



To: All Members of the Scrutiny Committee  
(and any other Members who may wish to attend)



J. Henshaw  
LLB (Hons)  
Clerk to the Authority

Tel: 0151 296 4000  
Extn: 4113 Kelly Kellaway

Your ref:

Our ref HP/DM

Date: Date Not Specified

Dear Sir/Madam,

You are invited to attend a meeting of the **SCRUTINY COMMITTEE** to be held at **1.00 pm** on **THURSDAY, 16TH JANUARY, 2020** in the Liverpool Suite - Fire Service Headquarters.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "K. Kellaway PP." The signature is written in a cursive style.

Clerk to the Authority

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**MERSEYSIDE FIRE AND RESCUE AUTHORITY**

**SCRUTINY COMMITTEE**

**16 JANUARY 2020**

**AGENDA**

**Members**

Cllr Del Arnall  
Cllr Dan Barrington  
Cllr Bruce Berry  
Anthony Boyle - Independent Person  
Cllr Angela Coleman  
Cllr Janet Grace (Co-Chair)  
Cllr Doreen Knight  
Cllr Andrew Makinson  
Cllr Lisa Preston  
Cllr Paul Tweed (Co-Chair)

**1. Preliminary Matters**

Members are requested to consider the identification of:

- a) Declarations of interest by individual Members in relation to any item of business on the Agenda
- b) Any additional items of business which the Chair has determined should be considered as matters of urgency; and
- c) Items of business which may require the exclusion of the press and public during consideration thereof because of the possibility of the disclosure of exempt information.

**2. Minutes of the Previous Meeting (Pages 5 - 14)**

The Minutes of the previous meeting of the Scrutiny Committee, held on 12<sup>th</sup> September 2019, are submitted for approval as a correct record and for signature by the Chair.

**3. Minutes of the Community Risk Management Scrutiny Rapid Review (Pages 15 - 24)**

The minutes of the Community Risk Management Scrutiny Rapid Review, held on 15<sup>th</sup> November 2019, are submitted for approval as a correct record and for signature by the Chair.

**4. Fires in Waste Transfer Sites (Pages 25 - 26)**

To consider report CFO/006/20 of the Assistant Chief Fire Officer concerning current National and Local fires in Waste Sites and the actions being taken by Merseyside Fire and Rescue Authority to reduce such incidents and deal with them effectively.

A presentation will be provided in support of this report.

5. **MFRA Partnership Working Regarding Vulnerable Individuals with Mental Ill Health** (Pages 27 - 28)

To consider report CFO/005/20 of the Assistant Chief Fire Officer concerning, MFRA's partnership working with regards to vulnerable individuals with mental ill health.

A presentation will be provided in support of this report.

6. **Standing Item: Review of Scrutiny Committee Forward Work Plan** (Pages 29 - 32)

To review the current Forward Work Plan for the Scrutiny Committee; and to consider the inclusion of any additional items for scrutiny, and the priority of any additional items.

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If any Members have queries, comments or require additional information relating to any item on the agenda please contact Committee Services and we will endeavour to provide the information you require for the meeting. Of course this does not affect the right of any Member to raise questions in the meeting itself but it may assist Members in their consideration of an item if additional information is available.

Refreshments

Any Members attending on Authority business straight from work or for long periods of time, and require a sandwich, please contact Democratic Services, prior to your arrival, for arrangements to be made.

## MERSEYSIDE FIRE AND RESCUE AUTHORITY

### MEETING OF THE

### SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

12 SEPTEMBER 2019

### MINUTES

**Present:** Councillors Berry, Coleman, Janet Grace, Knight,  
Andrew Makinson and Paul Tweed

**Also Present:**

**Apologies of absence were received from:** Cllr Arnall,  
Anthony Boyle and Cllr Lisa Preston

#### **1. Preliminary Matters**

Members considered the identification of declarations of interest, any urgent additional items; and any business that may require the exclusion of the press and public.

Members Resolved that:

- a) There were no declarations of interest made by individual Members in relation to any items of business on the Agenda.
- b) There were no additional items of business declared by the Chair, to be considered as matters of urgency.
- c) There were no items of business requiring the exclusion of the press and public during consideration thereof, due to the possible disclosure of exempt information.

#### **2. Minutes of the Previous Meeting**

The Minutes of the Previous Meeting of the Scrutiny Committee, held on 9<sup>th</sup> May 2019, were approved as a correct record, and signed accordingly by the Chair.

#### **3. Minutes of the Operational Response Scrutiny Rapid Review**

The Minutes of the Operational Response Scrutiny Rapid Review, held on 9<sup>th</sup> May 2019, were approved as a correct record, and signed accordingly by the Chair.

#### **4. Health & Safety Annual Report 2018/19**

Members considered Report CFO/049/19 of the Chief Fire Officer, concerning the content of the Annual Health, Safety and Welfare Report, which details the performance of the Authority against its performance indicators for Health, Safety and Welfare for the financial year 2018/19.

Members were provided with a detailed overview of the report, which highlighted information regarding staff injuries. Members were advised that during the year, there were 58 injuries to staff members, with 48 of those remaining in work, indicating that the majority of injuries were minor in nature. Members were informed that this also highlights the positive reporting culture within MFRS.

With regards to injuries occurring during operational activity, Members were advised that out of the 27 injuries reported, only 7 went off duty, with 3 of those related to a non-fault vehicle collision whilst on route to an incident.

It was highlighted to Members that during the year 2018/19, MFRS attended 16,099 operational incidents, supported by 27,145 appliance movements. Working on an average of 4.5 people per appliance, this equates to around 122,000 occasions on which operational staff were exposed to risk during risk critical activity. Therefore, to have only 4 injuries occur that resulted in lost time, is an extremely low figure.

In relation to injuries related to risk critical training, Members were informed that during the year, 110 days of core training were completed, 46 off site exercises; and 2 recruit courses consisting of 15 weeks each. During that period, 7 individuals sustained an injury during risk critical training; and of those 7, only 1 person went off duty for a period of 2 days. Again, when considered against the volume of activity, this is an extremely small amount of injuries.

With regards to the number of duty days lost for operational staff sustaining injury whilst at incidents or during risk critical training, Members were advised that this was a total of 63 days, which is 60 less than the previous year; equating to a 48% reduction.

In relation to injuries sustained by staff whilst conducting routine duties, Members were informed that there were 12 during the year. They were advised that this is a reduction of 5 on the previous year, which demonstrates a downward trend. Of those 12 injuries sustained, Members were advised that 8 of those individuals remained on duty, suggesting that they were minor in nature. They were informed that 4 individuals did go off duty, however this is 4 less; and a 50% reduction, on the previous year.

In relation to operational injuries, it was also highlighted to Members that all were related to individuals over the age of 40.

With regards to non-operational staff injuries, Members were advised that there was a total of 12 during 2018/19, which was an increase of 4 from the previous

year. However, they were informed that although there was an increase, all individuals remained on duty.

Members commented that as an Authority, they were concerned about any injuries sustained by staff; and queried whether there is information available that would enable us to see how we compare with other similar authorities with regards to staff injuries.

