to use wholetime (full-time) firefighters to protect its communities rather than retained firefighters
- Would like MFRS to secure long-term solutions that protect staff moving forward
- To consider the health, wellbeing and diversity of staff, including avoiding compulsory redundancy where possible. (revised following public consultation)
- Prefer to use different duty systems to improve and maintain response times (revised following public consultation)
- Want performance against the response standard to be a determining factor when implementing change
- Expect MFRS to resource to meet the demands placed on the service
- Increased focus on Protection as a result of the Grenfell Tower inquiry and recommendations
- Expect MFRS to maximise its productivity to protect the public
- Would like MFRS to keep prevention at the forefront of its work
- Support MFRS assisting the ambulance service when it is facing a surge in demand, like that experienced through the pandemic (whilst maintaining response to fires/other emergencies)
- Would like to see blue light collaboration not integration
- Understand the need to MFRS to deliver a balanced budget in line with its medium term financial plan

So where has that taken us...



**So if that's the Why and the So
What
Where is the How?**

**A whistle stop tour of Risk,
Demand and Vulnerability**

Assess all reasonably foreseeable Risk

In 2023 we carried out a risk assessment that includes all incident types Based on a police risk assessment template and the NFCC guidance We used the outcome to inform our planning

Risk Assessment									
Risk: A combination of the likelihood and consequences of hazardous events https://www.ukfrs.com/community-risk/defining-risk									
Incident type (hazardous event) Collated in NFCC hazard groups	Impact/Consequence							Likelihood score	Gross risk score
	Individual	Societal	Emergency Responder	Environmental	Heritage	Community	Impact score		
Structures									
Waste Site Fires	Not scored due to being classified as high risk in the Community Risk Register								
Non Domestic Fire or Collapse Heavy Industrial including Manufacturing, Storage, Hazmat	5	3	4	5	2	4	9	4	35
Non Domestic Fire or Collapse Services including Education and Healthcare	5	3	4	3	2	5	9	4	35
Non Domestic Fire or Collapse Shops including Restaurants and Retail	4	3	2	1	2	1	6	5	31
Non Domestic Fire or Collapse Other Residential including Hotels , Care Homes and Hostels	5	3	2	2	3	2	8	4	31
Non Domestic Fire or Collapse Cultural Venues including Museums, Cinemas, Stadia, Nightclubs, Education	5	5	4	3	5	4	9	2	19
Non Domestic Fire or Collapse Other including Utilities, Car parks, Transport	4	5	3	3	1	3	8	2	16
Domestic Residential Building Fire or Collapse - high rise, care homes	5	3	3	3	2	5	9	4	34
Domestic Residential Building Fire or Collapse – single dwelling	3	1	2	1	1	1	5	5	23
Fires in Buildings Under Construction	4	2	4	3	1	1	7	4	26
Utility Sites Fire	3	2	3	3	1	5	8	1	8
Tunnels	5	4	3	2	1	3	8	1	8
Rescues from Height	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	10
Marine Traffic Accident	Not scored due to being classified as high risk in the Community Risk Register								
Vessel Fires	Not scored due to being classified as high risk in the Community Risk Register								
Vehicle Fires	3	2	1	1	1	1	5	5	23
Road Traffic Collisions Involving Multiple Vehicles	5	3	2	1	1	1	7	4	29
Road Traffic Collisions Single Car	3	1	2	1	1	1	5	5	23
Road Traffic Collisions Single Bike	3	1	2	1	1	1	5	5	23
Road Traffic Collisions Involving larger vehicles (buses, lorries etc)	5	3	2	4	1	1	8	3	23
Rail Fires	5	3	2	1	1	3	8	1	8
Rail Collisions	5	3	2	1	1	1	7	1	7

