STAGE ONE

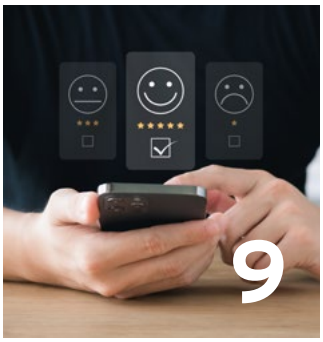
Identification and analysis of risk to inform the 2025-30 Safety Plan

SAFETY PLAN 2025 2030

INFORMED BY OUR COMMUNITY RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

ENABLING A SAFER FUTURE FOR OUR COMMUNITY

CONTENTS



FOREWORD

We are delighted to publish the outcome of the first stage of our project to produce our next Safety Plan, which will cover the period 2025-2030.

Every fire and rescue authority is required to routinely assess all its foreseeable fire and rescue related risks, whether they are local, cross-border, multi-authority or national in nature. This enables us to determine how and where our resources could best be used to protect our communities, focusing on those most vulnerable to risk. This is our first joint assessment of risk following the combination of Hampshire and Isle of Wight fire and rescue services in 2021.

Considerable work has gone into producing this assessment and we're grateful to all those who have contributed. We've been guided by the national fire standard and considered what other fire services have done. We have also carefully analysed our data, consulted our staff to understand the local context in which they work, sought information from our local and neighbouring partners to understand what risks they face now and, in the future, and discussed risk with our local communities to understand what they are worried about and how we can help.

Now we will be looking at what we currently do to address the identified risks and come up with a plan of what we could do in coming years. We will then be talking with our staff, partners and communities on a series of proposals and priorities. We're an innovative and ambitious fire service so we hope to identify a range of options, including exploring collaboration and making the most of technological advances.

This is an exciting time for our area with projects such as Hampshire 2050 and Solent 2050 looking to identify opportunities to maximise our potential. We owe it to our communities to adapt to the changing landscape around us.

Our next Safety Plan will set out our five-year strategy for 2025-2030 to ensure we consistently provide a service to our communities that makes life safer and that our staff are proud to provide. We look forward to working with you to develop these proposals.

Chief Fire Officer
Neil Odin QFSM

Chairman Cllr
Rhydian Vaughan MBE

Sign up for our e-bulletin for updates on this and other HIWFRS news at hantsfire.gov.uk

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Fire and Rescue National Framework for England requires every English fire and rescue service to produce a Community Risk Management Plan. We refer to this as our 'Safety Plan'.

EACH PLAN MUST:

1. Use current risk assessments to identify risks which could affect the fire service.
2. Explain how we will use our resources – including prevention, protection and response - to reduce risk and respond to emergencies.
3. Outline how we will enforce the law that sets out how businesses and organisations manage fire safety in their buildings.
4. Cover at least a three-year time span, but be reviewed and revised as often as it is necessary.
5. Involve effective consultation with our communities, work-force, their representative bodies, and other partners.
6. Be easily accessible and publicly available.

In 2021, the Fire Standards Board published a national fire standard on producing a community risk management plan. Our work is aligned to that fire standard and will meet the requirements of the Fire and Rescue National Framework.

Our project started in September 2022 and will produce the Fire Authority's next Safety Plan by 1 April 2025.

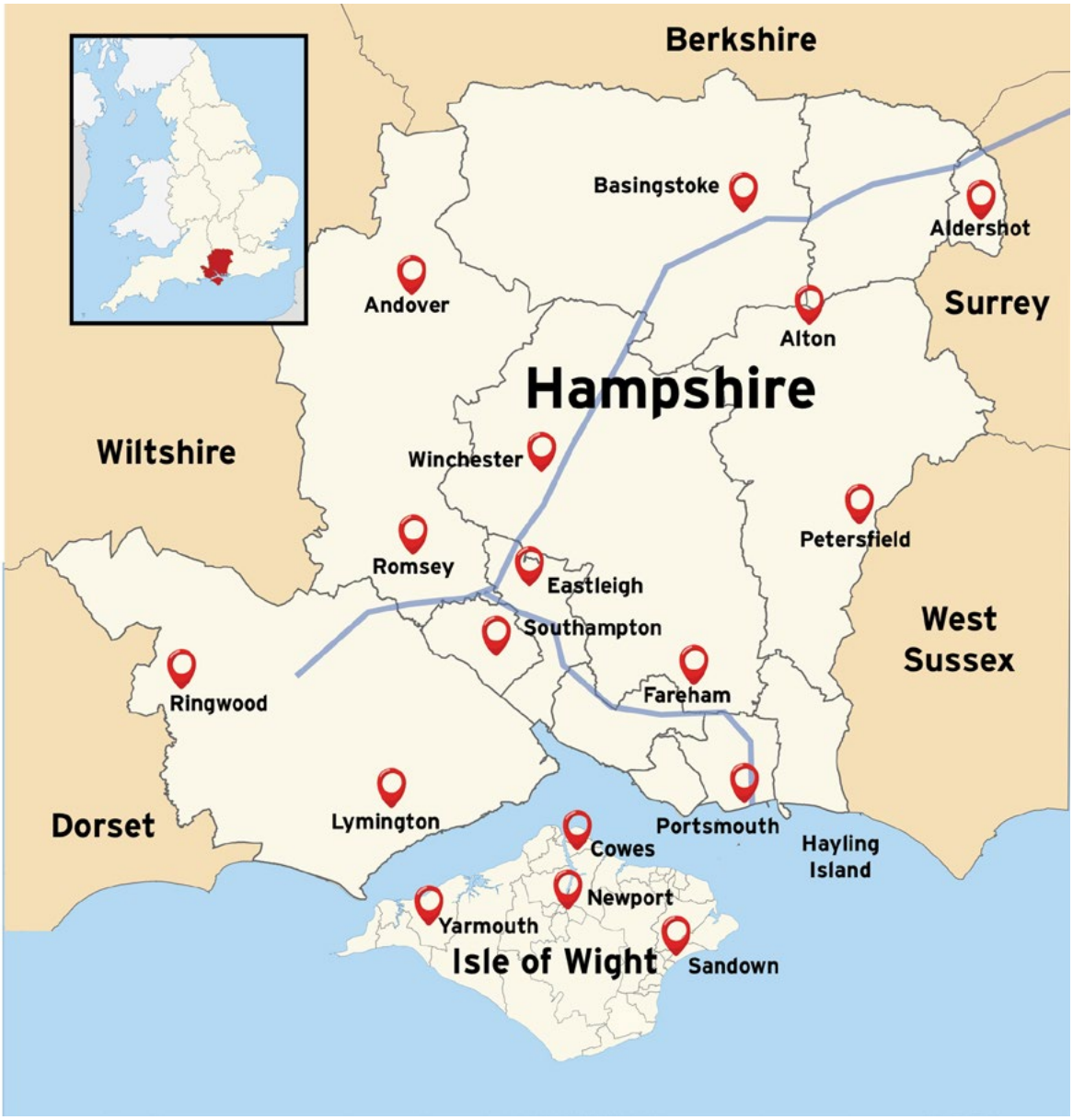
The project is split into;

- **Stage one:** A thorough assesssment of community risk across Hampshire and the Isle of Wight
- **Stage two:** Looking at how we can address those risks in our 2025-2030 Safety Plan.

This document captures our stage one risk profile and how we have gone about producing it. Our work has been independently assured by our peers and underpinned by service data, the national fire standard, National Operational Guidance, service learning, our ongoing strategic assessment of risk, plus feedback from our staff, partners and communities.

Over the next twelve months, we will be working on stage two to produce our new Safety Plan by 1 April 2025. We will also be continuing to assess community risk as an ongoing planning function rather than a one off project every five years. This will ensure future change and assurance is well-considered, evidence-based and provides the best public service on behalf of our Hampshire and Isle of Wight communities.

ABOUT



ABOUT HAMPSHIRE AND THE ISLE OF WIGHT

Hampshire and the Isle of Wight is situated in the south of England. The area covers more than 1,500 square miles with a population of around two million people living across our rural, urban and coastal areas. The Isle of Wight is the largest and second most populated island in England, although 80% of its population is based in just 20% of the land mass.

Between 2011 and 2021, the population of our area increased by 5.3% This was an increase of 5.6% on the mainland and 1.5% on the island.

Hampshire and Isle of Wight is bordered by five counties: Dorset, Wiltshire, Berkshire, Surrey, and West Sussex. The Solent, which is the water between Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, is one of the busiest shipping lanes in the world and is predominantly served by the commercial ports of Southampton and Portsmouth.

PORTSMOUTH

ABOUT HAMPSHIRE AND THE ISLE OF WIGHT

Our area is rich in history with national parks, significant places of interest and heritage sites (13,674 in Hampshire) of international importance. The cities of Southampton and Portsmouth are urban areas of growing populations, with universities that are seeing significant growth in student numbers and accommodation requirements.

The Island is a popular tourist attraction with its economy primarily based around light industry, tourism and the service sector. This is a varied area. Industrial growth can be found around the Winchester and Basingstoke areas, yet a short distance away are remote villages with thatched and listed buildings.

The area has several significant military bases and ports. There are also eight upper tier Control of Major Accidents and Hazard (COMAH) sites. These locations have specific plans in place to manage the risks they have on site. There is a large and diverse range of commercial and industrial elements with heavy industries, including Fawley oil refinery and BAE systems. There are also several major transport hubs including airports, ferry terminals, commercial ports, major motorways and railway lines, as well as several major hospitals, prisons and key infrastructure.

We have 44 local areas (out of 1,231 local areas in Hampshire and Isle of Wight) within the 10% most deprived in the country, these include: 19 in Southampton, 15 in Portsmouth, six in Havant and three on the Isle of Wight.

Hampshire & Isle of Wight
FIRE & RESCUE SERVICE

ABOUT HAMPSHIRE & ISLE OF WIGHT

15
Local Authorities
Including 1 county council, 3 unitary authorities and 11 districts & boroughs

44
Local areas (out of 1231 local areas in Hampshire & Isle of Wight) are within the 10% of the most deprived in the country

22,325
Incidents on average per year 2018 - 2022

Around
899,000
Households

9.36 Billion
Road miles travelled on average each year (2018 - 2022)

Population of
Two Million

of the population is White British

of the population has a disability

of the population is over 65 years old

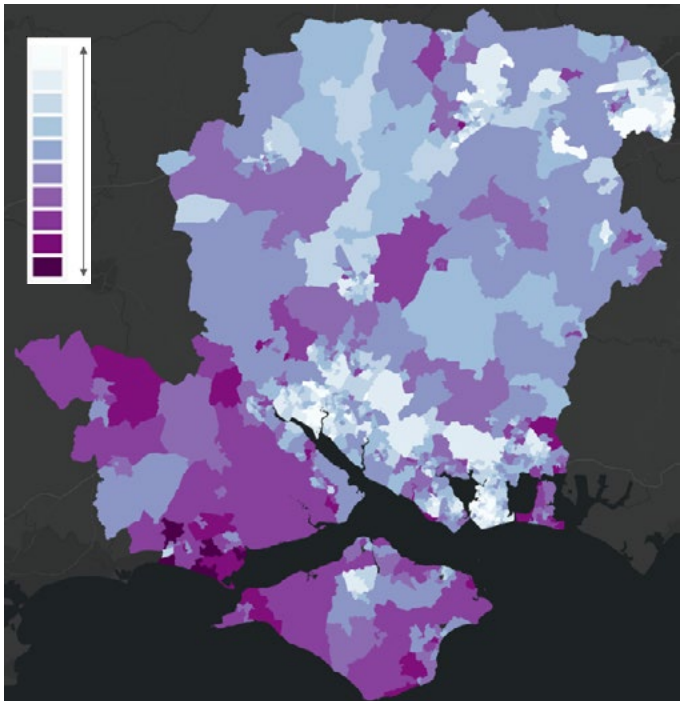
rural based on population

Life Expectancy

Isle of Wight	83.4
Hampshire	84.6
Isle of Wight	79.6
Hampshire	81.4

KEY DEMOGRAPHIC RISK FACTORS
IN HAMPSHIRE AND THE ISLE OF WIGHT

There are demographic factors which can increase the risk of incidents we, and other blue light organisations, need to respond to. These factors include age, deprivation, and flooding. More information for our area is provided below, with the darker areas on the maps showing where the risk is higher.



Age

The darker areas indicate current higher proportions of over-70s

This map highlights that there are higher proportions of people over 70 years-old across most of the New Forest and the Isle of Wight, with other areas across Test Valley, Havant, Winchester, East Hampshire, and rural areas of Basingstoke and Hart.

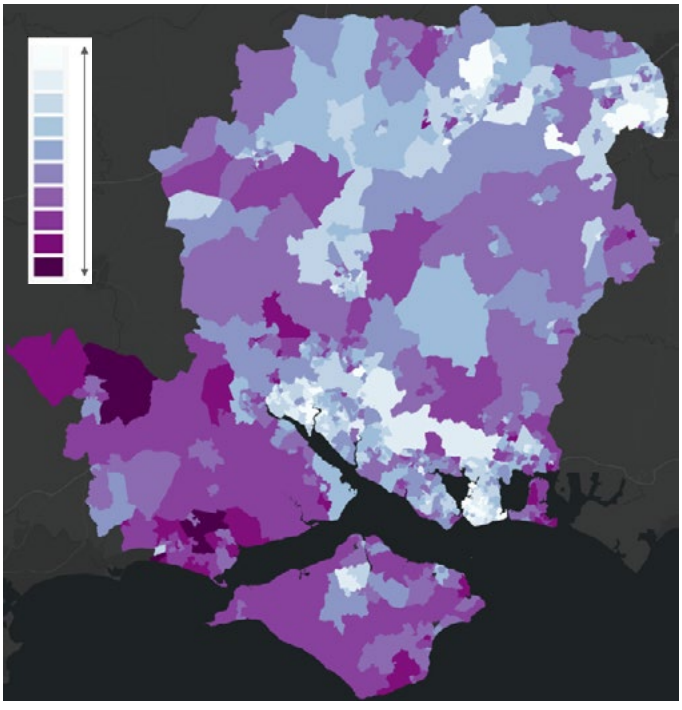
Further information on health is provided later in this report, age is a large contributory factor to many health-related risks. While age is an important factor for fire risks, it is important to consider it alongside mobility and frailty, mental health and learning or cognitive impairments; in addition to behaviour (e.g., drug and alcohol use). It may be these factors, rather than age alone, which increases an individual's risk.

Ageing Population

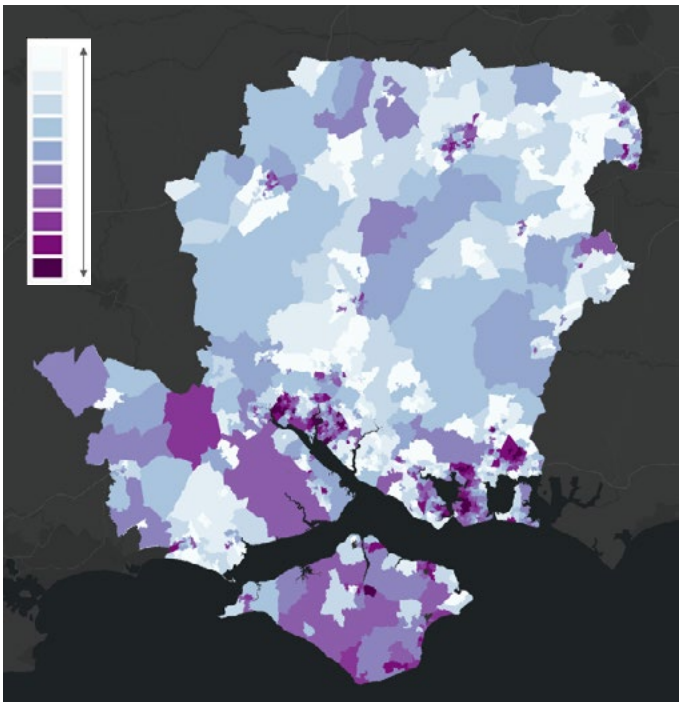
The darker areas indicate predicted proportions of over-70s in 2029

This map predicts that by 2029 most of the New Forest and the Isle of Wight continue to have the highest proportion of over 70 year-olds.

The main change over the next six years is that proportions of over-70s will increase across many other rural parts of the service area, in particular Test Valley, Winchester, East Hampshire, Hayling Island, and rural areas of Basingstoke and Hart.



KEY DEMOGRAPHIC RISK FACTORS
IN HAMPSHIRE AND THE ISLE OF WIGHT



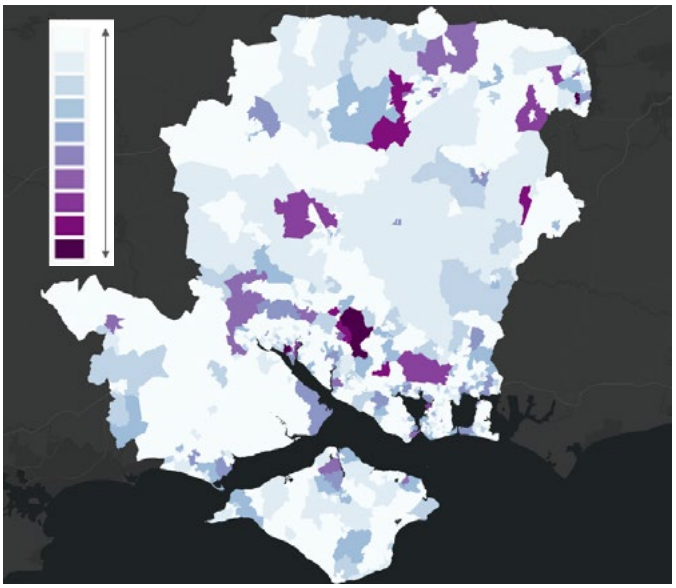
Deprivation

The darker areas indicate higher levels of deprivation

This map highlights that there are higher levels of deprivation in particular parts of Southampton and Portsmouth, as well as in Havant, New Forest, Rushmoor, Basingstoke, and the Isle of Wight.

A wide range of analysis, both in Hampshire and Isle of Wight (and across the country), has illustrated the significant impact that deprivation has on the risk of dwelling fires happening. Therefore, it is a crucial measure that helps to inform how we target our prevention activity, such as through Safe and Well visits, and our wider work with children and young people.

Future development



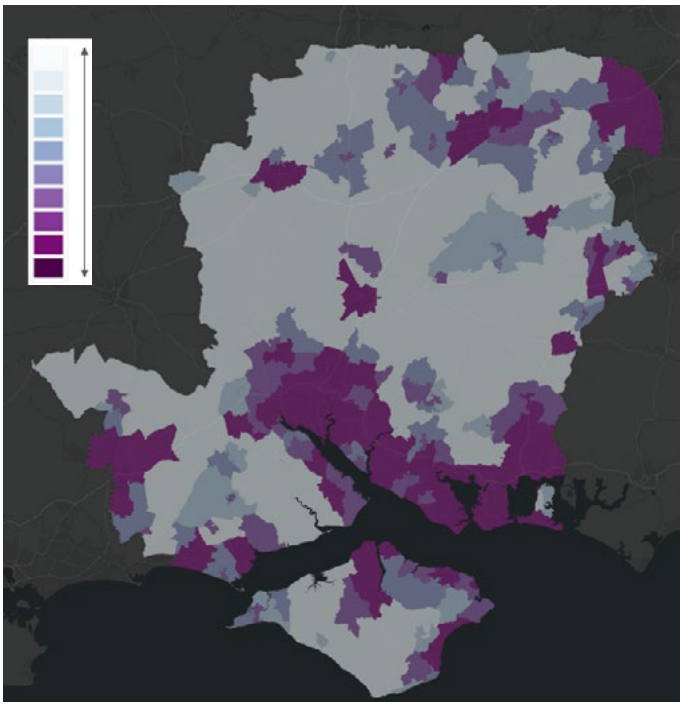
The darker areas indicate higher areas of proposed development

Known areas with possible large scale planned developments include:

- Welbourne (North of Fareham)
- Berewood (West of Waterlooville)
- Boorley Green/West of Woodhouse Lane/One Horton Heath – (Eastleigh/Hedge End area)
- Barton Farm (North of Winchester)
- Basingstoke Golf Course and Hounsome Fields (Junction 7 of M3 near Basingstoke)
- Manydown (West Basingstoke)
- Whitehill Bordon (East Hampshire district)
- Hartland Park (East of Fleet)
- Hitches Lane and Watery Lane (West of Fleet)
- Aldershot Urban Extension (Rushmoor district)
- Southampton City Centre
- Tipner & Horsea Island (Portsmouth)
- Near Fordingbridge & Romsey
- Ryde (IoW) and Cowes (IoW)

During our engagement, future housing development across Hampshire and Isle of Wight was highlighted as a significant concern for our operational crews as well as our partners. In particular, the impact on local infrastructure, road network and other associated risks from more people and buildings. Through working with our partners in our local authorities, we will consider opportunities to improve how this information is shared and fed into future priorities and planning. We will also use it to inform our response across prevention, protection and operational activity.

KEY ENVIRONMENTAL RISK FACTORS
IN HAMPSHIRE AND THE ISLE OF WIGHT



Urban and rural breakdown

The darker areas indicate the more urban areas

This map highlights that there are a significant number of urban locations in Southampton, Portsmouth, Basingstoke, and Rushmoor. The more rural parts are across the rest of the service area; in the North, across the middle and the south west of Hampshire, and southern parts of the Island.

As illustrated later in this report, the urban or rural nature of a location impacts the likelihood of certain types of incidents taking place.

