



Cumbria Fire & Rescue Service



Water Safety Strategy

2021/24



Water Safety Strategy 2021/24

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Introduction

Cumbria is an area of outstanding natural beauty, 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.

Note: a Local Government Reorgansiation consultation on proposals to create unitary authorities in the County is underway. Four options have been submitted. The consultation ends on 19th April 2021.



The Lake District is a designated UNESCO World Heritage Site. The topography of Cumbria is striking. Along with 16 significant lakes, and other natural water environments, which although very beautiful, create natural hazards and risks. 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 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. In December 2015, flooding resulting from Storm Desmond caused unprecedented damage and disruption to many communities in Cumbria which resulted in a significant amount of recovery work being required, some of which is still on going.

Water related incidents can be influenced by a wide range of factors, including severe weather, transport incidents or people in unfamiliar environments. Cumbria Fire & Rescue Service and our partners are regularly required to deal with a wide range of water related incidents in a wide range of conditions that can have a significant impact on our communities.

This Strategy's overarching aim:

CFRS aim to be one of the leading services in the UK in all areas of water related prevention, protection and response activities. This strategy will be the key driver for this aspiration that will reduce the scale, duration and impact of water related incidents on the local communities and environment.

Objectives

- Prevention – a reduction in preventable water related Emergencies and increased awareness through the communities and visitors to Cumbria.
- Response and Resilience – Detailing how we resource and respond to water related incidents.
- Protection – Working with Business and Communities to reduce the impact of water related events.

These objectives will be underpinned by collaborative and collective working with partners, other agencies and the communities we serve.

This Water Safety Strategy defines CFRS approach to the prevention, protection and response to a range of water related emergencies, and is based on the risks identified through our Integrated Risk Management Planning (IRMP) process with detailed risk analysis through our Risk Based Evidence Profile (RBEP) and station risk reviews to ensure CFRS has the right resources, at the right time in the right places.

In recent years we have seen increases in these types of incidents and during the five years before this strategy came into being, between 2015-16 and 2019-20 we attended 979 water/mud related incidents.

This evidence-based approach enables us to identify and understand the different types of water related emergencies and allows us to prioritise our collaborative working to deliver this strategy.



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 has 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.

Fire and Rescue Services must be aware of their responsibilities under other relevant legislation which consider the environment. The Civil Contingencies Act 2004, along with supporting Regulations and statutory guidance ‘Emergency Preparedness’ establish a clear set of roles and responsibilities for those involved in emergency preparation and response at the local level.

CFRS are classed as Category 1 responders and are part of the multi-agency response to civil emergencies. The role of the Fire and Rescue Service under the act is to save life, and to protect property and the environment. Flooding falls under this emergency. In addition, Category 1 responders must:

- Assess the risk of emergencies occurring and use this to inform contingency planning.
- Put in place emergency plans.
- Put in place business continuity management arrangements.
- Put in place arrangements to make information available to the public about civil protection matters and maintain arrangements to warn, inform and advise the public in the event of an emergency.
- Share information with other local responders to enhance co-ordination.
- Co-operate with other local responders to enhance co-ordination and efficiency.

Category 2 organisations (the Health and Safety Executive, transport and utility companies) are ‘co-operating bodies’ who come together to form Local Resilience Forums (based on police areas) which help co-ordination and co-operation between all responders at the local level.

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 Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) is responsible for flood management, under the scope of the Flood Rescue National Enhancement Project (FRNEP) DEFRA produce and review the Concept of Operations document. The documents purpose is to enhance the capability and national co-ordination of flood rescue in England and sets out how agencies involved will respond to flooding incidents and the management and engagement of national flood rescue assets and team types.

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.

The Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA) coordinates the response to rescues at sea, on the coastline, within tidal waters and delegated inland waters (Windermere, Coniston, Ullswater and Derwentwater).

