Unwanted Fire Signals

Updated: 10/10/2017

Unwanted Fire Signals (OPS1-057)

Key Information

Critical Control 999 Response Flowchart
Responding Crew Guidance

Primary Information

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Critical Control Automatic Fire Alarm (AFA) Call Management
0700 to 2200hrs

- **Hoax Call?** Refer to Hoax & Malicious Calls OPS1-044
- **999 AFA Call Received by Critical Control**
  (do not pre-alert for AFA calls)
- **Mobilise Full PDA**
- **Suspected or Confirmed Fire?**
  (smell of burning, smoke, flames, 2nd call and activation of the same fire alarm system)
- **Is the premises a Residential Care Home or Domestic Dwelling?**
- **Is the premises flagged as a premises not to attend during the set times?**
- **Is the premises a sleeping risk or heritage property?**
  E.g. • Hospital? • Hotel or B&B? • Boarding school? • Heritage (museum, cathedral)? • AFA special fire risk
- **Is the reason for the Alarm Actuation a Known False Alarm or Unknown Cause?**
- **If the caller is investigating the cause of the AFA, you can wait for the outcome of the investigation (up to 90 seconds)**
- **Confirmed Unwanted Fire Signal?**
  Crew to complete UwFS Form
- **Confirmed fire?**
  For commercial premises an after the fire audit maybe required
- **Mobilise One Appliance to Investigate**
  Advise the caller that one appliance will be sent and to redial 999 if they discover a fire or confirm it is a false alarm before our arrival

**Key Information**

- **NEW 999 Call to a confirmed Fire or Life threatening incident in the same station area as the AFA. Redirect appliance from the AFA to attend, then mobilise the next nearest to the AFA**
- **2nd Call Received, Known UwFS**
  Inform the appliance assigned this is now a UwFS and they are no longer required
- **Known False Alarm**
- **Known False Alarm?**
  Advise caller we will not attend false alarms
- **Yes or Unknown Premises Type**
- **Yes or Not Sure**
- **Yes or Unknown Premises Type**
- **Suspected or Confirmed Fire?**
  Mobilise Full PDA
The fire alarm should no longer be the trigger to call the Fire Service (except for residential care homes and domestic dwellings).

When the fire alarm sounds, everyone in the building should immediately follow the fire action plan. This plan should be known by all staff and must be publicised within your building. Designated staff members (or fire wardens) should be trained to safely find out the cause of the alarm. They need to be competent to ensure there is no fire present and declare the premises safe to re-enter.

The Fire and Rescue Service should not be called until the outcome of the investigation is known or unless there are signs of fire (except for residential care premises and domestic dwellings where it is necessary to summon the fire and rescue service as soon as the fire detection and fire alarm system operates).

Any arrangements for filtering of automatic summoning of the Fire and Rescue Service by an Alarm Receiving Centre (ARC) should NOT be applied to signals from fire alarm systems in residential care homes or domestic dwellings.
999 AFA Call Received by Critical Control (do not pre-alert for AFA calls)

- **Suspected or Confirmed Fire?**
  - **(smell of burning, smoke, flames)**
    - **Yes**
      - **Mobilise Full PDA**
    - **No**
      - **Is the premises a Residential Care Home or Domestic Dwelling?**
        - **Yes or Unknown Premises Type**
        - **Unknown Cause**
          - **Yes**
            - **Mobilise Full PDA**
          - **No**
            - **Unknown Cause**
              - **Yes or Unknown Premises Type**
                - **NEW 999 Call to a confirmed Fire or Life threatening incident in the same station area as the AFA. Redirect appliance from the AFA to attend, then mobilise the next nearest to the AFA**
        - **Is the reason for the Alarm Actuation a Known False Alarm or Unknown?**
          - **Yes**
            - **Known False Alarm**
              - **Advise caller we will not attend false alarms**
          - **No**
            - **Mobilise One Appliance to Investigate**
              - **Advise the caller that one appliance will be sent and to redial 999 if they discover a fire or confirm it is a false alarm before our arrival**
              - **If the caller is investigating the cause of the AFA, you can wait for the outcome of the investigation (up to 90 seconds)**

- **Known False Alarm**
  - **Advise caller we will not attend false alarms**

- **2nd Call Received, Known UwFS**
  - **Inform the appliance assigned this is now an UwFS and they are no longer required**