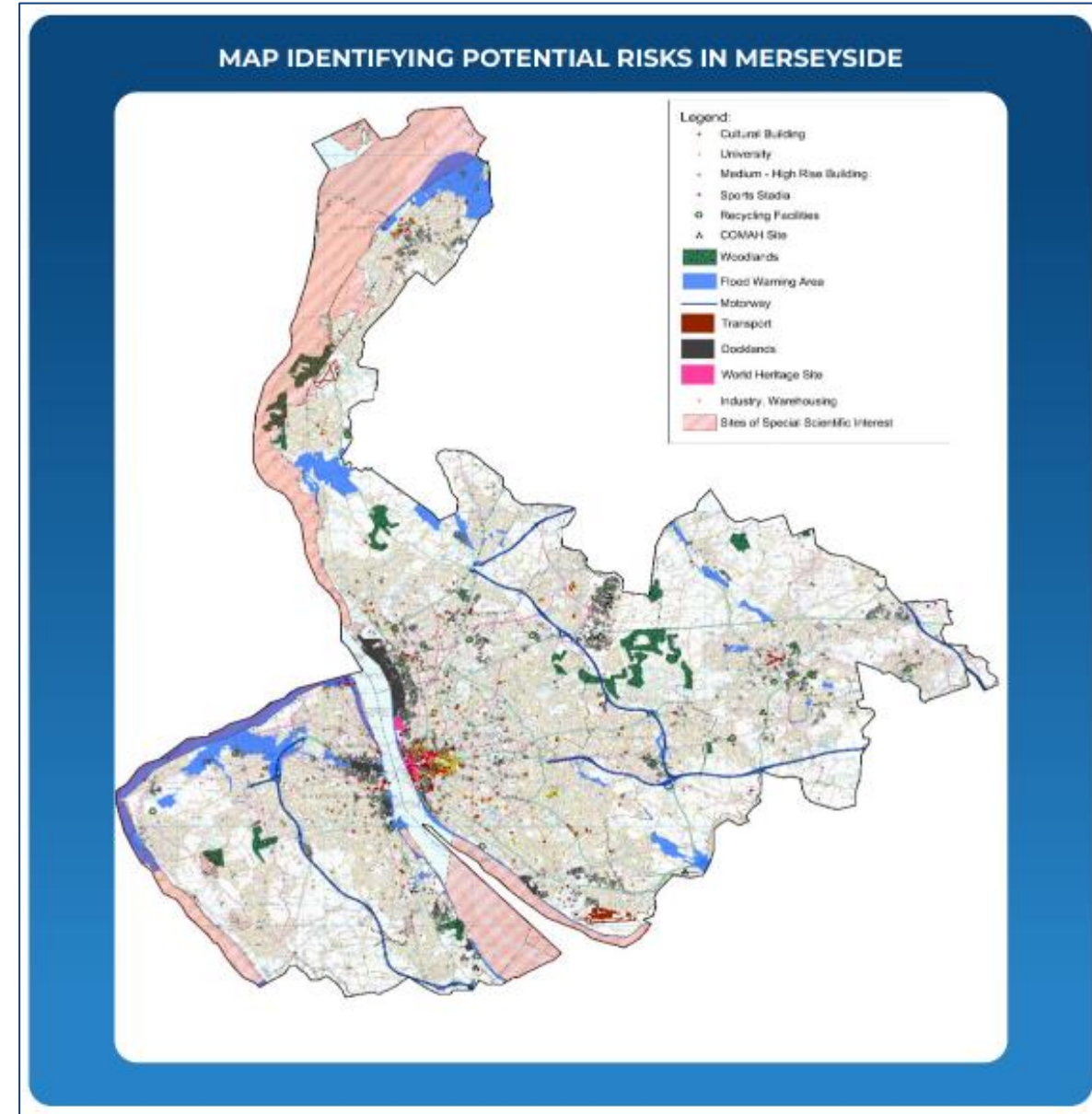
Air Traffic Accident	5	4	2	3	1	5	8	1	8
Water									
Water Rescue Marine	5	4	1	1	1	1	7	3	22
Water Rescue Waterways	3	2	2	1	1	2	5	3	15
Industrial									
Product Spillage - Hazardous Transport	5	4	2	4	1	4	8	3	25
Explosion HazMats Sites	5	5	3	5	1	5	9	2	18
Release Leak/Spillage – HazMats Sites	5	5	3	5	1	5	9	2	18
Fire Involving HazMats	5	5	3	5	2	5	9	1	9
Hazmat Related Road Traffic Collision	5	4	3	4	1	5	9	1	9
Hazmat Related Rail Collision	5	4	3	4	1	5	9	1	9
Hazmat Related Vehicle Fires	5	4	3	4	1	5	9	1	9
Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosion (CBRNE)	5	5	3	5	2	5	9	1	9
Trapped in machinery	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	13
Environmental									
Flooding inland / Coast	Covered Elsewhere								
Wildfire	Not scored due to being classified as high risk in the Community Risk Register								
Animal Rescues	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	10
Small Fires	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	10
Malicious acts/Terrorism									
Terrorist Attack	Not scored due to being classified as high risk in the Community Risk Register								
Foreseeable emerging risks									
Flooding inland / Coast (Climate Change)	Not scored due to being classified as high risk in the Community Risk Register								
Heatwaves / Wildfires (Climate Change)	Covered Elsewhere								
Vehicle Fires New Technology	3	2	1	1	1	1	5	2	9
Building Fire New Technology	5	3	3	3	2	5	9	2	17
Other									
Assisting Other Agencies	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	10