Members were advised that such information could be collated and reported back to Members at a future meeting. They were re-assured however, that the figures for MFRA are very low. They were also advised that the reporting of near misses is very high and staff are very proactive with regards to improving the safety culture within MFRA.

A further question was raised by Members with regards to sharing of best practice with other authorities. Members were advised that MFRA have instigated the establishment of a regional forum; and that lots of other authorities come and visit MFRA to look at how we manage our health and safety. They were also advised that through the Collaboration Programme Board, Merseyside Police are now looking to implement some of our ways of working with regards to health, safety and welfare.

It was further highlighted to Members that a great deal of positive work, particularly with the representative bodies, takes place through the Health, Safety & Welfare Committee, which has instigated National work.

Clarification was sought by Members with regards to the ridership levels.

Members were informed that as part of the proposals within the IRMP Supplement, there were some changes to the establishment, which meant that at non-key stations, appliances would ride with 4 members of staff, whilst at key stations, they would continue to ride with 5 members of staff. Members were reassured that 4 riders is a safe system of work.

Members were then provided with an overview of the Road Traffic Collision section of the report. It was highlighted that MFRA has a fleet of 209 vehicles, which over the year, collectively covered approximately 1.2 million miles. Members were advised that during the year, there had been 62 RTC's involving Service vehicles, which was an increase of 6 on the previous year, but was still under target. However it was highlighted to Members that although the number of RTC's increased by 6 on the previous year, the size of the fleet actually increased by 55 vehicles over the same period.

With regards to the number of fire appliance collisions, whilst responding under blue lights, Members were advised that there were 20 during 2018/19, which is a reduction of 2 on the previous year and 8 under target. It was highlighted to Members that during this period, an additional 20 new blue light response drivers, were introduced into the Service, therefore the reduction in collisions provides evidence that their development is being managed effectively. Members were further informed that the majority (13 out of 20) of these collisions occurred whilst the vehicles were moving forward at a speed of less than 10mph.

It was highlighted to Members that for all other routine business, MFRA appliances covered in excess of 400,000 miles, with 28 collisions occurring

during this activity. They were informed that this is an increase of 8 incidents from the previous year, however the figure is still low when compared to the overall level of activity. In addition, a total of 39 new LGV drivers, have been progressed into the operational environment during this period. Members were advised that the vast majority of these collisions (20 out of 28) occurred whilst moving forward at a speed under 5mph.

With regards to collisions involving other light vehicles, Members were advised that there were a total of 14 incidents, which is the same number as the previous year. However, it was highlighted to Members that during the same period, the fleet has increased by 55 vehicles; and the total number of miles covered, increased by over 300,000.

Further information was highlighted to Members relating to near miss reporting; and joint workplace inspections.

In relation to the financial implications, Members were informed that the proactive collaborative work with the Legal and Litigation Teams and other internal stakeholders, around reducing accident and injury, has positively impacted on the amount of litigation and repair costs, as well as the additional costs associated with a poor health and safety culture. They were informed that these improvements have also led to a large reduction in insurance premiums, which has had a significant positive impact on the finances of the Authority.

Members Resolved that:

- a) The performance outcomes of the Authority, against its Health, Safety and Welfare performance targets for the period April 2018 to March 2019, be noted.
- b) A further report be brought back to a future meeting, providing a comparison with other similar authorities, around accident and injury figures.

**5. Presentation - Impact of Prevention Activity on Operational Response**

Members were provided with a presentation by Group Manager Ben Ryder, reviewing the impact of prevention activity on MFRS's operational response.

Members were informed that in 2017, a new Arson Reduction Strategy was introduced, which marked a change in thinking around tackling deliberate secondary fires, which is the Services largest incident type. Members were informed that the strategy is predicated on the "4 P's" Model – Prepare, Prevent, Protect and Pursue, which is consistent with language used by partners.

Members were informed that in 2016/17, prior to the strategy being introduced, there were a large number of deliberate secondary fires, the number of fire appliances was reducing; and a new "functional" structure had been introduced. Therefore, a clear plan was required to tackle the issue.



Members were also advised that deliberate secondary fires can have a significant impact on a community, not only physically, but also psychologically; and can also lead to further criminal activity.

With regards to the Arson Reduction Strategy, Members were informed that this links arson to high demand areas, which when data from partners is overlaid, also happen to be the same areas with the highest levels of serious organised crime, high deprivation, low life expectancy and other risk factors. Therefore, particularly when all agencies have been impacted by austerity, it makes sense for agencies to pool resources and work together to target those areas and support the community, in order to have a real impact. Therefore, the Arson Reduction Strategy is discharged not only by MFRA staff, but also by our partners.

Members were informed that during 2018/19, 65 multi-agency Arson Reduction Campaigns took place across Merseyside, with pictures shown to demonstrate the positive impact that these campaigns have had within the community.

The presentation highlighted, that on average, there is a multi-agency campaign within each District every month (2 per month within the Liverpool District, which in terms of delivery, is divided into North Liverpool and South Liverpool). Members were informed that since the Strategy was introduced, over 6,000 HFSC's have been delivered during multi-agency campaigns, with target hardening measures put in place at over 100 properties; and over 150 incidents of fly-tipping reported.

With regards to the impact of the Strategy, Members were advised that there continues to be a downward trend with regards to the number of deliberate secondary fires. However, they were informed that as an organisation, we are not resting on our laurels. Members were advised that we are also linking in with our partners objectives, for example recycling, which is high on the agenda of local authorities. They were informed that in areas with poor recycling, there are a higher number of deliberate fires, which can lead to further issues within the community.

Members were also informed that our partners are keen to utilise our brand, in order to access some of the harder to reach communities.

The presentation highlighted to Members that up to the end of August 2019, deliberate secondary fires were at their lowest levels recorded - 1488, which represents a 40% reduction on the same period last year. They were informed that in conjunction with colleagues in the Strategy & Performance Directorate, work had then been undertaken to identify what this reduction means in reality for Operational Response.

Members were advised that each deliberate secondary fire, from the point of alert, to the time the appliance returns to station, takes on average, 26 minutes. However, when you factor in the time taken to complete paperwork, check and maintain equipment; and complete other tasks associated with attendance, the average time taken to deal with each deliberate secondary fire, is actually around 1 hour 27 minutes.

It was highlighted that the 40% reduction in deliberate secondary fires, as detailed above, equates to 1461 hours, or 61 days, of additional capacity. Should performance continue and the 40% reduction is achieved at year end, Members were advised that this will equate to 2428 hours, or 101 days of additional capacity over the year. When averaged out, this equates to 4.4 days of additional capacity, per appliance, per year.

The presentation then provided Members with a flavour of what could be achieved with this additional capacity, for example, over 4400 extra HFSC's, extra training, additional hydrant walks; and extra Site Specific Risk Inspections (SSRI's), which are all important activities for our crews to undertake.

Information was provided to Members around further work being undertaken around improving the number of stop messages sent when attending secondary fires. They were advised that improvements have been made, which are having a positive effect on data collection, to enable us to form an accurate picture.

