This Water Safety Strategy defines CFRS approach to the prevention and response to a range of water related emergencies, and is based on the risks identified through our Integrated Risk Management Planning (IRMP) process and detailed risk analysis through our Strategic Risk Review.

Water Safety Strategy 2014-17

Contents

Document History

Version	Date	Author	Comments
1.0	10 December 13	Steve Healey	New draft strategy

Introduction

Cumbria is an outstandingly beautiful area, one that attracts huge loyalty from local people and worldwide visitors. Cumbria is the second largest County in England and covers 689,000 hectares, including a coastline of 245km and accounts for a staggering 48% of the land mass in the North West. The County boundary is naturally defined by the Irish Sea to the West, from the Solway Firth to Morecambe Bay, with the Scottish border to the North and the Pennine hills to the East. There are 6 districts within the County: Allerdale, Barrow, Carlisle, Copeland, Eden and South Lakeland.

The topography of Cumbria is striking. Along with 16 significant lakes, the County is also home to the Cumbrian Mountains. These contrasting geographies form the showpieces of the Lake District National Park, the largest National Park in England. The North Western limit of the Yorkshire Dales National Park also sits within the County.

Cumbria Fire and Rescue Service (CFRS) regularly deals with the consequences of water related emergencies and the impact they have on our communities. This strategy outlines

- Where we are now – both national and local picture
- Where we want to get to – a reduction in preventable water related Emergencies
- How we plan to resource and respond to water related incidents
- How we are going to get there – outlined in our delivery plan

We continue to prepare for water rescue scenarios as core business, and provide an emergency rescue response for many water related emergencies. CFRS aims to get appropriately trained and equipped personnel to the scene of water incidents as quickly as possible to assist those in danger.

For some time, CFRS has had resources to deal with a range of water related emergencies. In recent years we have seen increases in these types of incidents and during 2012/13 we were mobilised to 220 water/mud related incidents:

Incidents		
LEVEL 1 - Type of action	LEVEL 2 - Sub type	Total
Animal assistance incidents	Rescue from water/mud etc	16
Flooding	Advice only	36
	Evacuation	3
	Make safe	20
	Other	12
	Pumping out	95
	Stand by - no action	9
Flooding Total		175
Other rescue/release of persons	From mud	1
Other rescue/release of persons Total		1
Rescue or evacuation from water	Person in water or at immediate risk of entering water	26
	Person not in water or at imminent risk of entering water (NB water not flowing)	2
Rescue or evacuation from water Total		28
Grand Total		220

Table 1: 2012/13 Water/Mud related incidents

Scope

This Water Safety Strategy defines CFRS approach to the prevention and response to a range of water related emergencies, and is based on the risks identified through our Integrated Risk Management Planning (IRMP) process and detailed risk analysis through our Strategic Risk Review.

Our Strategic Risk Review enables us to identify and understand the different types of water related emergencies, and allows us to prioritise this strategy on risks associated with outdoor water courses. I.e. lakes, reservoirs, ponds, canals and rivers. It also identifies the risks related to flooding, and enables us to outline how we will contribute, with partners, to reduce the effects of this threat and respond efficiently and effectively when required.

Aims

The Strategy has the following two overall aims:

- Provide an evidenced based assessment of risk to inform resource, speed and weight of attack to water related incidents
- Provide a strategy for prevention and protection activities in order to reduce the impact and consequences of water related incidents.

Legal

The Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004 places no legal requirement for any fire and rescue service to assist at water related emergencies, or to provide initiatives to help prevent such emergencies. However, the Fire and Rescue National Framework for England does state that *"fire and rescue authorities must identify and assess the full range of foreseeable fire and rescue related risks their areas face, make provision for prevention and protection activities and respond to incidents appropriately."*

The Framework does not define fire and rescue related risks but it can be assumed that water related risks are amongst them. Due to the magnitude and likelihood of many water related risks, CFRS provides appropriate resources to respond to water related incidents. It also recognises that preventing such risks from materialising is more effective than just responding to incidents that occur.

Fire and rescue services may respond to emergencies or non-emergencies, and the Fire and Rescue Authority have the power to provide its services to others and also to take any actions on its own part that it considers appropriate in response to events or situations that are likely to cause death, injury or illness to people or harm to the environment.

The Health and Safety at Work Act (HASAWA) 1974 provides the legal framework to promote, stimulate and encourage high standards of health and safety in places of work. It

protects employees and the public from work activities. For the fire and rescue service attending incidents, the incident ground becomes the workplace.

Health and Safety Legislation also places a legal responsibility on water course owners, including the need for risk assessments to be carried out, and the correct levels of security and signage to be in place. Principles for managing water related risk have been set out by the National Water Safety Forum, explaining these responsibilities, but also summarising how statutory bodies and organisations with management responsibilities for water courses may only have limited powers to require or enforce.

The responsibility for the co-ordination of land-based and inland waters search and rescue (SAR) rests with the Police Service and is derived from their duty to protect life and property.