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



Landscape Considerations

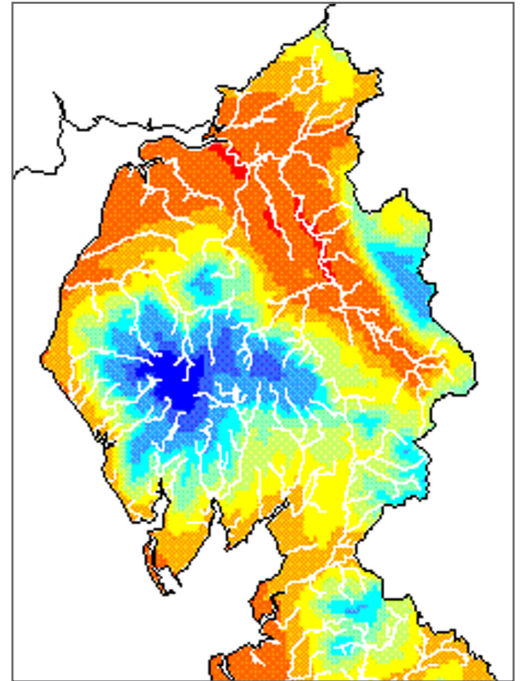
The Lake District is England's wettest region. This is attributed to its location on the North Western coast of England and the mountainous geography of the region. The average annual rainfall for the Lake District is more than 2,000 mm and in recent years extreme weather conditions have resulted in 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, raising sea levels and increasing the frequency and intensity of extreme weather. The devastating effects have been experienced across Cumbria since 2005 in particular.

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 risk of dam failure and inundation is also a consideration. In addition, some of Cumbria's rivers and lakes support high quality fisheries and supply drinking water beyond the boundaries of the County and CFRS ensures we protect and mitigate any damage to the environment.

In order to deal with these often significant and major emergencies CFRS works with Multi-Agency partners in the pre-planning stage and support the community safety messages. We ensure that our emergency response is effective during the critical incident phases as well as assisting in the long term recovery and the return to normality.



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. CFRS has a 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. CFRS is committed to providing an effective and efficient Fire and Rescue Service to protect the communities, people and environment of Cumbria.

CFRS 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. With Enhanced Rescue Pumps (ERPs) and dedicated boat resources with additional water rescue equipment and personal protective clothing to ensure that our front line firefighters can be safely deployed into flood water and incidents can be resolved safely, effectively with positive outcomes for the communities of Cumbria.

The service is committed to delivering better outcomes for the communities of Cumbria and supporting DEFRA's Concept of Operations. This has included significant investment in Equipment, Training and PPE.

CFRS have 6 stations as identified in the IRMP, RBEP and Station risk review, where firefighters are trained as Swiftwater and Flood First Responders (SFR). These stations are Ambleside, Appleby, Cockermouth, Keswick, Longtown and Ulverston On-Call.

In order to respond to more complex water rescues the Service has a number of stations and staff who are trained to Swiftwater and Flood Rescue Technician (SRT). 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 and water craft in the water environment.



Table 1.1: Additional Water Rescue Capability

Location	Water Response Level	Boat/Outboard Capability	Out of County Boat Stored on Trailer
Barrow	SRT	4 Metre / 30HP	
Carlisle East	SRT	Rescue Sled	4.7 Metre / 50HP
Carlisle West	SRT	3.8 Metre / 25HP	
Kendal	SRT	3.8 Metre / 25HP	4.7 Metre / 50HP
Penrith	SRT	4 Metre / 30HP	
Ulverston	SRT	Rescue Sled	
Whitehaven	SRT	Rescue Sled	
Workington	SRT	4 Metre / 30HP	

CFRS continue to develop and enhance their powered boat capability. With crews being mobilised to a wide variety of serious rescue situations in rivers, lakes and floodwater we are able to respond more safely and effectively with crews trained to a higher standard to meet the need of these more frequent types of incidents. The boats are equipped with an outboard motor that allows for their deployment in a range of search and rescue activities, based on the skill level of the operator.

CFRS have a number of boat handlers trained to Swiftwater Flood Rescue Boat Operator Level 4 (SFRBO) standard which allows for deployment in high energy water situations, requiring a greater skill level in more technically difficult water search and rescues. These crews can be utilised not only in County but Country wide too.



CFRS purchased 2 larger and more powerful trailer mounted boats to enhance capability for high energy water rescue operations these boats are stationed at Carlisle and Kendal. One of the boats is now registered with DEFRA as a National asset (type B boat). CFRS Station Managers are required to advise or command at water incidents at both a tactical and operational level. To support this role they are trained in the Management of Water and Flood Incidents (WMFI) Level 5 standard.

High Volume Pumps (HVP) were provided to Fire And Rescue Services around the UK, by the Government, as part of its National Resilience Capabilities. This provision of this type of asset is designed to strengthen the UK's ability to handle emergencies and crises by providing a specialist capability and response to a range of serious, significant or catastrophic incidents that can have a national impact.

