



Service Instruction
Community Fire Protection Risk Based Strategy

“An Excellent Authority”

Document Control

Description and Purpose

This document is intended to give guidance to **all personnel on the Services Community Fire Protection Risk Based Strategy**

Active date	Review date	Author	Editor	Publisher
March 2013	March 2014	GM Guy Keen		AM Myles Platt
Permanent		Temporary	If temporary, review date must be 3 months or less.	

Amendment History

Version	Date	Reasons for Change	Amended by

Risk Assessment (if applicable)

Date Completed	Review Date	Assessed by	Document location	Verified by(H&S)

Equalities Impact Assessment

Initial	Full	Date	Reviewed by	Document location
		02/13	Wendy Kenyon	

Civil Contingencies Impact Assessment (if applicable)

Date	Assessed by	Document location

Related Documents

Doc. Type	Ref. No.	Title	Document location
Policy	PROPOL04	Community Fire Protection Policy	
SI	0525	Licensed Premises – multi agency inspections	Potential to include within this SI, see this draft
SI	0521	Fire safety inspections definitions	To be reviewed as part of 601 update
CLG Guidance	Guidance Note 3	Fire Safety On Sub-surface Railway Stations	Portal
CLG Guidance	Fire Risk Assessment Guide	Transport Premises and Facilities	Portal
SI	0794	Residential Care Home	Portal

Contact

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Target audience

All MF&RS		Response		Protection		Prevention		Ops Planning	
Strategic Management Group		Senior officers		Non uniformed					

Relevant legislation (if any)

Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005
Licensing Act 2003
Housing Act 2004
Petroleum (Consolidation) Act 1928
Manufacture and Storage of Explosives Regulations 2005
Explosives Act 1875
Fireworks (Amendment) Regulations 2004
Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999
Health & Safety at Work etc. Act 1974
Dangerous Substances & Explosive Atmosphere Regulations 2002
Regulatory Enforcement and Sanctions Act 2008
Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013

COMMUNITY FIRE PROTECTION RISK BASED STRATEGY

Purpose

The purpose of this instruction is to:

1. Detail the Fire Protection Risk Based Strategy as required by the duties placed upon Merseyside Fire and Rescue Authority (the Authority) through fire safety legislation and national government expectations as detailed in the Community Fire Protection Policy (the Policy).
2. Act as a parent document for the Community Fire Protection (CFP) risk based inspection/audit programmes (see Appendices A – F).

Objectives

- To detail the **rationale** and **risk profile** behind the Protection risk based strategy;
- To identify the **programmes** of Protection activities required to mitigate the risk on communities through a risk based approach to enforcing the Fire Safety legislation (as detailed in the Policy) in line with the Authority's Integrated Risk Management Plan (IRMP) and the associated prevention, protection and response arrangements;
- To **prioritise** all work streams that fall out of the Policy according to a combination of statutory requirement and risk assessment which take account of the risk from fire to relevant persons, the Community of Merseyside and MFRS personnel;
- To detail the statutory requirements of **Better Regulation** which the Authority is required to adhere to in the performance of its CFP duties;
- To ensure **equality and diversity** will be a cross-cutting theme throughout the Programmes such that vulnerable groups enjoy the same levels of Fire Protection.
- To detail the **Performance Management** responsibilities and relevant Local Performance Indicators (LPIs).

Rationale

In ensuring that the Authority's statutory fire protection duties are discharged efficiently and effectively, it is necessary to provide capacity to manage both predictable and unpredictable workload. Predictable workload includes regular inspection and audit workloads which are calculated in the relevant programmes utilising matrices that consider the number and type of relevant premises and the perceived risk. Unpredictable workload includes work that arises outside of the control of MFRS such as post fire inspections, fire safety complaints and consultations under building control and planning.

CFP Risk Based Inspection/Audit Programmes

The CFP central Department are responsible for publishing the following risk based inspection/audit programmes. Each programme is detailed within the appendices of this Instruction:

1. [Fire Safety Audit Programme \(Appendix A\)](#);
2. [Petroleum Licencing Inspection Programme \(Appendix B\)](#);
3. [Explosives Licencing Inspection Programme \(Appendix C\)](#);
4. [Sub-surface Railways Inspection Programme \(Appendix D\)](#);
5. [Building Control and Planning Consultation \(Appendix E\)](#);
6. [Peak Hours Inspection Strategy \(Appendix F\)](#).

These appendices include reference to the relevant national guidance and supporting documentation for each of the programmes.

Risk Based Priority Groups

The first priority of inspecting officers is to respond to conditions causing immediate risk of very serious injury to persons. These may become apparent during an inspection; through a complaint; a request for advice or following a fire.

Responding to such conditions means reducing the risk to persons to tolerable levels as soon as is possible. This is achieved using a variety of informal and formal means, up to and including prohibiting or restricting the use of premises. It also means, where appropriate, carrying out enforcement action against those responsible by way of prosecution.

Each CFP programme will prioritise work according to the following categories:

Level	Definition	Response
Priority 1:	Protection work that mitigates imminent and serious risk to life. E.g. Enforcement and prohibition workloads.	Immediate response
Priority 2:	Protection work that ensures appropriate fire safety measures for premises with significant hazards that if insufficiently managed would pose a serious risk to life. E.g. Fire Safety Audits or Inspections (fireworks, explosives, petroleum & sub-surface railways) for premises having a very high risk rating.	Audit / inspect every 6-12 months
Priority 3:	Fire Safety Audits / Inspections for premises having a high risk rating.	Audit / inspect every 24 months
Priority 4:	Fire Safety Audits / Inspections for premises having a medium risk rating.	Audit / inspect every 36 months
Priority 5:	Fire Safety Audits / Inspections for premises having a low risk rating.	Random sampling 10% per annum

Better Regulation

5 Principles of Better Regulation

Enforcing Authorities are required to ensure regulatory functions comply with the Better Regulation Executive's five principles of good regulation:

Targeted – resources are focused on higher-risk premises, reflecting local need and national priorities. Our aim is to create a 'level playing field' for businesses to ensure that non-compliant responsible persons are identified and compliant businesses and consumers are protected.

Proportionate – enforcement action will reflect the level of risk to the public and the seriousness of the possible offence. This should increase compliance without creating unfair burdens on businesses.

Consistent – advice to business will be reliable and robust. Where circumstances are similar, inspecting officers will act in similar ways. Expert advice about regulatory issues that businesses can trust will give them more confidence to invest and grow.

