



**Jersey Fire & Rescue**

*..making Jersey a safer community*



**Service Annual Review 2014**

States  
of Jersey

**R.76/2015**

# Foreword by the Assistant Minister

I am delighted to commend the States of Jersey Fire and Rescue Service's Annual Report for 2014. As the Assistant Minister for Home Affairs I have political responsibility for the Service and in the short time since becoming Assistant Minister I have been extremely impressed with the commitment and professionalism of all the staff.

Notwithstanding the hard work of the fire prevention team, 2014 was a busy year for fires and these were dealt with efficiently and effectively by our highly-trained firefighters. Because Jersey is a small Island, they have to be able to respond to a wide variety of incidents, without easy recourse to specialists in neighbouring areas. Our firefighters routinely deal with fires, road accidents, cliff and sea rescues, severe weather events and hazardous material emergencies, all of which involve high expectations and high risks. At times the Service can be stretched when dealing with simultaneous incidents and we are very fortunate to be able to call on the retained firefighters in those situations.

All of this work is carried out against a background of increasing budgetary pressure, which is keenly felt by the Service as staff costs account for 90% of their budget. I am committed to doing the best I can to ensure that the Service remains properly resourced in order to continue to provide an excellent service.

**Connétable Deidre Mezbourian**

**Assistant Minister for Home Affairs**

# Foreword by the Chief Fire Officer



It gives me great pleasure to present to you the States of Jersey Fire and Rescue Service's (SJFRS) 2014 Annual Review.

Despite all the work we undertook to promote fire prevention, 2014 saw an increase in the number of emergency incidents, including fires. There has been a worrying continued upward trend with 2014 being the busiest year since 2010 with 1,267 emergencies, including 268 fires and 152 rescues.

The Service continues to be committed to making Jersey a safer community by providing a high standard of emergency response, fire safety education and prevention programmes. However, in 2014, only 42% of homes that suffered a fire had a working smoke alarm that activated; this demonstrates the need to reinforce the 'test your smoke alarm' message.

In 2013 new legislation came into force that made it a statutory requirement for all Houses of Multiple Occupation to have a Fire Certificate and for all Fire Certificates to be limited to three years. This has significantly increased the workload of our small Fire Protection Team. We have now received over 300 new Fire Certificate applications and this has resulted in a 15 month waiting list for processing new Fire Certificates.

Despite new legislation and the huge effort the Service undertakes to prevent fires, 2014 saw a 31% increase in fires in public, commercial and industrial premises. Although there is no obvious reason for this increase, we will continue to do everything we can to reverse this trend.

The financial climate remains challenging. 2014 saw the last year of the savings implemented as a result of the States of Jersey's Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR). This included a reduction in administration and back office costs to achieve a year-on-year saving of £57,000 and new user-pays charges to generate an additional £84,000 per annum. 2015 sees a further 2% cut in the Service's budget with further expenditure cuts being likely in future years. The Service is always looking for ways to make efficiency savings but with 90% of the budget accounting for staff costs, further savings can only be achieved by reducing the number of firefighters. In order to achieve a balanced budget in 2015, two firefighter posts will remain vacant. Jersey's Fire & Rescue Service plays a critical role in keeping our community safe and it is hoped that this is recognised when further cuts are contemplated.

None of the numerous and wide-ranging activities we undertook in 2014 could have been achieved without the shared commitment of our staff and I once again commend all my colleagues in Jersey's Fire & Rescue Service for their continued support, professionalism and dedication.

**Mark James** MSc, MA, BSc(Hons), FIFireE, FCMI, FICPEM, CFOD

**Chief Fire Officer**



“ “ **The Service is committed to making Jersey a safer community** ” ”



For fire safety advice call 01534 445906  
[www.fire.gov.je](http://www.fire.gov.je)



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*What a difference the  
Fire & Rescue Service  
makes*





## **What a difference a *minute* makes:**

In less than 30 seconds a small flame can get completely out of control and turn into a major fire. It only takes minutes for thick, black, toxic smoke to fill a house or for it to be engulfed in flames. Smoke and toxic gases kill more people than flames do. Breathing even small amounts of smoke and toxic gases can make you drowsy, disorientated and short of breath. The odourless, colourless fumes can lull you into a deep sleep before the flames reach your door. You may not even wake up in time to escape.



Our Emergency Response capability saves lives from fires, road accidents, cliffs and at sea. Full-time Firefighters respond in under a minute to an emergency call out and Retained Firefighters have pagers that alert them to the call and they rush to their fire station to respond. Our specialist Firefighters are trained and equipped to respond to severe weather events, maritime emergencies, medical emergencies and hazardous material emergencies.

We can only react this quickly with the right equipment, facilities and preparation. Fast, well-equipped fire engines, well-constructed facilities and highly trained Firefighters all help us respond as rapidly as possible and time is everything when someone is trapped in a fire or a vehicle. That's the difference a minute makes.

## **What a difference an *hour* makes:**



A casualty's chance of survival is greatest if they receive hospital trauma care within an hour of the emergency occurring. This is referred to as the 'Golden Hour'. In general terms, the faster that medical care is rendered, the better the medical outcome will be. Our Firefighters are trained in rapid intervention and extrication techniques from road traffic collisions. We are equipped with thermal imaging cameras to quickly locate casualties trapped in a fire and we have life-saving trauma equipment to render immediate

emergency care. We work closely with the other emergency services to ensure that casualties are rescued and taken to hospital as quickly as possible. That's the difference an hour makes.

## **What a difference a *day* makes:**

Our Firefighters are on standby 24/7 and respond to an average of four emergencies a day. In a typical day, Firefighters will carry out fire safety inspections, undertake Home Fire Safety Visits, deliver preventative fire safety advice to schools and visit high risk premises. Every day our Prevention & Protection team gives communities lifesaving information and advice. That's the difference a day makes.



# What a Difference

## **What a difference a *year* makes:**

### JANUARY 2014

- ❖ The Island experiences heavy rain and strong winds. Firefighters are called to numerous flooded properties and wind related incidents. A power cut also created a busy period for fire crews with 10 incidents attended in two hours and 5 people plus a dog being rescued from lifts!
- ❖ Firefighters are called to a large fire in the derelict Plemont holiday village. Due to the severity of the fire, the involvement of asbestos and the derelict nature of the building all fire-fighting operations had to be undertaken from outside the building. At the height of the incident four fire engines, a water carrier, command vehicle and 25 Firefighters were on scene.

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### FEBRUARY 2014

- ❖ Firefighters, who are also Inshore Rescue Boat Instructors, undergo advance marine rescue training in local waters, delivered by tutors from the RNLI College, Poole.
- ❖ Four fire engines tackle a fire in a large house in Rozel. Prior to the arrival of the Firefighters, two gardeners, using a ladder, help a young man who was trapped inside to escape. At the incident's height, 8 Firefighters wearing breathing apparatus and using 4 separate hose-lines were fighting the blaze which took several hours to extinguish.
- ❖ Three fire engines respond to a bungalow on fire in St Peter. One resident was trapped in the fire and had to be rescued by Firefighters wearing breathing apparatus. Six Firefighters wearing breathing apparatus and using 2 jets and 2 hoses extinguished the fire. Unfortunately, two firefighters were treated on scene for minor burns.

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### MARCH 2014

- ❖ Firefighters take part in Exercise Wager, a simulated off airfield aircraft crash close to St George's School resulting in debris, fire and a large number of casualties. This required a fully multi-agency response including a major incident response from Jersey Fire & Rescue Service.

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### APRIL 2014

- ❖ The Jersey Branch of the British Red Cross takes delivery of their new Fire & Emergency Support Vehicle which is a modified campervan. The vehicle, which provides emotional and physical support to people affected immediately after a fire, will be operated in partnership with Red Cross volunteers and will be housed at Western Fire Station and mobilised through the Combined Control.

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### MAY 2014

- ❖ During UK Hoarding Awareness Week, our Fire Prevention Team work with the Housing / Assisted Living Teams to make safe a number of homes in Jersey whose occupants are known hoarders.

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### JUNE 2014

- ❖ The Royal Yachting Association (RYA) carries out an inspection of our Inshore Rescue Boat facilities. We passed all elements of the inspection with flying colours and the inspector commented that we were, *"a very professional well run organisation; Jersey Fire & Rescue should be congratulated"*.
- ❖ Firefighters deal with a large fire in a garage near New St John's Road. The fire was impinging on a domestic oil tank and had ignited 2 gas cylinders. Three fire engines and our Aerial Ladder Platform (ALP) were used to extinguish the fire.
- ❖ The Service organizes and takes part in a large exercise called 'Hologram' which simulates a major fire in one of the old prison wings at HMP La Moye.



