



COVID-19 Strategic Intentions: Prevention

Issue: December 2021

Prevention Activity

Introduction

This document has been updated taking account of the rising tide of coronavirus infections from the latest variant; Omicron that is now circulating and spreading widely across communities. The latest government controls and guidance aimed at limiting the spread of the virus may continue to change and can be accessed from the government and devolved administrations official web pages.¹

In adopting this strategic intention and the associated guidance, FRS should be aware of the current COVID management measures in place, relevant to their respective government and local government's areas.

Issue 6 of this strategic intention has been updated in line with government guidance issued on 22nd February 2021: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-response-spring-2021>

The introduction of specific measures across England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland based on transmission rates has understandably resulted in different approaches being adopted to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 virus.

These measures have direct implications for each Fire & Rescue Service and whilst the measures adopted in areas may be somewhat similar, it will be for each FRS to determine the extent to which the transmission rates and local restrictions in their area impacts on their Prevention work.

This document provides a strategic framework setting out considerations for fire and rescue services (FRS) to safely carry out Prevention activities which may have been temporarily disrupted due to COVID-19².

Its purpose is to ensure that the management of activities protects the safety of both staff and the public and does so in accordance with current government and local guidance and by way of common sector specific risk assessment. It compliments existing FRS activities and their associated risk assessments and

¹[Coronavirus \(COVID-19\): guidance and support - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

[Coronavirus \(COVID-19\): guidance - gov.scot \(www.gov.scot\)](#)

[Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) | Topic | GOV.WALES](#)

[Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) | indirect](#)

²The purpose of this non-statutory guidance is to provide fire and rescue services with general advice to assist with a consistent, standardised approach across all services. The guidance does not constitute legal advice. Fire and rescue services' legal duties will remain those specified by law, in particular the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004 during the COVID-19 pandemic, but if any fire and rescue services consider that difficulties arise in relation to compliance with those duties, they should take legal advice.

decision-making processes; it does not supersede them.

[A key contributing factor in support of workforce resilience and safety as well as community safety is for as many people as possible to get vaccinated and where eligible, get a booster jab. This will support workforce resilience and the safety of people.](#)

Prevention

In order for Services to be able to meet the requirement under the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004 for each Fire and Rescue Authority to promote fire safety we will adopt a risk-based approach to Home Fire Safety Checks, the promotion of safety messages in educational establishments and wider community based prevention promotion including road and water safety.

This document replaces the following NFCC guidance note:

Strategic Intention Covid-19 – Prevention (10th March 2021 – Issue 6)

It is also accompanied by:

Prevention Model Risk Assessment (13th July 2020 – Issue 1)

Various sector and risk specific guidance documents published on the NFCC website C19 Prevention pages.

Striking the balance – a risk-based approach

As the restrictions in place due to COVID-19 change, the risk to the public from fire can increase. It is important that FRSs continue to promote fire safety in their area and in making provision to do so, consider as far as is reasonable the provision of information and the giving of advice.

FRSs will endeavour to undertake their full range of activities but continue to adopt a risk based approach to ensure the benefits of such activities will be balanced against the risk to staff and the public of transmission of the COVID virus.

The risk assessment of delivering prevention activities is based upon:

Restricting the spread of COVID-19

Minimise staff and public risk to COVID-19

Demonstrate that the prevention risk outweighs the COVID-19 risk

A model risk assessment has been created and accompanies this document. It is designed to give FRSs a starting point on which they may wish to base their own risk assessments.

Whilst working in and travelling to prevention settings all staff should adhere to the updated guidance for first responders providing advice on the effective use of PPE and Infection Prevention Control Measures. Home fire safety checks/safe and well visits

In order to continue to prevent fires in the home and keep communities safe, we have to ensure that we can deliver fire risk checks, fire safety advice and provide risk reduction equipment such as smoke alarms where the risk of fire is high.

The lifting of – or - reintroduction of restrictions put in place due to COVID-19 may change a local services way of working; this should be factored into the application of this guidance.