Consider High Impact Areas

- Utilising the **Community Risk Register / National Strategic Risk Assessment MFRS** has identified 6 high impact incident types it should focus on:
 - **Terrorist-related incidents**
 - **Marine incidents**
 - **Wildfire**
 - **Flooding**
 - **Fires in large buildings (e.g. high-rise [Grenfell])**
 - **Fires at recycling/waste processing plants**

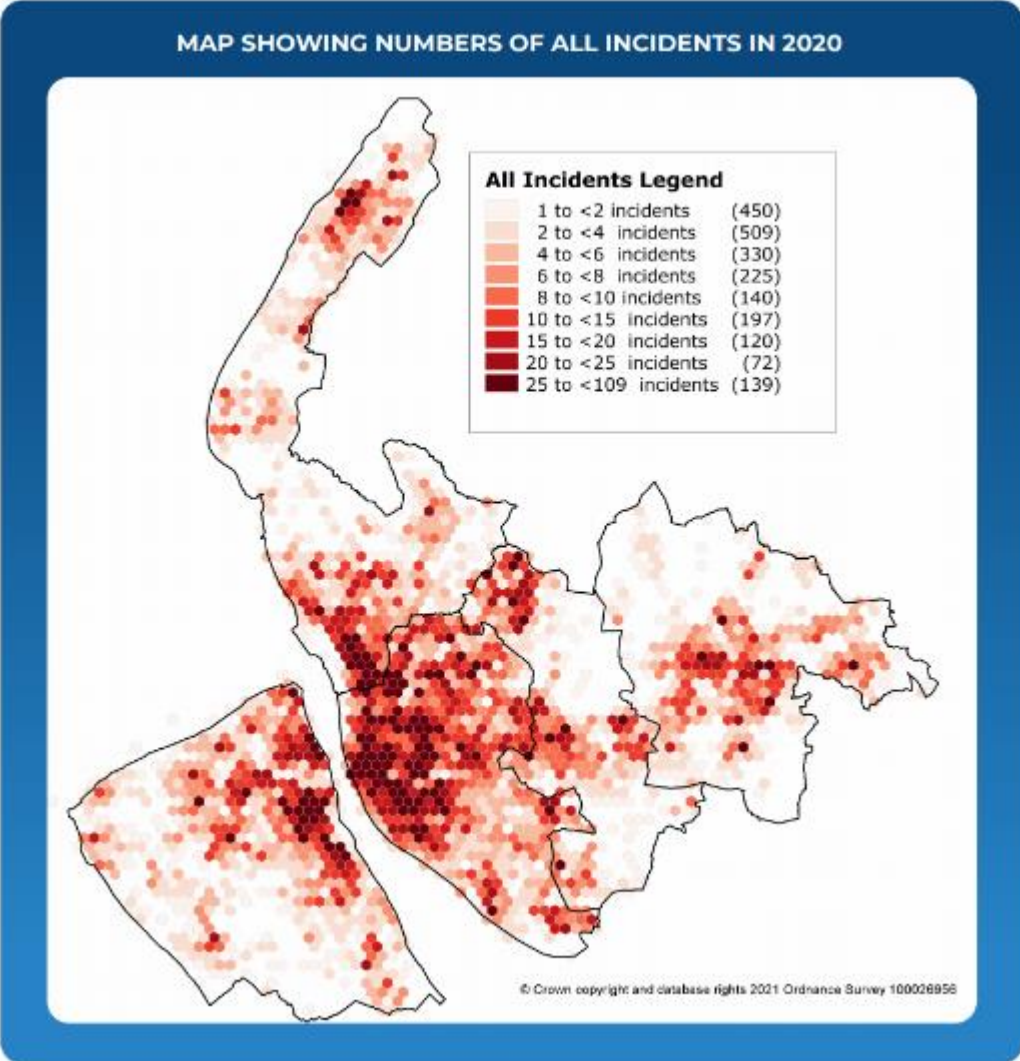
Specialist Capabilities

- Plotting these risks on a map → identify where risks are and place resources to meet them (E.g. Combined Platform Ladder in the City Centre → most high-rise buildings)