## JULY 2014

- ❖ Firefighters take part in the Child Accident Prevention Week at Highlands College. The event involves students participating in 6 workshop style safety scenarios. The Fire and Rescue workshop is based around the importance of every home having working smoke alarms and an effective escape plan. Firefighters also give a chip pan fire demonstration.
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## AUGUST 2014

- ❖ The Service enters into a joint venture with the States of Jersey Ambulance Service (SJAS) to co-respond to serious life threatening medical emergencies when it is known by the Emergency Combined Control Centre that there is no Ambulance response immediately available or where a fire engine/officer is geographically closer. This is to provide essential first-aid and basic life support/defibrillation until the Ambulance arrivals and thereby enhancing the probability of patient survival and recovery.
  - ❖ Our Fire & Rescue Cadets attend an inter-cadet competition with the Holyhead Young Firefighters Group, in Anglesey, North Wales. Jersey triumphed and our Cadets were presented the trophy for best drill.
  - ❖ We take delivery of our new Inshore Rescue Boat (IRB). This was developed through a collaboration between Jersey Fire & Rescue Service, DPM Trading (a Jersey based manufacturer specialising in custom fabrications) and Humber Ribs (a ridged inflatable boat manufacturer based in the UK). The IRB is based on Humber's standard 16i Workboat (a variation of which is used by The British Antarctic Survey).
  - ❖ An automatic fire alarm system alerted staff to a blaze in the basement of a large St Helier Hotel. An evacuation of the premise was immediately carried out, while 2 Firefighters wearing Breathing Apparatus entered the building and extinguished the fire using a high pressure hosereel. A mechanical fan was then used to ventilate the affected area.
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## SEPTEMBER 2014

- ❖ Twenty Firefighters fight a fire in a busy harbourside restaurant. The fire, which had quickly spread into the roof of the restaurant, was in danger of engulfing the entire building. Firefighters wearing Breathing Apparatus managed to prevent the fire spreading any further and the restaurant opened for business a week later.
  - ❖ Firefighters resuscitated a passenger whilst travelling back from training at Gatwick airport.
  - ❖ Firefighters tackle a fire in a large farmhouse in St Peter. They manage to prevent the fire from spreading to surrounding properties. One resident was treated for smoke inhalation.
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## OCTOBER 2014

- ❖ 35 Firefighters tackle a large fire in an industrial shed in St Lawrence. Firefighting was hampered by the presence of Oxy-Acetylene equipment and a 200 metre cordon was set up around the site. The fire took two hours to bring under control with operations being supported by a remote control drone to undertake aerial surveillance of the site.
  - ❖ The Chief Fire Officer awards a Commendation to five Firefighters for successfully resuscitating a fellow passenger who had collapsed in front of them whilst they were travelling back from a hot fire training course in the UK.
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## NOVEMBER 2014

- ❖ Firefighters and Fire Cadets attend the annual Remembrance Parade at the Cenotaph.
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## DECEMBER 2014

- ❖ Seven new Retained Firefighter recruits join the Service and undertake basic training.

# Integrated Risk Management

## *Integrated Risk Management Planning (IRMP)*

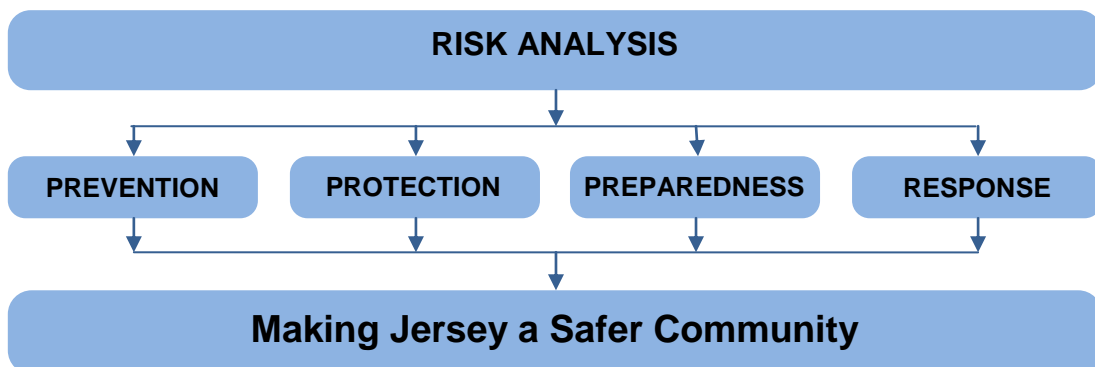
Jersey's Fire and Rescue Service, as with Fire and Rescue Services throughout the British Isles, uses Integrated Risk Management to protect our communities. At the heart of the process are the strategies of Prevention, Protection, Preparedness and Response; these are the visible parts of the Service's work.

**Prevention** involves providing information and engaging with people about risks in the home or workplace so that they can take control of the risk themselves and reduce the chance of a fire occurring. In this way, we argue that our front-line includes all the people who call Jersey home and all those who visit our Island.

**Protection** is where our specialist Fire Safety Officers identify premises with an inherently increased fire risk profile and apply design and engineering features or require particular management arrangements to reduce that risk to a reasonable level. This work is underpinned by legislation and, if necessary, our Firefighters will enforce safety standards and submit case files for consideration by the Attorney General where rules intended to protect life are ignored or breached.

**Preparedness** includes two main elements. First is ensuring that our Firefighters are adequately trained to deal with a wide range of different types of emergencies and use a wide range of specialist firefighting and rescue equipment. Second is the short to medium-term activity to gather and assess intelligence and information, develop plans, procedures, and skills and proactively manage corporate risk in order to ensure that the Service is constantly ready to respond to any type of situation including emerging risks and threats.

**Response** is the strategy of last resort. Despite our best efforts to prevent them, fires and other emergencies do occur and often pose a significant threat to life, property and the Island's environmental and economic interests. When prevention and protection are not enough, the only viable option is to respond rapidly with the right capacity and capability.







# Prevention

Engaging with Jersey's communities to inform and educate people in how to reduce the risk of fires and other emergencies.



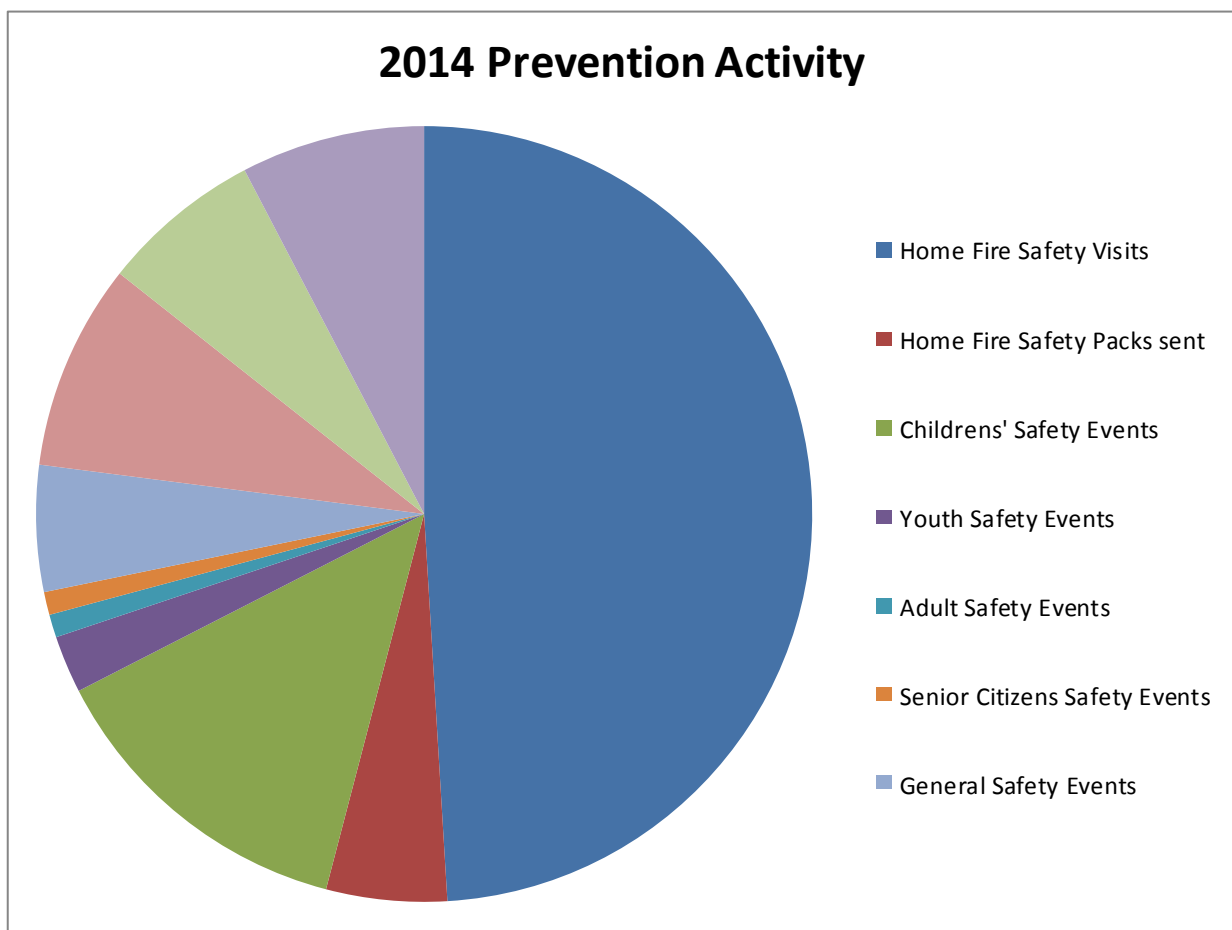
## ***Prevention Activities***

The Service is committed to making Jersey a safer community by providing a high standard of fire safety education and prevention programmes. The Service's small Prevention team is supported in delivering a range of events by front line crews and volunteers. The main effort here is to bring about lower levels of fire and associated harm and loss through helping people to understand and manage risk.