The presentation concluded by assuring Members that the Arson Reduction Strategy has been very effective in reducing deliberate secondary fires; and therefore putting additional capacity back into the system to enable extra positive work to be undertaken to keep the communities of Merseyside safe.

A question was raised by Members regarding engagement work with young people, who are potentially causing these fires. Members were advised that further information would be provided at the end of the next presentation, regarding such work.

Member commented that it would have been useful to have the information prior to the meeting.

Members Resolved that:

- a) The content of the presentation, be noted.
- b) A copy of the presentation be circulated to Members of the Committee, to enable them to consider the figures contained within in more detail.

**6. Presentation - Tackling Crime**

Members were provided with a presentation by Station Manager Ian Mullin from the Incident Investigation Team, highlighting how MFRA are contributing to tackling crime within Merseyside.

Members were informed that the Incident Investigation Team (IIT) consists of 4 officers; and that they are part of a wider team, working together to drive down deliberate fires. They were informed that the aim of the team, is to provide excellent prevention and protection by "working with our partners and our communities to protect the most vulnerable through targeted local risk reduction

interventions and the robust application of our legal powers". This involves using local interventions to stop fire being used as a weapon.

Members were informed that the IIT work very closely with the Police; and produce detailed fire investigation reports. They were advised that IIT officers are also classed as expert witnesses and have a great deal of influence in court. This has led to a number of early guilty pleas, resulting in significant savings with regards to court costs.

The presentation highlighted that fires are started deliberately for a number of reasons, however they tend to fall into one of the following broad categories: domestic abuse, serious and organised crime, mental health and wellbeing, deliberate fire setting, child/ juvenile fire setting.

Members were advised that the presentation would take them through a couple of case studies, each of which fall into one of the categories outlined above.

The first case study highlighted to Members, was around domestic abuse. Members were informed that the IIT attend all incidents where it is suspected that domestic abuse is involved. Members were shown a series of pictures of the scene of the incident, which showed a bed which had been set on fire, a smoke alarm which had been removed, abusive writing painted on the walls of the property, a kitchen knife, which had been used to slash the couch and a roll of tape. Members were informed that there was lots of information and clear evidence of domestic abuse at the property. Members were advised that the outcome of this investigation resulted in the ex-partner of the occupier being imprisoned for 2 years and 4 months.

The second case study within the presentation, was around serious and organised crime. Members were informed that a substantial amount of money has been provided to tackle serious and organised crime, which is a big problem across Merseyside, with fire often being used as a weapon.

With regards to the case study, Members were informed that crews had initially responded to a vehicle on fire on a field within the Everton ward, late one evening. They discovered a badly burnt body in the rear of the vehicle. An IIT Officer was requested to attend; and Merseyside Police launched a murder investigation. Specialist equipment was used to detect accelerants; and it was found that petrol had been used. Members were informed that this was a particularly complex case, with IIT also attending two additional addresses, to assist in forensic recovery. One of which was the scene of the murder; and the other being the scene of torture.

Members were advised that the individual who had been murdered was involved in an organised crime group and had been sent to collect drugs. The drugs had been seized, however other members of the group did not believe this to be the case. Therefore, the individual was taken to a container and tortured, before being taken to another address and being murdered. Another vehicle was used to transport the body, which was also searched for forensic evidence. The body was then placed in the vehicle and set alight.

Members were informed that this case was particularly complex; and involved an extensive number of detailed reports being produced for the Police. They were informed that the outcome of this, was that 2 individuals were convicted of

murder and each received a 27 year sentence. 2 individuals were convicted of manslaughter and received a 22 year sentence each; and 1 further individual was convicted of assisting an offender; and received a 6 year sentence.

The next case study highlighted to Members was around mental ill health. Members were informed that the fire service were called to a caravan on fire. However on arrival, it was established that the fire actually involved a person and petrol in the rear garden of the property. The incident was captured on CCTV and was particularly graphic, with the individual pouring petrol over themselves, before setting themselves alight; and taking their own life. Members were advised that the incident was a tragic case, which links back to organised crime, as the individual was a cannabis user, who had got into debt with money lenders, to fund his drug habit.

A further case study presented to Members – “Operation Milna” was around deliberate fire setting, which highlighted the effectiveness of partnership working between MFRA and Merseyside Police. Members were advised that there was a prolific arsonist operating within the Wavertree area; and the frequency of incidents was increasing and consuming lots of resources. Over 100 bin fires were attended, which led to an increase in Police patrols and MFRS assurance visits. Members were informed that incidents started to move into the Liverpool City Centre area; and were becoming increasingly dangerous. Members were advised that as part of the investigations, CCTV footage from local premises, was interrogated. Images captured, showed the offender present before, during and following several fires in Liverpool City Centre, involving bins in buildings and an Apart-hotel. The footage obtained also showed the individual directing crews to one of the fires he had started. Members were informed that the outcome of “Operation Milna” was that the individual was imprisoned for 10 years, with an extended sentence of a further 5 years, after it was ruled that he represents a danger to the public.

Members were advised that another category that deliberate fires tend to fall into, is child/ juvenile fire setting; and that such behaviour can be due to several reasons, such as a cry for help, curiosity, a coping mechanism, or due to adverse childhood experiences.

Members were informed that when such individuals are identified, trained staff will work with them and their parents or guardians, providing the SAFE (Safety Advice and Fire Education) programme, to educate them. Members were advised that it is important to work with the responsible adults as well as the child to ensure the safety of the property, as children are often copying behaviour from them, for example lighter usage.

Members were provided with an example of this type of incident, where a 6 year old child had started a fire in their bedroom. When investigating, a lighter was found under the child’s pillow. Members were informed that this was an example of adverse childhood experience, as it became apparent that the property was known to the Police, as the previous year, the door of the property had been shot off, by individuals who were after the older son.

Members were advised that as part of the SAFE programme, a game is utilised with the young person, to show the number of fire appliances within their area;

and highlight what may happen if one of their relatives was involved in a fire or RTC when the closest appliance was tied up dealing with a fire that they had started. They were advised that the aim is to try to tackle this issue early to try to prevent the behaviour from escalating.

Further information was provided to Members around our target hardening measures, which aim to prevent fire being used as a weapon. Members were informed of an incident within the Bootle area, at the property of a woman who lived there with her 5 children. The woman had received threats from her next door neighbour; and as a result, MFRS attended and fitted a letterbox bag.

10 days later, petrol was poured through the letterbox and set alight. The letterbox bag prevented the fire and ultimately saved lives.

The presentation then highlighted to Members, the impact that this work has had on the community. They were informed that vehicle fires had reduced by 21% on the previous year, and a 33% reduction was observed in deliberate fires in occupied premises. They were further advised that this downward trend has continued into Quarter 1 of 2019/20; and that out of the 91 investigations carried out by the IIT during this Quarter, 55% were found to be deliberate ignitions.

The presentation also highlighted that as a result of IIT investigations, over the past 12 months, 16 individuals have been convicted of arson; and their combined sentences totalled 92 years imprisonment.

It was highlighted to Members that MFRS staff attend some harrowing scenes; and it is therefore really important that the organisation has a Critical Incident Stress Management process, to provide the necessary support.

