HUMBERSIDE FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE

Emergency Response Operational Risk Management (SSRI) Policy

Owner	Executive Director of Service Delivery
Responsible Person	Head of Emergency Preparedness
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Date of next review	March 2025
EIA Completed	

What we must do well

How we support our communities

We value and support the people we employ

We efficiently manage the Service

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1. INTRODUCTION

Humberside Fire & Rescue Service (HFRS) are proactive in identifying, obtaining, assessing, recording, and disseminating operational risk information. Fire station-based Station Managers are responsible for the overall management of operational risk and hazard information within their Station areas.

The Operational Data Team are responsible for disseminating the information to the operational crews on the Mobile Data Terminals (MDTs). A link between the Site-Specific Risk Information (SSRI) document and the relevant address within the mobilising system is created for the risk information to be presented on the MDT at the time of mobilisation. Station Managers, in liaison with the Operational Data Team, ensure that appropriate records are established and maintained.

Any Service personnel should ensure that:

- Any piece of risk information that they are made aware of is accurately recorded via relevant documents/processes.

- Amendments within existing documents are identified and recorded.

- Identify any new risks relevant within the Service Area, including those identified post incident.

'Timely, Relevant and Accurate' information is provided to firefighters and operational partners for their safety. The collation, provision, and management of information via external agencies is the responsibility of the Operational Data Team.

Risk Information is split into three categories:

- Commercial Premises
- Domestic Premises
- Information provided from Operational Data Team

Each category of information has a different process for data gathering, automation and validation.

SSRIs are available to be viewed on MDTs by operational crews and on the Service Intelimap for all other Service personnel. No paper copies should be kept,ensuring validity.

Core Code of Ethics

HFRS has adopted the Core Code of Ethics for Fire and Rescue Services. The Service is committed to the ethical principles of the Code and strives to apply them in all we do, therefore, those principles are reflected in this Policy.

National Guidance
Any National Guidance which has been adopted by HFRS, will be reflected in this Policy.

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2. EQUALITY AND INCLUSION

HFRS has a legal responsibility under the Equality Act 2010, and a commitment, to ensure it does not discriminate either directly or indirectly in any of its functions and services nor in its treatment of staff, in relation to race, sex, disability, sexual orientation, age, pregnancy and maternity, religion and belief, gender reassignment or marriage and civil partnership. It also has a duty to make reasonable adjustments for disabled applicants, employees, and service users.

3. AIM AND OBJECTIVES

Aim:

To ensure that efficient and effective strategies are employed to support the obtaining and dissemination of operational information to relevant stakeholders in support of a safe and effective system of work.

To ensure that the data captured is graded following the principles provided under PORIS.

Objectives:

Provide risk information to operational crews that is *'Timely, Accurate and Relevant'.*

- Provide guidance to crews to complete and maintain SSRI records.

- Generate the correct risk rating determined by Severity x Likelihood tables,

- identified in the Fire & Rescue Service Operational Guidance.

- Provide the correct pre-determined attendance relevant to risk premises.

- Enable the provision of information of an urgent nature to operational crews.

- Recognise differences between commercial and domestic risks and effectively deal with each type of risk from capture, audit, and review perspectives.

- Obtain information from central sources assist in validation.

- To develop and maintain operational pre-plans where appropriate.

- Provide information on large scale events taking place in Service area.

- Consider including Salvage and/or disaster plans.

4. ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTS

- **Equality Impact Analysis (EIA/OD)**
- **Legal References**
  - [Section 45 of the Fire Services Act](#)
- National Guidance
  - [National Operational Guidance: Operations](#)

5. 7(2)(d) visits

For the purposes of Section 7(2)(d) inspections, Section 45 of the Fire Services Act covers the powers of entry for the purposes of obtaining information and investigating fires. In summary, any authorised officer may, at any reasonable time, enter premises for the purpose of obtaining information needed for the discharge of a Fire and Rescue Authority's functions under Section 7, 8 or 9.

Inspections to sites or premises that we deem of interest or present a risk assist with FRS pre-planning and exercising which therefore improves:

- Preparedness
- Fire Fighter Safety
- Reduces Risk

HFRS have requirements to visit sites following certain criteria. The criteria for site visits are explained in Appendix A. Within this list certain types of premises are identified - COMAH sites, along with Critical National Infrastructure (CNI) sites, and Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) sites, all of which such premises National Organisations have deemed as significant.

This list is not exhaustive. Some professional judgement will need to be applied when determining whether SSRI creation is required.

Each site is graded according to risk to identify the frequency of re-inspection. This grading follows the national guidance rating which is known as PORIS (Provision of Operational Risk Information System). This national guidance document also gives examples of premises types for SSRI data capture.

6. SITE SPECIFIC RISK INFORMATION GRADING – (PORIS)

Risk information will be presented on the MDTs in an 'unapproved' state with an 'unapproved' icon until the completion of the approval process, including the PORIS grading.

Whilst CFRMIS will not accept an incomplete SSRI, the Station Manager has responsibility to quality assure the information provided by the crews, rejecting the SSRI back to the originator if necessary.
The initial grading of the risk is produced on successful completion of the SSRI in

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CFRMIS. This grading determines the frequency of visits by operational staff and if an Operational Pre Plan is required.