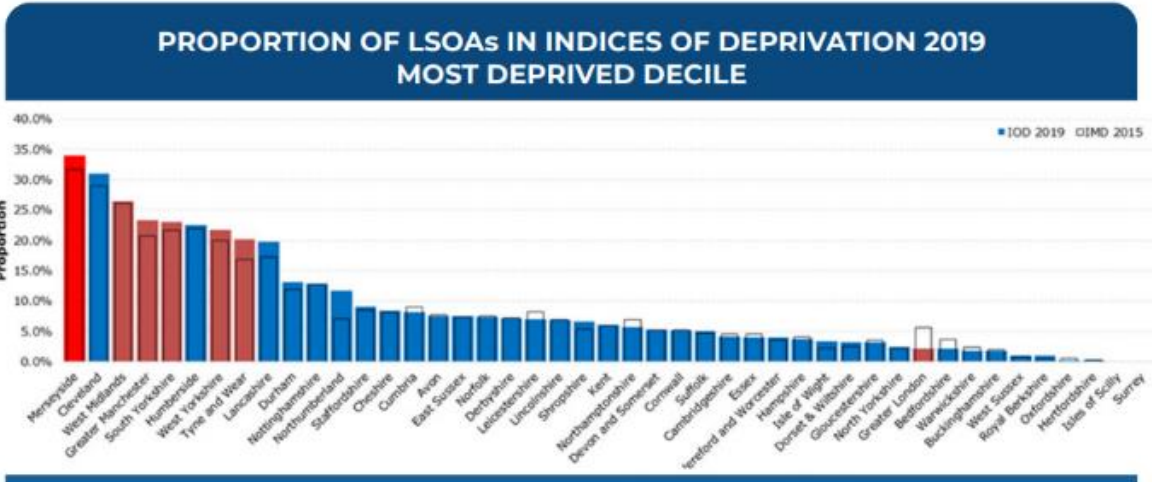


Understand Demand

And the fact that it is inextricably linked to deprivation

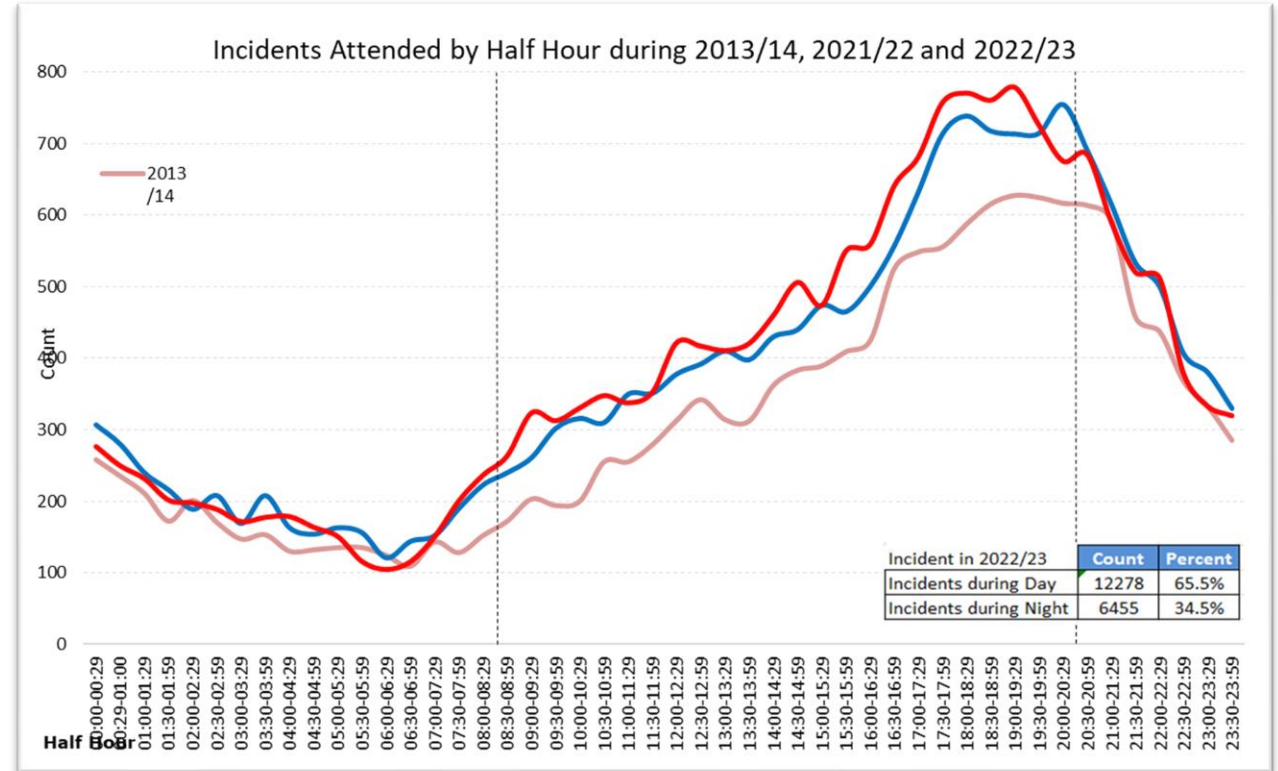


Almost half of all fires in Merseyside occur in the most deprived areas, with only 15% of fires happening in the least deprived areas.



