



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



R. Groves  
Monitoring Officer

Tel: 0151 296 4000  
Extn: 4236 Vicky Campbell

Our ref VC/RG

Date: 23<sup>rd</sup> January 2023

Dear Sir/Madam,

You are invited to attend a meeting of the **COMMUNITY SAFETY AND PROTECTION COMMITTEE** to be held at **1.00 pm** on **TUESDAY, 31ST JANUARY, 2023** in the Liverpool Suite - Fire Service Headquarters at Merseyside Fire and Rescue Service Headquarters, Bridle Road, Bootle.

This meeting will be available to watch via YouTube on the following link:

<https://youtu.be/V4725EKw4vQ>

Yours faithfully,

PP – V Campbell

Monitoring Officer

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**MERSEYSIDE FIRE AND RESCUE AUTHORITY**  
**COMMUNITY SAFETY AND PROTECTION COMMITTEE**

**31<sup>ST</sup> JANUARY 2023**

**AGENDA**

**Members**

Brian Kenny (Chair)  
Edna Finneran  
Janet Grace  
Lynnie Hinnigan  
Linda Maloney  
Lesley Rennie  
Anna Rothery  
Lynne Thompson  
Paul Tweed

**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 - 8)**

The Minutes of the Previous Meeting, held on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2022, are submitted for approval as a correct record and for signature by the committee chair.

**3. Marine Rescue Unit Fleet Refresh (Pages 9 - 14)**

To Consider report CFO/56/22, which sets out the options for a fleet refresh for the Marine Rescue Unit (MRU) and seek the approval of the Authority for the option of purchasing 2 x Atlantic 85 (A85) Inshore Lifeboats from the Royal National Lifeboat Institution (RNLI).

4. **Bonfire Report 2022** (Pages 15 - 48)

To Consider report CFO/57/22, to inform members of the outcomes of the Bonfire period 2022

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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.



**MERSEYSIDE FIRE AND RESCUE AUTHORITY**  
**COMMUNITY SAFETY AND PROTECTION COMMITTEE**

**1<sup>ST</sup> SEPTEMBER 2022**

**MINUTES**

**Present:** Cllr Brian Kenny (Chair)  
Cllr Les Byrom  
Cllr Edna Finneran  
Cllr Harry Gorman  
Cllr Linnie Hinnigan  
Cllr Linda Maloney  
Cllr Leslie Rennie  
Cllr Lynne Thompson  
Cllr Paul Tweed

**Also Present:** DCFO Nick Searle, Ria Groves and Ian Cummins

**Apologies of absence were received from:** Cllr Jan Grace

**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.

Resolved that:

- a) the following declarations of interest were made by individual Members in relation to any item of business on the Agenda

Cllr Byrom, Cllr Kenny and Cllr Rennie noted that they had been in attendance at the urgency committee on 31<sup>st</sup> May 2022 which also related to Item 3 however that was for the procurement of electricity and gas for the period 1<sup>st</sup> July 2022 – 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023.

- b) no additional items of business to be considered as matters of urgency were determined by the Chair; and
- c) no items of business required 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**

**RESOLVED** that the minutes of the last meeting held on 12<sup>th</sup> April 2022 were agreed as an accurate record.

### **3. Procurement of Electricity & Gas from 2023**

Nick Searle, Deputy Chief Fire Officer, presented the report on Procurement of Electricity and Gas from 2023. Members considered the report which informed them of the current situations regarding the supply of electricity and gas and regarded the best options for the procurement from April 2023.

#### **RESOLVED that:**

- a) The procurement of electricity and gas through Liverpool City Council, and enter into contracts for the supply of electricity and gas via the Crown Commercial Services ('CCS') framework by 15<sup>th</sup> September 2022, utilising the CSS L6 purchasing window for the period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2023 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024 and L12 purchasing window for the period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2024 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025 be approved.
- b) The procurement of electricity using Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin ('REGO') be approved and
- c) Delegated powers to be given to the CFO and Director of Finance and Procurement in consultation with the Chair of the Authority, to accept a revised energy source to (REGO) via LCC / CCS if supply issues or financial implications arise with REGO's be approved

### **4. Equality, Diversity and Inclusion Annual Report 2021/22**

Nick Searle, Deputy Chief Fire Officer presented the Equality, Diversity and Inclusion Annual Report (2021/2022). Members were provided an update on the progress made against MFRA Equality, Diversity and Inclusion objectives for 2021-2024.

Members queried why 37.2% of staff members have not recorded their sexual orientation and expressed concern why people feel uncomfortable recording this information. Nick Mernock (Director of People and Organisational Development) stated that this has been an issue for about 3/4 years and suggested that it may be a personal preference/generational issue or that some people may have just

missed it. Members were assured that while the Service can't force people to record this information. MFRS will continue to encourage staff to record this.

Members also questioned if there were any barriers in place due to the lack of females in senior management roles Nick Searle (DCFO) stated that the organisation currently has three female Station Managers and it will take time to see more female firefighters come through the ranks however, he has no doubt that this will happen shortly particularly as the number of female firefighters in the Service is higher than it's been before.

Members were advised by the Director of People and Organisational Development, Nick Mernock, in regard to female firefighters and recruitment the department is always looking for ways to engage for example, the organisation has found female firefighters main difficulty in the recruitment process is the Firefighter physical test. Due to this, MFRS have organised 'have a go days' to allow female candidates to trial the different physical aspects that they will have to complete on the day. Members were informed that in more recent years the organisation has removed the bleep test as this can be discriminatory towards women and this has been replaced with the Chester Treadmill Run test. Nick Mernock then emphasised the importance of not allowing past candidates to drop if they have failed. He stated that the recruitment department contact past applicants when recruiting again and encourage them to re-apply which has proven to work as female recruits who have failed previously to progress further than the application process, through the above, the Service has been able to welcome them onto a recruit course.

**RESOLVED** that:

- a) The ED&I annual report be approved for publication on the MFRS website in order to demonstrate MFRA's commitment to Equality, Diversity and Inclusion and how it has met its Public Sector Equality Duty.

**5. SERVICE DELIVERY PLAN 2022-23 APRIL TO JUNE UPDATE**

Nick Searle, Deputy Chief Fire Officer, presented the April to June Service Delivery plan update. Members were asked to consider the report which provides insight into the performance of MFRS against the objectives and the performance targets/outcomes as set out in the Service Delivery Plan for the period April to June 2022.

**RESOLVED** that:

- a) Members approved the Service Delivery Plan (Appendices A-D) for publication on the website.

Close

Date of next meeting Tuesday, 31 January 2023

Signed:\_\_\_\_\_

Date:\_\_\_\_\_

MERSEYSIDE FIRE AND RESCUE AUTHORITY			
MEETING OF THE:	COMMUNITY SAFETY AND PROTECTION COMMITTEE		
DATE:	31 JANUARY 2023	REPORT NO:	CFO/56/22
PRESENTING OFFICER	CHIEF FIRE OFFICER PHIL GARRIGAN		
RESPONSIBLE OFFICER:	AM BEN RYDER	REPORT AUTHOR:	MIKE CUMMINS
OFFICERS CONSULTED:	DAVE SEASMAN & SM ADAM MAXWELL STRATEGIC LEADERSHIP TEAM		
TITLE OF REPORT:	MARINE RESCUE UNIT FLEET REFRESH		

APPENDICES:	
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## Purpose of Report

1. To set out the options for a fleet refresh for the Marine Rescue Unit (MRU) and seek the approval of Merseyside Fire and Rescue Authority ('the Authority') for the option of purchasing 2 x Atlantic 85 (A85) Inshore Lifeboats from the Royal National Lifeboat Institution (RNLI) at a cost of £300k inclusive of the cost of 2 additional engines.

## Recommendation

2. It is recommended that Members;
  - a) Approve the purchase of 2 x Atlantic 85 Inshore Lifeboats from the RNLI, including 2 additional engines at a cost of £300k; and
  - b) Note the fleet options and projected costs to ensure a planned fleet life of 10-years for the use of the A85 type boat.

## Introduction and Background

### Fleet Configuration

3. For operational continuity and resilience purposes the MRU operates a fleet of 2 Rescue Boat Code (RBC) compliant boats. The fleet was last refreshed in 2018 with 2 x retired Atlantic 75 boats procured from the Royal National Lifeboat Institute (RNLI).
4. The estimated life of the A75 fleet when purchased by the Authority in 2018 was between 3 and 5 years. As the RNLI was phasing out the remaining A75's from their fleet and replacing them with the larger and more capable Atlantic 85 (A85) boat they were clear that beyond 2021 the RNLI would be unable to support, the A75 boats.

5. The MRU fleet of 2 x A75 boats has now reached the end of their effective life. The RNLI is no longer in a position to support any on-going maintenance, supply spares/new engines or re-fit of the MRU A75 fleet as they have retired all their A75 boats and replaced them with the upgraded A85 boat. The RNLI no longer retain any capacity to support the A75 boat.
6. The RNLI has offered the Service the option to purchase 2 x retired A85 boats at a cost of £130k per boat. These boats will be available for purchase in February 2023 following inspection/survey in January 2023. These boats are the successor to the A75 boat
7. The A85 boats would be provided in an 'as new' condition with new immersion proofed outboard engines fitted. Both vessels underwent a complete RNLI refit within the past 2-years.
8. As part of the package the Service would have the option of purchasing 2 new engines at the point of purchase of the 2 x A85 boats at cost of £40k. Exercising this option will ensure fleet resilience and minimise the potential for boat unavailability under the 2-boat response model operated by the MRU.

#### Criteria Fleet Refresh

9. Service managers have determined a selection criteria for a fleet refresh as set out below:
  - a) Only vessels which are Rescue Boat Code (RBC) compliant or capable of achieving compliance will be considered. Any fleet replacement options must be capable of achieving Rescue Boat Code compliance. The MRU holds 'Declared Facility' status with the Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA). A declared facility means a facility that has been designated as being available for civilian search and rescue (SAR) under the direction of HM Coastguard according to a specific criteria. Under the local MoU between the Authority and the MCA compliance with the Rescue Boat Code is a key part of this criteria.
  - b) Only retired vessels will be considered due to cost implications, but they must in so far as is practicable and reasonable meet an 'as new' standard.
  - c) Only vessels with immersion proofed outboard engines and a self-righting capability will be considered.
  - d) The supplier/manufacture must offer a long term support package inclusive of spares and technical support and provide confirmation that they will be able to provide this support for a minimum period of 10-years
  - e) The supplier/manufacture must be able to provide a full history of the vessel and its maintenance, engine replacement and re-fit history.

- f) The supplier/manufacture must be able to provide a full re-fit option for the vessel and provide confirmation that they will be able to provide this option for a minimum of 10-years from the point of purchase
- g) The vessels must support interoperability options with the RNLI at New Brighton which is the nearest RNLI station to the MRU.
- h) Only vessels which have a proven record in marine Search and Rescue operations will be considered.

#### A85 – The Preferred Option

- 10. Following a rigorous analysis, Service managers have concluded that, the only option for fleet refreshment that meets all the criteria set out in paragraphs 9 is the offer tabled by the RNLI for the purchase of 2 x retired A85 boats.
- 11. Up until this point the RNLI have not released any A85 boats to other organisations in the UK. Although they have been approached by other bodies providing a maritime SAR capability including other UK FRS they have expressed a preference at this point to partner only with MFRS.
- 12. The RNLI operate a fleet of over 100 A85 boats with a demonstrable and exemplary record in marine SAR in UK inshore waters. They will continue to build this class of boat up until at least 2030 and will continue to support them well into the 2040's.
- 13. The cost of a new A85 would be in the order of £350k to £400k, although the lead in and build period is estimated by the RNLI to be in the order of 4-years. For comparison the cost of 2 x retired A85's would be £260k whilst the cost of 2 x new A85's would be in the order of £700k to £800k

#### A85 – Fleet Life

- 14. The projected fleet life of the 2 A85 boats recommended for purchase in 2023 is a minimum of 5-years up to 2028. The options at this point would be to;
  - a) replace the boats with 2 new A85 boats , or
  - b) commission a full re-fit of the boats purchased in 2023.

Either of these options would then extend the fleet life for the A85 type boat to 10-years from 2023 up to 2033.

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**Equality and Diversity Implications**

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15. This report does not require an EIA.

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**Staff Implications**

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16. The A85 boats offer a significant upgrade on the A75's currently in service and will provide crews with a more capable rescue vessel.
17. Some familiarisation training will be required for crews particularly in relation to new navigation and communications equipment. Arrangements will be put in place with the RNLI to facilitate this.
18. The A75's will remain in Service until all staff have been deemed competent to ride the new A85 boats.

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**Legal Implications**

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19. The procurement of the 2 Atlantic 85 boats is subject to the relevant legislative requirements and the Authority's Contract Standing Orders and this proposal by a single tender meets those requirements. . .

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**Financial Implications & Value for Money**

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20. The cost of purchasing the 2 new A85 boats in 2023 including 2 spare engines is £300k and this will secure a projected fleet life of 5-years. This will met from the current capital programme for the MRU.
21. Further capital expenditure of between £150k and £300k will be required in 2028 to extend fleet life by a further 5-years up to 2033 for the A85 type boat. This will require a refresh of the MRU capital programme for 2028.
22. Purchasing retired but 'as new' status boats is much more cost effective option than purchasing new vessels. A new A85 boat would cost £350k and still be subject to the same re-fit regime (including costs) as a retired A85 boat.
23. Maintenance costs for 2 x A85 boats are anticipated as being comparable as those for 2 x A75's currently in service and will be contained within existing budgets.

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

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24. Only vessels which meet the Rescue Boat Code will be considered for acquisition in order to maintain the highest possible standards of safety for MRU crews and those who are in receipt of assistance



25. Petrol outboard engines are the only viable power options for boats meeting the selection criteria established by the Service.

**Contribution to Our Vision:** *To be the best Fire & Rescue Service in the UK.*

Our Purpose: *Here to serve, Here to protect, Here to keep you safe.*

26. The provision of a water borne rescue capability on the Mersey ensures that the Authority can respond to distress and safety events on the Mersey and to minimise the risk of loss of life and injury and damage to property.

