



Community Risk Management Plan

Refresh 2025 - 26

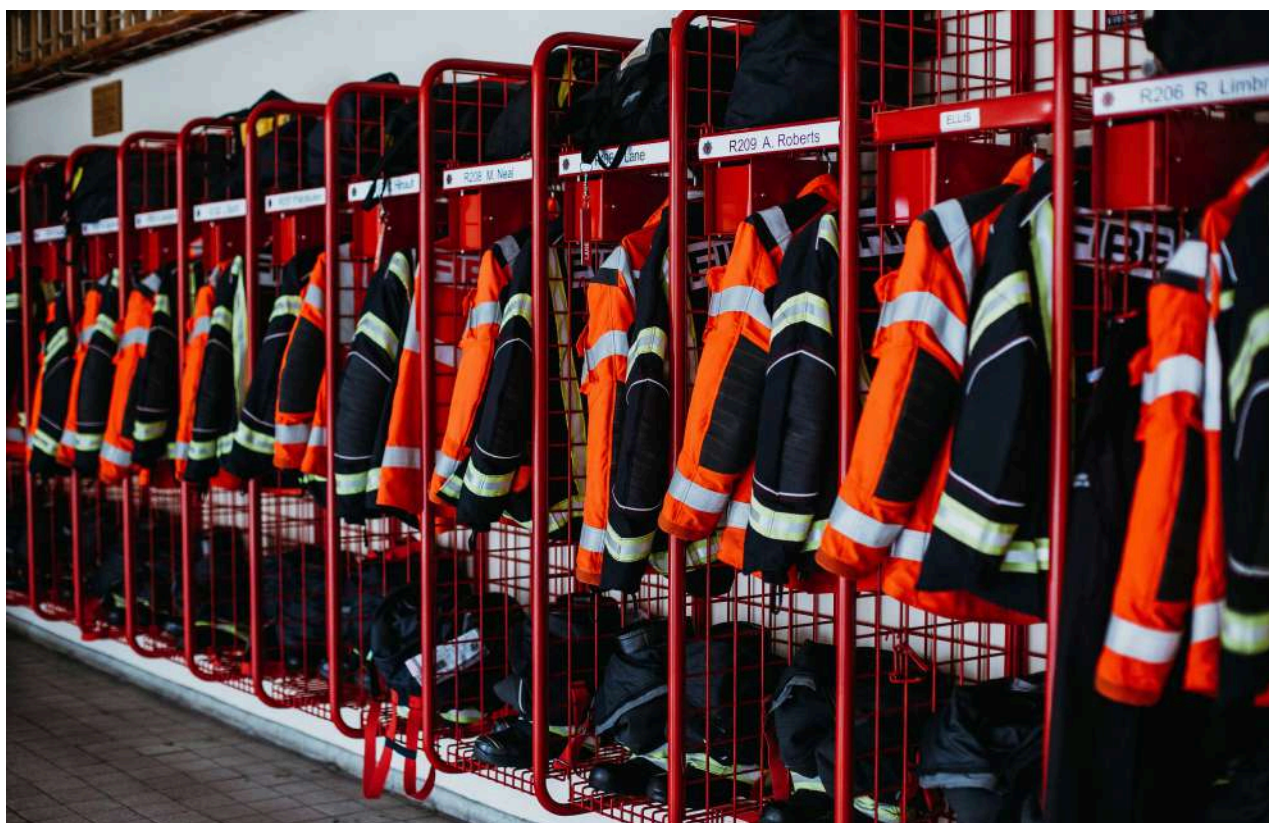


Jersey Fire & Rescue

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Minister's Foreword

As the Minister for Home Affairs, it is my legal duty to safeguard the lives and property of Islanders in the event of fires and to ensure their rescue in other hazardous situations. I am also responsible for promoting fire safety and prevention. These crucial responsibilities are carried out on my behalf by the dedicated men and women of the States of Jersey Fire and Rescue Service.

I take immense pride in the service's success in both preventing fires and responding to emergencies. For decades, the proactive work of the service and its people and partners has contributed to a general downward trend in fires and other hazardous events.



Minister for Justice & Home Affairs,
Deputy Mary Le Hegarat

However, as our island evolves alongside the wider world, new challenges arise. This Community Risk Management Plan outlines our approach to addressing key lessons learned in recent years, particularly in response to the Grenfell Tower tragedy and the subsequent Inquiry, and local major incidents. This includes modernising legislation, such as updating the Fire Precautions Law, and collaborating with other Government of Jersey departments to improve Building Regulations.

Additionally, the plan considers the impact of our island's changing population and how the Fire Prevention function has empowered Islanders with the knowledge and tools to protect themselves.

Enhancing the capacity and capabilities of our Fire and Rescue Service is at the heart of this plan, with a strong focus on training, development, and ensuring the service remains resilient through effective succession planning. We are also directing more resources toward keeping policies and procedures up to date with best practices, ensuring our firefighters have the necessary skills to safeguard both the public and themselves. The States of Jersey Fire and Rescue Service plays a vital role in preventing life-altering emergencies and protecting us when they do occur. I have complete confidence in their ability to keep Islanders safe, and this plan reflects their ongoing commitment to excellence and preparedness. I hope Islanders will find reassurance in this strategy and, like me, take pride in knowing we have a Fire and Rescue Service we can depend on, today and in the years ahead.

Chief Fire Officer's Foreword

My introduction to the last iteration of this plan, in 2021, set out five challenges that I saw before us and that I set for the organisation to work towards, in order to make us more effective in an increasingly complex environment and to ensure the safety of our people in an inherently hazardous occupation.

As we refresh this plan, taking us to the end of this political term, those challenges remain and have been added to. In that same year, working with the then Minister, and supported by both Ministers since, we began a process of seeking and securing investment to begin to help us tackle the challenges of our evolving and challenging context. We have begun to do more, but the challenge has shifted with us; we must remain ambitious on behalf of Islanders.



Chief Fire Officer, Paul Brown

Statistically, fire discriminates against older people, those living with disabilities, or with fewer resources. Four years ago, I set this in the context of our ageing population, aspects of economic debility and other vulnerabilities. Since then, our population has expanded in the older age groups relative to the youngest, and conflict and relative global instability have driven higher energy prices, food prices and wider inflation to levels not seen for some time. In short, our population is older and, in general, its resources are under more pressure due to global factors; this increases fire risk. Since then, we have increased our prevention resources, increased the number of Safe and Well visits we conduct, added other collaborative services to Safe and Well, including signposting and referrals for sight-impairment charity EyeCan and government departments. We have adopted the National Fire Chiefs Council's online Home Fire Safety check tool and launched our own website to increase our reach and engagement.

I set out that we needed to learn, collectively, from the lessons of Grenfell Tower. The relative incidence is low, but the impact always has the potential to be very significant. The issue then, as now, centred on, but is far from limited to, high rise residential buildings, of which Jersey has more than many much larger jurisdictions. The report from the first phase of the Grenfell Tower Inquiry was just over a year old and, while there were some important aspects of fire safety within it, it focussed more on the circumstances of the night and operational recommendations for fire and rescue services. Six months ago, the second phase report was released, formally and impactfully

expanding the range of lessons about system failures; how we regulate; integrity; competence; readiness and planning assumptions. In the time since the last plan, we have used our increased capacity to review and refresh our policies, procedures, equipment and training for fires in tall buildings with direct assistance from London Fire Brigade, re-established an improved process for gathering, recording and providing site specific risk information about HRRB for responding crews and signed a contract and commenced a project to implement a mobile data platform and system to allow easier and better access to critical information.

In 2021, I proposed that being an effective and safe fire and rescue service was becoming more complex and more difficult, most obviously driven by the increasing complexity of the environment we operate in, but also by the increasingly demanding standards rightly developed and recognised for our profession, often in response to important learning from incidents. The investment secured at the end of 2022 and phased in from 2023 to 2025 has helped us to make a start on closing the gap. We have added to our training team, adopted new training recording and reporting software, partnered with a new provider, accredited by Skills for Justice, to conduct biennial revalidation of all our commanders, at every level up to and including Chief Fire Officer, as well as developing and publishing our new incident command policy, as well as others.

The Service is responsible, on behalf of the Emergencies Council, for providing central support and guidance for emergency planning and, four years ago, like many others in the civil contingencies and related fields, I warned of the changing nature of risk, focussing on the effects of a changing climate, technology and global destabilisation. The States of Jersey Fire and Rescue Service and our Emergency Planning function did not foresee the war in Ukraine or Storm Ciaran, but the conditions were very obviously there. Jersey cannot control world events and weather, but we are invariably impacted by them. We have temporarily increased the Emergency Planning team from 1.5 to 4.5 posts and the results have been self-evident in terms of our preparedness and support.

The fifth challenge was to ensure we were doing all we could to attract talent to our organisation from the widest possible pool, working hard to ensure our people feel supported and safe and that we invest in them and help them to develop their skills. Since then, of course, we have seen our sector, rightly, scrutinised and criticised for its weaknesses in ensuring all our people feel safe and respected. We have not and will never assume this challenge is somewhere else, and we have worked hard in developing and implementing the early parts of our Organisational Development Plan, focussed on getting the basics right all the time, leadership and culture and wellbeing. We are still at the beginning but, in the last staff survey, we had improved scores across all factors. As we refresh our plan, these challenges and priorities remain and are joined by another complex and strategic risk; the intersection of the Lithium-Ion era and learning from the Grenfell Tower Inquiry Phase 2 about building safety as a broad system in a context of

development and regeneration.

Most importantly, this is our first strategic publication since the tragic events of December 2022, at Haut Du Mont. It is impossible for us to truly understand how that time and the period since has felt to the families, loved ones and friends of those lost. Nevertheless, now, as has been the case since, we remember the victims in striving to constantly improve public safety in all we do.

Introduction

The States of Jersey Fire and Rescue Service (SJFRS) is constituted under the [Fire and Rescue Service \(Jersey\) Law 2011](#).

In addition, we also have other legislative responsibilities including the [Fire Precautions \(Jersey\) Law 1977](#), the [Explosives \(Jersey\) Law 1970](#), [Petroleum \(Jersey\) Law 1984](#) and [Emergency Powers and Planning \(Jersey\) Law 1990](#).

These laws, and a range of other primary and subordinate legislation, set out the many and varied duties and powers of the Minister for Justice and Home Affairs. They then set the policy agenda for what the Fire and Rescue Service does, as well as the duties and powers of the Chief Fire Officer and other firefighters, in order to enable and deliver the Minister's functions and priorities. Broadly, the functions include preventing fires and other emergencies, protecting people through fire engineering and enforcement of safety laws, preparing to respond to a wide range of emergencies, and responding to save and protect life, property and the environment.

The Government's Emergency Planning Unit is also a part of the States of Jersey Fire and Rescue Service. This small team supports the Chief Minister, Emergencies Council and, therefore the whole island, in coordinating the assessment of significant emergency risks, building resilience through planning, building capabilities, training and learning and ensuring arrangements are in place for emergency services, other government departments, private and third sector partners and our communities to respond to and recover from significant events.

This simple and direct arrangement means that, together, we must protect people from a very wide range of risks and threats, all of which are very challenging. To confront and manage them, we must strive to be as high-performing an organisation as we can be. We set this out strategically in our vision, mission, aims and priorities.



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About us

Vision

The States of Jersey Fire and Rescue Service is a trusted and effective Service, central to our Island's resilience. We are professional, ambitious, outward facing and committed to making a meaningful difference.

Our purpose

Our purpose is '**making Jersey a safer community**', whether that be preventing emergencies from occurring, protecting people in the built environment, contributing to the Island's resilience or responding to 999 emergency calls.

Our organisation

The States of Jersey Fire and Rescue Service is part of the portfolio of the Minister for Justice and Home Affairs. Our Headquarters are in Rouge Bouillon, St Helier.

The Service has two Fire Stations in St Helier and St Brelade (Western Fire Station). The Fire Station in St Helier is crewed by Wholetime and On Call Firefighters, with Western Fire Station crewed solely by On Call Firefighters. The Service has an establishment of 79 Wholetime Firefighters and 70 On Call Firefighters. Collectively they account for 90% of our annual budget.

As well as Fire Appliances, the Service has a range of other specialist vehicles including an Aerial Ladder Platform, Command Unit, Foam and Water Unit, Technical Rescue Unit and two Inshore Rescue Boats.

We don't just attend fires. The Service frequently assists with marine inshore rescues, cliff rescues and providing assistance to our colleagues in the Police and Ambulance services.

In addition, we have dedicated teams for prevention and protection to ensure that people are safe in buildings and educated around the risks in our homes and the wider community.

We are supported by the Emergency Services Control Centre (ESCC) located at the Police Headquarters. The ESCC receive all 999 calls from across the Island and mobilise the most appropriate resource to deal with the incidents. The ESCC is combined, with the Police controllers and joint Fire and Ambulance controllers within the same control room.

The Service is also the home of the Island's Emergency Planning Department who are located within the Fire and Rescue Headquarters. They are responsible for planning in the event of major or serious incident occurring and they provide essential and knowledgeable support to all agencies involved in the response to larger or more complex emergencies.

Aims

Our aims are to:

- **Prevent** fire and other emergencies
- **Protect** people and places to reduce the impact of fires and other emergencies
- **Respond** quickly and effectively to fires and other emergencies
- Strengthen Jersey's **resilience** to major risks and emergencies

Governance

The Minister for Justice and Home Affairs is responsible for the provision of the States of Jersey Fire and Rescue Service. The Minister shares legal responsibility for the service's duties and other functions with the Chief Fire Officer.

As Jersey is a self-governing Crown Dependency, with its own parliament (the States Assembly) and laws, SJFRS officers are the primary source of policy advice to the Minister on fire safety and fire and rescue operational matters. The Emergency Planning Officer reports directly to the Chief Fire Officer and so this arrangement is mirrored in the Emergency Planning function, supporting the Emergencies Council. The Emergency Planning Officer is the statutory officer for the Emergencies Council.

Our values and culture

In the States of Jersey Fire and Rescue Service, it is not just about the work that we do, but how we approach our work. Our values and culture are really important to us. They ensure that our staff put Islanders first, and are at the heart of all that we do.

As a Fire and Rescue Service it is important that our firefighters and staff follow the National Fire Chiefs Council's Behavioural Framework. This ensures that we remain a positive, engaged, inclusive and welcoming organisation for all.

The NFCC Leadership framework brings together the 'what and the how'; combining traditional operational and professional competence with behavioural expectations.

The framework is built around four quadrants, shown on the next page, and is measured at four levels, with each building on the previous.

The critical feature of the fire and rescue service Leadership Framework is that it's relevant to all fire and rescue service roles and uses defined and observable measures to assess the potential and performance of our staff.



The NFCC Core Code of Ethics sets out five ethical principles, which alongside the accompanying guidance provides a basis for promoting good behaviour and challenging inappropriate behaviour.



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NFCC
National Fire
Chiefs Council



Community overview

Geography

Jersey sits in the Bay of St Malo, 14 miles (22 kilometres) from the French coast and 85 miles (137 kilometres) south of the English coast, and the largest of the Channel Islands. The Island is predominately rural, with the main, significant, urban centre located in St Helier.

The 45 miles of coastline around Jersey is arguably the Island's greatest natural treasure, with over 947 Square Miles (2,455 Sq km) of marine waters. Jersey is only five miles (8 kilometres) long and nine miles (14.5 kilometres) wide, consisting of 46 square miles (120 Sq km) of land.



Buildings and infrastructure

Jersey has 44 high rise buildings and more than 70 medium rise buildings. The Island is home to over 4,000 listed buildings.

The transport infrastructure includes over 350 miles (563 km) miles of road, which are mainly rural. The Airport serves over 30 destinations and handles 1.5 million passengers a year, with a further 500,000 passengers traveling through our seaports. We have a major hospital, harbour, power station, incinerator, prison, solid and liquid waste sites, bulk gas and fuel terminal located on the Island.

Heritage and listed properties

Due to Jersey's rich heritage, the Island has many important and significant buildings which need protecting for future generations. Far and wide on the Island, from Mont Orgueil Castle to Elizabeth Castle to the array of World War Two tunnels and bunkers, the Island has many important sites to protect from fire.