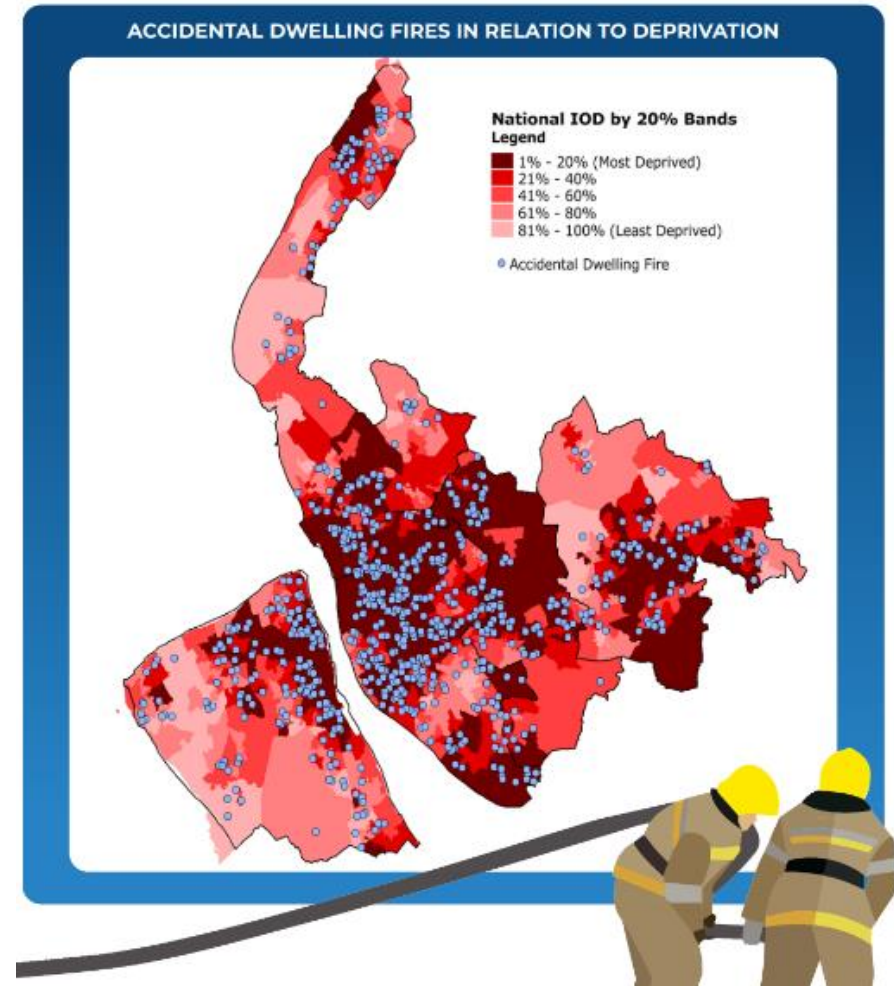
...and that it fluctuates

- Demand fluctuates between day and night
- Crews twice as busy and much more productive during the day than at night