HM Coastguard (HMCG) responds to rescues at sea, on the coastline, within tidal waters and delegated inland waters (Windermere, Coniston, Ullswater and Derwent Water)

The Environment Agency has a statutory duty to issue flood warnings and maintain public flood defenses, but under civil law, individual property owners are responsible for protecting their property and land from flooding.

In line with the Civil Contingencies Act 2004, as a Category 1 responder CFRS must have regard to the Met Office's duty to warn the public and provide advice if an emergency is likely to occur or has taken place.

Our Challenges

The Lake District is England's wettest region. This is attributed to its location on the North Western coast of England and the mountainous geography of the region. The average annual rainfall for the Lake District is more than 2,000 mm and in recent years extreme weather conditions have resulted in wide scale flooding across the County.

Climate change is the greatest environmental challenge facing the world today. Rising global temperatures will bring changes in weather patterns, rising sea levels and increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather. The devastating effects have been experienced across Cumbria throughout the last decade.

The impacts of significant increases in precipitation are wide-ranging, especially if it does not fall evenly, but instead falls very heavily over a small geographical region. The flooding that occurred in Carlisle in January 2005 was as a result of persistent rain that fell for a period of 36 hours affecting the River Eden and its two tributaries with 2,000 properties in the City affected, including the fire and police stations.

In 2009 the highest level of rainfall ever recorded in a single 24 hour period fell over the Cumbrian Mountains resulting in the rivers Cocker and Derwent breaking their banks to leave unprecedented flooding in the towns of Cockermouth, Keswick and Workington. On a wider scale this rainfall also resulted in significant flooding across other parts of the region, with many towns and villages in Cumbria facing flooding to properties and also resulting in catastrophic damage to major infrastructure such as roads and bridges.

In order to deal with these often significant and major emergencies CFRS will work with Multi-Agency partners in the pre-planning stage and whenever possible assist with the community safety message. When our Service is required we will ensure that our emergency response is effective during the critical incident phase as well as assisting in the long term recovery and the return to normality.

The risk of dam failure and inundation is also a consideration. Also, some of Cumbria's rivers and lakes support high quality fisheries and supply drinking water beyond the boundaries of the County.

In summary, Cumbria has a significant water-related risk profile, with hundreds of moving and static waterways including rivers, canals, reservoirs, lakes and ponds. These waterways are used by many people on a daily basis both recreationally and for work purposes, and we appreciate our role in helping to keep them safe. Water related hazards and incidents pose a risk to our firefighters and communities, including areas within Cumbria which have been identified as high risk in terms of flooding.

Our Water Safety Resources

As part of the IRMP process, we have already undertaken significant work to provide an enhanced water rescue capability. The equipment carried on our front line fire engines has been upgraded and includes: Throw lines, life jackets, and hose inflation equipment. Our new Enhanced Rescue Pumps (ERPs) located in Ulverston, Kendal, Penrith, Carlisle and Workington have additional water rescue equipment and personal protective clothing to ensure that our front line firefighters can be safely deployed into flood water.

Over recent years, CFRS has made significant investment in its Water Rescue capabilities. All operational firefighters across the Service receive Level 1 Water Awareness training on hazards associated with water related incidents and setting up of safe systems of work. At 13 identified stations in accordance with the Strategic Risk Review and geographical fire station disposition, firefighters are trained to Level 2 Water First Responders. This provides additional resilience and expertise in dealing with flooding events in still or slow moving

water. To support this capability CFRS has 64 sets of Water First Responder Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) that is strategically located across the county and moved as operational situations dictate.

In order to support response to more complex fast moving water rescues the Service has identified a number of stations and staff who have now been trained to Level 3 Water Rescue Technician level. This enables CFRS to deploy resources to meet the water risks within the county and provide a capability that allows firefighters to operate in fast flowing waters, including undertaking swimming rescues and use of additional technical equipment in the water environment. The Service will continue to expand this skill and review the number and location of its resources. To support this a new Water Rescue Training Delivery and Assessment strategy is in the process of being produced and will be underpinned by this dedicated broader Water strategy.

