

The FIRES Follow-on Survey

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Aim of presentation

To present some of the results of the online survey of stakeholders' views on the Policy Brief, produced from the FIRES seminar series

- What does it tell us about the priorities of the UK WF community?
- How does this fit government agenda?

Structure

- Introduction to the Policy brief & online survey
- (Selected) results
- Conclusions: underlying differences, key priorities and fit to policy context

FIRES Policy Brief

- 4 page leaflet written by FIRES seminar series steering group, Feb 2010
- 3 sections
 - Key messages (KM),
 - Policy recommendations (PR)
 - Knowledge gaps (KG)

http://www.fires-seminars.org.uk/downloads/FIRES_Policy%20Brief_final.pdf



Centre pages: further info & policy recommendations

1. An under-reported problem: poor evidence base

Wildfire is a significant semi-natural hazard in the UK. Wildfires occur every year in the UK (Fig. 2), with 71,700 'vegetation fires' of all sizes and types recorded on average between 1974 and 2005². Severe fires can occur in any year, but mainly in drought years such as 1995 and 2003. Yet UK reporting of vegetation fires is poor at national, European and UN level.

The evidence base for vegetation fires is poor because: (i) most vegetation fires do not damage property or cost lives, so, until recently, they have been reported to a lower standard than structural fires; (ii) data collection is not standardised between the 41 regional Fire and Rescue Services (FRS). For moorland fires, we know where the FRS tenders parked, but usually not where the fire actually occurred. Nor do we know the severity of vegetation fires or their confirmed cause. Reporting aggregates types of vegetation fires. From April 2009, the UK-wide Incident Recording System (IRS) should improve reporting. It is being locally implemented, so common core data urgently need to be identified.

2. Regional variations in fire regime and cause

Fire regime is the frequency, timing and severity of vegetation fires, including prescribed burns and wildfires. Fire regime varies regionally, but work is needed to describe and define this. Causes of wildfire are also thought to vary regionally. They include escaped prescribed burns, discarded cigarettes and barbecues, sparks from ordnance or trains and arson.

3. The role of land management prescribed burns

Prescribed burns (Fig. 3) can lower wildfire risk by reducing fuel load and creating fire breaks, but can become wildfires if poorly managed. Research is required on their spatial relationship with wildfire over the UK; are prescribed burns associated with fewer or less severe wildfires, or the reverse? Prescribed burns and wildfires need to be considered together in defining UK fire regimes and how they are changing.



Figure 3: Prescribed burns (to Geoff Eyre)

4. An ecosystem disservice?

The impact of fire on biodiversity, carbon budget and water colour is controversial. It can be both positive or negative, depending, for instance, on fire regime. Yet most research relates to single fires. New work is needed on UK fire regimes and their impact on ecosystem services. Ecological impact also depends on the baseline, time scale over which recovery is measured, and management objectives. We need to know the optimum fire regimes to manage different ecosystem services, and how to prioritise between them. In managing ecosystem services, unwanted knock-on effects of an increased risk of severe wildfires must be avoided, and synergies maximised.

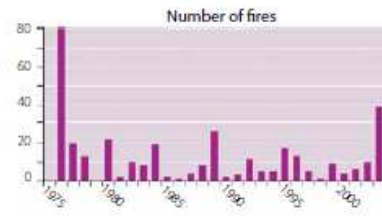


Figure 2: Wildfire frequency in the Peak District National Park, 1975 to 2004 (based on Peak District National Park Rangers' fire log)

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

1. A nationally-consistent wildfire evidence base; UK-wide standard for reporting vegetation fires within IRS, notably geo-location of the fire ground, and links to other fire databases, such as those utilised by the EU.
2. Cross-sector wildfire risk assessment; wildfire hazard management should be recognised on Defra's checklist of ecosystem services³, and included in risk assessment of land management plans.
3. Recognition of the economic and social value of all ecosystem services; calculate avoided costs of damage to ecosystem services to be set against direct costs of wildfire prevention and suppression.
4. A combined wildfire strategy; prevention and suppression alongside risk reduction and fuel reduction, including a review of current burning restrictions.