Flooding

The darker areas indicate higher levels of impact

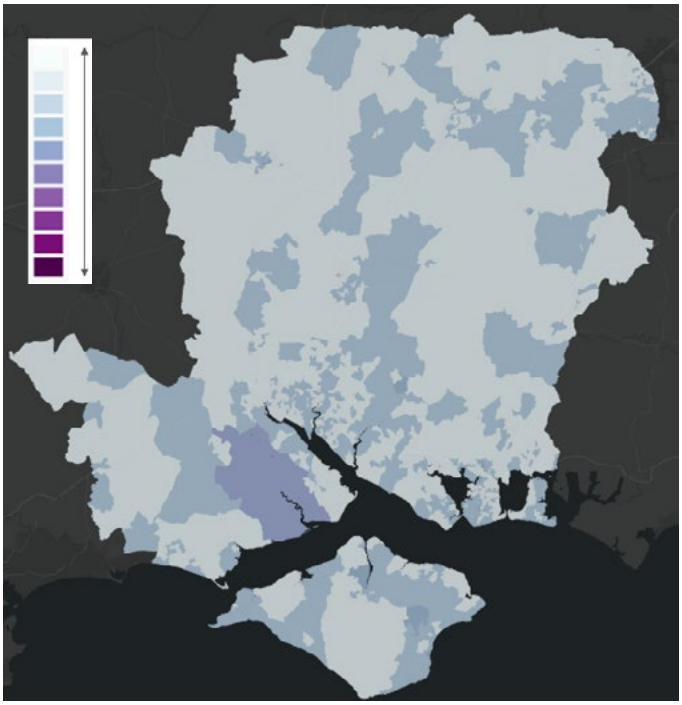
Significant areas of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight are at risk of flooding, with approximately 27,000 properties at risk of coastal flooding.

The densely populated cities of Southampton and Portsmouth both have flood risks. Particularly Portsmouth as it is predominately an island.

Any significant flooding would impact properties, infrastruction and would be likely to affect the delivery of critical services.

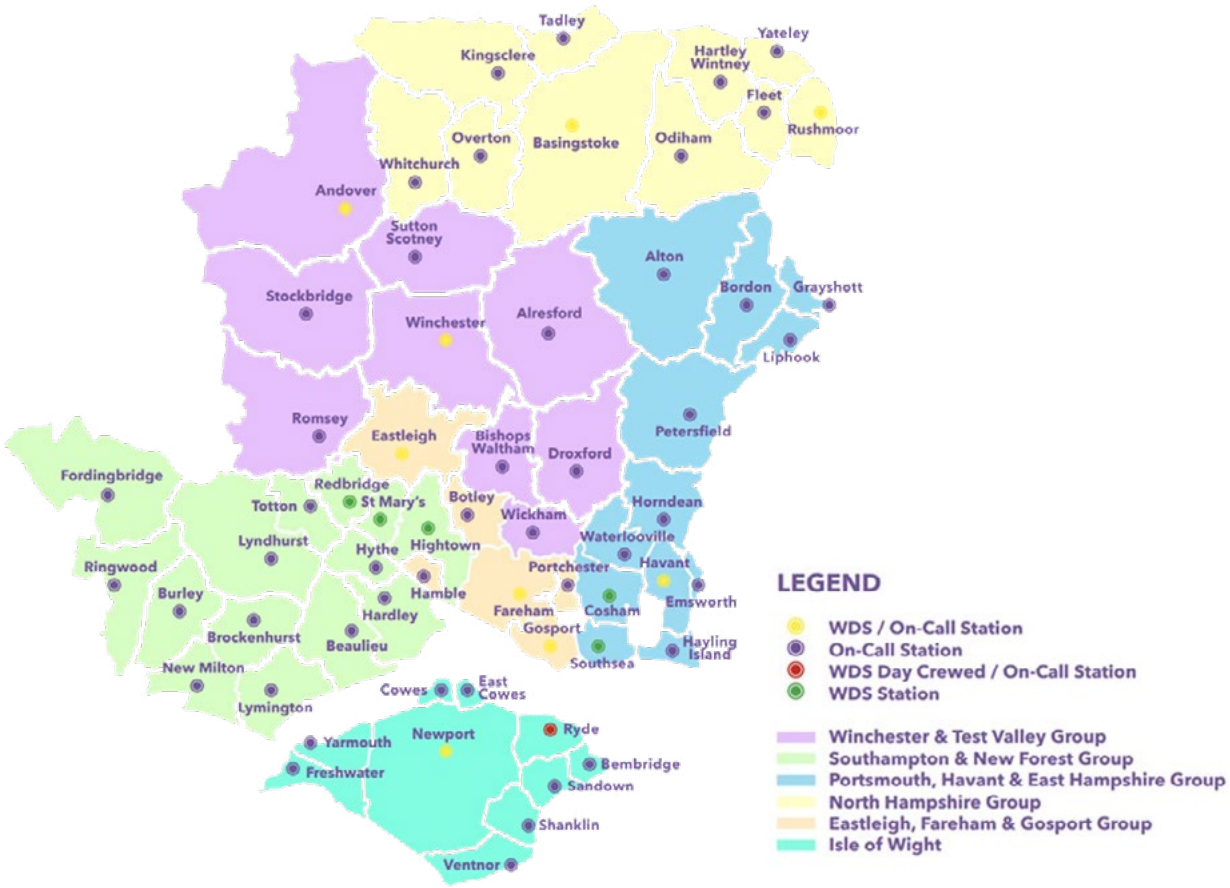
There are 101 coastal and fluvial (river) flood risk areas listed in the multi-agency flood plan; and an additional 20 groundwater flood warning areas.

During 2013/2014 there was significant flooding including groundwater, fluvial (river) and coastal.



OUR STORY

We employ around 1,600 people, including approximately 340 non-uniformed staff with specialist skills.



We operate from 62 locations across Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, split into six geographic groups. Our stations at these locations are crewed in different ways according to local risk profiles. Our Wholetime Duty System (WDS) crewed stations and Fire Control are permanently crewed with a full-time workforce, while our On-Call crewed stations are crewed by a part-time workforce who respond to incidents when called.

Currently, we have 84 fire engines and over a hundred other operational vehicles, including specialist appliances and officer vehicles.

PREVENTION & PROTECTION

Our work is not all about responding to emergencies, a hugely important part of our job is to prevent fires and other emergencies from occurring.

We have a statutory duty to provide fire safety, which includes working with those identified as being more vulnerable to fire in our communities. We do this by conducting Safe and Well visits, working with schools to deliver home fire safety and arson prevention workshops, doing bespoke intervention with young people who have started fires through our Firewise programme, running Fire Cadets for 13–17 year olds, running Prince's Trust courses for 16-25 year olds who are not in education, employment or training, engaging with the community at local events, and delivering awareness and behaviour change campaigns with safety messages.

We also have an enforcing responsibility to make sure there is fire safety in buildings, and we help building owners comply with regulations. We also provide a range of different support should an incident occur, whether it be at home or abroad. This includes urban search and rescue, water rescue and flooding, animal rescue and dealing with chemical spills.

11,927
Safe and Well calls, referrals and visits
in 2022/33, a **21% increase** on the previous year

Hampshire & Isle of Wight
FIRE & RESCUE SERVICE

7 FIRE CADETS UNITS
80 members

108
Prince's Trust
young people supported through Prince's Trust programme

100
Volunteers supporting prevention activities

FIRE-P
FIRESETTING THE BIGGER PICTURE
Developed Fire-P
a fire prevention programme

98
FireWise
Education Programme
Firewise interventions with 100% success rate

70
joint Police Crime Scene investigations, resulting in 13 charges to date

472 school visits to educate **28,623** children

945
Fire Safety Audits at premises

ENGAGEMENT

We want to understand the views of our communities, partners, and colleagues to find out what is needed from our organisation and to work together to produce our new Safety Plan.

Engagement has been an integral part of our work to date. Stage one involved discussions with our communities to understand the risks that concern them. During stage two we will carry out formal consultation to get views on our proposed options to address these risks.

The Consultation Institute has independently advised and assured our approach to ensure our enagement in stage one was robust, inclusive and maximised the opportunity. The people and groups we engaged with included:

- **Colleagues from across all aspects of our service, both operational and non-operational and at all levels within the organisation.**
- **Partner fire and rescue services.**
- **Other local and regional partners from over 100 organisations within the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Local Resilience Forum, including police and health and representatives.**
- **Focus groups with members of our under-represented groups across the Hampshire and Isle of Wight geographical area.**
- **A digital survey, open to all in Hampshire and Isle of Wight which received almost 1,200 responses. There was also an option to complete by phone for those not online.**
- **National fire sector representatives, including the National Fire Chiefs Council's CRMP working group, members of our family group (made up of similar sized fire services), and a peer review with Kent Fire and Rescue Service.**

FINDINGS FROM OUR ENGAGEMENT

Here are some of the headlines from our enagement activity, including what we do well, what we could do in future and what we should be thinking about:

COMMUNITY AND PARTNER CONCERNS AND WORRIES

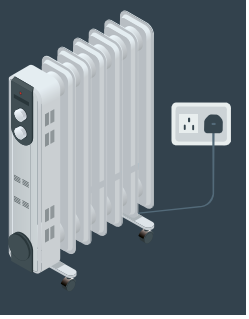
Climate change affecting health and the environment
(e.g., respiratory, heat, cold, increase in wildfires, flooding, and severe winters).

Our ageing population,
increase in life expectancy and the associated demand on health services.

Lifestyle changes
and impact on health and wellbeing (e.g., diabetes, obesity, mental health).

Road safety - specifically skills, awareness and speed.

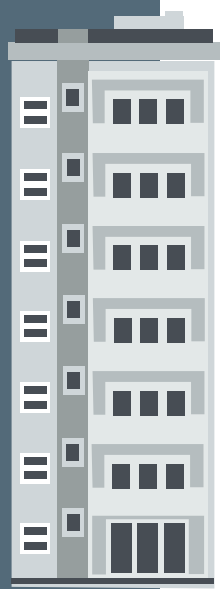
Ongoing electrical development, safe use and storage
(e.g., increase in electric cars, scooters, and appliances in the home or workplace).



Increasing cost of living and poverty leading to unsafe heating and light choices.

Increasing costs for;
estate management, equipment, and resources to provide public services.

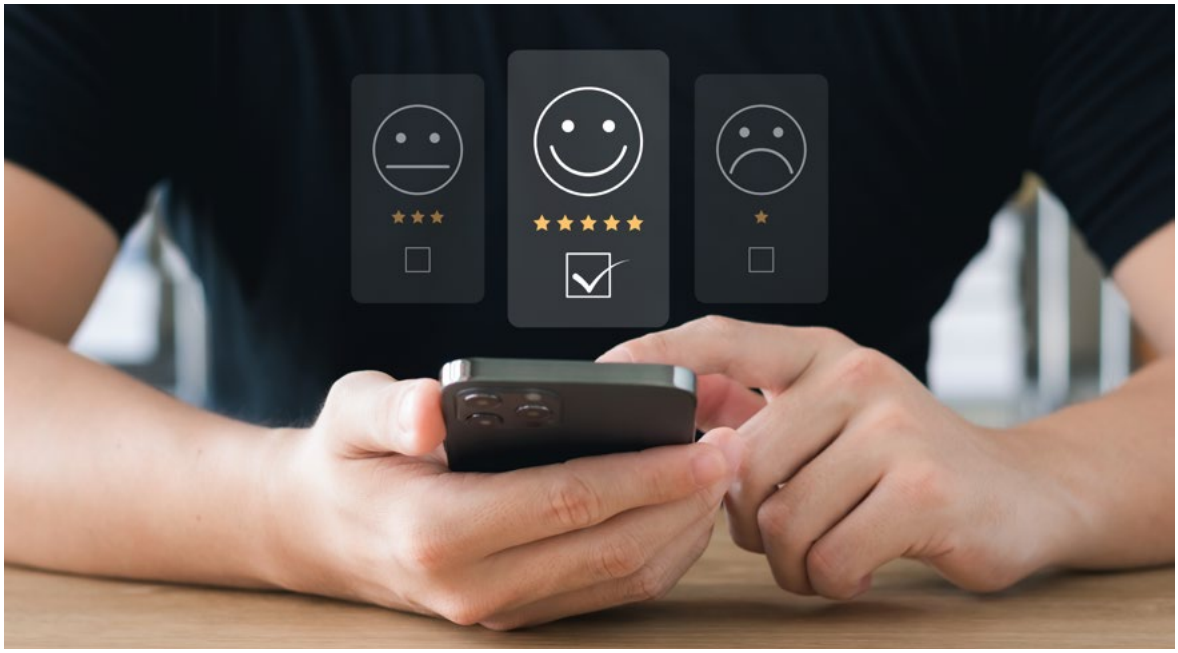
HIWFRS keeping up to date with the changing world including local development and regulations.



Changing our skill requirements to better respond to individual needs.

Increasing anti-social behaviour,
and the cross-agency challenges these represent.

FINDINGS FROM OUR ENGAGEMENT



WHAT YOU SAID WE DO WELL

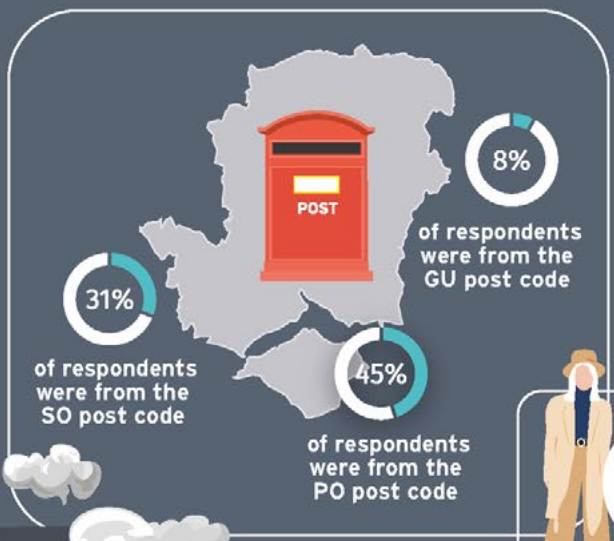
- We work well with partners to provide medical response which creates an opportunity to save lives without delay.
- Fire service is still a trusted organisation.
- Recognition and surprise within our communities at the breadth of our work.
- Partners and communities are appreciative of the remit to protect our history (e.g., heritage sites).
- Public are supportive of us carrying out animal rescue.
- All engagement audiences welcomed the ability to influence our future work.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR FUTURE CONSIDERATION

- Support ambulance services with co-responders to increase capacity in community for areas of greatest need.
- For consistency and 'one place', look to publish multi-agency messaging during community events.
- During home checks, ensure that the public know the supporting health services they can contact.
- HIWFRS could be integral to a local authrority response to an event resulting from climate change.
- Identify common objectives with partners across Local Resilience Forum.
- Improve data sharing and access to better inform trend analysis for future planning across the Local Resilience Forum partners.

Hampshire & Isle of Wight
FIRE & RESCUE SERVICE

PUBLIC SURVEY
Who responded?



8% of respondents were from the GU post code

31% of respondents were from the SO post code

45% of respondents were from the PO post code

39% of respondents found out about the survey through HIWFRS Facebook advert or post

55% of respondents were **aged 55 and over**

2.6% only 2.6% being under 24

This does not reflect the age mix of Hampshire & the Isle of Wight

85% of respondents **did not work or volunteer for HIWFRS**

44% of respondents have had previous contact with us (mainly via an incident at their home, place of work or another location 19%)

83% of respondents were **British**

12% preferred **not to say**

3% **Other**

In the 2021 Census, 85% of the H&IOW population was White British

32% of respondents preferred **not to say** their household income

20% saying they earned **£0 - £24,999**

25% earning **£25,000 - £49,999**

28% **of respondents said they had a disability.**

This is higher than the 17% of the population of Hampshire and Isle of Wight that reported a disability in the 2021 Census

45% of those with a disability said it was a physical disability

24% with a mental health related disability

50% **Female**

41% **Male**

1% **non-binary or 'other'**

8% **preferred not to disclose**

76% of respondents were straight or heterosexual

6% describing themselves as another sexual orientation

*compared to 3% in our wider community

18% preferred not to say

46% of respondents were **Christian**

34% had **no religion**

This is similar to the Hampshire and Isle of Wight population that was 46% Christian, and 43% with no religion according to the 2021 Census

HEADLINE FINDINGS

Respondents ranked these risks as those they were most concerned about:

1. **Road traffic accidents**
2. **Incidents requiring a quick response to a medical emergency** until an ambulance can arrive
3. **Fires in care homes**
4. **Lithium-ion battery fires,** e.g., from electric vehicles or scooters
5. **Fires in hospitals**
6. **Crime, terrorism or anti-social behaviour**
7. **Fires in houses**
8. **Large wildfires**
9. **Drowning and water safety**
10. **Fires in educational establishments,** e.g., schools, colleges, universities

Respondents were least concerned about fires at construction sites, bariatric rescues and fires in tower blocks (where these weren't applicable to their local area).

PRIORITISE

The public feel that we should be prioritising;

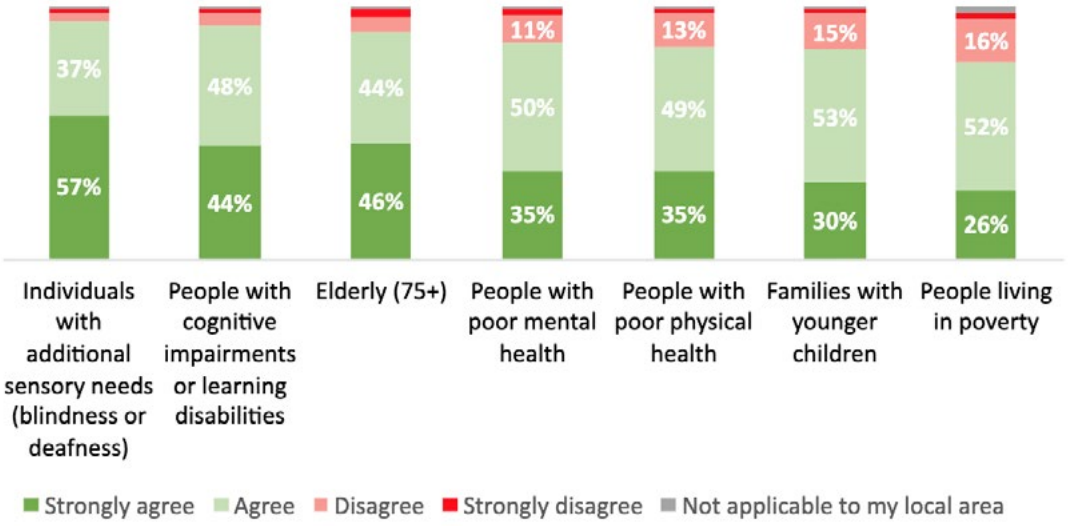
- **Fires in houses**
- **Fires in hospitals**
- **Fires in tower blocks**
- **Road traffic accidents**
- **Fires in care homes**
- **Large wildfires**

SUPPORT

When asked what groups they think need additional support from the Fire and Rescue Service respondents said:

- **People with additional sensory needs (blindness or deafness)**
- **People with cognitive impairments or learning disabilities**
- **The elderly (75+ years-olds)**
- **People with poor mental health**
- **People with poor physical health**

were all in need of additional support from us.



HOW WE DETERMINE RISK

The National Fire Chiefs Council has defined risk as **"a combination of the likelihood and consequences of hazardous events".** A hazardous event is: **"a potential event that can cause harm".**

LIKELIHOOD IS DEFINED AS:

"the calculated probability and frequency of a hazardous event occurring and the consequences accruing from the event. This includes determining the influence of causal factors and how existing organisational mitigation and reduction activities will have on the overall likelihood". Likelihood can be estimated by either using historical data based on similar events that have occurred or informed judgement of subject matter experts.

CONSEQUENCE IS DEFINED AS:

"the severity and extent of the harm caused by a hazardous event". Hazardous events lead to either a specific consequence, or to a range of consequences of different types and magnitude. Determining the type and levels of magnitude of consequences requires collecting, collating, and considering relevant available data and evidence. This could include a review of past events and the modelling and identification of both immediate and secondary consequences.

Previously, we've used past demand data and call types to predict future risks. This does not always provide a complete picture of risk in our communities, as it will only identify where we have the resources and where we have been requested to respond to incidents by our communities and partners. This assessment draws upon far more qualitative and quantitative data in determining risk.

INFORMATION WE CONSIDERED WHEN DETERMINING RISK

Considerable work has gone in to building our understanding of our current and emerging risks.

INTERNAL

QUANTITATIVE DATA

Based on activity across our response, protection and prevention areas, including over the border and partner assistance.

QUALITATIVE DATA THROUGH ENGAGEMENT

- Local context around the data.
- Using the expertise within specialist departments in the service to gain context of risks raised.

STRATEGIC RISK REGISTER

Identifies current high level risks for the Service and what control measures we have in place to manage them.

SERVICE LEARNING

We capture learning from operational incidents, organisational learning and external sources which we use to improve what we do.

GAP ANALYSIS AGAINST THE STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

Including:

- Fire Services Act 2004
- Civil Contingencies Act 2004
- CRMP Fire Standard
- National Operational Guidance.

EXTERNAL

P.E.S.T.L.E.O ANALYSIS

(Political, Economic, Sociological, Technological, Legal, Environmental, and Organisation)

To identify and understand external factors and future risk.

CAPTURED FEEDBACK

From our partners in the Local Resilience Forum, neighbouring fire services and other organisations that we have strategic partnerships with.

RAN FOCUS GROUPS

With under-represented community groups.

RESEARCH ACROSS OTHER FIRE SERVICES

To identify, utilise and share best practice across the sector.

PEER REVIEW

Using the experience of experts, both within and outside the sector, to assure our approach.

STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT

Ensures that our understanding of community risk is constantly evolving and is influenced from a wide variety of sources.

DIGITAL SURVEY

Open to everyone who lives, works or visits Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.

CLASSIFYING RISKS

As a fire service, we are transitioning to National Operational Guidance's "all-hazard approach" to risk management and incident resolution. This approach covers the full spectrum of our work including prevention, protection, response, and resilience. By using this methodology in our risk planning, we can match our activity directly to community risk.

We have considered the following risks:

FIRES

- FIRES IN BUILDINGS
  - Domestic - fires
  - Derelict / construction / demolition
  - Domestic - false alarms
  - Residential tall buildings
  - Public assembly
  - Industrial / agricultural
  - Commercial / residential (institutions)
  - Heritage
  - Thatch
- FIRES IN THE OPEN
- WILDFIRES
- WASTE SITES

RESCUES

- WATER RESCUE AND FLOODING
- RESCUE FROM HEIGHT
- ANIMAL RESCUE
- BARIATRIC RESCUE
- CONFINED SPACE
- MACHINERY

TRANSPORT

- RAIL
- AIRCRAFT
- VESSELS (MARITIME)
- ROAD
- ROAD TRAFFIC COLLISION (RTC)

SPECIALIST RISK

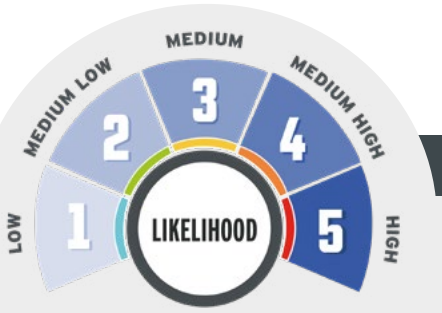
- HAZMAT
- CRITICAL SITES
- SUPPORTING THE POLICE
- TERRORISM: CBRN AND MTA
- SEVERE WEATHER - COLD AND HEAT
- OVER THE BORDER
- NATIONAL RESILIENCE
- HEALTH PREVENTION -
  - Falls and frailty
  - Poor mental health
  - Obesity

OTHER ACTIVITY

- MEDICAL RESPONSE
- NON-DOMESTIC FALSE ALARMS
- SPECIAL SERVICES

SCORING RISK

LIKELIHOOD



We used data and mapping to determine the frequency of hazard. If the hazard occured more than once a day on average, we classed it as a high likelihood.