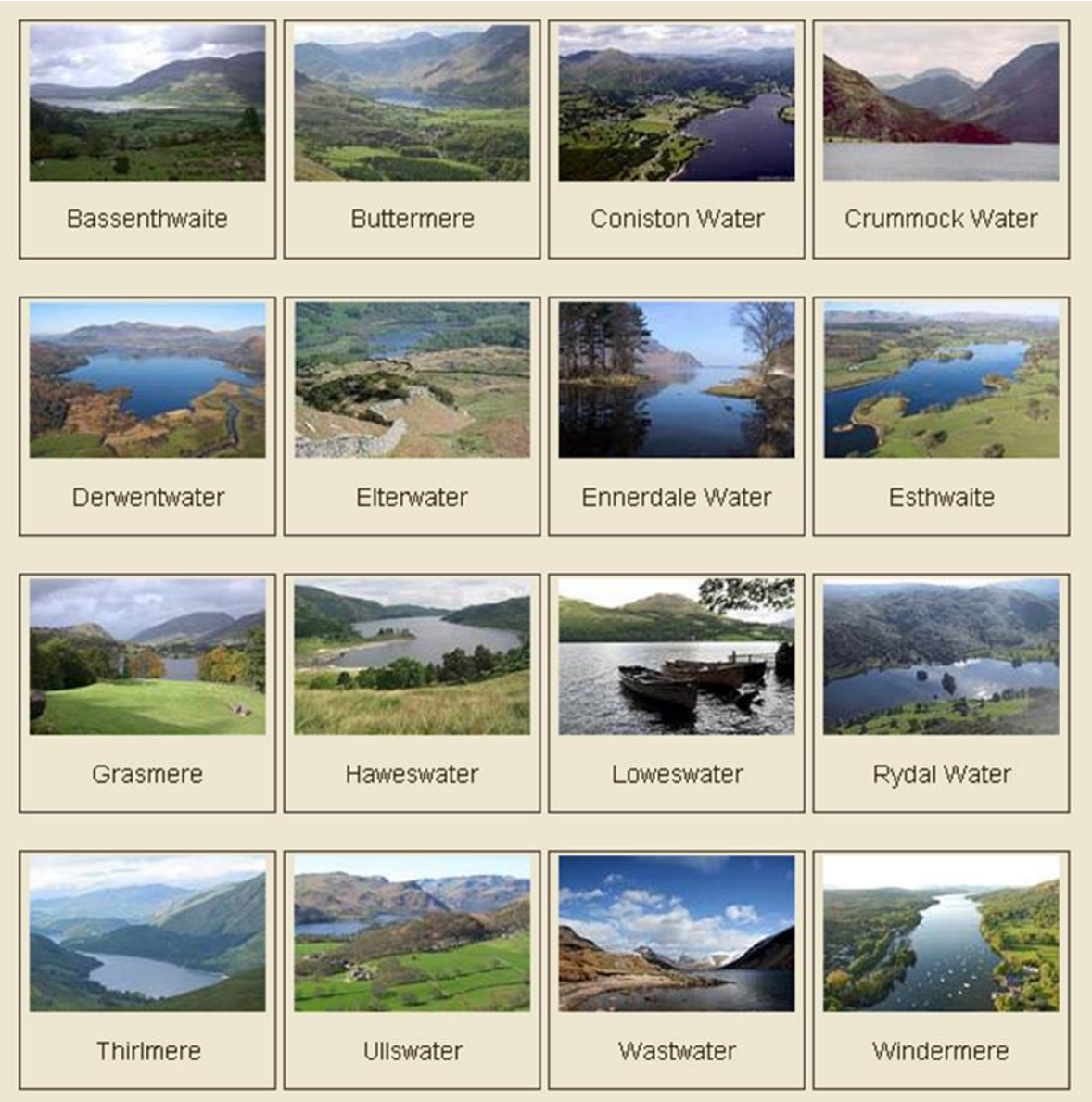
Operational staff at designated power boat stations (Workington, Carlisle, Penrith, Kendal and Ulverston are also trained to operate one of our 6 boats, each with an outboard motor that allows deployment in still, moving and flood waters to enable basic and advanced boat rescue operations such as casualty pickups, evacuations, and night search and rescue activities. These have been successfully deployed at a number of serious swift water rescue incidents across the county and also during significant flooding events in recent years.

CFRS Enhanced Cover Watch Managers are required to advise or command at water incidents at a tactical or operational level at local events. To support this activity they are trained to Level 5 Incident Manager standard. Finally, the Service has identified one specialist ‘Level 6 Tactical Advisor’ whose role is to provide operational and tactical advice in relation to major or wide-spread Flood or Water Rescue Incidents both within county and nationally when required and continue to develop CFRS’ water strategy.

The Risks

Children and young people are at particular risk from unprotected or uncovered open water, both in warm weather when they are most likely to be tempted in to swim, and in freezing weather when they may be tempted onto the ice. Risks of getting into difficulty in open water are also greater for people who have consumed alcohol, and also dog walkers who may be tempted to enter the water to rescue their dogs.

The English Lake District is made up of series of over 80 glacial lakes, mountain tarns and several reservoirs. Of these around 16 are considered significant, with the sizes varying; Windermere being the largest in both length and width (10 x 1 miles or 17 x 1.6 Km). The deepest of the lakes is Wastwater with a maximum depth of 76 metres.



These Lakes attract thousands of visitors each year and CFRS works with partner agencies such as Lake Wardens to train and prepare for water related rescues.

In addition to the Lakes, Cumbria has a significant number of rivers running through the county. Many of these rivers attract canoeists who come to challenge themselves on the ‘whitewater’ sections. Sadly, over the years this has resulted in CFRS attending a number of fatal accidents.

Where are we now?