## **BACKGROUND PAPERS**

**NONE**

## **GLOSSARY OF TERMS**

<b>MRU</b>	Marine Rescue Unit
<b>MCA</b>	Maritime and Coastguard Agency
<b>RNLI</b>	Royal National Lifeboat Institute
<b>A85</b>	RNLI Atlantic 85 Boat
<b>A75</b>	RNLI Atlantic 75 Boat
<b>MOU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding
<b>OPS</b>	Operations
<b>SAR</b>	Search & Rescue

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MERSEYSIDE FIRE AND RESCUE AUTHORITY			
MEETING OF THE:	COMMUNITY SAFETY & PROTECTION		
DATE:	31 JANUARY 2023	REPORT NO:	CFO/57/22
PRESENTING OFFICER	CHIEF FIRE OFFICER PHIL GARRIGAN		
RESPONSIBLE OFFICER:	AM MARK THOMAS	REPORT AUTHOR:	GM FRANNY HILL
OFFICERS CONSULTED:	ACFO DAVE MOTTRAM - SUZANNE HAZZA- COMMUNITY SAFETY COORDINATOR JOHN FIELDING – BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE MANAGER JOE CUNLIFFE – STATION MANAGER PROTECTION OFFICERS		
TITLE OF REPORT:	BONFIRE REPORT 2022		

APPENDICES:	Appendix 1	Bonfire Fire Report 202
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## Purpose of Report

1. To inform Members of the outcomes of Bonfire period 2022.

## Recommendation

2. It is recommended that Members:
  - (a)note the content of the report and the impact that Merseyside Fire & Rescue Service (MFRS) have had over the bonfire period and;
  - (b) note that this year's plan delivered through our staff and partners has been the most successful to date.

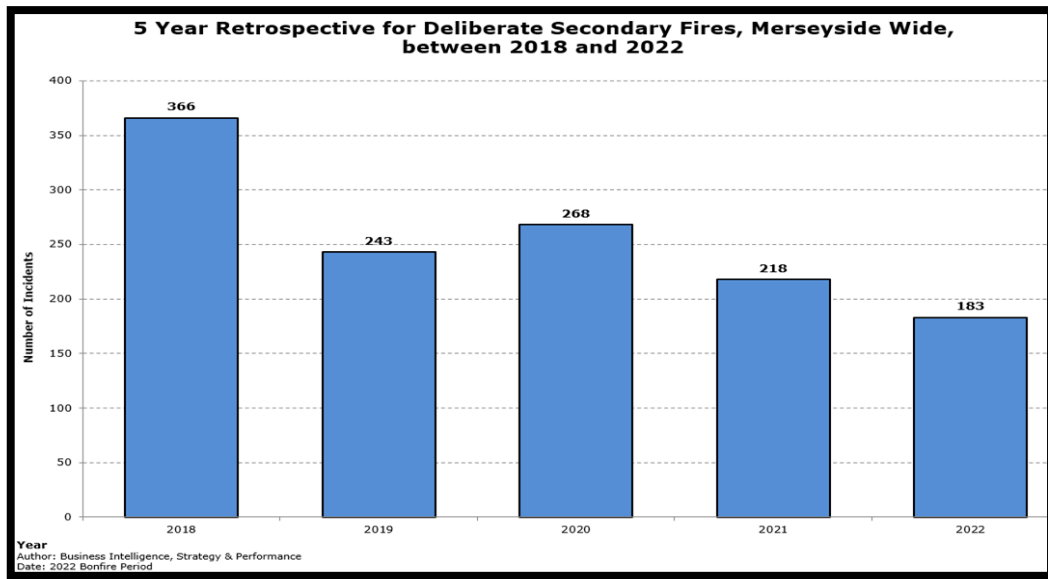
## Introduction and Background

3. Historically, MFRS receives increased numbers of calls over the Halloween and bonfire period. To limit those increased demands, our annual Bonfire Plan was implemented to help mitigate the number of 999 calls and the overall number of Anti Social Behaviour (ASB) fires MFRS attend.
4. Prevention Directorate planning for Bonfire 2022 commenced in June. Merseyside Police led Operation Banger, the multi-agency operation which co-ordinates Police, Fire and Local Authority activity over the Halloween and Bonfire period. This included monthly Silver meetings chaired by Merseyside Police at the JCC. These meetings involved all district based Police Commanders responsible for the implementation of Operation Banger (operation Good Guy St Helens) and representatives from MFRS and other agencies.

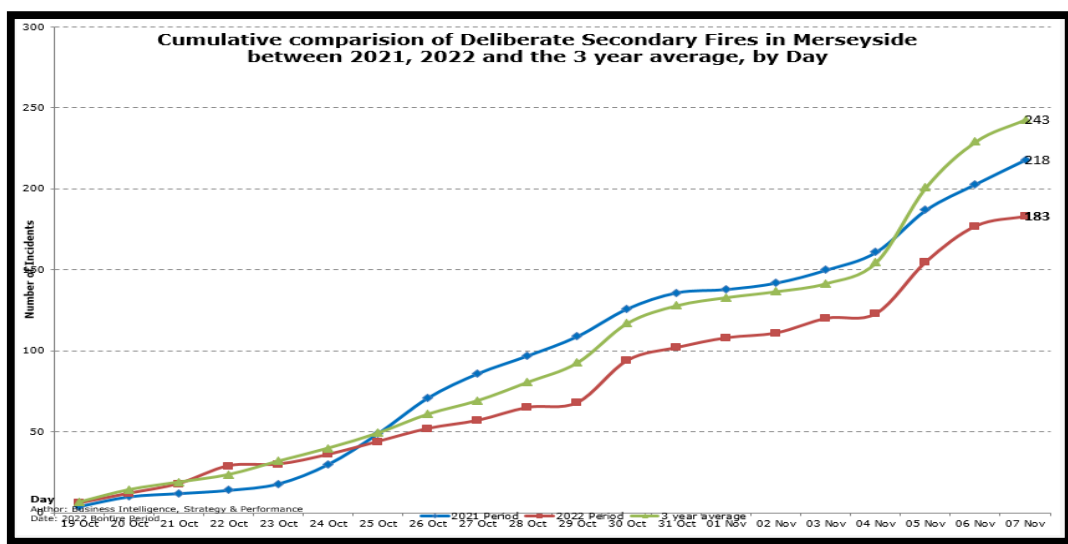
5. A range of diversionary activities were organised across Merseyside. Funding for these events was met by a range of partners, including Local Authorities, Merseyside Police and the Police and Crime Commissioner.
6. The covid19 pandemic has still had a significant impact on organised firework displays with several larger events not taking place. These events would normally attract a combined attendance of more than 120,000 people diverting people away from taking part in anti-social behaviour.
7. This year, St Helens Council was the only council to hold an organised firework event, held at St Helens Rugby stadium. The event was attended by over 5000 people.
8. MFRS Corporate Communications Team produced a bespoke Bonfire Communications Strategy which included:
  - A series of infographics carrying unique messages on social media.
  - Bonfire Leaflets- distributed by MFRS staff and partner agencies.
  - Video animations in relation to the dangers of arson and the impact of ASB in local communities
9. The communications strategy further included press releases promoting relevant messages at key times during the reporting period. MFRS received funding from City Safe which paid for a social media campaign enabling Corporate Communications to target important safety messages via social media. Members of the public were encouraged to report bonfire material via our social media outlets and website which was monitored by Corporate Communications.
10. From Monday 24<sup>th</sup> October until Friday 4<sup>th</sup> November 2022, MFRS had the use of 6 tipper trucks across Merseyside to support safer communities through management and removal of bonfire material. The Prevention team, assisted by volunteers from across the service including apprentices, operational firefighters and a number of green book staff, removed over 53 tonnes of material.
11. MFRS adopted a creative approach during this year's Bonfire period and ensured high visibility throughout the recording period. Tactics utilised included:
  - Locating the Arson Team to Old Swan fire station as part of a wider departmental improvement
  - Potential Arson Threats (PATs)/Fly tipping referrals
  - Community risk management routes
  - Tipper trucks in each district
12. PATs/Fly tipping reports - The purpose of a PAT is to highlight buildings that are potential arson targets, and to minimise risk to Firefighters. Crews familiarise themselves with each potential arson target so that they know the possible risks they could face if a fire breaks out at that location. When a vulnerable, empty

property is identified, a PAT referral is completed for action by the Arson Team and partners.

13. MFRS worked in partnership with local authorities and hired 6 tipper trucks to remove waste and fly tipping from each district. Fly tipping reports assisted with identifying waste materials across the region.
14. Community Risk Management routes - MFRS identified ASB spots across Merseyside utilising current data to target ASB high spots linked to high numbers of secondary fires. Community Risk Management routes were allocated on this basis to fire stations with routes to be completed in fire engines.
15. MFRA is the Licensing Authority for the storage of explosives in Merseyside. Joint visits with Merseyside Police and trading standards were carried out to prevent the selling of illegal fireworks and to ensure safe storage of fireworks is in place.
16. This year MFRA issued 39 new licences from retailers to store and sell fireworks, there are currently 179 premises licensed to sell fireworks. Officers inspected premises to ensure suitable and sufficient action had been actioned by the retailers to comply with safe storage and guidance given on the selling of fireworks. A further inspection and compliance programme was undertaken by Protection Officers and Trading Standards officers
17. MFRA staff and partners, visited schools to deliver key messages highlighting the impact of arson and ASB in local communities. MFRS and Police Community Support Officers visited 50 schools and delivered our message to approximately 4000 children and young people.
18. 120 PATS forms were completed. 189 fly tipping referrals were submitted, resulting in over 53 tonnes of rubbish and fly tipping being removed from the streets which otherwise may have been used to fuel deliberately set fires. MFRS fire appliances completed 325 Community Risk Management routes providing high visibility reassurance to local communities.
19. On the 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> November, MFRS adopt a more tolerant approach to bonfires. Bonfires were risk assessed and allowed to continue to burn if the bonfire did not pose a risk to people or property, and that the bonfire was organised safely.
20. The table below indicates that during the 2022 bonfire period the number of deliberate secondary fire incidents attended by Merseyside Fire and Rescue Service was 183.



21. The table below shows a cumulative analysis of deliberate secondary fire incidents through the 2022 period, contrasting it with 2021, and the 3-year average.



22. MFRS attended 22 incidents involving the misuse of Fireworks, these incidents were direct attacks including those put through letterboxes, windows or open doors. Combined with a lack of organised displays, this will have impacted on the increase in incidents. The table below capture 2022 figures:

District	2021	2022	Difference	% Difference
Knowsley	1	2	1	100.0%
Liverpool	9	10	1	11.1%
<i>Liverpool North</i>	6	8	2	33.3%
<i>Liverpool South</i>	3	2	-1	-33.3%
Sefton	1	3	2	200.0%
St Helens	2	1	-1	-50.0%
Wirral	3	6	3	100.0%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>37.5%</b>

23. Overall, there has been a reduction in the number of secondary fires during the reporting period between 19<sup>th</sup> October and 7<sup>th</sup> November. With the exception of Sefton which had an unusually low number of secondary fires in the bonfire period of 2021, all areas saw a reduction of secondary fires when compared to 2021. Despite the increase in secondary fires in Sefton, the number of secondary fires there during the 2022 period is comparable to similar districts in Merseyside such as St Helens and Wirral and is below the number of secondary fires in the same period in 2020, which was 32.

District	2021	2022	Difference	% Difference
Knowsley	23	17	-6	-26.1%
Liverpool	115	92	-23	-20.0%
<i>Liverpool North</i>	71	48	-23	-32.4%
<i>Liverpool South</i>	44	44	0	0.0%
Sefton	11	23	12	109.1%
St Helens	33	20	-13	-39.4%
Wirral	36	31	-5	-13.9%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>-35</b>	<b>-16.1%</b>

## Equality and Diversity Implications

24. The aim of the Bonfire Plan is to reduce the number of deliberate secondary fires attended across Merseyside particularly prevalent in the our most deprived communities.
25. As in previous years, MFRS worked effectively with partners such as Merseyside Police, the 5 Local Authorities across Merseyside and Housing Associations resulting in a 16% reduction in the secondary fires attended when compared to 2021. The delivery of the Bonfire Plan aims to limit and reduce the threat of the number of Anti-Social Behaviour incidents and deliberate fires across Merseyside.
26. MFRS maintained its attendance standard to life risk incidents throughout the bonfire period.

27. The Service adopted a dual approach towards social media, utilising an organic and 'paid for' campaign. During the Bonfire period, it is estimated the service had a reach of 460,791 on Facebook, 414,746 on Twitter and 5,274 on Instagram. Our videos were viewed 37,899 times. It must also be noted that our Corporate Communications Team worked with Police and Local Authority Communications Teams.

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### **Staff Implications**

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28. An aim of the operation is to reduce the risk of attacks on firefighters through education and engagement. There were 5 reports of attacks on firefighters, and none were reported after the 30<sup>th</sup> October. This represents a reduction of 3 attacks when compared to the same period in 2021. Of the 5 attacks in 2022, 4 of the incidents involved missiles being thrown at either fire appliances or cars (2 incidents involved eggs, 1 a firework and 1 involved a small stone). The other incident involved a youth hitting a fire appliance with a cricket bat. The bonfire plan also promoted key safety messages to allow the public to have a safe Halloween and bonfire period free from harm and injury. MFRS have not been made aware of any injuries to the public that could be directly attributed to the bonfire period.

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### **Legal Implications**

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29. To satisfy the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974, all staff during the tipper tucks have received a driver validation by the Driving School and all staff on the tipper trucks are manual handling trained.
30. Under the Explosives Regulations 2014 and the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974, Protection Officers visited retailers storing fireworks for sale to ensure compliance with legislation.

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### **Financial Implications & Value for Money**

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31. All directorates and departments contributed significantly during the bonfire period. This provided the Prevention Directorate with the ability to deliver a high performance with thanks to:
- Home Safety – provided additional staff
  - Youth Engagement – Providing staff assisting with tippers
  - Protection – Fireworks Legislation, compliance and enforcement
  - Corporate Comms – Comms and Media Strategy
  - Op. Response – HFSC Campaigns, CRM routes, fly tipping reports
  - An additional IIT Officer was available at all times of high demand on key nights
  - Fire Control additional staffing operators were utilised due to high demand over key nights



32. The Liverpool, Knowsley, Sefton, St Helens and Wirral Street Intervention Teams worked throughout the reporting period in high demand areas to engage with young people and local communities about the associated dangers of the period
33. The Operational Support Room was utilised to support co-ordination of prevention staff completing high visible presence and Street Intervention Teams

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

34. In considering the risk management implications for staff operating within Merseyside during key nights, a decision was made to utilise the Operational Support Room
35. To reduce the impact and noticeable increase of fly tipping, tipper trucks operated pre bonfire to remove hazardous waste or combustible materials to minimise the impact on the environment and the safety of MFRS staff
36. A post Bonfire night sweep took place on 6<sup>th</sup> November. This involved fire crews patrolling their station areas to extinguish smouldering bonfires in known fire locations. Appliances remained available for redirection by Fire Control
37. The Bonfire plan identified 4 key nights where demands on MFRS were anticipated to increase, these were 30<sup>th</sup> & 31<sup>st</sup> October and the 4<sup>th</sup> & 5<sup>th</sup> November.