The Station Manager, with assistance from the Watch Manager, will then determine the final risk rating once all elements of PORIS have been considered:

PORIS has several elements:

- Firefighter Risk
- Environmental Risk
- Heritage Risk
- Individual & Societal Risk
- Community Risk
- Economic Risk

Where a premises comes out as a low Firefighter risk but has a significant risk in one of the other five elements (Environment, Heritage, Individual and Societal, Community, Economic) then the Station Manager must consider if the frequency of visits is adequate for the other risks identified. Justification must be provided as to what the original Firefighter risk score was and why it has been increased, for the risk to take on a new risk level.

Appendix B shows the Risk Assessment Matrix.

Therefore, as an example, in the justification box it will state' Firefighter risk comes out at Low but due to the high Environmental risk the visits will still need to be six monthly therefore the Firefighter risk is changed to Very High.

The Operational Data team will ensure that the Management Level on the SSRI is changed to Very High – to ensure the correct icon is displayed on the MDT.

The 'approved' SSRI then goes out onto the MDT.

Appendix C explains the considerations for PORIS in more detail.

Appendix D (1-7) provides the descriptors for the Likelihood x Severity tables.

Where the risk of one of the other elements of PORIS poses a significant issue, which would require more visits than proposed, then the risk rating can be raised to accommodate this – if the rationale is recorded. Similarly, where significant premises have been identified nationally (High Rise Premises, COMAH Sites) then these can also be upgraded, and the rationale is also recorded.

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The grading also provides the relevant icon colour on the MDT map to assist the OiC on route to the incident.

- Very High: **RED**
- High: ORANGE
- Medium: **GREEN**
- Low: YELLOW
- Very Low: **WHITE**

7. GUIDANCE SSRI CREATION, REVIEW AND AUDIT

The overall responsibility for creation and reviewing of SSRI information lies with Station based Watch Managers. Watches on each Station currently review SSRIs as identified within the SSRI Targets – Station Level Power BI tool, which is accessible for all Stations.

Watches will create an SSRI if one does not already exist for the risk. Station Managers are responsible for the approval of SSRIs once completed. The SSRI, once approved, will be subject to a verification timescale based on the level of risk assessed.

Where SSRIs fall into the 'Out of Date' list, justification is recorded by the Operational Data Team and resolutions are discussed at the next Station Manager meeting.

The verification target for each level of risk for all Stations, irrelevant of duty systems are:

- Very High: One visit every 6 months

- High: One visit per year

- Medium: One visit every 2 years

All visits to sites must be arranged to the mutual satisfaction of the occupier of the premises and the Officer in Charge (OiC).

Desktop Exercises will be carried out by all Watches/On-Call Stations, for Very High and High Premises within their Station area.

The aim of the desktop exercise is to ensure understanding of what is at the site, the associated risks and hazards, and anything specifically relating to that individual premises.

Desktop exercises will be carried out utilising all types of media, Google Earth etc. but also using existing information held within the Organisation. SSRI, Presentations, Ops Pre Plans and NOG is available to everyone and should be used whilst exercising to ensure understanding of the site.

Existing exercises are carried out yearly based on different core skills. Utilising Power BI to identify premises with outstanding visits, alongside the exercise matrix, enables several activities to be completed at once.

This information is recorded in pdrPro under Training Exercises within individuals accounts. The OiC of the exercise will complete the Group Training Instance.

Consideration should be given to visiting/desktop exercising with other stations for familiarisation of risks in different areas of the Service.

In exceptional circumstances, where visits cannot be carried out 'on site', validation of SSRI's can be completed by telephone. The method of validation will be recordedon the SSRI and, as soon as practicable, a site visit will be arranged in order to maintain accurate records.

Lows and Very Lows, depending on the information provided, may suffice with a telephone validation.

Where an existing SSRI requires deleting due to the company moving to a different location, or the risks associated with that premises being no longer relevant - then a rationale must be provided when seeking permission from the Station Manager, to delete the document. Deleted documents, along with the rationale are sent to the Operational Data Team and are stored within the Operational Data Team in 'Deleted Items' folder.

Where an exercise is carried out by multiple stations, the SSRI is to be updated and therefore the validation timescale will change accordingly.

Business Safety Staff identify new Risk Premises, based on information they receivefrom Building Control in the Council and which meets the criteria for a 7(2)(d) inspection, will inform the Station and Station Manager to ensure the visit is carried out.

Appendix E shows the workflow of an SSRI.

8. OVER BORDER RISK SHARING

Risks that are deemed to be High and Very High are shared with our Neighbouring Fire & Rescue Services (FRSs) on the MDTs:

- Nottinghamshire
- South Yorkshire
- North Yorkshire.

These are shared on an annual basis, within a 10k buffer area of the Humberside Boundary.

Lincolnshire Risk Sharing is over a larger area, due to the implementation of a shared mobilising system, Vision 4. Vision 4 uses borderless mobilising where shared data sets are used. As a result, Humberside crews may go into Lincolnshire's more frequently and be exposed to more of their risk premises. Further consideration to data sharing will be evaluated once the impact of borderless mobilising has been in use for one year.

Control will provide any neighbouring FRS Resource (Crews or Officers) and the relevant Risk Information over the radio as soon as the crew comes onto HFRS Radio Scheme.

Risk Information is also available to other Services and stakeholders by way of Resilience Direct – Very High, High and Medium Risks are stored here. Individual access can be provided on a one-off basis (incident related), or general access can be provided longer term to our neighbouring FRSs.