Transparent – businesses must be able to understand what is expected of them and what they can anticipate in return. This builds trust between inspecting officers and businesses, increasing efficiency and improving outcomes.

Accountable – activities are open to public scrutiny, with clear and accessible policies, and fair and efficient complaints procedures. This allows businesses and communities to shape the services they receive.

These principles provide the basis for our risk-based, approach to enforcement which will forge new relationships between the Authority and business owners.

Regulators' Compliance Code

The Regulators' Compliance Code (as provided by the Legislative and Regulatory Reform Act 2006, December 2007) together with the Legislative and Regulatory Reform (Regulatory Functions) Order 2007, defines "regulatory functions" for the purposes of the Act, e.g. "All the regulatory functions exercisable by Fire and Rescue Authorities in England".

The Code also sets out more detailed principles to which the Authority is required to have regard. Failure to comply with the Act and/or Code may constitute grounds for judicial review.

The Authority is not bound to follow a provision of the Code if it properly concludes that the provision is either not relevant or is outweighed by another relevant consideration. Any decision to depart from the Code will be properly reasoned and based on material evidence.

This Authority already plays an important part in delivering outcomes that matter to communities and local economies. Our role is especially important in supporting the community by providing accessible authoritative advice and minimising the burdens of regulation, while maintaining and improving essential protection for businesses.

In the current challenging environment we endeavour to work together with other regulatory services and businesses to ensure that local regulation provides proper protection and prepares for recovery and growth.

In line with principles of better regulation we are determined to:

- Apply the practice and principles of continuous improvement in our regulatory services, embedding robust performance management that supports a culture attuned to the needs of business and communities.
- Maximise the use of resources in delivering better outcomes for local people through partnership and considering options for greater collaboration, such as shared services.
- Build on the engagement that we already have with local businesses in order to gather and disseminate information on business needs.
- Target service provision in the light of the economic profile of specific areas and the threats presented.
- Develop collaborative approaches to the delivery of services that match local priorities and the needs of businesses and consumers.

The above principles underpin how we work with businesses. We encourage inspecting officers to see all businesses as our customers. The Authority will cooperate with partners and to inform, involve and consult local people in improving our services.

According to the principles of best value we will continue to reduce the social and economic cost of fire to the business community of Merseyside, using the Authority's resources in a way that ensures that our regulatory activity entails the minimum burden on businesses, compatible with achieving desired regulatory outcomes, and which focuses our activities on those who pose the most serious risk and on those who are most likely to fail to comply.

Equality and Diversity

Each programmed audit or inspection under the CFP risk based strategy will monitor and record equality and diversity data at all initial audits and inspections. This data will be managed by the central CFP policy team at SHQ who will conduct an annual review and report findings to the Diversity Action Group.

Performance Management

A Local Performance Indicator target: "audits per officer per month" (pro-rata to availability) is set centrally by the Area Manager for Prevention and Protection.

It is acknowledged that no 2 audits or inspections can be benchmarked accurately against each other due to a wide variety of risk, complexity and scale that exists in premises across Merseyside. Therefore it is incumbent on the District Watch Manager to assure inspection/audit workloads are allocated according to officer competence and balanced in terms of complexity. This will ensure that each CFP Officer takes a fair proportion of the audit/inspection workload.

Achievement of District LPs and the effective prioritisation of work in accordance with this section will be quality assured by central scrutiny by the CFP Policy and Fire Engineering Team.

Primary Authority Scheme

The Primary Authority Scheme (PAS) is a statutory scheme established by the Regulatory Enforcement and Sanctions Act 2008 (RESA), the scheme provides a partnership between a single Local Authority and a business, and acts as a single point of contact. The Department for Business, Innovation and Skills oversee the Better Regulation Delivery Office (BRDO) and are responsible for operating the scheme.

Primary Authorities currently exist for Petroleum **AND** Explosive inspections but not for the Order; as of May 2013, **62,000 premises** nationally are covered by these schemes. However, BDRO in partnership with CFOA have run pilot schemes for both statutory and non-statutory PAS for the Order (January to June 2013) and it is expected that RESA will be amended in 2014 to include the Order.

RESA creates a number of statutory duties for Enforcing Authorities, for example; Enforcing Authorities **MUST** 'have regard to' published inspection plans, (the inspection plan is compiled by the Primary Authority and states how programmed, planned and proactive checks are carried out on their partner business). Therefore the risk based inspection programmes for fire safety audits, petroleum inspections and explosives inspections will take account of any published inspection plans under PAS.

The inspection plans will almost always require an enforcing authority to provide details of their inspection findings, this is meant to allow the Primary Authority to identify where and how they are getting their inspection plan right and how to correct any shortfalls.

Appendix A Fire Safety Audit Programme

Purpose

The purpose of this instruction is to:

1. Detail the Fire Safety Audit Programme (FSAP) as required by the duties placed upon Merseyside Fire and Rescue Authority (the Authority) through the **Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005** (the Order) as detailed in the Community Fire Protection Policy (the Policy) and the Community Fire Protection Risk Based Strategy (RBS).
2. Provide instruction and guidance to personnel regarding the FSAP.

Objectives

- To align the FSAP with the Community Fire Protection Policy, the RBS and relevant national guidance;
- To identify the **programme** of Protection activities required to mitigate the risk on communities through a risk based approach to regulatory duties imposed upon the Authority by the Order (as detailed in the Policy);
- To detail a risk based approach to committing Authority resources to the FSAP;
- To enable the Authority to show that it is meeting its regulatory responsibilities in respect of the Order and demonstrate that we are focusing our resources on those premises that represent the greatest risk in the event of fire.

Rationale

The FSAP is subordinate to and must be read in conjunction with the RBS which provides generic direction on the following related matters:

- **Prioritisation** of Community Fire Protection work streams;
- Statutory requirements of **Better Regulation**;
- **Equality and diversity**; and
- **Performance Management** responsibilities and relevant Local Performance Indicators (LPIs).

The FSAP ensures a risk based approach by considering an assessment of the risk posed by generic types of premises and individual buildings, based upon the best intelligence available to the Authority. The main source of intelligence is the Community Fire Protection Management Information System (MIS), this intelligence will be utilised to effectively predict workloads under this programme in consideration of the predicted availability of resources.

As per the RBS, premises which present the highest risk will be audited and inspected more frequently. Premises considered to be lowest risk will be audited primarily in response to complaints, following incidents or on a random basis to verify their lower risk classification and to confirm that the responsible persons are complying with their statutory duty imposed by the requirements of fire safety law.