Further information was highlighted to Members around ongoing work within Merseyside to help tackle serious and organised crime; and the knife crime epidemic. Members were informed that Merseyside Police have secured a £3.37m grant from the Home Office, to help tackle the issue, which is to be used to establish a Violence Reduction Unit, to which an officer from MFRA will be embedded.

Members were advised that a Public Health approach is being taken to the unit, which will be a further step in our prevention activity.

Members thanked officers for the very informative presentation and commented that although some of the content was quite shocking, it is very important that they understand what our staff face.

Questions were raised by Members regarding where the funding will be utilised.

Members were provided with some further information regarding the establishment of the unit, which will replicate similar models established within Glasgow and other areas. They were advised that across Merseyside, a great deal of positive work is being undertaken to tackle the issue, however at present, it is not knitted together. They were informed that the funding will be utilised to ensure that everything is knitted together across Merseyside, with existing money continuing to be utilised for interventions.

A further question was raised around how specific areas will be identified for input; and whether as elected Councillors, they would be able to request input within a particular area.

Members were advised of the Safer Merseyside Partnership that has been established by the Police & Crime Commissioner, for which Cllr Steff O’Keeffe has been appointed as the representative of MFRA. They were informed that the Violence Reduction Unit will feed into this and all the relevant strategic boards, with each local authority having input around governance and structure. In terms of areas that will receive input, Members were informed that this will predominantly be demand led.

Members were also advised that other areas of the Country applied for the funding, but were not successful.

It was suggested to Members that further information could be brought back to a future meeting, regarding the outcomes and impact of the Violence Reduction Unit.

Members thanked officers for the very informative presentation.

Members Resolved that:

- a) The content of the presentation be noted.
- b) A further presentation regarding the progress and outcomes of the Violence Reduction Unit, be added to the Forward Work Plan; and be brought back to a future meeting.

## **7. Standing Item: Review of Forward Work Plan**

Members considered and reviewed the current Forward Work Plan for the Scrutiny Committee; and considered the inclusion of any additional items for scrutiny.

Members Resolved that:

- a) an item around Health & Safety figures and a comparison with other FRA’s, be added to the FWP.
- b) An item around the effectiveness and outcomes of the Violence Reduction Unit, be added to the FWP.

Close

Date of next meeting Thursday, 16 January 2020

## MERSEYSIDE FIRE AND RESCUE AUTHORITY

### MEETING OF THE

### SCRUTINY RAPID REVIEW – COMMUNITY RISK MANAGEMENT

15 NOVEMBER 2019

### MINUTES

**Present:** Councillors Anthony Boyle, Coleman, Janet Grace, Knight, Andrew Makinson and Paul Tweed

**Also Present:**

**Apologies of absence were received from:** Cllr Arnall, Cllr Barrington, Cllr Berry and Cllr Lisa Preston

#### 1. Community Risk Management - Rapid Review Presentation

Members considered a detailed presentation, concerning a scrutiny review of the building planning process and involvement of MFRA in planning decisions; and the regulation of HMO's.

The Area Manager for Community Risk Management – Guy Keen, provided Members with an introduction and a brief overview of his Directorate, which consists of 3 main Departments: Protection; Prevention; and Community Safety.

Members were advised that the presentation will aim to answer the specific questions that have been raised, however Members were invited to ask any further questions that they may have, throughout the presentation.

Group Manager Chris Head informed Members that the presentation would provide an overview of the relevant legislation; and the duties that officers discharge on behalf of the Authority. It was stressed to Members that MFRA Officers can only act in accordance with the legislation that applies to MFRA as a FRA; and they were informed that this can sometimes be limiting within particular areas.

Members were informed that with regards to some of the questions that were submitted around Officers involvement in planning applications, they are likely to be surprised as to how limited that can be; and that the presentation will also demonstrate how legislation can impact on the Authority as a FRS, when officers enter a building.

They were also advised that FRS's work on a number of assumptions when entering certain premises, such as high rise buildings; and if everything works as it should, there shouldn't be any issues. However, when things have not

been done properly, this can create significant problems, as was the case with the Grenfell Tower tragedy.

Members were informed that the aim of the Community Risk Management Directorate, is to provide excellent Prevention and Protection by “*Working with our partners and our communities to protect the most vulnerable, through targeted local risk reduction interventions and the robust application of our legal powers*”. They were advised that MFRA is the enforcing Authority for the Fire Safety Order, with the aim of protecting people in the event of a fire. The Protection Department are trying to protect premises and prevent things going wrong in the first place.

Members were informed that a large proportion of the Protection Department have been operational staff previously. Their experience has highlighted to the department what firefighters are likely to face, if there was a fire in the premises; and has been invaluable.-. They were informed that with regards to HMO’s and other such premises where there are shared communal areas, as these areas are not owned by one particular person, there is a tendency for them to not be maintained as well as people’s individual space, which can therefore increase the risk within them. For example, doors within HMO’s are fire doors and are quite different to those within other premises or individual homes. Where these are damaged, or not fit properly, it can create issues, particularly for firefighters should they have to attend an incident in that premises, as it can create a difficult environment when trying to fight a fire or undertake a rescue.

Members were informed that unfortunately, fire does discriminate with often the poor, elderly; and those with other lifestyle issues at a higher risk. It was highlighted that more vulnerable individuals also tend to live in HMO’s, meaning that you often have the most vulnerable people within a community, living in the most high risk premises. They were advised that it is our responsibility as a fire and rescue service to ensure that we use our regulatory powers as well as possible, to keep everyone within our communities as safe as possible.

It was also highlighted to Members that Courts are now recognising this, which is evidenced by the fact that custodial sentences have been imposed for breaches of Fire Safety Regulations. Also, particularly since Grenfell, there has been an increase in the number of cases going to the Crown Court, which further highlights how serious fire safety is viewed.

Members queried whether Grenfell had had an impact on the number of successful prosecutions; and where informed that it definitely had. They were advised that attitude by the courts and magistrates was starting to change before, however Grenfell did make people stand up and pay more attention to fire safety; and Judges to look at breaches in Fire Safety Regulations more seriously.

A further question was raised by Members regarding the input of the Fire Service into planning applications; and if their input had been greater in the past.



Members were informed that under the Fire Precautions Act (which was replaced by the Fire Safety Order in 2005), Fire and Rescue Services did have powers to intervene. However, that Act was considered to be too much of a regulatory burden; and the introduction of the Fire Safety Order 2005, saw a shift towards businesses and premises taking responsibility for managing fire safety within their buildings themselves.

Members also asked if officers felt it would make their job easier if they were to get back the powers that they previously had. Members were informed that officers agree with Dame Hackett, that the current process is broken; and stated that FRS's do need more powers to address fire safety issues. They were informed that the current process is very fragmented; and despite FRS's having very limited powers, when something does go wrong, it is the FRS that everyone looks to.

Members were informed that the concept of a Joint Competent Authority is currently under consideration; and is something that MFRS are heavily involved with.

A further question was raised by Members regarding previous requirements for there to be 2 unblocked staircases in certain premises, such as office blocks; and whether this is still a requirement.