LIKELIHOOD CLASS	SCORE	NUMBER OF INCIDENTS IN A YEAR
HIGH	5	365 or more
MEDIUM HIGH	4	52 - 364
MEDIUM	3	12 - 51
MEDIUM LOW	2	1 - 11
LOW	1	Less than 1

CONSEQUENCE

Completion of in depth analysis with key stakeholders and subject matter experts to determine extent of impact.

SCORE	1	2	3	4	5
CONSEQUENCE	VERY LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	VERY HIGH

For each risk category, we calculated a risk score based upon its likelihood and consequence using the methodology described earlier in this document. The following pages provide a summary of the data and narrative that led to the scores.

We have also ranked the unmitigated incidents in a summary of scores table on the next page. The ranking is based on a multiplication of the likelihood score by the consequence score. If any scores were the same we then ordered by the likelihood score from high to low.

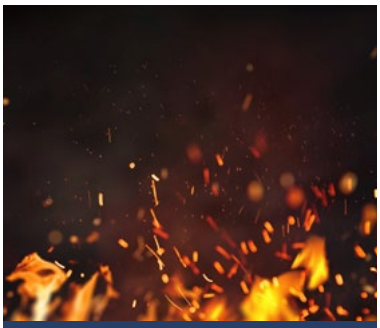
In the next stage of the project, we will be looking at how we do, should or could respond to these risks. We will then see what impact that makes to reducing the likelihood and consequence of incidents and use that information to decide what should go into our Safey Plan 2025-30.

SUMMARY OF RISK SCORES

RISK AREA	LIKELIHOOD	CONSEQUENCE
Fires in Buildings Residential Tall	5	4
Transport RTC	5	4
Fires Wildfires	4	4
Fires in Buildings Commercial/Residential (Institutions)	4	4
Fires in Buildings Public Assembly	4	4
Rescues Water and Flooding	4	4
Specialist Risk Hazmat	4	4
Fires in Buildings Domestic Fires	5	3
Fires In the Open	5	3
Health Prevention Falls and Frailty	5	3
Health Prevention Poor Mental Health	5	3
Health Prevention Obesity	5	3
Activity Medical Response	5	3
Transport Road	5	3
Specialist Risk Supporting the Police	5	3
Specialist Risk Over the Border	5	3
Activity Special Services	5	3
Transport Vessels (Maritime)	3	5
Rescues Animal	4	3

RISK AREA	LIKELIHOOD	CONSEQUENCE
Fires in Buildings Industrial/Agricultural	3	4
Rescues Machinery	5	2
Activity - Non-domestic False Alarms	5	2
Fires in Buildings Domestic False Alarms	5	2
Specialist Risk Critical Sites	2	5
Specialist Risk Severe Weather - Cold	2	5
Specialist Risk Severe Weather - Heat	2	5
Transport Rail	2	5
Transport Aircraft	2	5
Fires in Buildings Derelict, Construction, Demolition	3	3
Rescues Bariatric	3	3
Fires in Buildings Heritage Buildings	2	4
Rescues From Height	3	2
Fires in Buildings Thatch	2	3
Fires Waste Sites	2	3
Rescues Confined Space	2	3
Specialist Risk National resilience	2	3
Specialist Risk Terrorism: CBRN and MTA	1	5

We have divided our findings into five separate categories:



FIRES

RESCUES

TRANSPORT

SPECIALIST

ACTIVITY

For each risk, we considered what an incident of significant severity with no response from ourselves or other blue light partners would look like. This helped us to understand what the impact of these incidents would be on our communities without any current provided mitigations.

We also used demand data to map the geographic prevalence across Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. This information will be important when we determine what mitigations are needed for each particular risk across the county as part of stage two of this project.

FIRES

We have considered the following hazard types:

Fires in buildings

Residential tall buildings
Commercial / residential (institutions)
Public assembly
Domestic - fires
Industrial / agricultural
Domestic – false alarms
Derelict / construction / demolition
Heritage
Thatch

NFCC predicted dwelling fire risk

Wildfires

Fires in the open

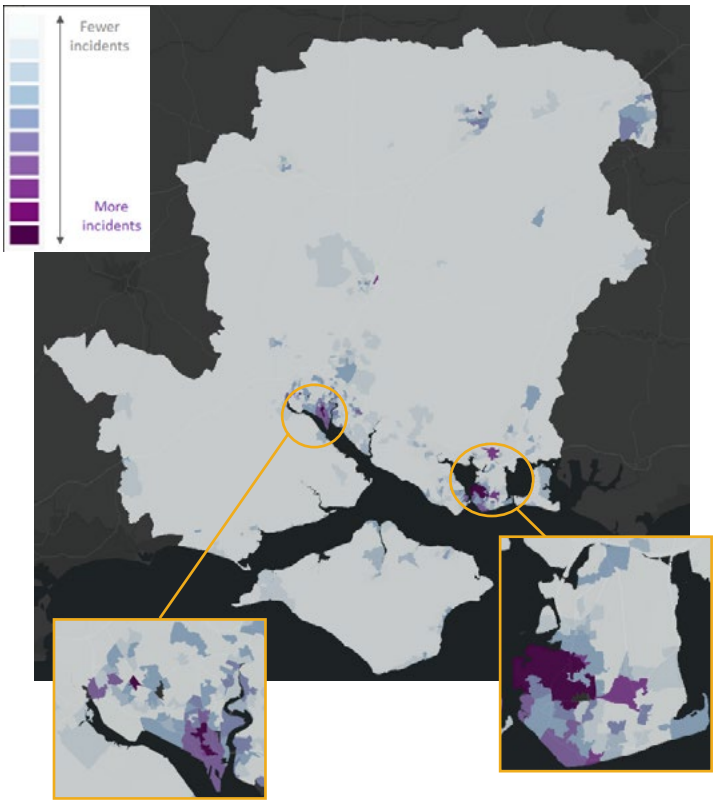
Waste sites

RESIDENTIAL TALL BUILDINGS

Residential tall buildings are classed as those seven storeys or more (18 metres) in height which have different living accommodation. These buildings are covered by the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005. This category does not include commercial tall buildings, such as hotels. These buildings will differ considerably in terms of layout, construction, height, fire safety systems, and the demographics of the occupiers who live in them.

Strategic Summary

Following the fire at Grenfell Tower, residential tall buildings have come into even further focus for fire services in terms of prevention, enforcement, and response activity. This requires close collaboration with partners such as local authorities, and national approaches to meet the challenges these types of incident create, along with how we support residents, property owners, and managers of these buildings. It should be noted that most fires stay within the room they started in due to the building's compartmentation design, with a small number affecting the floor above due to external fire spread if a window fails.

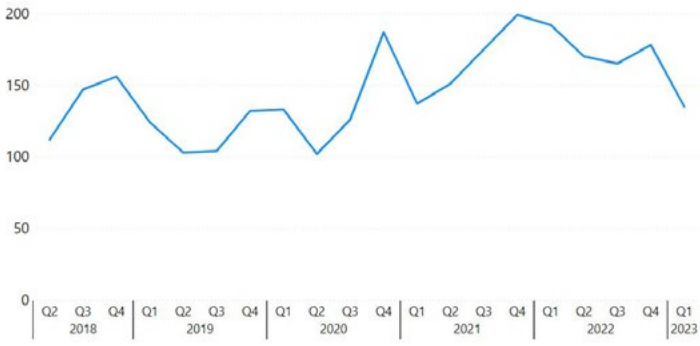


Data Summary

Fires in residential tall buildings occur almost entirely in urban areas.

The majority are in Portsmouth and Southampton, with other clusters in Basingstoke and Rushmoor.

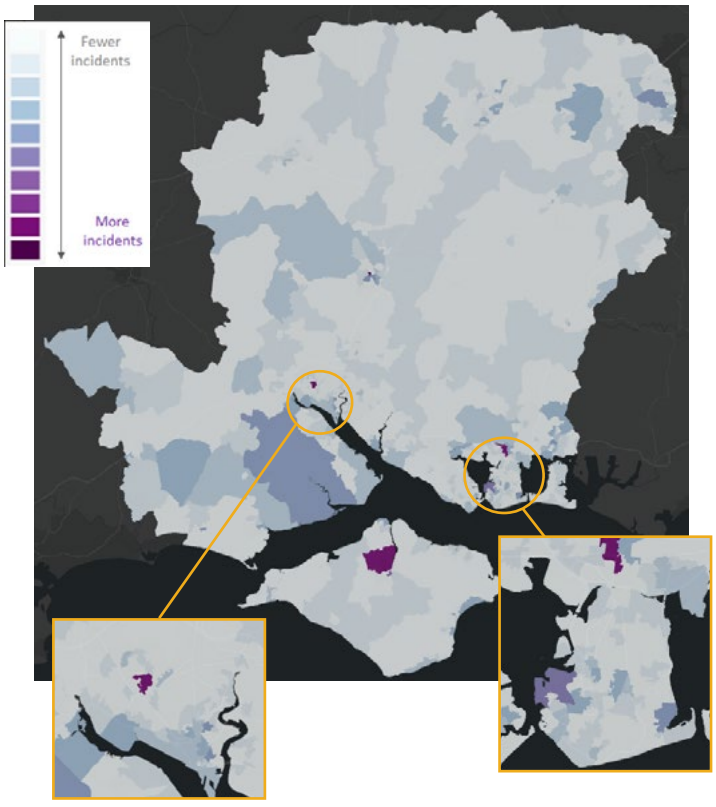
There is significant seasonality (more occur in winter, especially October – December) mainly due to cooking, and the trend has increased slightly over the last five years.



COMMERCIAL / RESIDENTIAL (INSTITUTIONS)

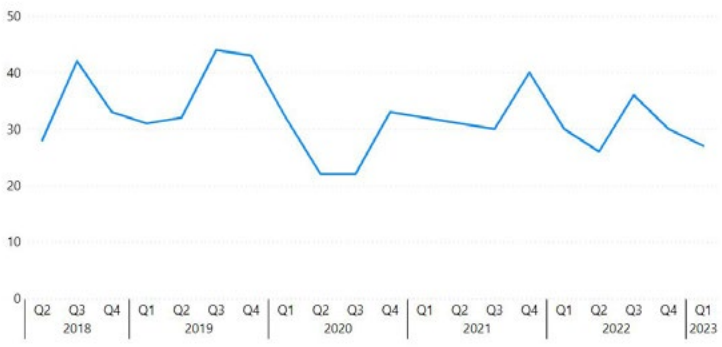
These buildings include commercial properties that have a sleeping risk, including hospitals, care homes and prisons.

They are heavily legislated, and we work closely with our partners to maximise the safety of what may be highly vulnerable occupants. These buildings are usually well managed by their operators with HIWFRS providing both a response and enforcement role.



Strategic Summary

Within Hampshire and the Isle of Wight we have many large hospitals, care homes, and prisons. We work closely with these sectors to ensure compliance with the relevant legislation. We carry out familiarisation visits and wider partnership working to support safety within these types of buildings. Through our engagement, concerns were raised that the age of these buildings, along with increased pressures due to people living longer, may have a negative impact on the quality of these building types in future years.



Data Summary

These are concentrated in locations with large hospitals and prisons, such as Southampton General Hospital, Queen Alexandra Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital Newport, Winchester Prison and Parkhurst Prison, with smaller clusters found throughout the area.

There is some seasonality (more in summer) and a slightly declining trend.

PUBLIC ASSEMBLY

This group includes buildings such as shopping centres, sports stadiums, and theatres, where large numbers of people congregate.

This also includes restaurants, public houses, and community halls, which often have significant value to local communities.

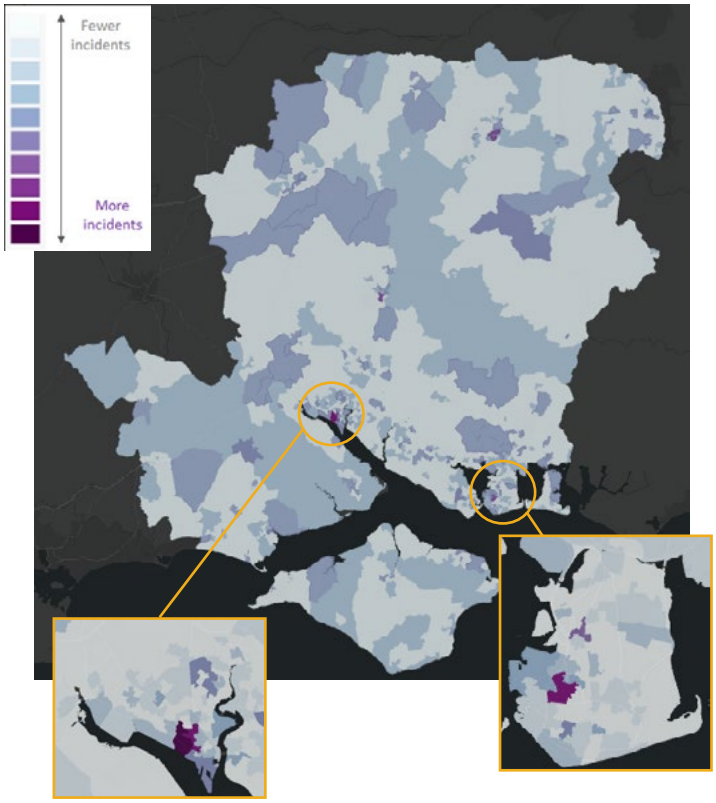
Strategic Summary

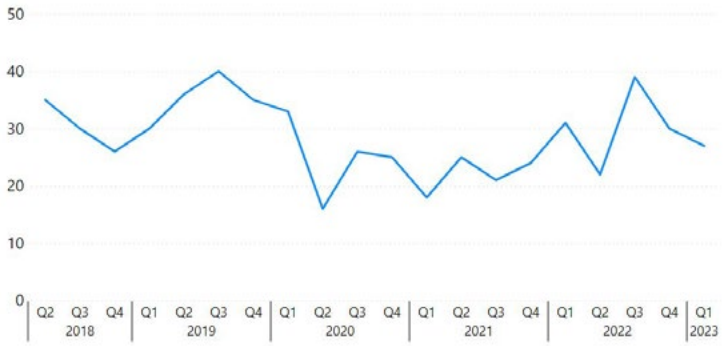
Our primary focus is public safety and to ensure compliance with relevant legislation is maintained to reduce the risk to those visiting and working within public assembly buildings. This will reduce the impact from an incident in a building of this type. The fire sector has learnt from the Manchester Arena bombing which has helped shape our work with relevant stakeholders e.g., increased capacity and capability. These buildings are covered by the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005, which gives HIWFRS an enforcement role in fire safety management.

Data Summary

These premises are found primarily in city and town centres, particularly Southampton, Portsmouth, Basingstoke, and Winchester, with other clusters throughout the area. The main premises types for these incidents are in the following sectors; education, food and drink, and retail.

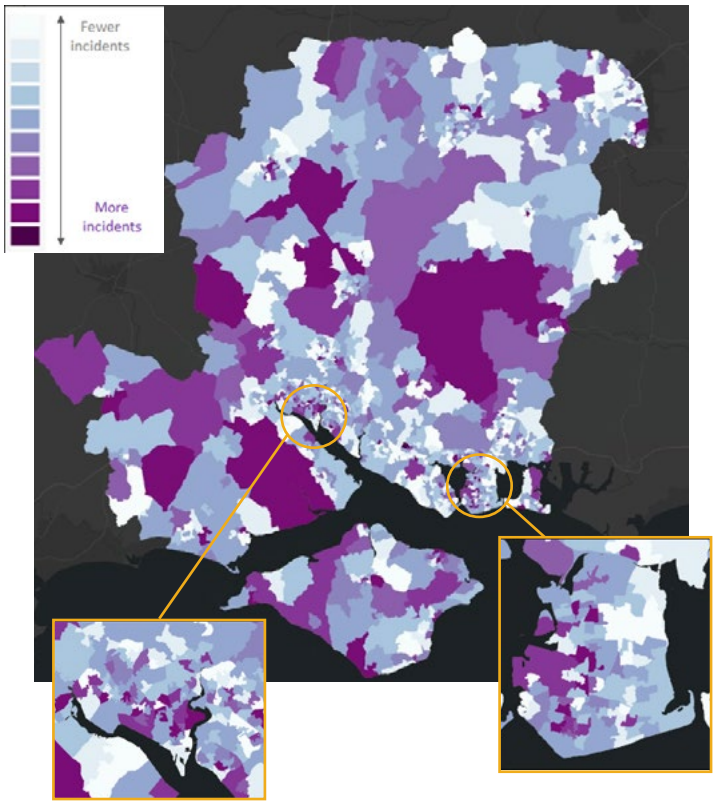
There is some seasonality (more in summer) due to increased attendance at tourist and entertainment venues. There is a broadly flat trend with incidents returning to pre-Covid levels.

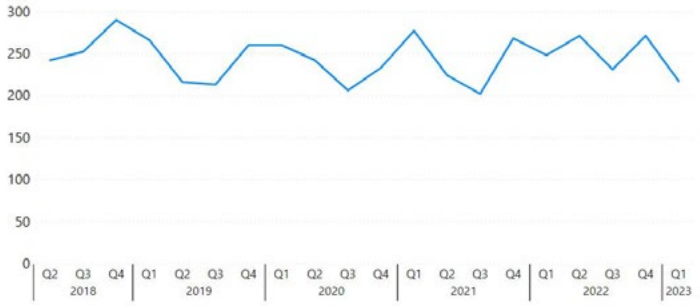




DOMESTIC

A domestic dwelling is a person's home and refers to a property that has no more than one family unit in it. This can be used for permanent or semi-permanent habitation and includes houses, bungalows, and some flats depending on the height of the building. Generally, well maintained buildings themselves do not present risks. However, it is the people within them, their behaviour's and how we live that can influence the likelihood of fires in these types of homes.





Strategic Summary

This type of premises represents one of our highest risk groups and has a wide geographical spread across all areas of the county. This risk group is one of our key statutory responsibilities and one that both the public and partners expect us to prioritise. We currently utilise a wide spread of mitigations to prevent, reduce, and respond to incidents of this type.

Data Summary

Dwelling fires occur across Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, with high volumes in rural and urban areas. There is some seasonality (more occur in winter), and the trend is broadly level over the last five years. Chimney fires contribute to more fires occurring in winter, along with cooking related fires.

Housebuilding data suggests the following local areas will see the greatest number of new houses built; north of Fareham - Welbourne development, followed by west of Basingstoke - Manydown development, and north of Winchester - Barton Farm. Some sites such as the Welbourne development, are not likely to be built in the foreseeable future with larger sites not expected to be completed for the next 10 - 15 years.

INDUSTRIAL / AGRICULTURAL

This includes commercial buildings that contain industrial or agricultural processes, such as factories and large processing units.

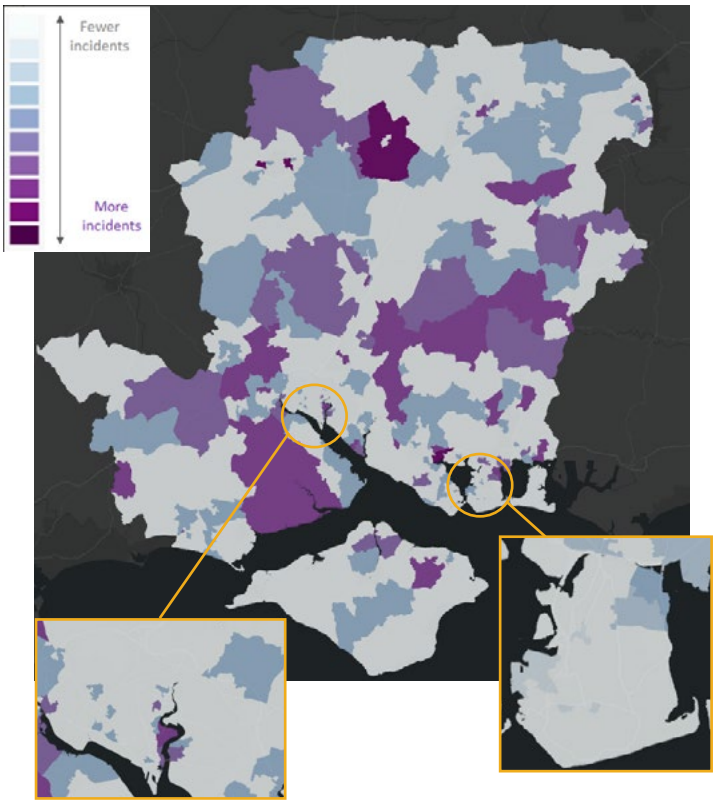
These buildings are higher risk, a consequence of the processes or storage of large quantities of certain materials within them. They do not do not have people sleeping there, but may have large numbers of employees and have significant economic impact in an area.

Strategic Summary

Fires within industrial and agricultural buildings present their own risks.

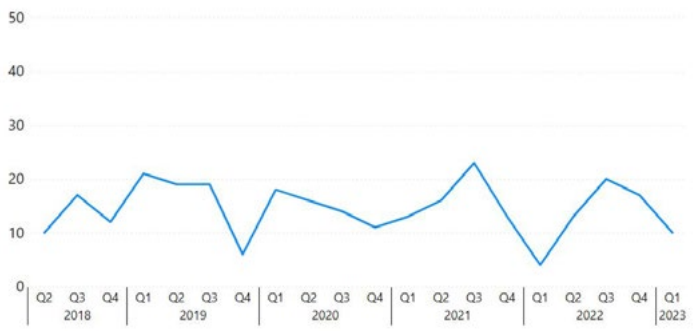
Depending on the nature of the activity taking place within the building, operators would be subject to stringent safety standards.