CFRS have an HVP Unit and associated equipment based at Kendal Fire Station. There are 2 pods which are transported by MAN Prime Movers and hold 3km of 150mm hose and a Volvo Penta diesel-powered Hydro Sub pumping unit. These units have the capability to pump 7,000 Litres of water a minute, enough to support three fire appliances working to capacity. Its primary use is to supply water in support of firefighting operations, but is also used in flood relief. These units not only support local incidents, but have been called upon to support national incidents such as wildfires in Lancashire and assisting to prevent a catastrophic dam collapse in Derbyshire.

High Volume Pumps & Hose Laying equipment can be used in the following circumstances:

- Flooding by natural causes.
- Flooding by deliberate causes (e.g. acts of terrorism).
- Supply of water for firefighting purposes.

All HVP Operators are required to be trained to DEFRA Module 2 – Swiftwater and Flood First Responder (SFR) level and to record their related Maintenance of Competence (MoC) training in line with the guidance stated within the DEFRA Flood Rescue Concept of Operations (November 2019).



The Service is committed to expanding the expertise, knowledge, and technical skills of its firefighters with the intention of being recognised as one of the lead Fire and Rescue Services in this area of prevention, protection and operational response. CFRS will constantly review the number and location of its resources against its IRMP, RBEP to ensure its ability to respond effectively and efficiently to water related incidents.

When attending incidents of any type CFRS is committed to adhering to the guidance laid down by the Joint Emergency Services Interoperability Principles (JESIP). The joint doctrine's aim is to ensure that the blue light services are trained and exercised to work together as effectively at all levels of command in response to major or complex incidents so that as many lives as possible can be saved.

The 5 Joint Working Principles that are followed are:

- Co-locate. Co-locate with commanders as soon as practicably possible at a single, safe and easily identified location near to the scene.
- Communicate. Communicate clearly using plain English.
- Co-ordinate. Co-ordinate by agreeing the lead service.
- Jointly understand risk.
- Shared Situational Awareness.

This joint working promotes wider understanding of the roles of each agency, a greater awareness of shared risks and a systematic approach to the effective and above all, joint management of incidents. 'Working together – Saving lives – Reducing harm'

Risk Profiles

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 swimming, 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.

We continue to monitor, evaluate and review our risk profiles to ensure that the information drives the various prevention, protection and response strategy's in order to ensure CFRS provides an effective targeted capability to the communities of Cumbria.



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. Since February 2012 the National Water Safety Forum (NWSF) has published the Water Incident Database (WAID) report based on UK water related fatalities during each year.

The purpose of the report is to provide a 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.

To reduce the number of fatal water incidents, the National Water Forum have launched the [UK Drowning Prevention Strategy](#), this 10 year plan running from 2016-2026, aims to reduce the number of fatalities by 50% by the end of the strategy. A key aim of the strategy is to raise awareness of water related risks within communities, to support this aim; CFRS along with partner organisations are actively engaged in education of our communities, particularly schools. The latest figures show that in 2019 there were 344 fatal incidents in the UK, down from 648 incidents in 2016. This demonstrates that water related fatalities remain a major issue, but the downward trend is a promising reflection of the work being carried out by all agencies.

National Findings

2019 data for England (Water Incident Database WAID, 2019) identifies the following key points:

- Drowning remains a predominantly a male phenomenon, with males over 4 times more likely to drown compared to females in 2019.
- The demographic groups with highest number of fatalities are 20 – 24 and 40 - 44 year old males.
- Accidental death by drowning is most prevalent during the weekends.

Online access to the WAID is available through National Water Safety Forum:

[WAID - National Water Safety Forum](#).

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

CFRS is proactive in its prevention, protection and response arrangements to Water related emergencies, these include;

- Memorandums of Understanding (MOU's) with Cumbria Constabulary, The Lake District Search and Mountain Rescue Association and the Maritime and Coastguard Agency have been agreed or a collaborative approach with regard to making arrangements for the mobilising, response, command and control at incidents involving missing persons, or persons in distress in inland stretches of water, rivers, lakes, etc.
- 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.



CFRS Incident Data

CFRS deliver our strategy based on an intelligence led, research driven approach that takes into account the number of water related incidents and emergencies over a number of years of data, relating to the incidents where we have been called to rescue a person or persons from water related incidents. By analysing our incident data, we can establish a fuller picture of the issues facing CFRS and the communities of Cumbria, and ensure we effectively direct our resources to reduce it.

This information feeds into research, evidence and allows for an evidenced based driven approach reflected in the IRMP, RBEP and station risk profiles.