Members were advised that when the Building Regulations 2010 came into force, certain standards around fire safety, were laid down in Approved Document B, which states how many exits are required within buildings. Although generally, there should be two provided, often there is only one, as many buildings will have been built before the Regulations came into force; and it is impossible to go around installing additional staircases retrospectively.

Members were informed that it is highly likely that new legislation will be brought in following Grenfell.

With regards to cladding issues, Members were advised that ACM cladding has now been banned. They were informed that most of the local authority stock containing ACM cladding across Merseyside, was social housing; and that two such premises within Merseyside had their cladding removed overnight, immediately following the Grenfell tragedy. It was highlighted to Members that there are three properties across Merseyside that still contain ACM cladding, however powers are not available to MFRA to force the cladding to be removed. Members were advised that this can be difficult because as an organisation, we face a risk that we have no control over.

Members were advised that MFRS work closely with partners; and the way in which local social housing providers have engaged with MFRS is very reassuring. However, it was also highlighted that in other premises that are privately owned and rented out, it can be rather more difficult trying to identify who is the responsible person that officers need to speak to.

Members were also informed that the Government have now responded by providing direct funding to assist with the removal of cladding, which is likely to have a positive impact on the removal of cladding within private sector buildings.

A comment was made by Members around the fact that Grenfell Tower only had one stairwell, which they found concerning.

Members were informed that the stairwell at Grenfell would have needed to be enormous to enable mass evacuation, given the number of people living within the building. They were informed that the staircases within football stadiums and the like, are designed specifically to enable a vast amount of people to get out all at once, however such designs are not economical within accommodation premises. Members were advised that high rise accommodation is specifically designed so that not everyone is required to evacuate all at once. They were informed that such buildings are designed so that each individual unit or compartment, has 60 minutes protection against fire, which should provide plenty time for the fire service to attend and extinguish any fire; and remove the need to evacuate people. They were informed that problems occur when what we assume and rely on being built, is not what was actually built in reality. Members were informed that in the case of Grenfell Tower, the building was never designed to have more than one staircase; and what FRS's want to ensure, is that compartmentalisation works in the way it is designed to do, rather than have additional staircases installed. They were also advised that retrospective changes to buildings, can result in compartmentalisation being breached and the principles giving way, for example by adding flammable cladding to the exterior of buildings.

A question was raised by Members around whether the Fire Service is changing how they potentially deal with incidents in high rise buildings moving forward, now that the stay put policy is under scrutiny, as it is likely to lead to people behaving more unpredictably.

Members were advised that is absolutely something which they are aware of. It was clarified to Members that incidents occur in high rise premises regularly; and the stay put policy generally works well and helps to keep people safe. They were informed that if you were to try and evacuate a large number of often vulnerable people, this could have serious consequences and have a serious impact on the health of those individuals. They were informed that the National Fire Chiefs Council (NFCC) are currently looking at advice. They were also informed that officers do not wish to discredit the stay put advice, as this is often still the safest action, however it can no longer just be assumed as the best course of action. There will need to be a constant dynamic risk assessment undertaken during incidents; and there may be a point during an incident at which the stay put policy becomes void.

A question was raised by Members regarding providing reassurance to occupants, once a building has been inspected. Members were informed that following Grenfell, this is exactly what MFRS did. They were advised that a number of high rise campaigns took place in the aftermath of Grenfell, involving Protection staff checking compliance with Fire Safety, Operational Crews, checking dry risers etc.; and Prevention staff, providing fire safety advice to residents.

Members were also informed that in a recently built high rise building, MFRS had wanted a communication system to be installed, which would enable the Fire Service to communicate directly with residents during an incident. They were informed that such systems are common in the USA, however they are not recognised under UK Regulations. As such, it was not possible to get one installed. Officers advised Members that this is clearly something which would be of great benefit and something which FRS's are pushing to be included within Regulations.

The presentation highlighted the applicable legislation to Members.

They were informed that the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 is applicable at the very start of a planning application. At this stage, FRS's are consulted and provided with an opportunity to provide input and opinions around issues such as the installation of sprinklers etc., prior to the application being submitted to the relevant Planning Committee for consideration.

Members were advised that the Building Regulations 2010, come next, once the building process is underway. They were informed that FRS's do have some involvement at this stage, along with other organisations.

Members were informed that the key piece of legislation for FRS's is the Fire Safety Order 2005, which is effective once the premises are built and occupied.

It was highlighted to Members that there are therefore 3 key pieces of legislation, with a different organisation responsible for each.

Members were advised that the Fire Safety Order 2005, doesn't cover any materials, or the way in which the building has been constructed. Therefore, the Fire Service are only really involved once the premises are built and occupied. They were informed that the Fire Safety Order 2005, does not apply to single private dwellings, but it does apply to some areas of HMO's/ flats.

With regards to the Planning process, Members were advised that the legislation allows for consultation and other non-statutory involvement with the FRS, with the Fire Safety Order stating that:

*"The Local Authority must consult with the Fire and Rescue Servicers, before passing plans for new buildings or alternations to existing buildings"*

Members were informed that the Planning and Building Regulations Team (PBRT) complete that process on behalf of MFRA; and that within the last reporting period 2018-19, a total of 2367 consultations were completed by the PBRT, which consists of 4 members of staff. They were advised that some of those consultations were very simple, whilst some were extremely complex; and that they consist of a mix of commercial, retail and residential developments.

With regards to planning consultations, Members were informed that they are very much limited to specific areas; access for fire appliances, water supplies for firefighting; and hazards to neighbouring premises. It was noted that issues such as staircases, as discussed earlier, are not areas that FRS's are consulted on.

In relation to building regulations applications, Members were advised that the application will be made to either the Local Authority or an Approved Inspector, following which, further consultation with the Fire Service is undertaken. They were advised that at this stage, the Fire Service can comment on access and facilities for the Fire Service, with the Regulations stating that:

“(1) The building shall be so constructed as to provide reasonable facilities to assist firefighters in the protection of life.

(2) Reasonable provision shall be made within the site of the building to enable fire appliances to gain access to the building.”

Members were informed that the standards for (1) and (2) are as laid down in Approved Document B Fire Safety. They were advised that at this stage of the process, FRS's are starting to get a bit more of a say, but not on issues such as the installation of sprinklers. It was highlighted to Members that as a FRS, we can only assume that developers actually build to the exact plans approved.

Members were informed that in relation to facilities for firefighters, this includes ventilation and ensuring that there are smoke vents on stairs to remove smoke and ensure that the staircases remain safe for firefighters to use. It also includes the installation of firefighting lifts, which are critically important for the FRS as they provide a way of getting from the ground floor to the top of a building. As high rise buildings such as Grenfell can have over 20 floors, if a building does not have a firefighting lift, it would mean there are a substantial number of stairs that firefighters would have to climb with all the necessary equipment, before they can even start to fight the fire. Members were informed that there are still some older buildings that do not have a firefighting lift.