Through visits from our operational crews and safety teams we can ensure compliance and gain an understanding of processes completed by the different businesses. Risks can vary from what is stored within the building, including chemical and biological hazards, to the presence of livestock and high number of employees.



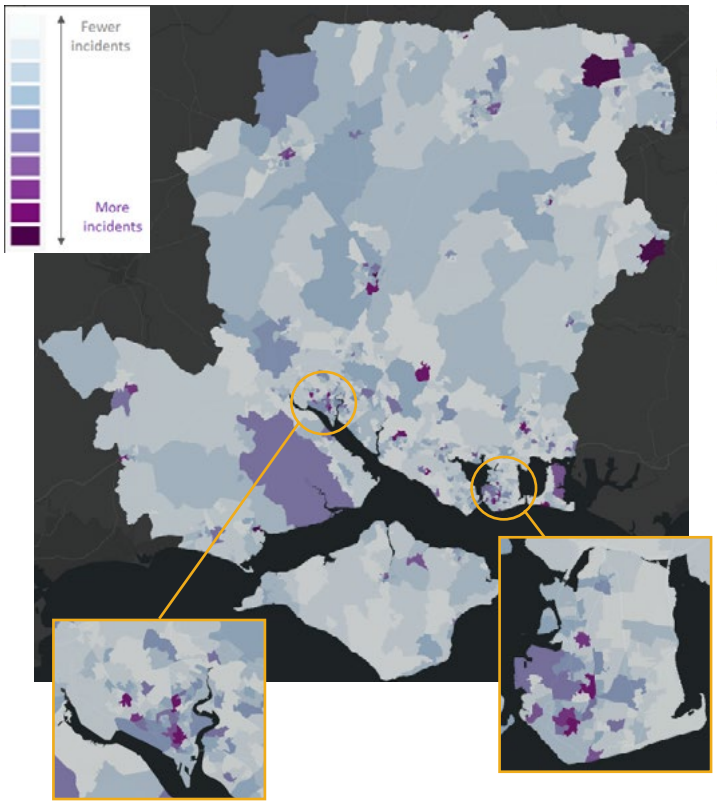
Data Summary

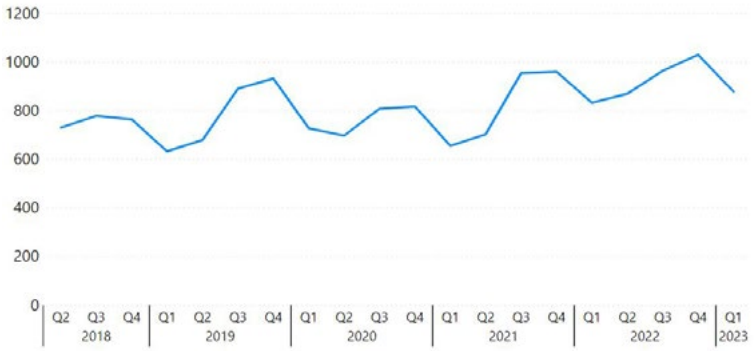
Fires in industrial/agricultural premises occur throughout the Hampshire and Isle of Wight area, with concentration particularly on industrial estates on the outskirts of towns and cities (for example Andover, Fareham, and Overton) and in rural areas. There is slight seasonality (more in summer).



DOMESTIC FALSE ALARMS

Domestic false alarms differ from those in a commercial setting as they are rarely caused by faulty systems. The smoke detectors in these premises are activated by something other than smoke, for example steam from a shower. Where a detector has been activated by smoke (e.g., as a result of burnt cooking), we still recognise this as a fire rather than a false alarm as the risk of a fire developing is still present.





Strategic Summary

While the outcome of these calls has been established as a false alarm, this wouldn't have been known at the time of call, HIWFRS will always commit significant resources to prioritise the safety of our communities. We carry out community safety activity at all these calls to reduce the risk to the occupants following our attendance.

Data Summary

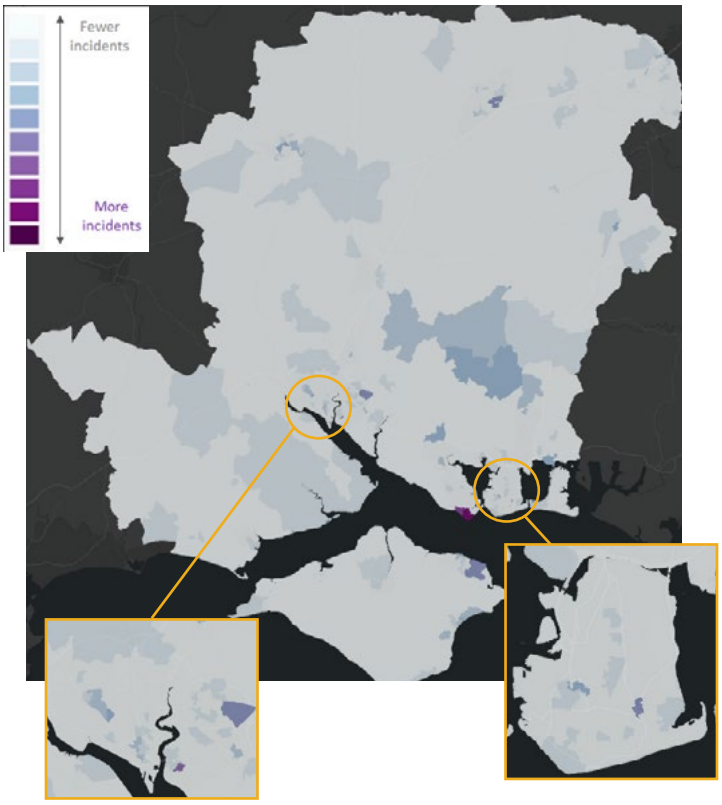
Domestic false alarms occur throughout Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, with high volumes in both rural and urban areas. There are particular hotspots in areas of Portsmouth, Southampton, Basingstoke, Winchester and Andover. There is some seasonality (more occur in winter) and the trend continues to increase year on year with more alarm systems in homes and more faults occurring. 66% of all our false alarms are domestic.

DERELICT / CONSTRUCTION / DEMOLITION

This group contains buildings that are still being built and so they have their own risks. Passive and active fire safety measures may not be in place or operational, and the buildings may not behave in a way that we expect them to.

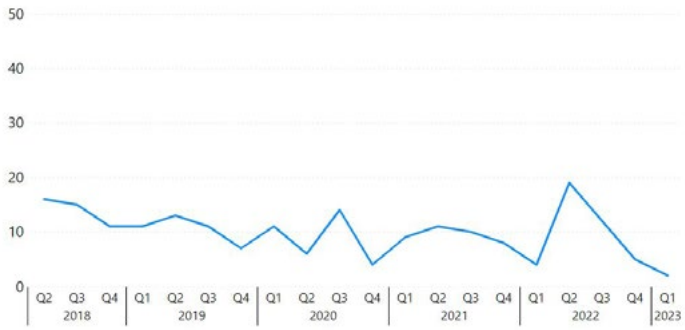
Strategic Summary

Through the current challenging economic climate, we have seen a 10% increase in derelict buildings and sites under development over the last five years. Our community safety team actively works with local councils and businesses to ensure these buildings are secured and safety measures put in place. Local crews regularly visit derelict sites to gain an understanding of their deteriorated conditions should a fire occur. HIWFRS also works with Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary to reduce anti-social behaviour and homeless communities using these buildings as shelters.



Data Summary

These incidents occur sporadically throughout Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, with historical clusters in Gosport and Southampton. A majority of these incidents (62%) occurred at non-residential premises (entertainment, food and drink etc), 29% at dwelling properties and 9% were other residential properties such as hotels and other residential homes. It is likely that the location of these incidents will change over time. There is no clear seasonality and wide quarterly variations, We have seen a slight downward trend over the last five years.



HERITAGE

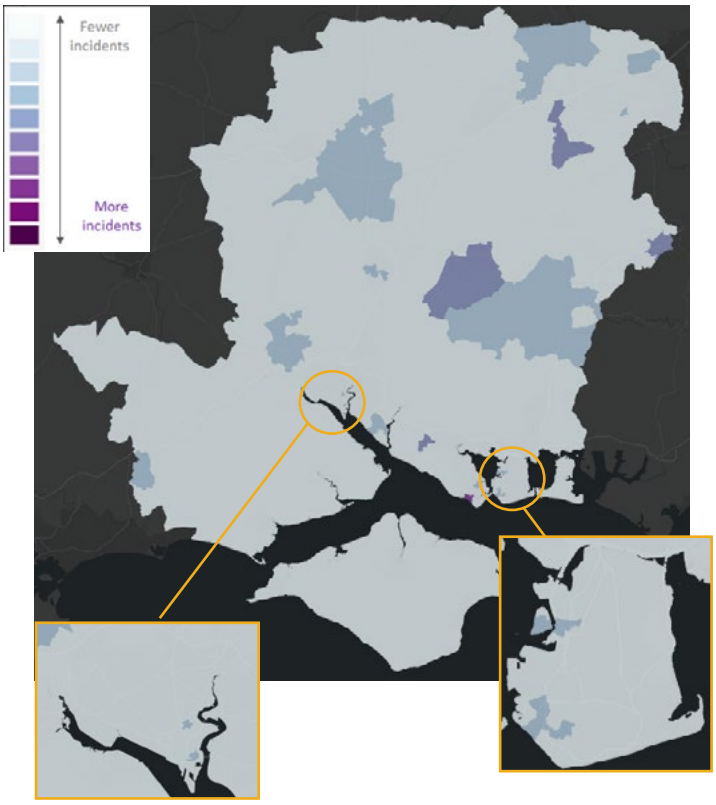
We have a number of heritage risks in the HIWFRS area including high profile buildings such as Winchester Cathedral and Osborne House.

We also have a number of nationally important monuments such as HMS Victory. HIWFRS works closely with the owners of these sites to reduce the likelihood of incidents occurring and to plan effectively to reduce the impact of them should they occur.

Strategic Summary

Although the likelihood is low, we recognise the importance of these buildings to our communities.

This was clearly expressed within our latest engagement with all groups recognising the importance of our historical buildings. We ensure we have a good understanding of the plans and process within each of our heritage sites. Each will have national guidance to comply with and we ensure we are updated with any changes to the fire strategy and salvage plans to enable us to respond effectively should an incident occur.

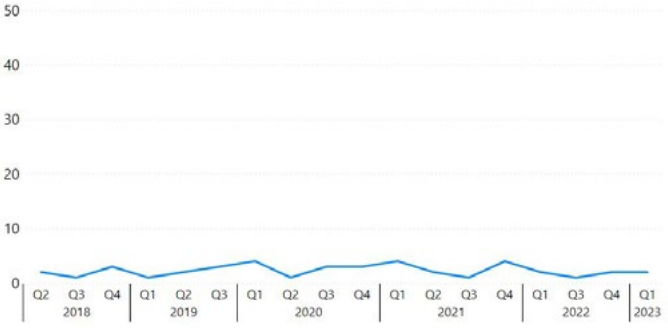


Data Summary

Heritage incidents can be found scattered throughout Hampshire with a total of 13,674 in the county.

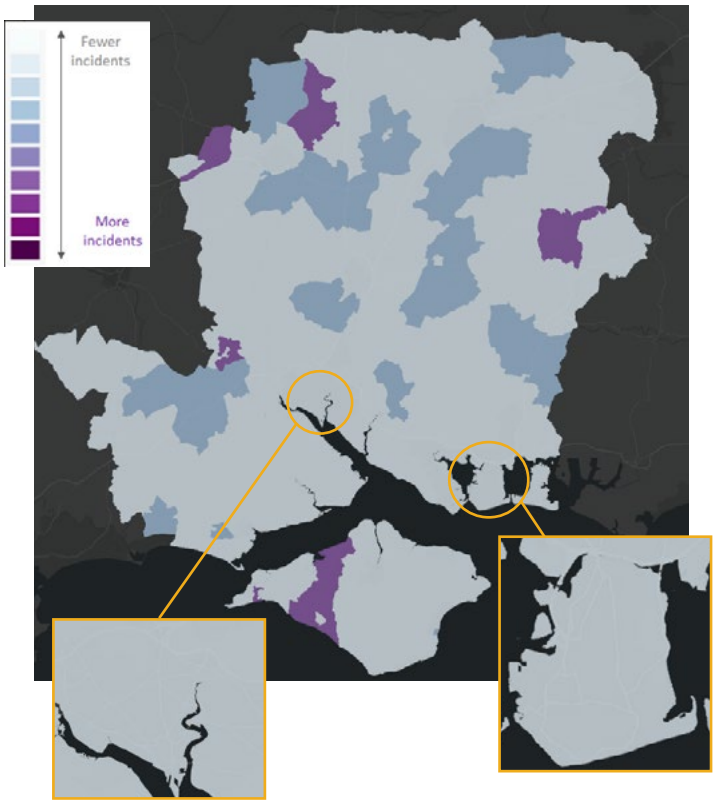
Each of these incidents, except for seven that took place at a Grade 2 listed building in Gosport, were single incidents at individual heritage locations.

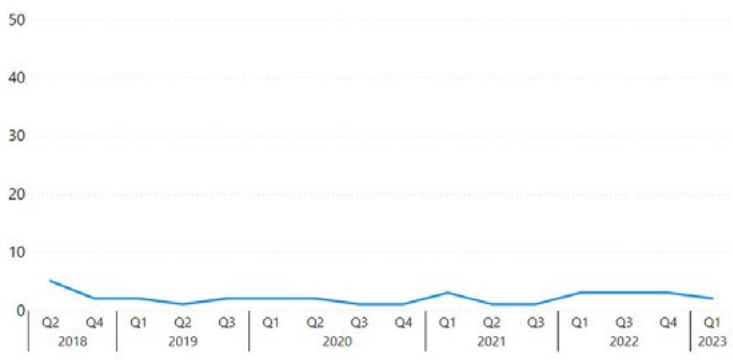
These incidents show no seasonality and a flat trend.



THATCH

HIWFRS has over 1,900 thatch properties which are mainly domestic dwellings, however some are also used as restaurants, tea rooms and public houses. While Dorset & Wiltshire Fire & Rescue Service has the highest proportion of thatch properties in the country, they are still prevalent in both Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.





Strategic Summary

While these are often domestic or small commercial properties, due to the age, construction and location of these properties, they require significant levels of resource over a prolonged period if there is a fire. The effects of these fires are often significant and HIWFRS provides specific advice and guidance to owners to reduce the likelihood of an incident occurring. Due to the location of these buildings often being in areas of Natural Beauty, National Parks or Sites of Specific Scientific Interest, extinguishing these fires presents a significant environmental challenge, especially with the amount of water involved.

Data Summary

Thatch fires can be found throughout the rural parts of the area, including: the villages and to the north and south east of Andover, the Candovers, Rotherwick and Heckfield, Selborne, villages to the east of Petersfield, the area around West Wellow and around Freshwater, Brightstone, and Calbourne on the Isle of Wight.

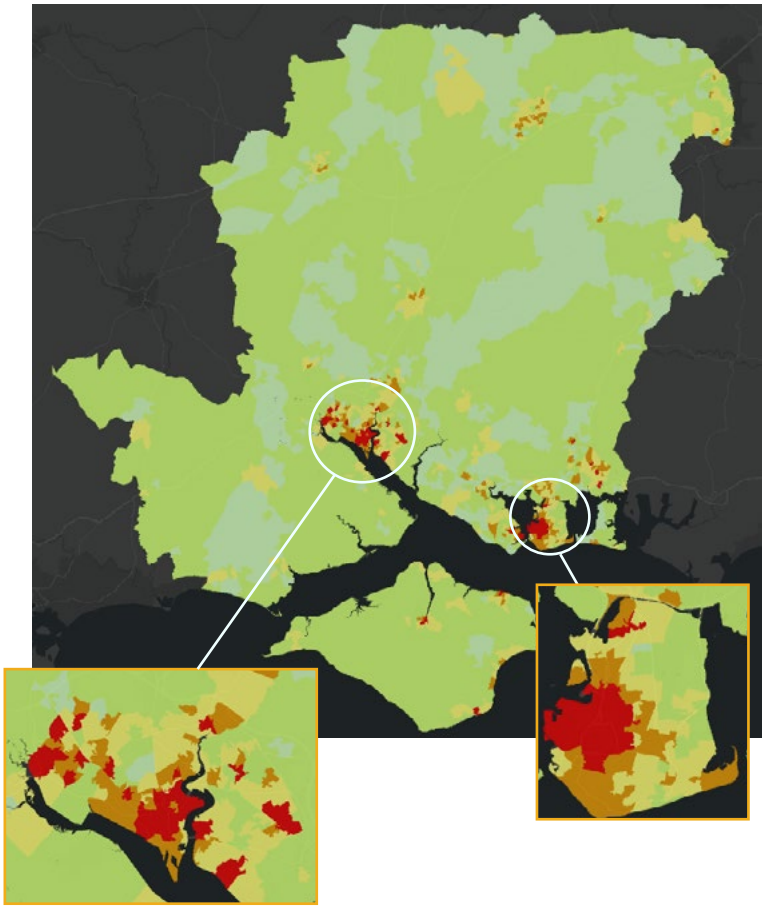
There is a slight seasonality for these incidents with more in winter due to chimney fires and heating of homes.

PREDICTED DWELLING FIRE RISK

The National Fire Chiefs Council (NFCC) is working with fire and rescue services and subject matter experts to produce a national definition of risk and a set of standardised tools and guidance to support the community risk management process.

The first of these toolkits is aimed at predicting the likelihood of dwelling fires. HIWFRS will supplement our own understanding of risk with these products as more are published.

To determine the predicted dwelling fire risk, data is used covering: ownership/shared ownership; the property type; car or van ownership; whether someone has children; the number of rooms in a property and unemployment. **The full NFCC methodology is available here.**



Data Summary

Based on data analysis at Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) level, using the NFCC methodology and data sets, we identified the following areas as being at greater risk of dwelling fire:

5 VERY HIGH

Very high dwelling fire risk areas are primarily found in Portsmouth and Southampton, with smaller clusters in Gosport, Waterlooville, Rushmoor, Havant, Ryde, Newport, and Ventnor.

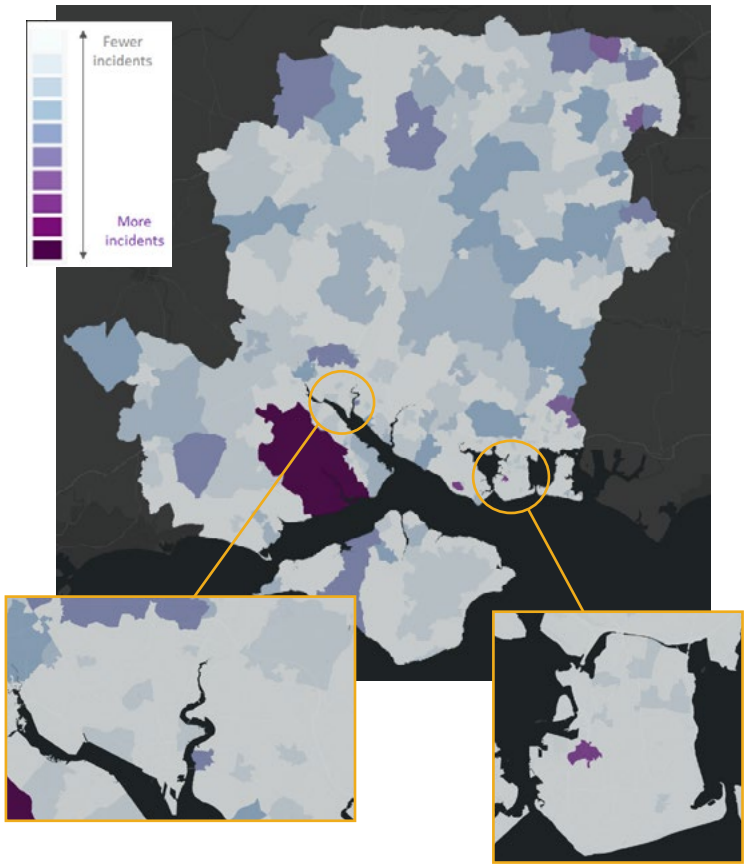
4 HIGH

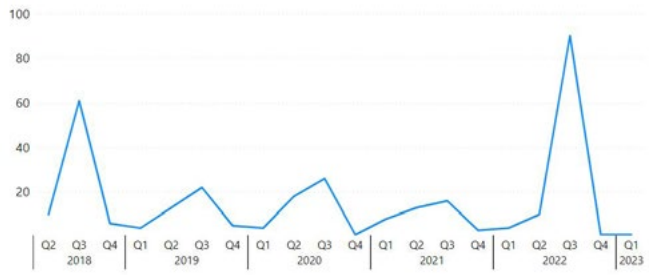
High dwelling fire risk areas are found (in addition to the areas mentioned above) primarily in Basingstoke, with smaller clusters in Fareham, Eastleigh, Winchester, Andover, Sandown, Shanklin, Hayling Island, Alton, and Romsey.

WILDFIRES

For a fire to be classified as a "wildfire" certain criteria must be met:

- Presents a serious threat to life, environment, property and infrastructure
- Involves a geographical area greater than one hectare.
- Requires committed resource of more than four
- Requires resources to be committed for more than six hours
- Fire Control log the incident as a wildfire on the National Reporting Tool.





Strategic Summary

This type of incident has a very high impact on political, environmental, and organisational factors with high impacts to social and economic factors especially within remote rural communities.

This risk group was identified as a high concern and increasing likelihood by both our partners and our communities.

We continue to work with councils and areas like the New Forest to ban the use of disposable barbeques, a common ignition source for these incidents.