5. Economic costs of fires

Fires are costly and challenge the resilience of FRS to tackle other incidents. One Peak District fire in 2006 took 31 days and a helicopter to suppress at a total cost of around £1 million. Helicopters are expensive - but effective if called out early. Long-term implications include loss of ecosystem services and cost of landscape restoration after damage - £2m for one moor in the Peak District since 2003. Prevention and suppression costs need to be set against the cost of avoided damage to ecosystem services. This will require treating ecosystem services as property assets in the same way as buildings.

6. Three linked challenges

Climate is changing and will affect wildfire risk (Fig. 4). Its effects are complex, but are expected to mean more summer droughts with more frequent severe wildfires, like those of 2003, and a later fire season. Warmer, wetter winters are likely to bring increased fuel accumulation and fewer suitable days for prescribed burns. Warmer summers are likely to increase visitor numbers and ignition sources. This will bring further challenges for public access, which is already restricted on Access Land at times of high fire risk. These effects must be considered alongside changes in land management and rural policy. Any policy change which results in increased fuel load or increased public access potentially increases wildfire risk.

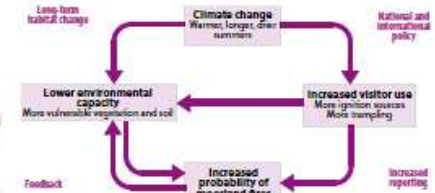


Figure 4: Relationship between wildfire, climate change and people

7. Combined wildfire management strategies

Management of wildfire risk requires a combination of: fuel load reduction; reducing risk of ignition from human sources; reducing the flammability of vegetation in dry conditions; and improving suppression. Over-suppression without other measures increases the risk of severe fires, as has occurred in the USA. Fuel load management is critical. There is a need to review policies which inhibit fuel load management. Land managers say that current UK land management policy is allowing fuel loads to become dangerously high; evidence is needed.

8. Equipment, training and technical tools

Most FRS are neither well equipped nor well trained to deal with vegetation fires. Research and knowledge exchange on UK fire behaviour, especially for peat fires, is needed to improve the efficiency of fire suppression. Tools for forecasting and modelling wildfire risk in UK conditions are required, ranging from fire risk maps based on past fires (Fig. 6) to an improved fire danger rating system and fire behaviour models for UK conditions.

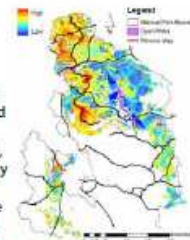


Figure 6: Risk of wildfire occurrence in the Peak District National Park, based on 30 years of wildfire records*

9. Research and knowledge exchange

FIREX showed the value of knowledge exchange. New research is also needed. Knowledge gaps are identified overleaf.

10. Partnership working

Partnership working in Local Fire Groups, such as the Fire Operations Group (FOG) in the Peak District National Park, is an efficient and effective 'grass-roots' approach to the wildfire issue. FOG's activities include cross-sector, cross-FRS brigade incident planning, and compatible suppression equipment and techniques. This approach should be supported by central government. It is helpful both in planning, preventing (Fig. 7) and responding after a fire.



Figure 7: Warning signs at a popular access point in the Peak District National Park



Figure 5: Fire and Rescue Services attending a moorland fire at Harbottle, Northumberland, 7 April 2007 (© Steve Miller)

