

# FIRE INVESTIGATION

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# Why Investigate?



- The compilation of records and statistics
- To test compliance with the Law
- To determine liability
- To prevent re-occurrence Prevention and Protection
- As part of a public enquiry
- Inform strategic and tactical planning
- In connection with fundamental research DLUHC

#### FIRE SAFETY ADVICE

Washing procedures for towels used in the hospitality industry This provides guidance following an investigation carried out by North Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service into a fire in a commercial laundry following which involved towels laundered on behalf of a

An investigation carried out by North Yorkshire Fire. If you have any requires please your local free and Rescue Service from that beares there all not a local and safety department.

30 to 40 minute, 40 counts in capital capital and commercial depart. The towels were them folded and left on a bench in readings for use the capital c

More than five hours after the towels went through the drying process the chemicals within the towels self heated, causing the towels to catch fire. This

- The towels had not been washed at a high enough temperature, in order to remove the chemicals/oils efficiently.
- When removed from the dryer the towels were folded immediately therefore the hea was contained within the towels.
- each other allowing no ventilation or air flow, the towels did not cool and were able to self-

Businesses are encouraged to wash their towels on a wash cycle at temperatures above 90oc, in order to remove any chemicals and oils effectively.

This simple method, once implemented could make a massive difference. We hope businesses take this advice on board to minimise the risk of a fire occurring.



www.northyorksfire.gov.uk orthallerton







# Who Investigates?

- Fire Service
- Police –If a crime is suspected /has been committed, or there is a fatality
- Insurance companies
- Large organisations
- Health and Safety Executive

# **Cost of Fire**







Life

Economy and business loss

Societal

Heritage (Built and natural)

Financial



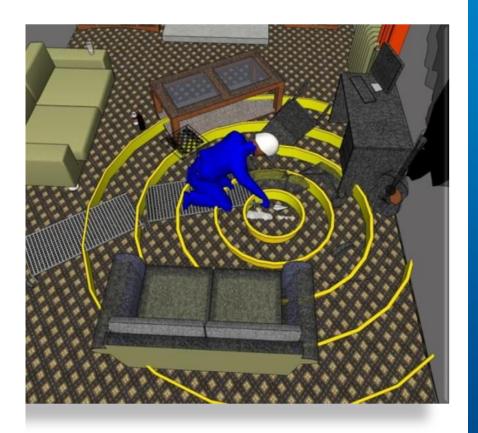
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# What do Fire Investigators find:-



- Area of origin: Radius of error to identify the point or place where the fire started.
- Cause: Identification of the cause of the fire or explosion must involve an assessment of all viable ignition sources in each individual case. This includes consideration of all viable sources pertinent to the specific incident and fuel available. Support for the inclusion or exclusion of a potential ignition source must be documented and evidenced
- Development: Fire investigators may be required to comment on the probable development of the fire or explosion, which may be beneficial when supporting hypotheses. The development of a fire may also become of interest if the numbers of deaths and injuries or extent of damage



# Fire and Rescue Service circular 1-2006



FIO's must recognise and record those phenomena which may indicate that the:-

- Fire is not accidental in origin. This evidence will be crucial to a subsequent Investigation and must be recorded and made available to the Police.
- The FRSA 2004 gives **powers** to the Fire Service to investigate fires, but special considerations apply in the case of deliberate fires that are the subject of a Police investigation.



#### Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004

A **power** rather than a **duty**, to investigate fires,

- Section 45 Powers of entry
- Section 46 Supplementary Powers

Fire investigators are investigating the causes of fire rather than conducting a criminal investigation.

# Levels of fire investigation



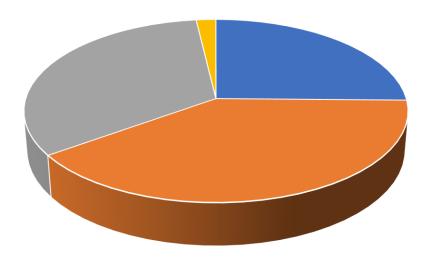
Type of Fire Investigation	Type of Incident	Fire Investigator Level
Tier One Investigations	All Fire Incidents (Incident Commander to confirm cause type with Control - Accidental, Deliberate or Cause Unknown.)	Tier One Investigator (normally Incident Commander - Crew/Watch Manager) If Cause Unknown or Deliberate Control to inform Level 2 FIO
Tier Two Investigations	Primary fires involving the attendance of 5 -10 pumps (provided these are used for firefighting purposes).  Primary fires where incidents have occurred in the previous 24 hours. Where serious or multiple injuries have or are likely to occur Primary fires were cause is thought to be non accidental. Fires resulting in high value loss (e.g. Financial, commercial, heritage etc.)  Fires where explosions are involved.	Tier Two Investigator (or a Level Three Investigator acting in a Level Two role)
Tier Two (Regional) Investigations	All potential or fatal fires Death of fire- fighter on duty at an incident Serious Injuries sustained to more than one fire-fighter at an incident Fires involving the attendance of more than 10 pumps Where persons are trapped as a result of a collapsed building Civil Disturbance – Major CBRN – Terrorist attack On request of Incident Commander or Principal Officer On request of Level Two Fire Investigator	Level Two Investigator and a Level Three Investigator  If a Tier 2 Regional Investigator is not available within North Yorkshire, then an Investigator from the Regional Fire Investigation Team will be mobilised