Clarification was requested by Members regarding the difference between a firefighting lift and a normal lift. Members were advised that firefighting lifts have 2 power supplies and are designed to provide 1 hour fire protection. They can only be controlled, operated and accessed by FRS's; and have a communication system within them. Members were advised that they also include an escape hatch in the roof of the lift car, which would enable firefighters to climb through and climb up the lift shaft; and are designed to work under the worst circumstances.

Members were shown diagrams detailing the components of a firefighting lift shaft, to highlight how they are located and protected.

The presentation went on to highlight to the Members, the complex building and fire safety regulation system, within which the 3 key pieces of legislation detailed sit.

At this point, a crew from Aintree Community Fire Station joined the meeting in their full Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and equipment bag, to demonstrate to Members what they would be wearing and carrying when they arrived at a fire within a high rise building. They were provided with an overview of all of the equipment that they would be expected to carry, and highlighted the significant weight of such equipment. It was explained to Members, that if the fire crews had to get to a fire several floors up, and there was no firefighting lift

available for them to use, it would be extremely arduous for them to get to the fire, before they even start to fight the fire.

It was explained to Members that it is assumed that there will be a firefighting lift available for use, however if there is not, and the equipment has to be carried up the stairs, firefighters will only have around 40 minutes air supply. Therefore, the situation can start to become very difficult for them.

Discussion took place around the Planning Committee process and if information became available from the fire service expressing concerns regarding a proposed development, the Planning Committee could withhold planning consent. It was noted that the Planning Committee would be within their right to withhold planning consent should they see fit, however it is likely that any such concerns would have been considered by officers before any planning application came before the Planning Committee.

Members were informed that officers are involved in some pre-planning work, however they are hamstrung when it comes down to planning decisions. They were informed that officers will often comment on areas that are not within our statutory areas of responsibility, where it is considered appropriate to do so, but often the developers submitting the application will push back.

With regards to the Hackett Report published in May 2018, concerning an independent review of Building Regulations and Fire Safety, Members were informed that the report states that:

*“The current system of building regulations and fire safety is not fit for purpose and that a culture change is required to support the delivery of buildings that are safe, both now and in the future. The system failure identified in the interim report, has allowed a culture of indifference to perpetuate.”*

Members were also informed that the recommendations contained within the report, received full Government support when presented to Parliament in September 2018.

The presentation went on to highlight the 10 key recommendations contained within the Hackett report, which are as follows:

- 1. A new regulatory framework, focused in the first instance on multi-occupancy higher risk residential buildings (HRRB's) that are 10 storeys or more in height. Achieved through a Joint Competent Authority (JCA).*
- 2. Improving the focus on building safety during the design, construction and refurbishment phases. Rigorous and demanding duty holder roles and responsibilities to ensure a stronger focus on building safety. Wider enforcement powers.*
- 3. Improving the focus on building safety during the occupation phase, with a clear and identifiable duty holder with responsibility for building safety of the whole building.*

4. *Giving residents a voice by providing reassurance and recourse including a no-risk route for residents to escalate concerns on fire safety, to an independent statutory body that can provide support where service providers have failed to take action.*
5. *Setting out demanding expectations around improved levels of competence. Through an overarching body to provide oversight and competence requirements for the construction and fire safety sector(s).*
6. *Creating a more effective balance between government ownership of building standards and industry ownership of technical guidance.*
7. *A more robust and transparent construction products regime, a more effective testing regime with clearer labelling and product traceability.*
8. *Creating a golden thread of information about each HRRB by creating a digital record for new premises from initial design through to construction and including any changes that occur throughout occupations.*
9. *Tackling poor procurement practices to drive the right behaviours to make sure that high-safety, low-risk options are prioritised and full life cycle cost is considered when a building is procured.*
10. *Ensuring continuous improvement and best-practice learning through membership of an international body.*

In relation to recommendation 7, Members stated that when planning applications come in, they specify what the building will be made of, but questioned who would make a decision regarding refurbishments, such as the installation of cladding on Grenfell.

Members were informed that if the planning application went to the Local Authority, it would be their responsibility to ensure that the refurbishment complied with building regulations. However, it could also go to an approved inspector.

Members commented that it was wrong that Planning Committee members are not aware of things right at the start of the planning process; and that perhaps as a Fire Authority, they should be communicating that with Government and making their own recommendations.

Members were informed that officers have provided some technical responses to public consultations, around issues such as the fire retardancy of bricks; and that officers within the Fire Protection Team provided the information for that response, as they have the specialist knowledge to do so. Members were then advised of the Public Inquiry into Grenfell, which was established to examine the circumstances leading up to and surrounding the incident. Members were informed that the key areas of inquiry are as follows:

- (a) *The immediate cause or causes of the fire and the means by which it spread.*

- (b) The design and construction of the building and its modification, refurbishment and management.*
- (c) The scope and adequacy of building regulations, fire regulations and other legislation, guidance and the design, construction, equipping and management of high-rise residential buildings.*
- (d) Whether such regulations, legislation, guidance and industry practice were complied with.*
- (e) The arrangements made by the local authority or other responsible bodies for receiving and acting upon information relating to the risk of fire at Grenfell Tower; and the action taken in response to such information.*

The presentation then highlighted to Members, some of the conclusions drawn from the Grenfell inquiry Phase 1 Report. Members were informed that these have been around how the fire started; why the fire developed so quickly; why the fire spread throughout the tower block; the planning and preparation of London Fire Brigade for such an incident; and the response of London Fire Brigade.

Members were informed that there is no outcome of the Police investigation into Grenfell as yet.

Discussion took place around the possibility of input being provided to members of Local Authority Planning Committees around fire safety; and it was requested that Officers consider how this might be facilitated.

Further comments were made by Members regarding the host of failures that contributed towards Grenfell; and how it would be extremely difficult for any organisation to prepare for something like that.

Members were informed that the report identifies a number of personal acts of bravery; and that no individual has been criticised for their actions. They were also informed that some of the wider issues are likely to have implications that will be felt by all FRS's.

Members Resolved that:

- a) The content of the presentation, be noted.
- b) Their thanks be recorded to officers for such an informative presentation.
- c) Consideration be given by officers, into how information regarding fire safety, could be disseminated to members of Local Authority Planning Committees.

Close

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<b>MERSEYSIDE FIRE &amp; RESCUE AUTHORITY</b>			
<b>MEETING OF THE:</b>	<b>SCRUTINY COMMITTEE</b>		
<b>DATE:</b>	<b>16<sup>TH</sup> JANUARY 2020</b>	<b>REPORT NO:</b>	<b>CFO/006/20</b>
<b>PRESENTING OFFICER</b>	<b>ACFO MOTTRAM</b>		
<b>RESPONSIBLE OFFICER:</b>	<b>GM HEAD</b>	<b>REPORT AUTHOR:</b>	<b>GM HEAD</b>
<b>OFFICERS CONSULTED:</b>	<b>SM PAT GIBBONS</b>		
<b>TITLE OF REPORT:</b>	<b>FIRES IN WASTE TRANSFER SITES</b>		

<b>APPENDICES:</b>	
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### Purpose of Report

1. To inform Members of current National and Local fires in Waste Sites and the actions being taken by Merseyside Fire and Rescue Authority to reduce such incidents and deal with them effectively.