9. PRE-DETERMINED ATTENDANCE

The Pre-Determined Attendance (PDA) will be allocated to the SSRI by the Station Managers based on the level of risk, detail on the SSRI and number of personnel required; the PDA will then be updated within the mobilising system.

10. SITE SPECIFIC RISK INFORMATION OF AN URGENT NATURE

Risk Information that becomes available which presents a serious and immediate threat to Firefighters and others can temporarily by-pass the recording systems in place for Risk Capture.

Control Support Team will accept information that fits the criteria by way of an email: ControlSupport@humbersidefire.gov.uk during office hours.

Out of office hours this information will need to be provided to Control and backed up with an email to Control Support.

Control will record the information on an incident, create an exclusion zone to highlight that there is information to be shared with Crews. Only on completion of a General Information Page (as a minimum) attached to the address using the Gazetteer Administrator Tool, will the exclusion zone be removed, and the incident closed.

Information provided to either Control or Control Support is only recorded temporarily and therefore must be followed up with either an SSRI or Domestic Form. Any risk information of an urgent nature will be provided to crews on route, either by way of the turnout instructions or via a radio message.

11. DOMESTIC RISK INFORMATION

Domestic risk information is captured where the risks are beyond what would be expected at that premises and follows the specific audit and review processes dependant on where the data originates.

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Appendix F shows the type of Domestic Risks captured and review periods.

12. CENTRALISED DATA

Centralised data is that which is obtained from central sources, such as local authorities, trading standards, etc. Data obtained in this way negates the requirement for validation and is updated on a yearly basis.

13. OPERATIONAL PRE PLANS INCLUDING REVIEW AND AUDIT

Operational Pre-Plans are required for Very High-Risk Premises, and COMAH Sites. High Risk Premises and Low Tier COMAH Sites will be considered for a Pre Plan by the Station Managers who will determine if the premises presents exceptional risk to life, danger to the environment or exceptional risk of fire, including CNI sites.

The Plan will follow the template on the Portal and should cover all areas of Operational Need, following a suitable and sufficient site survey (SSRI).

In the case of Very-High and High Risk Premises and Low Tier COMAH sites that are identified as not requiring an Operational Risk Pre Plan, the rationale for the decision will be recorded with the Operation Risk Group.

Details added into the Pre Plan can include CAD Drawings and diagrams where necessary, in-depth Operational Considerations, Specific Tactics and other Specialist Information.

Whilst SSRIs give any OiC information that may make a difference to the Dynamic Risk Assessment on route to a site, Operational Pre Plans are more suitable to a large scale or serious incident at the Site. This is also available to assist with remote Commanders that are situated in Bronze, Silver or Gold Command locations.

Consideration will be given to discuss the Pre Plan of any COMAH sites with the Civil Protection Manager.

A new Pre Plan will be created in the initial instance by the Station Manager with final approval coming from Service Delivery Group Manager. A Pre Plan can only be uploaded onto the MDT by way of an SSRI. An SSRI must be completed for any premises that requires a Pre Plan.

An existing operational Pre Plan will be amended by the Watch Manager allocated to the document and forwarded to the Station Manager who will approve the document.The document will then be attached to the SSRI and presented on the MDT and will be amended annually unless otherwise required.

Appendix G shows the workflow for new operational Pre Plans approval.

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14. MAINTAIN COMPETENCE FOR COMPLETION OF RECORDS

A training package is located on LearnPro. It is located as a link on the portal in quick links/external systems or through pdrPro. The training package provides an overview of SSRI data capture and is mandatory for all Operational Staff to complete on an annual basis. SSRIs will require completing as either 'Scheduled'; which is a pre-existing SSRI which needs validating/updating, or 'Unscheduled' which should be used for a new risk.

15. EVENTS PRE PLANS

Regular Events which have a significant impact on Fire & Rescue resources are disseminated throughout the organisation using the NFCC Temporary Tactical Response Plan Template with a Control Event Sheet also requiring completion to assist Control. The criteria for completing these documents are based on completion of the NFCC Event Assessment Matrix.

[Appendix H](#) – Control Event Front Sheet

If anyone requires any further guidance/information relating to this document, please contact the Operational Data Team

APPENDIX A: Types of Premises/Structures requiring SSRI

Complex buildings.

Large buildings.

Buildings where firefighting facilities are provided.

Buildings or sites containing special hazards, such as chemical, radiological, biological, flammable, or explosive materials or processes.

Sites with high risk to life including crowded places and transport infrastructure.

Sites with a high risk to Firefighters.

Sites with high risk to heritage, the environment, the community, critical national infrastructure, or buildings of exceptional value or sole supplier/employer.

Buildings where the fire safety management is poor and the built-in fire safety facilities may not be effective.

Buildings that include a form or element of construction known to perform poorly in fires.

Buildings or site in a location with a high incidence of arson and deliberate fire setting.

Large structures such as ships, gas/oil rigs, bridges etc.

Natural Environment: Sites of Special Interest, forest, beaches (area of shifting sinking sand), flood plains, cliffs, caves etc

Road and motorway interchanges, tunnels, bridges, other structures, etc.

Transportation - aircraft, railways, shipping, vehicle data, etc.

Temporary structures – pallets, fridges, mountains, etc.

Temporary and mobile structures and/or events.