Impact upon the IRMP

The FSAP will support the IRMP through the provision of a measure of fire safety and the acquisition of information to enable risk assessment of non-domestic buildings and determine an initial operational response.

Reducing risk within premises is an integral part of the Authority's overall risk reduction process and risk data gathered during visits will be used to enhance information within FSEC which will, in turn be used to help develop our IRMP.

CFP Resources

Fire protection personnel will engage in risk reduction work appropriate to their level of expertise and their role. All personnel will collect risk data about premises as part of their normal role. This data will enable us to target our prevention, protection and response options effectively, efficiently and in a verifiable manner.

In ensuring that the Authority's statutory fire protection duties are discharged efficiently and effectively, it is necessary to provide capacity to manage both predictable and unpredictable workload. Predictable workload includes regular inspection and audit workloads which are calculated in the relevant programmes utilising a matrix considering the number and type of relevant premises and the perceived risk. Unpredictable workload includes work that arises outside of the control of MFRS such as post fire inspections, fire safety complaints and consultations under building control and planning.

When carrying out audits emphasis should be placed on ensuring that the responsible person has an understanding of their obligations rather than picking up every potential incidence of non-compliance.

Risk Assessment Methodology

Background

Prior to the implementation of the Order, the Chief Fire Officers' Association (CFOA) in partnership with the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister¹ produced guidance on a risk based approach to managing a fire safety programme, this guidance was issued under **Fire Service Circular 1/2004** and was titled '**IRMP Guidance Note 4**'. Consequently MFRS adopted this guidance from the outset and made the following decisions:

- Risk data on premises from previous fire safety inspections completed under the Fire Precautions Act would be discounted due to significant differences between the nature of inspections under the Act compared to that of audits under the Order;
- Risk scores for all relevant premises would commence based solely upon generic risk scores according to occupancy type (see Table 1 and 2 below) as detailed in IRMP Guidance Note 4 and recorded accordingly in the MIS;

¹ The Office of the Deputy Prime Minister was previously the Government Department responsible for the Fire and Rescue Service, this responsibility now falls to the department for Communities and Local Government.

- Risk scores for premises would then be refined on the MIS following completion of each Audit and the calendar of re-audits adjusted accordingly;
- The FSAP would commence with an aim to audit all premises falling into the medium risk band and above and would be completed in order of the highest generic risk scores on occupancy types, i.e. commencing with sleeping risk premises (hospitals, hotels, care homes and so on).
- The calendar of Audit work under the FSAP would be automatically populated in the MIS then allocated to the relevant District Community Fire Protection office.

In 2009 the department of Communities and Local Government (CLG) published a revised IRMP Guidance Note 4 under **Fire and Rescue Service Circular 53/2009**, this remains as the current national guidance and has been adopted by the Authority. The revised guidance included the CLG update of the 'Other Building Fire Frequencies data.

Current Fire Risk Assessment Methodology

The FSAP is underpinned by a determination of the level of risk presented by premises. The targeting of inspections will be determined by their priority when set against other premises which may present a greater or lesser risk. The focus of the Order is life safety, the FSAP therefore considers risk in those terms and all risks in this appendix are for '**societal**' life risk.

IRMP Guidance Note 4 risk based methodology utilises a relative risk score to model generic levels of risk in premises under the Order. The relative risk score was developed for the **Fire Service Emergency Cover (FSEC) toolkit**, which is a robust, third-party validated risk assessment and resource deployment tool. The individual scores for buildings assessed in FSEC can be exported and used as direct and compatible inputs for the relative risk score.

The relative risk score takes into account a detailed analysis of national data (including information from the **National Incident Recording System (NIRS)** and data from other sources. This includes evidence-based, empirical evaluations of the risk in buildings in terms of:

- The **frequency of fires nationally by type of premises**, taken from the NIRS based on national and international, data;
- The effectiveness of passive and active fire precautions;
- The impact of fire safety management; and
- The societal risk presented by the type of occupancy, e.g. less mobile occupants.

Risk is defined as the probability that an incident will occur multiplied by the impact that it will have. Hence, a low frequency may not mean a low risk, if the consequence is high. Similarly, high frequencies do not necessarily mean high risk.

For example, whilst skip fires are common they do not generally cause injuries and so do not generally represent a high life risk. Large hospital fires are relatively uncommon but may lead to severe consequences so represent a higher life risk.

Based on this definition, the national data gives the average frequency of fire for the building occupancy type. This is based on their calculated national fire frequencies (Tables 1, 2).

Table 1. FSEC Occupancy Types

FSEC Occupancy Codes			
A	Hospitals & Prisons	K	Public Buildings
B	Care homes	L	Licensed Premises
C	HMO	M	Schools
D	Purpose Built Flats	N	Shops
E	Hostels	P	other buildings open to the public
F	Hotels	R	Factories/Warehouses
G	Houses converted to flats	S	Offices
H	Other sleeping accommodation	T	Other workplaces
J	Further Education		

The risk in individual buildings can then be calculated according to a risk score, based on the extent to which an individual building moves away from the average frequency and likely impact, taking account of fire safety management and other building issues listed above.

For example, if the building has good fire safety management, both the fire frequency and the impact of fire are likely to be less than average for the type of building.

The new risk score is the relative risk score which can then be used to prioritise future inspections. These relative risk bands will be used to inform inspection frequencies (Table 3).

The numerical values in the tables found in Tables 2 and 3 are intended to provide general guidance on generic levels of risk. They represent comparable levels of risk across all premises and are used as a guide in determining the overall priorities for inspection. They should not be used to dictate the action to be taken by inspecting officers in respect of individual premises.

Table 2. FSEC Societal Life Risk Fire Frequencies and Relative Risk Scores

(Revised February 2012, Sophisticated amendment Relative Risk Calculation LSN 63971 / SR SR800614610).