- Knowing this, MFRS ensures its fire engines are in the right place at the right time



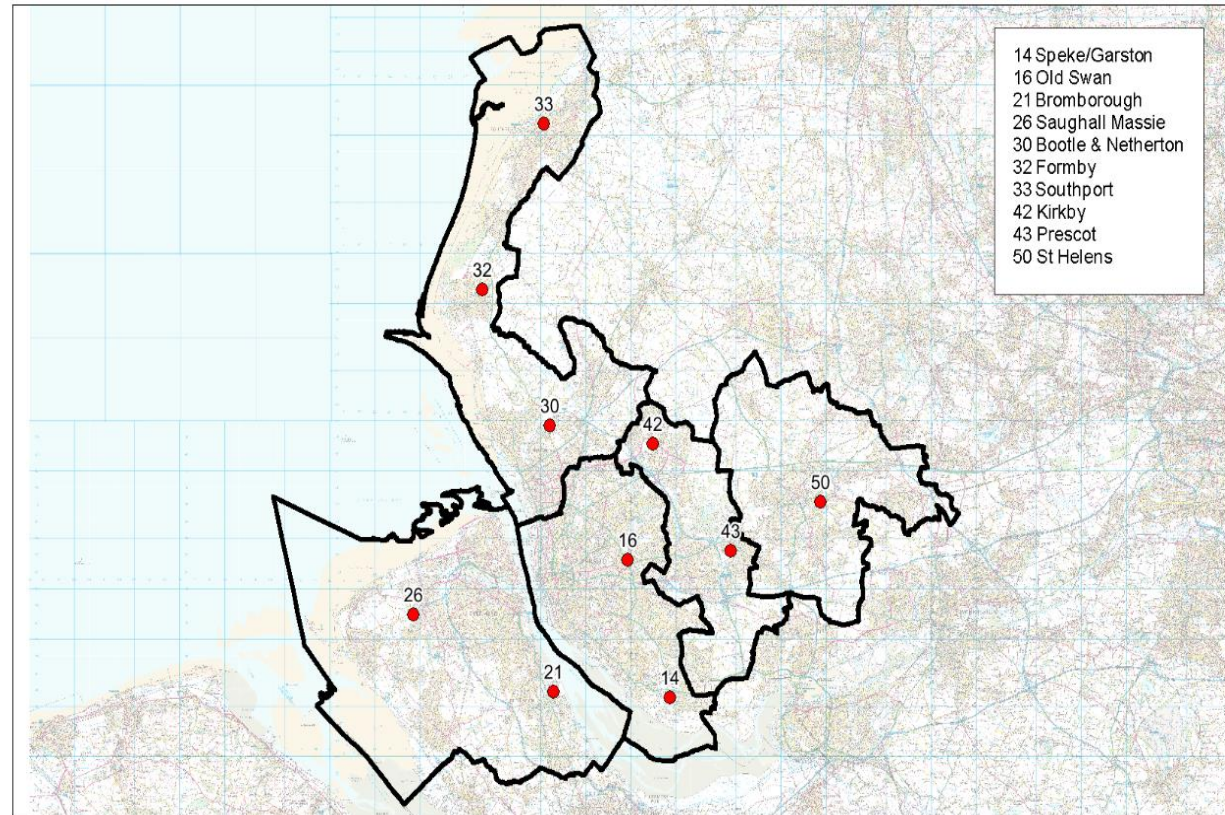
...but you can be vulnerable wherever you live