KNOWLEDGE GAPS

1. A comprehensive, accurate, spatially robust and accessible evidence base on UK wildfires: What core data should all FRS collect of attended vegetation fires within IRS? How can we best combine this with fire databases kept by land owners? Could remotely sensed data usefully contribute?
2. Acceptable multi-disciplinary criteria for assessing and measuring fire severity: How should fire impacts on biodiversity, water quality, scheduled ancient monuments, carbon budgets, etc. be assessed? What proportion of prescribed burn and wildfire burn scars show signs of severe burning; i.e. are prescribed burns always mild burns and are all wildfires always severe burns?
3. Changing regional fire regimes: What is the relationship between frequency, severity and timing of prescribed burning to that of wildfires? Are prescribed burns associated with fewer and less severe wildfires, or with more frequent and severe wildfires? Does this vary over the UK? How are changes in land use and grazing intensity, etc. affecting fuel load and wildfire?
4. Appropriate fire regimes: What fire regimes are needed to achieve management objectives for each ecosystem service under climate change scenarios?
5. Synergy and conflict between policies: To what extent do policies for managing single ecosystem services conflict with or reinforce policies for managing wildfire? How can we manage this interaction?
6. Appropriate costing tools for ecosystem services: especially for non-use regulating and cultural ecosystem services: Using these tools, what are the indirect costs of a vegetation fire on ecosystem services relative to the direct costs of fire-fighting and active fire prevention?
7. Stakeholders' attitudes to wildfire: Are attitudes changing in response to climate change scenarios and changes in the rural economy? What evidence is there that climate change actually increases visitor pressure and the incidence of fire? What is the best way of minimising arson and accidental fires?
8. Improved technical tools for UK conditions: including a better UK-wide fire danger rating system, especially one which can be used to guide timing of prescribed burns; fire behaviour models suited to UK and peat fires; spatial fire risk mapping based on historic data.
9. Knowledge exchange and research partnerships with fire managers: Topics include vegetation fire behaviour, tactics for fighting wildfires (including use of suppression fire), use of geospatial technologies such as GPS and visualisation, and knowledge required to complete compulsory key data fields in IRS.

References

1. NASA/University of Maryland. (2002) MODIS Hotspot / Active Fire Detections. Data set. MODIS Rapid Response Project. NASA/GSFC [producer], University of Maryland, Fire Information for Resource Management System [distributors]. Available on-line [http://maps.geog.umd.edu]
2. Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (2007) Fire Statistics 2005. <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/fire/pdf/144524>
3. Defra (2007). An introductory guide to valuing ecosystem services. Defra, London.
4. McMorrow, J. M. and Lindley, S. J. (2007). Modelling the spatial risk of moorland wildfire. Report for Moors for the Future Partnership, Edale and Peak District FOG.

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Figure 8: Experimental game fire (© Colin Legg)

1. To obtain cross-sector feedback on KM, PR, KGs, (and variations between sectors):

- Was document relevant?
- What are the priorities?
- Reasons for their choices
- How feasible are they?
- Any omissions? ‘

2. To raise awareness of UK wildfire

3. To inform further research

Online survey

- Survey Monkey Professional online survey from late August - mid October 2010
- Pilot by FIRES steering group and England and Wales Wildfire Forum
- Target; stakeholders involved in wildfire research, management, and policy development.
- Emailed to >140 on FIRES list, >200 on IUCN UK Peatlands programme list
- Advertised on stakeholder websites
- Personal views. Option to provide name. Responses anonymised for reporting

Results

1. Response rate & respondent profile
2. Feedback on Key messages (KM)
3. Feedback on Policy recommendations (PR)
4. [Feedback on Knowledge gaps (KG)]
5. [What we missed]

Format

Multiple choice and free text response

Invited to:

- Select three most important KMs/PR/ KG -- hard to do!
- Say why these selected – free text
- Flag up any we missed – contradictions, polarised views

Data analysis

Quantitative

- Descriptive statistics (% of total for each answer)
- Cross-tabulation of key question responses against sector

Qualitative

- Analysed 'spectrum of opinions' in free text comments for KM and KG
- 'Barrier/Opportunity analysis': free text comments on PRs classified into Agreement, Knowledge, Technical, Economic, Social or Political barriers or opportunities (Trudgill, 1990)

Only highlights here. Fuller presentation will be available from FIRES website www.fires-seminars.org.uk

1. Response rate & respondent profile

High response rate

- 154 respondents; completed by two-thirds, survey fatigue!
- Rich data >1100 free text comments