International Financial Centre

Jersey is a world leading offshore financial centre (OFC) and one of the most economically successful OFCs globally. The finance and insurance sectors contribute to over 40 per cent of the gross value of the Islands economy.

The financial district in the centre of St Helier is home to a range of large multi-national finance, legal, intellectual property and insurance companies.

Population

The total population of Jersey at the end of 2023 was provisionally estimated to be 103,650. The population under the age of 16 is slightly decreasing, but the number of over 64-year-olds is increasing. St Helier is by far the largest population centre.

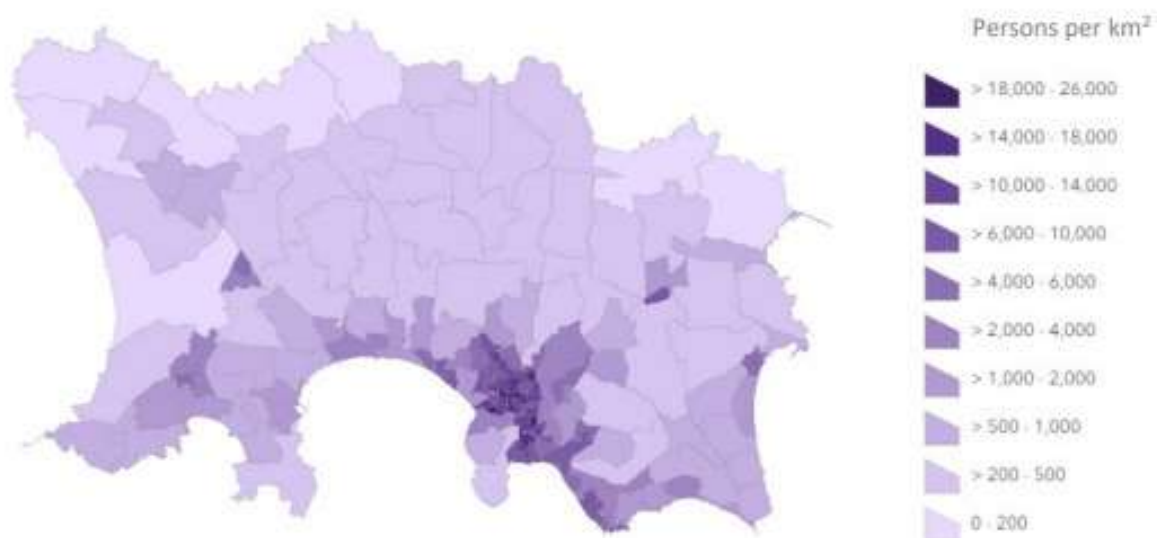
The Portuguese community is the largest non-Jersey or British nationality living in the Island, with Polish the next largest European nationality group. Filipino and Kenyan are the largest world nationality groups, with South African, Indian, and Zimbabwean groups the next largest. At the time of the 2021 census, 50 per cent of the population were born in Jersey. A further 29 per cent were born elsewhere in the British Isles.

Population density

The Island has a high population density, but much of it is rural. The urban centres are very high density. In 2023, Jersey's population density was similar to that of Burnley, Lancashire.

The population density of Jersey is approximately three-times that of England. There are approximately 15 per cent fewer people per km² living in neighbouring Guernsey.

Population density varied by parish; St Helier was the most densely populated (3,716 residents per km²), whilst Trinity was the least densely populated (267 residents per km²).



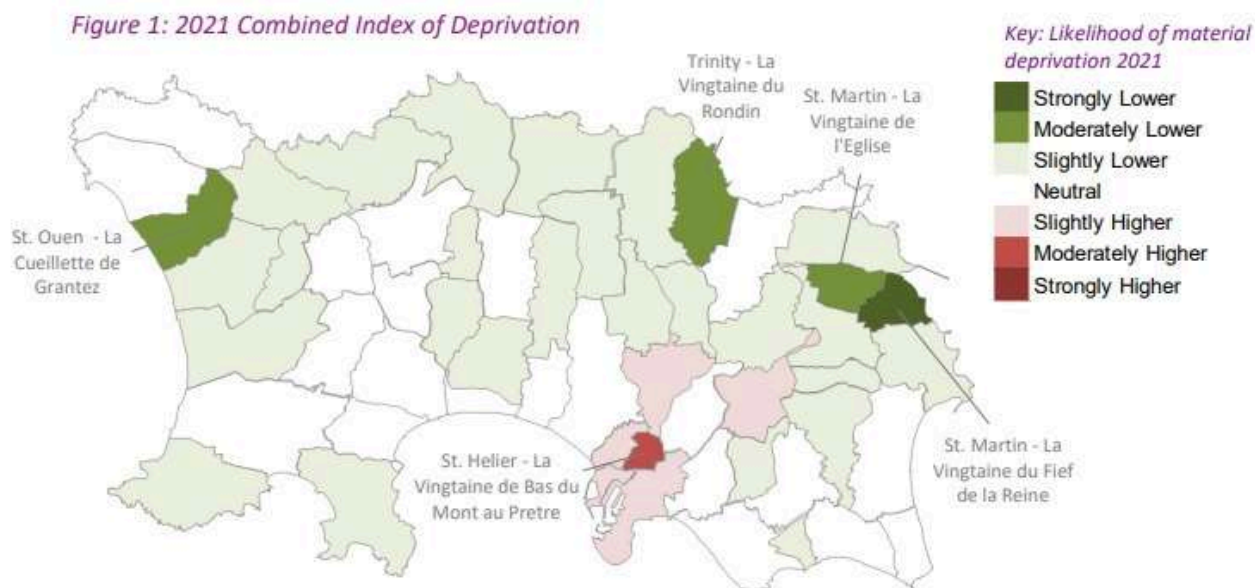
Population density in Jersey (Census 2021)

Source: Statistics Jersey

Economic

In Jersey, 16 per cent of households have relatively low income before housing costs, rising to 24 per cent after housing costs. The proportions are slightly lower than in the UK.

In 2021, the combined index suggests that La Vingtaine de Bas du Mont au Pretre was more likely to be materially deprived. La Vingtaine du Fief de la Reine in St. Martin along with three other vingtaines were less likely to be materially deprived.



2021 Combined Index of Deprivation

Source: Statistics Jersey

Health and lifestyle

People born in Jersey can expect to live on average, 83.4 years, while those born in England can expect to live 81.2 years. Women born in Jersey have an average life expectancy of 84.9 years, while men have an average life expectancy of 81.8 years.

Smoking rates in Jersey are 15 per cent of the adult population. This is the same as in the UK. Jersey was ranked as the second highest in countries for alcohol consumption in OECD during 2022, using latest available data.

Looking ahead

To ensure that we can provide an effective service into the future, it is important that we look ahead at the changes which we might need to respond to. We use an approach called PESTELO analysis to help with this. It involves assessing the political, economic, societal, technological, environmental, legal and organisational landscape to determine significant risks and drivers.

Political landscape

Jersey will hold a General Election in the summer of 2026. The election will signal the start of a new term for the Government, and may have implications for the direction of the States of Jersey Fire and Rescue Service.

Working in partnership, the National Employers (England), the National Fire Chiefs Council (NFCC) and the Local Government Association (LGA) have developed “Fit for the Future”, which defines what the fire and rescue service aims to look like in the future and the challenges it faces in getting there.

Economic landscape

Financial and insurance services account for 40.4 percent of Jersey's economy. Jersey's economy grew by 7.3 percent in 2023, with a forecast for further growth in the coming years.

In Jersey, 16 per cent of households have relatively low income before housing costs, rising to 24 per cent after housing costs. The proportions are slightly lower than in the UK and have fluctuated over the last few years in a narrow range. Only 2 per cent of the Islands workers are on minimum wage, with a comprehensive benefits system for those economically disadvantaged.

Societal landscape

Our Island constantly changes. Over the coming years we expect to see increasing diversity within the population. The proportion of older people is growing, and more people are living alone, and at home, with complex or chronic health conditions. Changes in health and lifestyle can affect the types and levels of risk we need to prepare for and the services we provide.

We anticipate future large-scale building projects on the Island over the coming years including a new Hospital, primary care facilities, redevelopment at the Harbour and Airport, and at the Waterfront.

Technology landscape

The growth in the use of lithium-ion batteries, in everything from disposable vapes to energy storage solutions presents new challenges for firefighting and fire prevention.

This challenge will grow over time as we see older lithium-ion batteries reach the end of their life and the risk of fire will increase with age and the disposal methods used. This will pose an increased risk to public safety over the coming years, particularly when these devices are stored in the built environment.

Environmental landscape

Extreme weather events are predicted to become increasingly frequent. In recent years, we have responded to significant storms and localised flooding. These may become normal weather events. Hot summers, with higher temperatures, will result in an increase in wildfires in rural areas.

Due to the declared climate emergency in the Island, we have a social responsibility to reduce our own carbon footprint, including taking steps to minimise the environmental impacts of our incident response activities.

Legal Landscape

The tragic events of the Grenfell Tower incident in London in 2017 highlighted the need for a refreshed approach to Building and Fire Safety legislation to keep Islanders safe. Some of the existing legislation was introduced in the 1970's and since that time modern methods of construction and fire suppression systems have changed dramatically.

We will work with the Government of Jersey to revise fire safety legislation and contribute to the reforms of the Building Safety Technical Guidance documents.

Organisational landscape

At the States of Jersey Fire & Rescue Service, we will continue to recruit talented individuals into the Service over the coming years, as part of our workforce development plan. We will continue to develop individuals, so that we have structured and transparent talent management pathways within the Service.

We will focus on the health, safety and wellbeing of colleagues, especially in relation to issues such as contaminants and mental health.

With continuing UK and political focus on culture and values within the emergency services, we will continue to nurture a positive and inclusive workplace culture.

Community risk assessment

UK national risks

The UK National Risk Register 2023 provides information about the most significant emergencies that could impact the country now and in the future. It is maintained by the UK Government and based on the National Security Risk Assessment.

This register identifies various risks that, while unlikely to occur, could have significant and potentially catastrophic consequences for different parts of the country. These risks include terrorist attacks, cyber-attacks, failures or accidents involving critical national infrastructure (such as electricity and gas supplies), extreme weather events, pandemics, emerging infectious diseases, widespread public disorder, and industrial action.

As risks transcend boundaries, our Emergency Planning team work closely with colleagues across the Channel Islands and the UK to ensure that we have a joined up and collaborative approach to risks affecting both the UK and the Channel Island communities.

Island risks

We are a key member of the South-West Local Resilience Forum (LRF) and the Jersey Resilience Forum (JRF). The role of the LRF is to plan and prepare for localised incidents and catastrophic emergencies. It maintains a Jersey Emergency Risk Register, which identifies the most significant and high impact risks that could affect the Island. We work with our partners to prepare plans and carry out exercises to mitigate these risks.

The Jersey Emergency Risk Register also informs our operational preparedness and business continuity plans within the service.

Organisational risks

We have reviewed and updated our internal strategic assessment of risk, looking at political, economic, technical, environmental, societal, legal and organisational risks. Any factors which pose a significant risk are added to our corporate risk register where mitigations are then considered and managed by the Service's leadership team.

Operational risks

Jersey has an extensive range of operational risks that the fire & rescue service must be prepared for. The risks are comparable to any UK Fire and Rescue Service, but as an Island we must be able to deal with these hazards without any mutual assistance from neighbouring Services. We are fortunate to be supported by the UK Fire & Rescue National Resilience arrangements where specialist equipment and tactical advice can be sought in the event of a major incident.



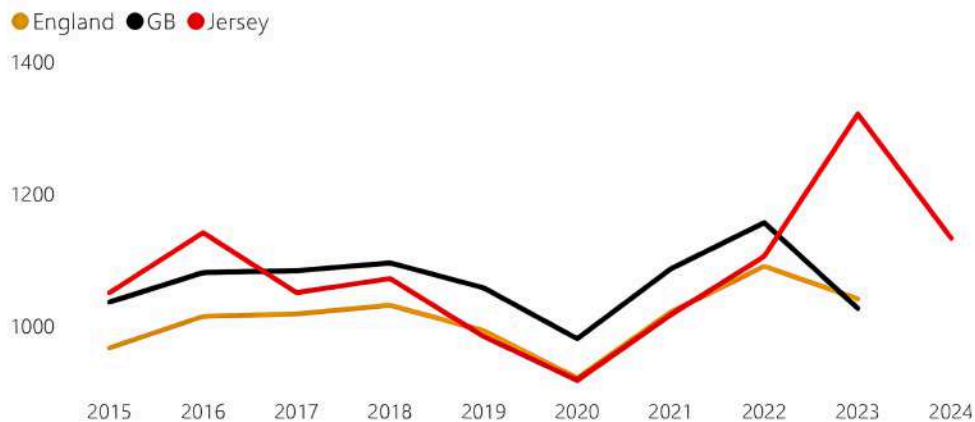
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Incidents

When it comes to the number of incidents the States of Jersey Fire and Rescue Service attend, often, Jersey has a lower incident rate (per 100,000 population) than Fire and Rescue Services across Britain. On the same scale over the past decade, it has frequently been higher than, or comparable to, those in England. In recent years, the incident rate in Jersey (per 100,000 population) has been higher than both.