In 2014, the Service carried out 205 Home Fire Safety Visits, installing 215 smoke detectors. They also issued 21 Home Fire Safety Packs and smoke detectors to private residences deemed at risk from fire. A further 280 smoke detectors were installed by the Home Energy Efficiency Service on behalf of SJFRS under a partnership to integrate home fire safety into their Home Energy Scheme.

As part of the Fire Safety Education Programme for schools, the Service delivered a 1 hour 'Sparks' fire safety session to all year 4 students in each of the Island's 32 Primary schools. The Service also attended 10 other youth safety events and 22 general safety events in 2014.

In 2014 the Service continued with its Carbon Monoxide Safety Programme. This included installing carbon monoxide detectors in homes at risk and setting up a partnership with the Ambulance Service and Family Nursing whose staff, along with Firefighters, now carry carbon monoxide monitors when attending emergency calls and carrying out routine visits to homes in Jersey. The Service supported Carbon Monoxide Safety Week and distributed posters in key locations around the Island.



## Prevention Partnerships

The following are just a few examples of our successful prevention partnerships:



### Hoarding Awareness Week

Hoarding piles of combustible materials can cause a greater fire risk, can block escape routes and prevent Firefighters from accessing a

property to fight a fire. In 2014 the Service worked in partnership with the 'Assisted Living Team' to work with known hoarders in the Island to reduce the fire risks in their premises.



### Safety in Action Week

The Service has been in partnership with Child Accident Prevention since the inception of the 'Safety in Action' week in 1998. The event involves students participating in 6 workshop style safety scenarios. The Fire and Rescue workshop is based around the importance of every home having working smoke alarms and an effective escape plan. There is a practical exercise using artificial smoke to show students the best actions to take if a fire starts in their home. In 2014 students from all 32 schools attended Safety in Action Week: 93% of the teachers who observed the fire safety session rated it as either 'good' or 'excellent'.



### Prison! Me! No Way!

In 2014, the Service worked in partnership with the Prison! Me! No-Way! 'Your Choice' initiative by delivering fire and water safety education to all Year 6 students. In 2014, the Service also worked in partnership with the Prison! Me! No Way – 'Crime' initiative by delivering fire safety education to Year 8 students in all 8 secondary schools. Crime related activities, including arson and hoax calling, were the key educational areas covered. A total of 9,499 young people received Prison Me No Way input in 2014, with overall crime continuing to fall and youth offending at an all-time low.



### Prince's Trust

In 2014, the Service continued to support the Prince's Trust scheme in Jersey which runs 2 separate 12 week programmes designed for youths who have fallen out of mainstream schools or employment. The focus of the programmes is to develop team and character building skills. The Service delivered a one day session on each of the programmes that encouraged team work and introduced the students to simulated Fire and Rescue activities.





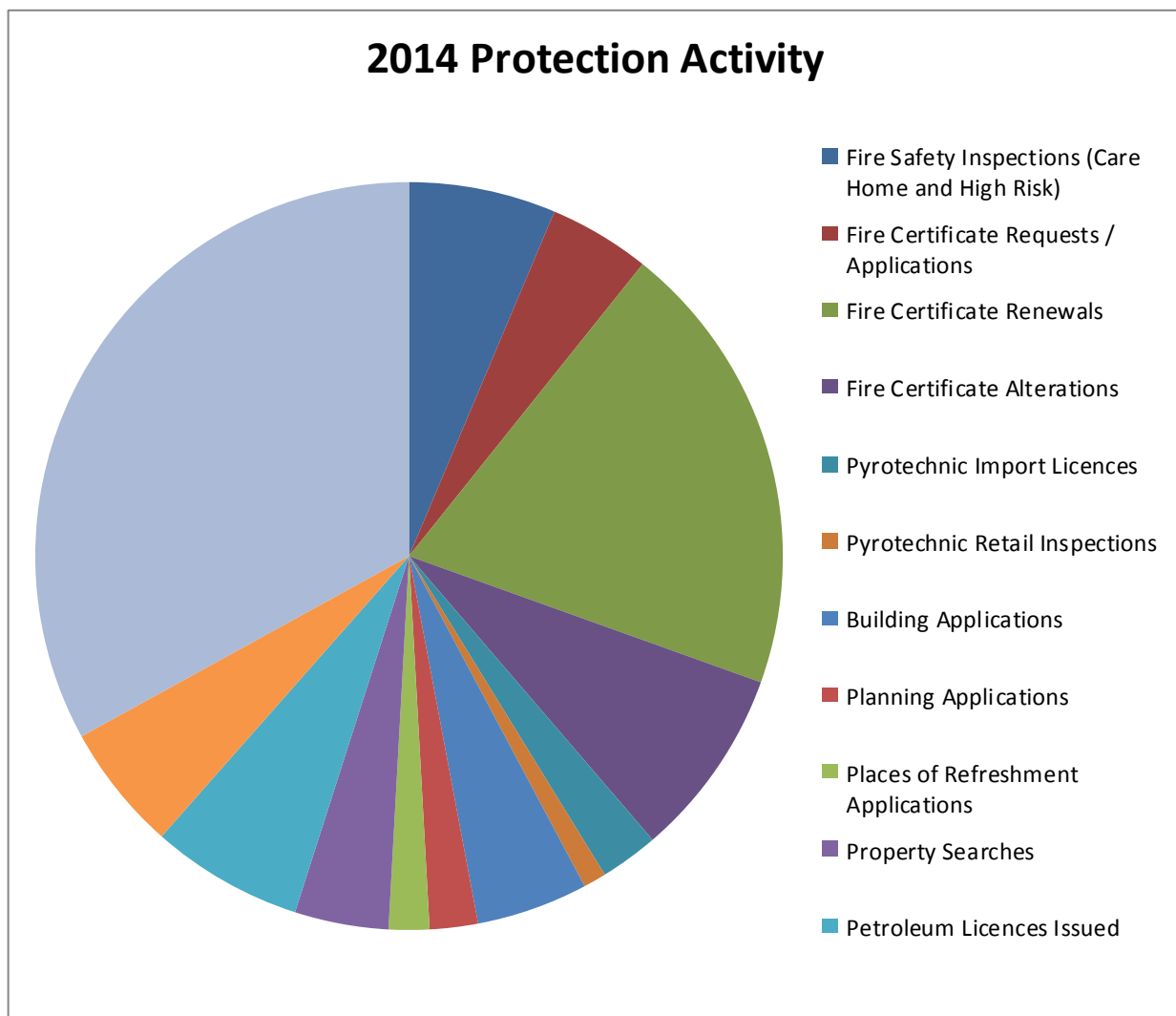
# Protection

Influencing and regulating the built environment to protect people, property and the environment from harm.



## Protection Activities

Our Fire Protection Team reduces fire risk in non-domestic and business premises by carrying out fire safety inspections, giving advice and, where required, enforcing fire safety legislation and other regulations designed to support life safety in buildings and infrastructure. The Fire Protection Team is also responsible for investigating the causes of fires. Changes to fire precautions legislation in 2013 have resulted in an increase in the number of Fire Certificates issued or amended but a reduction in the number of inspections carried out to ensure compliance. In 2014 this small, specially trained and qualified team (all of whom are operational Firefighters at various levels) carried out 58 safety inspections, 60 petroleum inspections, 301 licensing inspections, issued 255 Fire Certificates/amendments and reviewed 63 planning and building applications as detailed in the graph below:



## ***Workplace Fire Safety Training***

The Service operates a programme of Workplace Fire Safety Training Courses aimed to provide a greater awareness of the threat posed by fire to people, property and business continuity. Workplace Fire Safety Training consists of three course types:

- **Fire Awareness (Foundation Course)**
- **Fire Marshal**
- **Fire Extinguisher**

The Workplace Fire Safety Training Team also deliver bespoke training courses on request and these can be delivered at the training suite at Fire HQ or on an outreach basis. The courses are provided with a realistic practical element enhanced by the fact that all the trainers are firefighters with real world experience and deep technical understanding of the subject. The Workplace Fire Safety Training was nominated as a finalist in the UK's Fire Excellence Awards for the 'Best Training Initiative' category.



The Service works in partnership with the Jersey Safety Council which has kindly donated a fire demonstrator designed specifically for 'hands on' training in a range of scenarios including IT equipment fires, bin fires and electrical fires to enable the students to have a fully interactive learning experience.

In 2014 the Service delivered a total of 96 Workplace Fire Safety Training Courses as follows:

- 36 Fire Awareness Courses
- 28 Fire Marshal Courses
- 32 Fire Extinguisher Courses

Feedback from the students in 2014 showed that 99% rated the course as either good or very good.







# Preparation

Planning, preparing and training for fires and other emergencies that may occur in Jersey.



