



GRŴP IECHYD A DIOGELWCH GOGLEDD-ORLLEWIN CYMRU NORTH WEST WALES HEALTH & SAFETY GROUP

Part 1 **North Wales Fire and Rescue Service – who we are and what we do**

North Wales Fire and Rescue Service helps to protect a population of around 670,000 people over an area of 2,400 square miles as well as hundreds of thousands of tourists and visitors who come to North Wales every year.

Corporate Aims

These five fundamental aims summarise every aspect of what North Wales Fire and Rescue Authority wants to achieve through the day-to-day operations of the Service.

- To prevent accidental and malicious fires.
- To protect people from being killed or injured by fire and other hazards.
- To protect the Community, businesses and the Environment from being harmed by fire and other hazards.
- To find ways to improve in order to meet the expectations of the Community.
- To operate as effectively and efficiently as we can, making the best use of the resources we have available.

Core Duties

The principal duties of the Fire and Rescue Authority, as defined in the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004, are:

- To promote fire safety through the provision of information, publicity and encouragement to prevent fires and deaths and injuries by fire;
- To give advice, on request, about how to prevent fires and restrict their spread in buildings and other property, and on means of escape in the event of fire;
- To make provision for protecting life and property in the event of fires;
- To make provision for rescuing and protecting people from serious harm in the event of road traffic accidents;
- To respond to other emergencies or eventualities as required to protect people, property, or the environment.

Core Values

North Wales Fire and Rescue Service has adopted a set of core values which drive our organisation and highlight the priorities of how we work.

We value service to the community by:
Working with all groups to reduce risk
Treating everyone fairly and with respect
Being answerable to those we serve
Striving for excellence in all we do

We value all our employees by practising and promoting:

Fairness and respect
Recognition of merit
Honesty, integrity and mutual trust
Personal Development
Co-operative and inclusive working

We value diversity in the Service and the community by:

Treating everyone fairly and with respect
Providing various solutions for different needs and expectations

Promoting equal opportunities in employment with progression within the Service
Challenging prejudice and discrimination

We value improvement at all levels of the Service by accepting responsibility for our performance by:

- Being open-minded
- Considering criticism thoughtfully
- Learning from our experience
- Consulting others

What we deliver

There are over 300,000 domestic properties and more than 27,000 non-domestic properties within North Wales that fall under our protection.

The Service employs over 1,000 staff in operational and support roles.

We deal with around 3,400 fires each year and around 900 road traffic collisions.

In addition, we attend over 750 other emergency calls each year and - unfortunately - receive around 4,900 false alarms of various kinds.

We carry out extensive work with schools, businesses and local communities to promote fire safety and prevention.

The Service has a large transport fleet including 54 fire appliances, one incident command unit and 35 'special' vehicles - such as all-terrain vehicles and foam carriers.

We also have four aerial ladder platforms, portable power tools, lifting and winching and other specialist equipment to enable us to respond to many different types of incident.

The structure for delivery

Seven county areas of North Wales Fire and Rescue Service

- ▲ Headquarters
- Day crewed fire stations
- Retained fire stations
- ◆ Wholetime fire stations
- Nucleus fire station



Part 2: **What the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 means to you**

a. What is the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005

The Regulatory Reform Order (Fire Safety) 2005 came into force on 1 October 2006, and replaced over 70 separate pieces of fire safety legislation. It gives responsibility to those who are best placed to address fire safety and ensure that risks - which necessarily change over time - are kept under review. Under the FSO a 'responsible person' (usually the owner, employer or occupier of business or industrial premises) must carry out a fire risk assessment. Responsible persons under the Order are required, following a risk assessment, to implement appropriate fire safety measures to minimise the risk to life from fire; and to keep the assessment up to date.

What are the benefits to businesses?

The purpose of the FSO is to simplify fire safety legislation and reduce the number of enforcing authorities that businesses have to deal with. The FSO abolished the requirement for businesses to have a fire certificate and replaced it with a duty on a 'responsible person' (usually the owner, occupier or employer) to carry out a risk assessment and implement appropriate measures to minimise the risk to life and property from fire; and to keep the assessment up to date.

Does it affect me?

Yes if you are an employer, owner or occupier of business or industrial premises, or if you have some degree control over any commercial premises.

What do I have to do?

The FSO places a duty on a 'responsible person' (usually the owner, employer or occupier of business or industrial premises) to carry out a fire risk assessment. Responsible persons under the FSO are required, following a risk assessment, to implement appropriate fire safety measures to minimise the risk to life from fire; and to keep the assessment up to date.