Impact

- Reached new audience: 44% weren't aware of Policy Brief before

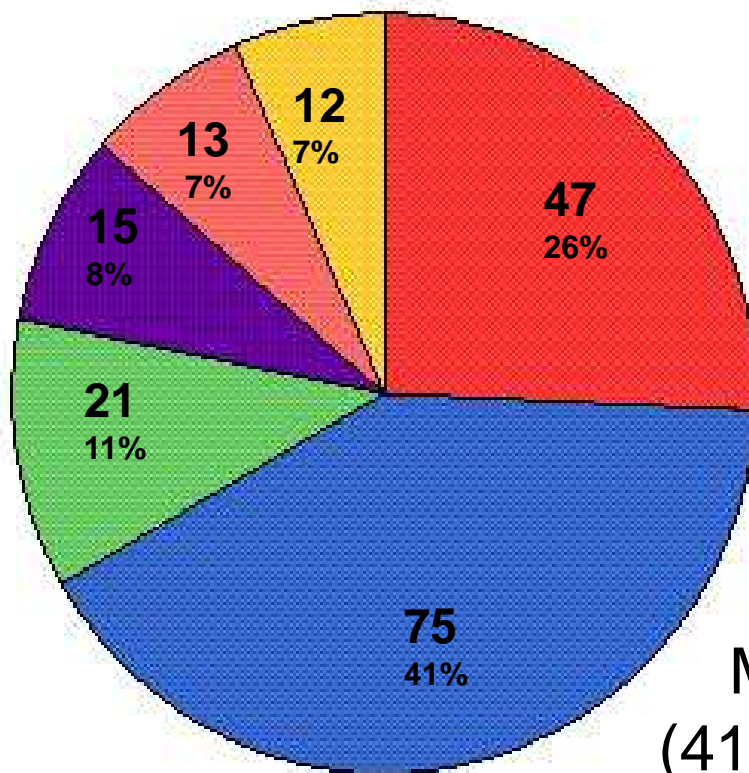
Relevance

- Majority (62%) found the Policy Brief relevant or quite relevant to their work

Respondents by sector

Which sector best describes your work?

(multiple selections allowed)

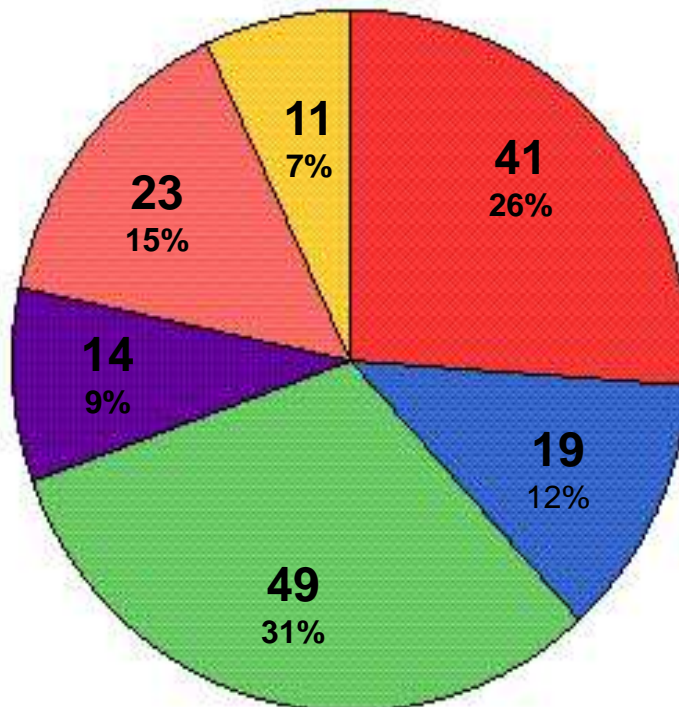


$n_Q = 154$ (20 answered >1)

Mainly government/public sector (41%), and academic/research (26%)

Respondents area of responsibility

Main area of responsibility in relation to wildfire was 'land management', but broad class



(allowed multiple selections)

$n_Q = 97$ (36 answered >1)

Top three Key Messages

1. The UK has an under-reported wildfire problem

2. Wildfire risk and its causes vary

3. Managed fires and wildfire

4. The impact of fire on ecosystem services is

'Boundary concepts', wide appeal, unifying

2nd Fires are costly to put out & have long-term cost implications for ecosystem services (KM5)

of wildfire risk are land and recreation management

Top. Wildfire management needs combined strategies of fire suppression, prevention & protection (KM7)