Data Summary

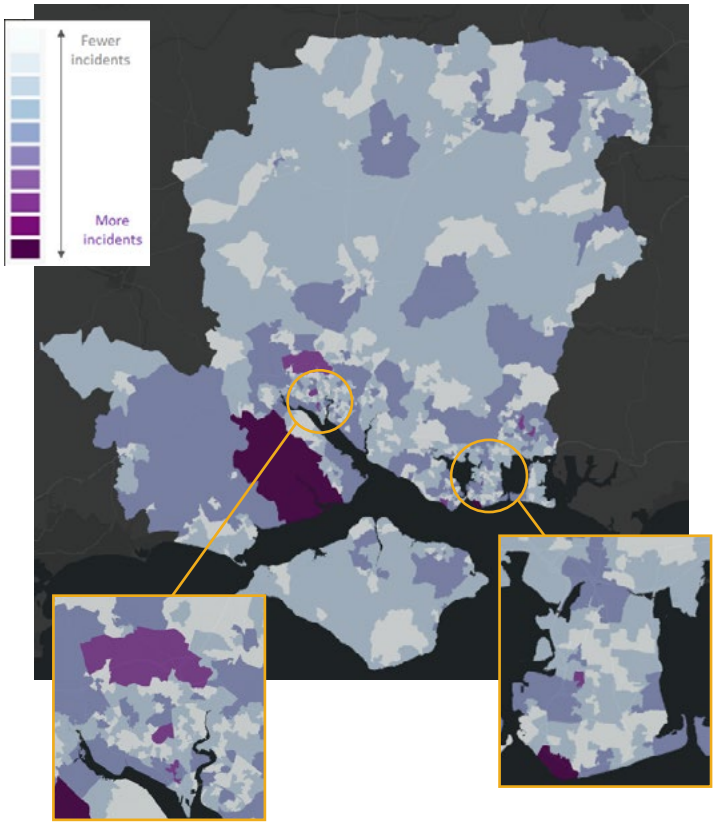
Wildfires are most prevalent in the New Forest area. Other clusters exist in Gosport, heathland in Rushmoor and Hart, and throughout rural areas, especially in East Hampshire and the north west of the area.

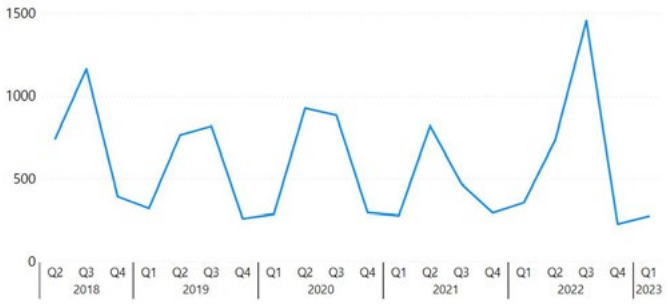
Wildfires show a very pronounced seasonality towards the summer months and increased by 300% in summer 2022 in comparison with the previous three-year average. As evidenced by Met Office research, it is highly likely that this trend will continue due to increased temperatures and more frequent heatwaves as a result of climate change. Between 14th July and 31st August 2022, 58 wildfires were logged by HIWFRS.

FIRES IN THE OPEN

These include small fires such as small grass fires and large fires such as heath and forest fires which do not meet the definition of a wildfire.

These can vary in resource requirements from one to multiple appliances depending on the size, type of material, and proximity to housing.





Strategic Summary

These incidents are highly seasonal and often linked to anti-social behaviour as identified by our partners and communities. They are equally influenced by other social factors such as fly tipping, lack of community resources for young people and more recently the wider use of disposable barbeques, we continue to work with councils and areas like the New Forest who have now banned the use of disposable barbeques.

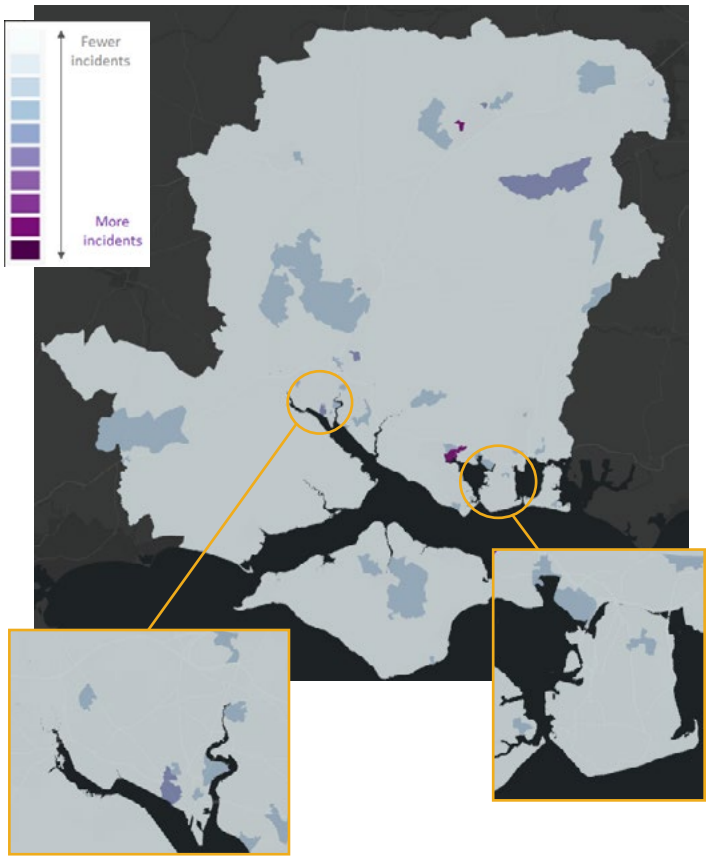
Data Summary

Fires in the open are found in heath, common, parks and woodland, in rural areas and within towns and cities. Particular clusters can be found on Southsea Common, Southampton Common and in the New Forest. They show a very pronounced seasonality towards the summer months owing to warmer weather conditions and the corresponding behaviour change with more people outside. These incidents increased by 100% in summer 2022 in comparison to the previous three-year average. As evidenced by Met Office research, it is highly likely that this trend will continue due to increased temperatures and more frequent heatwaves as a result of climate change.

WASTE SITES

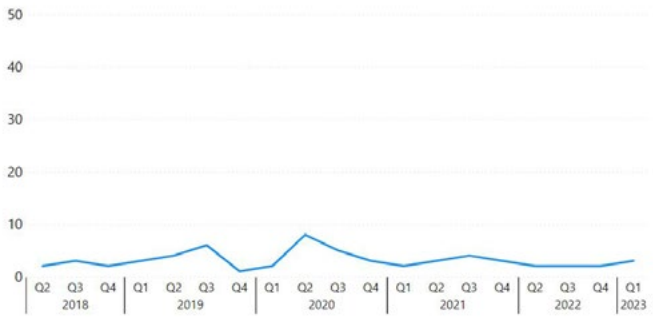
This includes incidents in buildings and land used to manage waste, such as recycling centres and landfill sites.

These are commercially managed sites that have specific legislative requirements and are covered by the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005.



Strategic Summary

These incidents vary in size and type but can often be significant, requiring large numbers of resources over a wide area to resolve. There are likely to be environmental impacts at these type of incidents with both water and air quality considerations. We work closely with our partners such as the Environment Agency and commercial operators at these incidents and look to effectively pre-plan to prevent them as part of the Local Resilience Forum.



Data Summary

Fires in waste sites are found sporadically throughout Hampshire and the Isle of Wight in rural and urban areas. We've responded to incidents at a recycling centre in Basingstoke, and waste management services in Fareham and just outside Alton. Incidents are too rare to identify any seasonality or trend.

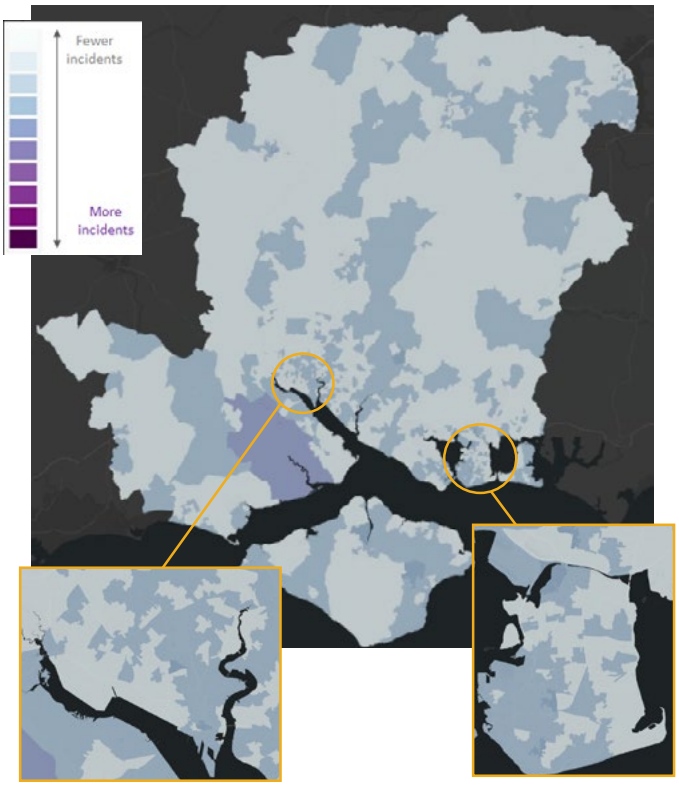
We have considered the following hazard types:

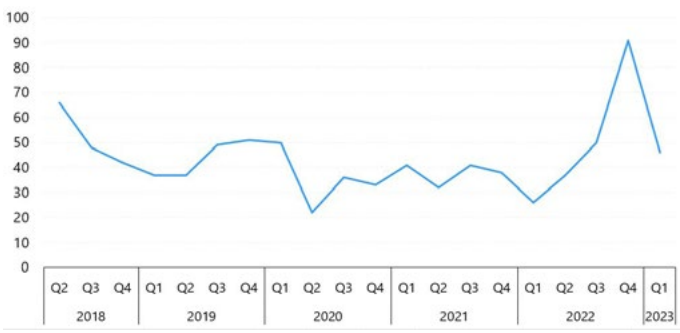
- **Water rescue and flooding**
- **Animal rescue**
- **Machinery**
- **Bariatric rescue**
- **Rescue from height**
- **Confined space**

WATER RESCUE AND FLOODING

This includes rescues of persons from water, wide area flooding and ice, and unstable ground.

We have an obligation to jointly assess the risk with our Local Resilience Forum partners and to appropriately respond to wide area flooding. In addition, we have a moral duty to respond alongside other agencies to incidents relating to inland water (coastal incidents are covered by the Coastguard Agency.) As these incidents are often time critical in nature, they often require multi-agency working with teams from the Coastguard and RNLI.





Strategic Summary

These incidents have a high likelihood, specifically rescues from mud and unstable ground. They are usually to rescue individuals or small groups and require a relatively large, specialist response from rescue services to implement the safe working system required. Our communities support our work in this area. With increasing impacts due to climate change, it is likely we will see more incidents in the future.

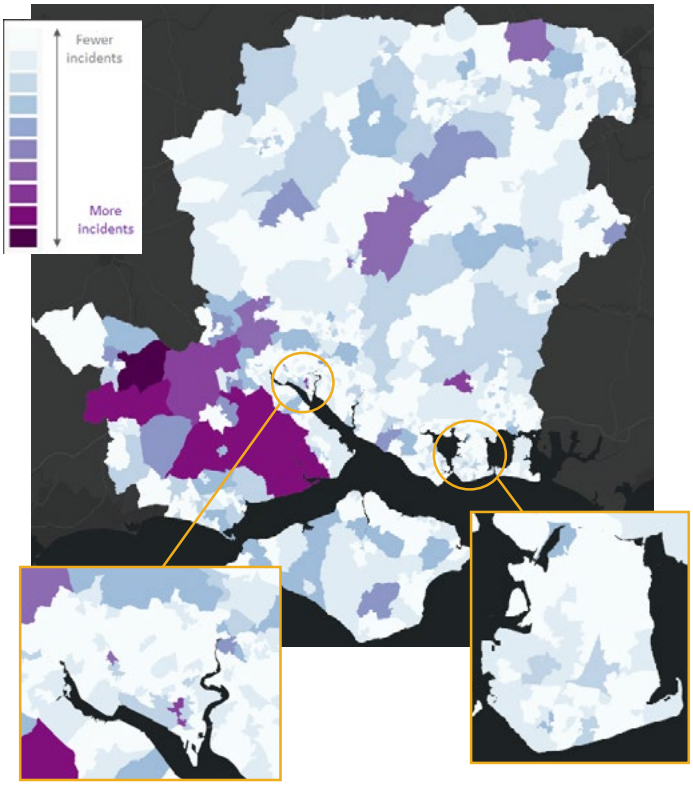
Data Summary

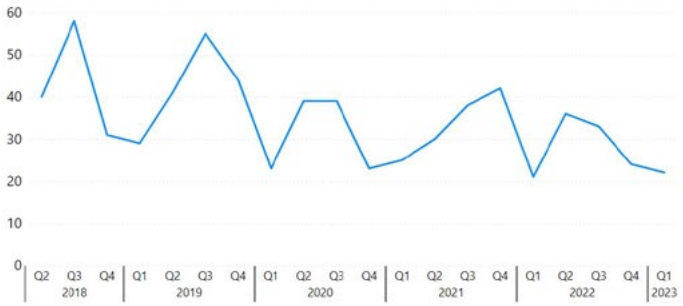
Water rescues and flooding incidents are found throughout Hampshire and the Isle of Wight; occurring mostly during the winter and summer. There is an increasing trend in flooding – incidents over the autumn and winter in 2022, potentially as an aftermath of the heatwave with harder ground conditions causing issues with water absorption.

The local area east of the New Forest was subject to 16 incidents over five years. Of these, 15 were mud rescuse and one was a person in water / immediate risk of entering water, 50% of these incidents were during the winter.

ANIMAL RESCUE

Techniques employed when evacuating animals from a place of danger to a place of safety may take many forms. They are entirely dependent on the nature of the danger, the species involved, and the number of animals. The primary consideration for this type of incident is the safety of the public.





Strategic Summary

HIWFRS has been sector leading in this area for many years and during our engagement it was a key area of importance for our public.

These incidents require a large specialist response and are normally protracted.

We have a moral and humanitarian requirement, to respond to these incident types.

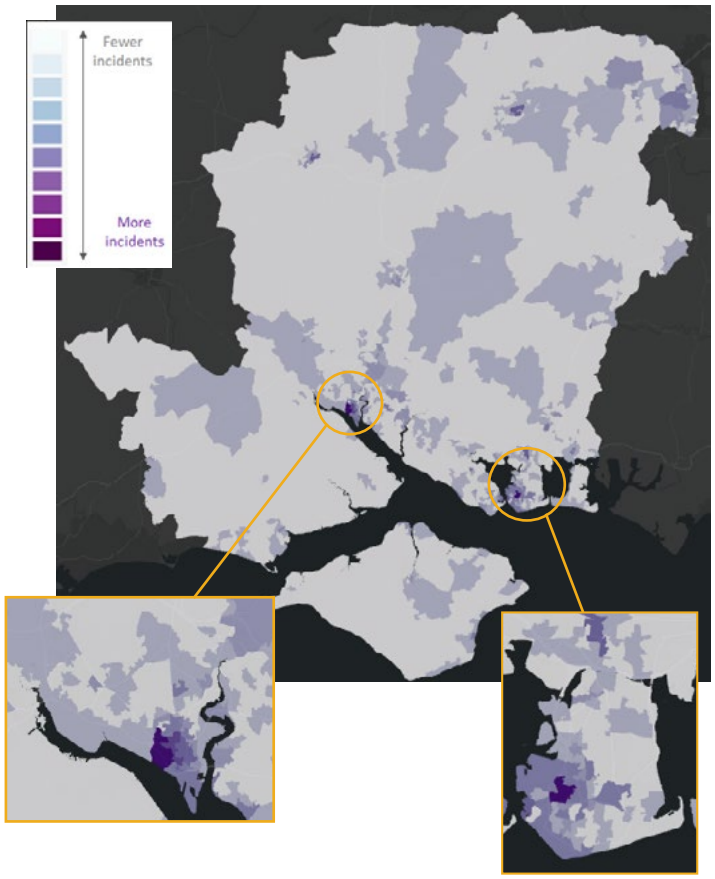
Data Summary

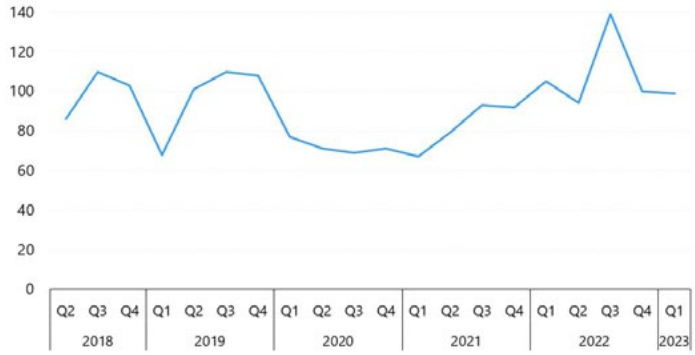
Animal rescues are primarily found in the New Forest, with some smaller clusters in other rural locations within Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.

Incidents are seasonal (more in the summer) and are mainly domestic animals (including horses). These incidents are slowly declining in numbers over time.

RESCUE FROM MACHINERY

If a person is trapped in machinery, the primary focus and actions are to safely access and stabilise the scene and the casualty, to enable rescue operations to take place.





Strategic Summary

These incidents include large scale industrial processes and also individuals who have hired machinery for their own use. This could be linked to the increasing cost of living where people are hiring machinery they are unfamiliar with, rather than contracting specialists. This also includes the release of people from lifts.

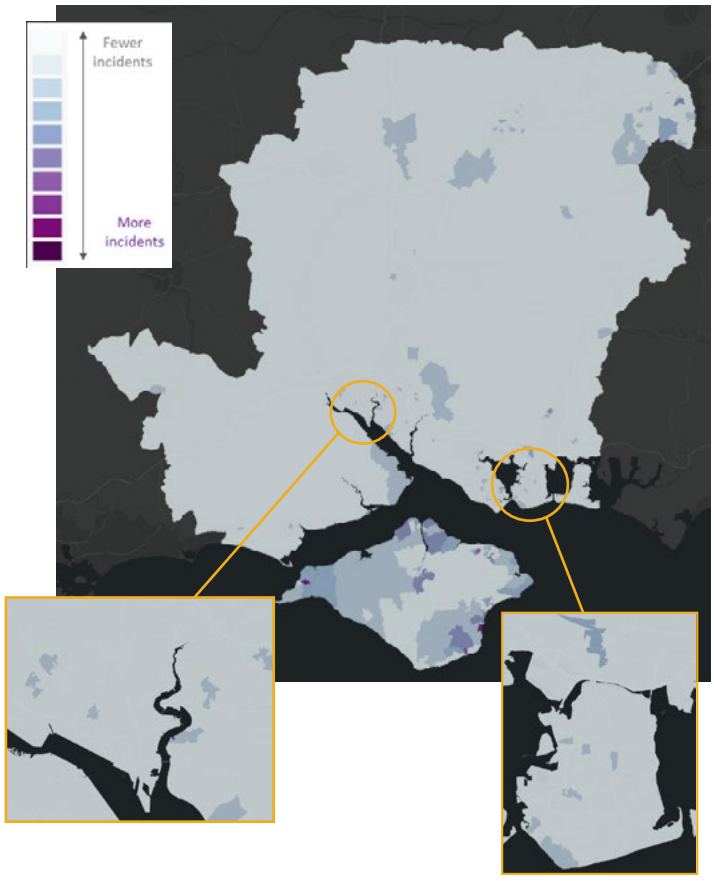
Data Summary

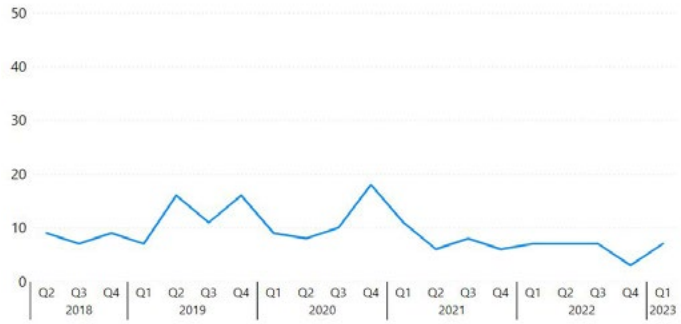
Rescues from machinery occur mainly in the centre of urban areas such as Southampton, Portsmouth, Southampton, Basingstoke, Andover, and Rushmoor.

An increase was seen in the retail sector, such as shopping centres, during the Christmas period in 2022.

BARIATRIC RESCUE

We provide support to the ambulance service to assist the movement of bariatric casualties. Sometimes they require advanced medical support and appropriate casualty management equipment and there may be complications with access and egress, or in getting to and from the casualty. This could necessitate structural changes being made to the building where specialist resources, such as urban search and rescue (USAR), are used to provide structural advice and assistance.





Strategic Summary

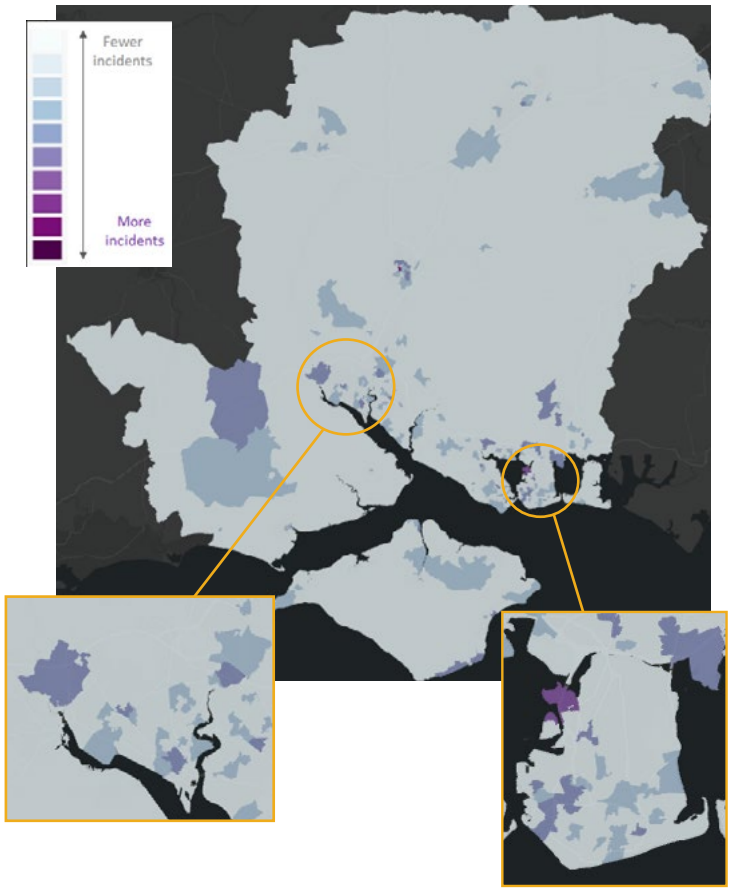
There is an increase in trend in this type of incident for our partners with them highlighting this as an increasing risk for their organisations. This requires specialist equipment and training for incidents that may be prolonged. There is a risk of reputational damage to the Service due to the complexities of the incident.