The following information provides details of some of the data used to inform our strategy and resource needs:

Overview

The table below shows the total number of incidents by incident type. The majority of these incidents are flood incidents, and in extreme weather conditions, such as Storm Desmond, in 2015-16 these can create significant demand on the service.

Table: Number of Flood and Water-Rescue Incidents by Financial Year.

Incident Type	FY 15-16*	FY 16-17	FY 17-18	FY 18-19	FY 19-20	Grand Total
Flooding (Evacuation, Pumping out, Advice only, Standby, Make Safe, Other)	402	59	101	49	90	701
Person in water or at immediate risk of entering water	44	27	27	33	46	177
Person not in water or at imminent risk of entering water (NB water not flowing)	20	1	5	2	1	29
Other rescue/release of persons - From Mud	3	0	1	1	4	9
Total	469	87	134	85	141	916

Casualties

Whilst the majority of incidents attended are flooding, these incidents do not result in the highest number of fatalities or rescues. This is the case for when the casualty is in the water or at immediate risk of entering the water.

Table: Number of casualties by incident type (FY 15/16 to 19/20).

Incident Type	Fatal	Rescue with Injury	Rescue without Injury	Grand Total
Flooding	0	0	40	40
Person in water or at immediate risk of entering water	9	26	110	145
Person not in water or at imminent risk of entering water (NB water not flowing)	0	2	10	12
Other rescue/release of persons - From Mud	0	0	9	9
Total	9	28	169	206

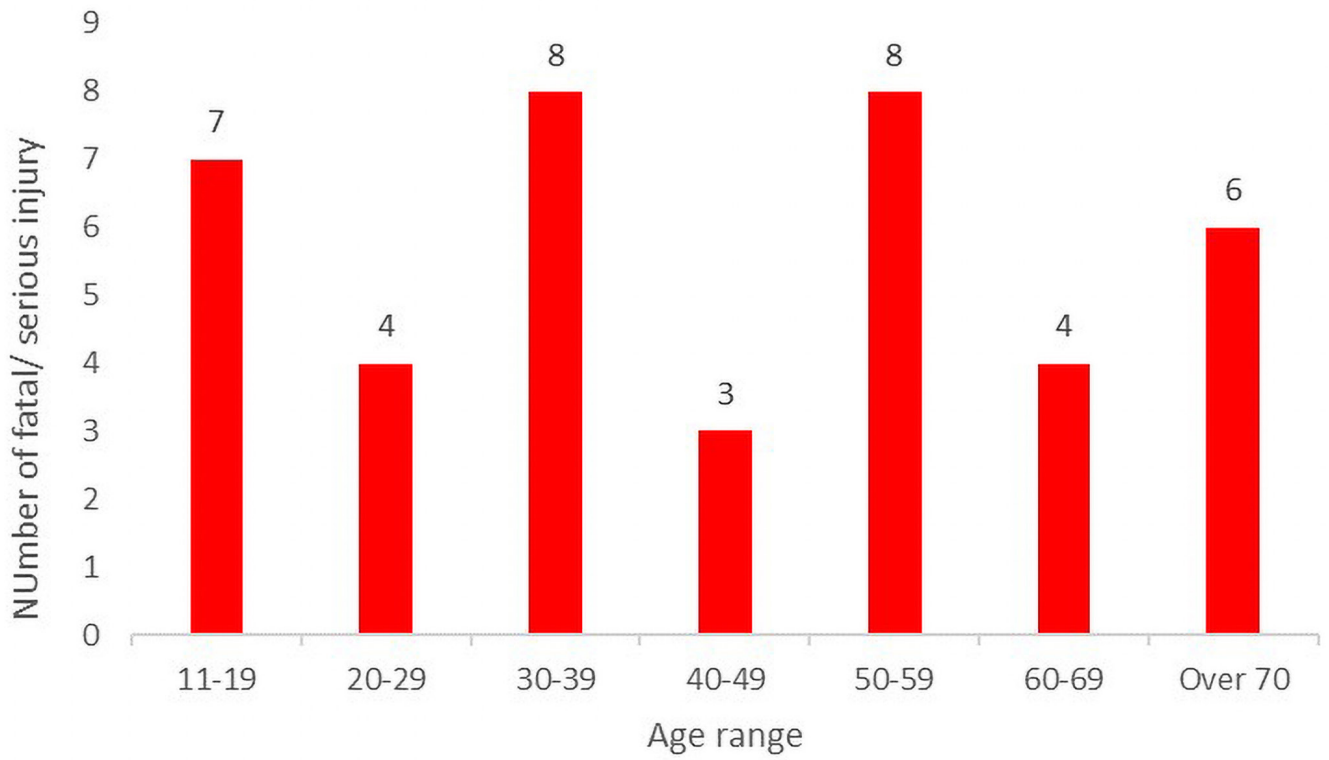
The table below shows the number of fatalities or serious injuries by financial year.