9. Research and knowledge exchange on wildfire need to be supported

3rd Partnership working is an effective and efficient approach to address the wildfire problem (KM10)

$n_Q = 113$

Number

60

Top 3 Policy Recommendations

4=

1. Establish a nationally consistent wildfire evidence base

41

Top Establish a cross-sector wildfire risk assessment so that wildfire is integrated into management plans (PR2) 53

3rd Establish a combined wildfire strategy of prevention & suppression, risk and fuel reduction (PR4) 42

2nd Support partnership working through Local Fire Groups (PR5b) 44

5d. Support partnership working through capacity building at the national level; including training

15

6

6. Fund research to address the knowledge identified in the Policy Review

35

7. Regular, frequent monitoring

14

Reinforcing priorities in KMs.
Top 2 linked

0

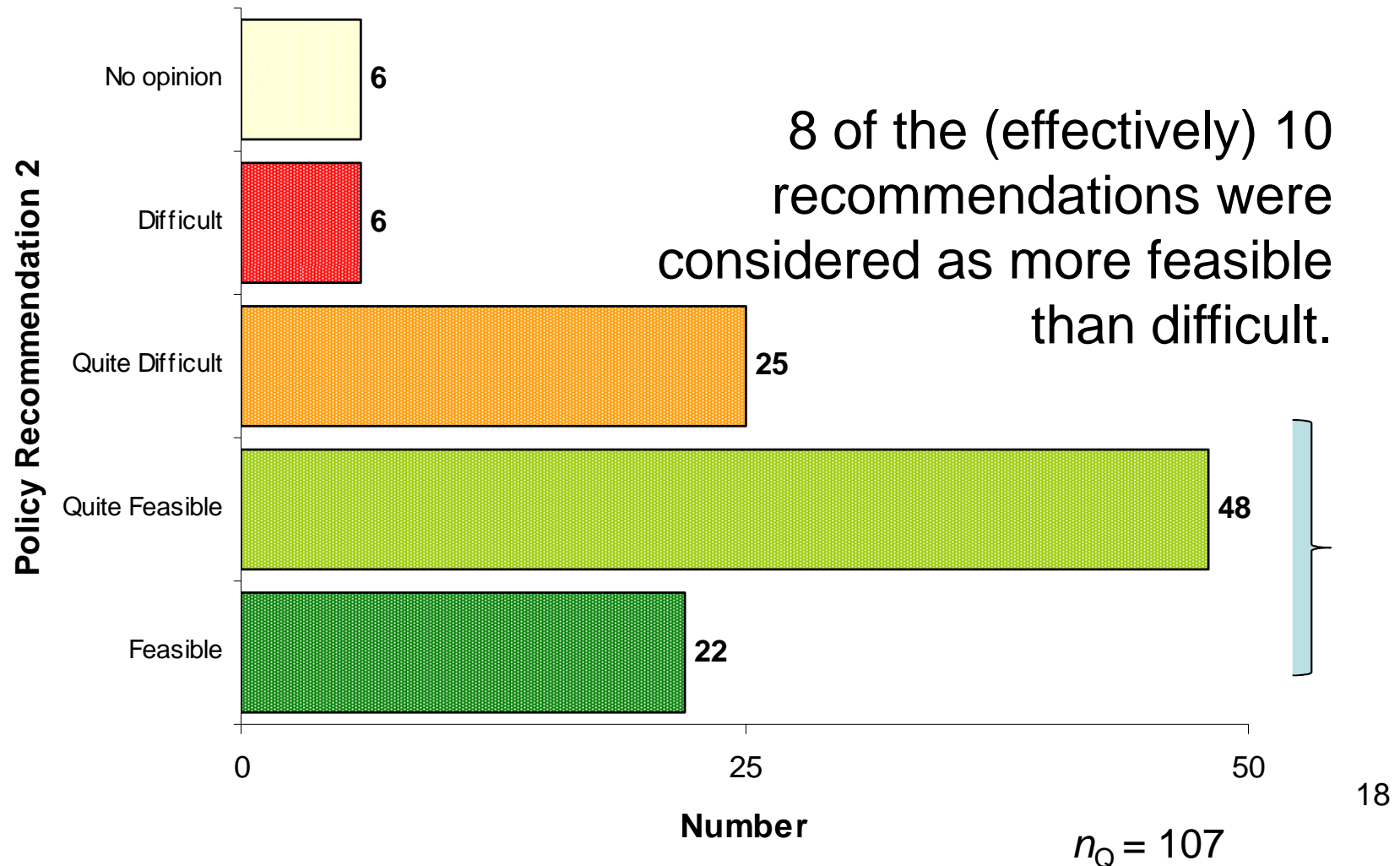
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60