# Preparation

## Emergency Planning

The States of Jersey Fire & Rescue Service has to be prepared to deal with major incidents in partnership with the other Emergency Services. In order to have sufficient Firefighters to deal with a major incident, the Service has robust recall to duty arrangements for off-duty Firefighters and Officers, termed 'Code Amber' and 'Code Red'. The Service also has a formal Assistance Agreement with Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service and a Mutual Assistance Agreement with Guernsey Fire and Rescue Service.



The Service plays a key role in Emergency Planning which is co-ordinated through Jersey's Emergency Planning Board and the Joint Emergency Services Group. The Chief Fire Officer is responsible for managing the Emergency Planning Department. He provides strategic leadership and professional guidance to ensure the Island is well placed to respond to major emergencies or crises.

## Training & Development



The Service is committed to the continual development of our staff to ensure that we have the right number of personnel with the right competencies, skills, qualifications, knowledge and experience, in the right roles. This is particularly important for Firefighters engaged in emergency response activities in which there are high expectations and high risks. In 2014, Firefighters undertook the following Training & Development;

- Ongoing station training to maintain firefighting competencies
- Fire Behaviour training at Gatwick airport
- Breathing Apparatus refresher & requalification training
- Immediate Emergency Care Trauma refresher & requalification training
- Fire Investigation requalification training
- Urban Search & Rescue First Responder Course in Hampshire



The Service tests its emergency plans regularly and takes part in multi-agency major exercises. In 2014, the Service took part in the following exercises:

- Exercise 'Wager' simulating an off airfield aircraft crash in St Peter's Valley
- Exercise 'Hologram', a large scale exercise simulating a fire at HMP La Moye
- Exercise 'Goldfish' simulating a Chemical, Biological, Radiological or Nuclear (CBRN) incident at Bartletts Potato Warehouse
- Exercise 'Hercules', an evacuation exercise at La Collette.



# Response

Dealing with fires and other emergencies speedily and effectively through the provision of a high quality and professional emergency response.

## Response Times

In 2008, the Minister for Home Affairs introduced new emergency response standards following the removal of the UK Fire Cover standards that were first introduced in 1936. The new response standards are based on fire risk, the fixed location of resources and the arrival of all the response vehicles, not just the first attendance. They are measured from the time the 999 call is taken by the Combined Control and therefore include the emergency call taking and mobilising time.

The emergency response standards and the percentage that were achieved for calls in 2012, 2013 and 2014 are below.

| Property Fires |   |   | 2012   | 2013   | 2014   |
|----------------|---|---|--|--|--|
| Risk Areas     | Attendance of 1 <sup>st</sup> Fire Engine | Attendance of 2 <sup>nd</sup> Fire Engine | 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> appliances arrived on target | 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> appliances arrived on target | 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> appliances arrived on target |
| High           | < = 10 minutes                            | < = 13 minutes                            | 96.4%  | 88.9%  | 91.6%  |
| Medium         | < = 15 minutes                            | < = 18 minutes                            | 90.9%  | 94.5%  | 84.2%  |
| Low            | < = 20 minutes                            | < = 23 minutes                            | 100%   | 100%   | 100%   |
| Target         | 90%                                       | 90%                                       | 95.8%  | 94.5%  | 91.9%  |

| Road Traffic Collisions |   |                           | 2012   | 2013   | 2014   |
|-------------------------|---|---------------------------|--|--|--|
| Risk Areas              | Attendance of 1 <sup>st</sup> Fire Engine | Attendance of Rescue Unit | 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> appliances arrived on target | 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> appliances arrived on target | 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> appliances arrived on target |
| High                    | < = 10 minutes                            | < = 20 minutes            | 100%   | 87.5%  | 95.6%  |
| Medium                  | < = 15 minutes                            | < = 20 minutes            | 100%   | 90%  | 100%   |
| Low                     | < = 20 minutes                            | < = 20 minutes            | 100%   | 100%   | 100%   |
| Target                  | 90%                                       | 90%                       | 100%   | 92.5%  | 98.3%  |




| Sea & Cliff Rescues |   | 2012                         | 2013                         | 2014                         |
|---------------------|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Risk Areas          | Attendance of specialist rescue vehicle and/or boat | Appliances arrived on target | Appliances arrived on target | Appliances arrived on target |
| High                | < = 13 minutes                                      | 100%                         | 100%                         | 66.6%                        |
| Medium              | < = 18 minutes                                      | 100%                         | 100%                         | 100%                         |
| Low                 | < = 23 minutes                                      | 50%                          | 100%                         | 100%                         |
| Target              | 90%   | 83.3%                        | 100%                         | 88.8%                        |



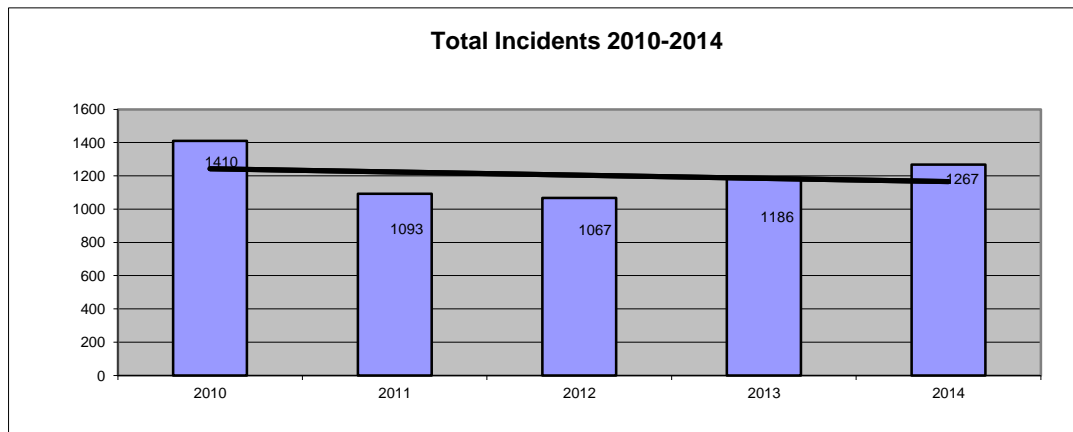
## Incident Statistics

The States of Jersey Fire & Rescue Service is equipped and trained to deal with a wide range of different types of emergencies. These include fires, rescues and humanitarian and environmental protection incidents.

For greater statistical accuracy we compare our incident statistics over the preceding 5 years. The following symbols indicate the difference compared to the preceding year (2013).

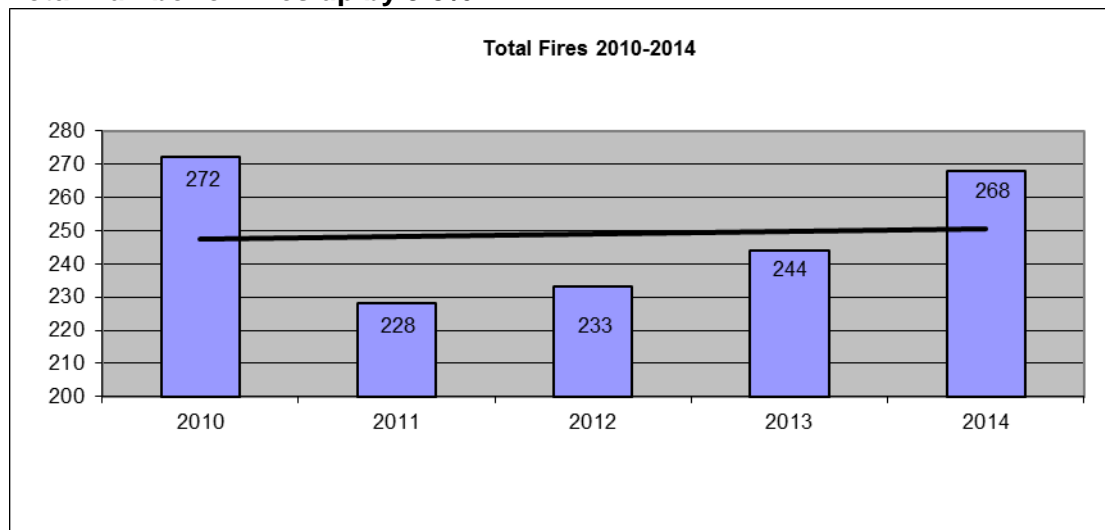
Indicators:  = reduction on previous year,  = increase on previous year  = no change on previous year

### Total Number of Emergency Incidents up by 6.8%



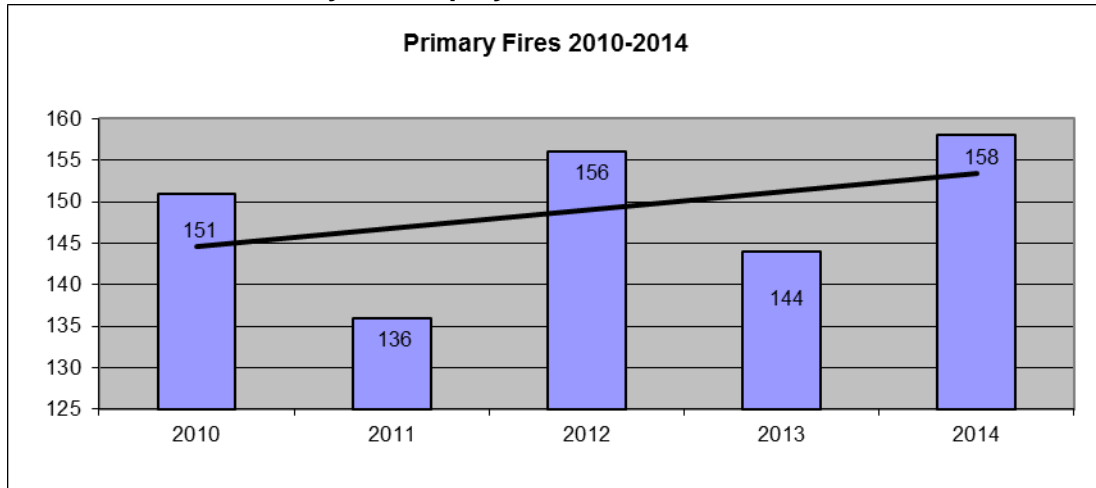
In 2014, the Service attended 1,267 emergency incidents. This is slightly more than the 1,186 incidents in 2013, mainly due to an increase in the number of fires attended. This demonstrates the need to retain a rapid and effective response capability despite all the efforts we put into reducing fires and other emergencies.