### Recommendation

2. That Members;
  - a. Note the current trends with regard to Fires in Waste Transfer Sites.
  - b. Note the responsibilities of other Partners roles with regard to approval and permits.
  - c. Note our current joint working with partners.

### Introduction and Background

3. National and local fire incidents at Waste Transfer Sites place a high level of demand on MFRA resources and have significant impact on local residents and communities.
4. We look to support businesses to manage their premises safely and where appropriate to enter in to formal arrangements through the Primary Authority Scheme.
5. It is equally important to work closely with partner agencies to ensure a consistent approach and pool expertise and resources.

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**Equality and Diversity Implications**

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6. Waste Transfer sites on Merseyside are often found in close proximity to residential areas, it is important that we protect our communities through effective prevention and response activity, particularly those who are most vulnerable to the effects of fire.

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**Staff Implications**

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7. The Protection Department contains a designated Waste Fires Officer and a number of Waste Fire Tactical Officers.

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**Legal Implications**

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8. Upon MFRS responding to any such incidents and/ or providing advice on the same, Officers do so in accordance with the relevant legislation and subsequent powers.

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**Financial Implications & Value for Money**

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9. The Primary Authority Scheme is self-funding, with agreed remuneration with each partner.
10. The funding for the Protection Officer, is contained within the current Protection Structure.

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**Risk Management, Health & Safety, and Environmental Implications**

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11. There is Site Specific Risk Information (SSRI) for Waste Transfer Sites.
12. MFRA works closely with the Environment Agency.

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**Contribution to Our Mission: *Safer Stronger Communities – Safe Effective Firefighters***

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13. The actions being taken by MFRA to reduce incidents within waste transfer sites and to deal with any such incidents effectively, will help to reduce the amount of fire incidents, minimise risk to Operational Personnel; and prevent and reduce the impact on our communities.

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**BACKGROUND PAPERS**

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**GLOSSARY OF TERMS**

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<b>MERSEYSIDE FIRE &amp; RESCUE AUTHORITY</b>			
<b>MEETING OF THE:</b>	<b>SCRUTINY COMMITTEE</b>		
<b>DATE:</b>	<b>16<sup>TH</sup> JANUARY 2020</b>	<b>REPORT NO:</b>	<b>CFO/005/20</b>
<b>PRESENTING OFFICER</b>	<b>ACFO MOTTRAM</b>		
<b>RESPONSIBLE OFFICER:</b>	<b>AM OAKFORD</b>	<b>REPORT AUTHOR:</b>	<b>GM THOMAS</b>
<b>OFFICERS CONSULTED:</b>	<b>KEVIN JOHNSON (STRATEGIC SAFEGUARDING MANAGER)</b>		
<b>TITLE OF REPORT:</b>	<b>MFRA PARTNERSHIP WORKING REGARDING VULNERABLE INDIVIDUALS WITH MENTAL ILL HEALTH</b>		
<b>APPENDICES:</b>			

### Purpose of Report

1. That Members consider and scrutinise the contents of the accompanying PowerPoint presentation.

### Recommendation

2. That Members note the content of the PowerPoint presentation.

### Introduction and Background

3. Merseyside Fire and Rescue Service (MFRS) continues to be an active and engaged stakeholder to a number of Strategic boards and key partnerships in the support provided to vulnerable persons who may be considered at risk due to issues that contribute to mental ill health.
4. MFRS Strategic Safeguarding Manager works closely with Safeguarding Adults Boards on shared ambitions to improve the health and wellbeing of our community members.
5. A key deliverable was the development of the Multi-Agency Hoarding Protocol that was established following the acceptance of Hoarding as an element of self-neglect within the Care Act 2014. MFRS have attended a number of significant incidents including a double fatality due to hoarding (Mather Avenue).
6. In addition, at risk individuals that are identified by MFRS within the appropriate thresholds can be referred via safeguarding reporting process for liaison with Adult Social Care and relevant mental health partners (i.e. MerseyCare).

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**Equality and Diversity Implications**

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7. A formal EIA covering all aspects of Prevention is created annually as part of the Functional Delivery Planning process.

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**Staff Implications**

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8. All MFRS Vulnerable Person Advocates have received Mental Health First Aid training and will be receiving Mental Capacity Assessment training as part of their Continued Professional Development during the spring of 2020.

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**Legal Implications**

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9. MFRS understand the legal connotations of data-sharing and ensure that all community members sign a privacy notice that explicitly informs of who we will share information with prior to onward referral.
10. SLT members during December 2019 have received Safeguarding Training from an external provider.

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**Financial Implications & Value for Money**

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11. There are no financials implications regarding this PowerPoint presentation.

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**Risk Management, Health & Safety, and Environmental Implications**

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12. To effectively manage risk during the provision of any Safe and Well visit, MFRS will engage with partners to ensure that suitable and sufficient risk assessment is carried out in respect of the vulnerability.

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**Contribution to Our Mission: *Safer Stronger Communities – Safe Effective Firefighters***

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13. MFRS is committed to reducing Accidental Dwelling Fires and serious injury across Merseyside. Our risk reduction strategies identify a range of vulnerabilities encompassing mental ill health that may increase the risk of fire to the individual in a residential of specialised housing setting.

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**BACKGROUND PAPERS**

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**GLOSSARY OF TERMS**

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**FORWARD WORK PLAN FOR SCRUTINY COMMITTEE 2018/19 – 2019/20**

SCRUTINY ITEM	REQUESTED BY	DESCRIPTION & TYPE OF ACTION	SCHEDULED DATE	RESPONSIBLE DIRECTORATE & PARTNER INVOLVEMENT	LINK TO MISSION/ AIMS, & IRMP	DATE COMPLETED	FURTHER ACTION?
<b>Staff Retention and Succession Planning</b>	Scrutiny Committee – “People”  30 <sup>th</sup> October 2018	<i>“How does MFRA ensure current and future retention of staff and effective succession planning, to avoid other employers recruiting the excellent staff from MFRA?”</i>  <b>Rapid Review</b>	<b>17<sup>th</sup> January 2019</b>	<b>People &amp; Organisational Development</b>	<b>Aim</b> <i>“Excellent People”</i>	17 <sup>th</sup> January 2019	<b>COMPLETED</b>  No further action required
<b>Accident Investigation - Reporting &amp; Monitoring</b>	Scrutiny Committee – “People”  30 <sup>th</sup> October 2018	<i>“Review of the process for accident investigation, reporting, identification of trends; and monitoring of workplace accidents, to avoid repetition”</i>  <b>Presentation/ Demonstration</b>	<b>17<sup>th</sup> January 2019</b>	<b>Operational Response</b>	<b>Mission</b> <i>“Safer, Stronger Communities – Safe Effective Firefighters”</i>	5 <sup>th</sup> February 2019  <i>Completed as a “Learning Lunch”</i>	<b>COMPLETED</b>  No further action required
<b>Use of Volunteers</b>	Scrutiny Committee – “People”  30 <sup>th</sup> October 2018	<i>“Review of the use, recruitment and take up of volunteers at MFRA”</i>  <b>Presentation on Committee Agenda</b>	<b>12<sup>th</sup> May 2020</b>	<b>Community Risk Management</b>	<b>Aim</b> <i>“Excellent People”</i>  <b>IRMP – Proposal 18</b>		
<b>Positive Action and Recruitment</b>	Scrutiny Committee – “People”  30 <sup>th</sup> October 2018	<i>“Scrutiny of the use and progress of positive action on recruitment at MFRA”</i>  <b>T.B.C</b>	<b>T.B.C</b>	<b>People &amp; Organisational Development</b>	<b>Aim</b> <i>“Excellent People”</i>  <b>IRMP - Equality Objective 1</b>		
<b>Use of FIRS Software</b>	Scrutiny Committee – “Operational Response”  17 <sup>th</sup> January 2019	<i>“Scrutiny of the use of FIRS Software in the decision making process”</i>  <b>Rapid Review</b>	5 <sup>th</sup> March 2019  <b>(Deferred – To Be Re-arranged)</b>	<b>Operational Response</b>  Cllr Sharon Connor	<b>Aims</b> <i>“Excellent Operational Response”</i>  <b>IRMP – All Operational Response Objectives</b>	9 <sup>th</sup> May 2019	<b>COMPLETED</b>  No further action required