**Contribution to Our Vision:** *To be the best Fire & Rescue Service in the UK.*

**Our Purpose:** *Here to serve, Here to protect, Here to keep you safe.*

38. Overall, there has been a reduction in the number of secondary fires during the reporting period between 19<sup>th</sup> October and 7<sup>th</sup> November. As a result the impact on our communities has been reduced significantly – particularly those most at risk.

### **BACKGROUND PAPERS**

**CFO/111/11** If this report follows on from another, list the previous report(s)

### **GLOSSARY OF TERMS**

<b>IIT</b>	Incident Investigation Team.
<b>JCC</b>	Joint Control Centre
<b>MFRA</b>	Merseyside Fire & Rescue Authority
<b>MFRS</b>	Merseyside Fire & Rescue Service
<b>OIC</b>	Officer in Charge
<b>OSR</b>	Operational Support Room
<b>SHQ</b>	Service Headquarters
<b>ASB</b>	Anti Social Behaviour
<b>PAT</b>	Potential Arson Target





# **Summary Report for Incident Activity during 2022 Bonfire Period**

**AUDIENCE**

**AUTHORITY  
STRATEGIC LEADERSHIP TEAM  
TEAMS INVOLVED IN BONFIRE PLAN**

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**STRATEGY & PERFORMANCE DIRECTORATE**

*Date work received: 08 November 2022*

*Date work completed: TBC*

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## **1. Agreement**

For the purpose of this report the following agreement was made between the client and the Strategy & Performance Directorate.

This work was requested by Area Manager Mark Thomas and received 8 November 2022.

The Manager<sup>1</sup> has approved this report/ piece of work can be undertaken by the Strategy & Performance Directorate.

If the scope of the work changes, authorisation must be again obtained and would be noted within the version control document sheet.

It was agreed that this report would be produced in draft format by December 2022 and would be sent electronically to the Director of Strategy & Performance and Client for comment.

The Manager / Client agreed that their comments would be received back by December 2022. The final report, which will always be in PDF format, would be produced by December 2022, subject to receiving comments.

---

<sup>1</sup> Deb Appleton

## 2. Summary

This report provides a summary analysis of deliberate secondary fires and incidents of violence at work across Merseyside during the 2022 Bonfire Period, with a comparison against previous years. For the purpose of this report, the Bonfire Period is defined as the 19<sup>th</sup> October – 7<sup>th</sup> November.

The headlines from this report can be summarised as follows:

- During the 2022 bonfire period, **183** deliberate secondary fires were attended by Merseyside Fire & Rescue crews. When compared to the 2021 period, this is a reduction of **35** incidents or **-16.1%**.
- Performance at a district level was as follows:
  - Knowsley saw **17** incidents, which is a reduction on 2021's performance of **-6** incidents or **-26.1%**
  - Liverpool as a whole saw **92** incidents, which is a reduction on 2021's performance of **-23** incidents or **-20.0%**
    - North Liverpool saw **48** incidents, which is a reduction on 2021's performance of **-23** incidents or **-32.4%**
    - South Liverpool saw **44** incidents, which is the same as 2021's performance
  - Sefton saw **23** incidents which, is an increase on 2021's performance of **12** incidents or **109.1%**
  - St Helens saw **20** incidents, which is a reduction on 2021's performance of **-13** incidents or **-39.4%**
  - Wirral saw **31** incidents, which is a reduction on 2021's performance of **-5** incidents or **-13.9%**
- When aggregated proportionally to incidents per 10,000 population – Sefton had the fewest incidents with **0.8**. Liverpool as a whole had the highest proportion of **1.9** incidents per 10,000 population.
- On the 5<sup>th</sup> November 2022, crews attended **32** incidents, which is the 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest count of incidents attended on this date. 18 of these incidents involved refuse fires.
- The top wards for incidents attended were: Speke-Garston (13) followed by Birkenhead and Tranmere (11) and Warbreck (9)
- Concerning incidents attended by station area: 14 – Speke/Garston saw **20** incidents followed by 20 – Birkenhead with **19** and 50 – St Helens (**16**). Station 32 – Formby saw **0** incidents for the second year running.
- When compared to the previous year, stations to see large reductions were: 50 – St Helens (-16), 15 – Toxteth (-13), 42 – Kirkby (-9) and 10 – Kirkdale and 19 – Croxteth (-8). There were increases in incidents at: 12 – Kensington (13), with smaller increases in 31 – Crosby (7), 20 – Birkenhead and 43 – Prescott (both 5).
- There were **5** incidents of violence at work during the 2022 bonfire period, 3 fewer than in 2021.

### **3. Introduction**

Traditionally the bonfire period leads to heightened numbers of incidents, specifically deliberate secondary fires and violence at work. This report presents an analysis of incidents during the 2022 Bonfire Period in Merseyside, contrasted with the 2021 period as well as historical retrospectives.

For the purpose of this report, the bonfire period covers the following period: 19<sup>th</sup> October to 7<sup>th</sup> November, allowing for a direct date-to-date comparison.

### **4. Methodology**

To identify and analyse any trends in incidents during the 2022 Bonfire Period the following methodologies were followed:

- The period of analysis covered from 00:00:00hrs on 19<sup>th</sup> October to 23:59:59hrs on 7<sup>th</sup> November.
- Fire related incidents analysed within this report are all deliberate secondary fires<sup>2</sup> as recorded by Merseyside Fire & Rescue Service mobilisation system “Vision”. Instances of Violence at Work have been collected from the OSHENS Health and Safety reporting system.
- Deprivation data used within this report is based on Indices of Deprivation 2019 (obtained from Department for Communities and Local Government).
- Population figures are based on mid-2020 and census 2021 population estimates published by Office for National Statistics
- The analytical tools adopted in this report include:
  - MapInfo 17 Mapping software – used to identify hotspot areas for incidents and used to filter data according to district and ward level.
  - Crystal Reports – utilised to extract raw data and information from the Vision mobilising system.
  - Excel 2016 – used to analyse raw data.

It should be noted that the majority of the analysis contained within this report will be presented at the Merseyside level. Six additional local authority appendices<sup>3</sup> supplement this main report, (section 7).

---

<sup>2</sup> Deliberate secondary fires are based on FSEC (Fire Service Emergency Cover). Incident codes include: 04 01 – Derelict Building, 04 02 – Grassland, 04 03 – Bonfires, 04 04 – Outdoor Structure, 04 05 – Refuse, 04 06 – Derelict Vehicle.

<sup>3</sup> Liverpool is divided into Liverpool North and Liverpool South.

Liverpool North is comprised of the following wards: Anfield, Central, Clubmoor, County, Croxteth, Everton, Fazakerley, Kensington and Fairfield, Kirkdale, Knotty Ash, Norris Green, Old Swan, Tuebrook and Stoneycroft, Warbreck, West Derby and Yew Tree

Liverpool South is comprised of the following wards: Allerton and Hunts Cross, Belle Vale, Childwall, Church, Cressington, Greenbank, Mossley Hill, Picton, Princes Park, Riverside, Speke-Garston, St Michaels, Wavertree and Woolton

## 5. Results

### 5.1 Retrospective Analysis

Chart 1: 10 Year retrospective analysis of deliberate secondary fires

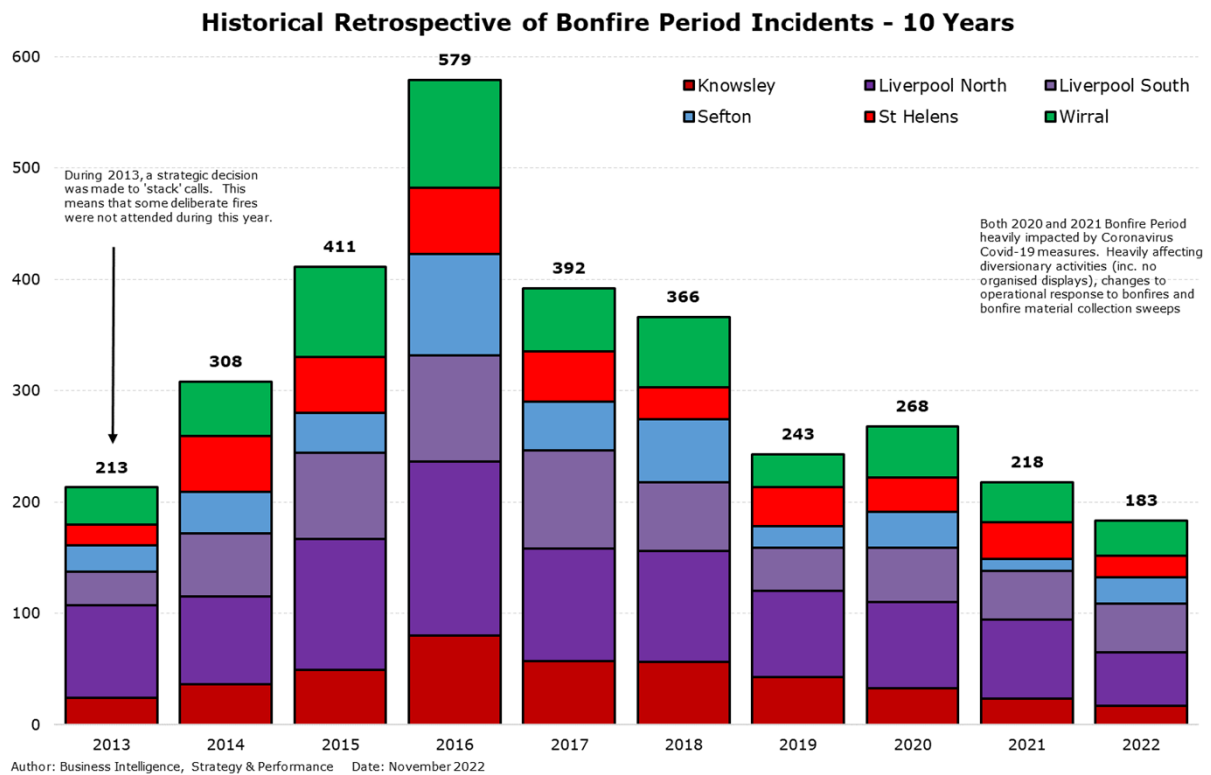


Chart 1 identifies that during the 2022 bonfire period the number of deliberate secondary fire incidents attended by Merseyside Fire and Rescue Service was 183. This is a reduction of 35 incidents (-16.1%) on 2021.

Historically the 183 incidents attended during the 2022 bonfire period is the lowest number of incidents attended for the period, followed by 2021 with 218 (discounting 2013 due to this year employing a stacked call approach).

When compared to the most recent high in 2016 (579 incidents), 2022s total represents an overall reduction of 68.4%.



## 5.2 Incident Breakdown

Table 1: Breakdown of incident types attended during 2021 and 2022 bonfire period

Incident Type	2021	2022	Difference	% Difference
04 01 Derelict Building	3	8	5	166.7%
04 02 Grassland	13	10	-3	-23.1%
04 03 Intentional Burning / Bonfire	65	62	-3	-4.6%
04 04 Outdoor Structure	4	6	2	50.0%
04 05 Refuse Fire	133	96	-37	-27.8%
04 06 Derelict Vehicle	0	1	1	100.0%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>-35</b>	<b>-16.1%</b>

Table 1 identifies that the majority of deliberate secondary fires attended were “04 05 Refuse Fire” with 96 incidents (a 27.8% reduction) –this incident type accounts for 52.5% of total incidents. This was then followed by “04 02 Grassland” reducing by 3 (-23.1%) and “04 03 Intentional Burning / Bonfire” which saw a reduction of 3 incidents (-4.6%).

The remaining incident types saw minor fluctuations between the two years.

## 5.3 Temporal Analysis

Chart 2: Comparison of incidents by Day

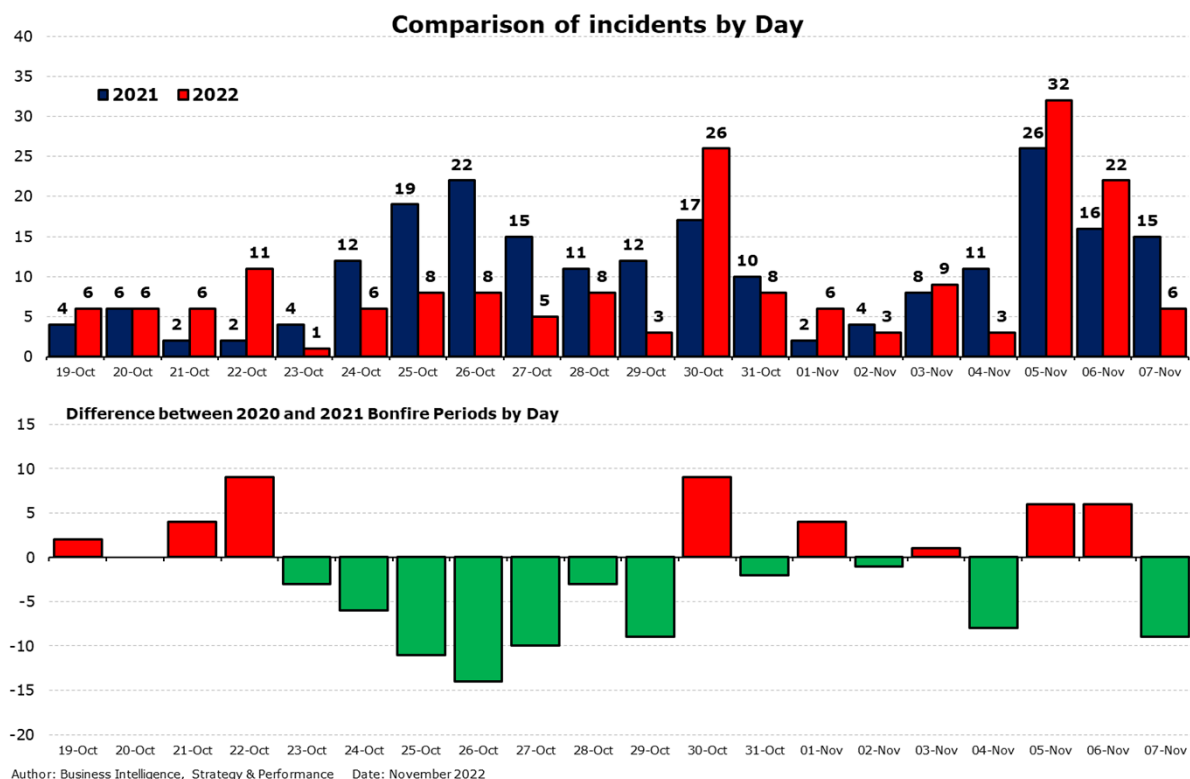


Chart 2 provides a comparison of deliberate secondary fire incidents by day between 2021 and 2022. The chart shows that on 5<sup>th</sup> November there was a slight increase in incidents (6) when compared to the same period of 2021.