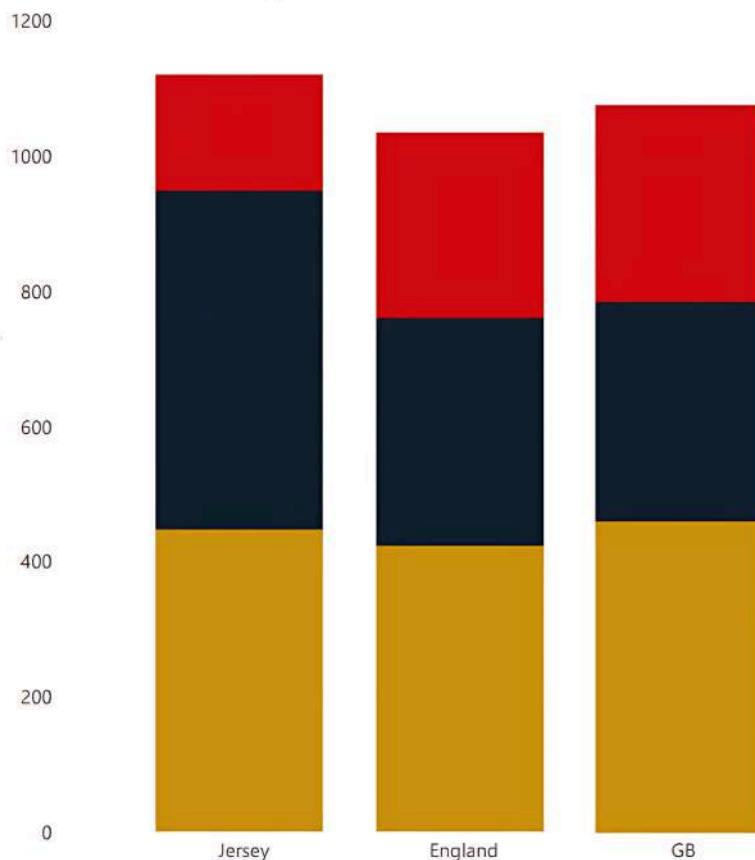
Incidents per 100,000 population



Incidents per 100,000 population

3-Year Average: 2021-2023

● False Alarm Incidents ● Special Service Incidents ● Fire Incidents



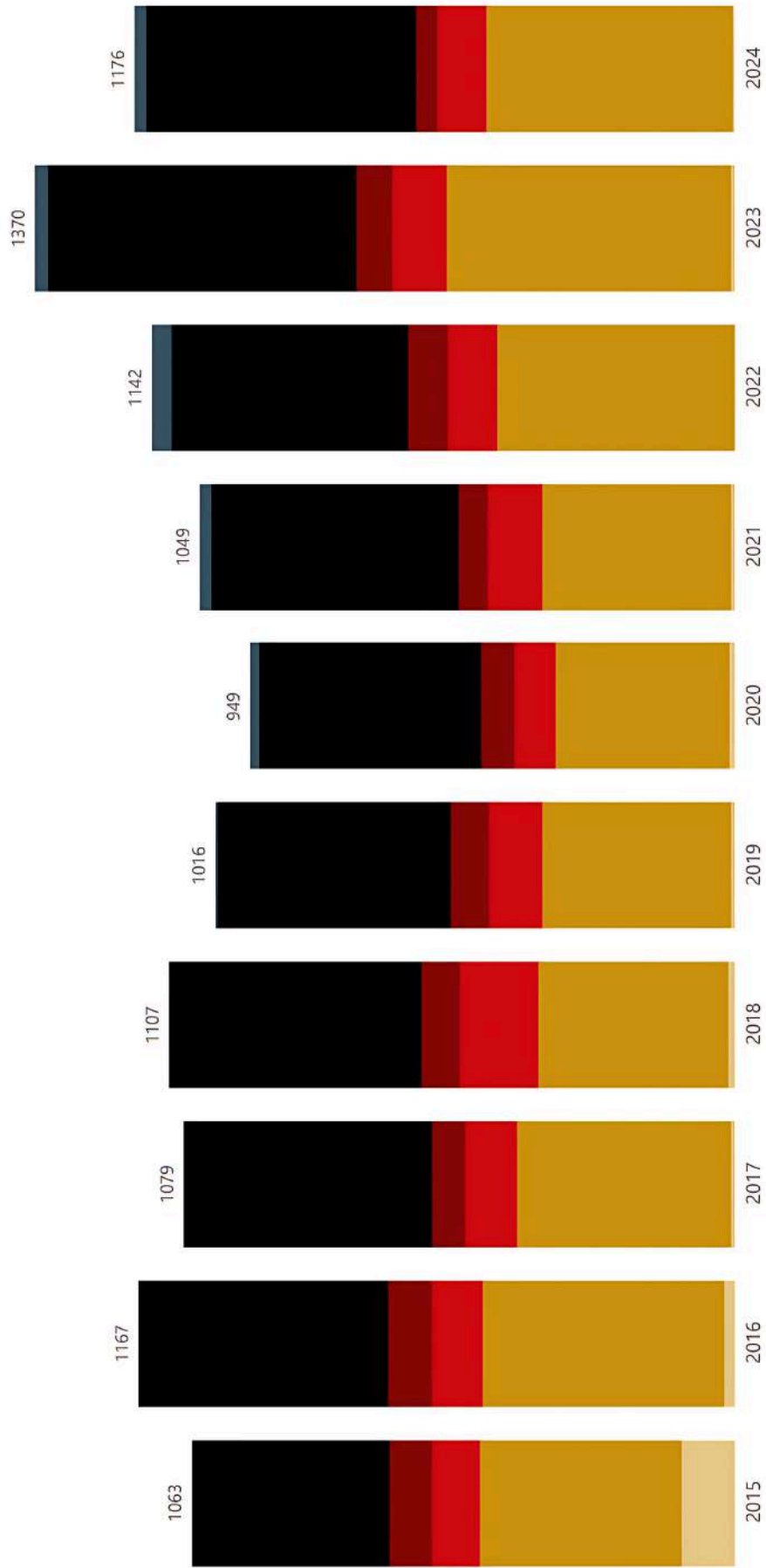
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Incidents by Type

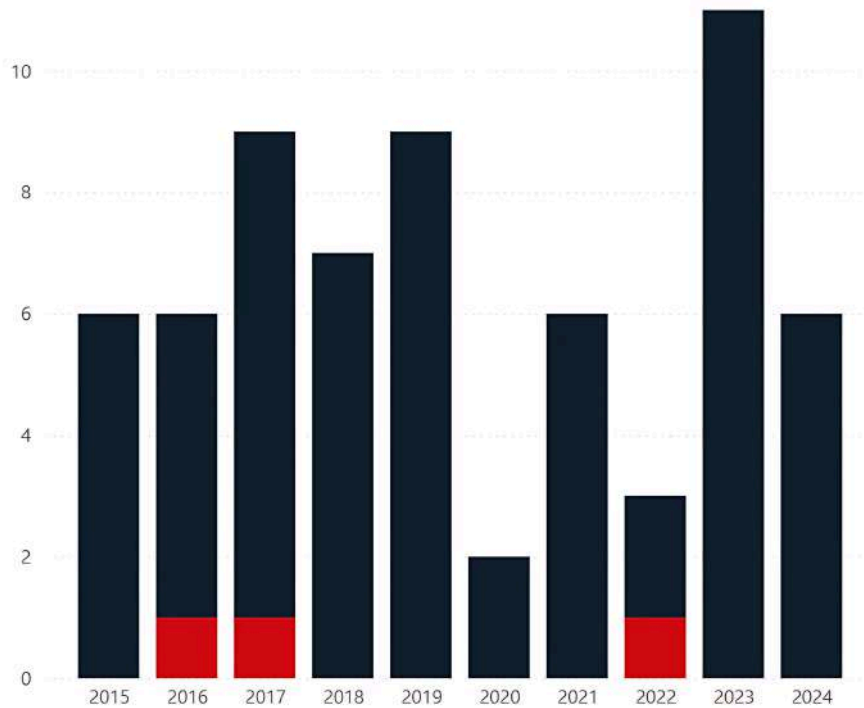
● Chimney Fire ● False Alarm Fire ● Primary Fire ● Secondary Fire ● Special Service Fire ● Unclassified



Fire Fatalities and Non-Fatal Casualties

Chimney Fires, Primary Fires and Secondary Fires

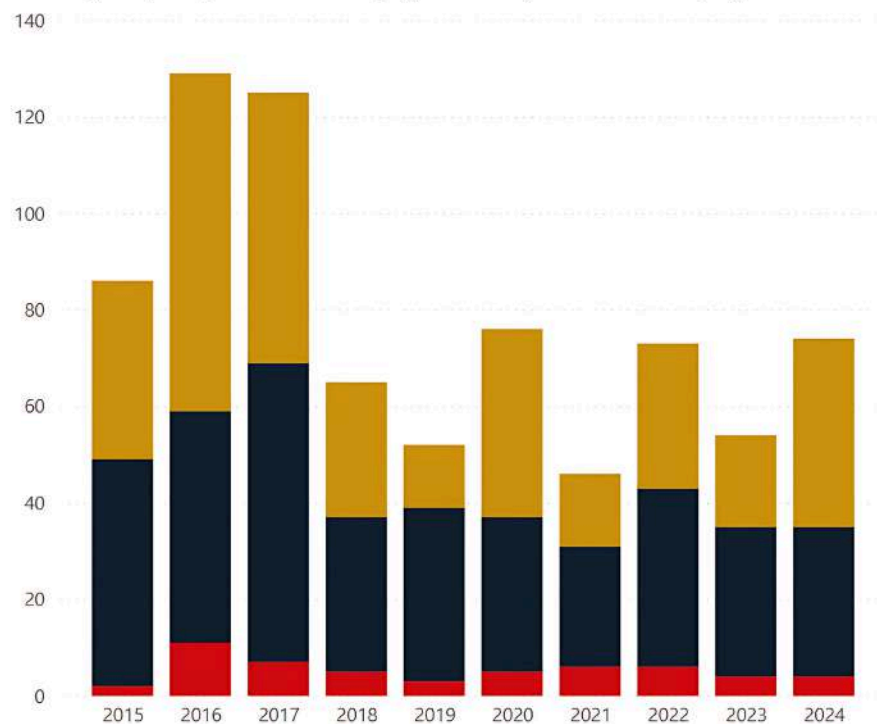
● Fatality ● Injured (incl. rescue with injury)



Fatalities, Non-Fatal Casualties and Persons Rescued

All Incident Types

● Fatality ● Injured (incl. rescue with injury) ● Rescued (rescued without injury)



Ten Islanders, who died in the Haut Du Mont explosion in 2022, are not included in these figures. The inquests into their deaths have been opened and adjourned.



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Fires in dwellings

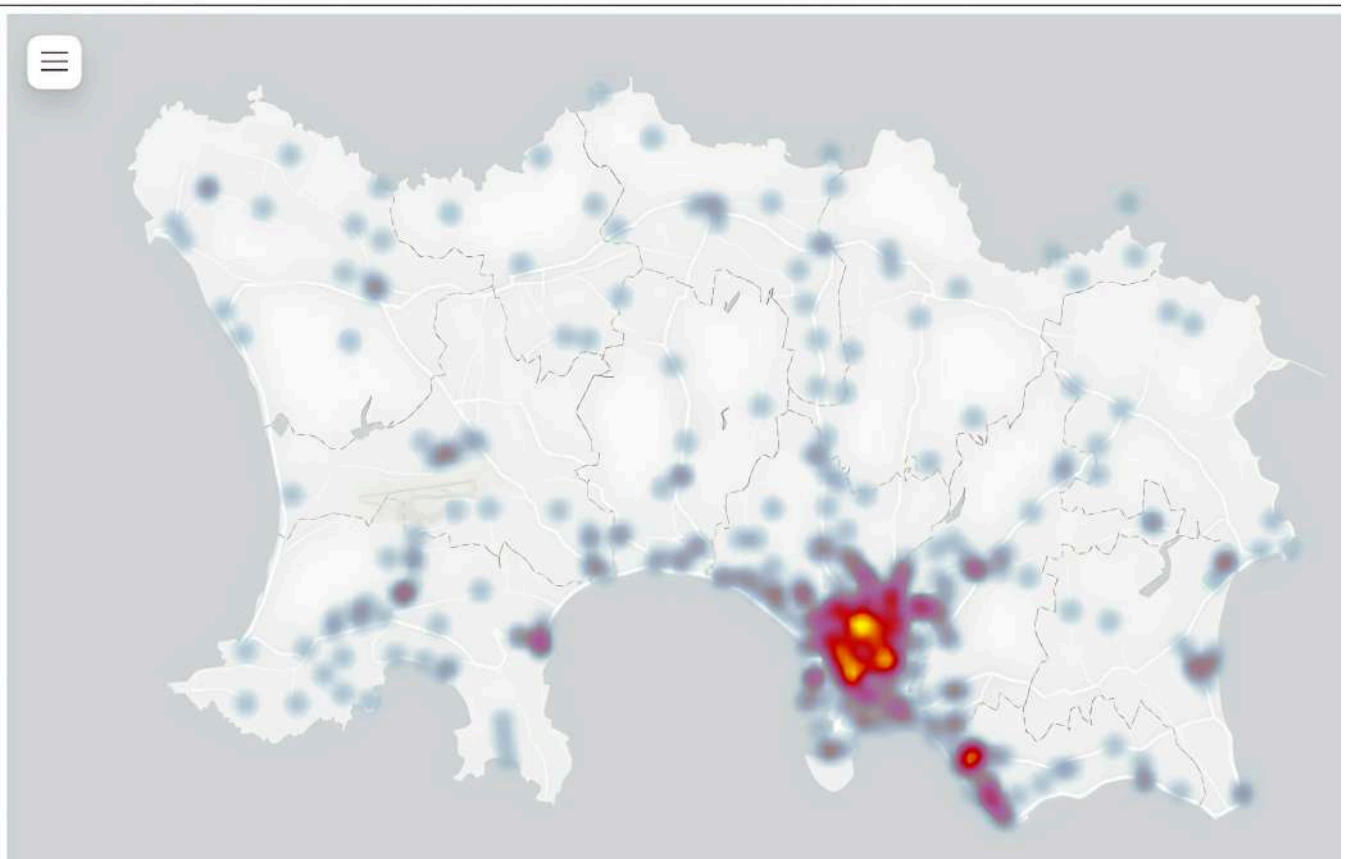
Fires in dwellings include buildings where people live or intend to live, such as houses, flats, accommodation blocks, and residential caravans. Historical incident data show that fires disproportionately impact vulnerable individuals in our Island.

Analysis of the causes of fires in the home, and their severity, identifies that certain factors can make a person more vulnerable. These factors include a person's age, mobility, mental health, whether they are on medication or have dependency, whether they live alone and whether they smoke.

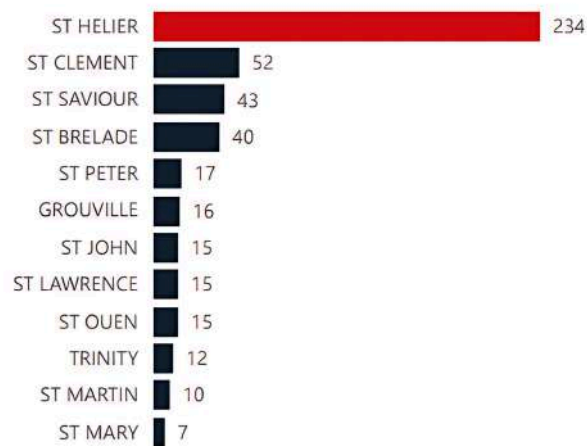
Additionally, people in marginalised groups, including those with language and cultural barriers, transient communities, and individuals who are socially and economically deprived can also be more vulnerable.

Primary Fires

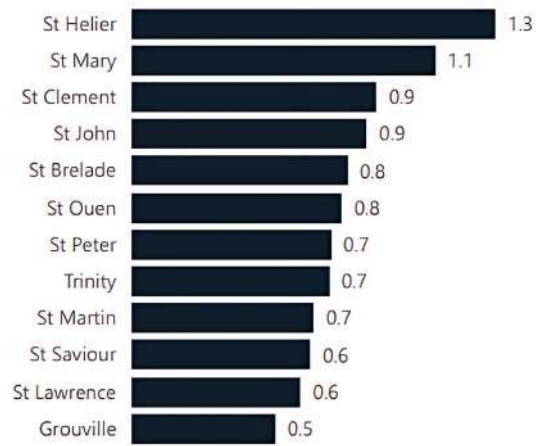
5 Year Trend: 2020-2024



Primary Fires by Parish 2020 - 2024



Primary Fires per 1,000 population per year Annual average by incidents attended 2020-2024



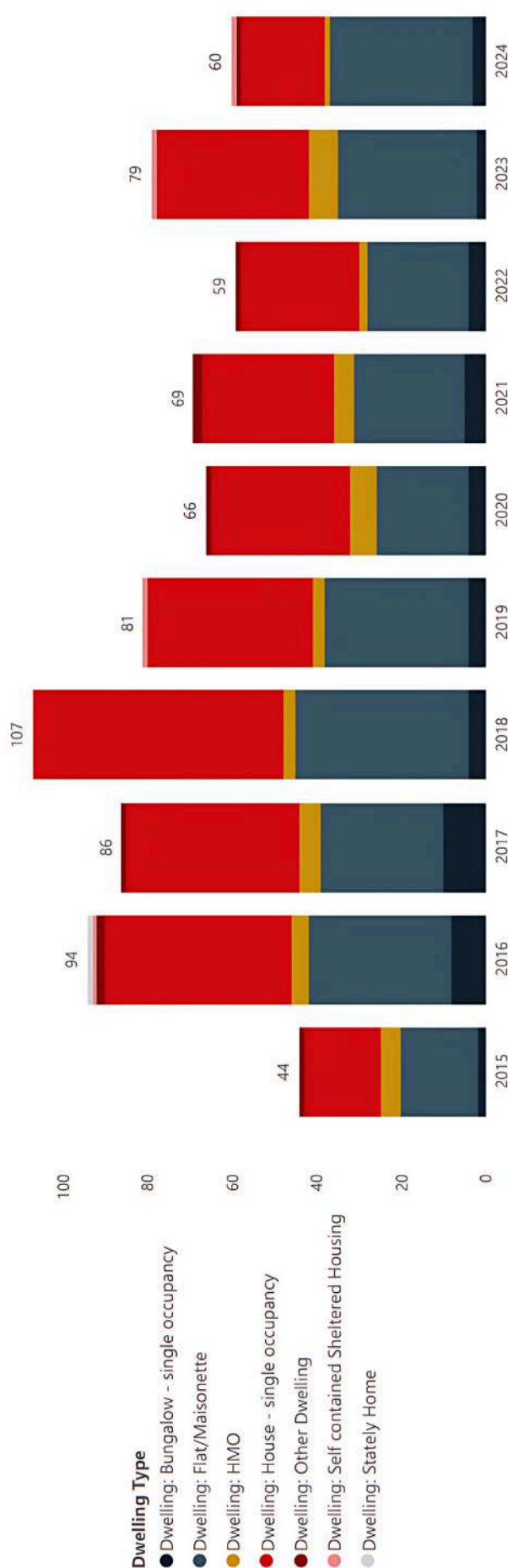
The majority of our primary fires occur in flats and maisonettes and then in single occupancy houses in St Helier.