Fire safety messaging needs to respond to the challenges we now face as vulnerable adults continue to shield or are being discharged from hospitals into the community, and where people self-isolate and/or spend increased amounts of time in the home environment where many fires start.

As part of the Government's response to COVID-19 (FRSs have adopted a risk-based approach to their Home Fire Safety Checks/Safe & Well Visits. This action is taken in order to avoid the spread of COVID-19 to vulnerable groups and to protect staff from the spread of the virus. The Government's definition of clinically vulnerable groups has been developed as follows:

The shielding programme has now ended. This means that people who were previously considered clinically vulnerable will not be advised to shield in the future or follow specific national guidance.

Further information can be found in the [Staying alert and safe \(social distancing\) guidance](#).

The non-exhaustive list of premises/people include those individuals identified as being a high fire risk, including those at risk of:

Arson deliberate fire

Hate crime

Domestic violence

Post fire incident

Assured health or social care referral for heightened fire risk (including hospital discharge, mental health, substance use and hoarding etc.)

Working Safely during COVID-19 – Other people's homes guidance

This guidance should be read in conjunction with [Working Safely during Covid19 - Other](#)

In line with the Government's guidance the following factors need to be considered by all FRS working in the home setting

Home visits should be undertaken if it is to remedy a direct risk to the safety of the household and its occupants. Staff should continue to follow the working safely measures even if employees have:

received a negative test result

Had the vaccine (either 1 or 2 doses and the booster)

When working in a household where somebody is vulnerable - prior arrangements should be made with vulnerable people to avoid any face-to-face contact. For example, when answering the door. You should be particularly strict about handwashing and respiratory hygiene.

Staying updated with the latest guidance and considering how it can be applied to your work. This can include:

Washing your hands more often than usual for 20 seconds using soap and hot water, particularly after coughing, sneezing and blowing your nose.

Reducing the spread of germs when you cough or sneeze by covering your mouth and nose with a tissue, or your sleeve (not your hands). If you don't have a tissue and throw the tissue in a bin immediately, then wash your hands.

Cleaning and disinfecting regularly touched objects and surfaces using your regular cleaning products, to reduce the risk of passing the infection on to other people.

Maintain social distance as far as possible.

Communicating with households prior to any visit to discuss how the work will be carried out to minimise

risk for all parties.

A risk-based approach to working in the home setting

All FRSs need to balance how to keep households safe from fire, while limiting the exposure of staff to the public and/or COVID-19). This is for the benefit of households and staff. The emergence of COVID 19 variants may require FRS to reassess the fire/safety risk compared to increased transmission rates in considering whether a face-to-face visit is necessary. The effective use of IPC measure including the correct use of PPE remains central to offering face to face visits

Vulnerable individuals can receive home visits; however these visits should only be carried out if the fire and or safety risk is assessed as high. These visits must be conducted while observing social distancing measures, correct use of full PPE and adherence to personal hygiene measures.

Equally the referral partner or occupier will be contacted and asked to confirm:

If anyone in the property is showing symptoms of COVID-19 such as a high temperature (greater than 37.8°C) or a new, persistent dry cough

If anyone in the property has been tested and is confirmed as having COVID-19

If anyone in the property has been in contact with someone with COVID-19

If the answer to any of the above is yes, additional control measures will be required in order to complete the home fire risk check. FRS should also seek confirmation of the householder receiving the vaccine (either 1 or 2 doses and the booster).

Dependent on the outcome of the triage process set out above, services may consider undertaking a telephone risk assessment - or a home visit - where equipment is required to be fitted; and if the fire risk is deemed to be sufficiently high.

We will continue to provide risk reduction equipment such as smoke alarms, fire retardant bedding and literature, such as leaflets.