The chart shows that during the first 4 days of this period incidents were slightly ahead on the previous year. The following 7 days saw reductions in incidents, followed by inconsistent counts until the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> November where incidents were slightly higher than 2021.

Chart 3: Cumulative Analysis of Deliberate Secondary Fires

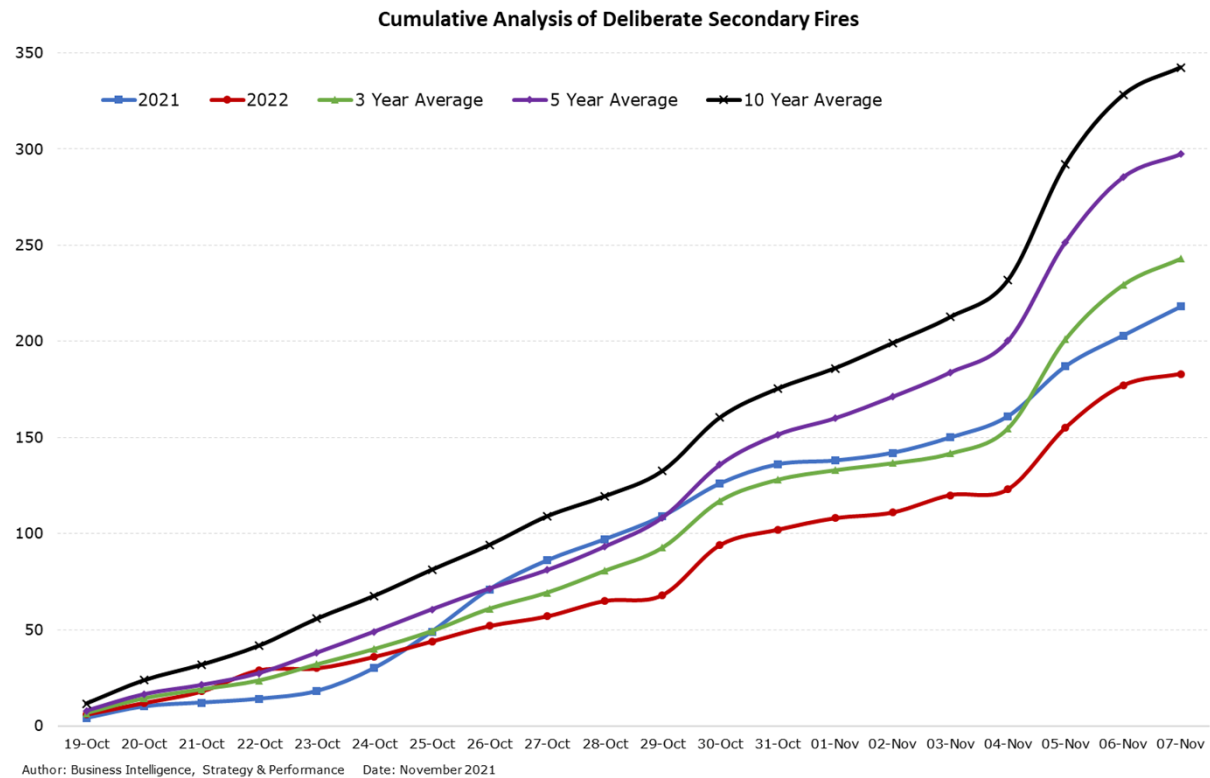


Chart 3 provides a cumulative analysis of deliberate secondary fire incidents through the 2022 period, contrasted with: 2021, and the 3, 5 and 10-year averages. The chart shows that prior to 24<sup>th</sup> October there were cumulatively more incidents attended during the 2022 period than the previous year. Beyond that date, there were cumulatively fewer incidents attended across the rest of the period.

Table 2: 5<sup>th</sup> November Analysis

Incident Type	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
04 01 Derelict Building	4	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0
04 02 Grassland	1	1	1	5	1	2	1	0	1	0
04 03 Intentional Burning / Bonfire	31	25	42	40	16	20	19	68	11	13
04 04 Outdoor Structure	1	3	6	4	2	2	0	0	1	1
04 05 Refuse Fire	15	31	25	30	39	31	14	10	13	18
04 06 Derelict Vehicle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>32</b>
Total for each year	<b>213</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>183</b>
% of incidents for 5 November	<b>24.4%</b>	<b>19.8%</b>	<b>18.0%</b>	<b>13.8%</b>	<b>14.8%</b>	<b>15.6%</b>	<b>14.4%</b>	<b>29.1%</b>	<b>11.9%</b>	<b>17.5%</b>

Table 2 identifies that on 5<sup>th</sup> November 2022, 32 deliberate secondary fires took place, an increase of 6 incidents compared to the previous year. This is 60.0% lower than the recent high of 80 in 2016.

When analysing incidents by type, the majority (18 from 32) were refuse fires and 13 were bonfires.

## 5.4 Location Analysis

Table 3: Comparison of incidents attended by district, between 2021 and 2022 bonfire periods (*with incidents per 10,000 population*)<sup>4</sup>

District	2021	2022	Difference	% Difference
Knowsley	23 (1.5)	17 (1.1)	-6 (-0.4)	-26.1%
Liverpool	115 (2.3)	92 (1.9)	-23 (-0.4)	-20.0%
Liverpool North	71	48	-23	-32.4%
Liverpool South	44	44	0	0.0%
Sefton	11 (0.4)	23 (0.8)	12 (0.4)	109.1%
St Helens	33 (1.8)	20 (1.1)	-13 (-0.7)	-39.4%
Wirral	36 (1.1)	31 (1.0)	-5 (-0.1)	-13.9%
Grand Total	218 (1.5)	183 (1.3)	-35 (-0.2)	-16.1%

Table 3 provides a breakdown of incidents attended by district, comparing the 2021 and 2022 periods. In summary, the table provides the following results:

- Knowsley – a reduction of 6 (-26.1%)
- Liverpool – an overall reduction of 23 (-20.0%)
  - Liverpool North – a reduction of 23 (-32.4%)
  - Liverpool South – stayed the same (0%)
- Sefton – an increase of 12 (109.1%)
- St Helens – a reduction of 13 (-39.4%)
- Wirral – a reduction of 5 (-13.9%)

When aggregated to incidents per 10,000 population; Sefton saw the fewest incidents during 2022 with 0.8 incidents per 10,000 population followed by Wirral with 1.0 incidents. By contrast, Liverpool (in total) had the greatest amount with 1.9 per 10,000 population.

Table 4: Top wards for deliberate secondary fires during 2022 bonfire period

Rank	Ward	District	2020	2021	Difference	% Difference
1st	Speke-Garston	Liverpool South	5	13	8	160.0%
2nd	Birkenhead & Tranmere	Wirral	7	11	4	57.1%
3rd	Warbreck	Liverpool North	3	9	6	200.0%
=4th	Princes Park	Liverpool South	5	6	1	20.0%
=4th	Rock Ferry	Wirral	6	6	0	0.0%
=4th	Everton	Liverpool North	13	6	-7	-53.8%
=4th	Linacre	Sefton	3	6	3	100.0%
8th	Clubmoor	Liverpool North	10	5	-5	-50.0%

Table 4 provides the top 8 wards<sup>5</sup> for deliberate secondary fires during the 2022 bonfire period. The table identifies that Speke-Garston had the largest number of incidents (13) followed by: Birkenhead and Tranmere (11) and Warbreck (9).

<sup>4</sup> The proportion has been rounded to the one decimal place

<sup>5</sup> 7 wards saw 4 incidents: Thatto Heath, Whiston & Cronton, Picton, Tuebrook and Stonecroft, Earlestown, Childwall and Allerton and Hunts Cross

The table identifies that Liverpool North had 3 wards in the top ward list; followed by Liverpool South and Wirral with 2. Sefton had 1 ward in the top 8.

Table 5: Historical Ward Analysis

Rank	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	Kirkdale	Town Centre	Kirkdale	Norris Green	Picton	Everton	Kirkdale	Kirkdale	Riverside	Speke-Garston
2	County	Riverside	Town Centre	Birkenhead & Tranmere	Cressington	Linacre	Shevington	Everton	Everton	Birkenhead & Tranmere
3	Cherryfield	Princes Park	Princes Park	Croxteth	Seacombe	Cherryfield	Tuebrook & Stoneycroft	Speke-Garston	Clubmoor	Warbreck
4	Tuebrook & Stoneycroft	Knotty Ash	Bromborough	Kirkdale	Birkenhead & Tranmere	Speke-Garston	Clubmoor	Clubmoor	Town Centre	Rock Ferry
5	Birkenhead & Tranmere	Birkenhead & Tranmere	Picton	Town Centre	Everton	Riverside	Town Centre	Parr	County	Princes Park
6	Clubmoor	Rock Ferry	Riverside	Princes Park	Riverside	Northwood	Riverside	Birkenhead & Tranmere	Bidston & St James	Everton
7	Town Centre	Clubmoor	Clubmoor	Riverside	Linacre	Bromborough	Northwood	Derby	Shevington	Linacre
8	Speke-Garston	Linacre	Birkenhead & Tranmere	Belle Vale	Croxteth	Bidston & St James	Knotty Ash	Rock Ferry	Birkenhead & Tranmere	Clubmoor
9	Bidston & St James	Anfield	Tuebrook & Stoneycroft	Everton	Speke-Garston	County	County	Northwood	Kirkdale	Whiston & Cronton
10	Croxteth	Belle Vale	Everton	County	Clubmoor	Birkenhead & Tranmere	Croxteth	Belle Vale	Rock Ferry	Childwall

Table 5 provides a historical look at the top 10 wards for deliberate secondary fires over the last 10 years. The table shows evidence that the top wards in 2022 appear sporadically across other years, with the exception of Birkenhead & Tranmere (9 years).

The ward to see the most deliberate secondary fires over the 10 years is Kirkdale (125), but this was =16<sup>th</sup> in 2022.

Chart 4: Comparison of incidents attended by station area

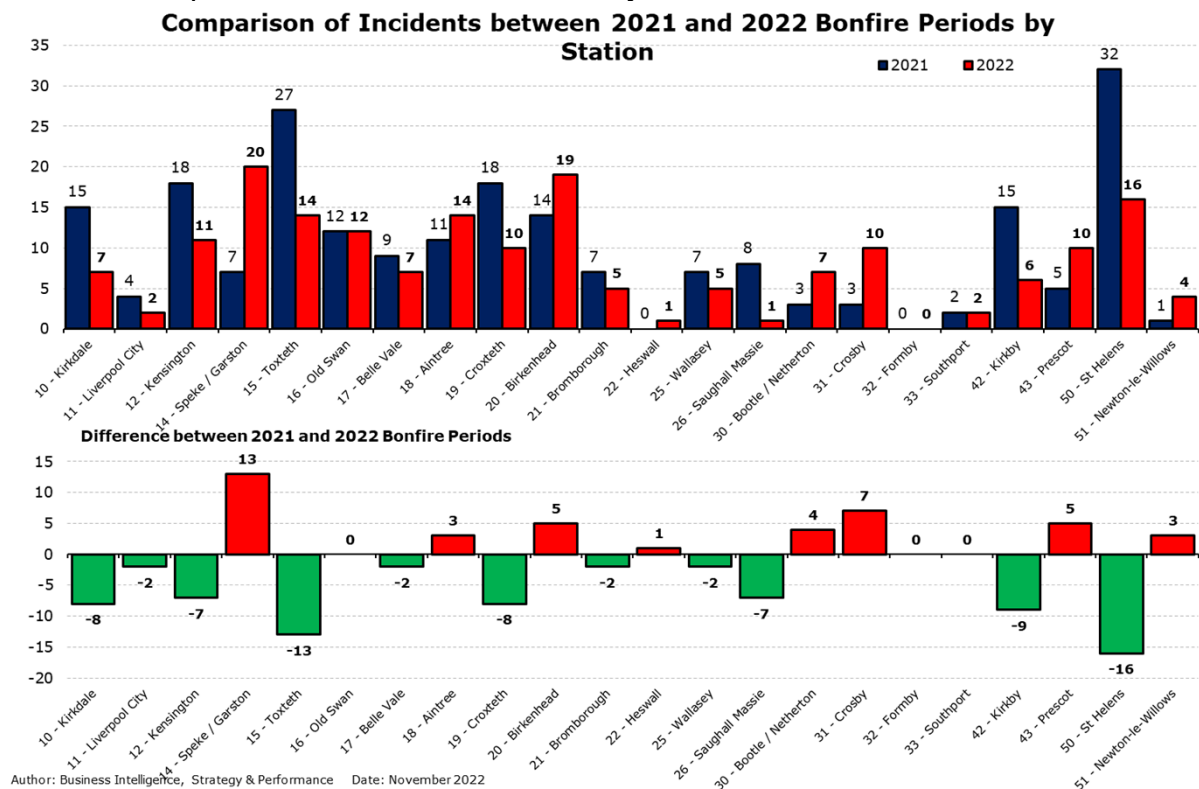


Chart 4 identifies that 11 station areas saw reductions in incidents, particularly 50 – St Helens (-16), 15 – Toxteth (-13), 42 – Kirkby (-9) and 10 – Kirkdale and

19 – Croxteth (-8). There were increases in incidents particularly in 12 – Kensington (13), with smaller increases in 31 – Crosby (7), 20 – Birkenhead and 43 – Prescott (both 5).