Dwelling Fires

Chimney Fires, Primary Fires and Secondary Fires

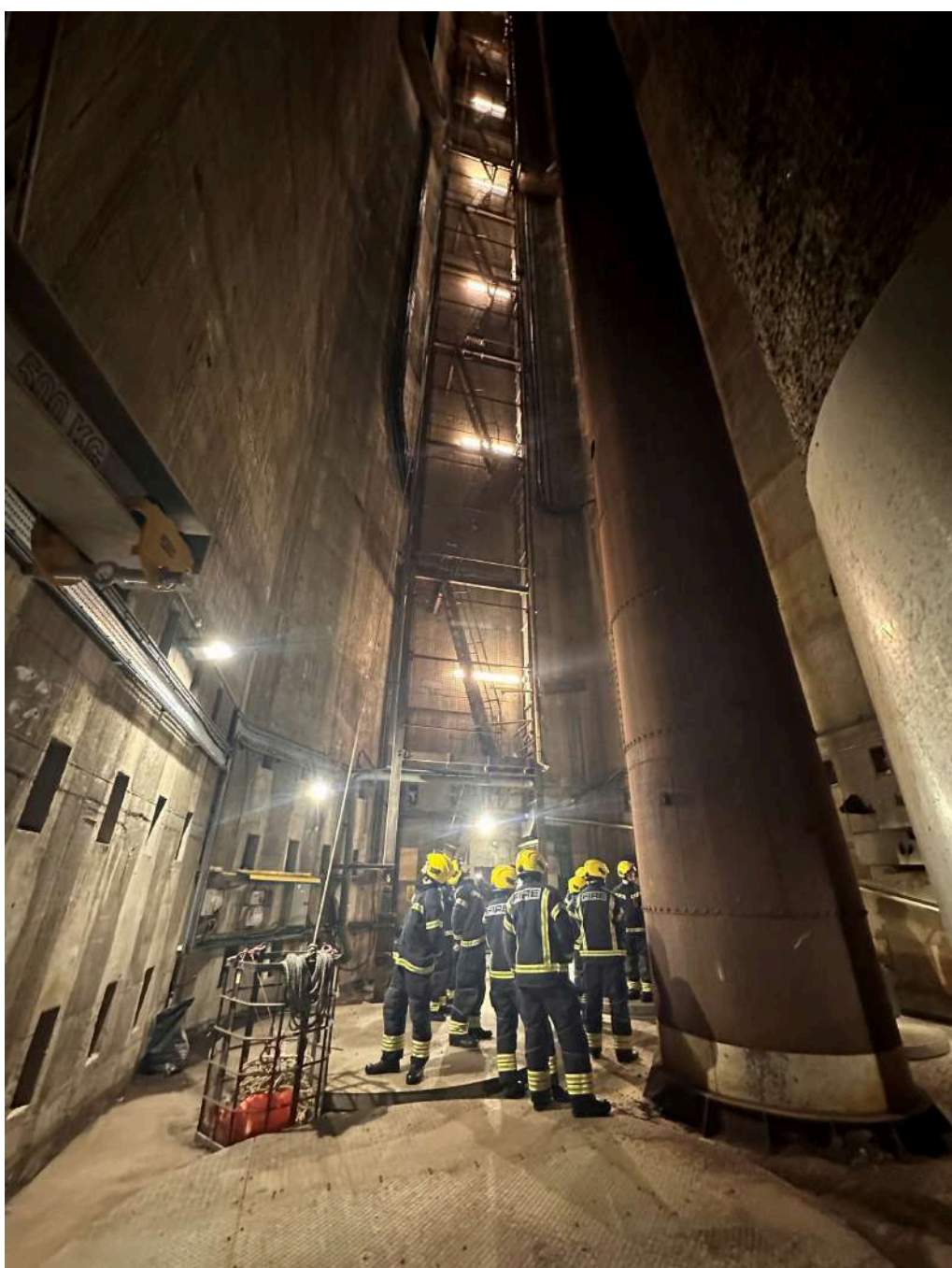


Dwelling Fires by Parish 2019-2023	GROUVILLE	ST BRELADE	ST CLEMENT	ST HELIER	ST JOHN	ST LAWRENCE	ST MARTIN	ST MARY	ST OUEN	ST PETER	ST SAVIOUR	TRINITY	Total
Dwelling: House - single occupancy	2.91%	3.78%	8.14%	9.01%	2.91%	3.78%	2.91%	1.16%	2.62%	2.91%	5.81%	1.45%	47.38%
Dwelling: Flat/Maisonette		2.33%	3.49%	29.36%					0.29%	0.87%	2.91%		39.24%
Dwelling: HMO	0.29%	0.29%		4.07%		0.29%			0.29%	0.29%	0.87%		6.40%
Dwelling: Bungalow - single occupancy	0.58%	1.45%	0.58%	0.58%		0.29%			1.16%	0.58%		0.29%	5.52%
Dwelling: Other Dwelling		0.29%		0.58%									0.87%
Dwelling: Self contained Sheltered Housing				0.29%					0.29%				0.58%
Total	3.78%	8.14%	12.21%	43.90%	2.91%	4.36%	2.91%	1.16%	4.65%	4.65%	9.59%	1.74%	100.00%

Fires in industrial and commercial buildings, including waste and recycling sites

Industrial and commercial buildings in Jersey, such as offices, shops, and public buildings, generally have a lower fire risk. However, certain types of sites, such as waste and recycling facilities present higher levels of risk and challenges in the event of an incident.

Fires in these buildings can draw on significant resources and impact the Island and the environment.



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Fires in tall buildings

Tall buildings, whether residential, commercial, or mixed-use, are designed and built to resist fire and prevent smoke spread. Although the risk of a fire starting is not increased, the unique challenges posed by tall buildings can amplify hazards.

Factors such as layout, occupancy type, and environmental conditions can affect evacuation and firefighting efforts. High-rise buildings, defined as those 18 metres or taller, require additional fire safety measures, including rising mains and protected lobbies. Jersey has 44 buildings over 18 metres tall.

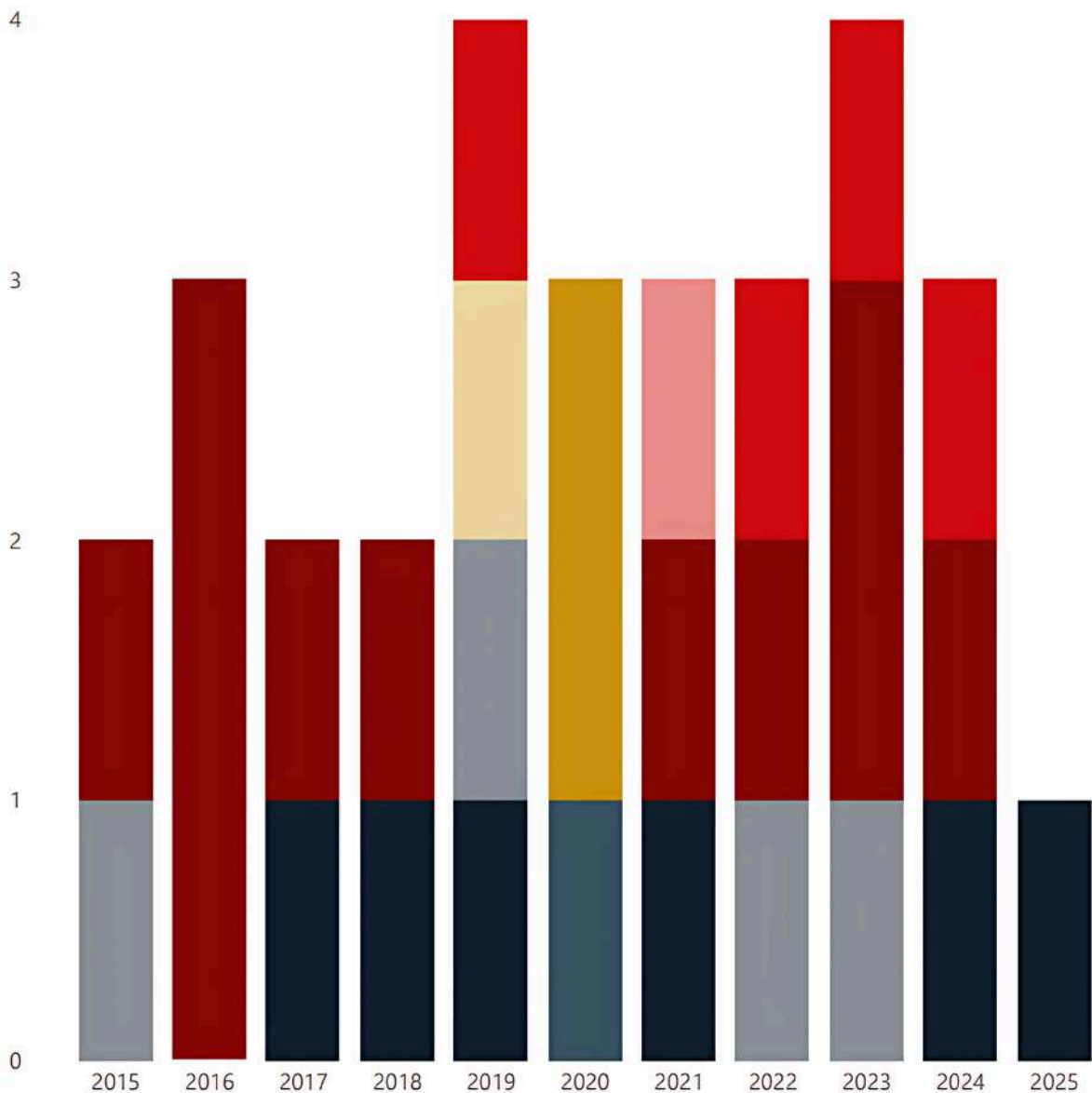
Over recent years, the States of Jersey Fire and Rescue Service attend on average three fires in high rise buildings each year. These incidents require a considerable number of firefighters and fire appliances to ensure that the fire is contained.



Primary Fires in High-Rise Residential Buildings

Buildings with 7 or more floors

No. Floors ● 8 ● 9 ● 10 ● 12 ● 13 ● 14 ● 15 ● 16



Floors	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
8			1	1	1		1			1	1	6
9						1						1
10	1				1			1	1			4
12					1							1
13						2						2
14	1	3	1	1			1	1	2	1		11
15					1			1	1	1		4
16							1					1
Total	2	3	2	2	4	3	3	3	4	3	1	30



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Wildfires

The threat of wildfires is increasing due to climate change. A wildfire is defined as a large, uncontrolled, destructive fire that spreads quickly over woodland or brush.

Periods of warmer and drier weather create conditions that elevate the risk of wildfires. According to the UK Met Office, wildfires are projected to increase globally by 14 per cent by 2030, 30 per cent by 2050, and 50 per cent by 2100. An increase in wildfires in Jersey could impact fire cover, the economy, flood risk, habitats, wildlife, and air quality.

Lithium-ion batteries

The use of lithium-ion powered devices, including e-scooters, e-bikes and energy storage, is on the rise, leading to an increase in related fire incidents worldwide.

The use of e-cigarettes or 'vapes' also presents concerns, especially with the emergence of counterfeit or faulty products and poor charging practices.

There are limitations to the control of product quality and the simple and significant increase in volume, inevitably, increases the likelihood of a fire involving a Li-Ion battery in thermal runaway; data from larger populations demonstrates this point.

Such fires are incredibly intense, and they develop in just a few seconds as well as being very difficult to extinguish. We will do all we can to inform and advise about things owners and users can do to reduce the risk and, of course, we will respond as quickly and effectively as we can. But, we also need to ensure that our built environment, especially the fabric of people's homes, at least performs as we hope and expect it to when subjected to fire.

There are lessons from the Grenfell Tower Inquiry and the Hackitt review of Building Regulations and Fire Safety that we are working on, now, with Government. There is, however, much more to do to consider the very wide-ranging nature of the system failures in the UK that will inherently impact the local context. The climate related risk that electrification seeks to help address is far broader and much more strategic than Li-Ion fire risk, but, as we develop and regenerate, we must and will be alive to these issues, providing advice to colleagues in government and acting wherever we can to ensure we minimise the risk arising.

With the continued diversification of alternative-fuelled vehicles, we also anticipate an increase in the adoption of biogas and hydrogen-fuelled vehicles on our roads.

Electric vehicles and alternative fuel vehicles

Fully electric vehicles are considered essential for reducing carbon emissions and achieving a greener future. As the popularity of electric vehicles grows, so does the potential for fires involving these vehicles. Fires involving lithium-ion batteries are often prolonged and present significant challenges to firefighters, as well as hazards to the public and the environment.

On a 'per unit' basis the likelihood is not high and, with the research and development of major manufacturers, especially in the automotive sector, it is low. Indeed, the likelihood of an electric vehicle catching fire as a result of the battery or electrical system is lower than for an internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicle. Only one fire will be a significant challenge, potentially exacerbated by its location at the time.



False Alarms

The States of Jersey Fire and Rescue Service still attend a considerable amount of false alarm calls, which are generated from automatic fire alarm systems. These systems are normally installed in commercial buildings, hospitals and care homes.

We understand that false alarms happen – but property owners and managers should take care to reduce the likelihood, and if there is a false alarm, take appropriate action.

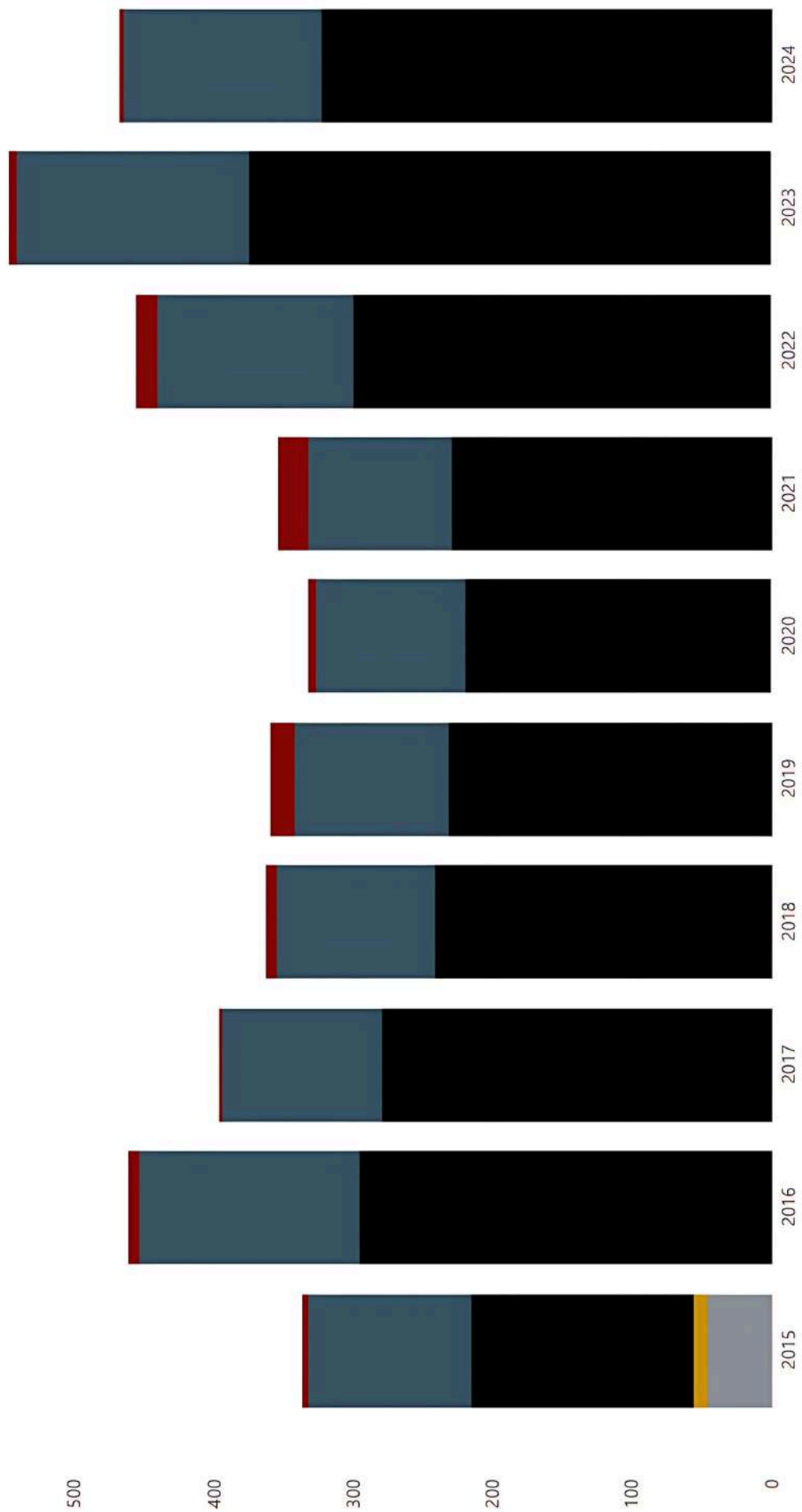
Tragically, people have died thinking a real fire was 'just another false alarm'. Most false alarms are the result of an activity such as cooking, smoking or hot works or sometimes simply because the system was not taken off-line when being tested.