- **Confirmed Unwanted Fire Signal?**
  - **Yes**
    - **Crew to complete UwFS Form**
    - **UwFS Action Level 1 - 4 (Commercial premises only)**
    - **Cost Recovery (Commercial premises only)**
  - **No**
    - **Confirmed fire?**
      - **Yes**
        - **Suspected or Confirmed Fire, Mobilise Full PDA**
      - **No**
        - **For commercial premises an after the fire audit maybe required**

- **Hoax Call? Refer to Hoax & Malicious Calls OPS1-044**

The diagram outlines the decision-making process for handling Automatic Fire Alarm (AFA) calls from 2200 to 0700hrs, including the management of false alarms and confirmed fires, along with the actions to take based on the caller's information and the type of premises.
Responding Crew Guidance

En-Route

- Standard emergency operational response (blues and twos)
- Speed appropriate to level of urgency

On Arrival

- If possible ask the responsible person:
  - Do you know why the alarm has activated?
  - Is everyone out of the building?
  - Note: The emergency plan should be in progress and the evacuation process started (some exceptions may apply for evacuation e.g. hospitals)
- Interrogated the fire alarm panel and refer to the zone plan to identify the following:
  - The location(s) of activated detector(s) or call point(s)
  - The number of zones, detectors and/or call points actuated
  - If applicable, fault indicators on the panel
- Keep one crew member at the alarm panel while you search for the activated detector or call point and remain in contact using a hand held radio (other detectors or zones may activate while searching indicating possible fire spread)
- Utilise the thermal image camera, and use your senses to look, listen and smell for signs of fire, it might be smoke, unusual noises or heat
- If a fire situation exists or is suspected, request the full PDA

Closing Down

- For false alarms your investigation should show you that the false alarm is a result of faulty equipment, malicious acts, human error, or activities near detectors
- Ensure you are fully satisfied that no fire exists before sending a STOP message with the correct Incident Reporting System (IRS) code
- Discuss the reason for the UwFS and give advice on reducing UwFS using the UwFS Toolkit
- Complete the UwFS1 form (top copy to the customer)
- For any serious fire safety concerns contact Critical Control and request advice from a Protection Enforcement Officer (do not leave the scene until you have obtained clearance to do so)
- Less serious matters can be communicated via the UwFS1 pad “Additional comments” section and the Exchange of Information form (EOI)

Post incident

- Send the yellow carbonated copy of the UwFS1 form to Community Safety Admin Team at St. Austell Community Fire Station
- If applicable complete Exchange of Information form (EOI)
1. Introduction

This policy deals with the operational response of all premises where an Automatic Fire Alarm (AFA) occurs (domestic and commercial), however the action levels 1 to 4 only apply to premises that fall under the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 e.g. businesses, hospitals, nursing homes, schools, colleges, common area of flats etc.

Large complex premises such as hospitals and university campuses, with a large number of buildings and with high numbers of detectors will have a Protection officer assigned to help them manage any false alarms.

The main objective of this document is to provide guidance to Critical Control on mobilising to 999 AFA calls, and guidance to operational staff to help reduce further Unwanted Fire Signals (UwFS).

The way we respond to AFA’s and our positive action, will help premises reduce their false alarms and help identify:

- False alarms which may indicate poor fire safety management and
- UwFS which have an impact on Cornwall Fire and Rescue Service (CFRS) resources

2. Call Filtering and Reducing the Impact of UwFS

There are a number of different methods of receiving an AFA or fire call to CFRS:

- Alarm Receiving Centres (ARC) monitor fire alarms from a remote location and call the fire service
- 999 call direct from the premises
- 999 call from a control centre in the premises
- 999 from member of public

There are three ways that false alarms can be filtered to prevent an unnecessary attendance by CFRS:

i. **At the premises where the fire alarm has activated:**

   This is the preferred method of preventing UwFS in occupied buildings and involves a competent person investigation the cause of the fire alarm before an emergency call is made to the Fire Service. The investigation should not place anyone at risk and should be conducted by a nominated person who is able to interrogate the fire alarm panel to determine the location of the detector to identify the cause of the fire alarm. An activated fire alarm should no longer be considered the automatic trigger to call the fire service if there is no sign of fire, with the exception of domestic dwellings and residential care homes.
ii. 999 Call Filtering in Critical Control:

When a 999 AFA call is received by Critical Control (no sign of fire), the reason given for the fire alarm activation and/or the premises type will determine the level of response, and will in some cases prevent an unnecessary response or attendance. This will enable the service to continue to provide a prompt emergency response to other incidents and will reduce the impact of UwFS on the service, especially for premises that default to calling 999 without carrying out an investigation.

iii. Alarm Receiving Centre (ARC):

Buildings that use auto-diallers and an ARC should consider adding a pre-alert (delayed timer before full alarm) or disabling the auto-dialler when the building is occupied to enable staff to investigate the cause of the fire alarm.