## 5.5 Violence at Work

Table 6: Overall counts of Violence at Work by district since 2017

District	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Knowsley	5	3	1	0	3
Liverpool	3	3	6	6	1
<i>Liverpool North</i>	2	3	3	3	1
<i>Liverpool South</i>	1	0	3	3	0
Sefton	0	0	0	1	1
St Helens	0	0	0	0	0
Wirral	1	1	1	1	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>

During the 2022 bonfire period there were 5 incidents of violence at work; the same as the previous year. Over the 5-year period, there was an average of 7.4 incidents per year, with the majority (19) taking place in Liverpool. There have not been any incidents of violence at work in St Helens over the 5-year period.

It should be noted that though violence at work incidents are an unwanted aspect of the fire fighter role / arson officer role, it is imperative that all occurrences are reported as this intelligence allows partner organisations to target areas of risk as well as feeds into risk assessing areas where crews and arson officer teams could be working in future.

Table 7: Details of Violence at Work during 2022 bonfire period

Address	Call Date	Station	District	Ward	Details
WEBSTER PARK,CHERRYFIELD DRIVE,	23/10/2022 21:36:54	42	Knowsley	Cherryfield	DRIVING BACK TO STATION AFTER INCIDENT FIREWORK STRUCK APPLIANCE.NO DAMAGE TO VEHICLE
HOLDEN ROAD,BRIGHTON LE SANDS	29/10/2022 18:07:57	31	Sefton	Blundellsands	RETURNING FROM INCIDENT WAS HIT BY AN EGG ON THE ROOF.NO DAMAGE SUSTAINED TO APPLIANCE
SOUTHCROFT DRIVE,TOWER HILL	30/10/2022 17:21:29	42	Knowsley	Shevington	ON RETURN TO STATION CREWS NOTED THAT APPLIANCE HAD BEEN EGGED
MELLING WAY,KIRKBY PARK	30/10/2022 18:08:30	42	Knowsley	Whitefield	YOUTHS THREW 2 OBJECTS WHICH STRUCK MFRS PREVENTION FORD TRANSIT VAN CAUSING SLIGHT DAMAGE TO VEHICLE.
RECREATION GROUND,RICE LANE,LIVERPOOL	30/10/2022 19:00:32	18	Liverpool North	Warbreck	APPLIANCE BEING STRUCK BY WOODEN BAT BY YOUTHS

## 5.6 Deprivation Analysis

Chart 5: Deliberate Secondary Fires in Relation to Local Deprivation<sup>6</sup>

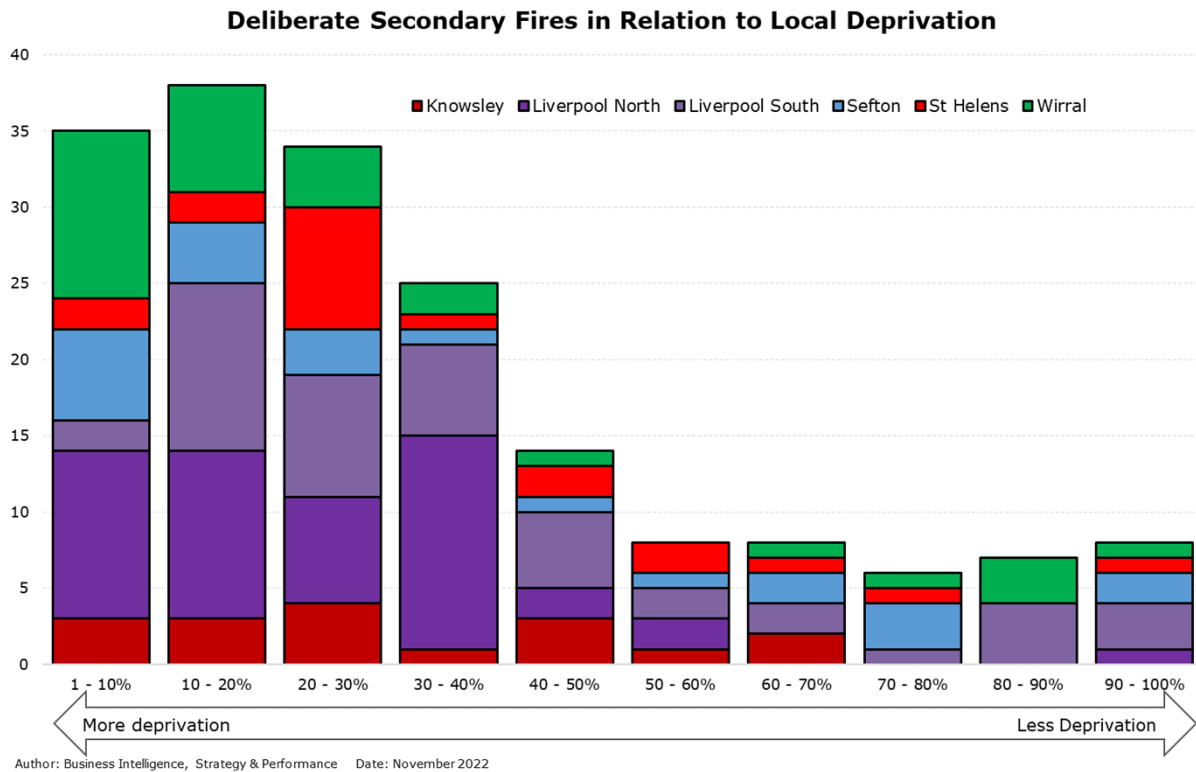


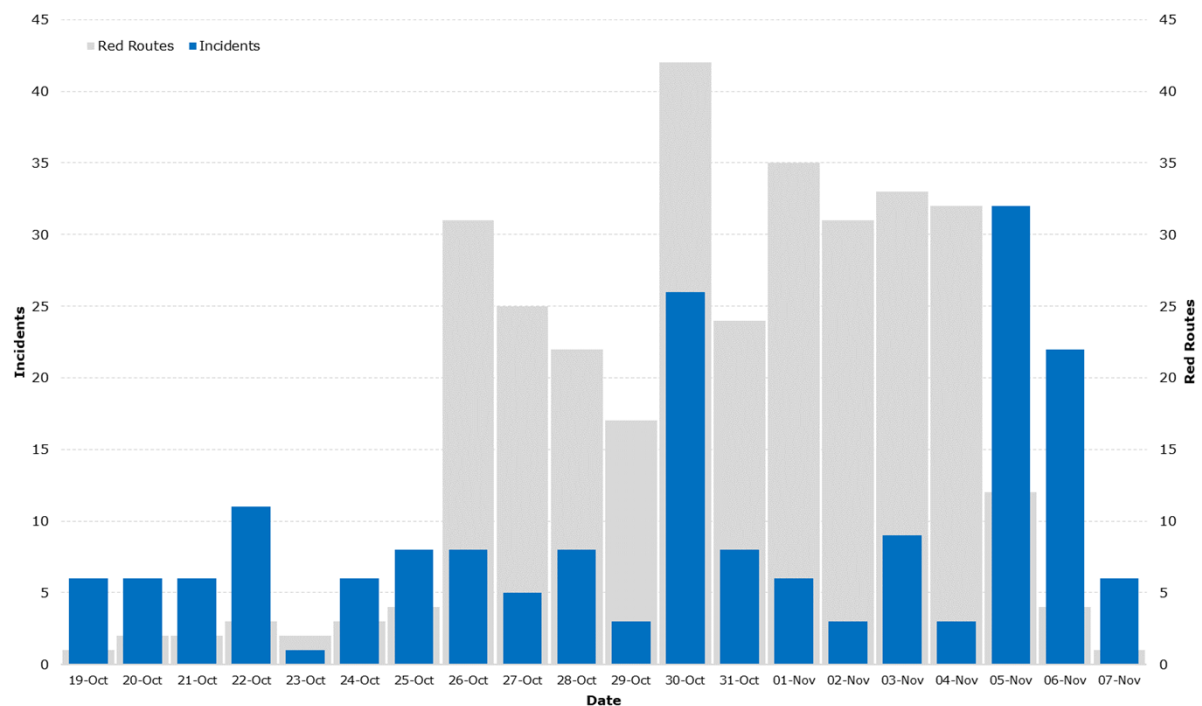
Chart 5 graphically illustrates the link between deliberate secondary fire incidents and areas of deprivation. The chart clearly identifies that more deliberate fire incidents occur in areas of high deprivation as opposed to areas of least deprivation.

<sup>6</sup> The chart axis runs from 1-10% which represents the most deprived areas of Merseyside and 91-100% which represents the least deprived

## 5.7 Operational Activity

During the bonfire period, fire appliances patrolled areas of risk as part of their daily routines. These patrols are called *Red Routes* which have the aim of providing a reassuring presence in areas of historical anti-social behaviour. On top of this, crews also completed Waste and Fly Tipping forms, which identify deposits of detritus that could be used for burning, which are later collected by volunteers on pickup trucks or local council environmental officers.

Chart 5: Comparison of incidents attended during 2022 with Red Routes (background)



Business Intelligence, Strategy & Performance Date: November 2022

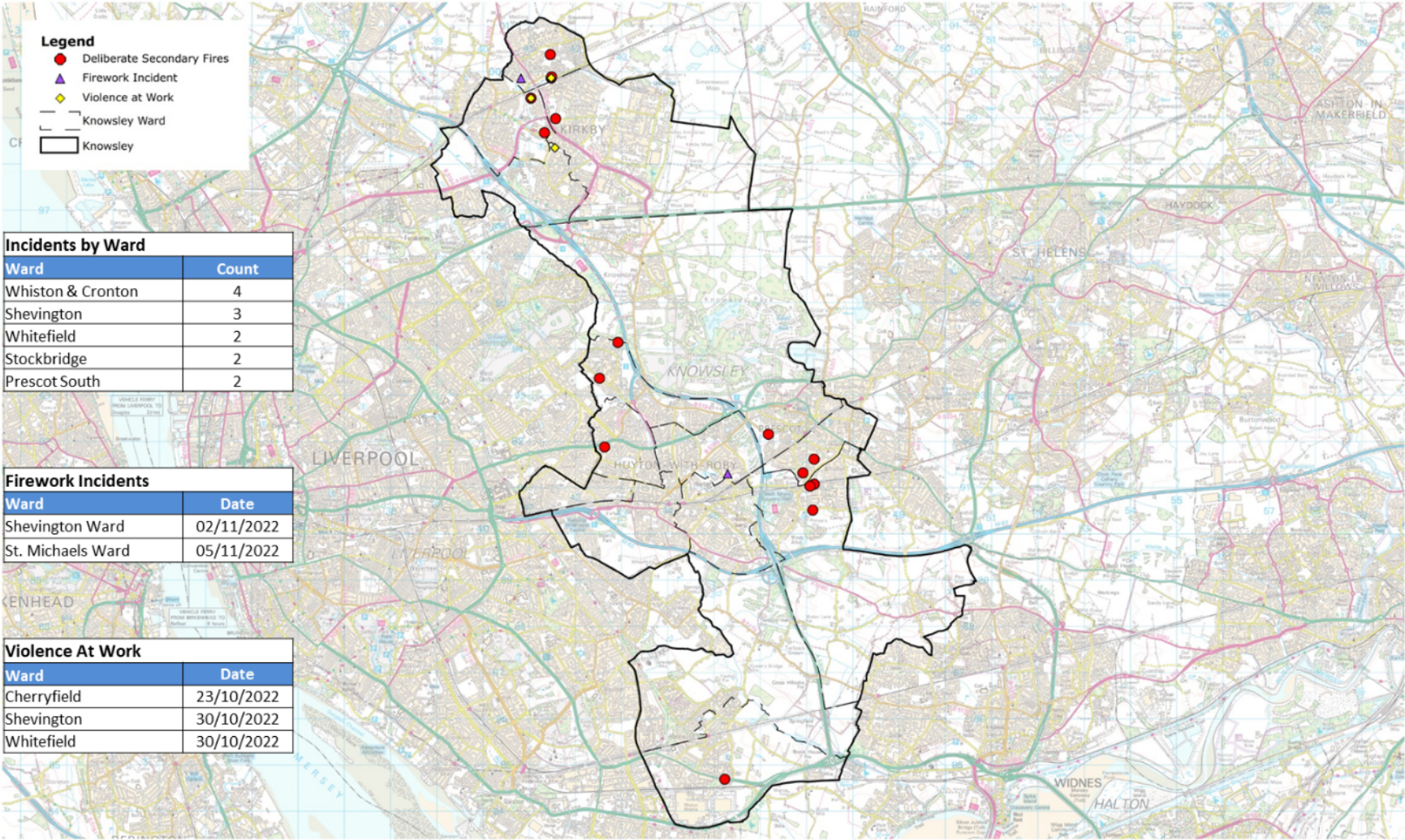
The chart shows that as the period progressed the number of Red Routes conducted increases. There is anecdotal evidence to suggest that as the number of Red Routes increases, particularly during the period of 26/10/2022 to 04/11/2022 the number of incidents decrease, except for 30<sup>th</sup> October. In total during this period, there were 326 red routes completed.

## 6. Appendices

The following appendices include: a temporal analysis by day and hour with mapping including brief breakdowns of incidents attended by district, identifying hotspot areas and incidents of note.



