1	Overview video of cas bag testing
	The BCRC was formed in 1968
	 Has grown to some 16 member teams Cover England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland CRO – formed 1935, MRO 1936
	All cave rescue in UK is voluntary
2	
2	Role of the BCRC
	• 'representative' not governing
	• To liase with other bodies
	• Government – recently formed UKSAR
	Mountain Rescue
	British Caving
	• Dealing with problems often not seen outside
	Handling contacts with press
	Handling requests from Television production companies

3	Try to take a long term view
	 At recent meeting we considered development of new kit The BCRC Casualty Bag is nearing production – more later The HEYPhone cave radio development Stretchers
4	Providing information to teams
	BCRC Information CD
	Contains administrative documents
	 Contains Briefing Notes – eg Decompression, Foul Air Articles
	Annual Incident reports
	National Contact List – callout information.

5	Web site presence at caverescue.org.uk
	• Deliberately kept it simple
	• Easier to update
	• Can be managed by less technical persons
	 Easier to find way around Links to member tooms
	• Links to member teams
6	We will now move onto the more interacting areas
6	We will now move onto the more interesting areas
	Cavers requiring assistance will call 999
	Emergency services number for police, fire and ambulance
	But also used for Coast Guard, Mountain and Cave Rescue
	(advert by the AA – fourth emergency sevrvice)
	The Police have a statutory responsibly for rescue from remote places
	Just how they handle such requests varies where the call is made

7	In some authority areas a 'memorandum of understanding' has been reached where the Fire Service (normally) takes the lead role and will callout the cave rescue team.
	On a point of interest here, I am told that the fire service will not leave any rope used to get them into the cave
	the Health and Safety at Work impinges – affects statutory services but no voluntary teams.
	But team leaders still have a duty of care.
8	Problems when calls made outside 'normal' caving areas
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9	All constabularies have one or more cave rescue teams allocated
	Hopefully at the maps.
	Team sizes and number of callouts
	CRO has some 60 front line members plus 30 support – carries out about 10 rescues per year – back in 70s and 80s was 15 per year and more
	Derby CRO quotes some 170 members – but is 'club' based – carries out between 2 and 8 rescues per year
	West Brecon – 155 members – club – 2 to 8 per year
	Some teams have close relationship to the local MR teams – and cross-membership
10	Teams particularly in the Yorkshire Dales take on a dual role – offering a mountain rescue service in addition to cave rescue.
	At the site, the normal procedure is for the team controller or warden to take control of the operation.
	This is particularly so in the 'busier areas' where the police are aware of the team and will have sufficient confidence to let them 'get on with it'.
	In those areas, the police will often not be present unless there is a serious injury or a fatality.

11	Types of caves in the different areas.
	 Yorkshire – max 200 metres deep – multi pitch – damp – often very wet Derbyshire – some deep shafts – muddy – sometimes very wet South Wales – large caves on multiple levels – the main streamways can be very wet – possibility of rescues taking several days
	Lancaster Easegill in the Dales is some 50 km –
	OFD and Aggie/Daren again > 50 km – multi day rescues
12	Types of rescues – usual kinds
	 Falls and slips Flooding Lost Self marooning Physically stuck
	• Cave diving
	And other types
	Injuries – morphine privilege

13	 Public assistance role: Helping casualties in show caves and other locations where a member of the public is in distress. Sometimes difficult to distinguish 'members of public' and someone actually exploring underground – cite last years incident with the candles Do get calls for other matters – the spent shell that Gwent dealt with and the Derby bomb callout
14	Today where a fatality occurs we have 'scene of crime' to deal with. In the Annual Incident Report we list all calls made through the 999 system where there has been some level of team deployment. What is not shown is those calls not resulting in action where the controllers or wardens have provided guidance to the authorities but no action on behalf of the team has taken place.