Number

Feasibility of top rated Policy rec, PR2

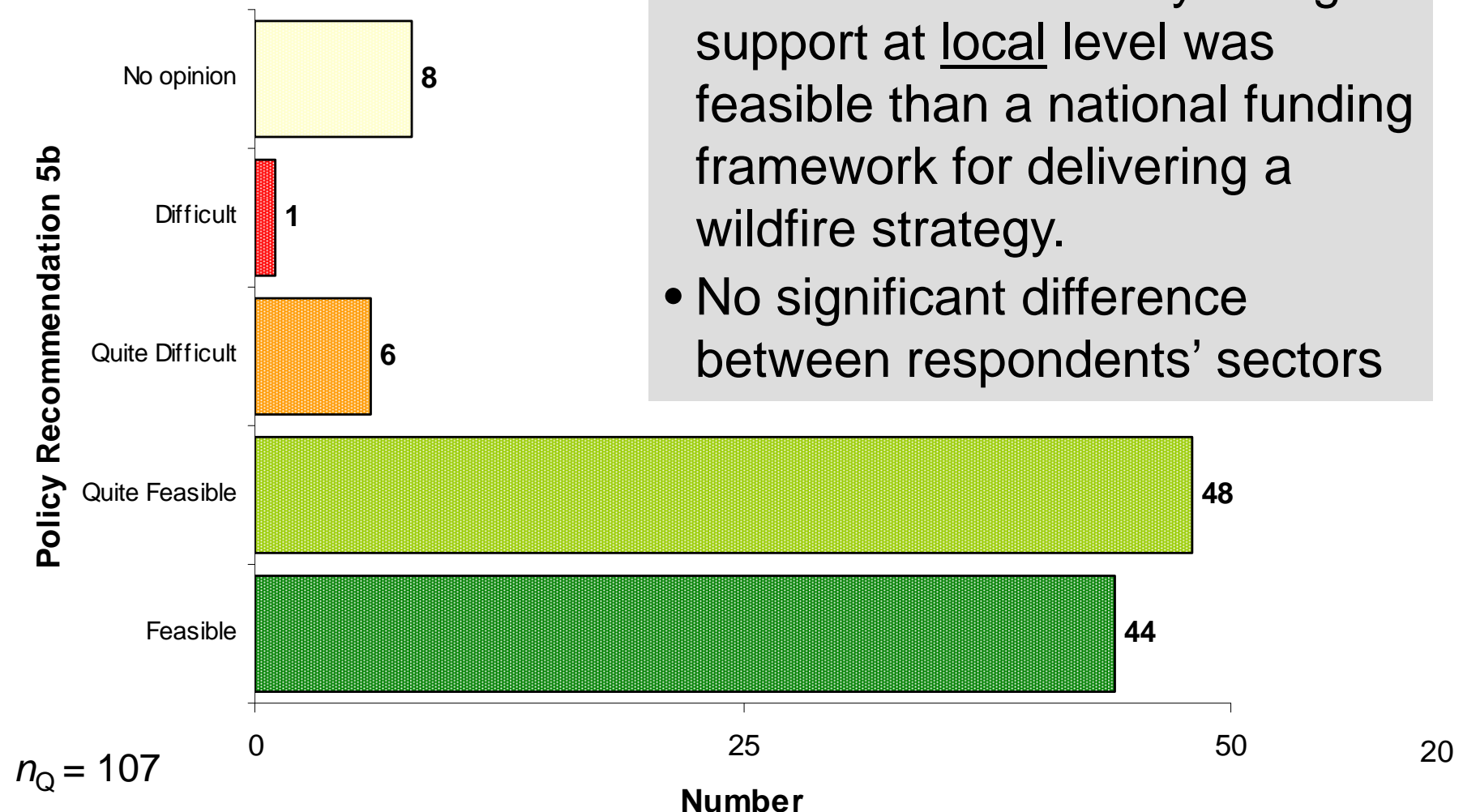
"Establish a cross-sector wildfire risk assessment"; so that wildfire risk is integrated into management plans