- Vulnerability can be anywhere on Merseyside (so need resources available everywhere) 10 key stations



So you need to factor this in

Response Standard of within 10 minutes on 90% of Occasions



Author: Nicholas Cowley
Date: 27.2.2019
Produced using MapInfo
Strategy & Performance

Map Reference: K:\M. Work Requests\
Data and Systems\Useful Maps\Key Stations\Key_Stations.png

MFRS Key Stations

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And factor in those High Impact Incidents

Consideration of the National Security Risk Assessment (NSRA) and Merseyside Community Risk Register leads us to...

Six high impact incident types that we should focus on in Merseyside:

- **Terrorist Related Incidents**
- **Marine Incidents**
- **Wildfire**
- **Flooding**
- **Fires in large buildings (High Rise)**
- **Fires at recycling and waste processing plants**

Ultimately you need to overlay resources (and develop specialist resources) to meet risk, demand and vulnerability.

Key Station Map

This map shows how our fire engines, including specialist appliances, would be located and crewed if the proposed changes were approved.

Map key:

15 Stations will have fire engines crewed by wholetime firefighters available 24/7: Southport, Bootle Netherton, Kirkby, Prescot, St Helens, Old Swan, Saughall Massie, Bromborough, Long Lane, Liverpool City, Wallasey, Birkenhead, Toxteth, Speke & Garston and Kirkdale.

6 stations will have fire engines crewed by firefighters available on station for 12 hours during the day, then on a 30 minute recall at night where they provide resilience and additional cover during busy periods. Crosby, Kensington follow this approach, with Long Lane, Wallasey, Kirkdale & St Helens having this type of engine in addition to the 24/7 fire engine stationed there.

7 stations will have fully retained fire engines (on a 30 minute recall 24/7) crewed by wholetime firefighters who provide additional retained cover. These provide resilience and additional cover when needed 24/7. Long Lane, Kirkdale, Wallasey, Liverpool City and St Helens have these engines in addition to their other engines. 2 further engines will be located at fire stations across the county (both currently shown at Old Swan for illustrative purposes).

4 stations will continue to be crewed using the Low Level Activity and Risk (LLAR) staffing model. Firefighters are available from 1000-2200hrs on station then on recall from accommodation on or near station at night: Formby, Heswall, Newton-le-Willows and Belle Vale.

New Stinger/Scorpion fire engine located at St Helens.

Search & Rescue Team: Long Lane.

Flex staffed appliance.

Urban search & rescue pods. Immediately available, supplemented on a retained basis. Located at Long Lane.

34m Combined Platform Ladders located at Southport and Saughall Massie.

45m Combined Platform Ladder located at Liverpool City.

Breathing Apparatus Support Unit (BASU). Provided on a retained basis and deployed within 30 minutes. Located at Wallasey.

Light Portable Pump and Structure Unit. Provided on a retained basis and deployed within 30 minutes. Located at Wallasey.

Marine, Rail and Salvage Unit. Provided on a retained basis and deployed within 30 minutes. Located at Wallasey.

MAP KEY:

Hazmat Environmental Protection Unit (HMEPU) - provided on a retained basis and deployed within 30 minutes. Located at St Helens.

Bulk Foam Unit Pod - provided on a retained basis and deployed within 30 minutes. Located at St Helens.

High Volume Pump - staffed on a wholetime (permanent) basis and deployed within 30 minutes. Located at Belle Vale.