**Important:** If there is a fire, always backup the ARC with a 999 or 112 call to ensure the fire service is en-route, never just rely just on your ARC.

### 3. Mobilising to Automatic Fire Alarms

When a 999 call is received reporting an automatic fire alarm, the Critical Control operator must identify if there is any sign of fire (smell, smoke etc.) in the first instance. Pre-alerting a station should not be used for calls to reported automatic fire alarms. In all circumstances of a suspected or confirmed fire, the full PDA will be mobilised unless the call is a suspected hoax call (*Hoax and Malicious Calls OPS1-044*).

When the fire alarm operates in a premises an investigation period should be initiated, and the Fire and Rescue Service should not to be called until the outcome of the investigation is known (except for residential care homes and domestic dwellings where it is necessary to summon the Fire and Rescue Service as soon as the fire detection and fire alarm system operates).

For residential care homes and domestic dwellings or where the premises type is unknown at the time of the call will receive one pumping appliance to investigate regardless of the time of the call and the caller will not be questioned on the reason for the alarm activation. The caller must be informed that a reduced attendance has been sent to investigate the reason for the false alarm, and if it becomes clear it is a false alarm or they discover a fire or signs of fire such as smell of burning, smoke or flames before our arrival they must redial 999.

If the alarm actuation is a known false alarm no attendance will be made and Critical Control staff must ensure that this information is relayed to the premises or caller.

For occupied properties where an attendance is required, it will be expected that the emergency plan for the premises is enacted and the evacuation process started (some exceptions may apply e.g. hospitals).
AFA Call Management between 0700hrs and 2200hrs

Regardless of the time, in all premises with the exception of residential care homes and domestic dwellings the activation of a fire alarm should no longer be the trigger to call the Fire Service; all other types of premises should investigate the reason for the alarm activation before calling the Fire Service.

When an AFA call is received between 0700hrs and 2200hrs the premises type should be identified. If the premises type falls into one of those listed below at the time of the call, one appliance will be mobilised to investigate the cause of the fire alarm.

- Domestic dwelling*
- Residential care home*
- Unknown property type*
- Hospital
- Hotel & B&B
- Boarding school
- Heritage buildings or locations where heritage items are stored (cathedral, museum, art gallery)
- AFA special fire risk

The caller should be advised that we are sending a limited response to investigate the fire alarm and they should redial 999 if they discover a fire or confirm it is a false alarm before our arrival.

If the premises is one of the types listed above and is currently occupied (excluding domestic dwelling, residential care home and unknown premises types as this filter will not apply), the caller should be questioned as to the reason for the activation of the fire alarm and mobilisation can be delayed, or prevented while an investigation to the cause of the fire alarm takes place. Critical Control can wait for the outcome of the investigation (up to 90 seconds). If after 90 seconds the caller has failed to identify the cause of the fire alarm, one appliance should be mobilised to investigate the cause of the fire alarm.

If the premises is NOT one of the types listed in the 1st filter above (sleeping risk or heritage property), the caller should be informed of our UwFS policy and we will not respond to automatic fire alarms between 0700 – 2200hrs (see the example message below for guidance).

**Example non-response message:**

"Between 0700 and 2200hrs, we do not respond to fire alarms from premises that are not a sleeping risk and no signs of fire. You or someone at the premises will need to investigate the cause of the fire alarm. If during your investigation you discover signs of fire, such as smell of burning, smoke or flames you will need to redial 999. We recommend you review your emergency plan to include an investigation period before calling the Fire Service."

**AFA special fire risk premises**

If there is a significant risk from fire due to the cladding of a building, compartmentation or other fire safety concern and/or the scale of an incident if a fire was present and/or to firefighters and/or to the
Environment at a premises that would normally be filtered out by the policy, upon the request of the Area or Group Manager of a Command area this premises can be excluded from the automatic AFA filtering and included as a premises we would attend for a reported automatic fire alarm. For the purposes of this policy this type of premises would be classed as an ‘AFA Special Fire Risk’ premises.