Feasibility of second-ranked, PR5b

"Support partnership working through Local Fire Groups, e.g. to coordinate best practice"

- Almost twice as many thought support at local level was feasible than a national funding framework for delivering a wildfire strategy.
- No significant difference between respondents' sectors

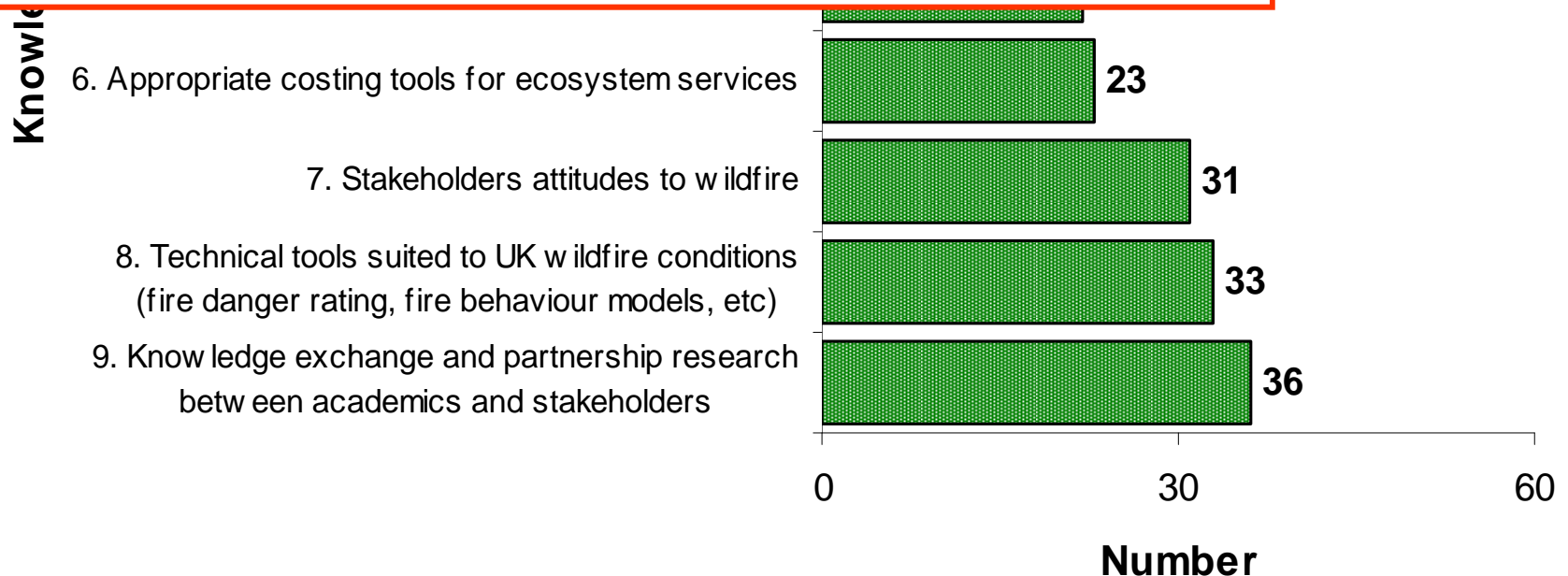


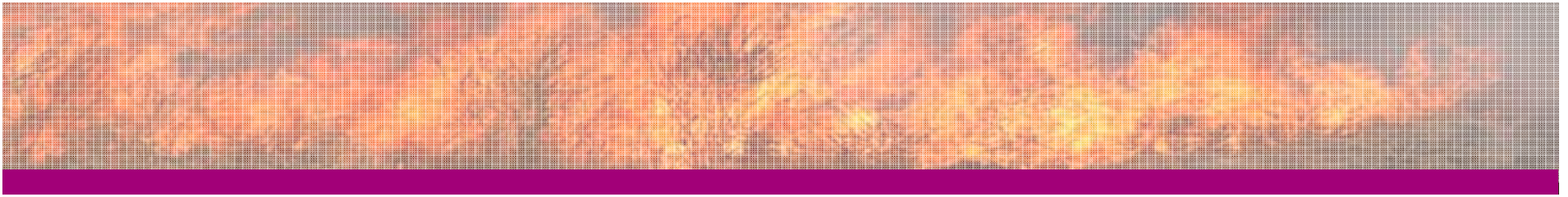
Top 3 Knowledge Gaps

Top. Data & procedures to improve evidence base (KG1) 51

2nd Regional variation in fire regimes, including relationship between prescribed burning & WF (KG3) 40

3rd Appropriate fire regimes for each ecosystem service (KG4) 38





Closing remarks

Key differences in views

**Key priorities and fit to policy
context**

Conflicting views... and implications

Criticisms of the Policy Brief as.....

Too anti-prescribed burn (PB)

- Not enough emphasis on positive aspects of prescribed burning
- Undervalued (subjugated) local knowledge of land managers
- Fire can be good. '*PB and WF are not linked*' [in a negative way]

vs

Too pro-prescribed burn

- Not enough emphasis on negative impacts of PB (especially on biodiversity and carbon).
- Driver for PB is economic, not WF fuel reduction.

Evidence of the challenge of superimposing a cross-cutting issue onto multiple land uses and separate policy sectors

Spectrum of views...