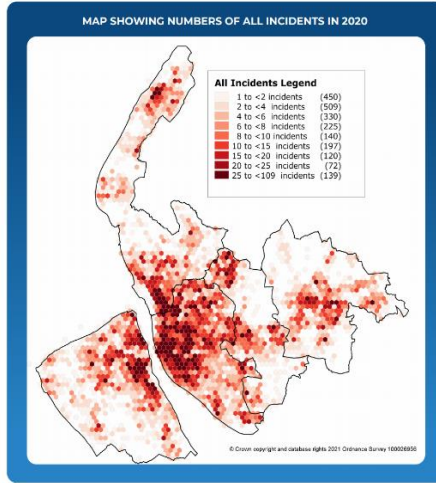
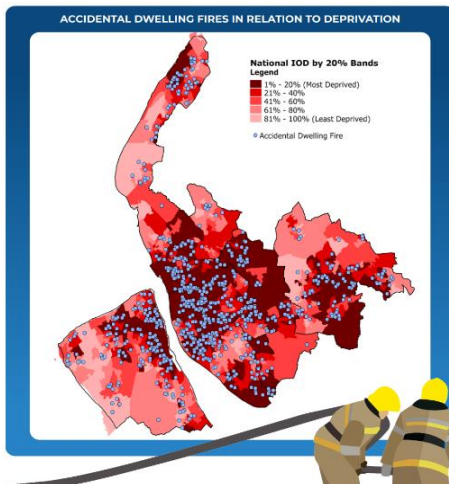
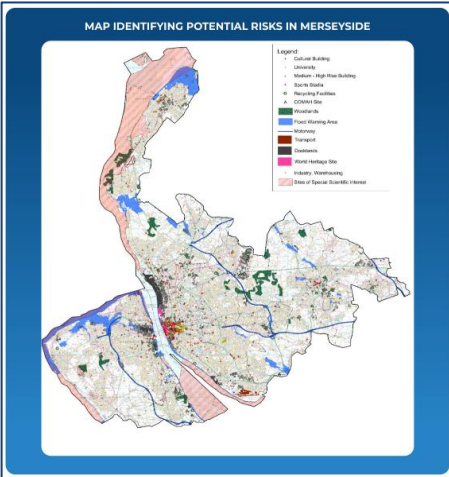
Mass Decontamination Unit (MDU)/Marauding Terrorist Attack (MTA). Available immediately, supplemented on a retained basis. Located at Kirkdale.

Incident Command Unit. Provided on a retained basis and deployed within 30 minutes. Located at Liverpool City

Welfare Pods. Provided on a retained basis and deployed within 30 minutes. Located at Liverpool City.

All terrain vehicle for use at wildfire incidents - complementary crewed. Located at Heswall and Formby.

Hose Laying Unit is based at Speke.



Then you need to capture your proposals

Writing the CRMP

- We aim for Plain English
- This time we've explained what we do as a Service but (tried to) avoid referring to departmental titles, jargon and acronyms
- We've linked what we do back to HMICFRS descriptors so people can cross check against our last report
- We include different levels of detail about our approach to Risk, Demand and Vulnerability
- We produce an Equality Impact Assessment that is dynamic



The service identifies and understands risk in the community

The service has assessed a suitable range of risks and threats using a thorough community risk management planning process. In its assessment of risk, it uses information it has collected from a broad range of internal and external sources and datasets.

When appropriate, the service has consulted and held constructive dialogue with its communities and other relevant parties to understand risk and explain how it intends to mitigate it. For example, it has spoken with and listened to the opinions of community members about its service plans. It also works with key partners, such as Merseyside Police, Liverpool City Council and staff representative bodies, to understand what is expected of the service.

The service has a detailed and effective risk management plan

The service uses an IRMP to assess risk at a local community level and record the findings. This plan describes how the service intends to use its prevention, protection and response activities to mitigate or reduce the risks and threats the community faces now and in the future.

Information about previous incidents is analysed, and firefighters and equipment are aligned with demand and risk to make sure that the service's emergency response is effective.

HMICFRS report October 2023

And Consult

- **Twelve weeks' consultation from 4th March to 27th May.**
 - Publication of the draft CRMP 2024-27 on our website
 - Publicity regarding the launch of the consultation process will be published on the Authority website, Portal, Facebook, Instagram, Next-door and X pages
 - One public forum for all districts of Merseyside (for around 30 people)
 - Distribution of the CRMP to over 100 strategic partners and other interested parties
 - Distribution of the CRMP to community contacts and a meeting with those contacts
 - Meetings with staff Representative Bodies – Fire Brigades Union, Fire Officers Association, UNISON and UNITE
 - Principal Officer talks with staff will continue
 - Senior officers will discuss our Plan with partner organisations
 - An on line questionnaire on our website and social media for the public and staff



Questions to follow?