Table: Number of Rescues (fatal & with serious injury) by Financial Year.

Incident Type	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18	FY 18-19	FY 19-20	Grand Total
Fatalities	1	3	0	4	1	9
Rescue with Serious Injury	3	1	3	5	0	12
Total	4	4	3	9	1	21

In line with WAID's national findings relating to demographic profile of fatalities, all 9 fatalities were male and over two thirds of serious injuries were males. However the age range of casualties has a fluctuating profile across age bands as shown in the chart below.

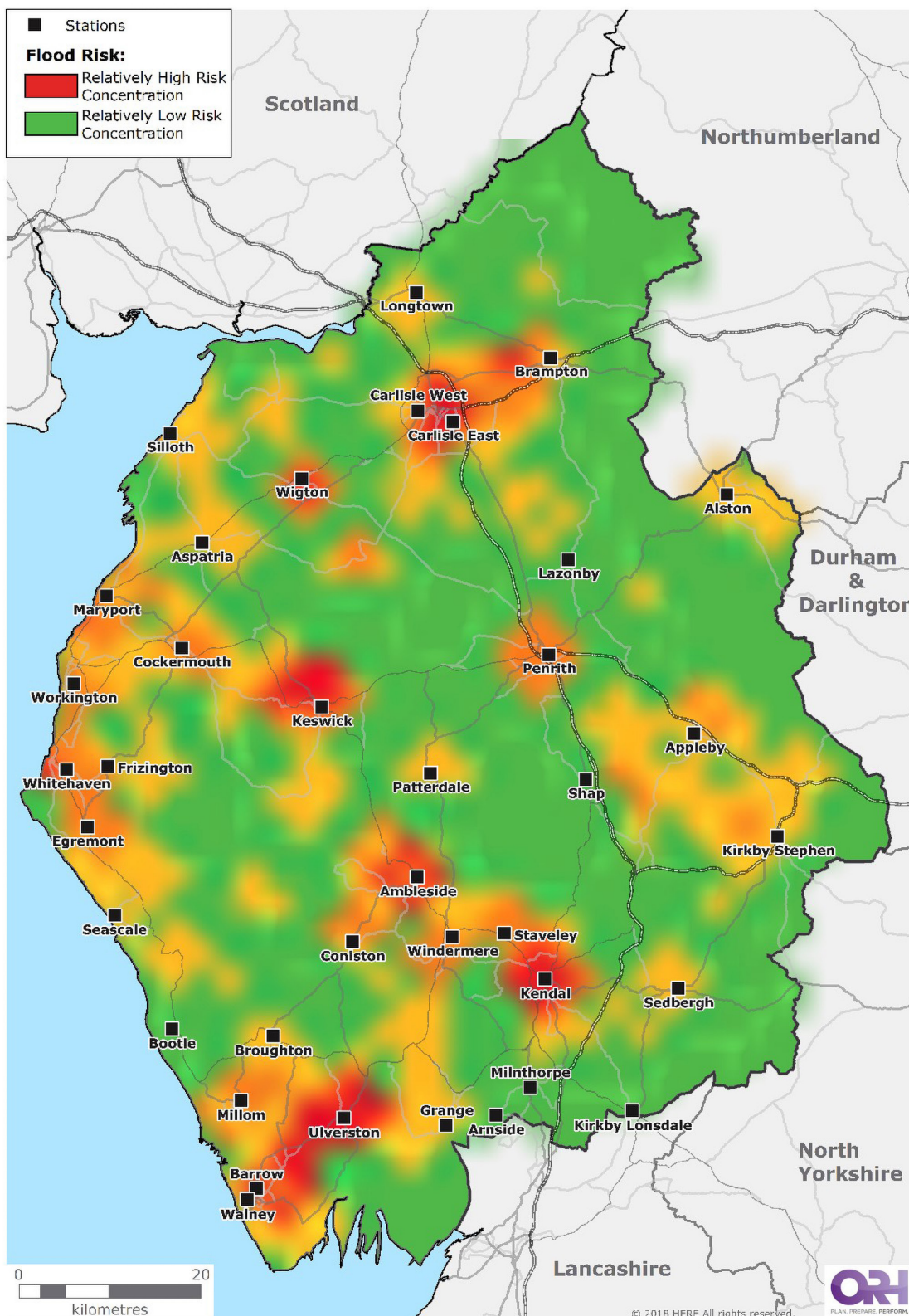
Chart: Number of rescues (fatal and serious injury) by age range



Flooding

The map below shows the location of flood areas that cause the highest risk to life.