Areas where potential civil disturbances may occur.

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APPENDIX B: Risk Assessment Matrix

Likelihoo			1	2	3	4	5
	Probable	5	Low	Medium	High	Very High	Very High
	Possible	4	Low	Medium	High	High	Very High
	Unlikely	3	Very Low	Low	Medium	High	High
	Very Unlikely	2	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Medium	Medium
	Negligible	1	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Low	Low
			1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
			Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Significant	Catastrophic
					SEVERITY		

APPENDIX C: PORIS Considerations

Firefighter Safety

The direct impact on the safety of firefighters (or other emergency responders working under the direction of the Fire and Rescue Service) who may be affected.Encompassing fatalities, injuries, illness, or damage to health.

Individual and Societal

The personal safety of persons other than firefighters, or other emergency responders working under the direction of the Fire and Rescue Service, who maybe directly affected (fatalities, injuries, illness, or damage to health) or indirectly affected because of the strain on the health service.

Environment

The consequences from an onsite event which would result in contamination or pollution of land, water or air with harmful biological/chemical/radioactive matter oroil, flooding, disruption or destruction of plant or animal life.

Community

Encompassing the social consequences of an event, including the availability ofsocial welfare provision: disruption of facilities for transport; damage to property; disruption of the supply of money, food, water, energy, or fuel; disruption of an electronic or other system of communication; homelessness, evacuation, avoidance of behaviour; public disorder due to anger, fear and/or lack of trust in authorities.

Heritage

Recognition of the value placed by society on the site's cultural and historic presence as part of the fabric of the national and local community. Encompassingwhere possible, the net economic cost, including both direct (e.g. loss of artefacts, goods, buildings, structures etc) and indirect (loss of business and tourism etc.) costs.

Economic and other

Encompassing the net economic cost, including both direct (e.g. loss of goods, buildings, infrastructure) and indirect (loss of business, increased demand for public services) costs. Also, risks listed, other than those identified in the remaining riskgroups (see above), that are judged of importance to the national or local economy.

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APPENDIX D (1): Likelihood Table

Level	Descriptor
Probable	Intelligence from national or local fire statistics, or partner organisations, indicate that a significant number of fires or other emergencies/problems have occurred in these types of premises, in the previous five years that have required Fire & Rescue Service attendance. Local statistics or knowledge indicates that malicious fire setting is a problem in this area. Levels of fire safety management, maintenance or security of the premises/site are very poor. Specific aspects of construction, occupancy, use or contents give rise for serious concern.
Possible	Intelligence from national or local fire statistics, or partner organisations, indicate that a significant number of fires or other emergencies/problems have occurred in these types of premises that have required Fire and Rescue Service attendance. Levels of fire safety management, maintenance or security of the premises/site are poor. Specific aspects of construction, occupancy, use, or contents give rise for concern.
Unlikely	Intelligence from fire statistics or partner organisations indicate that there is little evidence of fires or other emergencies/problems within similar sites or occupancies elsewhere within this area, or nationally/internationally, during the last ten years. There is some evidence/indication of appropriate levels of fire safety management, maintenance, and security of premises/site.
Very Unlikely	Intelligence from fire statistics or partner organisations would indicate that there is little evidence of fires or other emergencies/problems within similar sites or occupancies elsewhere within the area or nationally/internationally during the last ten years. There is good evidence of appropriate levels of fire safety management, maintenance, and security of the premises/site. There are no aspects of construction, occupancy, use or contents that give rise for concern.
Negligible	Intelligence from fire statistics or partner organisations would indicate that there is little evidence of fires or other emergencies /problems within similar sites or occupancies elsewhere within the area or nationally/internationally during the last ten years. There are excellent levels of fire safety management, maintenance, and security of the premises/site. There are no aspects of construction, occupancy, use or contents that give rise for concern.

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APPENDIX D (2): Fire Fighter severity life/health

Level	Severity	Considerations and risk controls
Catastrophic	Exposure to hazards could result in very large numbers ofemergency responders being impacted with significant number of fatalities, large number of personnel requiringhospitalisation with serious injuries and long term effects.	Most responders will be unfamiliar with the site and/or thecomplex and/or unique risk controls in addition to the NationalOperational Guidance documentsand/or Generic Risk Assessmentsrequired to prevent exposure.
Significant	Exposure to hazards could result in a significant numberof emergency responders being impacted with one or more fatalities, multiple serious or extensive injuriesand significant numbers requiring hospitalisation.	Most responders will be familiar with the site and/or the complex and/or unique risk controls required in addition to the National Operational Guidance documents and/or Generic Risk Assessments required to preventexposure.
Moderate	Exposure to hazard resultingin death or serious injury is unlikely but could result in emergency responder's impacted requiring medical treatment and hospitalisation.	Mainly National Operational Guidance documents and/or Generic Risk Assessments withthe possibility of some additionalrisk controls with which most responders will be familiar to prevent exposure.
Minor	Exposure to hazards resultingin death or serious injury is unlikely but could result in less serious minor injuries requiring first aid treatment.	Most responders will be familiarwith the National Operational Guidance documents and/or Generic Risk Assessments required to prevent exposure.
Insignificant	Exposure to hazard resultingin injury is unlikely.	Most responders will be familiarwith the National Operational Guidance documents and/or Generic Risk assessments required to prevent exposure.