Occupancy Type	Average FSEC Societal Life Risk Fire Rate per 1,000,000 Buildings per year	Relative Risk Bands				
		Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
		FSEC Life Risk Score				
		10+	>10 to 3	>3 to <-3	-3 to <-10	<-10
Relative Risk Scores						
Hospitals and Prisons (A)	676	>=6.83	<6.83- >=6.31	<6.31- >5.35	<=5.35- >4.83	<=4.83
Hostels (E)	167	>=6.22	<6.22- >=5.70	<5.70- >4.75	<=4.75- >4.22	<=4.22
Care Homes (B)	128	>=6.11	<6.11- >=5.58	<5.58- >4.63	<=4.63- >4.11	<=4.11
HMO's (C)	106	>=6.03	<6.03- >=5.50	<5.50- >4.55	<=4.55- >4.03	<=4.03
Houses converted to flats (G)	106	>=6.03	<6.03- >=5.50	<5.50- >4.55	<=4.55- >4.03	<=4.03
Purpose built Flats (D)	106	>=6.03	<6.03- >=5.50	<5.50- >4.55	<=4.55- >4.03	<=4.03
Hotels (F)	77	>=5.89	<5.89- >=5.36	<5.36- >4.41	<=4.41- >3.89	<=3.89
Shops (N)	63	>=5.80	<5.80- >=5.28	<5.28- >4.32	<=4.32- >3.80	<=3.80
Other sleeping accommodation (H)	21	>=5.32	<5.32- >=4.80	<4.80- >3.85	<=3.85- >3.32	<=3.32
Schools (M)	11	>=5.04	<5.04- >=4.52	<4.52- >3.56	<=3.56- >3.04	<=3.04
Further Education (J)	11	>=5.04	<5.04- >=4.52	<4.52- >3.56	<=3.56- >3.04	<=3.04
Public Buildings (K)	11	>=5.04	<5.04- >=4.52	<4.52- >3.57	<=3.56- >3.04	<=3.04
Other buildings open to the public (P)	11	>=5.04	<5.04- >=4.52	<4.52- >3.56	<=3.56- >3.04	<=3.04
Licensed Premises (L)	10	>=5.00	<5.00- >=4.48	<4.48- >3.52	<=3.52- >3.00	<=3.00
Factories/Warehouses (R)	4	>=4.60	<4.60- >=4.08	<4.08- >3.12	<=3.12- >2.6	<=2.60
Other Workplaces (T)	4	>=4.60	<4.60- >=4.08	<4.08- >3.12	<=3.12- >2.60	<=2.60
Offices (S)	3	>=4.48	<4.48- >=3.95	<3.95- >3.00	<=3.00- >2.48	<=2.48

Note: The societal life risk fire rates in this table differ from those used in the FSEC toolkit:

1. In FSEC, the societal life risk fire rates quoted in the risk definitions are rounded values so are slightly different to those above.
2. The societal life risk fire rates quoted in this table for some occupancy types (shops, offices etc) are half those used in FSEC - this is because FSEC multiplies the fire frequency by 2 for buildings only occupied during the day

Table 3 Relative risk level matrix

Table 11: Relative Risk Level Matrix - Fire Safety Inspections																	
Rules applied to display data - Relative Risk Rating box includes lower integer value. If 2 values from table fall into same box default to higher risk. VH and VL range keeps 2 boxes to allow for > or < values																	
Premises Use Group	Hospital	Care Home	HMO Tenement	Purpose Built Flats E->4 Storeys	Hostel	Hotel	House Converted to Flats	Other Sleeping Accommodation	Further Education	Public Building	Licensed Premises	School	Shop	Other Premises Open to Public	Factory or Warehouse	Office	Other workplace
FSEC Group	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L	M	N	P	R	S	T
Relative Risk Rating																	
9																	
7.75																	
7.5																	
7.25																	
7																	
6.75	VH																
6.5	H																
6.25	H	A	A	A	A	A	A										
6	M	VH	VH	VH	VH	A	VH										
5.75	M	H	H	H	H	VH	H							VH			
5.5	M	H	H	H	H	H	H	A									
5.25	M	M	M	M	M	H	M	H									
5	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	VH	VH	VH	A	M	VH			
4.75	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	H	H	H	M	H	A		A
4.5	VL	L	M	M	L	M	M	M	H	H	H	H	M	H	VH	A	VH
4.25	V	L	L	L	L	L	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	VH	H
4		L	L	L	VL	L	L	M	M	M	M	M	L	M	H	H	H
3.75		VL	VL	VL	V	L	VL	L	M	M	M	M	L	M	M	H	M
3.5		V	V	V		VL	V	L	M	M	M	M	VL	M	M	M	M
3.25						V		VL	L	L	L	L	V	L	M	M	M
3								V	L	L	L	L		L	L	M	L
2.75									VL	VL	VL	VL		VL	L	L	L
2.5									V	V	V	V		V	L	L	L
2.25															VL	VL	VL
2															V	V	V

The Authority's Premises Risk Database provides a pictorial representation of the relative risk scores of buildings and categorises them using colour codes. Table 4 provides the risk profile for Merseyside. Similar profiles are available for each District or Station area on request.

The number indicated in each coloured box (Table 4) is the number of premises in Merseyside (as recorded in the MIS) with that particular risk rating score. The value in the right hand column indicates the total risk rating 'score' at that level.

Table 4 - The risk profile for Merseyside FRS

score	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L	M	N	P	R	S	T	Z	TOT	VAL
650																				
625	1																		1	625
600	8																		8	4800
575	14	2	1	2															19	10925
550	46	16		2									3						67	36850
525	15	34		3			1	1					48						102	53550
500	26	263		11	5	11	6	30					121						473	236500
475	25	20	2	6	7	16		21		1	6	4	1404						1512	718200
450		143	7	18	33	127	1	137		2	20	10	261	7	2				771	346950
425		128	4	66	9	58	21	7	2		44	16	956	18	12	1	38		1380	586500
400		43		1	13	26		52	23	75	301	77	1777	200	106	49	266		3009	1203600
375	49	501	3667	1129	28	300	71	1757	406	1025	3803	5323	13669	2773	7184	8078	790		52684	19756500
350		18				13	1	8	32	51	191	100	469	167	1432	880	380		3642	1274700
325					1	6		3	36	17	239	125	311	80	782	880	318		2129	691925
300									43	25	4	20			82	1050	880	880	2214	664200
275											81	13	23	3	745	1080	572		2517	692175
250				1		1	1	3	3	2	51	3	755	33	54	605	91		1603	400750
225								2	7	6	26	2	181	20	258	1108	135		1745	392625
200											1		1			32	1		35	7000
175								2	1	6	1	4	116	22	52	499	30		733	128275
150													1	1	1	2			5	750
125															1	2			3	375
100																				

Table 5 Inspection frequency taken from relative risk rating

Relative Risk Score	Risk Rating	Frequency
Above 575	Very High	6-12 Months
476 - 575	High	24 Months
376 - 475	Medium	36 Months
276 - 375	Low	Sample 10%
Below 276	Very Low	Post-fire/complaint

The types and number of inspections are provided in Table 6.