### Total Number of Fires up by 9.8%



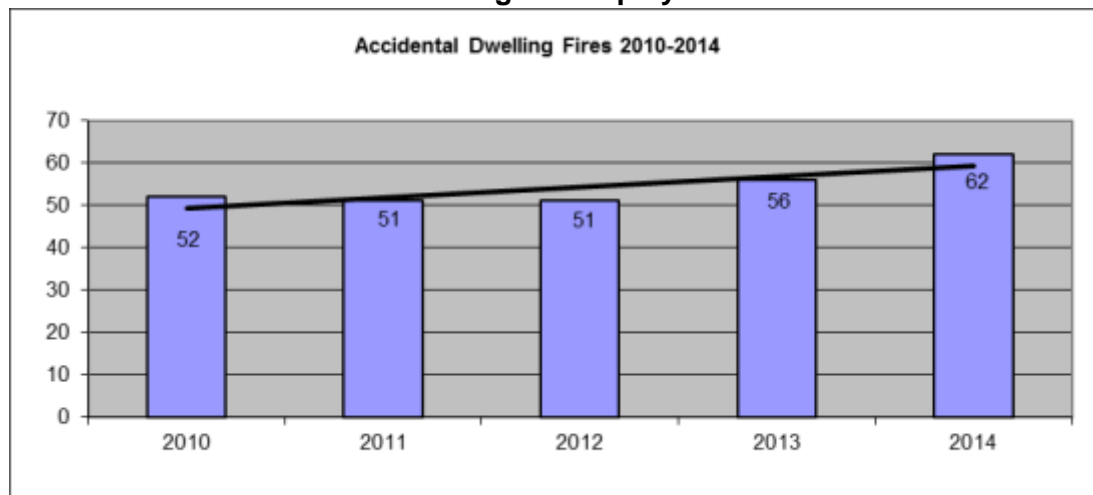
In 2014, there was a small increase in the total number of fires we attended when compared to 2013. This is mainly attributed to an increase in the number of property fires we attended.

## Total Number of Primary Fires up by 9.7% ↗



Primary Fires are fires involving insurable property including houses, fires in other buildings and vehicle fires. The increase in the total number of Primary Fires in 2014 is mainly attributed to the significant increase in fires in commercial buildings.

## Total Number of Accidental Dwelling Fires up by 10.7% ↗



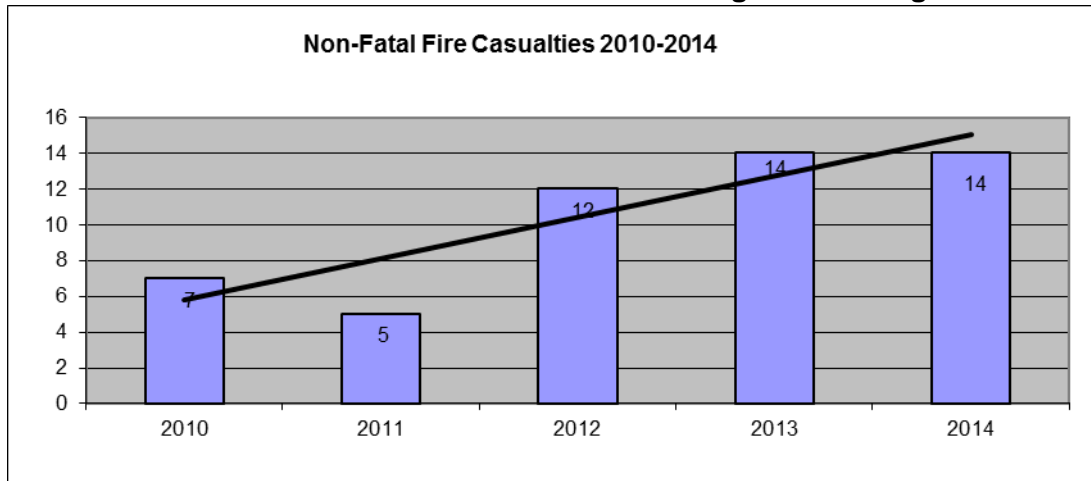
There was an increase (10.7%) in house fires to 62 in 2014. This continues the upward trend and is the highest number in the last five years. Cooking is the largest cause of accidental fires followed closely by electrical. We will continue to target these themes. We also know that only 42% of homes that suffered a fire had a working smoke alarm. This demonstrates the need to keep promoting the value of having a working smoke alarm and the need to retain a rapid and effective emergency response capability.

The main causes of fires in the home in 2014 were recorded as:

- ✚ Cooking / kitchen: **45%**
- ✚ Electrics, appliances and mechanical: **25%**
- ✚ Candles / tea lights: **8%**
- ✚ Smoking materials: **8%**
- ✚ Chimney, flue and open fires: **1%**

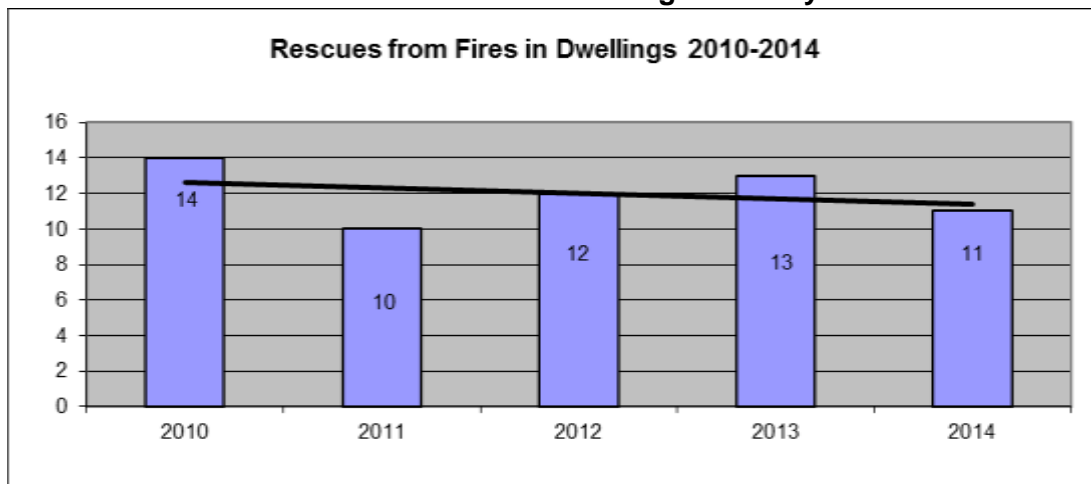
The remaining 13% were spread among a wide range of other causes such as animals, lightning strikes and materials left close to a heat source

## Total Number of Non-Fatal Fire Casualties in Dwellings is unchanged →



Fortunately the number of people injured from house fires in Jersey is low. The number of people injured in 2014 remained unchanged at 14; this is consistent with previous years. The majority of injuries were caused by smoke inhalation.

## Total Number of Rescues from Fires in Dwellings down by 18% ↘

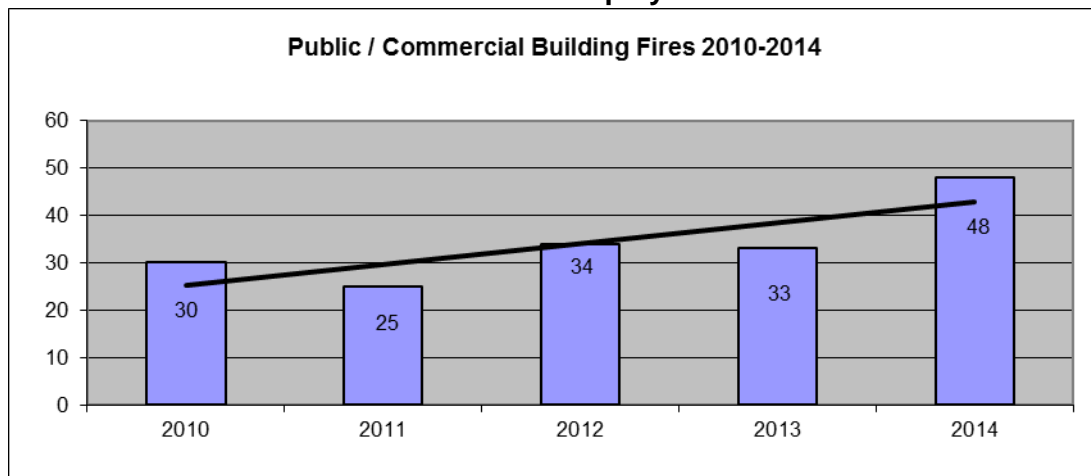


We have to be cautious when undertaking percentage-based analysis of Rescues from Fires in Dwellings because the actual numbers involved are low and create natural volatility. The number of rescues in 2014 was slightly lower than 2013 but consistent with the 5 year average of 12.