Map 1: Geographical Breakdown of Incidents in Knowsley



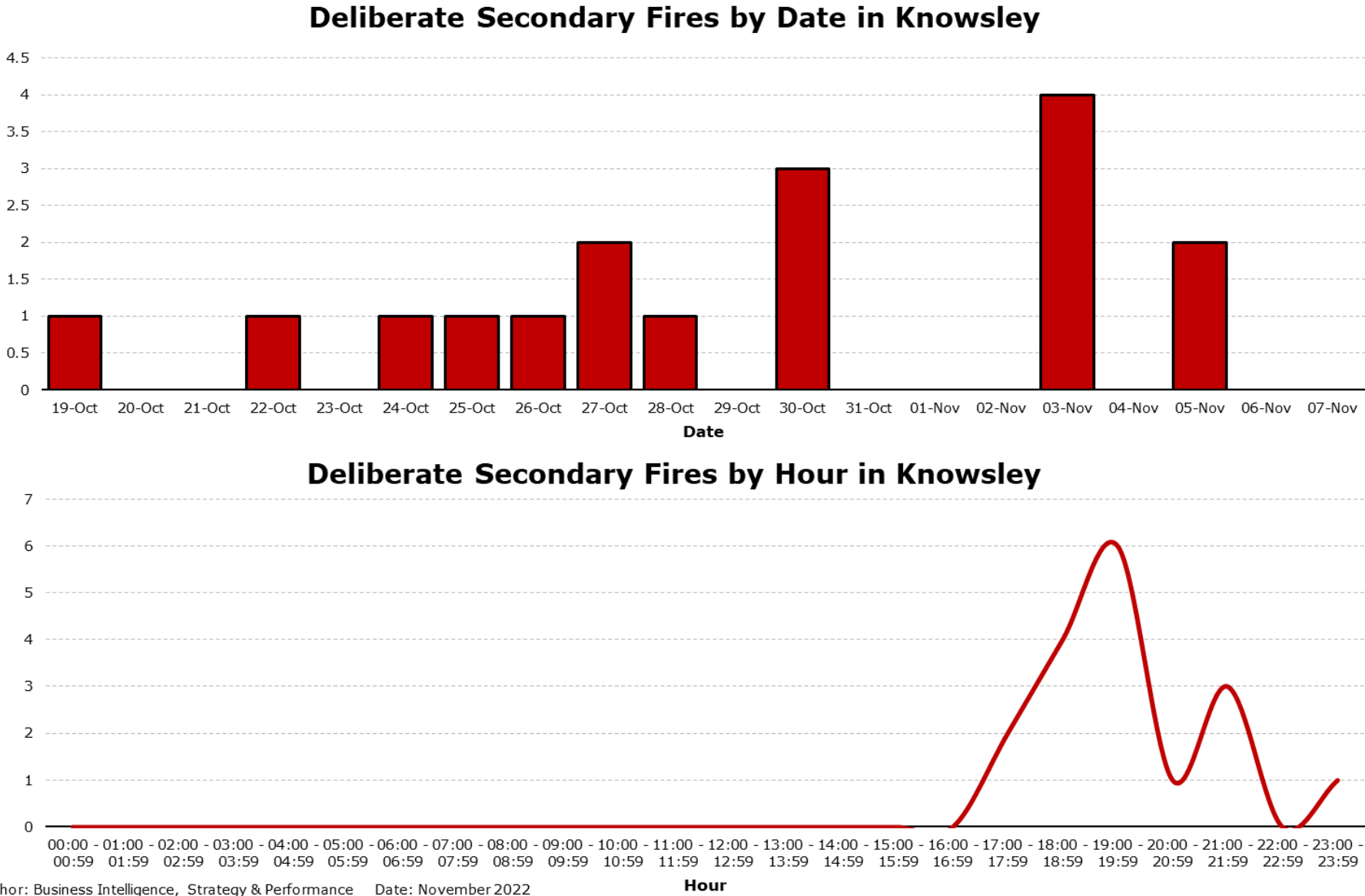
**Deliberate Secondary Fires in Knowsley during 2022 Bonfire Period between 19th October and 7th November 2022**

Author: Business Intelligence, Strategy & Performance      Date: 16/11/2022  
Map Reference:  
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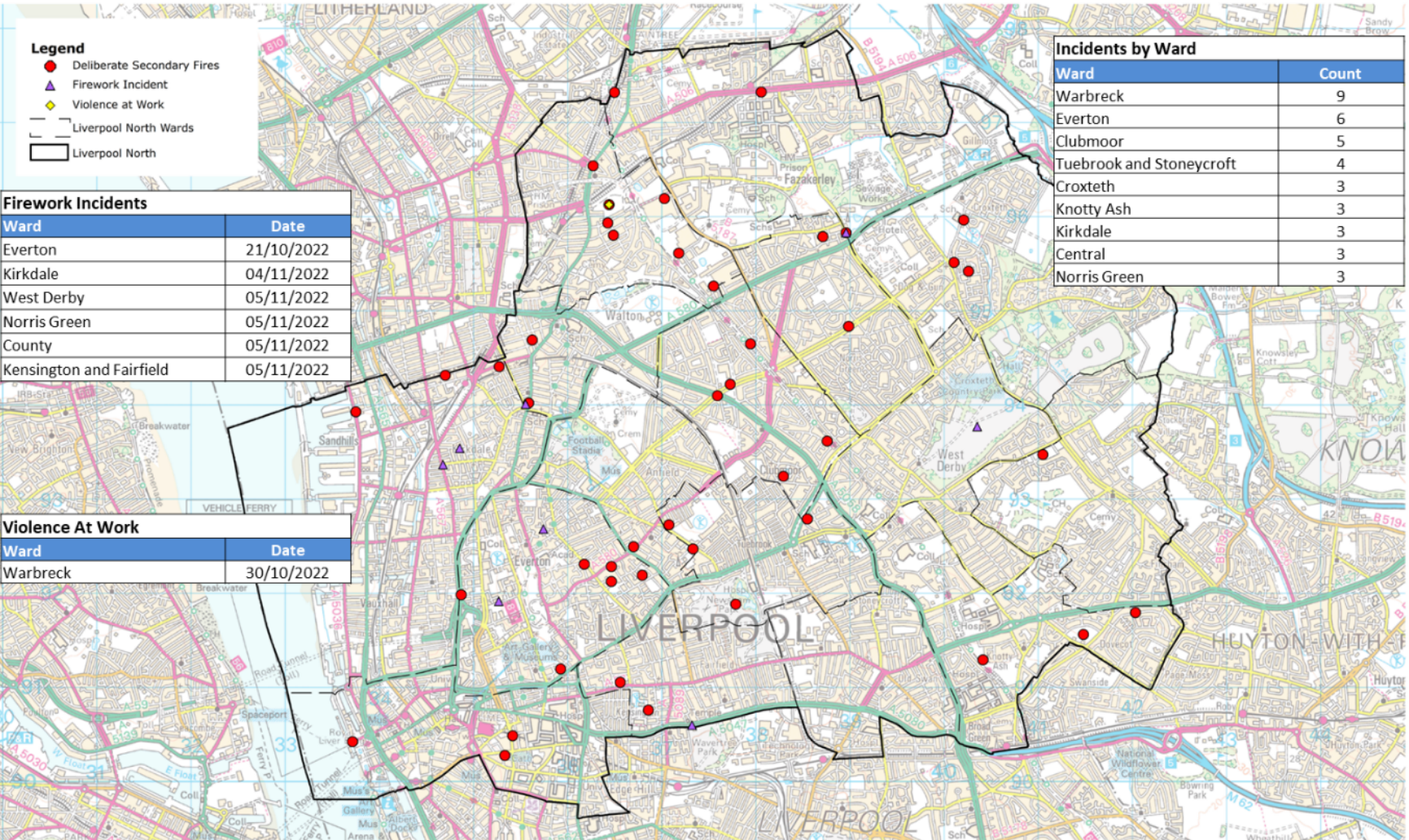




Chart 5: Temporal Breakdown of Incidents in Knowsley



Map 2: Geographical Breakdown of Incidents in Liverpool North

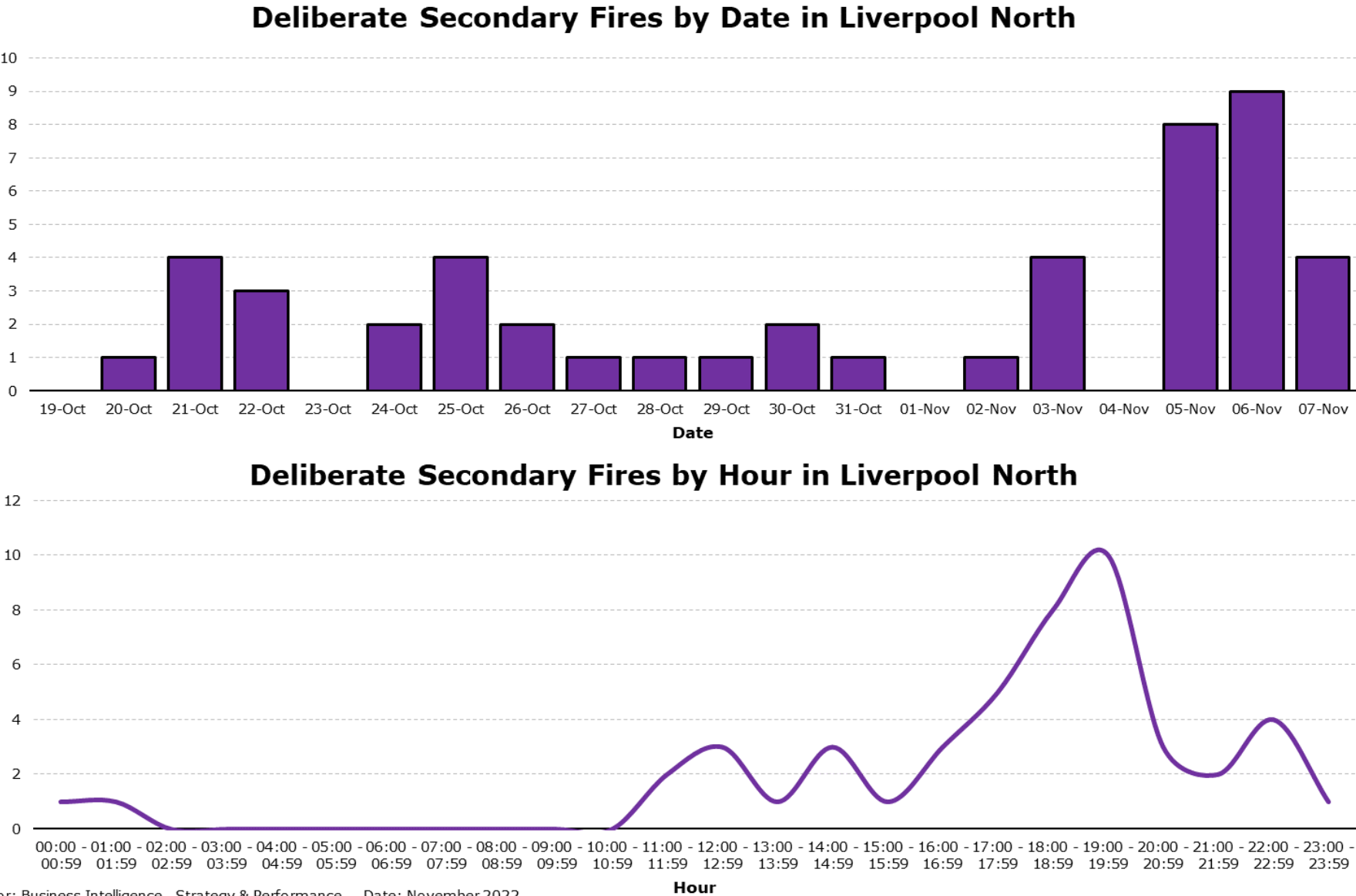


**Deliberate Secondary Fires in Liverpool North during 2022 Bonfire Period between 19th October and 7th November 2022**

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Map Reference:  
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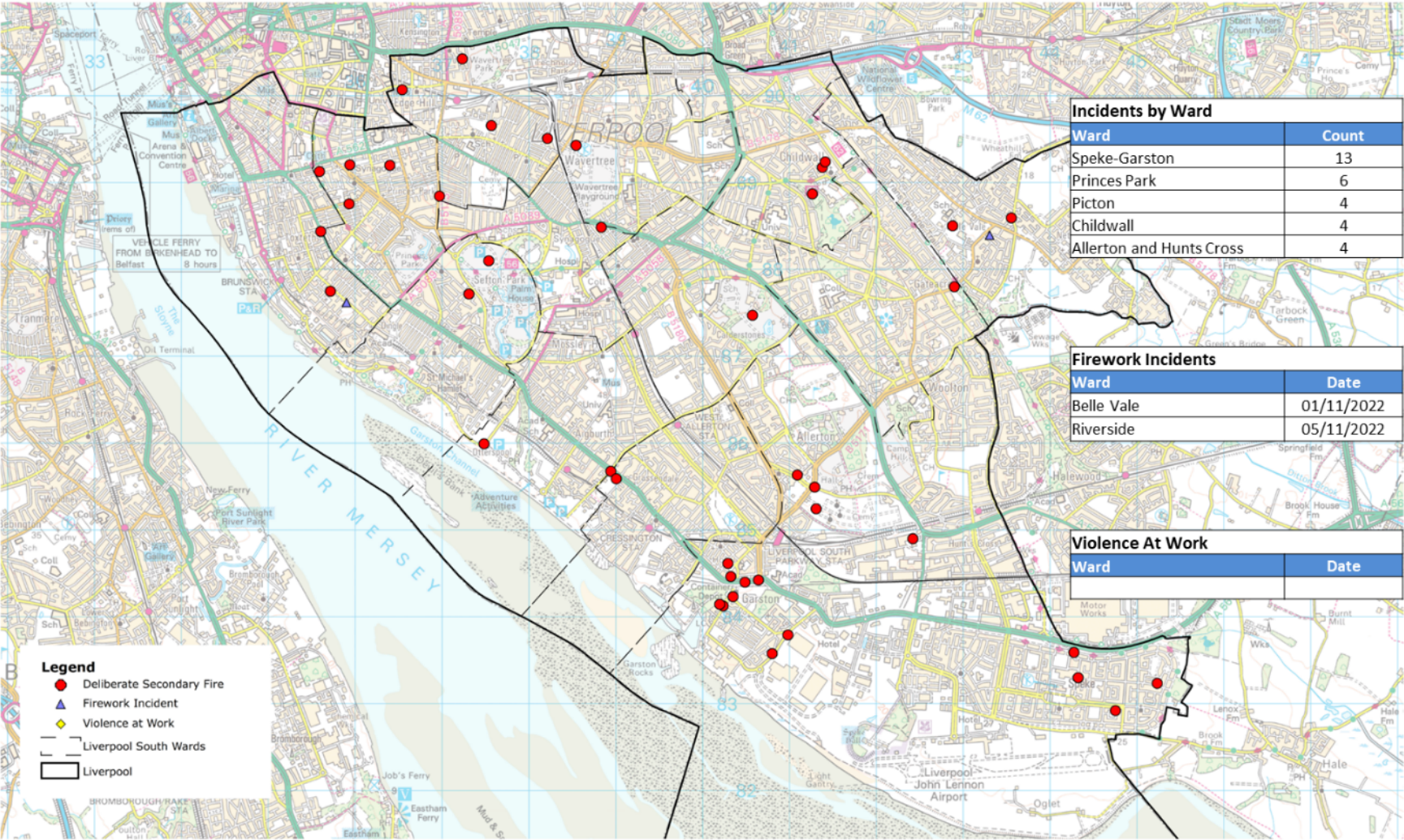
Chart 6: Temporal Breakdown of Incidents in Liverpool North