The National Picture

Reducing the number of people who drown or are injured in water related emergencies continues to be a top priority for The Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents (RoSPA). Whilst seasonal campaigns to improve water safety have been coordinated nationally, there continues to be an obvious trend of increased water related casualties when the weather is very hot, and also when our inland water freezes over.

The National Water Safety Forum, formed in 2005, is an association of organisations tasked with providing a 'one-stop shop' for authoritative water safety information and advice. In February 2012 the National Water Safety Forum (NWSF) published the first Water Incident Database (WAID) report based on UK water related fatalities during 2010. The purpose of the report was to provide comprehensive and reliable evidence base for risks to the public from water related activities and so inform decisions on risk acceptability and the focus of prevention activities. The latest report was produced in July 2013 and reviews water related casualties from the 2012 calendar year.

This latest report outlines that in 2012 in the UK, there were 371 water related accidental deaths (including 24 where 'natural causes' were suspected) and an additional 192 cases where suicide was suspected or confirmed. There were also a further 72 possible water related deaths, where insufficient information or crimes were suspected, totaling 635 water related deaths in the year.

The report also identifies the following key points:

- Males of all ages are significantly more at risk of accidental death by drowning than females
- Accidental death by drowning is most prevalent during the weekends with April, May and August suffering the most incidents
- The group most at risk are 15 – 34 year old males

Online access to the WAID is available through National Water Safety Forum: http://www.nationalwatersafety.org.uk/waid/reports.asp

This will be a valuable resource for CFRS, to continually ensure that our activities reflect both national and local water related threats.

Activity	Location																
	SEA	BATH (INCLUDES JACUZZIS / HOT-TUBS)	CANAL/AQUADUCT	COAST/SHORE/BEACH	DRAIN/WELL/PIT	DRY GROUND	HARBOUR/DOCK/MARINA/PORT	LAKE/LOCH/LOUGH	POND	POOL (SWIMMING)	QUARRY	RESERVOIR	RIVER	STREAM/DITCH/BURN	WATER CONTAINER	**TOTAL**	**suicide suspected**
Angling	3		2	8				5				2	4			**24**	
Animal rescue					3				1				2			**6**	
Bath		10														**10**	
Climbing/cliff				3												**3**	
Commercial	5												2			**7**	
Cycling				1									1			**2**	
Flooding						3										**3**	
Jumping/diving in			1	1			1	1					9	1		**14**	147
Manually powered boats	1			8				2			1		7			**19**	
Motor vehicle			1	1		1	1	1					6	3		**14**	6
Motorboating	2			5				1					6			**14**	
Person/object in water, person of uncertain status	2		25	8	3	2	10	10	5				39	5	1	**110**	39
Sailing	3			4			2						1			**10**	
Sub aqua diver	8			7							3					**18**	
Surfing				2												**2**	
Swimming				15				1		1	3	2	4			**26**	
Walking/running			6	19		1	2	3	1			2	12	7	1	**54**	
Waterside activity/in water play			2	21			4		1				6			**34**	
Windsurfing/kitesurfing							1									**1**	
TOTAL	**24**	**10**	**37**	**103**	**6**	**7**	**21**	**24**	**8**	**1**	**7**	**6**	**99**	**16**	**2**	**371**	
Suicide suspected	3		7	89			12	5				2	72	1	1		192

*Table 2: UK Water related fatalities 2012. Source – Water Incident Database Report 2012 (**www.nationalwatersafety.org.uk**)*

The table above shows primarily the detailed location type and activity contribution of the 371 accidental / natural cause water related fatalities in 2012, with the distributions of suicides summarised in the bottom row and right hand column

The Cumbria Picture

Due to a current lack of partnership data, we are basing our knowledge of water related incidents and emergencies on a number of years of data, relating to the occasions where we have been called to rescue a person or persons from water incidents. By analysing our incident data, we can establish a fuller picture of the problem, and how we will direct our resources to reduce it. This section will analyse the risk of drowning and also provide detail of our flood activity to help inform our resource needs.