## Fires in Public and Commercial Premises up by 31% ↗

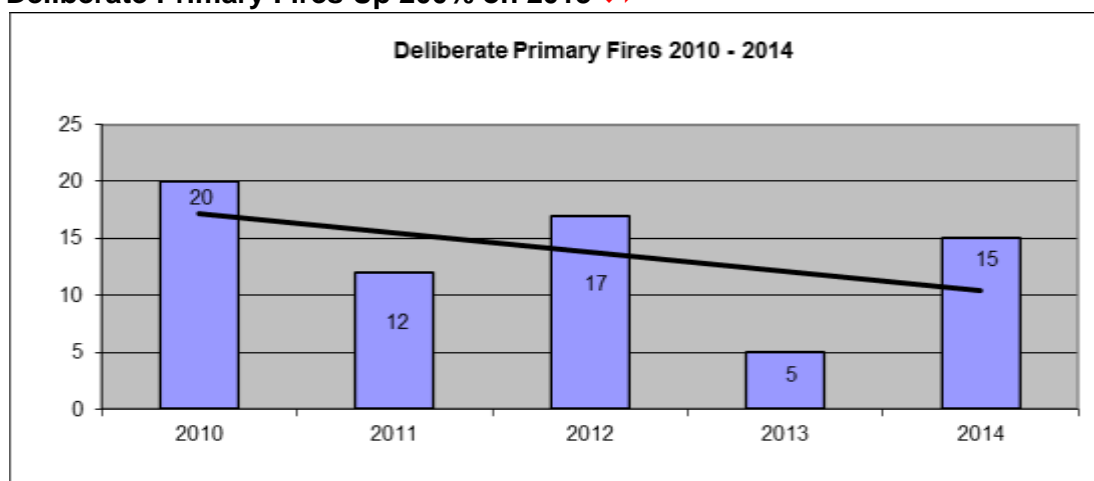


There was a significant increase in the number of fires in public, commercial and industrial premises in 2014 to 48 which is highest number in the last five years.

The main causes/locations of fires in public, commercial and industrial premises were

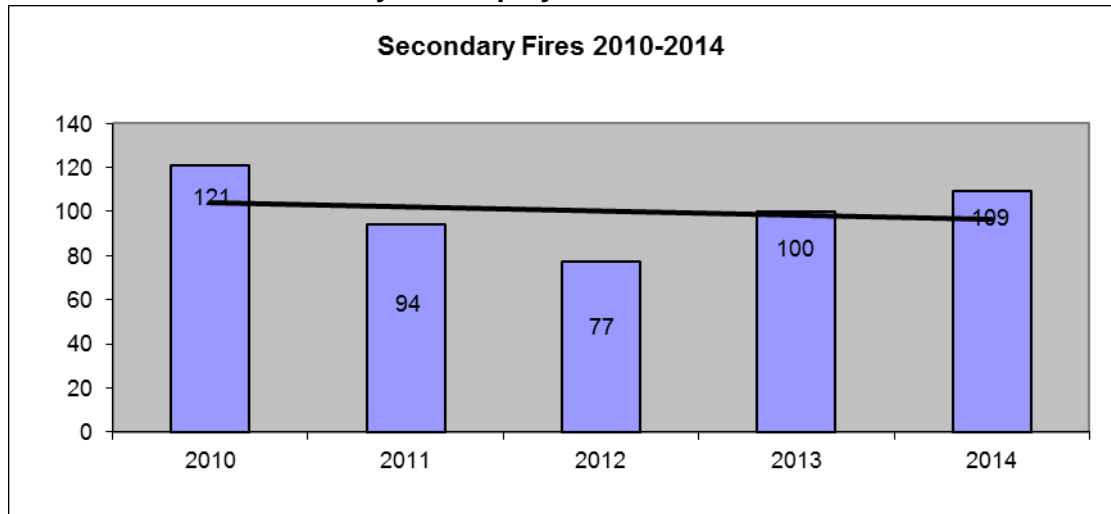
| WHERE                              |        | WHY                      |        |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|
| Hotels and Attractions             | 14.30% | Arson                    | 35.00% |
| Pubs and Restaurants               | 7.10%  | Deliberate (Good Intent) | 2.50%  |
| Retail                             | 9.50%  | Unidentified             | 15.00% |
| Offices                            | 11.90% | Smokers' Materials       | 5.00%  |
| Entertainment                      | 7.10%  | Cooking / Kitchen        | 5.00%  |
| Education / Childcare              | 4.80%  | Housekeeping             | 17.50% |
| Garaging / Industrial              | 21.40% | Electrical Faults        | 20.00% |
| Public Facilities / Infrastructure | 19.00% |                          |        |

## Deliberate Primary Fires Up 200% on 2013 ↗



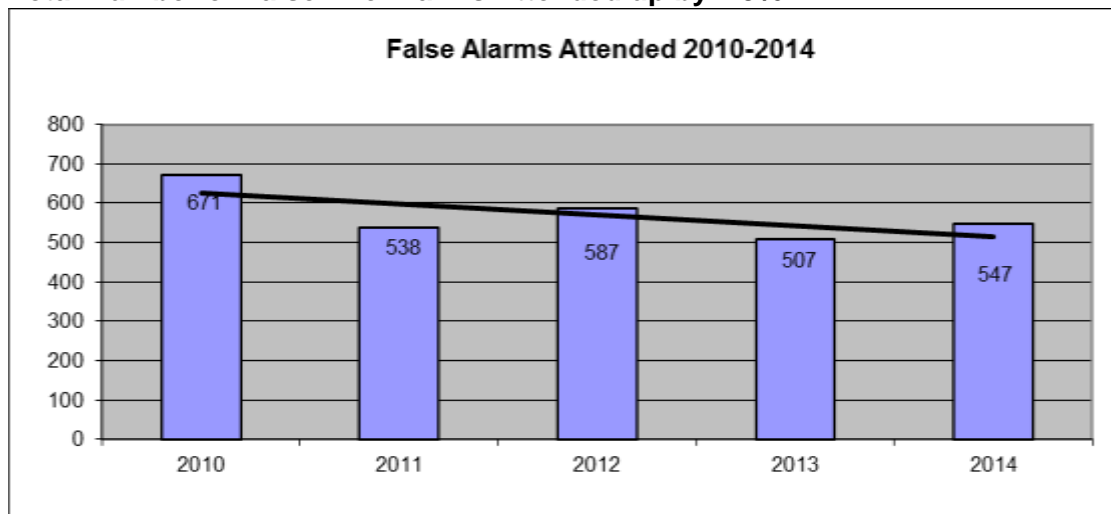
The number of deliberate fires in 2014 increased significantly compared to 2013 but is still consistent with previous years. Fortunately, the number of deliberate fires is still low compared to other indicators and so volatility from year to year or over even longer periods is expected to some degree. We thoroughly investigate all deliberate fires in partnership with the States of Jersey Police who will bring a prosecution where appropriate.

## Total Number of Secondary Fires up by 9% ↗



Secondary fires are fires in non-insurable property such as rubbish, furze and the countryside. The UK has a large number of secondary fires mainly related to anti-social behaviour; fortunately, Jersey does not have this problem. The majority of secondary fires in Jersey are usually from fires in the countryside. 2014 saw another warm summer with long periods without rain and warmer than average temperatures from July to October resulting in a number of furze fires.