<b>Implementation of the HALO system</b>	Scrutiny Committee – “Operational Response”  17 <sup>th</sup> January 2019	“Scrutiny and monitoring of the implementation of the HALO system”  <b>Practical Demonstration in Fire Control</b>	<b>T.B.C</b>  (around January 2020)	<b>Operational Response</b>	<b>Aim</b> “Excellent Operational Response”  <b>IRMP – All Operational Response Objectives</b>		
<b>Impact of Prevention Activity</b>	Scrutiny Committee – “Operational Response”  17 <sup>th</sup> January 2019	“Scrutiny of the impact of prevention activity on operational response”  <b>Presentation on Committee Agenda</b>	<b>12<sup>th</sup> September 2019</b>	<b>Community Risk Management</b>	<b>Aim</b> “Excellent Prevention & Protection”	12 <sup>th</sup> September 2019	<b>COMPLETED</b>  No further action required
<b>High Rise Buildings</b>	Scrutiny Committee – “Community Risk Management”  5 <sup>th</sup> March 2019	<b>To incorporate:</b>  “Review of the building planning process and involvement of MFRA in planning decisions; and the regulation of HMO’s”  <b>Rapid Review (full day)</b>	<b>October 2019</b>  (date T.B.C)	<b>Community Risk Management</b>  To involve representative from Liverpool City Council	<b>Aim</b> “Excellent Prevention & Protection”  <b>IRMP – Proposal 19</b>	15 <sup>th</sup> November 2019  <i>Completed as a Rapid Review</i>	<b>COMPLETED</b>  No further action required
<b>Tackling Organised Crime</b>	Scrutiny Committee – “Community Risk Management”  5 <sup>th</sup> March 2019	“Review of how MFRA work with Merseyside Police and other partners, around tackling organised crime”  <b>Presentation on Committee Agenda</b>	<b>12<sup>th</sup> September 2019</b>	<b>Community Risk Management</b>  To involve representative of Merseyside Police and possibly OPCC	<b>Aim</b> “Excellent Prevention & Protection”	12 <sup>th</sup> September 2019	<b>COMPLETED</b>  No further action required
<b>Work Around Vulnerable Individuals with Mental Ill Health</b>	Scrutiny Committee – “Community Risk Management”  5 <sup>th</sup> March 2019	“Review of how MFRA work with partners regarding vulnerable individuals with mental ill health  (to incorporate issues around hoarding and suicide/ threat of suicide)”  <b>Rapid Review</b>	<b>16<sup>th</sup> January 2020</b>  (prior to Committee Meeting)	<b>Community Risk Management</b>	<b>Aim</b> “Excellent Prevention & Protection”  <b>IRMP – Proposal 16</b>	On Agenda  16 <sup>th</sup> January 2019	

<b>Information regarding Influx of Particular Populations</b>	Scrutiny Committee – “Operational Response”  17 <sup>th</sup> January 2019	<i>“Review of information provided by local authorities regarding the influx of particular populations into Merseyside”</i>  <b>Format T.B.C once scope of work finalised</b>	<b>5<sup>th</sup> March 2020</b>	<b>Community Risk Management</b>	<b>Aim</b> <i>“Excellent Prevention &amp; Protection”</i>  <b>IRMP – Proposal 19</b>		
<b>Incidents Involving Recycling Plants</b>	Requested directly by Members	<i>“To review incidents involving Recycling Plants”</i>  <b>Rapid Review</b>	<b>16<sup>th</sup> January 2020</b>	<b>Community Risk Management</b>  To involve representative from EMR and possibly Environment Agency	<b>Aim</b> <i>“Excellent Prevention &amp; Protection”</i>	On Agenda  16 <sup>th</sup> January 2019	
<b>Resilience Arrangements</b>	Requested directly by Members	<b>To incorporate:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategic partnership with the Home Office – Lead Authority arrangements</li> <li>• Terrorist Attacks (MTFA) (MTA)</li> <li>• Implications of climate change/ several weather conditions</li> <li>• Ability to respond to multiple incidents simultaneously.</li> </ul> <b>Rapid Review (full day)</b>	<b>T.B.C</b>	<b>Operational Preparedness</b>	<b>Aim</b> <i>“Excellent Operational Preparedness”</i>  <b>Mission</b> <i>“Safer, Stronger Communities – Safe Effective Firefighters”</i>		
<b>Family Friendly Policies and Staff Retention</b>	Requested by Members at full Authority Meeting – 3 <sup>rd</sup> July 2019	<i>“To undertake a review around family friendly policies and staff retention”</i>  <b>T.B.C</b>	<b>T.B.C</b>	<b>People &amp; Organisational Development</b>	<b>Aim</b> <i>“Excellent People”</i>		
<b>Violence Reduction Unit</b>	Requested by Members at Scrutiny Committee 12 <sup>th</sup> September 2019	<i>“To review and scrutinise progress, effectiveness and outcomes of the Violence Reduction Unit”</i>  <b>T.B.C</b>	<b>T.B.C</b>	<b>Community Risk Management</b>  To possibly involve other partners involved in the VRU	<b>Aim</b> <i>“Excellent Prevention &amp; Protection”</i>  <b>Mission</b> <i>“Safer, Stronger Communities – Safe Effective Firefighters”</i>		

<b>Comparison of Health &amp; Safety Figures</b>	Requested by Members at Scrutiny Committee 12 <sup>th</sup> September 2019	<i>“To undertake a review of MFRA’s Health and Safety figures, particularly in relation to accidents and injuries, in comparison to other FRA’s”</i>  <b>T.B.C</b>	<b>T.B.C</b>	<b>Operational Response</b>	<b>Aim</b> <i>“Excellent Operational Response”</i>  <b>Mission</b> <i>“Safer, Stronger Communities – Safe Effective Firefighters”</i>		
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