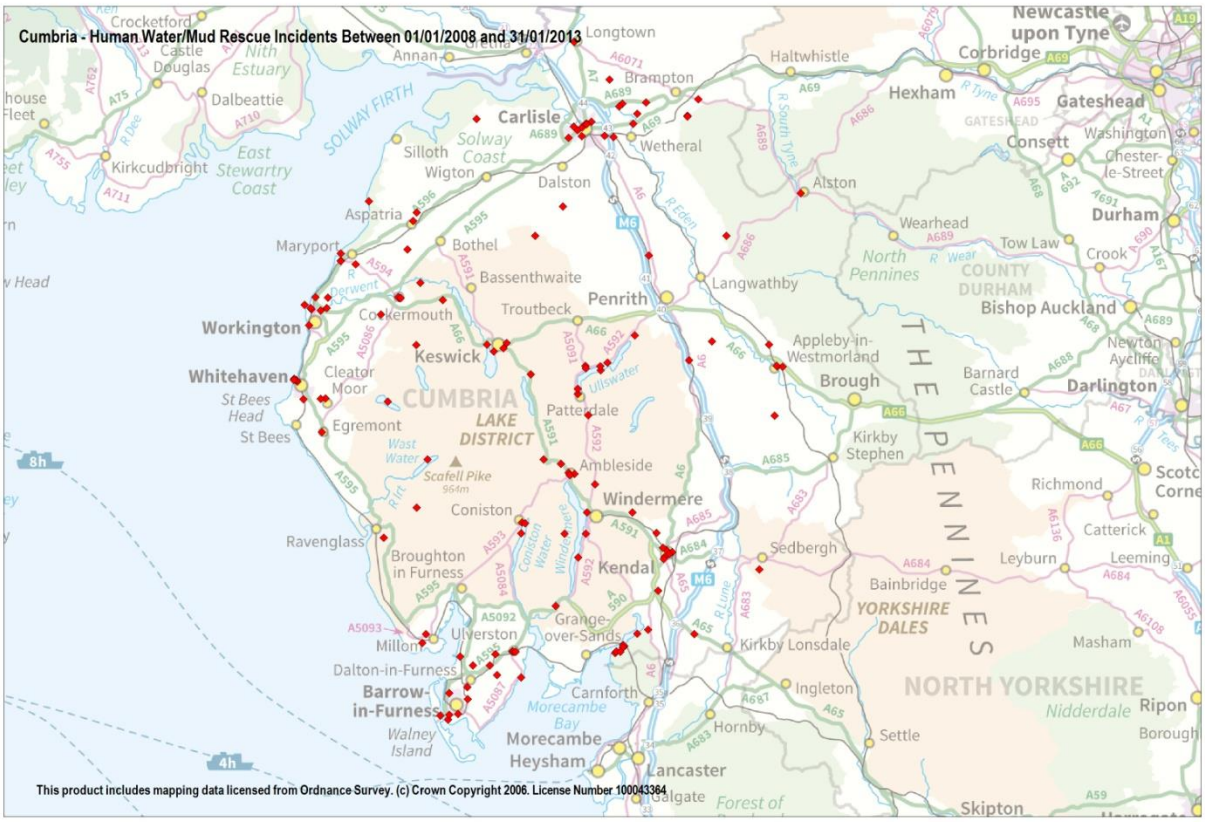
CFRS Incident Data: Water response activity

During the four calendar years 2009 – 2013, CFRS was called to 1021 water/mud related incidents.

Incidents		
LEVEL 1 - Type of action	LEVEL 2 - Sub type	Total
Animal assistance incidents	Rescue from water/mud etc	56
Flooding	Advice only	301
	Evacuation	19
	Make safe	46
	Other	128
	Pumping out	279
	Stand by - no action	62
Flooding Total		835
Other rescue/release of persons	From mud	10
Rescue or evacuation from water	Person in water or at immediate risk of entering water	101
	Person not in water or at imminent risk of entering water (NB water not flowing)	19
Rescue or evacuation from water Total		120
Grand Total		1021

Table 3: 2009-13 Water/Mud related incidents

Any water related incident is traumatic for those involved. CFRS has recorded 120 rescues of persons over the four year period of analysis and in order to identify any geographical trends the following map highlights the dispersal of these events:



Map 1: Persons rescued from mud/water incidents in Cumbria between 2008 – 2013

CFRS Incident Data: Swift Water Rescue (Major Rescue Unit) activity

A breakdown of the number of water related incidents attended by the Major Rescue Units (MRU) by Station shows that Stations are disproportionately affected by this type of activity. Prior to the introduction of new Enhanced Rescue Pumps in March 2014, the MRUs mobilised to swift water rescue incidents and therefore the data provides useful evidence on where to base resources in the future.

Incident Location / Station Ground	MRU Attending incident	Financial Year / Number of incidents attended					
		2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	Grand Total
Workington	C01R1	1	4	1	1	2	9
	C20R1		1				1
Whitehaven	C01R1		2		2	2	6
Cockermouth	C01R1		1			1	2
Egremont	C01R1				1		1
Frizington	C01R1				1		1
Keswick	C01R1		6		1		7
	C60R1				1		1
Maryport	C01R1			1		2	3
	C20R1		1				1
Seascale	C01R1					1	1
Wigton	C20R1		1				1
Carlisle	C01R1	1	1				2
	C20R1	2	4	1	4	3	14
Patterdale	C20R1		1				1
	C27R1				1	1	2
	C60R1		1				1
Penrith	C20R1					1	1
	C27R1				1	2	3
Barrow	C40R1		2	1	1		4
Coniston	C60R1		1	1			2
Ulverston	C40R1		1			2	3
	C60R1		1				1
Kendal	C60R1		1		5	1	7
Ambleside	C60R1			1			1
K/Lonsdale	C60R1					1	1
Milnthorpe	C60R1					1	1
Sedbergh	C60R1				1		1
Windermere	C60R1					1	1
Grand Total		4	29	6	20	21	80