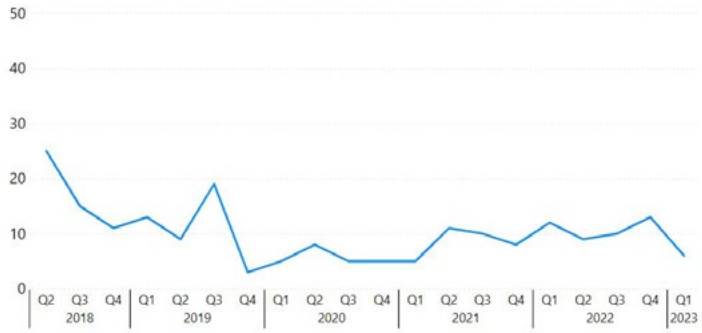
Data Summary

Bariatric rescues have been far more prevalent on the Isle of Wight, with another small cluster in Rushmoor. Since Hampshire and Isle of Wight fire and rescue services combined in 2021, we now carry out fewer rescues on the Isle of Wight through call challenge. There is no significant seasonality in these incidents. Incident data is not reflective of risk, rather what agreements the Service has in place with partners to provide assistance to bariatric patients. Obesity risk is covered separately later in this document.

RESCUE FROM HEIGHT

The rescue of persons from height requires safety systems to be put in place for both our teams and the casualty. This is often following a request from another agency for us to gain access to the casualty.





Strategic Summary

We also have a legal requirement under the Health and Safety At Work Act to be able to rescue our teams that are working at height. We use three levels of rope capability in the service to ensure that we have people with the right skills and training available to respond incidents of this type.

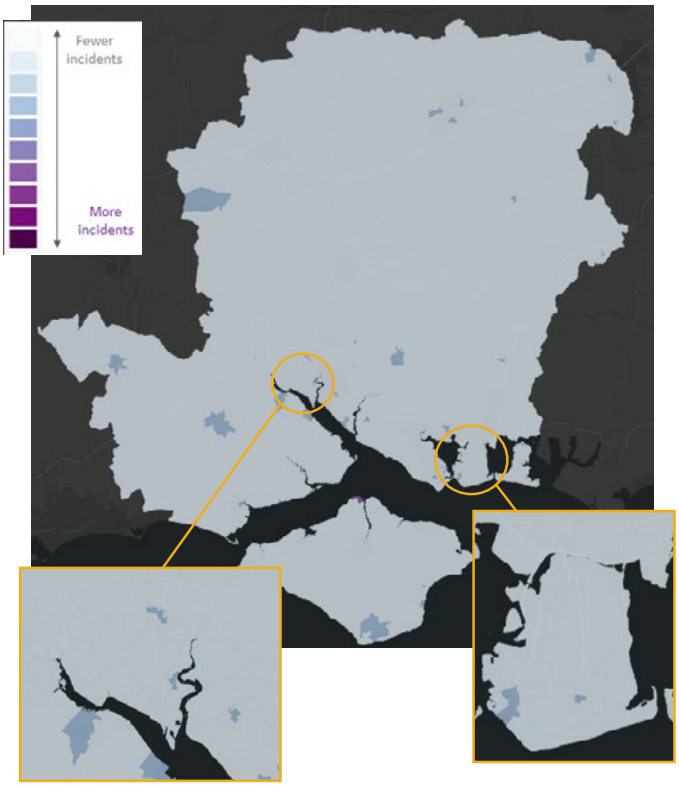
Data Summary

Rescues from height occur predominantly in urban areas such as Southampton, Portsmouth, Winchester, and Basingstoke, with clusters in some rural areas.

There is no seasonality and the trend in these incidents has decreased slightly since 2018 and 2019.

RESCUE FROM CONFINED SPACE

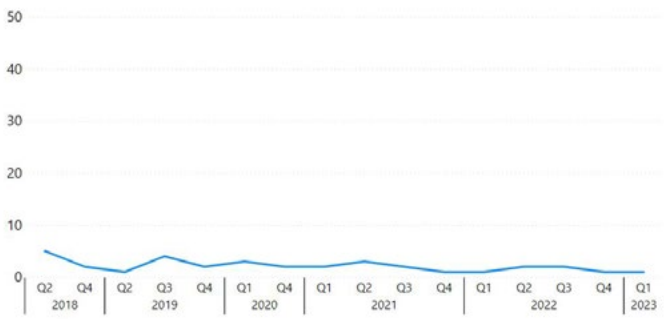
A confined space is one which is enclosed or largely enclosed and has a reasonably foreseeable specified risk to people of: fire, explosion, loss of consciousness, asphyxiation or drowning.



Strategic Summary

The likelihood of these incidents are low, largely due to the improved working practices of employers.

HIWFRS will often only be required to supplement employers' own means of rescue if the incident is complex, difficult to access or requires extended duration breathing apparatus.



Data Summary

Rescues from confined space are found sporadically in rural and urban areas. Incidents are too rare to identify any seasonality or trend but the majority of them take place in single occupancy properties.

Slightly less than half of these rescues were from below ground and from a collapsed structure.

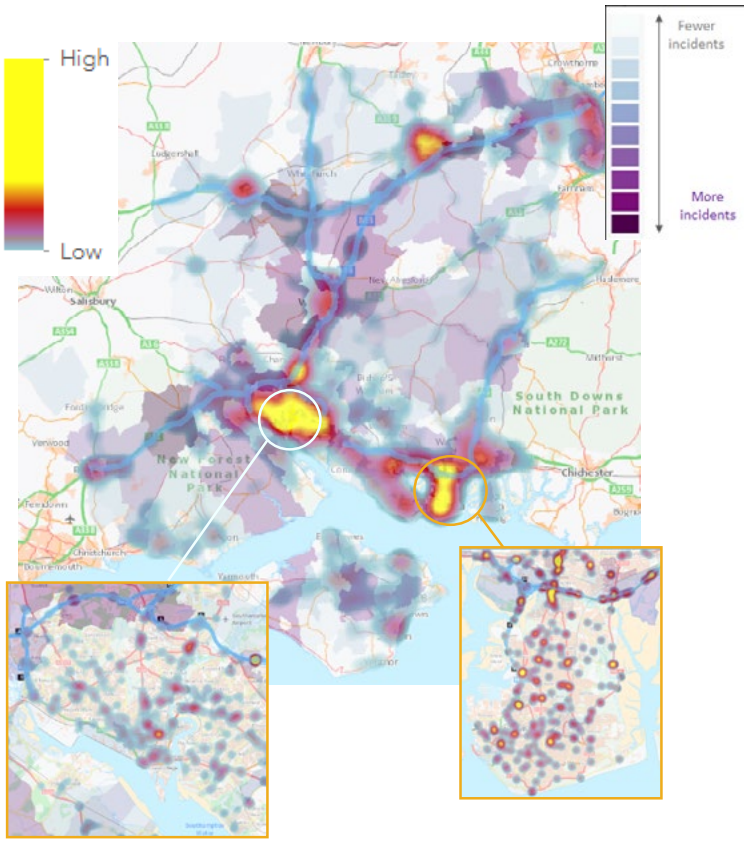
TRANSPORT

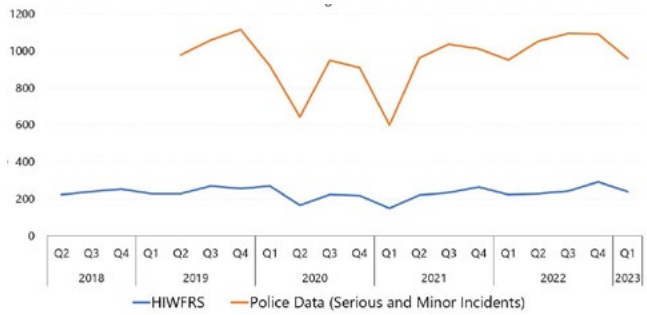
We have considered the following hazard types:

- **Road Traffic Collision (RTC)**
- **Road**
- **Vessels (Maritime)**
- **Rail**
- **Aircraft**

ROAD TRAFFIC COLLISION (RTC)

A road traffic collision is a collision involving a mechanically-propelled vehicle on a road or other public area. A collision is likely to require a multi-agency response, with the fire service likely to gain access to and release people involved in these incidents and put out any fires. Closure of road networks can have high economic impact with the government estimating an annual cost of closing motorways to be £1 billion. There are also social impacts affecting travel and isolating communities.





Strategic Summary

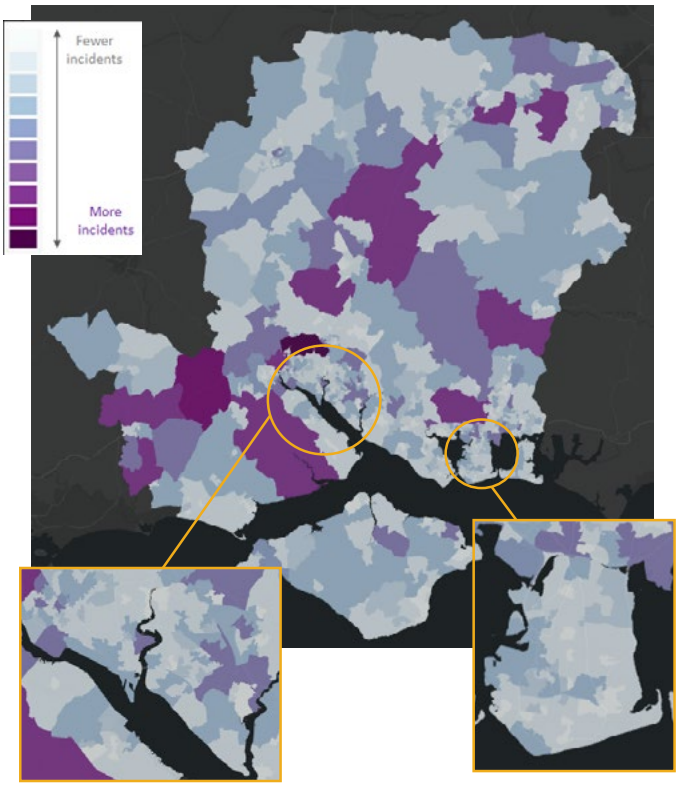
We have a statutory responsibility to rescue those involved in RTCs. This requires specific training and equipment and close working with our blue light partners. We support road safety initiatives that are led by local authorities which was recognised as high importance by our community. RTCs are one of the leading causes of fatalities in the UK.

Data Summary

RTCs occur throughout Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, with a higher prevalence in locations along trunk roads and motorways. Significant volumes also occur on rural roads. There is some seasonality (more in winter) due to poorer driving conditions (darker and wetter). The number of RTCs has been relatively stable, apart from Covid-19 restriction related reductions, and despite the downward trend in the total miles travelled across Hampshire and Isle of Wight. Contrary to our data, police data indicates that more incidents occur in Southampton and Portsmouth. Police data for serious and minor incidents shows that nearly 4,200 incidents occurred in Hampshire and Isle of Wight in 2022, up from 3,600 in 2021.

ROAD (NOT RTC)

United Kingdom road infrastructure takes many forms. Each roadway has different numbers and type of users, and various different organisations and local bodies are responsible for their maintenance. If a road crosses a waterway or a rail level crossing, the risks, and therefore the need for additional skills and control measures, increase. Closure of road networks can have high economic impact with the government estimating an annual cost of closing motorways to be £1 billion. There are also social impacts affecting travel and isolating communities.

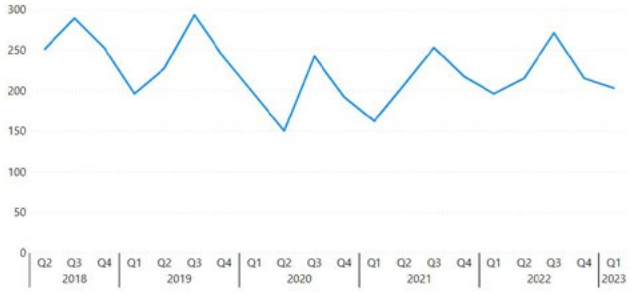


Strategic Summary

These calls are incidents that affect the road system but are not road traffic collisions or hazardous materials. They are predominantly vehicle fires, and these were highlighted by our partners and public as an area of concern due to the changing and challenging demands we face when responding to incidents involving electric and other energy sourced vehicles.

Data Summary

Non RTC road incidents (primarily fires) occur throughout Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, with a higher prevalence in locations along trunk roads and motorways. There is significant seasonality (more in summer) and a slightly declining trend, with volumes in the last 12 months lower than pre-Covid levels, which is reflective of the downward trend in total road miles travelled in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.

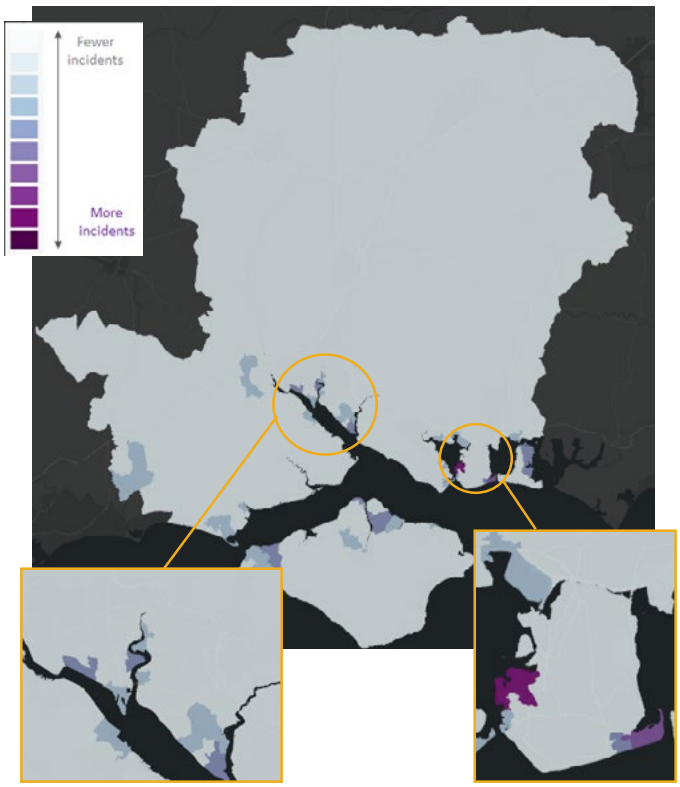


VESSELS (MARITIME)

Incidents involving vessels in the marine and inland waterway environment are not commonplace for fire and rescue personnel. They can be complex to deal with, ranging from incidents involving small craft to large sea-going vessels, and can include those used by the military.. Southampton is a large commercial port and a port of refuge and Portsmouth has a commercial port and major military bases. We also have a high number of ferry ports and marinas across both Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.

Strategic Summary

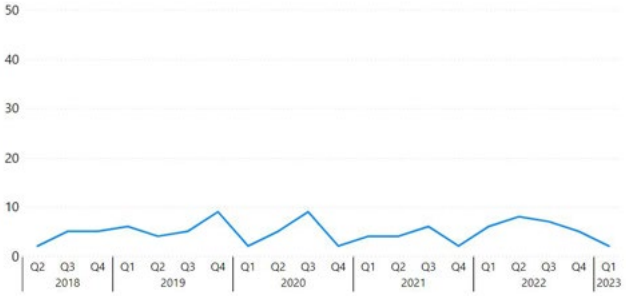
The Maritime Costguard Agency is the lead agency in the response to maritime incidents. We have a number of specialist trained teams that will work with partners either with the ship alongside or at sea. Maritime activities are extensive with approximately 8,500 ship visits to Portsmouth and 7,500 to Southampton in 2022 and £77.5bn worth of imports/exports passing through Solent ports. Plus, annually 820,000 roll-on, roll-off (ro-ro) vehicles and 8.9m ferry passengers pass through Portsmouth International Port.



Data Summary

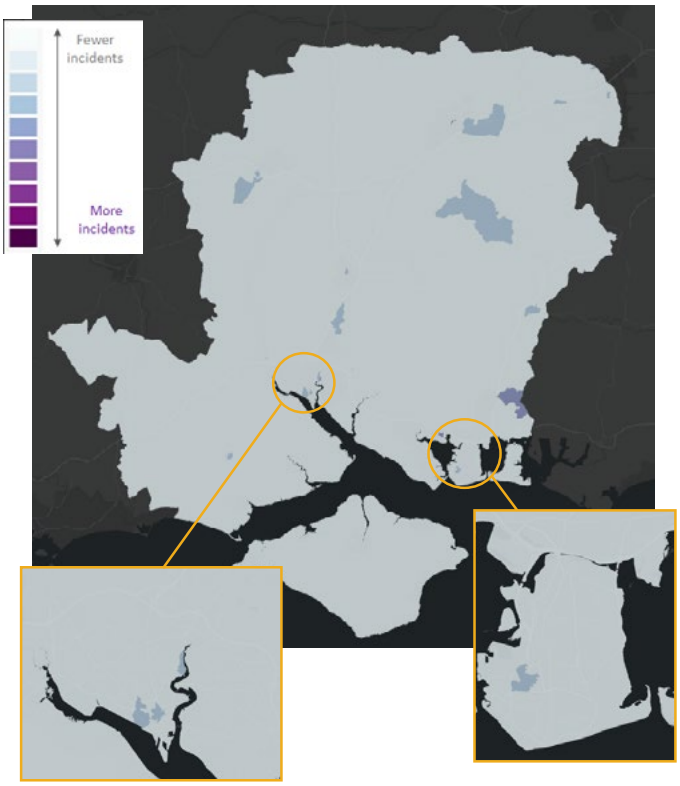
Maritime vessel incidents are found along the coastal areas, with clusters in Portsmouth Harbour, Langstone Harbour, Southampton Water, the rivers Hamble and Itchen, Cowes, and Yarmouth.

While there is a high volume of vessel movement in the surrounding waters, including commercial transport, there is no evidence of seasonality and incidents are too rare to identify any trend.



RAIL

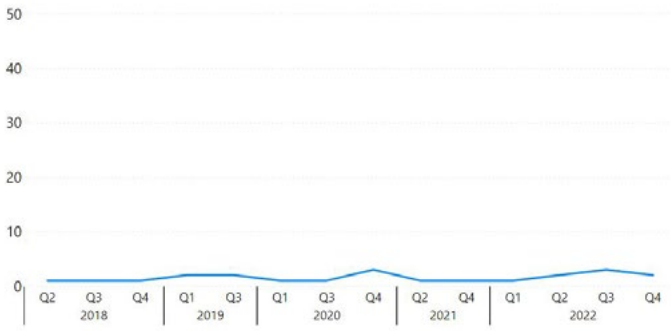
Fire and rescue services may respond to a wide range of incidents on the local rail network. These can involve tunnels and underground structures, which have the potential to cause harm and disruption to firefighters and the community.



Strategic Summary

We have an extensive rail network in our area with almost 200 stations and 1000km of monitored track. In 2022/23, 138m journeys were carried out.

Our network also has considerable commercial use transporting containers to and from the Port of Southampton. That said, the likelihood of an incident is low and the rail network is subject to stringent regulation and maintenance. However, any incident is likely to require a large scale, multi-agency, specialist response as seen at the Salisbury rail crash in 2021.



Data Summary

Rail incidents are found throughout Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. The rail network is considerable and is predominantly rural as it connects towns and cities. Incidents are too rare to identify any seasonality or trend.

AIRCRAFT

The term aircraft includes:

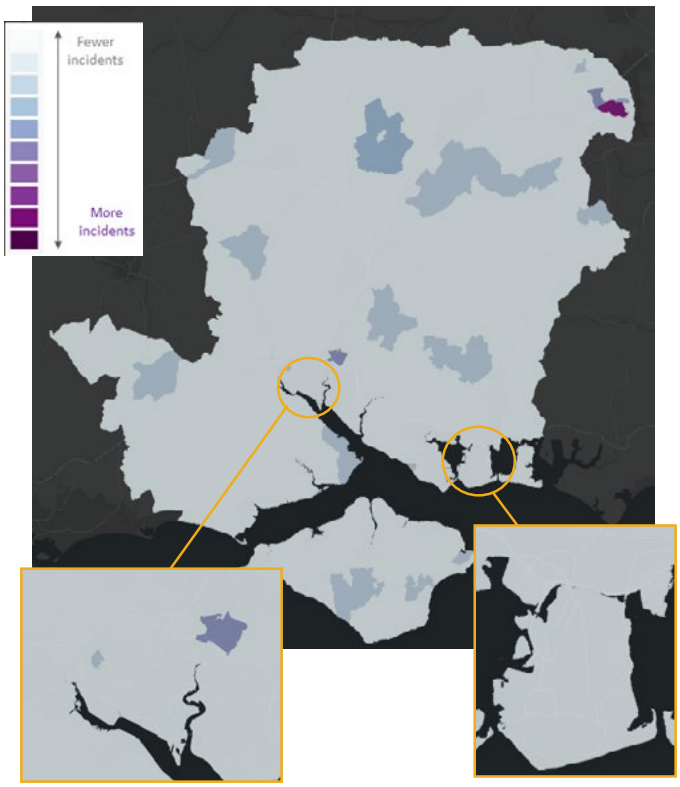
- Fixed-wing
- Rotary-wing such as helicopters and autogyros
- Hot air balloons
- Airships
- Gliders
- Unmanned aircraft systems (known as drones)
- Microlights

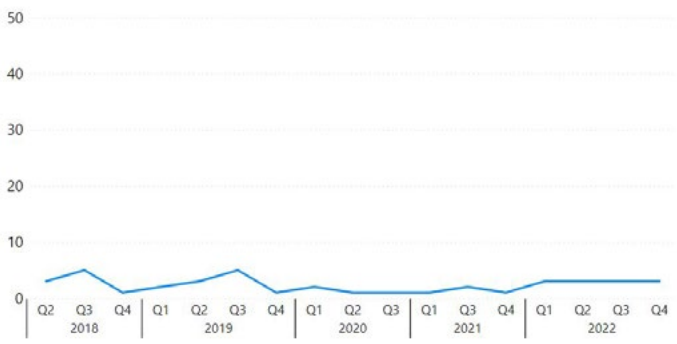
The list above covers both civil and military aircraft.