These incidents can divert firefighters away from attending other emergency incidents, disrupt other activities such as training, prevention and protection work, and they can inconvenience businesses. Minimising false alarms prevents complacency.



False Alarm Incidents Attended

● Automatic Commercial ● Automatic Domestic ● Dector Activation / Fault ● Good Intent ● Malicious



Non-fire related incidents

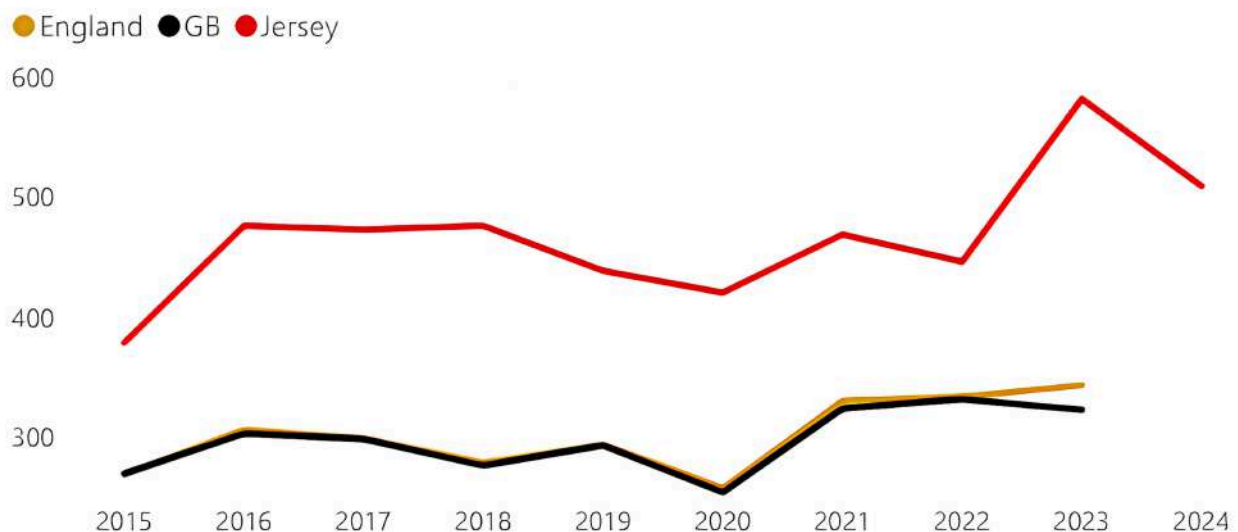
Non-fire related incidents, or special service, calls are incidents such as road traffic collisions, flooding, medical incidents, sea and water rescues and cliff rescues or rescues from height.

These incidents often require specialist skills and equipment to be deployed so that we can safely deal with the incident.



The States of Jersey Fire and Rescue Service attend more of these incidents per 100,000 of the population than other fire & rescue service across the British Isles.

Special Service Incidents per 100,000 population



Jersey Fire & Rescue

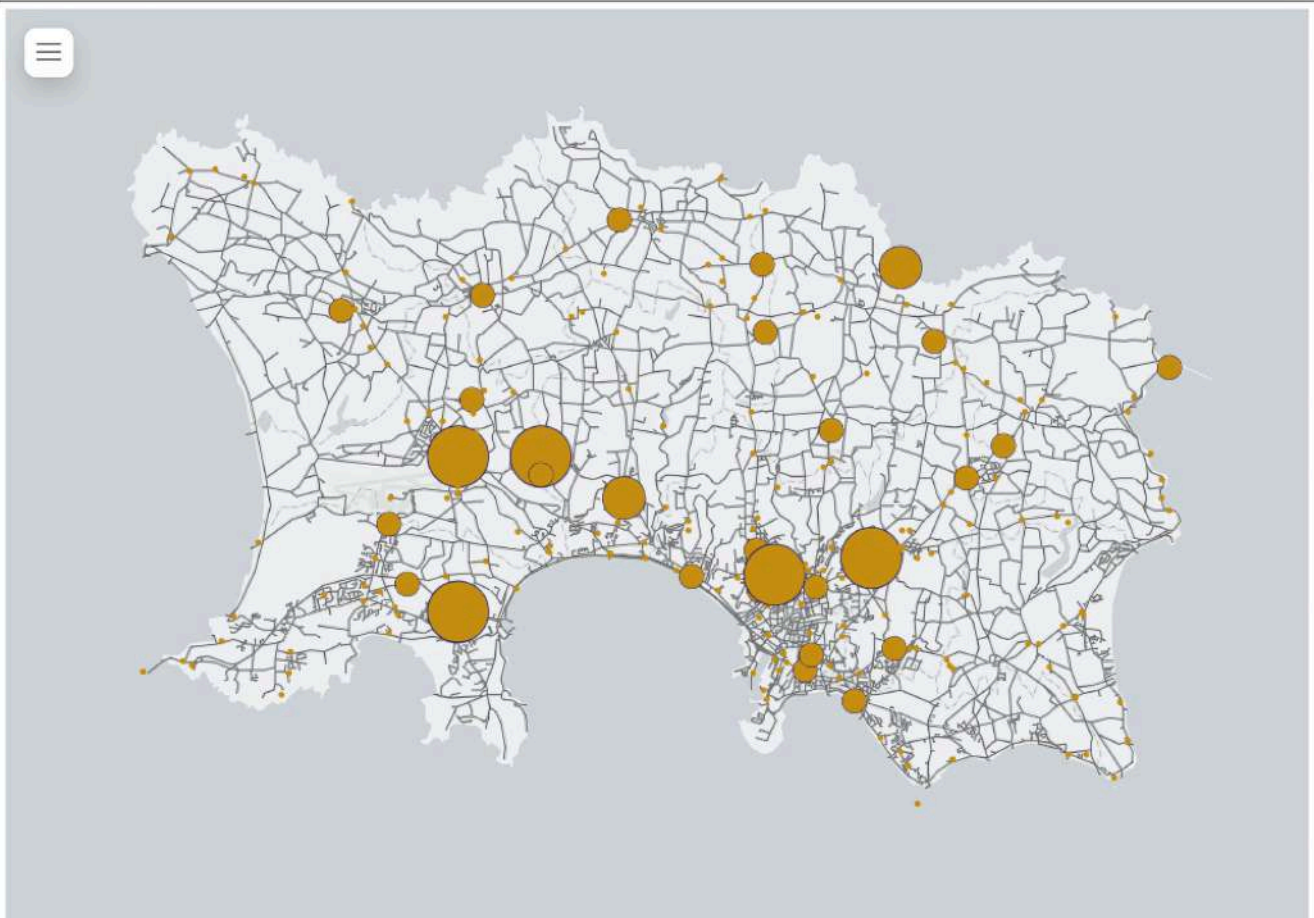
..making Jersey a safer community

Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs)

The majority of RTCs in Jersey occur in St Helier. However, the highest number of RTCs per 1,000 population occur in the Parish of Trinity, closely followed by St John.

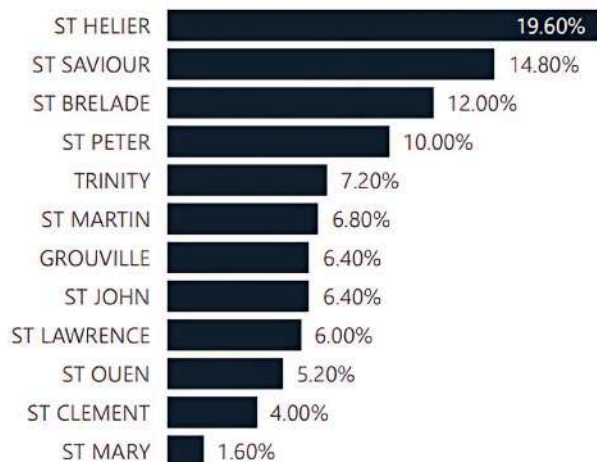
Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs)

Incidents attended 2010-2024



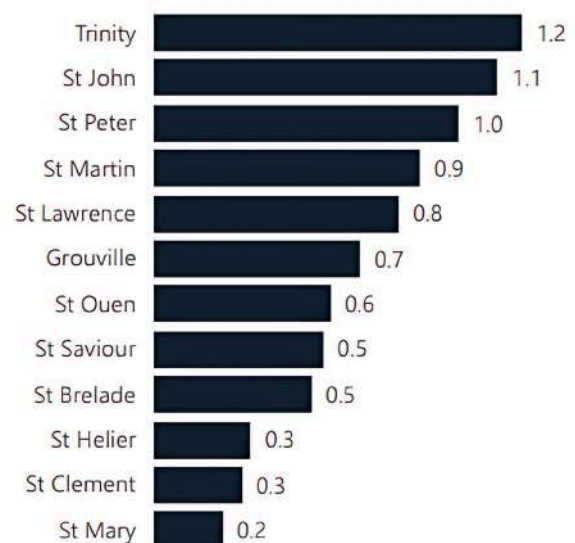
RTCs by Parish

by total incidents attended 2020-2024



RTCs per 1,000 population per year

Annual average by incidents attended 2019-2023



Jersey Fire & Rescue

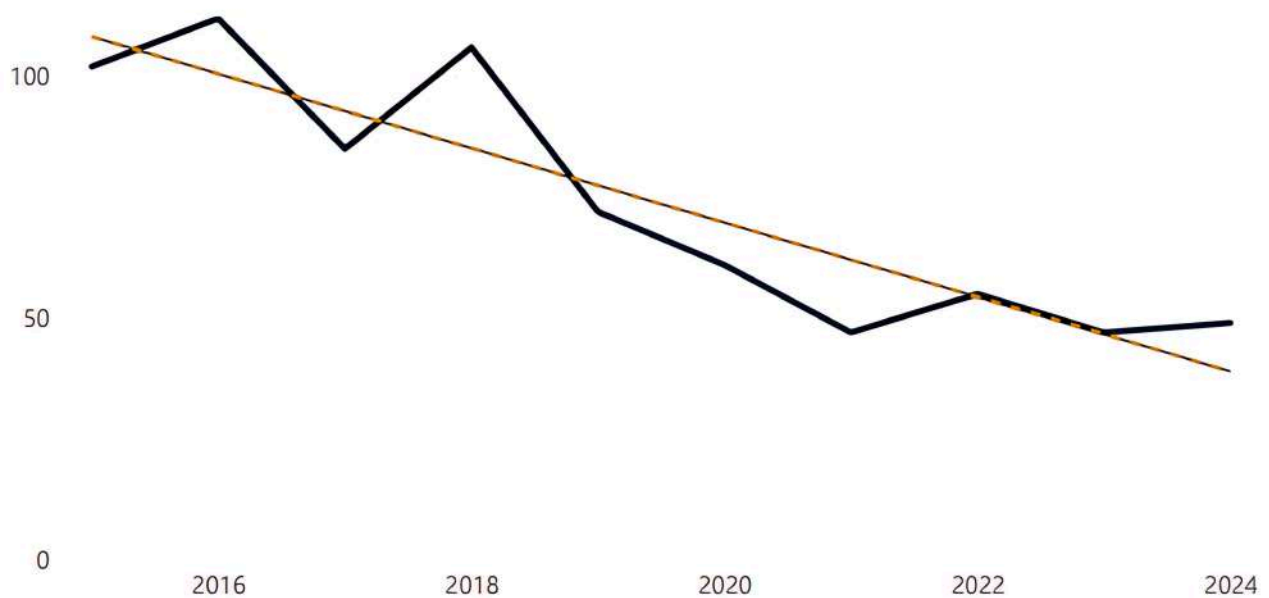
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It is pleasing to note that the overall trend is that the number of RTCs has significantly decreased over recent years.

Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs)

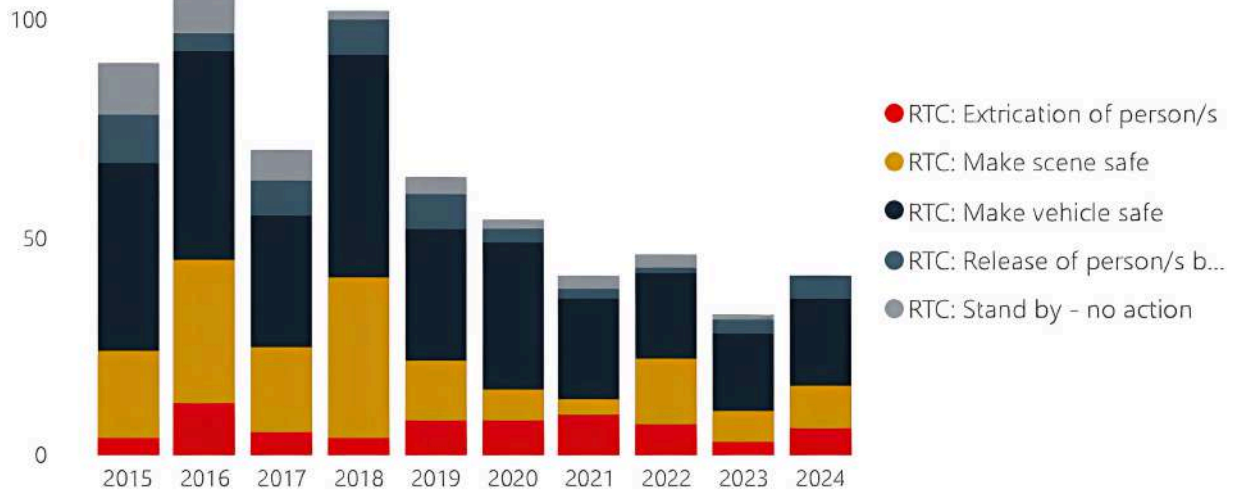
Incidents Attended Per Year



Jersey Fire & Rescue
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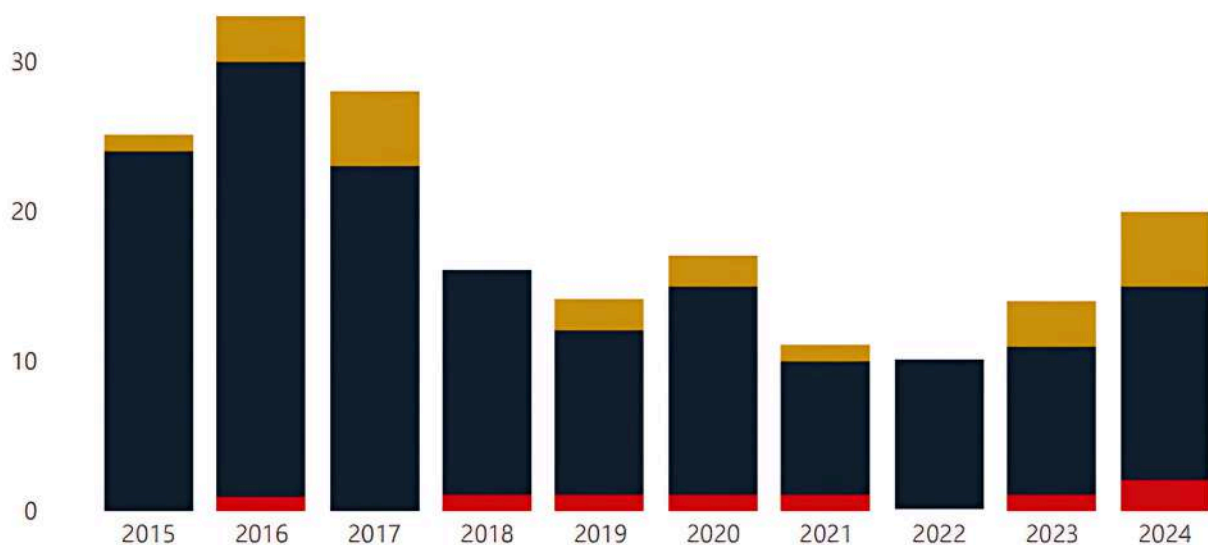
Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs)