# Fire Investigation Activity (Tier 2)

### Break down 5 year average

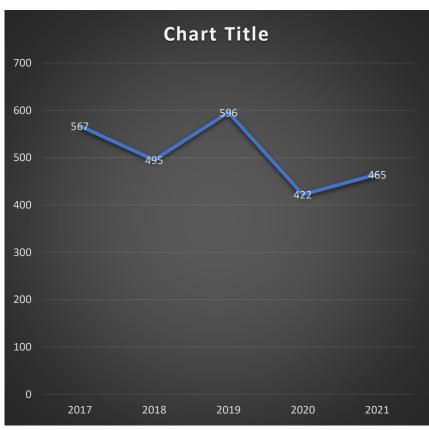
**Chart Title** 



■ Travel ■ Investigation ■ Admin / Documentation ■ 3rd Party Interviews

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# **Annual Hours**





### **EXPERT EVIDENCE**

- In many cases SPECIAL KNOWLEDGE is required for the TRUTH of a FACT to be decided
- EXPERT WITNESS is allowed to use their special technical knowledge to ascertain the true meaning of facts in order for the court to reach its decision

# **The Expert Witness**



- Function is to help the court understand complex technical evidence.
- Provide judge & jury with necessary information to enable them to make their own independent judgement about the facts in a case
- Special privilege may hear other witnesses both before and after they have given evidence
- Single joint expert acts independently for both sides in a case



## **Arson**

Offence under Section 1 of the Criminal Damage Act 1971.

Section 1(1) of CDA 1971:

"A person who without lawful excuse destroys or damages any property belonging to another intending to destroy or damage any such property or being reckless as to whether any such property would be destroyed or damaged shall be guilty of and offence"

Section 1(3)"...An offence committed under this section by destroying or damaging property by fire shall be charges with arson"



# Deliberate Flat Fire, York

Joined up approach with intelligence from NYP.

CSI forensic gathering









Signs of other potential crimes masked by fire

- Forced entry windows broken
- · Bedroom fire
- Drugs use











National Guidance for Streamlined Forensic Reporting Evidence Gathering with Fire reports and witness statements. Streamlining process is the future...



## **Codes of Practice and ISO 17020**

The expected quality standards for a range of forensic activities are listed in the Statement of Requirements within the 'Codes of Practice and Conduct for forensic science providers and practitioners in the Criminal Justice System'.

The Statement of Standards and Accreditation in issue 4 of the Codes of Practice and Conduct stipulates that "any organisation undertaking fire investigation activities is required to gain accreditation to ISO/IEC 17020



# Code of Practice for Investigators of Fires and Explosions for the Justice Systems in the UK

The Code of Practice has been developed to support and provide guidance to organisations and individuals engaged in the investigation of fires and explosions within the framework of the justice systems of the UK





- The NFCC competency framework document for Fire Investigation aims to support Fire and Rescue Service organisations with a structured approach to the induction, training, qualification and maintenance of competence required to support fire investigations within the FRS.
- Fire Standards in Fire Investigation
- Competent Tier 2 fire investigators must demonstrate the essential knowledge and skills equivalent to a minimum academic level 5 qualification in fire scene investigation.
- Advanced Professional Award Expert Witness
- Continuous Professional Development
- Peer Review
- Quality Assurance
- Regional Team Memorandum of understanding



### **ISO 17020**

ISO/IEC 17020:2012 specifies requirements for the competence of bodies performing inspection and for the impartiality and consistency of their inspection activities.



### **National Picture**

- 1. 3-4 FRS doing to themselves in a DIY sense some using the GQMS
- 2. 9 FRS creating a collaboration between themselves, though they haven't worked out who will be the legal entity
- 3. 5 FRS not going for accreditation
- 4. Remaining 28-ish looking to secure a collaboration with Policing via one method or another.