**UwFS flagging procedure**

If after attending the premises we discover it is one of the types of premises we should not attend, a flag should be added to the premises address in Vision so future AFA calls are filtered. Using the AFA call management flowchart as a guide and the information from the attending crew or IRS we can determine if a flag should be added to a premises address. If the address does not make it clear what type the premises falls into and further clarification is required, the details of the premises should be sent to the Command Group Manager and Station Manager for determination. The database recording all properties that have been flagged should be updated when a new flag is added or removed from a premises address in Vision (see below the flowchart for guidance).
AFA Call Management between 2200hrs and 0700hrs

When an AFA call is received between 2200hrs and 0700hrs (following the AFA Critical Control 2200 - 0700 flowchart) the premises type should be identified. If the premises is a domestic dwelling, residential care home or the premises or the type cannot be determined (e.g. it cannot be determined if the premises is a sleeping risk or heritage property) at the time of the call, one appliance must be
mobilised to investigate the cause of the fire alarm upon receipt of a 999 AFA call and no filtering will apply.

The caller should be advised that we are sending a limited response to investigate the fire alarm and they should redial 999 if they discover a fire or confirm it is a false alarm before our arrival.

If the premises is any other type (not a residential care home, domestic dwelling or unknown premises type), the caller should be questioned as to the reason for the activation of the fire alarm and mobilisation can be delayed or prevented while an investigation to the cause of the fire alarm takes place.

If the alarm actuation is a known false alarm no attendance will be made and Critical Control staff must ensure that this information is relayed to the premises or the caller.

**Investigation time limits**

For occupied premises, if the caller is investigating the cause of the fire alarm (excluding residential care homes, domestic dwellings and unknown premises types), Critical Control can wait for the outcome of the investigation (up to 90 seconds). If after 90 seconds the caller has failed to identify the cause of the fire alarm, one appliance should be mobilised to investigate the cause of the fire alarm.

**4. Operational Response**

When mobilised to an AFA the standard emergency operational response blue lights and two tones will be used (Emergency Response Driver only) to ensure a quick attendance and the appropriate status messages etc. will be used. Although drivers are permitted to use blues and two tones when responding they must take into account the appropriate level of urgency required. An AFA does not demand the same level of urgency to attend compared to a house fire with persons reported. In all cases the safety of crews and members of the public is paramount.

In all cases where an appliance is mobilised to an AFA within the town area, standby crews are not required unless a fire condition is suspected or confirmed at the premises. In the case of an AFA in a location out of town, a standby crew maybe called into the station at the discretion of the officer in charge at Critical Control.

Critical Control staff will continue to have the authority to verify and modify the response to any incident or call based on their professional judgement and the information known at the time. This includes the re-deployment of an appliance mobilised to an AFA actuation to an incident seen as life threatening e.g. house fire or a road traffic collision with persons trapped.

**5. Actions for Operational Crews in Attendance**

When the fire alarm sounds, everyone in the building should immediately follow the fire action plan, and it should be expected the evacuation process started
(some exceptions may apply e.g. hospitals). On arrival the Officer in Charge (OIC) should, if possible obtain factual information form the caller or responsible person on site to assist his or her assessment of the alarm activation. The fire alarm panel should also be interrogated as soon as possible to find out number and location of detectors that have actuated, or any faults that have been identified by the alarm panel.

If a fire situation exists or the OIC feels there are signs that indicate there is a fire at the premises, a make-up message requesting the full PDA must be sent to Critical Control without delay.

It is essential that the Incident Commander is fully satisfied that no fire situation exists before classifying the incident as a false alarm (UwFS). If the AFA is determined to be a false alarm, then a stop message must be sent with the correct IRS code to Critical Control. It is essential that you discuss the reason for the false alarm and discharge the correct advice to reduce further false alarms (see below for brief guidance, for full details refer to the UwFS Toolkit).

**Advice to be discharged to the responsible person to reduce further UwFS**

- In all premises with the exception of residential care homes and domestic dwellings the activation of a fire alarm should no longer be the trigger to call the Fire Service; all other types of premises should investigate the reason for the alarm activation before calling the Fire Service
- Your investigation and emergency procedure must not place yourself or staff at risk
- Cornwall Fire and Rescue Service should only be called if a fire alarm actuation is confirmed or suspected fire (residential care homes and domestic dwellings are exempt).
- Between 0700 and 2200hrs - If you dial 999 and report the activation of an automatic fire alarm and your premises is a sleeping risk or heritage property we will send one fire appliance to investigate the cause of the fire alarm. If your premises is **NOT** a sleeping risk or heritage property, we will not send a fire appliance and you will need to investigate the cause of the fire alarm yourself. If during your investigation you discover signs of fire, such as smell of burning, smoke or flames you will need to redial 999 and report a fire
- Between 2200 and 0700hrs - If you dial 999 and report the activation of an automatic fire alarm, and the cause of the fire alarm is unknown at the time of the call we will send one fire appliance to investigate

The UwFS1 form must be completed and the top copy given to someone who appears to be in charge at the premises and the other copy is sent to Community Safety Admin (CSA) at St Austell Community Fire Station. New pads can be requested from Community Safety Admin (CSA) at St Austell Community Fire Station.