Map: Flood Risk to Life.¹



¹ Data Source: Each residential property from Ordnance Survey AddressBase was given a score, based on the likelihood of flooding (according to Environment Agency).

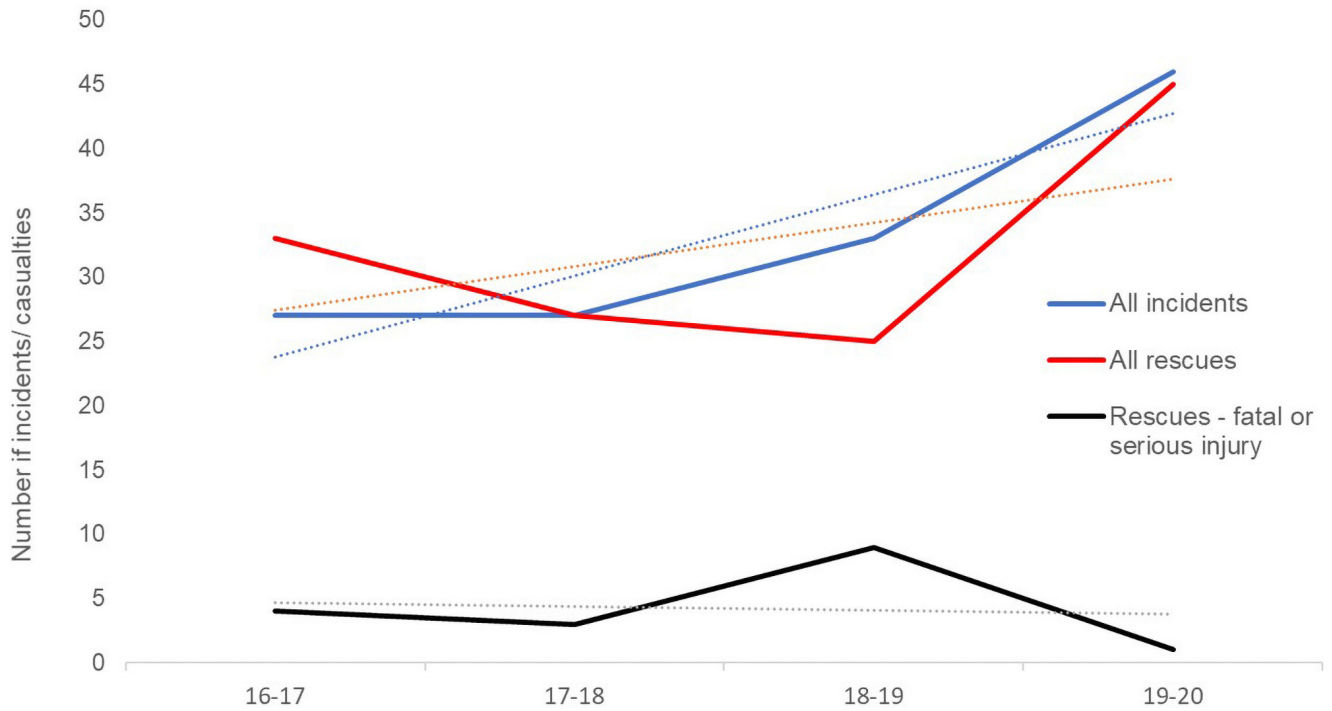
The wards with the highest flood risk over the past 4 years (excluding Storm Desmond) are:

- Ambleside and Grasmere Ward.
- Wetheral Ward.
- Burton and Holme Ward.
- Stanwix Rural Ward.
- Hindpool Ward.

Water Rescue

The chart below shows that whilst the number of incidents and rescues with person in the water or at risk of entering the water shows an increasing trend, the number of rescues that are fatal or with serious injury remain relatively stable.