Table 4: Swift Water Rescue Responses by MRUs broken down into Station Area 2008 – 2013

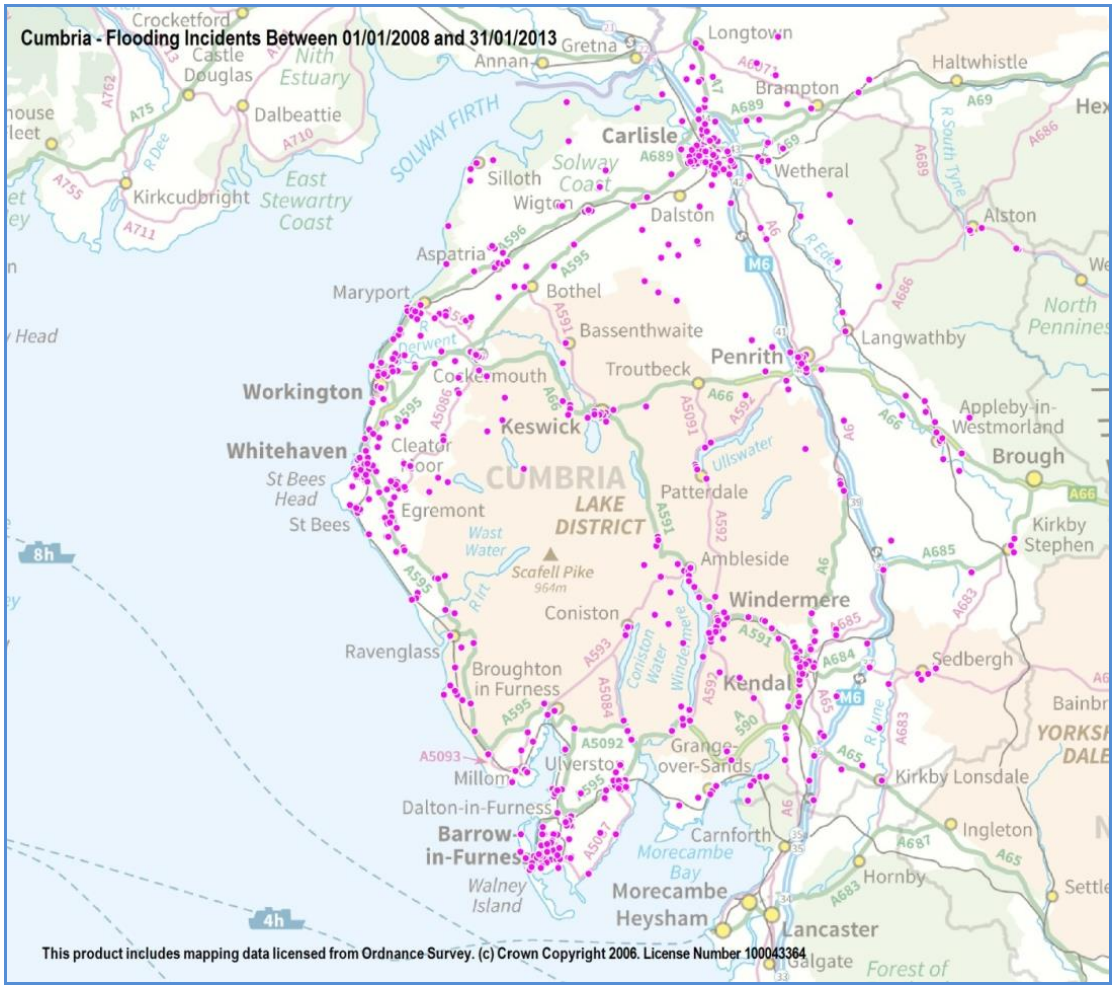
Carlisle experienced the most call outs with a total of 14 MRU responses to water related activity over the 5-year period, followed by Workington, Keswick and Kendal. The statistics provide information on the occasions our Level 3 Swift Water Rescue Teams have been deployed across the county and the disposition is represented in the following county map (red dots demonstrated MRU attendance at water incidents):

Map 2: MRU used at Water incidents in Cumbria between 2008 – 2013

CFRS Incident Data: Flooding activity

Over the last decade, Cumbria has suffered from some significant flooding events; in 2005 there was major flooding to Carlisle and in 2009 Cockermouth suffered from severe flooding that devastated the Town. This event also caused huge disruption elsewhere across the county, including damage to major infrastructure.