What does a fire risk assessment involve?

There are five key steps in a fire safety risk assessment:

1. **Identify fire hazards** - eg, how could a fire start? what could burn?

2. **Consider the people who may be a risk** - eg, employees, visitors to the premises, and anyone who may be particularly vulnerable such as children, the elderly and disabled people.

3. **Evaluate and act** - think about what you have found in steps 1 and 2 and remove and reduce any risks to protect people and premises.

4. **Record, plan and train** - keep a record of what risks you identified and what actions you have taken to reduce or remove them. Make a clear plan of how to prevent fires and, should a fire start, you will keep people safe. Make sure your staff know what to do in the event of a fire and if necessary that they are trained for their roles.

5. **Review** - regularly review your risk assessment to ensure it remains up to date and reflects and changes that may have occurred.

Do I need to keep a record?

It is a good idea to keep a written record of what you find in your risk assessment. If you employ five or more people (including any who work part time), the law says you must keep a written record of significant findings. Keeping a record will save you time and effort when you come to review and update your fire risk assessment. It will also show that you have carried out a risk assessment if your premises are audited by the Fire and Rescue Service.

Can I do it myself?

Yes. We believe that, in many cases, those with the responsibility for premises are likely to be best placed to maintain fire safety precautions and understand and address the risk to lives and property that fire represents to those working there or visiting.

Under the FSO, the duty to carry out and implement a fire risk assessment lies with the responsible person. Achieving fire safety is often a matter of common sense, and in many cases there may be no need for specialist or formal knowledge or training, providing the responsible makes enough time available to go through all the necessary steps.

In carrying out a risk assessment, however, the responsible person may decide that, given the nature of the premises or the people involved, they do not have the necessary competence to discharge their duties under the FSO.

In that case, they could choose to appoint one or more 'competent' persons to assist him/her. The level of necessary competence is not prescribed in the FSO, which recognises that the extent of competency will vary according to the nature and complexity of the premises involved.

Where can I get help?

Responsible persons can get help and assistance from whoever they think competent to help them, and this includes being able to get advice from their local fire and rescue authority but they cannot carry out the risk assessment for you.

Communities and Local Government have produced a series of detailed technical guides for a range of specific types of premises. These are designed to help 'responsible persons' understand the risk assessment process and provide advice on every aspect of fire safety (eg, training, fire detection systems, emergency escape routes, etc).

In addition, we have produced a shorter entry-level guide to explain the FSO to responsible persons.

Further guidance is available on this website. However in some instances you may feel you require more expert advice. Companies providing fire safety services are listed in local directories. Alternatively you may be able to ask your insurers for a recommendation.

What is a competent person under the Order?

The term 'competent person' is contained within three articles of the Order. These deal with fire fighting and fire detection; procedures for serious and imminent danger and for danger areas; and safety assistance.

In each case the term is explained as referring to a person who '... has sufficient training and experience or knowledge and other qualities ...' to implement the requirements of the article.

How often should I do a risk assessment?

You should keep your fire risk assessment under regular review as risks may change over time.

If you make changes to your premises, you should ensure that the assessment and risk management plan remains current.

What happens if I share my premises with others?

If you share a building with others, you will need to co-ordinate your risk management plan with them.

If your plan changes as a result of a review or changes you made to your premises over time, you will need to share the revised risk management plan with others who share the premises.

Do I need a fire certificate?

No. The FSO abolished the requirement for businesses to have fire certificates.

Instead, the FSO seeks to ensure that businesses actively pursue and maintain fire safety and take responsibility for their staff and others visiting their premises.

Does the fire risk assessment require measures such as fire escapes, fire alarms, fire doors or sprinklers to be in place?

There are likely to be a range of prevention and protection measures possible in an individual premises and the FSO allows the responsible person to decide which would be most appropriate in the light of the premises and those who may be on them at any one time.

Providing the fire safety measures are adequate to mitigate the potential risk, it is for the responsible person to decide from the range of available options.

Am I responsible if my fire safety equipment fails?

Under the FSO all fire precautions must be maintained in efficient working order and good repair so if any failure is due to lack of maintenance, then you could be held responsible. However, where maintenance contracts exist for the equipment, the enforcers may take action against the contractor.

What does the FSO expect of Fire and Rescue Authorities?