Top 5 Response Types



RTC Fatalities, Casualties & Rescues

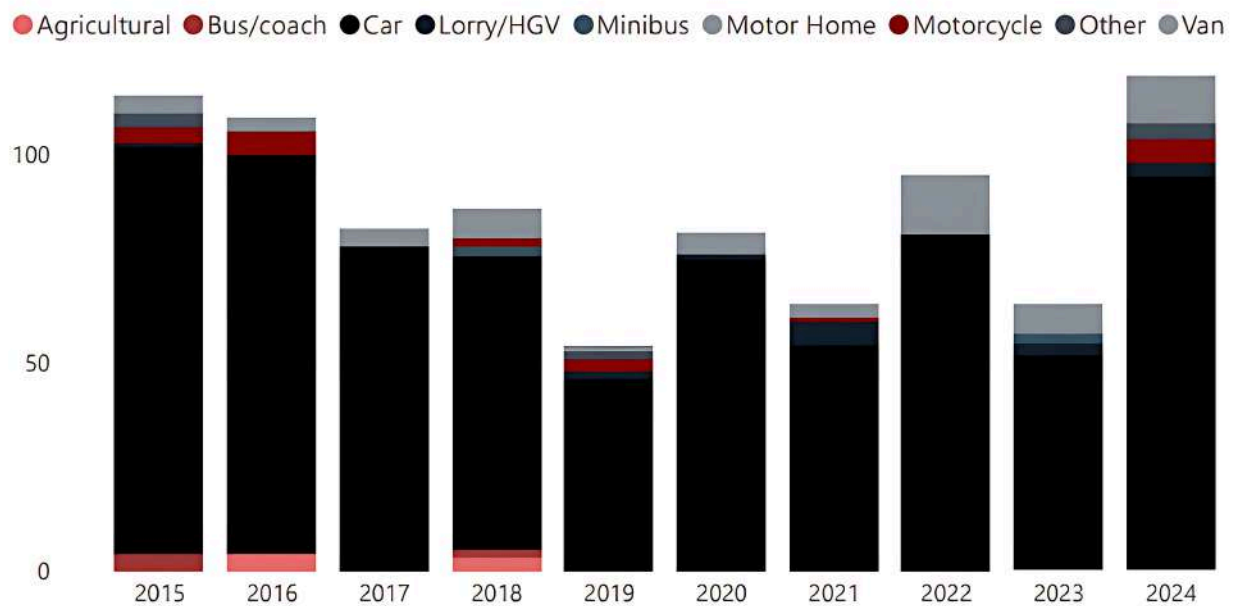
● Fatality ● Injured (incl. rescue with injury) ● Rescued (rescued without injury)



Jersey Fire & Rescue

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RTCs by Vehicle Type



Water rescue and flooding

The States of Jersey Fire and Rescue Service has two Inshore Rescue Boats, which provide a response to rescue incidents around the Island. We work closely with our partner organisations such as the Jersey Coastguard, RNLI and the Jersey Lifeboat Association.

Flooding, exacerbated by climate change, poses a significant risk to our Island. As global temperatures rise, extreme rainfall events become more frequent and intense, increasing the likelihood of floods and the demand on the Fire and Rescue Service.



Rescue from height and cliff rescues

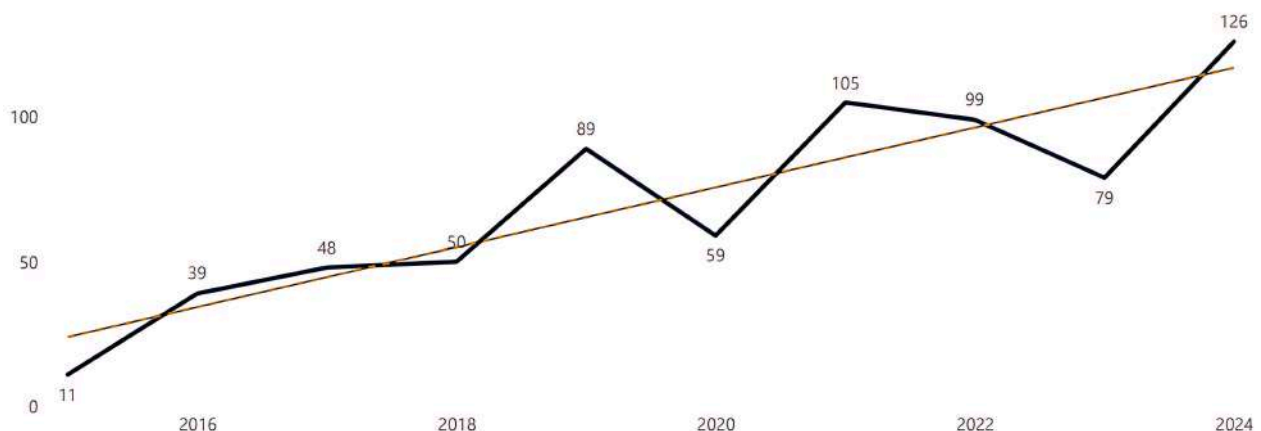
All our fire appliances are equipped with safe working-at-height equipment, enabling rescues from height and depth. These incidents are often protracted, complex and difficult to resolve. We also have a specialist rope rescue capability for more complex incidents.



Medical incidents

With the ever-increasing pressures on the Island's health care system, the States of Jersey Fire and Rescue Service is increasingly being called on to assist our colleagues in the States of Jersey Ambulance Service. These calls can range from assisting with the lifting of patients, forcing entry into premises or assisting with the medical care of patients.

Medical Incidents Attended





Top 5 Medical Incident Types

100

- Medical Incident: Co-responder: Lift person
- Medical Incident: Co-responder: Other
- Medical Incident: First responder: Breathing difficulties...
- Medical Incident: First responder: Lift person
- Medical Incident: First responder: Other

50

0

2024

2022

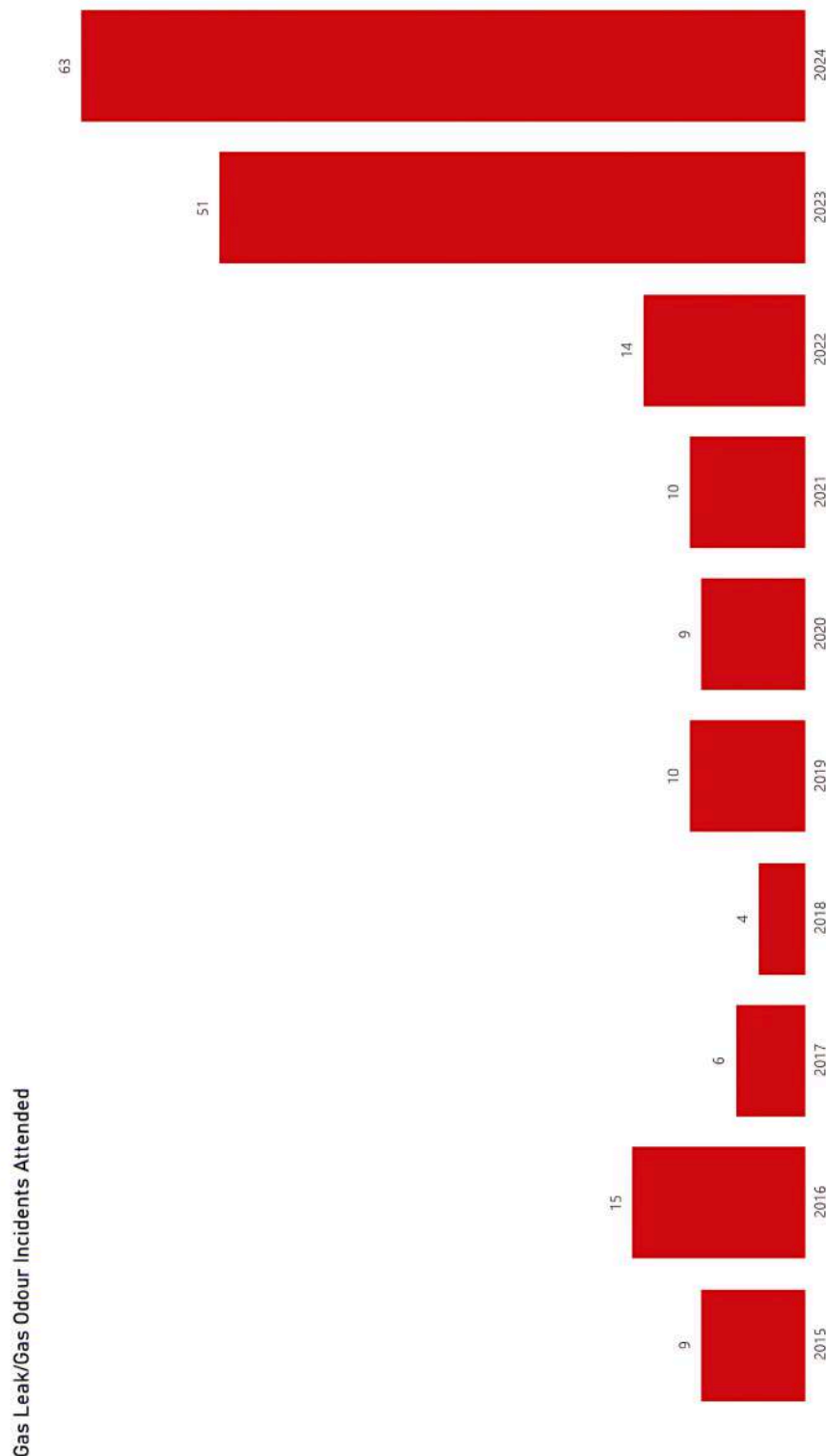
2020

2018

2016

Response to gas leaks or gas odours

Following the tragic events of the Haut Du Mont explosion in 2022, the States of Jersey Fire and Rescue Service has seen an increase in the number of calls to suspected gas leaks. The Service is working with Island Energy to improve awareness of the actions to be taken when you smell gas. This involves prompting Islanders to call Island Energy's gas emergency number on (01534) 755555.

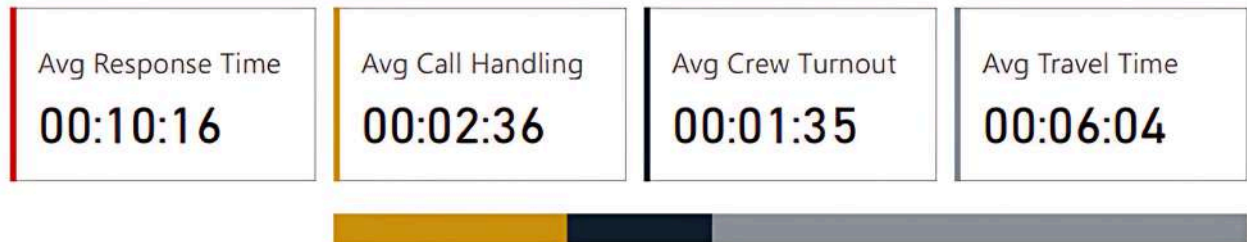


Response standards

We aim to attend all fire related incidents, on average, within 10 minutes from first receiving the call to arriving on scene.

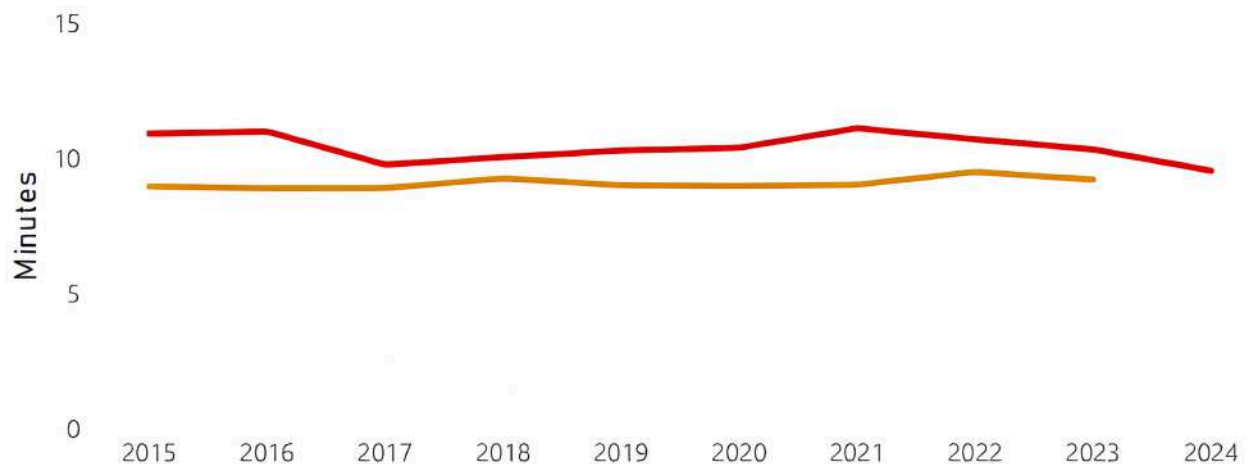
Fire Incident Response Times

3 Year Average: 2022-2024



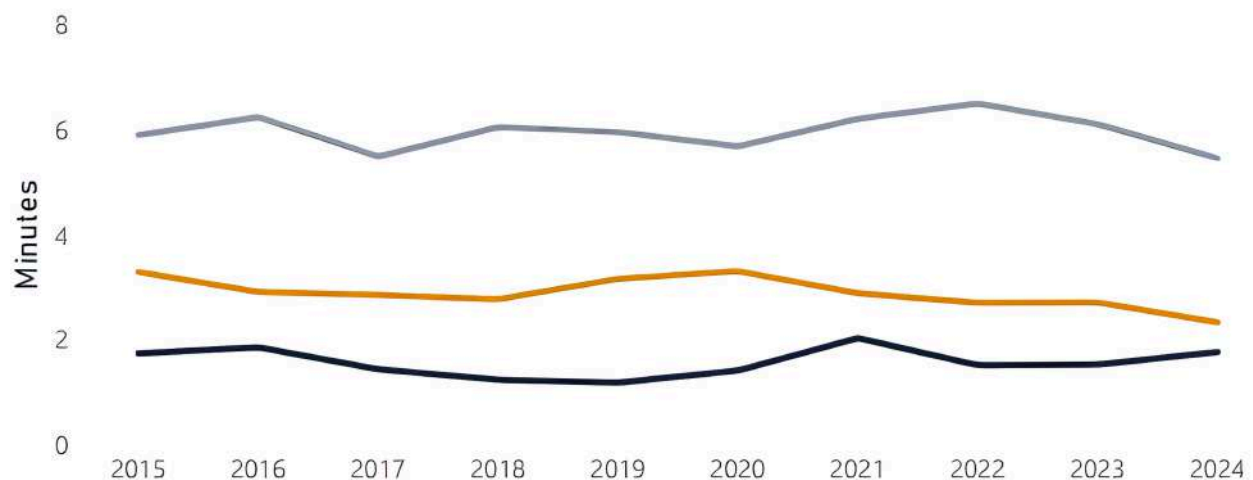
Comparative Average Response Time to Fire Incidents