Chart: Number of Incidents, rescues (all), rescues (fatal and serious injury) for Person in water or at immediate risk of entering water.*

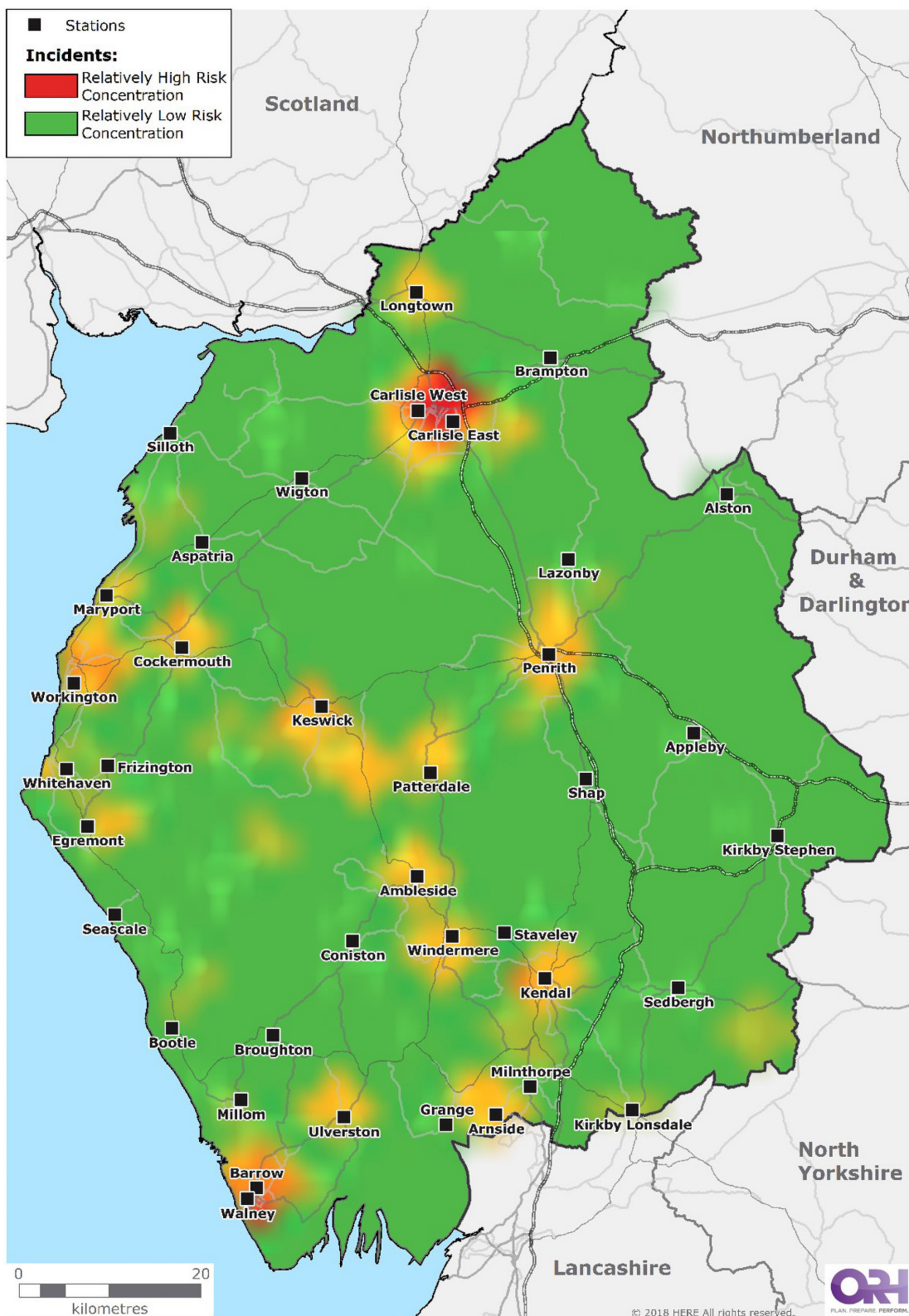


*Note: Chart excludes 2015-16 to prevent Storm Desmond disproportionately affecting the results.



The map below shows the areas of risk for water rescue based on historic activity.

Map: Water Rescue Risk.²



²Data Source: 10 years (2010/11 to 2019/20) of historical incident locations were used. Incidents where rescue from water/ slurry/ mud etc. was included on the pre-determined attendance were included.

Moving Forward

Through the delivery of this strategy we will achieve and continue to build on:

- Effective and efficient resourcing to water related incidents.
- Delivering risk based protection activity and developing the resilience and business continuity, crisis and disaster management arrangements for, and with, businesses across Cumbria.
- We will continue to develop Cumbria Fire and Rescue Service to ensure a safe and efficient service delivered to the people of Cumbria.
- To innovate and deliver services that contributes to the protection of local communities in Cumbria.
- We will ensure the provision of an emergency response that meets the needs of the people of Cumbria.
- We will ensure Fire fighter safety and community safety when responding to water related incidents.