Fire and Rescue Authorities are required under the FSO to audit business premises within their local areas to ensure compliance with the requirements of the FSO and that adequate fire safety measures are in place. In addition, Authorities have a duty to provide fire safety advice when requested. In delivering their audit and enforcement duties, Fire and Rescue Authorities are expected to act openly and in proportion to the identified risk, and wherever possible, to allow the responsible person a reasonable timeframe in which to implement any fire safety improvement.

Will the Fire and Rescue Service inspect my premises?

Possibly. Fire and Rescue Authorities as the enforcing authorities for the Order are expected to develop appropriate risk based inspection regimes within the context of their Integrated Risk Management Plan (IRMP). How each Authority carries out its statutory duties is a matter for local discretion.

What happens if I don't comply with the legislation?

Fire and Rescue Authorities will, where necessary, offer support and advice on how best to improve fire safety arrangements. In doing so, they will take account of measures which are proportionate and reasonable to the identified risk.

In cases where a serious risk exists and is not being managed, Fire and Rescue Authorities have a statutory duty to enforce compliance with the FSO.

What if I think my fire prevention and protection measures are suitable but the Fire and Rescue Service doesn't?

Fire and rescue services will, where appropriate, give you support and advice on how to improve your fire safety. They must consider measures that are proportionate and reasonable to address the particular risks they find at your premises. If the risk is not immediate or high, they can agree with you an appropriate time period to make the necessary improvements.

If you do not make the recommended improvements within the agreed time, or if the fire and rescue service finds a serious fire risk that you are not managing, they have a legal responsibility to make sure you comply with the law. If necessary, they can take you to court. The first step is for the fire and rescue service to serve you with an enforcement notice, which means you have to make specific improvements in a specific time.

If during an inspection, an inspecting officer finds that the fire and rescue service is likely to give you a formal enforcement notice, in some cases you may be able to arrange for an informal review by a more senior manager in the fire safety department.

You are able to challenge an enforcement notice in a magistrates' court and it is quite simple to do. You will have 21 days from the day you are given the notice to appeal. If you think an appeal may be appropriate, you may want to get legal advice from a solicitor.

In some cases you may agree with the fire and rescue service that you need to improve your fire precautions, but you cannot agree on what action you need to take. In these circumstances, you and the fire and rescue service may agree to approach the Secretary of State, who will decide what fire precautions you need to put in place. This process is called a 'determination'. Both the fire and rescue service and the person responsible for fire safety on the premises have to agree to approach the Secretary of State.

If the fire and rescue service think a determination might cause a delay which would put people's safety at an unacceptable risk, they can decide not to seek one. In this case, you would have to appeal in the courts.

Each FRA delivers its responsibilities under the RRO differently - is this what was intended?

Each FRA is required by law to identify risks in its area. It will have a plan for reducing and managing these risks based on its local profile.

Each FRA must use its professional expertise to decide whether the fire safety measures that are in place in any particular premises are appropriate, and would protect adequately, people in a fire. Because of variations in, for example, the age, size, construction, layout or use of a building and those likely to be in it, there can be no 'one size fits all' approach to fire safety. All premises are different as are the people who own, manage, work and stay in them. What may be considered appropriate in one, may not be good enough for another.

Communities and Local Government has published an 'Enforcers Guide' to help FRAs better understand their duties under the FSO and for the public to better understand the intent of specific aspects of the FSO.

b. How we undertake audits – what we look for

The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety)Order 2005 Guidance note No1. Enforcement

Part 3 : **Our work in practice**

Maybe examples from:

Audits the problems and issues that you encounter

Fire fighting actions taken – the outcomes (the process and any issues that aided / hindered the fire fighting)

How investigations are carried out after a fire to establish the cause

Expectations of what information should be provided in the way of an action plan for higher risk areas (residences / care homes /dangerous substances)

Expectations of what fire training should be provided for low risk / high risk areas? Emergency evacuation, specific information, specific roles

Further information:

Publications:

Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005: A short guide to making your premises safe from fire
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/fire/pdf/144647.pdf>

Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 Guidance Note number 1: Enforcement October 2007
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/fire/guidance1enforcement2005>

Fire guides series <http://www.communities.gov.uk/fire/firesafety/firesafetylaw/aboutguides/>

Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 <http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2005/20051541.htm>

Websites:

<http://www.nwales-fireservice.org.uk/>

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/fire/firesafety/firesafetylaw/>

<http://www.rospa.com/infocentre/nutshell.htm>

<http://firekills.direct.gov.uk/index.html>