● Jersey Response Time ● England Response Time



Jersey Fire Incident Response Time Breakdown

● Call Handling ● Crew Turnout ● Travel Time



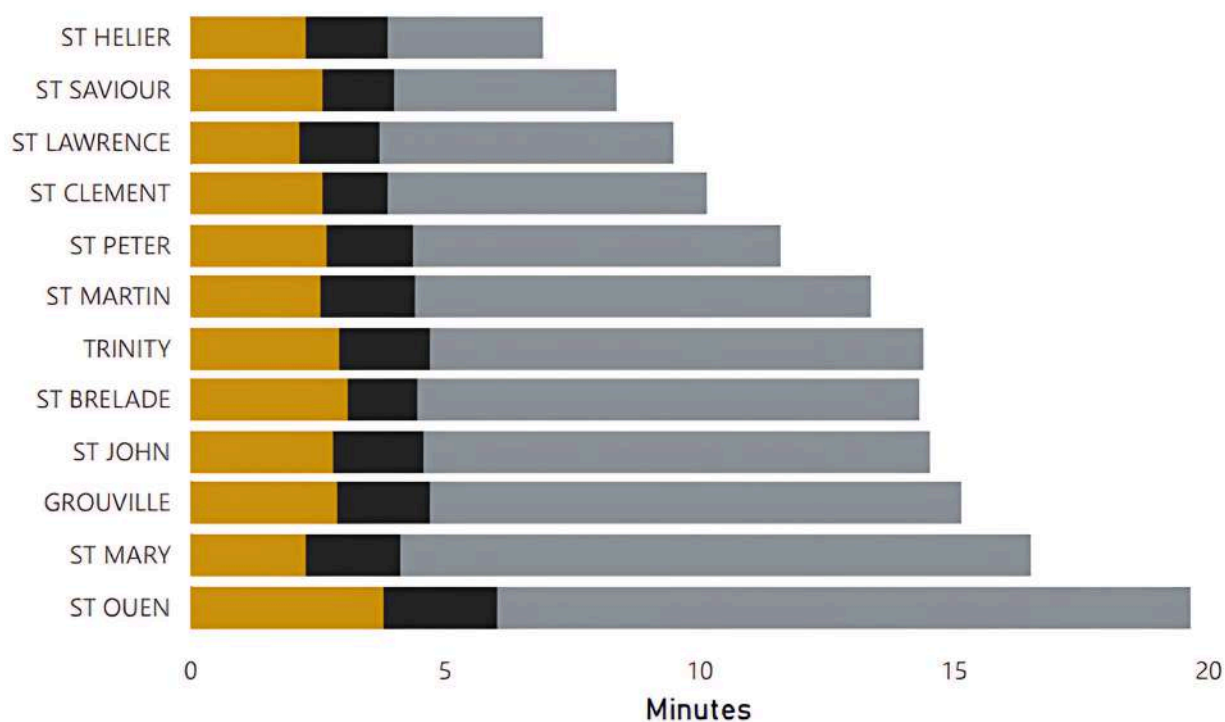
Jersey Fire & Rescue

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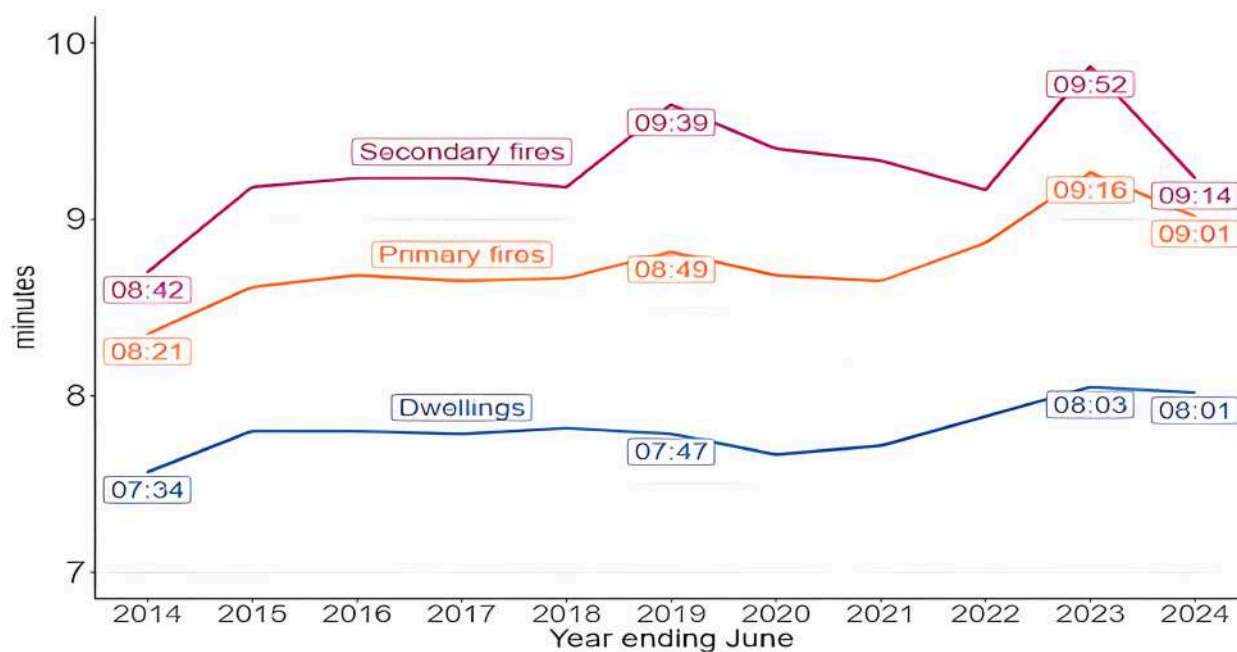
Fire Incident Response Times by Parish

3 Year Average: 2022-2024

● Call Handling Time ● Crew Turnout Time ● Travel Time



In comparison, average response times in England over the past 10 years are as follows:



Our services

Our core services are focused on our statutory duties to prevent, protect and respond to fires and other emergencies. They are informed and shaped by our analysis of risk, and we align our resources and focus our activities on the areas of greater risk.

Prevention

Our Prevention activities focus on the safety of the public in their own homes, and around the Island as a whole. We currently support the Government of Jersey's priority of "Putting Children First" by working with many partner agencies and other Government agencies such as Children, Young People, Education and Skills (CYPES) and Justice and Home Affairs (JHA).

We follow UK best practice to deliver fire safety advice. We make use of the NFCC's Prevention Calendar for alignment in seasonal campaigns and add local trends specific to our community. We have also adopted SafeLink's Online Home Fire Safety checker.

Our prevention work is based around four groups.

- Children and young people,
- Older people,
- Vulnerable people, and
- All other customers.



Children and young people

Our work with Children, Young People, Education and Skills and Justice and Home Affairs is aimed at reducing the number of children injured by fire or becoming involved in fire activities, whether that's through natural inquisitiveness or through deliberate actions, starting with school visits.



Elderly and vulnerable persons

Our work with elderly Islanders is focused on safety in the home, with the offer of a free home fire safety check for anyone requesting one, or where necessary a "Safe and Well" visit.

All other customers

The all other customer group is the most difficult group to engage with, as they often regard themselves as not needing help or advice. Our aim is to engage with this group through the use of social media and at events such as Jersey Pride and the Jersey Boat Show.

This group is less likely to want the States of Jersey Fire and Rescue Service to visit their home, so we are promoting the use of the Online Self Checker supplied by Safelincs, supported by the NFCC.

We aim to make Jersey one of the safest places to live and visit because:

- We will increase our reach, engagement and safety impact in communities.
- We will exploit data and technology to better understand risk and to enable people to understand and manage their own risk profile.
- We will work with partners to maximise wellbeing outcomes and minimise duplication

Protection

Our protection activities focus on fire safety in a variety of domestic and non-domestic premises, such as houses in multiple occupation, hospitals, nursing homes, ports, airports, hostels and residential schools.

We collaborate under other safety laws, working in partnerships with other organisations and bodies, to ensure the safety in other industries. This includes licencing and other public buildings providing refreshment.

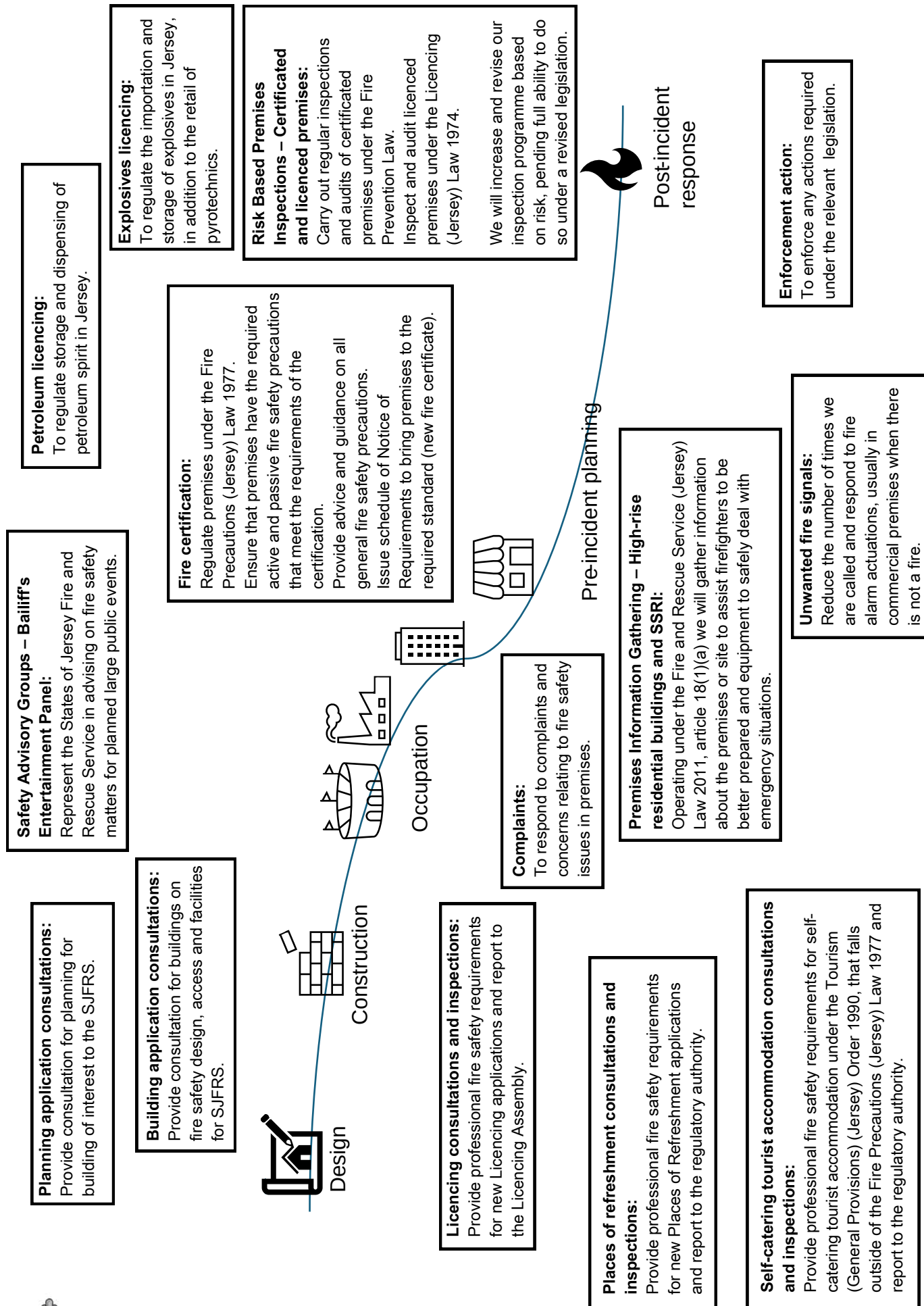
We are responsible for enforcing the Fire Precautions (Jersey) Law 1977 as the regulating authority. We are also the regulatory authority for Petroleum (Jersey) Law 1984 and the Explosives (Jersey) Law 1970.

Working in partnerships, we engage with other planning and building authority departments to support design, construction and occupation of the built environment.

We will ensure people, and our environment are protected because:

- We will develop modern, fit-for-purpose legislation that learns from best practice elsewhere.
- We will work with partners to ensure we influence safety from the design and concept stage.
- We will have effective systems for ensuring compliance with essential safety standards.





Response

Our statutory duty to prepare for, and respond to, emergencies is covered by the Fire and Rescue Service (Jersey) Law 2011.

We have two fire stations strategically positioned across the Island:

- The States of Jersey Fire and Rescue Headquarters in St Helier, crewed 24/7 by wholetime and on-call crews,
- Western Fire Station in St Brelade, crewed by on-call firefighters.



We have three fire appliances in St Helier that are available 24-hours a day, and one fire appliance based at Western Fire Station, which is available during the night.

We also have a range of specialist vehicles including an aerial ladder platform, incident support vehicle, specialist rescue unit, foam unit and two inshore rescue boats.

To ensure appropriate supervision and control at more complex incidents, a cadre of officers are available on a rota system, to deploy to incidents and take overall control of these situations.

As a small Island, we have a considerable risk profile comparable to a UK city, but with more than a typical amount of critical infrastructure and hazard sites. This includes more than 40 high-rise residential buildings, an airport, a port, a prison, a general hospital, eight secondary schools, and a major fuel terminal.

The States of Jersey Fire and Rescue Service's Fire Control function is delivered by the Emergency Services Control Centre (ESCC), which is based at the States of Jersey Police Headquarters in St Helier. The ESCC is the home to the control functions for all three emergency services. Fire and ambulance functions work together with a joint operating and mobilising system. The Police control function is separate.

Our risk profile is further heightened by being an Island nation and being unable to call on mutual assistance to deal with a fire related incident.

The States of Jersey Fire and Rescue Service will plan to deal with 'reasonable worst-case scenarios' as part of the risk management strategy to ensure that we deliver on our purpose of 'making Jersey a safer community'.

We will respond to emergencies quickly and effectively because:

- We will provide quick, resilient and professional call handling, mobilising and incident support arrangements.
- We will increase the number of firefighters and fire appliances to provide a response more aligned to risk and isolation.
- We will provide our firefighters with the right skills, procedures, fleet and equipment, harnessing the use of technology.





Operational assurance:

Monitors incident trends, co-ordinates risk information updates and the sharing of learning, and quality assure response practices.

Shared learning:

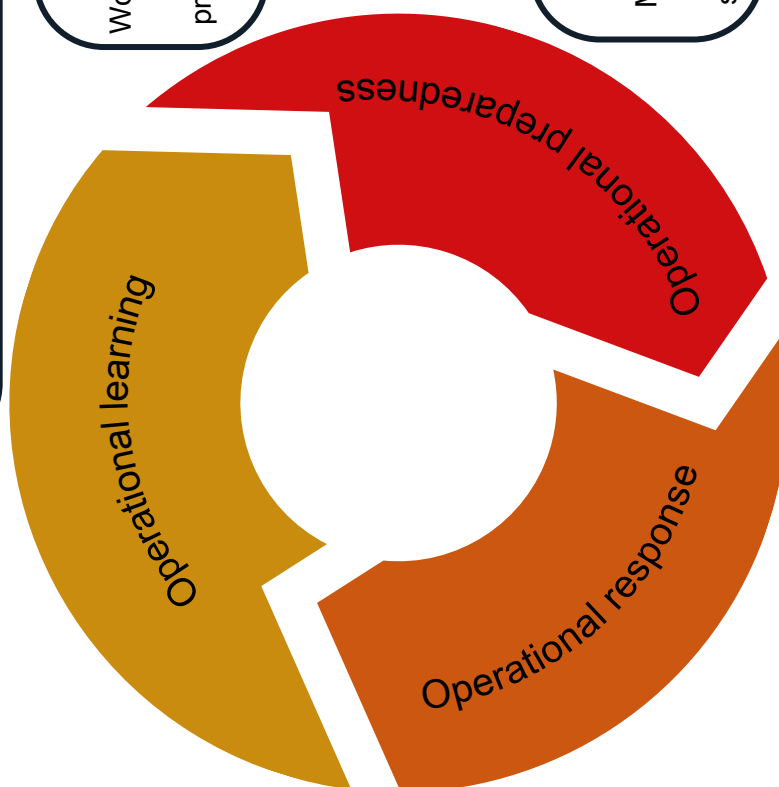
Information from operational incident debriefs, monitoring and feedback is used to drive continuous improvement through updates to training and operational practices. Where relevant this learning is shared through regional and national channels.