APPENDIX D (3): Individual and societal severity life/health risk

Level	Severity	Considerations and risk controls
Catastrophic	Very large numbers of people in affected area(s) impacted with significant number of fatalities, large number of people requiring hospitalisation with serious injuries and long term effects.	Most responders will be unfamiliar with the site and/or the complex and/or unique risk controls in addition to the National Operational Guidance documents and/or Generic Risk Assessments required to prevent exposure.
Significant	Significant number of people in affected area impacted with multiple fatalities, multiple serious or extensive injuries, significant hospitalisation, and activation of the Major Incident Response procedures across a number of hospitals.	Most responders will be familiar with the site and/or the complex and/or unique risk controls required in addition to the National Operational Guidance documents and/or Generic Risk Assessments required to prevent exposure.
Moderate	One or two fatalities or a single-family group of fatalities with some casualties requiring hospitalisation and medical treatment and activation of Major Incident Response procedures alert notification system procedures in one or more hospitals.	Mainly National Operational Guidance documents and/or Generic Risk Assessments along with the possibility of some additional risk controls with which most responders will be familiar to prevent exposure.
Minor	Small number of people affected, no fatalities and a small number of minor injuries with first aid treatment.	Most responders will be familiar with the National Operational Guidance documents and/or Generic Risk Assessments required to prevent exposure.
Insignificant	Insignificant number of injuries or impact on health.	Most responders will be familiar with the National Operational Guidance documents and/or Generic Risk Assessments required to prevent exposure.

APPENDIX D (4): Environment Severity

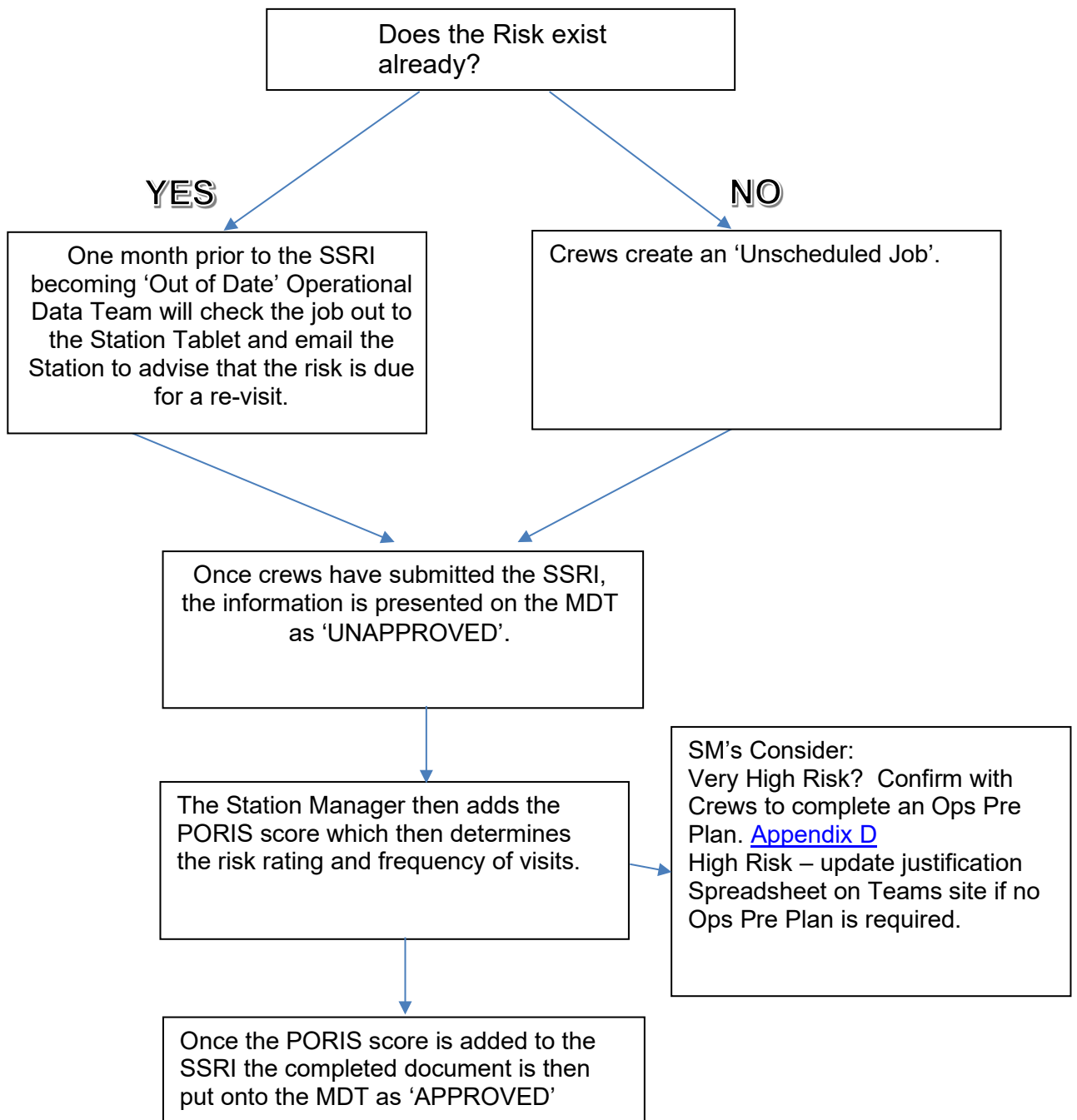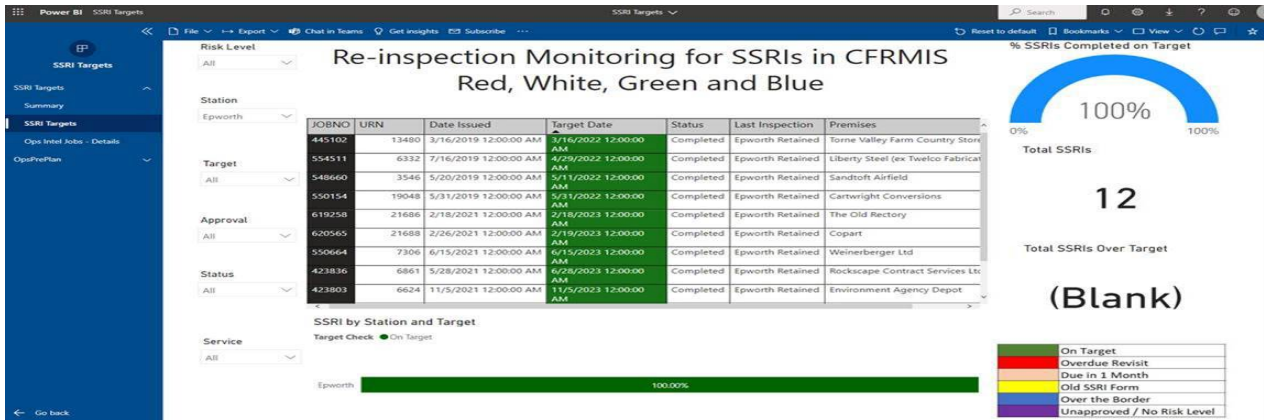| Level	Severity	Considerations and Risk Controls
Catastrophic	Serious long-term impact on environment and/or permanent damage.	Most responders will be unfamiliar with the site and/or the complex and/or unique risk controls in addition to the National Operational Guidance documents and/or Generic Risk Assessments required to prevent exposure.
Significant	Significant impact on environment with medium to long-term effects.	Most responders will be familiar with the site and/or the complex and/or unique risk controls required in addition to the National Operational Guidance documents and/or Generic Risk Assessments required to prevent exposure.
Moderate	Limited impact on environment with short-term or long-term effects.	Mainly National Operational Guidance documents and/or Generic Risk Assessments with the possibility of some additional risk controls with which most responders will be familiar to prevent exposure.
Minor	Minor impact on environment with no lasting effects.	Most responders will be familiar with the National Operational Guidance documents and/or Generic Risk Assessments required to prevent exposure.
Insignificant	Insignificant effect on environment with short-term or long-term effects.	Most responders will be familiar with the National Operational Guidance documents and/or Generic Risk Assessments required to prevent exposure.