Programmed Audit Frequencies

Programmed inspections will concentrate on those premises with a risk factor score of **376 or above (i.e. Medium Risk and higher)**.

The frequency of inspections is automatically calculated and proposed by our Premises Risk Database. The database uses the frequency rate per risk factor level as indicated in Table 5.

Table 6 - Audits for 2013/2014

Proactive Audits		
FSEC Group	Premises Use Group	Programmed Audits
A	Hospitals & Prisons	
B	Care homes	
C	HMO	
D	Purpose Built Flats	
E	Hostels	
F	Hotels	
G	Houses converted to flats	
H	Other sleeping accommodation	
J	Further Education	
K	Public Buildings	
L	Licensed Premises	
L	Licensed Premises (Peak Activity)	
M	Schools	
N	Shops	
P	other buildings open to the public	
R	Factories/Warehouses	
S	Offices	
T	Other workplaces	
Reactive Audits		Estimated
	Article 31 Notice – follow up	
	Enforcement Notice – follow up	
	Statutory Notifications	
	Post – Fire Inspections/Audits	
	Complaints	
	Advice	
	Unwanted fire signal reduction	

Sample/Themed Inspections

The levels of fire risk within non-domestic premises in Merseyside may change over time. Premises that have been profiled by the Authority and considered higher risk will be subjected to sample or themed inspections in order to re-evaluate the standards of fire safety. In addition, certain premises that have been profiled lower risk will be given lower priority.

Re-audits Frequencies

Re-audit frequencies will be set according to the risk score identified at the conclusion of the last audit conducted by a qualified officer of the Authority, as opposed to the FSEC generic risk score. This methodology will provide greater accuracy in the risk based approach to the FSAP.

Equality and Diversity

At the commencement of each audit the auditing officer will complete an equality and diversity monitoring form to record equality and diversity data at all initial audits and inspections. This data will be managed by the central CFP policy team at SHQ who will conduct an annual review and report findings to the Diversity Action Group.

Performance Management

Each District office is set a Local Performance Indicator target of **8 audits per officer per month** (pro-rata to availability).

It is acknowledged that no 2 audits or inspections can be benchmarked accurately against each other due to a wide variety of risk, complexity and scale that exists in premises across Merseyside. Therefore it is incumbent on the District CFP Watch Manager to assure inspection/audit workloads are allocated according to officer competence and balanced in terms of complexity. This will ensure that each CFP Officer takes a fair proportion of the audit/inspection workload.

Appendix B Petroleum Inspection Programme

Purpose

The purpose of this appendix is to:

1. Detail the Petroleum Inspection Programme (PIP) as required by the duties placed upon Merseyside Fire and Rescue Authority (the Authority) through the following legislation:
 - a. Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 (HASAWA) and statutory provisions of the 1974 Act;
 - b. Petroleum (Consolidation) Act 1928 (PCA);
 - c. Petroleum-spirit (Motor Vehicles, etc.) Regulations 1929;
 - d. The Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmosphere Regulations 2002. (DSEAR);
 - e. Public Health Act 1961;
 - f. Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007;
 - g. The Dangerous Substances (Notification and Marking of Sites) Regulations 1990.
 - h. Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013.

And as detailed in the Community Fire Protection Policy (the Policy) and the Community Fire Protection Risk Based Strategy (RBS).

2. Provide instruction and guidance to personnel regarding the PIP.

Objectives

- To align the PIP with the Community Fire Protection Policy, the RBS and relevant national guidance;
- To identify the **programme** of Protection activities required to mitigate the risk on communities through a risk based approach to regulatory duties imposed upon the Authority by the legislation (as detailed in the Policy);
- To detail a risk based approach to committing Authority resources to the PIP;
- To enable the Authority to show that it is meeting its regulatory responsibilities in respect of the above legislation and demonstrate that we are focusing our resources on those premises that represent the greatest risk.

Introduction

The Authority is the Petroleum Licensing Authority (PLA) as empowered by the PCA. Although much of the PCA has been repealed as a result of the introduction of DSEAR, the PLA remains in force for the licensing of Petrol Filling Stations (PFS) and other facilities where petrol is stored and dispensed as a fuel into the tanks of internal combustion engines. The Authority is therefore responsible for the granting of petroleum licences whether this is an initial application, renewal or transfer of licence.

As per the Policy and the RBS, the Authority has adopted a risk based strategy to petroleum inspection activity. Under the provisions of S.2(2) of the PCA, the Authority is given the discretion to determine the length of time that a licence can remain in force. The frequency of recorded risk based inspections is considered transparent, auditable and proportionate to the level of risk associated with sites storing dangerous substances.

Petroleum Licences

The Authority issue petroleum licences to retail and non-retail petrol filling stations on Merseyside. The County currently has 156 licensed PFS; the licenses are renewed on an annual basis. The process for Petroleum licencing (application and renewal) is managed from Service Headquarters (SHQ) by Community Safety Administration.

The PLA has the power to set conditions on the petroleum licence as they see fit, however the Authority has adopted the model licence conditions in line with industry standards and will only vary licence conditions for reasons of ensuring additional safety requirements are met. Petrol retailers must be compliant with the licence conditions and the statutory requirements of DSEAR to protect against the risks from fire, explosion and similar events arising from dangerous substances used or present in the workplace.

Failure to comply with the licence conditions and requirements of DSEAR may result in enforcement action or prosecution. Although a petroleum licence once issued cannot be revoked the PLA may refuse to renew a licence at the time of renewal on safety grounds, though it is likely that health & safety enforcement would precede any decision to refuse a licence.

Scope for increasing the duration of an annual petroleum licence to two and three years and this may be considered by the Authority provided that there is continuous petrol retailer compliance.

Risk Based Methodology

The risk score methodology is adopted from a best practice model devised by London Fire Brigade that considers four risk sections:

- The type and nature of PFS site;
- The site location and proximity to other life, property and environmental risks;
- The nature and condition of the PFS equipment; and
- The **standard of fire safety management** at the PFS.