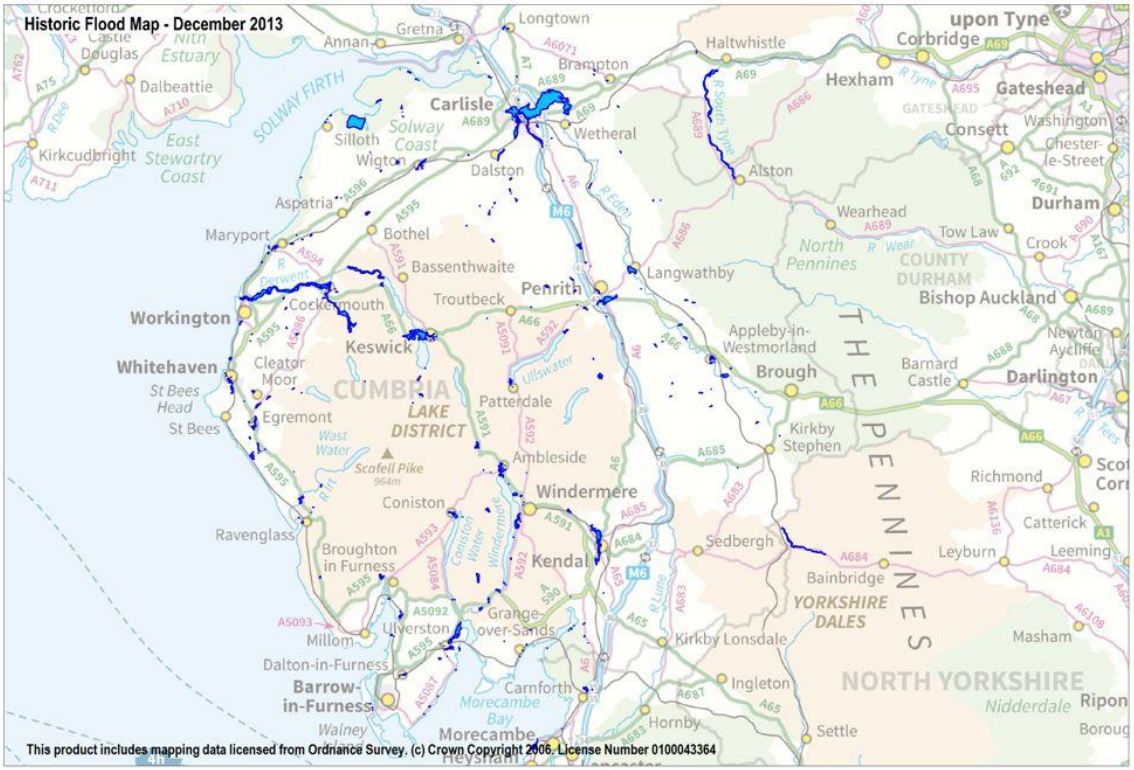
The following map demonstrates the wide spread of flooding across Cumbria and highlights incidents attended by CFRS over the 5 year period 01/01/2008 to 01/01/2013



Map 3: All Flood incident responses 2008 – 2013

Using information from the Environment Agency the following map demonstrates the maximum extent of all recorded individual Historic Flood Events from river, the sea and groundwater springs and shows areas of land that have previously been subject to flooding in Cumbria. The data is updated every three months, but may not change quarter to quarter if there have been no significant flood events in the preceding period. The dataset consists of spatial data only.

Please note that this map shows flooding to the land and does not necessarily indicate that properties within the Historic Flood Map were flooded internally. It is also possible that the pattern of flooding in this area has changed and that this area would now flood under different circumstances. In addition, absence of coverage by the Historic Flood Map for an area does not mean that the area has never flooded, only that the Environment Agency do not currently have records of flooding in this area.



Map 4: Environment Agency "Historic Flood Map' - December 2013

Current CFRS Water Safety Activity

CFRS is already proactive in its prevention, protection and response arrangements to Water related emergencies. Some of the areas highlighted include;

- Links with schools / youth and community groups – Water Safety input during Junior Citizens and other Youth projects
- Supporting partnership events and activity around water safety and healthy lifestyles
- CFRS has identified that during very cold winter spells, there are increased risks to communities due to lakes, ponds and reservoirs freezing over. Our Water Safety Strategy ensures that these spells will trigger activity across the organisation, and this includes targeted work aimed at minimising the risk of people venturing onto ice through proactive media work via the corporate communications department
- Fire Protection Officers give business continuity awareness advice which includes flood risks and help identify risks and solutions associated with open water courses
- All emergency responding personnel receive training on water safety and water rescues to ensure the safety of themselves and those they are called to rescue. This training is continually reviewed and is informed by the ongoing monitoring of our water incident mobilisations

Where do we want to get to?

Through the delivery of this strategy we want to achieve a reduction in the numbers of people who are injured or lose their lives in water related emergencies. We want to build on the excellent work already delivered by our prevention, protection and emergency response teams to keep people safe in and around water, and to safely rescue those who do find themselves in danger. Through the delivery of water safety education and initiatives, we want to achieve a reduction in the number of emergency calls to our service to rescue people from water related emergencies.

We want to further develop partnerships with those organisations holding a responsibility for water safety and flood resilience at local, regional and national levels. Through working with our partners we want to further understand the risks posed to our communities due to open water courses.