APPENDIX D (5): Community/Social Severity

Level	Severity	Consideration and risk controls
Catastrophic	Extensive damage to properties and build environment in affected area requiring major demolition. General and widespread displacement of more than 500 people for prolonged duration and extensive personal support required. Serious damage to infrastructure causing significant disruption to or loss of key services for prolonged period. Community unable to function without significant support.	Most responders will be unfamiliar with the site and/or the complex and/or unique risk controls in addition to the National Operational Guidance documents and/or Generic Risk Assessments required to prevent exposure.
Significant	Significant damage that requires support for local responders with external resources. 100-500 people indanger and displaces for longer than one week. Local responders require external resources to deliver personal support. Significant impact on and possible breakdown of delivery of some local community services.	Most responders will be familiar with the site and/or the complex and/or unique risk controls required in addition to the National Operational Guidance documents and/or Generic Risk Assessments required to prevent exposure.
Moderate	Damage that is confined to a specific location, or a number of locations but requires additional resources, localised disruption of <100 people for1-3 days. Localised disruption to infrastructure and community services.	Mainly National Operational Guidance documents and/or Generic Risk Assessments with the possibility of some additional risk controls with which most responders will be familiar to prevent exposure.
Minor	Minor damage to properties, minordisplacement of a small number ofpeople for <24hours and minor personal support required. Minor localised disruption to community services or infrastructure for <24 hours.	Most responders will be familiar with the National Operational Guidance documents and/or Generic Risk Assessments required to prevent exposure.
Insignificant	Insignificant number of persons displaced, and insignificant personal support required, insignificant disruption to community services including transport services and infrastructure.	Most responders will be familiar with the National Operational Guidance documents and/or Generic Risk Assessments required to prevent exposure.