Strategic Summary

We have a number of commercial airports (seven airfields and six airports) that cater for differing sizes of plane across both Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, as well as many other small sites used for air travel which are well regulated.

If an incident occured at an aerodrome, we would respond alongside the aerodrome's fire service who would have specialist staff and equipment. We would take command of joint fire and rescue operations.





Data Summary

While aircraft incidents occur in some rural areas across Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, they predominantly occur in the vacintiy of our major airports, Farnborough and Southampton.

There is some evidence of slight seasonality (more in summer). Incidents are too rare to identify any trend.

We have considered the following hazard types:

Hazardous materials (HAZMAT)

Health prevention

- Falls and frailty
- Poor mental health
- Obesity

Supporting the police

Over the border

Critical Sites

Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH) sites, Critical National Infrastructure (CNI), Radiation Emergency Preparedness and Public Information Regulations (REPPIR) and Major Accident Hazard Pipelines (MAHP)

Severe weather

- Cold
- Heat

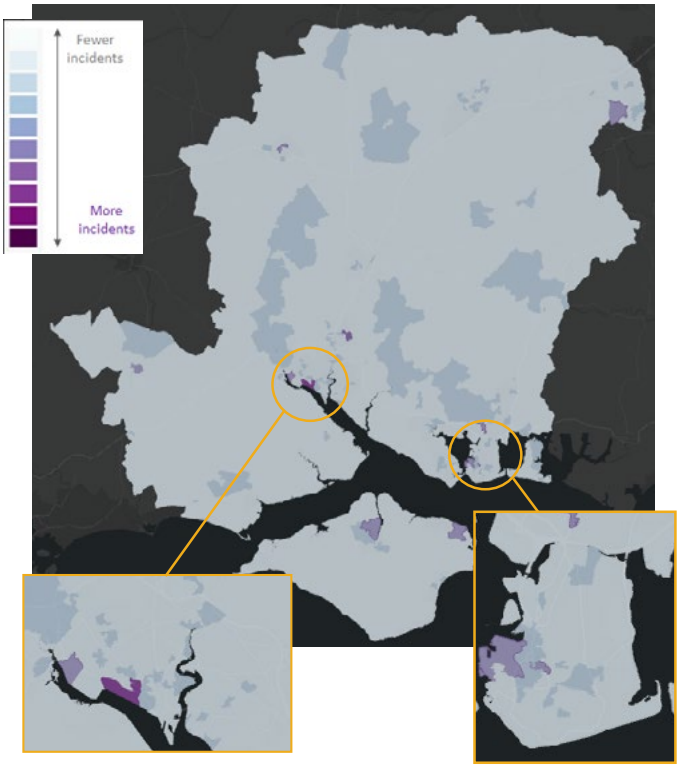
National resilience

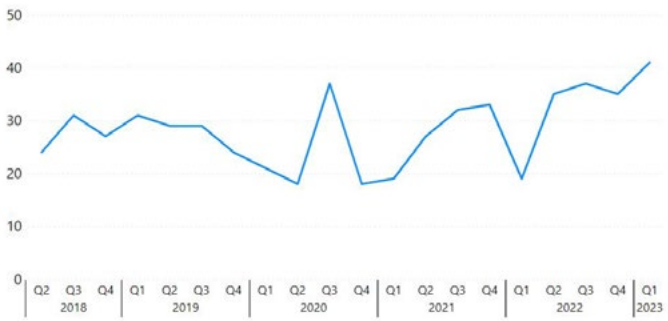
Terrorism

Chemical, Biological, Radioactive and Nuclear event (CBRN) and Marauding Terrorist Attacks (MTA)

HAZMAT

Fire and rescue services respond to a wide range of incidents involving hazardous materials which have the potential to cause harm to firefighters, the surrounding community and the environment. Fire and rescue services may be called specifically to deal with emergency spillages or releases, or they may encounter hazardous materials at fires and other emergency incidents. There has been significant changes in environmental legislation affecting both our response and our support to partners.





Strategic Summary

Hazmat incidents come in many forms and due to the road, rail, and water networks, we have many routes for hazardous materials to be transported and an increased risk of incidents occurring. These often require a large specialist response to resolve and working with many partners. We have also seen a large increase in people taking their own lives using chemicals which require the fire service to respond to make sure the atmosphere is safe for partner agencies to enter and respond.

Data Summary

Hazmat incidents can be found throughout Hampshire and the Isle of Wight area in both rural and urban areas, with the largest cluster being in Southampton Docks.

There is a slight seasonality (more in summer) with a higher number of incidents occurring outdoors involving flammable liquids. A slightly increasing trend is impacted by incidents involving compressed gases escalating since 2021, with a possible impact of increasing cost of living and therefore looking for alternative methods for heating and cooking.

HEALTH PREVENTION - FALLS & FRAILTY

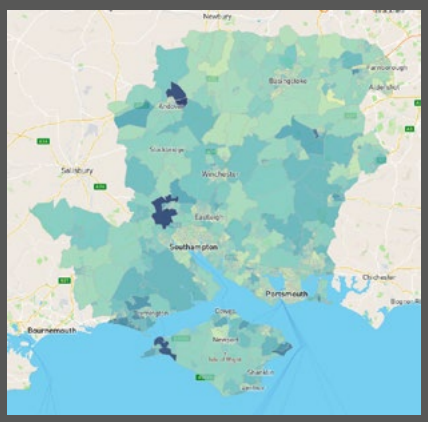
HIWFRS is working with the Integrated Care Partnership, Health and Wellbeing boards and other health partners to identify links between health factors and interventions that the fire service can make.

In addition, work is underway to define the picture of vulnerability for all Local Resilience Form partners to plan prevention and response activities to support vulnerable people within our communities.

Strategic Summary

There exists considerable financial and demand pressure in the NHS as well as adult and children's social care, public health and the broader services that could impact health and wellbeing outcomes. In our area, we experience greater demand of emergency care compared to the rest of England, especially in more deprived areas. Covid-19 has created additional health and social care needs and disproportionately impacted some communities. We continue discussions with health partners to identify whether we can further support.

Geographical prevalence



Note:This data and map has been sourced from the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Joint Strategic Needs Assessments (JSNA). The data period is 2021 for Hampshire, Southampton and Portsmouth and 2020 for the Isle of Wight. The map displays prevalence of older people with moderate or severe frailty

Data Summary

Overall, our population is ageing and living with increasing frailty and multiple health needs, especially in rural areas and particularly west Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. Forecast data shows that the number of individuals 60 years-old or more is set to increase by 15% by 2029 (up to over 82,000 individuals), with an increase of 13% by 2029 for those aged over 70 years-old. Therefore, these groups will make up a greater proportion of the population by 2029. For example, in 2022, 27% of the Hampshire and Isle of Wight population was over 60 years-old – with this figure predicted to be 30% by 2029. Some areas will see this proportion increase by even more than three percentage points – with over 210 of our local areas set to see greater than five percentage point growth in the proportion of the population that is over 60 years-old.

Increasing frailty and associated likely increases in complex multimorbidity (the presence of two or more long-term or chronic health conditions) across the ICS (Integrated Care System), are a big driver of health service need, particularly expected in west Hampshire, and Isle of Wight. In terms of the location of incidents for falls and frailty, health data shows the New Forest has the highest prevalence overall, followed by East Hampshire and then Havant. However, the prevalence (by population) is fairly consistent across Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.

HEALTH PREVENTION
- POOR MENTAL HEALTH

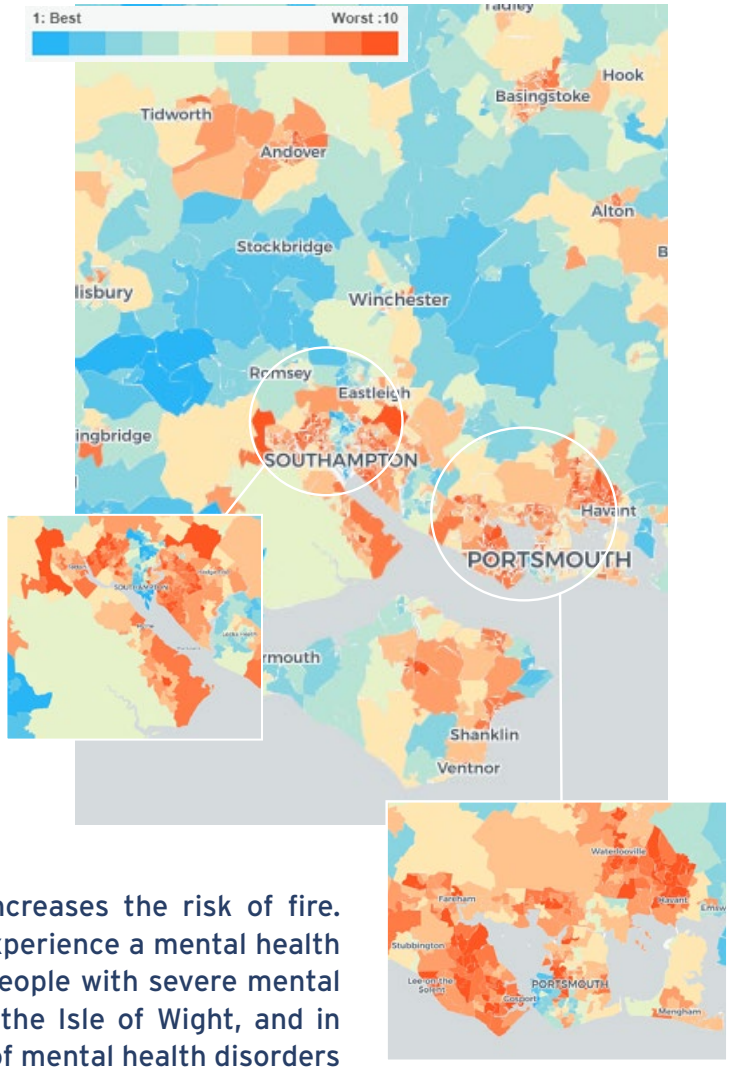
We are working with Integrated Care Partnership, Health and Wellbeing boards, and other health partners to identify links between health factors and interventions that the fire service can make.

In addition, work is underway to define the picture of vulnerability for all Local Resilience Form partners to plan prevention and response activities to support vulnerable people within the Hampshire and Isle of Wight communities.

Strategic Summary

It is estimated that one in four adults will experience mental health problems. Mental illness is the single largest cause of disability in England. The economic cost of this alone is estimated to be £105bn a year.

Prevalence of mental health conditions varies across Hampshire and Isle of Wight. Mental health problems have greater and wider impact in some groups than others, and impacts are inequitable in deprived and ethnic minority communities. There is a mismatch between the needs of population and the capacity of services. The mental health impact of Covid-19 exacerbated inequalities for marginalised people/groups, especially those struggling with their mental health and wellbeing before the pandemic.



Data Summary

Research indicates that poor mental health increases the risk of fire. Approximately 350,000 people in Hampshire experience a mental health problem of some kind each year. Mortality in people with severe mental illness is higher than the national average on the Isle of Wight, and in Southampton and Portsmouth. The prevalence of mental health disorders has also been increasing, both nationally and in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, with both the prevalence and increase being greater in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight than it was across England as a whole. There are also higher levels of deprivation and mental health vulnerability in these areas and other urban areas, including Havant and Gosport, with higher prevalence of depression.

HEALTH PREVENTION - OBESITY

We are working with Integrated Care Partnership, Health and Wellbeing boards, and other health partners to identify links between health factors and interventions that the fire service can make.

In addition, work is underway to define the picture of vulnerability for all Local Resilience Form partners to plan prevention and response activities to support vulnerable people within the Hampshire and Isle of Wight communities.

Strategic Summary

The cost of overweight and obesity to society is substantial. In 2017, it was estimated that obesity cost the wider society £27bn. The NHS spend on overweight and obesity is estimated to be greater than the amount spent on the police, the fire service, and the judicial system combined.

Obesity is a priority for the ICS - it accounts for the second highest Quality & Outcomes Framework (QOF) recorded prevalence rate. Healthy life expectancy has decreased in most areas, meaning people are living more of their lives in poor health, particularly for those living in the most deprived areas. Obesity is one of the leading health risks, resulting in preventable ill health.

LOCATION 21/22	ADULTS (+18YRS) CLASSIFIED AS OBESE	ADULTS (+18YRS) CLASSIFIED AS OVERWEIGHT - OBESE
HAMPSHIRE (EXCL. PORTSMOUTH & SOUTHAMPTON)	25.9%	64.2%
PORTSMOUTH	26.5%	66.4%
SOUTHAMPTON	24.9%	67%
ISLE OF WIGHT	21.5%	63%
ENGLAND	25.9%	63.8%

Data Summary

Poor diet and physical inactivity are leading risk factors for overweight and obesity, which in turn are risk factors for heart disease, stroke, type 2 diabetes, liver disease, some cancers, dementia, and mental health conditions. Nearly two thirds of adults are overweight or obese in Hampshire.

Prevalence is even higher in areas of deprivation, amongst ethnic minorities, and in other marginalised groups, highlighting concerning health inequalities. Gosport, Eastleigh, Rushmoor, Southampton, Fareham, Havant, and Portsmouth have the highest prevalence of obese adults in 2021/22 and all of these areas are higher than the average in England and all saw an increase in obesity from 2020/21.

SUPPORTING THE POLICE

The Hampshire and Isle of Wight Police and Crime Commissioner's Police and Crime Plan contains the overarching priorities for policing in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.

The co-ordination of public authorities across Hampshire and the Isle of Wight is key to providing plans that meet both their own priorities, and also compliment and support others.

Strategic Summary

In support of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner objectives, we work alongside our joint emergency services inter-operability protocols (JESIP) to provide knowledge, skills, and capacity, including:

- Arson response – dedicated arson taskforce tackling arson through prevention and detection alongside Neighbourhood Policing Teams.
- Specialist response units for joint operations - extricating people from confined spaces, collapsed structures, or water search.
- Providing specialist search capability and advice at crime scenes, including fire investigation knowledge, equipment and USAR response dogs.
- Providing evidence, knowledge and advice for enforcement (including Fire Safety Legislation, HMO awareness and licensing).

Data Summary

Overall, (excluding fraud) there has been a 10% increase in the number of crimes committed in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight over a five-year period from 2018/19 to 2022/23. The increases are mainly around more serious offences such as drug offences, possession of offensive weapons, public order offences, sexual offences, and violence against other people. Decreases were seen in criminal damage and arson, robbery, and thefts.

More specifically, arson has decreased by 21% over the five-year period in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, down from 738 offences in 2018/19 to 586 in 2022/23. The biggest decreases in arson occurred from 2018/19 to 2020/21 as we entered the Covid-19 pandemic, and the number of offences has remained at this lower level since.

OVER THE BORDER

To best serve our communities, fire and rescue services work collaboratively with each other so that the quickest resource is sent to any incident regardless of where it happens.

The statutory basis for doing so is provided by the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004. We are bordered by Dorset and Wiltshire, Royal Berkshire, Surrey, and West Sussex fire and rescue services. We are also in a partnership with Dorset and Wiltshire, Devon and Somerset, and Kent fire and rescue services which enhances borderless mobilising and brings close collaboration within control rooms.

Strategic Summary

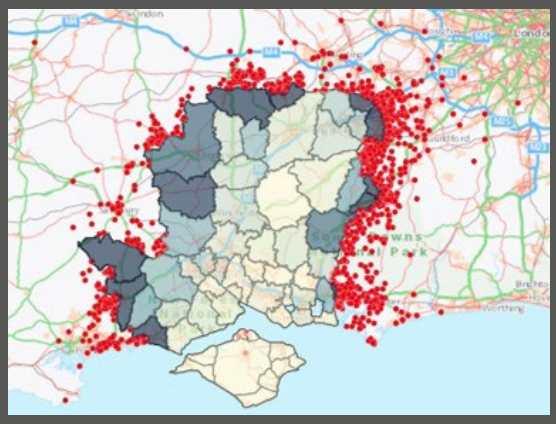
To meet our statutory obligation, we are a willing provider of resource to neighbouring fire services in their time of need.

We are a net contributor with a greater number of out of county deployments than in bound support. This is especially prevalent in areas such as Rushmoor, along our eastern border, and in the New Forest.

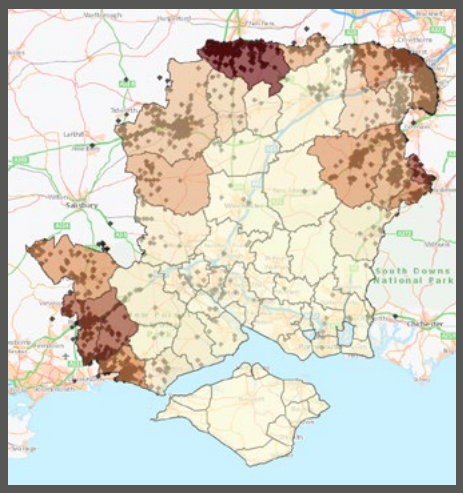
We are supported by our neighbours in the north west of the county and to our south west corner, predominantly by Newbury and Christchurch, and work closely with our neighbours to understand the impacts that changes in each fire and rescue service may have on our shared risks. There are significant high-risk sites just over our borders (e.g., Atomic Weapons Establishment and Porton Down in Dorset and Wiltshire) which would require our support if an incident were to occur.

Geographical prevalence

Outbound Deployments



Inbound Deployments



Data Summary

Over a five year period:

- Inbound (where another service comes into our service area) deployments – 4,608 (equating to an annual average of around 920).
- Outbound (where we attend an incident in another fire and rescue service's area) deployments – 7,015 (equating to an annual average of around 1,400).

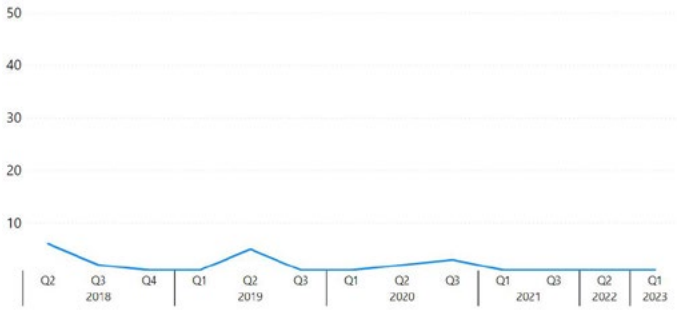
CRITICAL SITES

There are specific regulations linked to critical national infrastructure considered high risk and/or hazards.

- Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH) of which there are eight top tier sites in Hampshire and Isle of Wight.
- Major Accident Control Regulations (MACR) which is the equivalent to COMAH for military sites of which there is one in Hampshire and Isle of Wight.
- Radiation Emergency Preparedness and Public Information Regulations (REPPIR) which is generic but also relates specifically to two sites in Hampshire and Isle of Wight.
- Major accident hazard pipelines (MAHP) relating to damage to high consequence pipelines mostly coastal situated.

Strategic Summary

Risks related to highly regulated sites, such as these, are considered low probability and high impact. The regulation ensures a high level of preparedness to which we have to continue to support regular visits, training and exercising.



Data Summary

All except one of the incidents at COMAH sites occurred within the Fawley Petrochemical complex (one being at Hamble). There is no seasonality in these incidents, and a possible decreasing trend (albeit with very low numbers).

Due to the security implications of other critical sites data is restricted and not published.

SEVERE WEATHER - COLD

Working alongside partners within the Local Resilience Forum for Hampshire and Isle of Wight, severe weather, cold, and snow has been assessed as a very high risk on the community risk register.

Cold weather defined as the reasonable worst case scenario relates to snow falling and lying over multiple regions of the UK, including substantial areas of low-lying land (below 300m), and affecting a substantial proportion of the UK population, for at least one week.

After an initial fall of snow, there is further snow fall on and off for at least seven days, with brief periods of freezing rain also possible. Most lowland areas experience some falls in excess of 10cm at a time, a depth of snow in excess of 30cm and a period of at least seven consecutive days, with a daily mean temperature of below minus 3C. Overnight temperatures would fall below minus 10C in many areas affected by snow.

Strategic Summary

Although there is disruption to transport and a likely increased impact to business continuity the largest impact to cold weather is to people's health. The general impact shortly following a cold spell is on vulnerable people, usually elderly, being much more likely to be hospitalised. There is a secondary impact on excess deaths.

We will work with our partners in the Local Resilience Forum to support the needs of our communities and our partners. This could be through increased targeted Safe and Well visits to vulnerable people, increased medical response, and other actions that partners may require assistance with that are within our capabilities.

SEVERE WEATHER - COLD

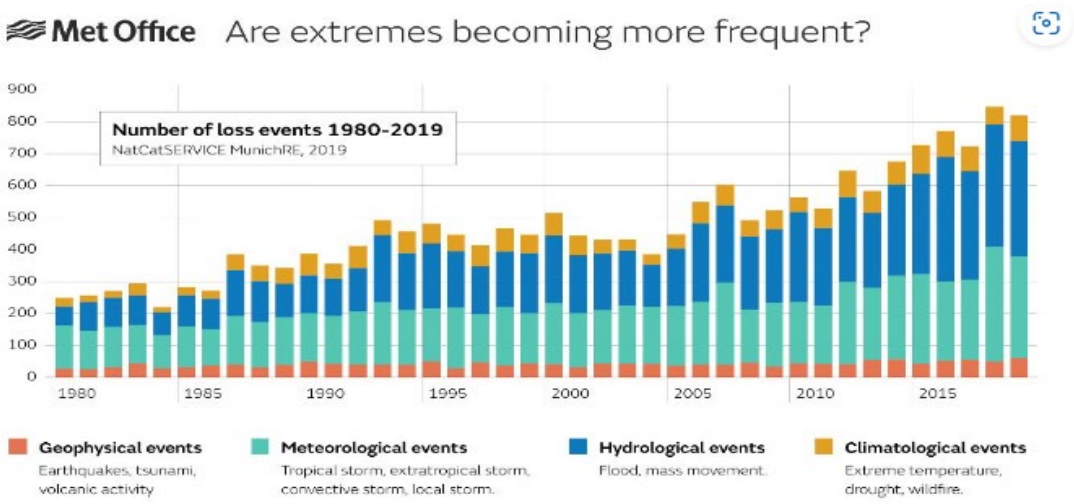
Data Summary

As detailed in the Met Office climate summaries, winter 2022/23 was marginally milder and somewhat drier than average, but this disguises the alternation between cold, settled spells and milder, wetter weather.