Through Flood Action Group engagement we want to support our partners in assisting those whose homes or businesses are at risk of flooding to be prepared and minimise the impact.

There are currently in the region of 50 Community Flood Action Groups around the county some of these groups have their own community action plans relating to flooding and other emergencies, working with our partners it is intended to have action plans for all of the community groups.

It is our vision that, through the delivery of this strategy, the communities who live and work in Cumbria, along with visitors to our county will be at significantly less risk from water related emergencies, and the demand on our service to attend such incidents will reduce year on year. The communities of Cumbria will also be well prepared for the potential increase in flooding incidents, and suitable measures put in place in high risk areas to protect property from flood damage through partnership working.

CFRS will use this strategy and ongoing risk reviews, in house and external data and local, regional or national developments, to inform resource and training requirements across the Service.

Link to Corporate Delivery Goals

Fulfilling the aims of this strategy supports our IRMP and Core objectives to:

- Reduce risk
- Delivery efficient, effective and sustainable services

How will we get there?

We will use the experience of our Swift Water Rescue crews, currently based at all Regular Stations, to develop appropriate response procedures and identify opportunities for the adoption of innovative approaches and equipment. We will also seek the expertise of these crews to inform our prevention approaches and look to expand the training to additional on-call firefighters where the risk identifies the need for additional capacity.

Learning more about the personal circumstances and behaviours of those people we rescue from water related emergencies will help us to develop a more person centred approach to our prevention activities, and to make clearer links to other prevention activity taking place, such as mental health or drug and alcohol intervention.

We will work with key partners at local and county level (Environment Agency, United Utilities, Canal and River Trust, etc.) to identify funding and partnership opportunities to increase public awareness of water related risks, and where necessary, influence the need for physical barriers and safety signage to be erected around hotspot areas. By working closely with our Corporate Communications Team, we will issue timely press releases and establish publicity opportunities with a range of different media when the weather conditions suggest a rise in potential water related emergencies.

CFRS will look to make use out of social media such as twitter and facebook to promote water safety messages and our website will be update to include important seasonal water related safety messages. We will maximise opportunities to promote water safety messages through our community safety programmes, in line with seasonal and geographical threats.

Flood Resilience: Through our participation within the Cumbria Resilience Forum we will work with partner agencies to clarify appropriate roles and responsibilities should a flood threat be realised. In high risk areas we will support partners to deliver appropriate interventions and encourage community preparedness. Where appropriate, our Corporate Communications Team will support the work of the Environment Agency in alerting specific communities to any possible specific flood risk.

Delivery Plan

Development Objective	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Produce a Cumbria Water Safety Strategy	✓		
Commercial Buildings within areas of high flood risk will be targeted by Fire Protection Teams for Business Continuity Planning	✓	✓	✓
Work with licensed premises and other public establishments around canal, river, lake or reservoir areas to circulate prevention messages appropriately.	✓	✓	✓
Adopt all 6 DEFRA training levels and remove 'bank safe' terminology. Ensure Water training, delivery and assessment strategy reflects the new position.	✓		
Review Gartan / PDR Pro to ensure CFRS can monitor all Levels of Water training in order to ensure ongoing training and assessment and appropriate resource deployment to incidents.	✓		
Ensure all ECWM are trained to Level 3 (SRT) **or** Level 2 (First Response) PLUS level 5 (Water Incident Manager) standards throughout the Service.		✓	
Conduct a review of Level 3 and 5 trained personnel and ensure a programme of refresher training is in place throughout the Service.	✓		
Identified Level 2 stations to ensure all personnel on the station are trained to that standard in accordance with their station training risk profile		✓	
Consider the information contained within this Water Strategy to determine resource requirements and strategic locations to support response activities. A review of the number of stations trained to Level 2 to be carried out.	✓		
A new 'Water Risk' model to be developed to support the IRMP and Strategic Risk Review in order to identify flood and swift water risk at Ward Area.		✓	
Review the location of 'mud rescue' stations in line with this strategy. Once identified consideration to improving equipment by the trial and procurement of small water pumps to support extrication rather than using compressed air.	✓		
HoSD to discuss (with ACO) training strategy and instructor provision for delivering all water related training. Consideration to be given to detaching qualified instructors from regular shifts to support and / or training more L&D staff to instruct.	✓		

Quarterly training requirement to cover Water rescue scenarios. A minimum of one annual water related training exercise for each Level 3 station that will be subject to skills validation.	✓	✓	✓
All Water related training lectures to be reviewed and updated then migrated to the maintenance of core skills section of sharepoint. New SIMs / TIPs to be developed to complement existing documents and training.	✓		
'Vehicles in Water' training – This is an identified risk, with CFRS having already attended many such incidents in the past. Cost c. £740pd for 12 people. Consideration to be given to moving to a 3 year cycle of training that cover the annual SRT refresher input for that year	✓		
Review provision of Power Boat operators across the Service and ensure an effective programme of refresher training is provided.	✓		