All PFS inspections are undertaken and managed at District level by warranted Fire Safety Inspectors under Section 19 of the HASAWA. Electronic site files allow the inspection programme to be monitored from SHQ. During inspection the inspecting officer gathers information to complete a spread-sheet form which is downloaded from the Services portal at:

<http://intranetportal/sites/cs/protection/LFS%20Standard%20Letters%20and%20Forms/Forms/AllItems.aspx?RootFolder=%2fsites%2fcs%2fprotection%2fLFS%20Standard%20Letters%20and%20Forms%2fPetroleum%20Forms&FolderCTID=0x0120004E0A62B75729AC49A32874B3547075C9&View=%7b4A4E31E3%2d40FA%2d4594%2d8F8B%2d55164F20F16A%7d> (see Annex A).

The form populates risk scores against each individual component in each section then automatically aggregates a total risk score from all four sections. The frequency of inspections is determined by the risk score, ranging from 6 months for very high risk premises to two years for low risk premises (see Table 1 below).

Table 1. Risk Score Inspection Frequency

Risk Score	Hazard / Risk Class	Inspection Frequency
> 95	Very High Hazard / Risk	6 Months
76 - 94	High Hazard / Risk	12 Months
51 - 75	Medium Hazard / Risk	18 Months
< 50	Low Hazard / Risk	2 Years

The inspection frequency takes account of the inspection burden on business, available Community Fire Protection resources and most importantly a period suitable to adequately assure an acceptable level of safety at each site. Inspections will be arranged to take place with the manager (or another suitably responsible person) on site to assist with the inspection process and relay initial findings.

Contraventions

Where the inspection highlights contraventions of the legislation and work is required to achieve compliance then the inspection period generated by the risk rating spreadsheet will take effect from the date all works are completed.

Example

- Initial inspection 1 January 14 – inspection frequency calculated 2 years but with minor works that will need a follow-up inspection.
- Follow-up inspection and completed works March 2014.
- Re-inspection programmed for March 2016.

It is important to note that it will not be necessary to complete another risk rating until the time of re-inspection. Inspections generally should not be undertaken prior to the date generated by the inspection frequency.

The PIP is predicted to determine a future inspection frequency average for PFS's of between 18 months to two years provided the inspection programme is followed. The strategy provides for efficient use of resources to deliver an effective inspection programme designed to ensure the safety of members of the public when using licensed petrol filling stations in Merseyside.

Appendix C Explosives Licensing Inspection Programme

Purpose

The purpose of this appendix is to;

1. Detail the Explosives Inspection Programme and give a brief overview of the methodology used to arrive at the risk rating scoring, the relevant legislation is;
 - a. The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 (Chapter 37) (HASAWA)
 - b. The Manufacture and Storage of Explosives Regulations 2005. (MSER)
 - c. The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 (the Order)
 - d. Explosives Act 1875
 - e. The Fireworks Regulations 2004
 - f. The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 (MHSWR)
 - g. The Fireworks (Amendment) Regulations 2004.
 - h. The Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations 2002 (DSEAR)
 - i. The Regulatory Enforcement and Sanctions Act 2008 (RESA)
 - j. Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013.
2. To provide an overview of how the authority will meet its regulatory responsibilities within the Community Fire Protection Risk Based Strategy (RBS).

Introduction

Merseyside Fire and Rescue Authority is the Enforcing Authority for MSER where up to 2000kg Net Explosive Content (NEC) of pyrotechnical articles are stored, where those articles are fireworks, airbag inflators or small arms ammunition, the authority issues Registrations for quantities up to 250 kg (NEC) and Licenses for storage up to 2000kg (NEC). MFRA currently has 220 premises on file, of these 26 are licenced, the remainder are Registrations. MSER recognises that a risk assessment is required for premises storing explosives, MHSWR require the risk from a work activity to be assessed and appropriate measures taken to control it.

Section 5 of DSEAR places a duty upon an employer to carry out a suitable and sufficient risk assessment of the risks to his employees which arise from a dangerous substance.

Where 5 or more persons are employed the significant findings must be recorded (DSEAR 5(4)), the regulations require the employer to apply measures consistent with the risk assessment and appropriate to the nature of the activity or operation.

Article 9 of The Order requires the responsible person to make a suitable and sufficient assessment of the risks to which relevant persons are exposed.

Article 9(2) states; "Where a dangerous substance is or is liable to be present in or on the premises, the risk assessment must include consideration of the matters set out in Part 1 of Schedule 1. (Matters to be Considered in Risk Assessment in Respect of Dangerous Substances).

The correct application of the above legislation by the employer, and enforcement by MF&RS, will drive the risk in businesses to an acceptable level resulting in a Low to Medium inspection frequency, this will assist MF&RS in applying the correct inspection frequency and maximum use of available resources.

Where possible, it is envisaged that Fire Protection Audits and Explosives Inspections can be carried out by one suitably trained and warranted Inspector simultaneously, avoiding duplication and a wasteful use of time and resources. This method of dual role inspector responsibilities (appointed under HASAWA, S.19, and the Order, Article 26), as currently applied to Petroleum/Fire Protection Officers, maximises the abilities of the inspectors provides a degree of resilience to the authority by maintaining numerous Multi-faceted officers and is consistent with the [principles of Better Regulation](#).

Methodology

The risk based methodology used will identify the following;

- (a) The type of storage unit used (brick/stone building, ISO container, magazine store, etc.).
- (b) The quantity and type of explosives stored.
- (c) The level of Fire Safety applied to the storage.
- (d) The level of compliance/non-compliance with MSER, DSEAR, and the Order.

Utilising this methodology the inspecting officer will assess the premises to determine whether the risk is Low, Medium, or High risk, and thus the frequency of inspection:

Hazard / Risk Class	Inspection Frequency
High Risk	12 Months
Medium Risk	18 Months
Low Risk	24 Months

Over the next 12 months the CFP Department will develop an electronic profiling tool to gather the required information during an inspection against pre-set numerical criteria similar. The tool will be based upon existing best practice (such as the Petroleum Inspections profiling tool) in order to determine a specific risk score that aligns to the risk categories / inspection frequencies.

A 10% annual sample will be conducted of premises falling into the Low to Medium categories to ensure the suitability of the risk profiling tool, the outcomes of these inspections will potentially deliver changes to the scoring mechanism to reflect an accurate assessment of the risk.