## Total Number of False Fire Alarms Attended up by 7.9% ↗

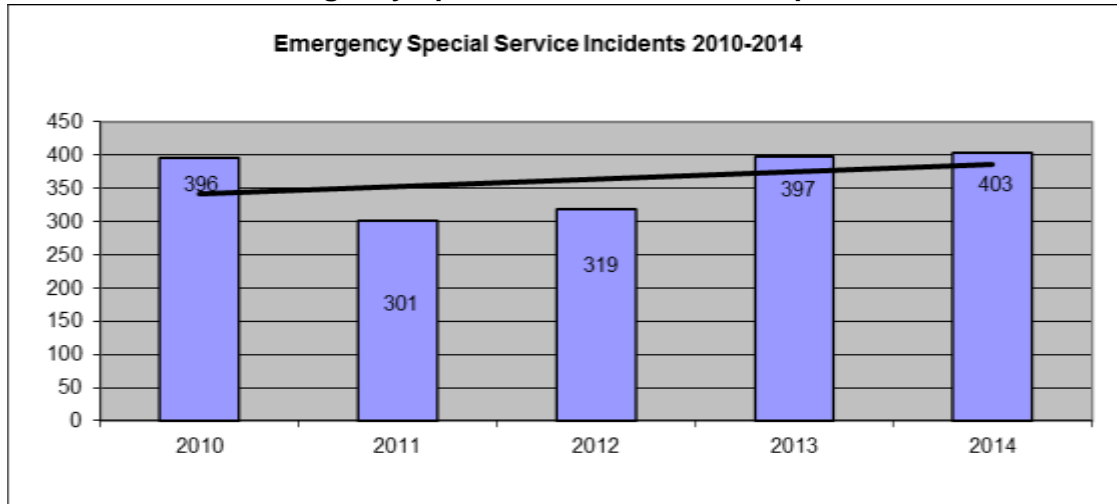


Responding to false alarm incidents continues to put a strain on the Service. In 2014, we responded to 547 false fire alarm (FFA) calls, up from 507 in 2013. The main reason for the increase is the growth in ownership of domestic smoke alarms which has caused a steady rise in the number of false alarm calls to this type of device. We use a risk based approach for FFAs which modulates the size of our response dependent upon the risk category of the premises and the time of day or night the alarm is received. The breakdown of types of false fire alarms attended is as follows:

|                           |     |
|---------------------------|-----|
| Automatic - Commercial    | 314 |
| Automatic - Domestic      | 86  |
| False Alarm - Good Intent | 140 |
| False Alarm - Malicious   | 7   |

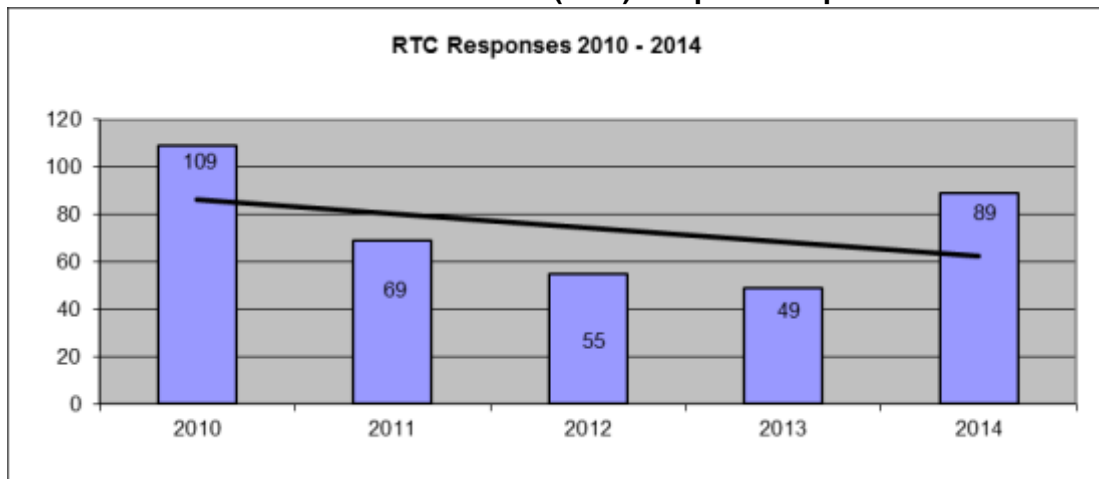
# Response

## Total Number of Emergency Special Service Incidents up 2% ↗



An 'Emergency Special Service' is an emergency that threatens life. This includes hazardous material spills, flooding, road traffic collisions, sea and cliff rescues. 2014 saw a slight increase in the number of Emergency Special Service Incidents attended mainly attributed to an increase in the number of road traffic collisions attended.

## Total Number of Road Traffic Collision (RTC) Responses up 82% ↗

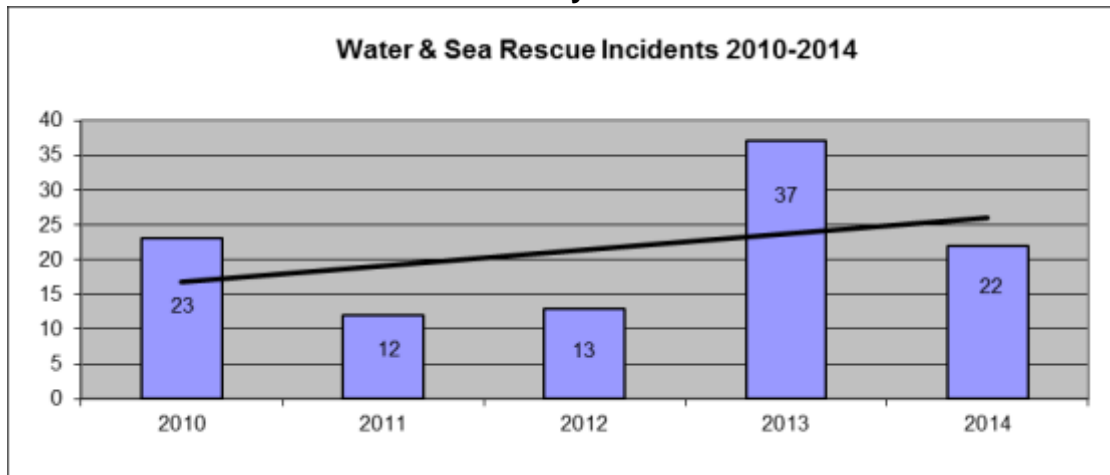


There was a significant increase in the number of road traffic collisions we attended in 2014. The overall trend for RTC fatalities and serious injuries has remained reasonably constant in the last four years. Our increasing attendance at these incidents can be attributed to our joined-up approach to earlier sharing of the information coming into the Combined Control Centre and the need for us to provide scene safety and casualty handling.



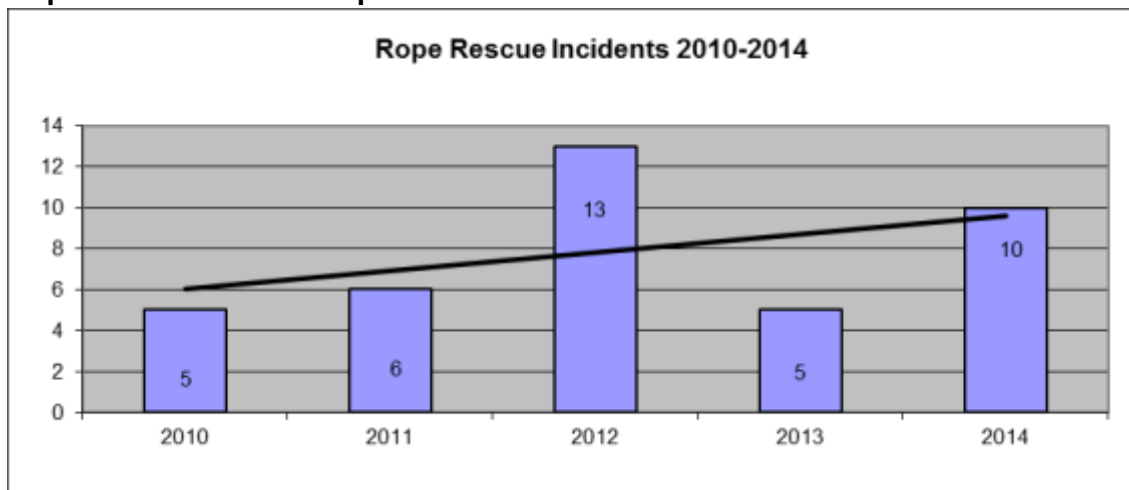


## Water and Sea Rescue Incidents down by 40% ↘

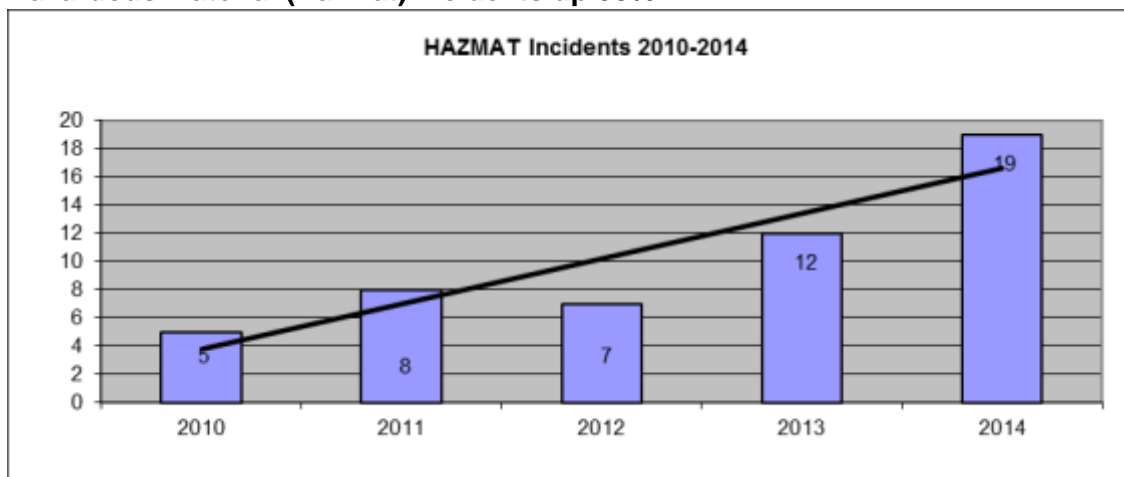


The number of water and sea rescues attended in 2014 has returned to normal levels compared to the exceptionally busy year in 2013. In 2014, we attended 22 incidents and rescued a total of 16 people from the sea.