In addition we will:

- Further develop partnerships with other organisations in delivering water safety and flood resilience at local, regional and national levels.
- Deliver a reduction in the numbers of people who are injured or lose their lives in water related emergencies, through our protection, prevention and response strategies.
- Continue 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.

Using evidence based approach our IRMP, RBEP and Station risk profiles, CFRS will ensure that we have the right resources, at the right place at the right time to effectively deal with water related and associated incidents.

In addition we will use the experience of our Swiftwater Rescue crews and managers, currently, 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.

CFRS will continue to use information and intelligence to understand the personal circumstances and behaviours of those people we rescue from water related emergencies to enables us to develop a more person centered 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 continue to 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.

Through our lead role in the Cumbria Resilience Forum 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.

CFRS will continue the use of social media to promote water safety messages and our website will inform of important seasonal water related safety messages.

Maximising opportunities to promote water safety messages through our community safety programmes, in line with seasonal and geographical threats.

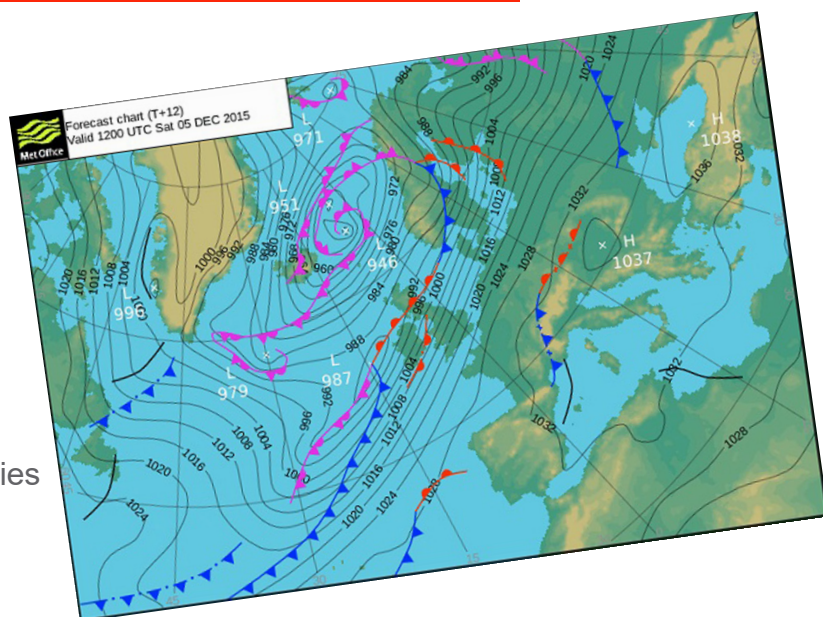


Key areas of Delivery 2021 – 2024

Response and Resilience

We will continue to work with partners, the community's and other agencies to ensure that we have the right resources, in the right place at the right time with a highly skilled and competent workforce to ensure an efficient, effective and collaborative approach to water related incidents.

We will continue to support our partners, agencies and the communities throughout the recovery phase of incidents ensuring that they continue to operate and flourish.



Protection:

We will continue to work with our partners to ensure that Commercial Buildings within areas of high flood risk will be targeted by Fire Protection Teams for Business Continuity Planning.

We will continue to work with licensed premises and other public establishments around canal, river, lake or reservoir areas to circulate prevention messages appropriately.

Prevention:

We will continue to support LRF Flooding Sub Group and, through that group, forge links with and offer advice and assistance to local flood action groups.

We will continue to work with our partners and the local communities to ensure our communities are supported, informed and alerted to hazards, risks and associated issues with water related incidents.

We will continue to build upon targeted education initiatives to reduce the potential impact of flooding incidents and enhance the community's awareness of associated risks.

Cumbria Fire and Rescue service is committed to providing a first class service to the communities of Cumbria and we will continue to regularly review our work to ensure we are delivering an effective, efficient and collaborative response to water related incidents. From pre planning, incident response through to recovery, whilst identifying opportunities to prevent, protect and contribute to a sustainable and inclusive community for those living, working and visiting Cumbria and its surrounding areas.

Document History

Version	Date	Author	Comments
1.0	14/07/2017	M Smith	New draft strategy
1.1	07/11/2017	N .Hooton	Reviewed Strategy
1.2	01/04/2021	S. Adams	Reviewed Strategy