APPENDIX D (6): Heritage Severity

Level	Severity	Considerations and risk controls
Catastrophic	Where there is potential total loss/damage of a historical structure and/or content(s) or Site of Special Scientific Interest with national significance that can have a serious economic and/or social impact on the community either locally, regionally, nationally or in some cases internationally. With some long-term potential permanent impact and loss with extensive clean up and recovery costs.	Most responders will be unfamiliar with the site and/or the complex and/or unique risk controls in addition to the National Operational Guidance documents and/or Generic Risk Assessments and salvage arrangements required to prevent exposure.
Significant	Where there is a potential of a significantloss/damage of an historical structure and/or content(s) or a site of special Scientific interest with national significance that can have a significant economic and/or social impact on the community either locally, regionally, nationally or in some cases internationally. With significant potential long term impact and loss with extensiveclean up and recovery costs.	Most responders will be familiar with the site and/or the complex and/or unique risk controls required in addition to the National Operational Guidance documents and/or Generic Risk Assessments and salvage arrangements required to prevent exposure.
Moderate	Where there is a potential of limited loss of a historical structure and/or content(s) or a site of special scientific interest with national significance that can have an economic and/or social impact on the community ether locally, regionally or in some cases nationally. With a potential long term impact and loss with limited clean up and recovery costs.	Mainly National Operational Guidance documents and/or Generic Risk Assessments and salvage arrangements with the possibility of some additional risk controls with which most responders will be familiar to prevent exposure.
Minor	Where there is a potential of loss to part of a historic structure and/or content(s) or site of Special Scientific Interest with national significance that can have an economic and/or social impact on the community either locally, regionally, or in some cases nationally. With a potential short-term impact and loss with small clean up and recovery costs.	Most responders will be familiar with the National Operational Guidance documents and/or Generic Risk Assessments and salvage arrangements required to prevent exposure.
Insignificant	Insignificant potential impact on structure and content(s) or site of Special Scientific Interest with national significance and therefore no impact on the community.	Most responders will be familiar with the National Operational Guidance documents and/or Generic Risk Assessments and salvage arrangements required to prevent exposure.

APPENDIX E: Workflow of an SSRI

Utilise POWERBI to determine your risks


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Does the Risk exist already?
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YES → One month prior to the SSRI becoming 'Out of Date' Operational Data Team will check the job out to the Station Tablet and email the Station to advise that the risk is due for a re-visit.

NO → Crews create an 'Unscheduled Job'.

Once crews have submitted the SSRI, the information is presented on the MDT as 'UNAPPROVED'.

The Station Manager then adds the PORIS score which then determines the risk rating and frequency of visits.

SM's Consider:
Very High Risk? Confirm with Crews to complete an Ops Pre Plan. Appendix D
High Risk – update justification Spreadsheet on Teams site if no Ops Pre Plan is required.

Once the PORIS score is added to the SSRI the completed document is then put onto the MDT as 'APPROVED'

APPENDIX F: Domestic Risk Information and Review Dates

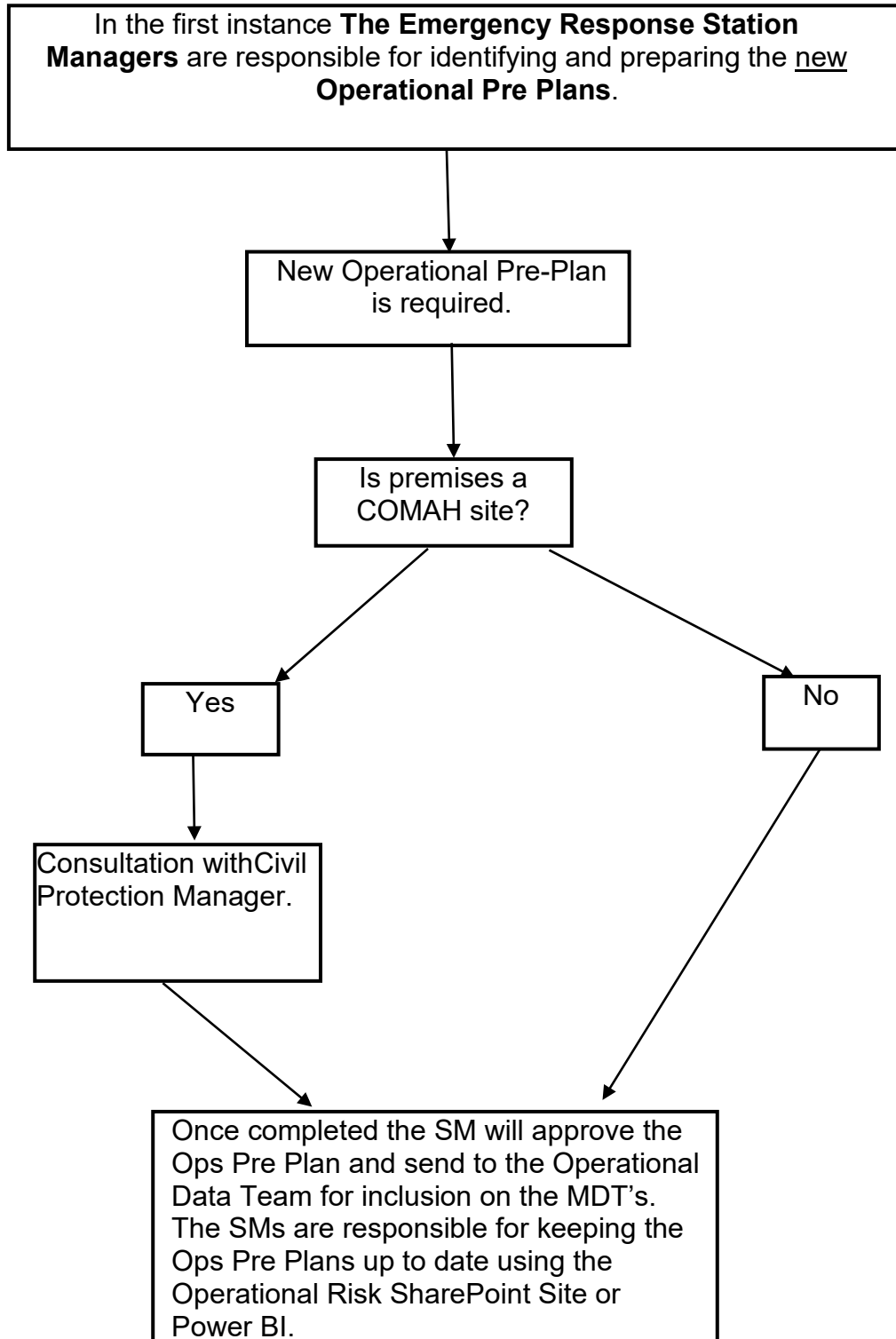| Type of Vulnerability	Rationale	Validated by	Timeframe
Keysafe	Provide info to crews to assist in gaining entry quickly and safely.	No requirement to validate as Crews will do this when they attend. (Unless occupier changes).	N/A
Immobile	Information provided to crews due to possible persons at any fire at the address.	Prevention	12 monthly
Firesetter	Potential arsonist.	Prevention	12 monthly
At Risk of Arson	Potential for fires at the address and Arson Investigation. Assists police with investigations.	Prevention	6 monthly
Suspected Arsonist	Potential for incidents in area of this subject. Any links to subject that can be confirmed assist with Police investigation.	Prevention	6 monthly
Convicted Arsonist	Potential for incidents in area of this subject and further evidence for Police.	Prevention	6 Monthly
Risk to staff– No females	Potential for attacks on staff.	Prevention	12 months
Risk to staff – No lone males	Potential for attacks on staff.	Prevention	12 monthly
Risk to Staff – Animals Present (Guard Dogs and not domestic pets)	Potential for attacks on staff.	Prevention	12 monthly
Risks to staff – Weapons Present (and Aggressive) together!	Where a subject has weapons AND is aggressive, this poses a threat to staff, rather than just weapons alone.	Prevention	12 Monthly