The first half of December was fine and settled but increasingly cold, with Braemar (Aberdeenshire) recording a low of -17.3 °C on the 13th, followed by a rapid transition to an unsettled westerly regime.

The milder weather continued until almost half-way through January, after which temperatures dropped once more, this second cold spell however being shorter and less severe than the first. It became gradually milder again by the end of January, with any rainfall mostly restricted to Scotland. Most of February was mild, dry and settled.

Severe snow events have happened relatively infrequently, with the most recent requiring multi-agency coordination in 2019, and response to the Beast from the East' in 2018, which had a secondary impact of water outages following a significant freeze and thaw. This also happened in December 2022 (freeze thaw event resulting in water outages) without the accompanying snow.



This graph from Munich RE shows events causing loss are becoming more frequent.

Source: Met Office

UK winters are projected to become warmer and wetter on average, although cold or dry winters will still occur sometimes.

By 2070 Met Office project: Winter will be between 1 and 4.5°C warmer and up to 30% wetter. Summer will be between 1 and 6°C warmer and up to 60% drier.

SEVERE WEATHER - HEAT

Working alongside partners within the Local Resilience Forum for Hampshire and Isle of Wight, local heatwaves and air quality which are linked, have been assessed as a very high risk on the community risk register, with drought being considered a high risk.

Heatwave relates to an extended period of high temperatures affecting 50-70% of the population for five consecutive days with maximum temperatures exceeding 35 degrees. Temperatures may approach or exceed 40 degree in places such as south eastern, eastern or central England, and 10,000 excess deaths above the number experienced in a normal summer could be expected.

Key impacts – health impacts on the population with the greatest effect on vulnerable groups, disruption to transport networks and supply chains, power supplies and water supplies. Social and economic disruption is likely as everyday behaviours have to change, including working patterns and levels of productivity.

Strategic Summary

Heatwaves are expected to become more common with the trajectory of climate change. Though they might be interspersed with more extreme summer storms where it is harder to predict exact geographical impacts (thunderstorms). There are significant impacts to health including increased excess deaths during heatwaves.

We have noticed an increase in wildfires and fires in the open but still continue to work closely with our partners and other initiatives to provide support during these extreme periods. This could include delivery of water and increase in Safe and Well checks for the most vulnerable.

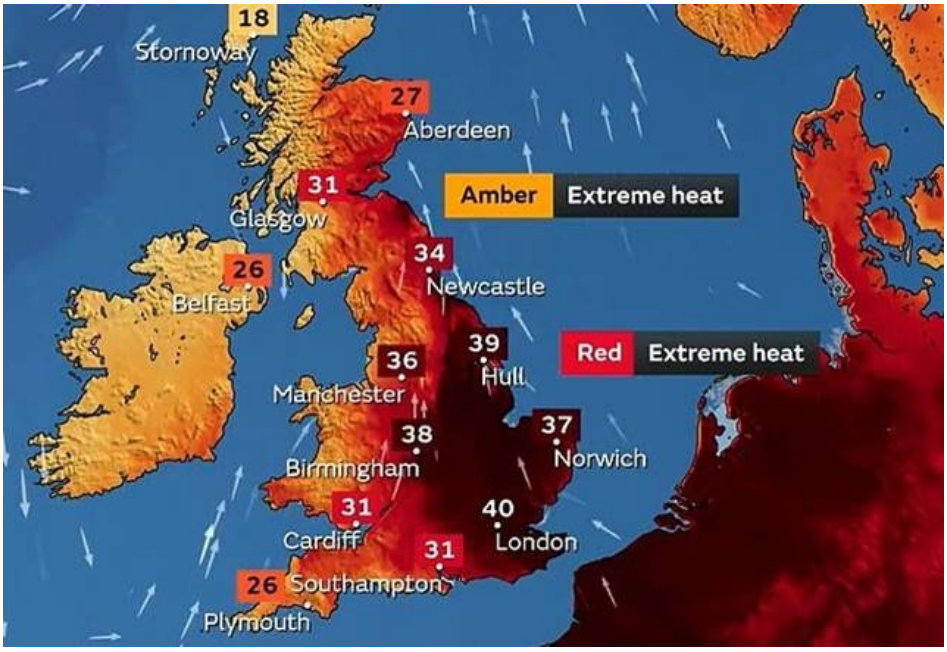
SEVERE WEATHER - HEAT

Data Summary

July 2022 national Heatwave Level 4 coincided with a high level of wildfire call outs for HIWFRS. Exceptional temperatures were also seen in the summer of 2022 with the previous UK record of 38.7 C beaten by 1.6 C. 15 weather stations beat the previous record. The highest minimum temperature was also beaten with 26.8C at Shirburn Model Farm in Oxfordshire.

Temperatures were widely eight to 12 Celsius above the long-term average. The first ever red Extreme Heat warnings were issued for areas where the temperatures were expected to be exceptionally above the long-term average. There was also the first ever Heat Health Watch Level-4 issued. 2022 also created drought conditions for Hampshire and Isle of Wight with low levels.

The UK's new record-high temperature of 40.3 degree was recorded on 19 July 2022. Between 14th July and 31st August 2022, 58 wildfires were logged by Fire Control on the national reporting tool. In 2021, one was logged for the whole year. Across the UK 972 were recorded for 2022, compared to 237 in 2021 and 146 from 2020.



Level 4 Heatwave 2022

The UK experiences its first ever Red Extreme weather warning for heat. We endured 'Tropical nights' (a night where the temperature doesn't drop below 20°C). Temperatures in excess of 40°C for the very first time. The UK hotter than 99% of the Earth.

Met Office project by 2050, heatwaves are expected to happen every other year.

NATIONAL RESILIENCE

National resilience assets are Government funded specialist teams who are available to support large incident types that may require mutual aid between fire and rescue services. These teams are located based upon the Home Office's national risk assessment. Fire services can request these resources where their own resources need to be supplemented or they need specialist skills. This could be for incidents such as wide scale flooding, terrorist acts, large scale transport incidents, and specialist rescue.

Strategic Summary

We have a number of trained and equipped specialist assets that are available to be used to either support our own teams within county or be deployed by National Resilience Fire Control to support other fire services.

These are supplemented by nationally trained and recognised tactical advisors in each capability.

In addition to National Assets, the fire service has an Urban Search and Rescue team who are also part of the UK International Search and Rescue team responding in a voluntary capacity to international disasters.

Data Summary

Hampshire and the Isle of Wight has a number of declared national assets:

- Urban Search and Rescue: Eastleigh
- Mass Decontamination Unit : Hightown and Ryde
- High Volume Pump: Fordingbridge and Newport
- Detection and Identification of Hazardous Materials Unit: Winchester
- Marauding Terrorist Attack: Various locations
- Enhanced Logistical Support: Service HQ – Ceasing as of April 2024

TERRORISM: CBRN AND MTA

Terrorism is the calculated use of violence to create a general climate of fear in a population to further a political objective.

Should a chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear (CBRN) attack or Maurauding Terrorist Attack (MTA) attack happen, it will likely require a co-ordinated multi-agency response involving the fire service.

Strategic Summary

We have a number of sites that could present an attractive target for terrorism e.g., crowded places, events, or sites with political or historic significance.

We work closely with our partners to prepare for, and prevent, incidents of this type. We have a number of specialist roles in preparation to respond to this risk. While we have not had a confirmed terrorist incident within our locality, it is deemed as a significant risk at a national level.

Data Summary

The UK has had a number of significant terrorism related incidents, including the 7/7 bombings in London, Borough Market, London Bridge and the MEN Arena in Manchester. These events have tended to be low sophistication attacks. However, in an unstable world environment, UK emergency services have planned, trained and are able to respond with partners to a wide range of potential incidents.

Joint Operating Principles (JOP) were introduced in 2012 with the intention of ensuring all blue light services are trained and exercised to work together as effectively as possible at all levels of command response to major or complex incidents so that as many lives as possible can be saved.

The highest risk on the National Risk Register is terrorist attack on a transport hub of which there are a number in Hampshire and Isle of Wight. Significant training took place in 2023 with updated JOPs for MTA. Local Resilience Forum (LRF) exercises have taken place, including HIWFRS November 2022 (Neon Mist CBRN) and January 2023 (Intrenchable MTA).

ACTIVITY

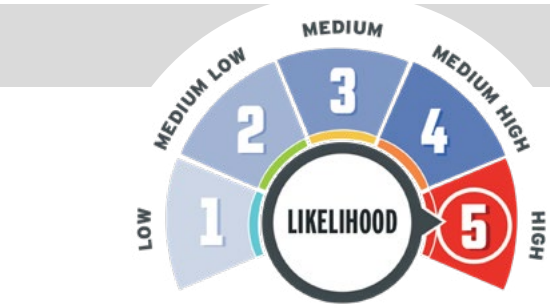
As a fire service, we carry out other activity that isn't included in National Operational Guidance. This includes:

Medical Response

Special services

Non-domestic false alarms

MEDICAL RESPONSE AND FRAILTY SUPPORT



Fire and rescue services do not have a statutory duty to provide medical response other than in the course of their duties when responding to emergencies.

That said, over recent years, fire services have provided a range of support to local NHS services upon request based on local need. This has been the case in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight for many years, where we have been asked to provide support which includes co-responding and response to cardiac arrests.

Strategic Summary

Current fire service support to health partners is based upon local need. While there is a statutory requirement for blue light services to collaborate, there is no requirement for fire services to provide health services unless locally commissioned. That said, we can reasonably assume local health and public services will continue to face financial and demand pressures which may necessitate some fire service involvement.

We will continue to work closely with local health partners, including the Integrated Care Board, and through the Local Resilience Forum, to support where required and appropriate, and identify opportunities to broaden our medical response activity to improve outcomes within our communities.

Existing partnerships enable us to source data on the impact FRS's are having in the provided areas. Source: Statistics » Ambulance Quality Indicators Data 2022-23 (england.nhs.uk).

Data Summary

Since December 2021, we have attended 591 cardiac arrest incidents (approximately one per day) which represents 12.5% of the cardiac arrest responses provided by SCAS and IWAS (who attended an average of eight incidents per day between Oct 22 to Mar 23). Areas we supported the most include Hayling Island and Southsea, followed by Basingstoke, Alton and Bordon.

20

Based on demand data, we attended over 25,000 co-responding calls on behalf of local ambulance trusts between January 2018 to June 2023, (with an average of 4,819 calls per year which has decreased in recent years). SCAS mobilise our co-responders with Portchester station attending the most incidents followed by Horndean, Hythe, Romsey, and Botley. Twenty of our 56 on-call sections provide this medical response using fifteen co-responder assets funded by SCAS through a cost recovery process.

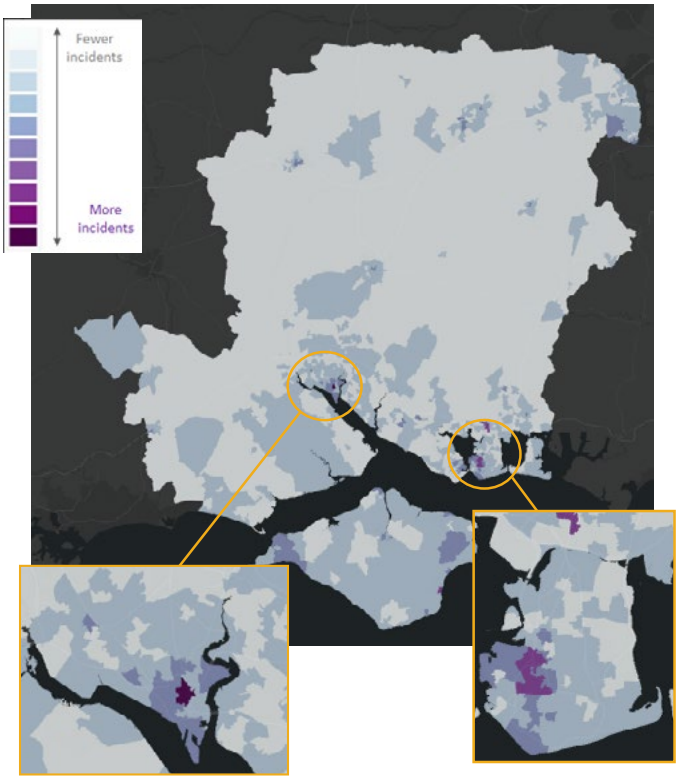
257

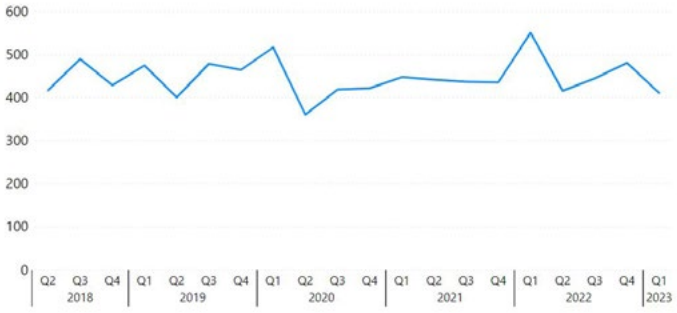
We have has also been supporting partners to provide a response for falls in New Milton, Wickham, Fareham, and Whitchurch, attending 257 of these incidents between January 2018 to June 2023.

The ICB requested our support to Urgency Community Response (USRs) in the Portsmouth and south east Hampshire area in preparation for 2022/23 winter pressures. A pilot was carried out and trials continue in the area to find the most appropriate resourcing models and options. Trial findings are that 78% of our attendances didn't require ambulance conveyance or hospital admission, in doing so releasing capacity for clinicians. We attended one per day with 90% of patients able to be lifted from the floor using our equipment. Most referrals for our support were in the morning and early afternoon, some also required the use of our IEC equipment such as Oxygen therapy.

SPECIAL SERVICES

These call types are activities that we undertake that are not in response to any of the risk groups detailed within this document. These are not covered by our statutory duties and are largely either in response to a request from a partner agency or responding on moral grounds. This includes activities such as gaining entry to properties, assisting other agencies, making a scene safe, and providing advice.





Strategic Summary

The demand for this call type is largely due to pressures on our partners and agreements with our partner ambulance services to use our statutory powers and capabilities to make access to casualties. We always look to collaborate and assist our partners where it is appropriate for us to do so.

Data Summary

These incidents are found throughout Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, concentrated in the larger urban areas of Southampton (Kingsland) and Portsmouth (Southsea), due to a higher number of these incidents involving medical cases, effecting entry/exit, and assisting other agencies. There is a no seasonality and a broadly flat trend.

NON-DOMESTIC FALSE ALARMS

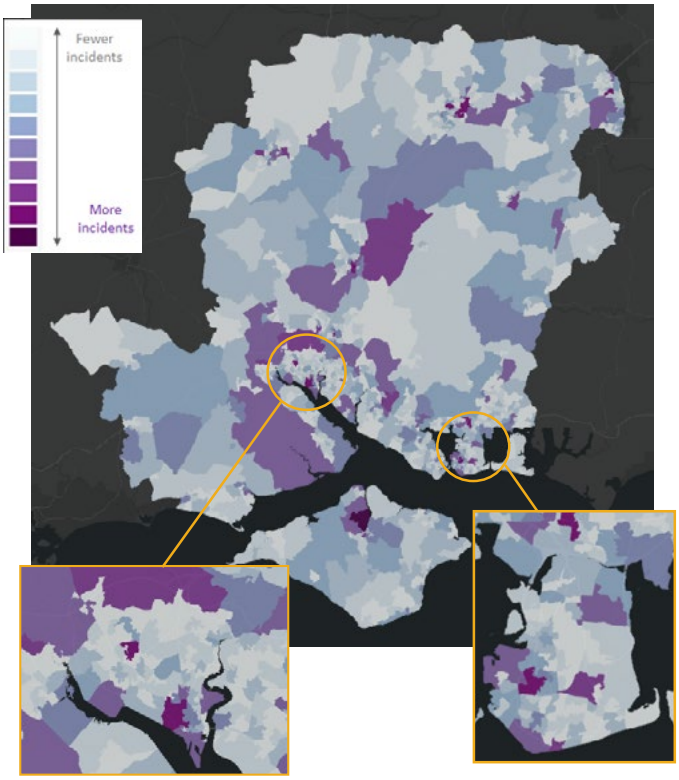
These incidents differ from domestic fire alarms as they are initiated from an alarm system that has been fitted to a commercial property such as places of work, student accommodation, and hotels.

These calls cover situations when the system has generated a false alarm where there was no fire present

Strategic Summary

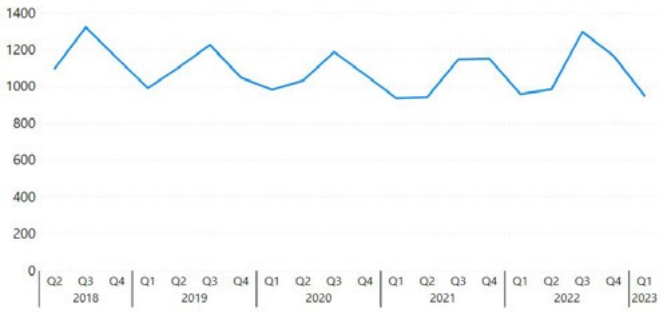
Fire alarms within properties (not domestic) is the largest call type within HIWFRS. The responsible person for these properties has a duty to ensure the fire alarm system is well maintained and fit for purpose.

On each occasion we will call challenge to check the nature of the alarm and only mobilise if we believe a response is needed. Often it is due to faulty alarm systems or accidental activation through steam or cooking. We continue to look at ways we can reduce these call types through our prevention teams, so that the number of calls is as low as possible



Data Summary

These incidents are found throughout Hampshire and the Isle of Wight in both urban and rural areas. There is a significant seasonality impact with a much higher number of outdoor false alarm good intent incidents in the summer, involving barbeques and bonfires due to higher temperatures, e.g., heatwaves in 2018 and 2022. There is a broadly flat trend, with volumes having returned to pre-Covid levels.



SAFETY PLAN 2025 2030

INFORMED BY OUR COMMUNITY RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

ENABLING A SAFER FUTURE FOR OUR COMMUNITY

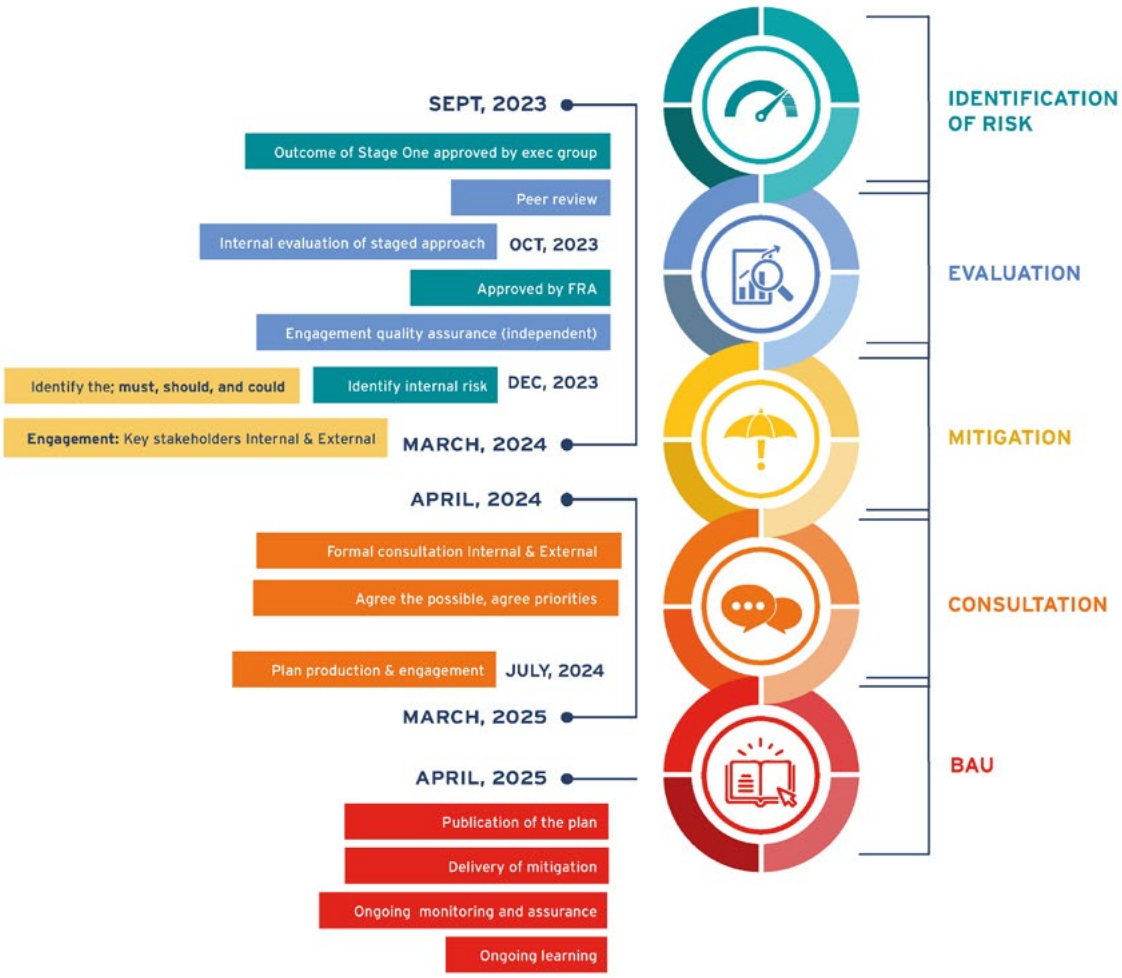
NEXT STEPS

We have now completed stage one, which as outlined in this document was a thorough assessment of community risk across Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.

Therefore, we will now progress to stage two, and over the next twelve months we will look at how we can address the fire and rescue related risks facing our communities. This will include a public consultation to make sure we have the right priorities and focus to produce our new Safety Plan by spring 2025 for approval by Hampshire and Isle of Wight Fire Authority. This will cover the period 2025-2030.

As a fire and rescue service we will now be assessing community risk as an ongoing planning function rather than a one-off project every five years. This will ensure future change and assurance is well-considered, evidence-based, and provides the best public service on behalf of our Hampshire and Isle of Wight communities.

The timeline for the remainder of the project:



If you have any questions about this document please contact:

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