Once the profiling tool has been established then all previous risk scores will be disregarded, and the risk based approach to explosives licensing inspections programme will consider all premises against the new numerical risk score methodology, therefore re-inspection frequencies will be zeroed at this point. Initially this will require all licenced and registered premises to be inspected in the following 12 months, however it is anticipated that the number of inspections in proceeding years will reduce:

It is likely that **Licensed** premises will continue to generate an annual inspection, this leaves 194 **Registered** premises that will potentially receive a less frequent inspection, a 50% success in this area will mean 87 premises will be removed from the annual inspection regime, (194 less 50% = 97 premises, less 10% annual Sampling (9.7 rounded up to 10) therefore equals 87 premises.

This reduction based upon an assumed average explosives inspection time of 4 hours each will provide the authority with an additional 174 hours inspector time availability (assuming a conservative increase from 12 monthly inspections to an 18 month inspection frequency).

Re-Inspection Frequencies

The re-inspection frequency for explosives stores will be generated by the outcome of the adapted Petroleum risk profiling tool, the scores will determine the risk, which will allow the authority to plan ahead for up to a maximum two year period.

The use of the profiling tool does **not** restrict the Inspecting Officer to the score outcomes; they can be over-ridden where the score does not adequately reflect the circumstances found. Any changes need to be with the agreement of a Senior Fire Protection Officer after full discussion and consultation.

Contraventions

Where contraventions are found The Enforcement Management Model (EMM) current version 3.1, will be used to ensure any action taken is proportional to the health and Safety risk and the seriousness of the breach.

Any enforcement decisions must be impartial, justified and procedurally correct, they must also reflect the need to consult with Primary Authorities via the secure BRDO Primary Authority IT system (**where applicable**).

Whilst the majority of non-Primary Authority contraventions will be dealt with without the need to take any formal action it does not preclude the ability of the inspecting officers to issue formal notices such as Cautions, Enforcement Notices (HASAWA sec 21), and in extreme circumstances Prohibition Notices (HASAWA sec 22).

In extreme cases seizure of the explosives may occur, this is carried out by HASAWA section 19 Officers (using HASAWA sec 25) under powers granted under section 74 of The Explosives Act 1875, such explosives may be liable to forfeiture if a Court so directs.

Contraventions will generate a high score in the profiling tool, therefore any premises that may have previously achieved a Low to Medium score, will have the inspection frequency raised to a higher level if they are issued with a formal notification of contravention.

If the premises are found to have attained their previous Low to Medium score at the following re-inspection the revised inspection frequency will be applied from that time.

Explosives Legislative Review (ELR)

The HSE is currently working with other regulators and the explosives sector to review all health and safety explosives legislation, with the aim of reducing the regulatory burden on business through clarification and simplification.

It is anticipated that the review will deliver an integrated and modernised suite of legislation and guidance in 2014, reducing the burden on business and providing a sound legislative foundation for the explosives sector of the future, MSER will be incorporated into this review, the results may influence our explosives strategy and inspection frequency.

Appendix D Sub-Surface Railway Stations Inspection Programme

Purpose

The purpose of this appendix is to:

1. Detail the Sub-surface Stations Inspection Programme (SSIP) as required by the duties placed upon Merseyside Fire and Rescue Authority (the Authority) through the following legislation:
 - a. The Fire Precautions (Sub-surface Railway Stations) Regulations 2009
 - b. The Fire Safety Order 2005
 - c. Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 (HASAWA) and statutory provisions of the 1974 Act;

And as detailed in the Community Fire Protection Policy (the Policy) and the Community Fire Protection Risk Based Strategy (RBS).

Objectives

- To align the SSIP with the Community Fire Protection Policy, the RBS and relevant national guidance;
- To identify the **programme** of Protection activities required to mitigate the risk on communities through a risk based approach to regulatory duties imposed upon the Authority by the Order (as detailed in the Policy);
- To detail a risk based approach to committing Authority resources to the SSIP;
- To enable the Authority to show that it is meeting its regulatory responsibilities in respect of the above legislation, and demonstrate that we are focusing our resources on those premises that represent the greatest risk in the event of fire.

Introduction

The greater communities of Merseyside are served by an electrified 700volt DC 3rd rail transport network consisting of 66 stations, and 120km of track. 5 of these stations are sub-surface stations providing rapid transit around Liverpool City Centre, and a cross river link to the Wirral, via an underground network of tunnels known as the Loop and Link lines respectively. These stations are situated at;

- Liverpool Central Station
- Moorfields - Liverpool
- Lime Street - Liverpool
- James Street - Liverpool
- Hamilton Square – Wirral

NB: Conway Park Station in Birkenhead is also situated below ground, but as it was constructed without a roof, leaving the platform areas open to above, it is not considered to be a true sub-surface station and is therefore not covered by the sub-surface regulations.

Liaison Arrangements

Following the findings and recommendations of the report following the Kings Cross Fire, additional prescriptive fire safety regulations were enacted (The Fire Precautions (Sub-surface Railway Stations) Regulations) to ensure that a minimum level of fire precautions and management procedures were put in place and maintained on all existing sub-surface stations. These regulations have been recently amended, and run concurrently with the requirements of the FSO.

Consequently, all such requirements have been subject to regular meetings and consultation arrangements with the station's owners Network Rail (NR), and the train operating companies (the TOC) who occupy the stations as tenants (currently Merseyrail Electrics). This has resulted in premises that comply completely with all relevant regulatory requirements, and have a high level of fire safety systems and procedures in place.

Alterations Notices issued under Article 29 of the FSO have been served on NR to ensure that no alterations are made to any of the stations without prior consultation with MFRS.

Risk Based Methodology

All sub-surface stations are audited by the nominated MFRS Rail Fire Safety Liaison Officer, using the standard FSO audit form.

Using the FSEC Societal Life Risk Frequencies applicable to 'Other Buildings Open to the Public' (see [Appendix A, Table 2](#)) the form populates risk scores against each individual component in each section then automatically aggregates a total risk score. The frequency of inspections is determined by the resulting Relative Risk Score, ranging from 6 months for very high risk premises to five years for low risk premises.

The inspection frequency takes account of the inspection burden on business, available Community Fire Protection resources and most importantly a period suitable to adequately assure an acceptable level of safety at each site. Inspections will be arranged to take place with the station's manager (or another suitably responsible person) on site to assist with the inspection process and relay initial findings.

Relative Risk Score Inspection Frequency

Risk Score	Hazard / Risk Class	Inspection Frequency
> 5.04	Very High Hazard / Risk	6 Months
4.52 – 5.03	High Hazard / Risk	24 Months
3.57 – 4.51	Medium Hazard / Risk	36 Months
3.04 – 3.56	Low Hazard / Risk	5 Years

Contraventions

If the inspection highlights contraventions of the legislation, and work is required to achieve compliance, then the matter must be referred to NR or the TOC for immediate action. The inspection period generated by the risk rating spreadsheet will take effect from the date all works are completed.