## Rope Rescue Incidents up 100% ↗



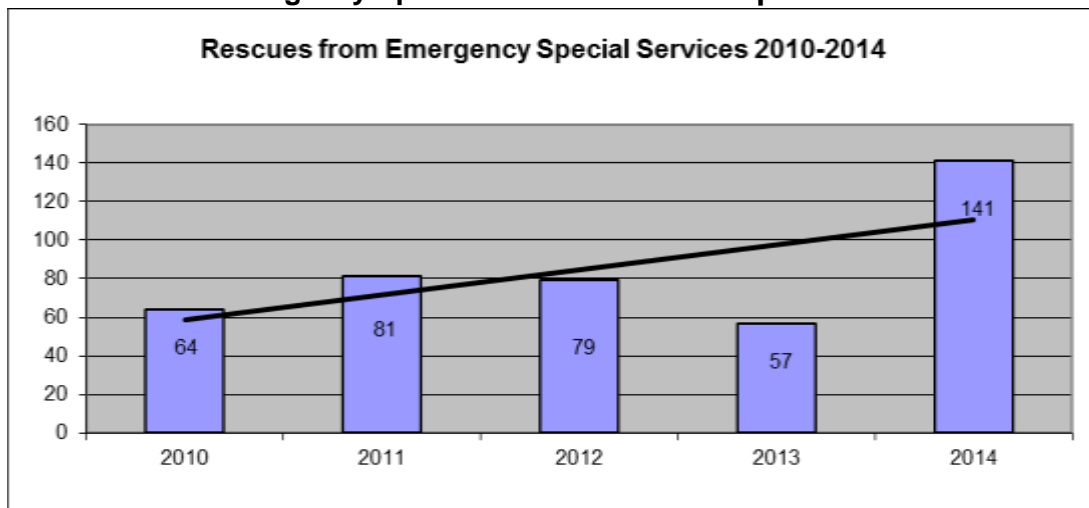
## Hazardous Material (HazMat) Incidents up 58% ↗



There has been a continued upward trend in the number of HazMat incidents.

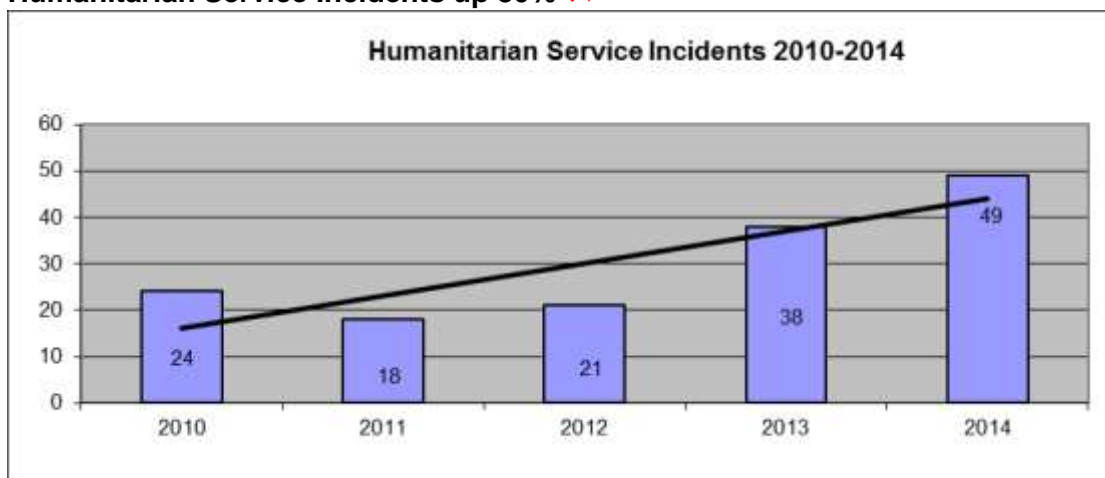
# Response

## Rescues from Emergency Special Service Incidents up 147% ↗



Rescues in this category include cutting people from badly distorted vehicles, releases from entrapments and industrial accidents, rescuing people from the sea or from rocks or rescuing people from cliffs and releasing people trapped in a lift. The number of rescues in 2014 was up significantly mainly due to rescues from lifts. In 2014, we attended 31 lift rescue incidents releasing 72 people that were assessed as in a distressed state or requiring medical assistance.

## Humanitarian Service Incidents up 80% ↗



Humanitarian Service Incidents are where members of the public or animals are, or could be, suffering from personal distress or severe inconvenience. This will also include incidents where failure to assist could lead to a deterioration of conditions and possibly threaten life or cause greater distress or inconvenience. In 2014, the number of humanitarian incidents increased significantly because of the severe weather and high winds in January.

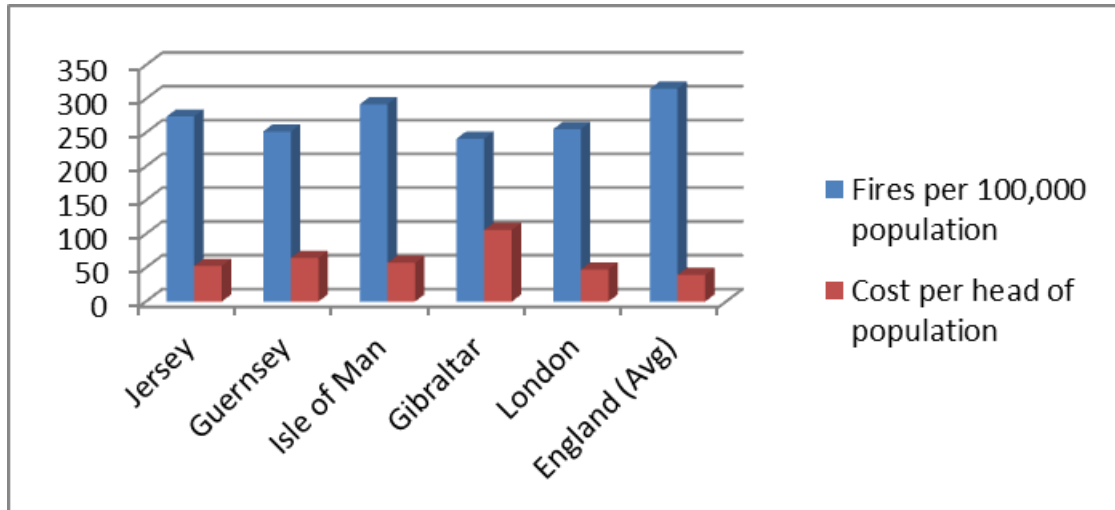
## Co-responding to Medical Emergencies

As from the 1st August 2014, we entered into a joint venture with the Ambulance Service to co-respond to serious life threatening medical emergencies when it is known by the Combined Fire & Ambulance Control that there is no Ambulance response immediately available or where a fire engine is geographically closer. Firefighters provide essential first-aid and basic life support/defibrillation until the Ambulance arrives and thereby enhance the probability of patient survival and recovery. In 2014, we attended 8 co-responding incidents.

## UK Benchmarking

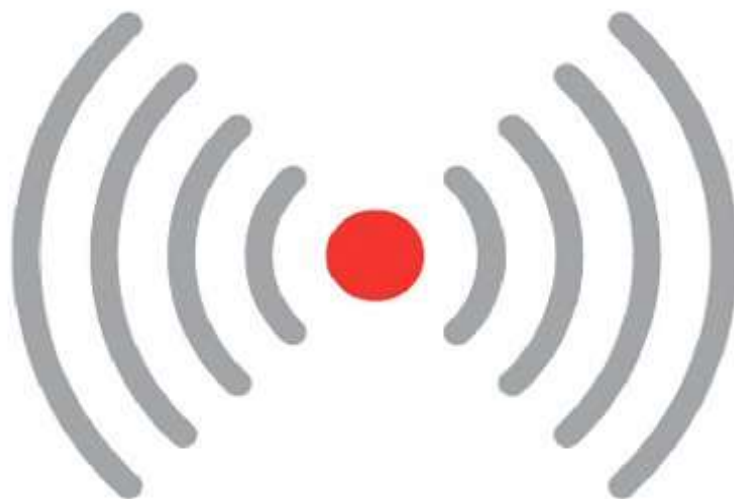
The Service records information about every incident it is called to and uses this information to analyse and monitor performance against key targets and strategic performance indicators. These can be used to benchmark our performance against the UK and other Islands. Clearly, cost per head of population tends to be higher in smaller jurisdictions where many of the same overheads need to be in place for a lower population and activity levels. In the context of other small jurisdictions, Jersey's Fire and Rescue Service is slightly less expensive but one of the busiest.

Fire incidents per 100,000 population and cost per head of population (£) in 2014.





For home fire safety advice call 01534 445906  
[www.fire.gov.je](http://www.fire.gov.je)



**SMOKE ALARMS**

**SAVE**

**LIVES**

For further details on any of the information raised  
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[www.fire.gov.je](http://www.fire.gov.je)

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