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6. Action to Reduce Further UwFS

The action taken by CFRS will depend on the number of false fire alarms a premises has had in a rolling 12 month period. The process of reducing unwanted fire signals requires a team approach between the responsible person and CFRS and is only applicable to properties that fall under the Fire Safety Order.

If the premises has a number of repeat calls in a 24hr period (or 2 or 3 calls due to the same fault in a very short period) this will be treated as one call and would not cause the premises to jump several action levels for the same fault/cause. However, each call should be recorded using UwFS1 form by the incident commander and a copy sent to Community Safety Admin (CSA).

**Action Level 1 – 1st false alarm**

The incident commander of the attending crew will complete the UwFS1 form giving the top copy to someone who appears to be in charge at the premises. The carbonated copy must then be sent to CSA at St Austell Fire Station for processing.

CSA will scan the UwFS1 form into CFRMIS and annotate the UwFS section of the premises to ‘Level 1’, and complete the essential fields. If the premises/business has not received an UwFS Toolkit, CSA will send out a ‘Tool Kit’ with a level 1 letter.

**Action Level 2 – Three false alarms in a rolling 12 month period**

Three false alarms, on three different days in a rolling 12 month period, a CFRMIS ‘INV’ (investigation) job will be raised by CSA and sent to the fire safety officer that covers that area.

The Fire Safety Officer (FSO) should:

- Review the past audit history and compliance level
- Identify when the last fire safety audit was completed
- Identify if the business is part of a primary authority
- Contact with the premises/the responsible person, to investigate the problems around the UwFS and identify if any changes or progress has been made.

The investigation should focus on:

- The fire alarm installation and maintenance
- The work processes/occupancy
- The fire safety management
- The emergency plan (specifically when they call the fire service)

This may be done by telephone call or a site visit, and a level 2 letter should be issued discharging advice to help reduce further UwFS (level 2 letter and time to be recorded in CFRMIS).
Action Level 3 – Four false alarms in a rolling 12 month period

Four false alarms, on four different days in a rolling 12 month period, a CFRMIS ‘INV’ (investigation) job will be raised by CSA and sent to the fire safety officer that covers that area.

The FSO should:

- Review the past audit history and compliance level
- Identify when the last fire safety audit was completed
- Identify if the business is part of a primary authority
- Review the level 2 advice in CFRMIS
- Contact with the premises/the responsible person, to investigate the problems around the UwFS and identify if any changes or progress has been made.

If after considering the above it deemed by the fire safety officer a fire safety audit would be the best course of action, CSA should be contacted to arrange an audit under the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order.

The focus of the audit should be on:

- The fire alarm installation and maintenance
- The work processes/occupancy
- The fire safety management
- The emergency plan (specifically when they call the fire service)
- A general review of the fire safety in the premises

In all instances a level 3 letter should be sent discharging any advice and details of any deficiencies found in the design, installation and management of the AFA and agreeing actions to help reduce further UwFS (level 3 letter and time to be recorded in CFRMIS).

Action Level 4 – Five or more false alarms during a rolling 12 month period

Five false alarms, on five different days in a rolling 12 month period, the Group Manager Protection should be notified and a FSO will be assigned to the premises to produce a bespoke solution to reduce the number of UwFS at the premises.

An ‘INV’ (investigation) job will be raised by CSA and sent to the assigned fire safety officer. A level 4 letter should be sent detailing the agreed measures to reduce the number of UwFS (letter and time to be recorded in CFRMIS).

If at any point it is felt cost recovery should be considered for this premises for further UwFS, the premises can be escalated to cost recovery if the conditions have been met (see cost recovery for details).

Cost Recovery

Cost recovery is only to be used in situations where the following conditions are met:

- The premises must have reached a minimum action level 4
The responsible person has made little or no effort to work with us and reduce the number of false alarms.