Risks to Staff – discarded sharps	Potential for injury to Staff.	Prevention	12 monthly
Fire Loading Hoarding	Potential for Risk to FF – access and egress issues.	Prevention	12 monthly
Oxygen User	Information provided by Baywater on a new and removed basis.	Ops Data from Base Layer Data Set	Full Validation of base data every 12 months
Oxygen User	Information provided by crews.	Prevention	12 monthly
Oxygen User Piped	Information provided by crews.	Ops Data	12 monthly
Dynamic Air Flow Mattress	Information provided by NRS Healthcare on a new and removed basis.	Ops Data from Base Layer Data Set	Full validation of database every 12 months by Company.
Bariatric	Information provided by crews at present. Unable to get info from Public Health providers.	Ops Data	Remove after 12 months or needs validating.
Domestic Sprinklers	Information provided by crews at present.	Ops Data	Remove after 12 months or needs validating.
Acetylene	Poses a potential risk to FF. Specific NOG processes to deal with these types of incidents. Comes directly to Ops Data from crews.	Ops Data	12 monthly
Ammonium Nitrate	Poses a potential risk to FF. Comes via Public Health England.	Ops Data	12 monthly
Asbestos	Poses a potential hazard to FF. Comes via Council databases.	Ops Data	12 monthly
Visible Asbestos	Poses a potential hazard to FF. Comes via crews.	Ops Data	12 monthly
Building Conditions	Poses a potential hazard to FF.	Ops Data	12 monthly

Fireworks	Poses a potential hazard to FF – comes from crews.	Ops Data	12 monthly
Fireworks	Poses a potential hazard to FF. Comes from Council (ex-Trading Standards).	Ops Data	12 monthly (Late September)
LPG	Poses a potential hazard to FF, comes from crews direct to Ops Data.	Ops Data	12 monthly
LPG Heaters	Poses a potential hazard to FF, comes from crews direct to Ops Data.	Ops Data	12 monthly
Smoke Cloak	Poses the potential for multiple calls to premises.	Ops Data	Consider leaving this on indefinitely. Companies don't uninstall when they move out.
Other	The opportunity to record anything else that is determined valid by Ops Data Team, that isn't recognised on the list on the domestic form, is recorded here.	Ops Data	12 monthly
Over Border Information	Risk information provided by Neighbouring Brigades within 10k buffer area (20k for Lincs) Very High and High SSRI's only.	Ops Data	12 monthly

APPENDIX G: Operational Pre Plan Workflow

In the first instance **The Emergency Response Station Managers** are responsible for identifying and preparing the <u>new</u> **Operational Pre Plans**.

New Operational Pre-Plan is required.

Is premises a COMAH site?

Yes

No

Consultation withCivil Protection Manager.

Once completed the SM will approve the Ops Pre Plan and send to the Operational Data Team for inclusion on the MDT's. The SMs are responsible for keeping the Ops Pre Plans up to date using the Operational Risk SharePoint Site or Power BI.

APPENDIX H: Control Event Front Sheet

Event	
Date	
Time	
Location/Venue	
HFRS Point of Contact	

Response

PDA – Fire	
PDA – Special Service	
PDA – Event Specific	
Standby Arrangements	
Access Restrictions	
Rendezvous Point	
Control to liaise with Bronze/Silver prior to mobilising	YES / NO

Designated Officers

Gold Command	
Silver Command	
Bronze Command	