Author: Business Intelligence, Strategy & Performance    Date: November 2022



Map 3: Geographical Breakdown of Incidents in Liverpool South



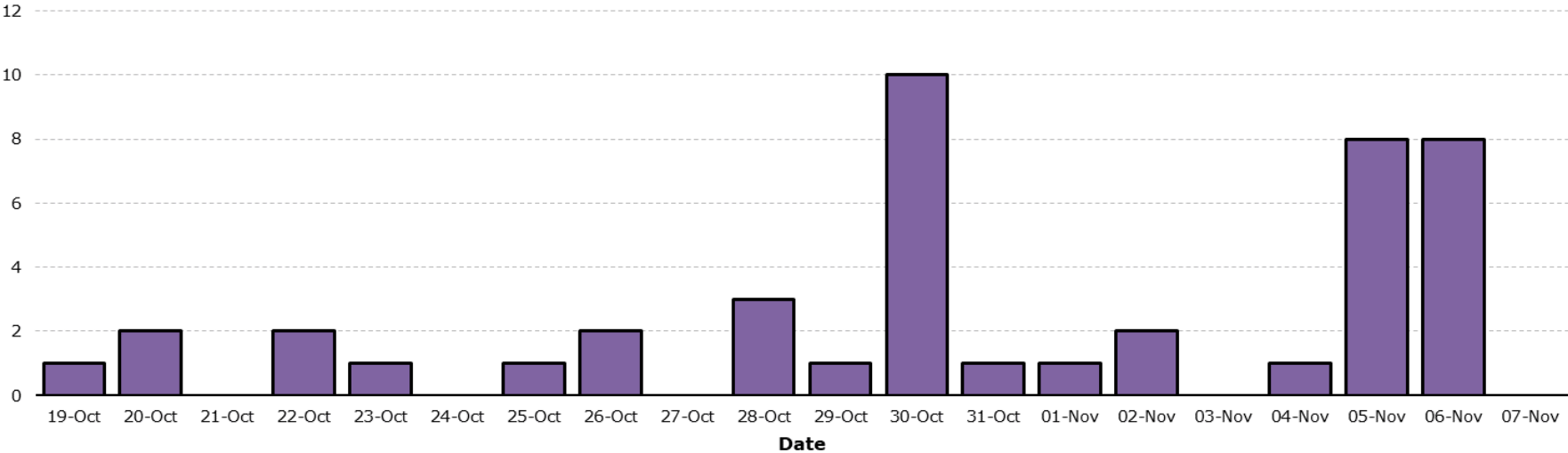
**Deliberate Secondary Fires in Liverpool South during 2022 Bonfire Period between 19th October and 7th November 2022**

Author: Business Intelligence, Strategy & Performance      Date: 16/11/2022  
Map Reference:  
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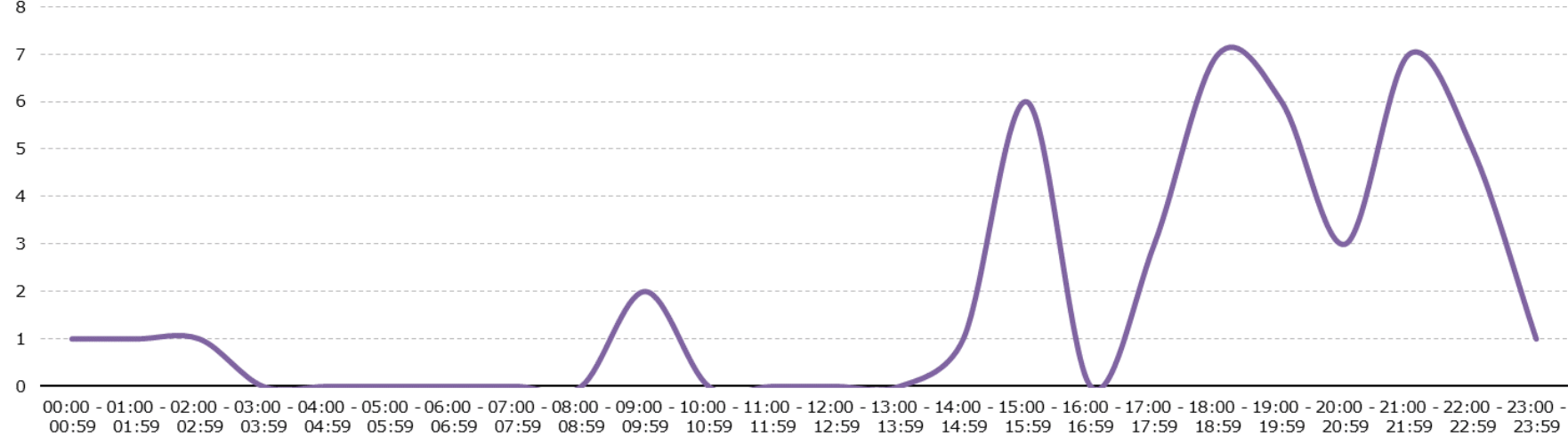


Chart 7: Temporal Breakdown of Incidents in Liverpool South

**Deliberate Secondary Fires by Date in Liverpool South**



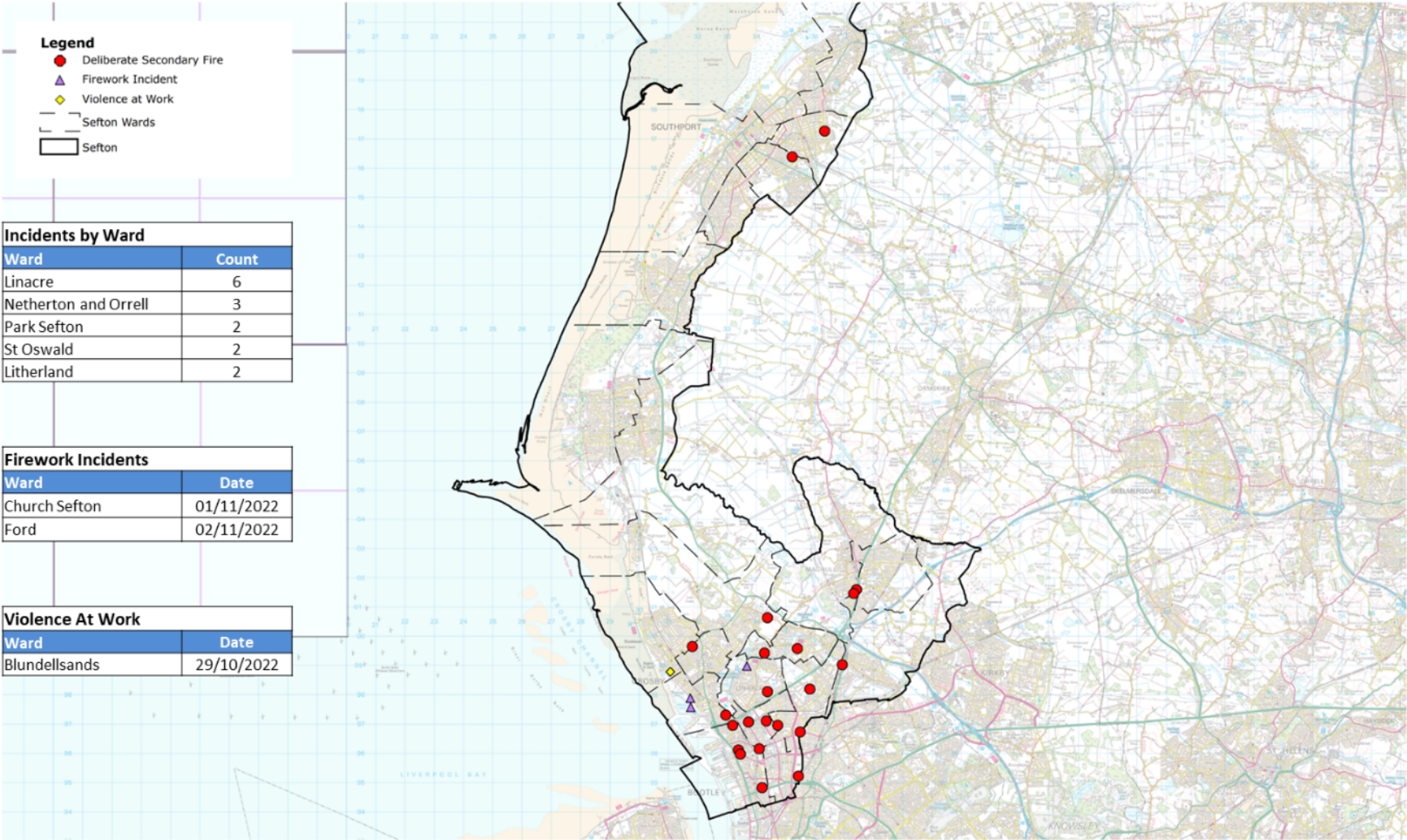
**Deliberate Secondary Fires by Hour in Liverpool South**