Appendix E Building Control & Planning Consultation Programme

Purpose

The purpose of this appendix is to:

1. Detail the Building Control & Planning Consultation Programme (BCPCP) as required by the duties placed upon Merseyside Fire and Rescue Authority (the Authority) through the following legislation:
 - a. The Building Regulations 2010.
 - b. Town & Country Planning Act 1990.
 - c. County of Merseyside Act.
 - d. Safety of Sports Grounds Act 1975.
 - e. The Dangerous Substances (Notification and Marking of Sites) Regulations 1990.

And as detailed in the Community Fire Protection Policy (the Policy) and the Community Fire Protection Risk Based Strategy (RBS).

2. Provide instruction and guidance to personnel regarding the BCPCP.

Objectives

- To align the BCPCP with the Community Fire Protection Policy, the RBS and relevant national guidance;
- To identify the **programme** of Protection activities required to mitigate the risk on communities through a risk based approach to regulatory duties imposed upon the Authority by the legislation(as detailed in the Policy);
- To detail the approach to committing Authority resources to the BCPCP;
- To enable the Authority to show that it is meeting its regulatory responsibilities in respect of the above legislation and demonstrate that we are focusing our resources on those premises that represent the greatest risk.

Introduction

The methodology for programming work to the BCPCP is different to that of other inspection programmes due to the nature of the legislation and the way in which the work is generated, i.e. the legislation (see Purpose, paragraph number 1 above) places a statutory duty on the Authority to consult on Building Control and Planning applications, however the number of such applications is dependent on a wide number of factors over which the Authority has no control. Therefore the workload cannot be accurately predicted.

The statutory requirement for the Authority to consult on all Building Control and Planning applications is also reinforced by the Policy which provides directs resources in order to influence standards of fire safety in the built environment in order to actively support the Service's mission.

Programme Methodology

For planning purposes the number of forecasted Building Control and Planning consultations will be based upon an average of the numbers taken from the previous 3 years. This figure will then be utilised to review the numbers of Protection Officers allocated to this work stream and in addition to consideration of other CFP work streams may be utilised to inform the numbers of CFP personnel allocated to each individual office. Under the new structure with effect from 9 September 2013, Building Planning and Control consultations will be managed from the central CFP Policy team at Service Headquarters.

Calculations based upon hours completed on Building Regulations consultations and planning applications for last 3 the fiscal years indicates that 6 officers are required.

Appendix F Peak Hours Inspection Programme

Purpose

The purpose of this appendix is to:

1. Detail the programme of 'peak hours' inspections as required by the duties placed upon the Authority through the following legislation:
 - a. Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 – (Fire Safety Order)
 - b. Licensing Act 2003
 - c. Housing Act 2004
 - d. Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 (HASAWA) and statutory provisions of the 1974 Act
 - e. Petroleum (Consolidation) Act 1928 (PCA)
 - f. The Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmosphere Regulations 2002. (DSEAR)

And as detailed in the Community Fire Protection Policy (the Policy) and the Community Fire Protection Risk Based Strategy (RBS). It will also support the Service's Fire Safety Audit Programme. (FSAP)

Objectives

- To align the Peak Hours Inspection Programme (PHIP) with the Community Fire Protection Policy, the RBS and relevant national guidance;
- To support the programme of Protection activities required to mitigate the risk on communities through a risk based approach to regulatory duties imposed upon the Authority by the Order (as detailed in the Policy);
- To provide a risk based approach to committing Authority resources to this strategy;
- To enable the Authority to show that it is meeting its regulatory responsibilities in respect of the above legislation and demonstrate that we are focusing our resources on those premises that represent the greatest risk in the event of fire.

Introduction

In order to mitigate the risk of fire at relevant premises the Authority will utilise local and national intelligence to address and action concerns during times of peak activity within any premises that is subject to fire safety legislation. Frequently due to type and nature of fire risk within premises, peak activity will often occur outside of core business hours.

Peak hours should be construed as the time where the risk in relation to either the activity, the numbers of people using a premises or reduction of staff impacts on the safe management of fire risk in a premises or site. For example;

1. Licensed premises generally operate different core business hours and the occupancy greatly increases.
2. Residential Care Premises reduce staff during night-time periods as such it has the potential to affect the management and operation of the evacuation strategy employed.
3. PFS may provide only automated dispensing at certain times of the day, often coupled with a reduction of on-site management.

MF&RS will provide a both a pro-active and reactive response to local and national risk intelligence and fire trends via the PHIP e.g. potential detrimental effects on fire safety management, national trends in fire related issues or local intelligence such as concerns raised by local Partner agencies. We will subsequently enforce the rights to enter premises at reasonable times to investigate and assess the legislative compliance of relevant premises as per the risk based methodology.

Risk Based Methodology

This methodology is based around the principles of life safety for premises to which the Fire Safety Order applies and the requirements of DSEAR for PFS.

Licensed premises

- Occupancy level is above 300 persons
- Premises with sleeping accommodation that is not separated by fire resisting construction
- Premises only afforded heat detection where sleeping accommodation is available for owner/manager/tenant.

Residential Care Premises

- Based on the outcome of a report on a national significant incident in a residential care home (Rose Park, Strathclyde) which led to a number of fire fatalities, a proactive initiative has commenced to conduct Peak Hours inspection programme for residential care homes in Merseyside (see SI 0794 for further guidance).

Petroleum filling stations

- The type and nature of PFS site
- Appropriate emergency response and procedures
- The site location and proximity to other life, property and environmental risks.

Article 31 Senior Officers

- Article 31 Senior Officers will respond to ad hoc complaints regarding any relevant premises that this programme applies to, where such a complaint raises any concerns over the safety of relevant persons in or on that premises or that could be affected by that premises they will arrange to conduct a Peak Hours inspection.
- The officers will create an incident log via MACC which is updated to identify the purpose and location of any inspections and any resources allocated to it.
- In conducting any Peak Hours Inspections the Article 31 officer will be responsible for conducting a risk assessment with regards to the safety of MF&RS personnel responding to any such inspection and will record the findings and control measures on the MACC incident log.

This does not preclude any circumstances where potential risk to life is noted at a relevant premises or site.