Staff undertaking these visits must adopt agreed safety measures and use of appropriate PPE as detailed in gov.uk guidance (2 November 2020). This guidance sets out PPE requirements for the delivery of services in the individual's home or usual place of residence.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/wuhan-novel-coronavirus-infectionpreventionand-control/covid-19-personal-protective-equipment-ppe> (updated 21st January 2021)

The evidence to date is that the SARS-CoV-2 (COVID 19 variant) remains a virus that is transmitted by respiratory secretions. However, as it continues to mutate, it is becoming easier to become infected for a given exposure. Hence the reason why are FRS should redouble their efforts to implement the agreed IPC measures in addition to Government guidance on PPE, all services should continue to follow guidance on PPE as set out by NFCC for firefighters and frontline staff.

In line with current Government advice, staff should try and maintain social distance where possible and the person undertaking the Home Fire Safety Check should use appropriate PPE as approved by DHSC and NFCC.
In order for FRSs to be able to carry out an increased number of home visits the following criteria must be met locally.

An agreed definition of those individuals/households that meet the definition of high fire risk as outlined in this document must be agreed with local strategic partners and triaged appropriately to prioritise high risk visits that may have been delayed during the lockdown restrictions.

An agreed definition high COVID-19 vulnerability as outlined in this document should be agreed with local strategic partners. Access to these premises should be restricted to referrals from an approved partner agency - no self-referrals should result in a face to face visit at this stage without a risk-based telephone triage process.

Home Fire Safety Checks/Safe and Well Visits must be carried out using the agreed level of PPE and must adhere to current Government guidance regarding safe social distancing practice.

All visits must first be risk assessed for COVID-19 prior to completion either via telephone triage or immediately before entry into the property.

Where individuals are isolating through contact and trace whilst being identified as high fire risk, Home Fire Safety Checks/Safe and Well Visits must be carried out using the agreed level of PPE and must adhere to current Government guidance regarding safe social distancing practice.

All Home Fire Safety Checks/Safe and Well Visits should be able to draw down on existing partnership arrangements to secure support, ensuring effective onward referrals are dealt with as required.

All FRS staff must have provision of and be aware of how to access occupational health support to protect staff pre and post visit to minimise the risk of COVID-19 to vulnerable individuals and members of staff.

Promoting safety in educational establishments

The updated Government roadmap guidance means that colleges, primary (reception onwards) and secondary schools reopened on 8th March 2021. As easing of restrictions progress face to face education visits may resume whilst adhering to local arrangements. FRs undertaking visits should make consideration to utilising the Staywise platform, to deliver services virtually and remotely, removing the need for a physical visit to occur. <https://staywise.co.uk/>

In the event that a visit to an educational establishment is the preferred approach, then the principles around social distancing, PPE and personal hygiene must be adopted by FRS staff at all times, as detailed above.

Any additional risk control measures would be subject to compliance within the existing risk assessment of the establishment being visited.

Promoting safety in community setting: Including road safety and water safety

Should FRS staff need to engage with younger people in relation to arson or wilful fire setting, a full risk assessment should be undertaken.

The visit should be planned taking into consideration the principles around social distancing. This should be done in conjunction with the guardian of the young person, or in the case of an engagement at an educational establishment, in line with the risk assessment of that establishment.

The promotion of road or water safety should be considered through enhanced national/local campaigns and local digital platforms. Where distance teaching and learning is achievable, then this should be adopted to encourage limited interaction between FRS staff and others.

Where it is not possible to deliver these services without a visit from FRS staff, the principles around social distancing, PPE and personal hygiene must be adopted by staff at all times, as detailed above. Similarly, the risk assessment of the establishment being visited should be the overarching measure for risk control.

Additional guidance

[NFCC COVID-19 guidance.](#)

[NFCC Protection COVID-19 Strategic Intention](#)

[HM Government Coronavirus Main Hub Page](#)

[HSE COVID-19 secure guidance](#)

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[Guidance for First Responders](#)

[Guidance on Staying alert and safe \(social distancing\)](#) [Government guidance: Shielding](#)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-response-spring-2021>

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Devolved administrations guidance

[Coronavirus advice for Scotland](#)

[COVID-19 Support for Wales](#)

[COVID-19 in Northern Ireland](#)

[Coronavirus guidance for Jersey](#)

[COVID-19 support for Guernsey](#)

[COVID-19 Updates in the Isle of Man](#)

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