Author: Business Intelligence, Strategy & Performance    Date: November 2022



Map 4: Geographical Breakdown of Incidents in Sefton

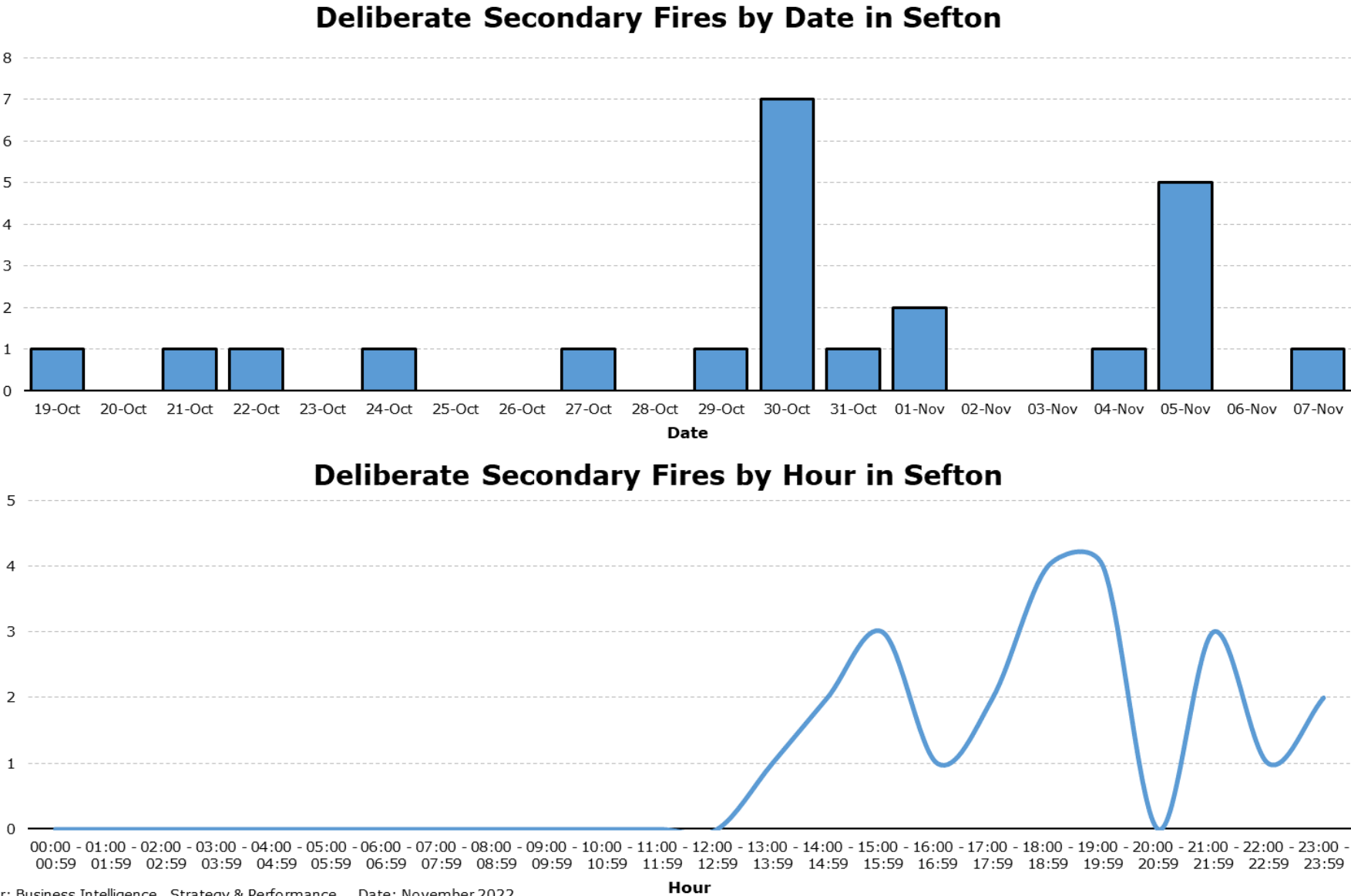


**Deliberate Secondary Fires in Sefton during 2022 Bonfire Period between 19th October and 7th November 2022**

Author: Business Intelligence, Strategy & Performance      Date: 16/11/2022  
Map Reference:  
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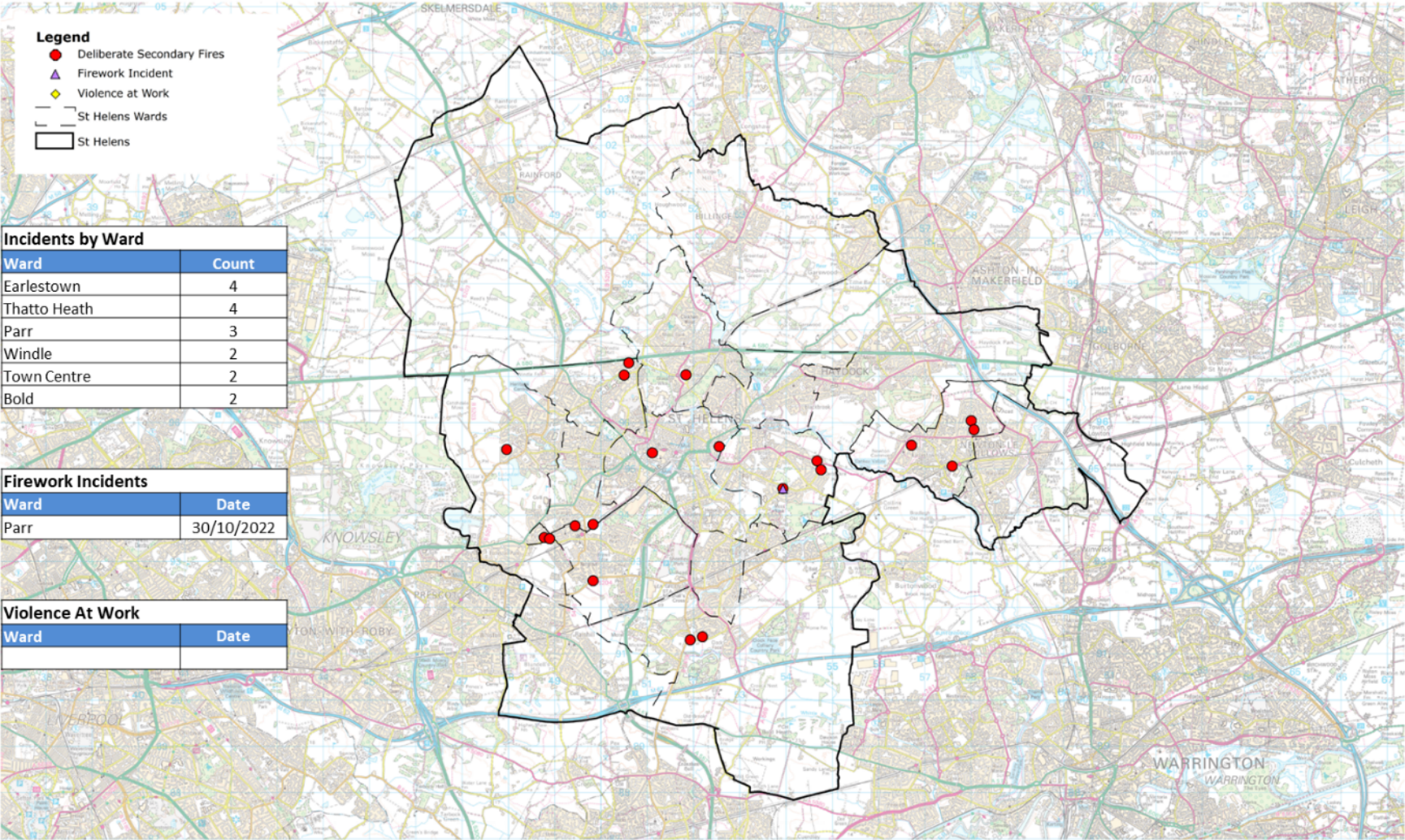
Chart 8: Temporal Breakdown of Incidents in Sefton



Author: Business Intelligence, Strategy & Performance    Date: November 2022



Map 5: Geographical Breakdown of Incidents in St Helens



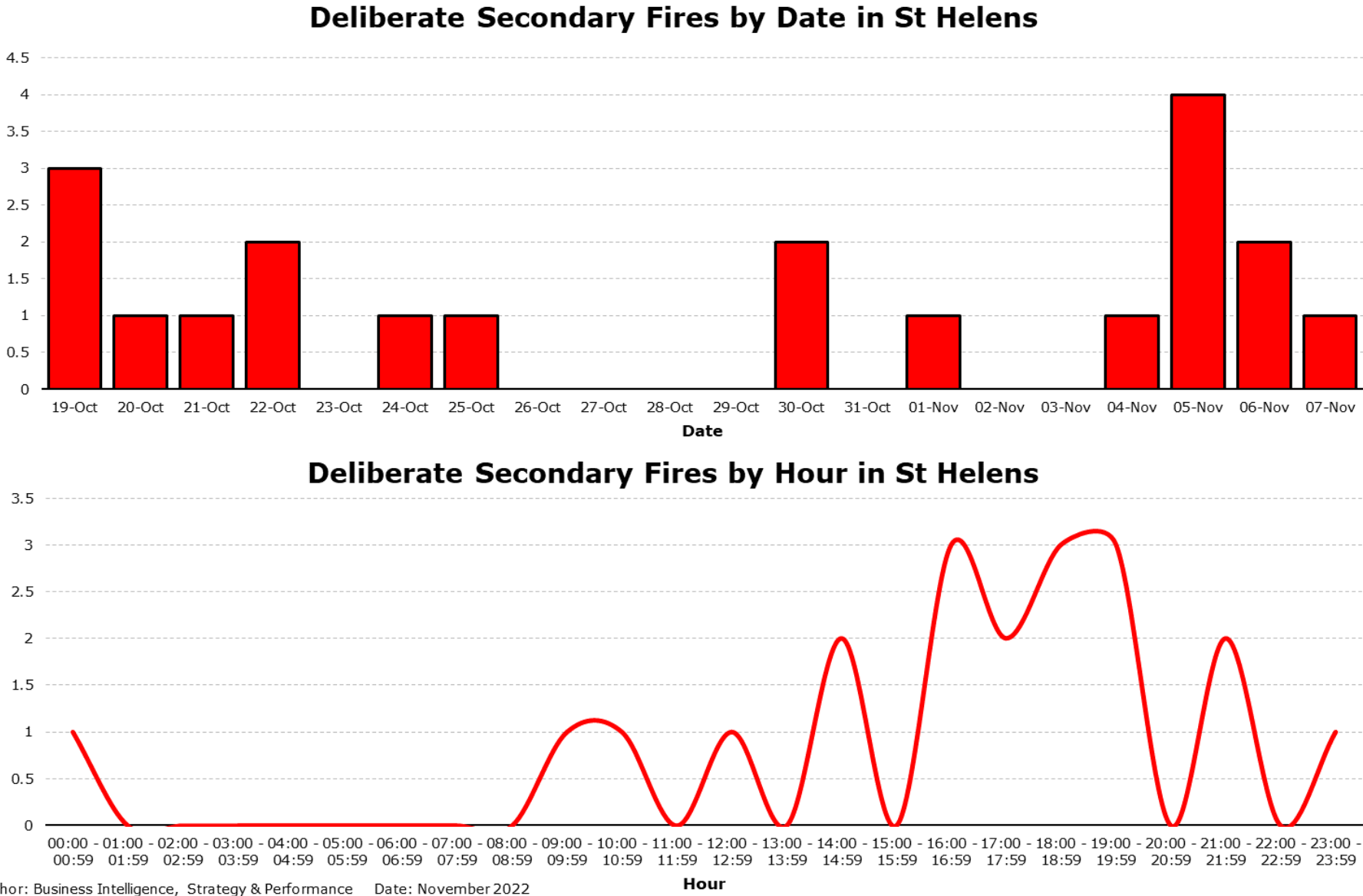
**Deliberate Secondary Fires in St Helens during 2022 Bonfire Period between 19th October and 7th November 2022**

Author: Business Intelligence, Strategy & Performance      Date: 16/11/2022  
Map Reference:  
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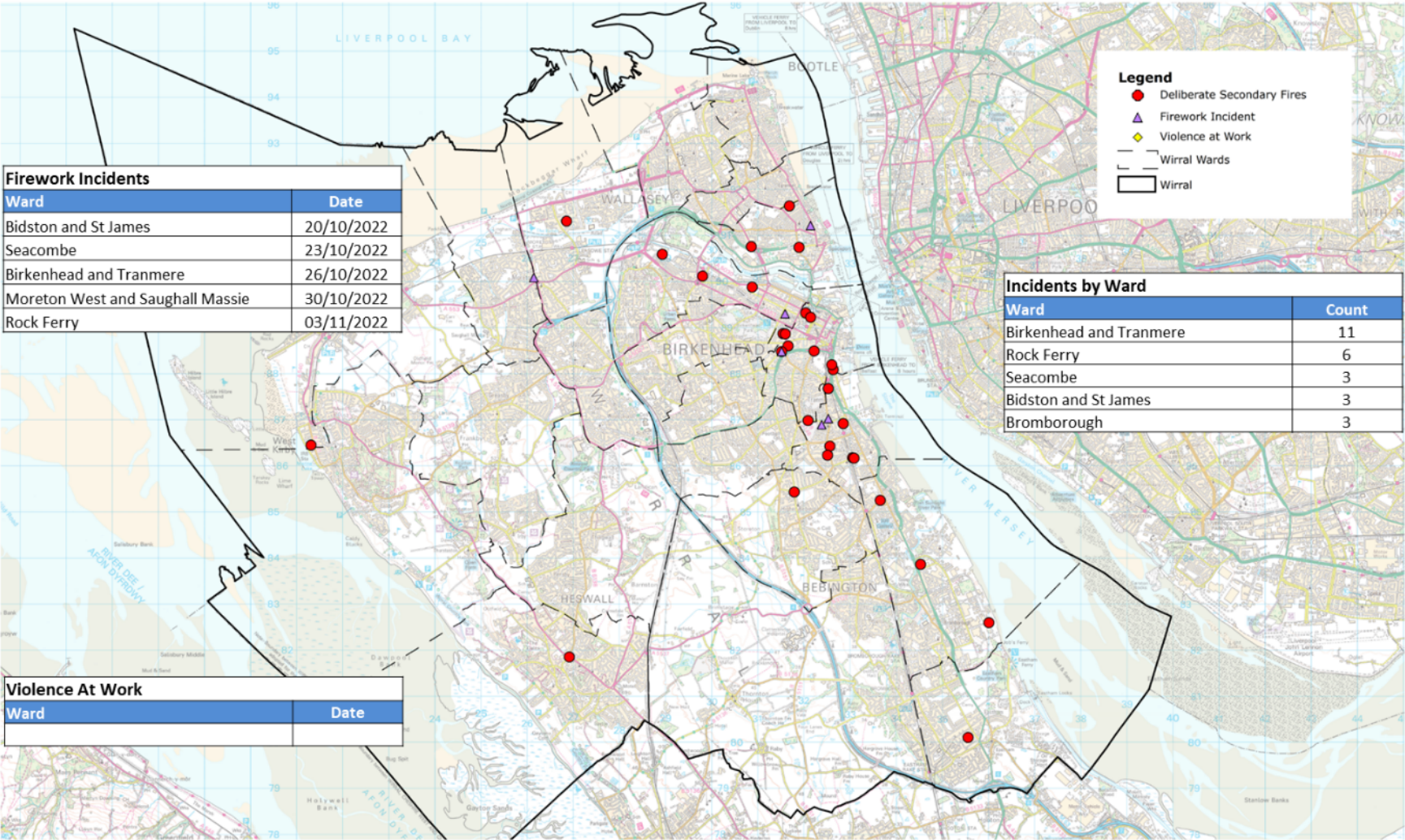




Chart 9: Temporal Breakdown of Incidents in St Helens



Map 6: Geographical Breakdown of Incidents in Wirral

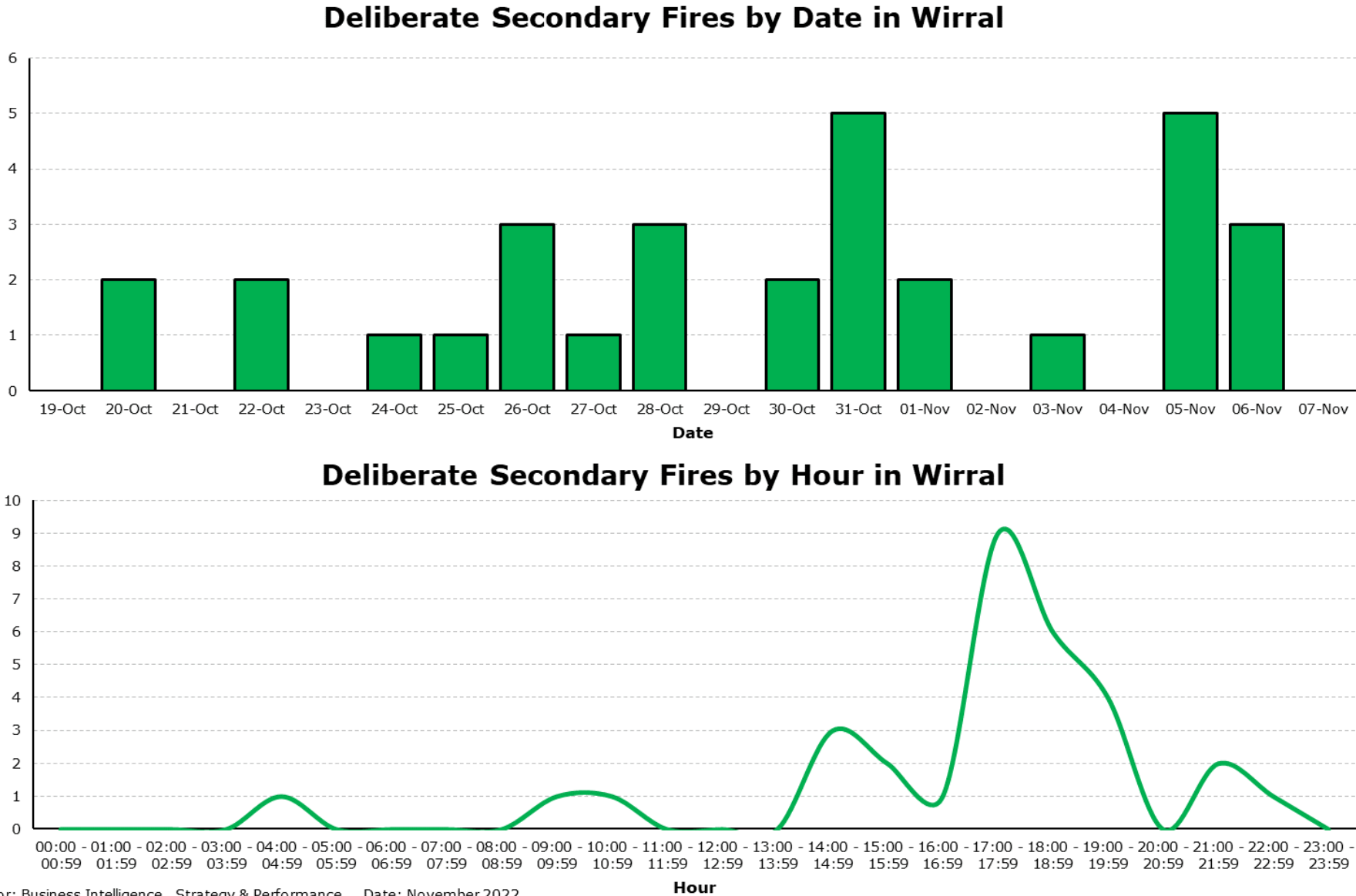


**Deliberate Secondary Fires in Wirral during 2022 Bonfire Period between 19th October and 7th November 2022**

Author: Business Intelligence, Strategy & Performance      Date: 16/11/2022  
Map Reference:  
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Chart 10: Temporal Breakdown of Incidents in Wirral



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