Incident debrief:

A debrief is conducted after every incident to capture any learning and check on the welfare of those who attended. Depending on the scale and complexity of the incident a more structured and detailed review will be undertaken and the learning shared as appropriate.

Responding to all fire incidents:

We aim to reach all incidents within an average of 10 minutes from the time the first appliance is mobilised. We have a range of specialist appliances and specially trained officers that we can send to an incident as required.



Emergency planning and preparation:

Working with partners as a member of the Jersey Resilience Forum and internally to plan and prepare for major or complex incidents requiring multiagency response.

Maintaining risk information:

Visiting targeted premises to capture site specific risk information and develop tactical plans for dealing with incidents.

Operational training and maintenance of competence:

Mix of practical and desk-based training to equip firefighters with skills and knowledge to deal safely and effectively with any type of incidents.

Exercises and drills:

Practical and table-top exercises to test the effectiveness of plans with other blue light partners.

Receiving calls:

Fire Control, within the Emergency Services Control Centre, will take 999 calls and mobilise the appropriate response depending on the type and severity of incident.

Resilience

Our Emergency Planning Department is responsible for the delivery of duties and activities under the Emergency Powers and Planning (Jersey) Law 1990. We work collaboratively with our colleagues across the Channel Islands and the UK to ensure that integrated approach to risks, which transcend boundaries.

The team has, in the last few years, planned and managed the development of a new Jersey Emergency Risk Register, to replace the older Community Risk Register. Based on the National Security Risk Assessment 2023, the JERR highlights 80 high level risks which, if realised, would present a significant challenge to Jersey, as they would to any other place. It covers cyber, terrorism, weather related events, public health risks, industrial accidents, mass transport and major fire among many others.

Our Emergency Planning Department will make Jersey more resilient because:

- We will support ministers in developing resilience policy and law
- We will bring focus, energy, support and collaboration to the Jersey Resilience Forum
- We will base our activity and support on ministerial priorities and the Jersey Emergency Risk Register



Our plans

We plan to ensure that the States of Jersey Fire and Rescue Service is resourced to adequately manage risks to public and firefighter safety, based on the risks present in the Island.

Consideration has been given to the operating context of the States of Jersey Fire and Rescue Service, along with our statutory duties. We have reviewed the known hazards present on the Islands, along with those who are most at risk in the community. In addition, we have considered the likelihood and consequences of such incidents occurring.

In doing so we have established four Aims and three Priorities which provides focus for our plans and activities over the next two years.

Aims

Aim 1 - Prevent fire and other emergencies

We know that the best way to help people stay safe is to prevent emergency incidents from happening in the first place. We do this through a wide range of activities and services, ranging from safety campaigns to bespoke interventions. We prioritise those individuals who face the highest risk of harm when allocating resources.

To be successful in our prevention work, it is vital that we identify and engage with those most at risk. We will use data and local intelligence to more accurately target our activities.

Over the life of this plan, we aim to:

- Continue to undertake Safe and Well visits in people's homes to reduce the risk of fire and other hazards to reduce harm and injury. In doing so, we will work collaboratively with partner agencies, such as the British Red Cross, to provide a more efficient and joined up service.
- Continue to educate the public in road and water safety initiatives.
- Undertake a prevention review to ensure that we target those most at risk from fire.

Aim 2 - Protect people and places to reduce the impact of fires and other emergencies

We have a statutory role in enforcing fire safety legislation across the Island and issuing Fire Certificates to designated premises under the Fire Precautions (Jersey) Law 1977.

In recent years, we have invested in expanding the skills and capacity of our fire protection team. Professional standards within the fire safety sector have significantly improved in this period, and it is vital that we keep pace with these changes. We will continue to expand the Department to meet the needs of the modern built environment on the Island.

Over 2025/26 we will work with policy and law drafting colleagues to update this legislation to take account of the latest developments in fire safety legislation, considering the developments that have occurred since the Grenfell Tower tragedy in the United Kingdom.

Unwanted fire signals are increasing across Jersey. These incidents cost the States of Jersey Fire and Rescue Service money, but also tie up resources which could be required elsewhere. They could also indicate issues with the management and maintenance of fire safety equipment in a premise.

Over the life of this plan, we aim to:

- Present detailed proposals to the Minister for reformed fire safety legislation
- Undertake a review of unwanted fire signals and develop further actions to reduce the number of calls.
- Expand the capacity of the Protection Department.

Another way in which we can protect Islanders, our firefighters and our environment is through the management of risk from explosives.

Over the life of this plan, we aim to:

- Conclude work for the Minister for Justice and Home Affairs to bring draft Pyrotechnic Articles Regulations to the States Assembly for debate.
- Develop a new Approved Code of Practice for explosives.

Both of these aims are required to implement revised explosives legislation already adopted by the Assembly.

Aim 3 - Respond quickly and effectively to fires and other emergencies

When we receive a 999 call, we respond immediately with the nearest appropriate fire appliances and specialist equipment, depending on the size and nature of the incident. Our aim is always to deal effectively and efficiently with the incident, to save lives and minimise the damage to property and the environment.

Jersey has an Emergency Services Control Centre (ESCC) where fire, ambulance and police resources are deployed to incidents. Recent serious incidents on the Island, and incidents in the United Kingdom, such as the Grenfell Tower fire, have created a range of learning opportunities that need to be embedded into the Service and the ESCC.

As such, we asked the National Fire Chief's Council to conduct a Peer Review into our existing Control arrangements to ensure that we maintain a contemporary Fire Control function for the States of Jersey.

We will develop 'reasonable worst-case scenarios' to ensure that we are supported by Government in having a suitable number of firefighters and fire appliances to deal with the risks that are present on our Island.

We maintain our operational preparedness by ensuring that colleagues are fully trained and properly equipped and have access to up to date and accurate risk information. We undertake regular exercises and drills, including some with partner agencies, to ensure we are well prepared and have effective procedures.

As a Service, we routinely collect learning from incidents and feed that back into our own training and procedures to continually improve our performance and ensure the safety of our colleagues and the public. We will keep abreast of changes in community and firefighter risks and ensure we are aligned to National Operational Guidance, where appropriate.

Over the life of this plan, we aim to:

- Increase the numbers of firefighters and available fire appliances to deal with the risks on the Island based on our 'reasonable worst-case scenarios'.
- Create an action plan following the NFCC Emergency Fire Control / ESCC Peer Review and ensure we respond to fire incidents on the Island, on average within 10 minutes.
- Further pursue compliance with national professional practice.

- Assure safe systems of work (including local recommendations arising from the major incidents in 2022 and 2023 and from His Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Service's 'State of Fire and Rescue' report, the Grenfell Tower Inquiry and the Manchester Arena Inquiry)
- Mobilise sufficient firefighters to emergencies, in partial compliance with independent peer challenge recommendations, to resource safe systems of work.
- Ensure our Firefighters have up to date electronic risk information at the scene of incident.

Aim 4 - Strengthen Jersey's resilience to major risks and emergencies

We need to plan for future emergency incidents, including responding to new and emerging risks. Emergency preparedness is vital to this challenge.

Over the life of this plan, we aim to:

- Produce detailed policy options for the Chief Minister and Emergencies Council to consider, in reforming emergency powers and planning legislation and strategy.
- Develop a resilience operating model.



Priorities

Priority 1 - Being strategic

As a small, high performing Fire and Rescue Service, we need to be open to change and continually seek ways to improve our ways of working. We need to protect the long-term future of the service by investing in equipment and new methods of working to keep Islanders safe.

As firefighting technology develops, it is important to consider these developments, particularly as an Island nation where physical resources are limited. A UK National project is currently underway to identify new Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) using the latest technology for keep firefighters safe. As a service, we will endeavour to assist with the research and equip our firefighters with the latest PPE when it becomes available.

Over the life of this plan, we aim to:

- Look well into the future, anticipate trends and develop strategic responses, such as new or improved policy and legislation.
- Ensure we have a coherent view and coordinated response to addressing a large range of risks and recommendations as efficiently as we can.
- Implement service improvements identified through innovation, research and development, and sector reforms, including new PPE.
- Provide the necessary specialist fleet and equipment to enable the safe systems of work for non-fire related incidents.
- Review our current equipment and fleet to ensure that we can respond to the challenges identified in our strategic assessment of risk.

Priority 2 - People, culture and professionalism

Our people are our biggest asset, we will recruit, retain, develop and nurture talent at the right time with the right development tools.

We will create a change ready Fire and Rescue Service whilst working with psychological courage, integrity and bravery. We aim to create a small national professional fire service with talented, nurtured Wholetime and On Call Firefighters. We will embody respect and trust amongst one another and challenge the status quo to continually improve our services to the Community.

As a Service, we place great emphasis on the safety, health and wellbeing of all our colleagues, particularly those involved in incident response, and provide a range of

services to support the physical and mental health of everyone.

Over the life of this plan, we aim to:

- Develop a comprehensive workforce plan that addresses both short-term and long-term staffing needs. Create a succession planning framework to identify and prepare future leaders within the organisation.
- Embed the Core Code of Ethics that reinforces Leadership Behaviours and culture of psychological courage, integrity, and bravery aligning to Leading the Service and Leading and Developing People Fire Standard.
- Develop and Implement a Wellbeing and Resilience programme to highlight and raise awareness of campaigns and workshops focussing on building resilience across the fire service.
- Create a change-ready Service through change management training for all managers and leaders to equip them with the right skills to regularly assess organisational culture to ensure it aligns with our Strategy and Island needs.
- Develop and implement management and Leadership workshops to grow future leaders at every level aligned to our Organisational Development priorities.

Priority 3 - Good governance

Good governance is essential in ensuring that the Service operates effectively, transparently and in the best interests of Islanders. The Leadership Team will provide the Service with a well-defined mission and vision aligned with the needs of Island residents.

We will ensure that we comply with regulations and ensure that our resources are allocated to maximise their impact and maintain readiness for emergency incidents. We will use data and trends to ensure that we meet the changing demands of the Island. Emergency Services across the Island collaborate together on a daily basis. We will review how we support our colleagues in the States of Jersey Ambulance Service with co-responding medical calls to ensure that we have a timely response and still maintain firefighting appliance availability. We will review how we crew our fire appliances to ensure that we have the maximum number of resources available to meet the risks that we have on Jersey.

Over the life of this plan, we aim to:

- Support and respond to a review of our corporate governance by the Jersey Audit Office.
- Review our co-responding arrangements to ensure that we can continue to support States of Jersey Ambulance Service.
- Develop a set of Key Performance Indicators for service delivery.
- Ensure that we have the maximum number of resources available at any given time.
- Research and develop our 2027-2030 CRMP and review our strategy.

Our 2025-26 plan

In order to meet our aims, we will:

Aim 1 – Prevention

- Undertake home visits to improve safety, targeting those with the highest risk
- Work with partners to deliver safety messages to primary school children.
- Deliver road and water safety education in collaboration with partners.
- Review our Prevention risk profile

Aim 2 - Protection

- Develop new Fire Safety legislation.
- Undertake inspections of designated premises to provide advice and undertake regulatory activity.
- Respond to all building and licencing consultations.
- Reduce the number of Unwanted Fire Signals we attend.
- Review the Grenfell Tower 2nd Report and produce an action plan.
- Expand the capacity of the department.
- Develop new explosives legislation.

Aim 3 – Response

- Increase the numbers of firefighters and available fire appliances.
- Create an action plan following the ESCC Peer Review.
- Respond to fire incidents on average in 10 minutes.
- Compliance with national professional practice.
- Assure safe systems of work.
- Mobilise sufficient firefighters to emergencies.
- Ensure Firefighters have electronic risk information on scene.

Aim 4 – Resilience

- Produce detailed policy options for the Chief Minister and Emergencies Council to consider, in reforming emergency powers and planning legislation and strategy.
- Develop a resilience operating model.

Priority 1 - Being strategic

- Implement service improvements identified through innovation and research, including new PPE.
- Provide the specialist fleet and equipment to enable the safe systems of work for non-fire related incidents.
- Review our equipment and fleet to ensure that we can respond to the challenges identified in our Community Risk Management Plan.

Priority 2 - People, culture and professionalism

- Develop a workforce plan.
- Embed the Core Code of Ethics.
- Develop and Implement a Wellbeing and Resilience programme.
- Create a change ready Service through change management training.
- Implement management and leadership workshops to grow future leaders at every level

Priority 3 - Good governance

- Review our Co-Responding arrangements.
- Develop a set of Key Performance Indicators for service delivery.
- Ensure that we have the maximum number of resources available at any given time.



Appendix:

Identified risk	Mitigation / control
Aim 1: Prevention	
High per capita dwelling fire rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased reach (website / social media) • Continuing to deliver high profile campaigns • Online Home Fire Safety Check • Continuing to deliver schools education packages in all key stages
Ageing population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk review for updating target groups • Targeting of Safe and Well Partnerships • Working as part of the Multi-Agency Safeguarding arrangements
Economic, health and social factors	
Wildfires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Campaigns
Lithium-Ion batteries (e-bikes, scooters, etc)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk specific campaigns and awareness
Road Traffic Collisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working with GoJ road safety lead and other partners on road safety strategy support
Water rescue and flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness campaigns, especially around key days such as World Drowning Prevention Day and the Jersey Boat Show
Reports of smell / odour of gas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to work with Island Energy Group to raise awareness of IEG gas emergency line

Identified risk	Mitigation / control
Aim 2: Protection	
Fires in tall buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site Specific Risk information project
Electric Vehicle fires (low likelihood / high impact)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek to influence building design and access and facilities for FRS
False Alarms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UFS policy review

Identified risk	Mitigation / control
Aim 3: Response	
Fires in industrial and commercial (incl. waste)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain operational preparedness of all available assets
Fires in tall buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruitment to On Call and increase FDS Mobile Data Project, which will benefit entire range of emergency response activity
False Alarms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UFS policy implementation (Control)
Road Traffic Collisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain RTC capability • New Rescue Unit
Water Rescue and flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain inland water and sea rescue capability
Rescue from height / cliff rescue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain height rescue specialist capability
Medical emergencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain FREC3 capability and co-responder capabilities across response teams • Support On Call firefighters to form small, dedicated co-responder teams in support of SOJAS, specifically for cardiac arrest events
Smell / odour of gas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to respond if called and assist IEG when requested
Decontamination of firefighters following exposure from products of combustion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement new decontamination procedures, including new PPE

Identified risk	Mitigation / control
Aim 4: Resilience	
Flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain Severe Weather Plan • Maintain Grands Vaux Flood Plan • Exercising in flood response in the next two years
Cyber	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jersey Resilience Forum Cyber Group Enhancements and validation exercises for a multi-agency cyber incident response plan

Identified priority	Action
Priority 1: Being strategic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We will start research and preparation for the new CRMP 2027-2030, in the term of this plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revise and discuss operational planning assumptions with Minister
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance our 'portfolio' approach to delivery, clearly aligned to our risk register

Identified priority	Action
Priority 2: People and professionalism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to roll out revalidation by a Skills for Justice accredited partner, for all incident commanders
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to abide by and roll out the NFCC Competency Framework for Fire Safety Regulators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to implement the actions agreed within the Organisational Development plan

Identified priority	Action
Priority 2: People and professionalism (cont'd)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embed the Core Code of Ethics and NFCC Leadership Framework in our employment lifecycle
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement a Service wide succession plan and agreed actions to address the leadership gap

Identified priority	Action
Priority 3: Good governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jersey Audit Office (Comptroller and Auditor General) review of the States of Jersey Fire and Rescue Service's corporate governance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revised internal governance arrangements and portfolio approach
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational Learning and Assurance Board and operational assurance process
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We will develop a new organisation assurance process, to include joint working with the other Crown Dependencies' FRSs, Gibraltar FRS, the National Fire Chiefs Council and the Local Government Association
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comply with the Internal Governance and Assurance Fire Standard
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We will develop and implement an operational and organisational framework aligned to Fire Standards
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We will implement robust change control processes to ensure that modifications enhance safety, efficiency, and service quality, while minimising risks and disruptions



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