In this situation the GM protection should be notified and passed all the details of the case and should check all the preceding stages have been followed correctly. If the file is in order a cost recovery letter should be sent informing the responsible person that in future, any attendances to a false alarm at their premises may attract a charge at the current special service call rate, the premises file on CFRMIS should be annotated ‘Cost Recovery’.

If an UwFS1 form is received for a premises that is on level ‘Cost Recovery’ on CFRMIS, GM Protection should be informed. GM Protection would then decide whether to proceed with invoicing the premises. If the decision is to proceed with cost recovery an email with all the relevant details should be sent to the business intelligence support team so Cornwall Council Shared Services can invoice the company.

**Design and installation**

It is essential that new AFA systems are designed and installed to BS5839:2013 Part 1, part 6 or equivalent standard. CFRS can influence this through consultation with Building Control, approved inspectors and offering advice when enforcing the installation of an AFA system through the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005.

**Business Support**

Education and support from CFRS is essential in reducing the large number of premises who experience one or two UwFS in a year. These premises account for over a third of all UwFS recorded by CFRS (figure taken from 2011-12). The initial point of contact with CFRS is usually the operational crew who attend the AFA. It is essential Incident Commanders give the correct message to businesses so they should make themselves aware of the information found in the Unwanted Fire Signals Toolkit which will be sent to all businesses who have an UwFS.

**The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order**

As the fire authority, CFRS must enforce the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 and this will be done as per SIS document Enforcement Procedures FSO-002. High incidences of UwFS may indicate that other deficiencies in the premises may exist so premises that have a number of UwFS will be included in our risk based inspection programme. During a fire safety audit, the FSO should investigate the current UwFS action level in CFRMIS, and the history associated with the AFA’s experienced by the premises. A high number of false alarms are still undesirable even if CFRS are not called so FSO should consult BS5839:2013 Part 1 for guidance on what is the acceptable amount of false alarms.
7. Guidance on Mobilisation of Critical Control

This guidance can be used by Critical Control operators to determine if a fire has activated an AFD system. It is impossible to issue absolute guidance on what to ask a caller to determine whether a call to a fire alarm actuation is a true indication of a fire. Control operators will use their skill and experience to question a caller. Below is a list of signs that can be used to determine whether a fire exists.

- Flames, sparks, orange flickering glow, smoke, soot blackened windows, cracked windows
- Smell of burning/smoke, crackling sound, heat felt using the back of the hand on doors and windows
- Multiple detectors activated in close proximity to each other
- Broken call-point (where there is no notification that it was broken accidentally or maliciously)

8. The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order does not apply in relation to...

Article 6.—(1) This Order does not apply in relation to —

a) domestic premises, except to the extent mentioned in article 31(10);

b) an offshore installation within the meaning of regulation 3 of the Offshore Installation and Pipeline Works (Management and Administration) Regulations 1995(a);

c) a ship, in respect of the normal ship-board activities of a ship’s crew which are carried out solely by the crew under the direction of the master;

d) fields, woods or other land forming part of an agricultural or forestry undertaking but which is not inside a building and is situated away from the undertaking’s main buildings;

e) an aircraft, locomotive or rolling stock, trailer or semi-trailer used as a means of transport or a vehicle for which a licence is in force under the Vehicle Excise and Registration Act 1994(b) or a vehicle exempted from duty under that Act;

f) a mine within the meaning of section 180 of the Mines and Quarries Act 1954(c), other than any building on the surface at a mine;

g) a borehole site to which the Borehole Sites and Operations Regulations 1995(d) apply.

(2) Subject to the preceding paragraph of this article, this Order applies in relation to any premises.

The Fire Safety Order is enforced by CFRS other than in the following premises:

- Crown premises
- Premises within armed forces establishments
- Certain specialist premises – construction sites, ships & nuclear establishments
- Sports grounds & stands needing a safety certificate from the local authority.

9. Abbreviations and Definitions

- CFRS – Cornwall Fire and Rescue Service
- AFA – Automatic fire alarm
- False Alarm – actuation of an AFA not caused by a fire
- UwFS – Unwanted fire signal; a false alarm attended by CFRS
- ARC – Alarm receiving centre
- Fire Safety Order – Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005
- PDA – pre-determined attendance
- FSO – Fire safety officer including Station Manager and Assistant Fire Safety officers carrying out fire safety duties.
- AFD – Automatic Fire Warning & Detection System
- CFS – Community Safety Administration Team
- CFRMIS – Community Fire Risk Management & Information System
- CSA - Community Safety Admin
- ERD – Emergency Response Driver
- IRS – Incident Reporting System