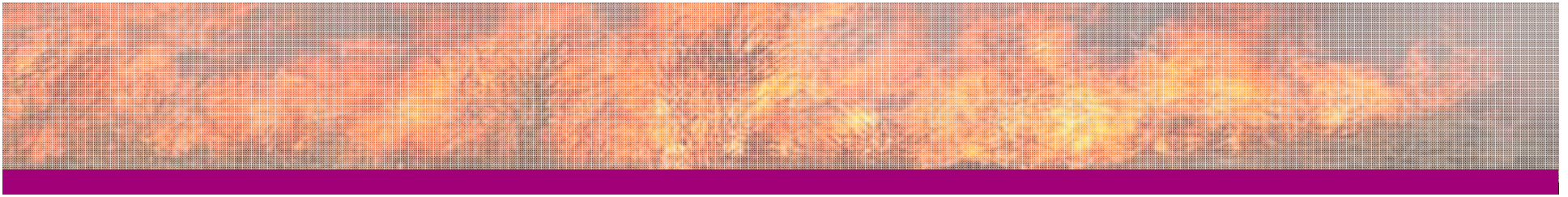
Different approaches favoured:

- ***Localism*** favoured
(local fire groups,
partnerships)

vs

- ***National*** strategy &
coordination
favoured to protect
national assets

Majority



Sectoral differences were not statistically significant.

Recommendations most strongly associated with direct management were preferred over those on increasing understanding or theoretical aspects.

Do survey priorities fit policy context?

Survey priority	Policy context	Challenge (x) opportunity (✓)
Partnership working	Localism, Big Society	Govt response to Fire Futures consultation National Local x ✓
Combined strategies & cross-sector approach	Single lead Dept, DCLG	Fragmented governance of the WF hazard chain between Fire and land management sectors. 'Policy silos' x
Evidence base	Transparency agenda	DCLG user consultation on reporting and access to fire statistics ✓
Understanding regional fire regimes	Climate change	Data, cross-sector knowledge, funding Engage DECC x ✓

Taking it further?

- Cross-tabulate between sectors and questions. Test significance of differences
- Larger, broader sample, less biased towards uplands and peatlands
- Follow-up interviews
- Analysis of theoretical and policy context

Thank you to all survey respondents

A fuller version of this presentation will be available from www.fires-seminars.org.uk