

Agenda Item: 3

TO: Overview and Scrutiny Committee

FROM: Assistant Chief Fire Officer (ACFO) – Jon Anderson

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INTEGRATED RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1. Purpose

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the Overview and Scrutiny Committee with our performance against our Integrated Risk Management Plan (IRMP) performance measures.

2. Recommendation

- 2.1 The Committee is asked to note the contents of the performance report in Appendix 1 which covers the first two quarters of the year, 1 April 2022 to 30 September 2022 and make comment as they deem appropriate.

3. Risk Assessment

- 3.1 **Political** - the IRMP process, outlined in the Fire and Rescue National Framework for England, requires the authority to look for opportunities to drive down risk by utilising resources in the most efficient and effective way. The IRMP has legal force and it is therefore incumbent on the authority to demonstrate that its IRMP principles are applied within the organisation.
- 3.2 **Economic** - the management of risk through a proactive preventable agenda serves to not only reduce costs associated with reactive response services but also aids in the promotion of prosperous communities.
- 3.3 **Legal** - the authority has a legal responsibility to act as the enforcement agency for the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005. As a result, ensuring both compliance with and support for business to achieve are core aspects of the fire and rescue service function to local communities.

4. Equality Impact Assessment

- 4.1 Due to the discriminative nature of fire, those with certain protected characteristics are more likely to suffer the effects. Prevention strategies aim to minimise the disadvantage suffered by people due to their protected characteristic; specifically, age and disability.

5. Background

- 5.1 The IRMP is a public facing document covering a four year period and represents the output of the IRMP process for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. The document reviews the Service's progress to date and highlights initiatives that may be explored to further improve the quality of operational service provision and importantly in balance, further reduce the level of risk in the community.
- 5.2 The integrated risk management process is supported using risk modelling. This is a process by which performance data over the last five years in key areas of prevention, protection and response is used to assess the likelihood of fires and other related emergencies from occurring - we term this 'community risk'. This, together with data from other sources such as the national risk register and our business delivery risks, is then used to identify the activities required to mitigate risks and maximise opportunities, with measures then set to monitor and improve our performance.
- 5.3 It is worth noting that quarter two figures are largely impacted by the summer spate conditions that we experienced this year.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

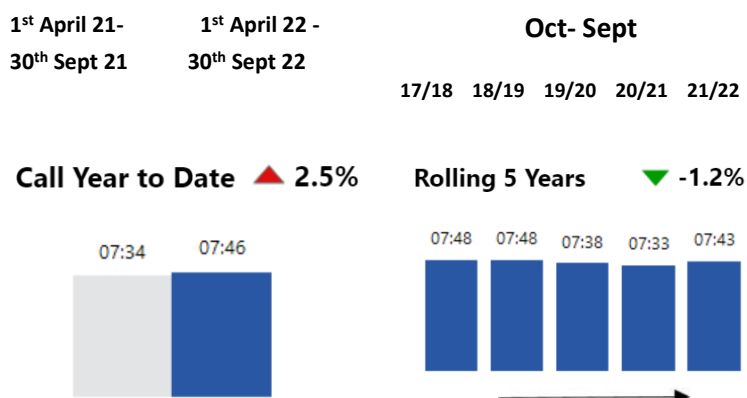
Source Document	Location	Contact Officer
IRMP 2020/24	Hinchingbrooke Cottage Brampton Road Huntingdon	Jon Anderson 07711 444201 jon.anderson@cambsfire.gov.uk

Appendix 1

Overview and Scrutiny Committee – IRMP Performance Review 2022/23 Quarter 2

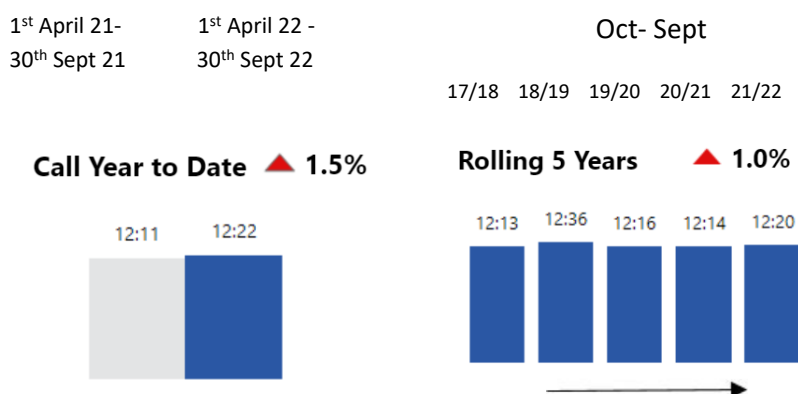
We will respond to the most serious incidents within an average of 9 minutes in urban areas and 12 minutes in rural areas for the first fire engine in attendance. And we will respond to all incidents in our authority area within 18 minutes for the first fire engine in attendance 95% of the time. Most serious are defined as fires, rescues from water and road traffic collisions.

Attendance times – First pump – most serious incidents – Urban area within 9 minutes.



This quarter we are responding to the most serious incidents in urban areas in 8.06 which is nearly 1 minute quicker than our 9 minute measure. This brings the call year to date response time to 7.46

Attendance times – First pump – most serious incidents – Rural area within 12 minutes

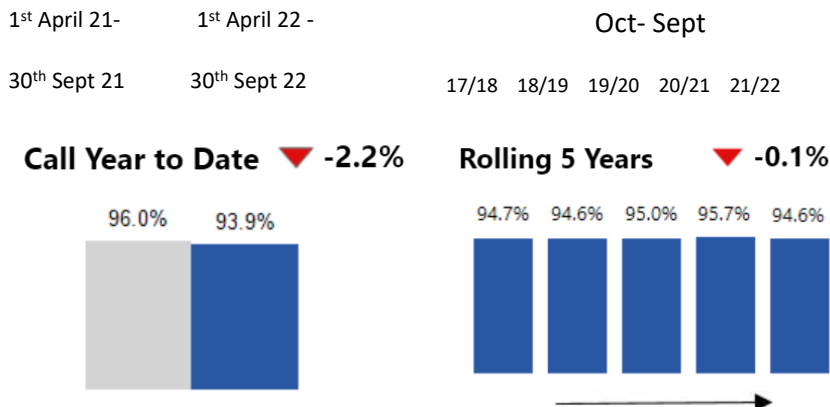


Rural attendance is running slightly high despite a good start to the call year.

This was driven by a jump in attendance times in quarter 2 driven mainly by the spate conditions during July and August, where we saw 421 Most Serious Incidents with an average attendance time of 13:19 (compared to 225 Most Serious Incidents in quarter 1 which had an average attendance of 11:56).

Call figures fell back to normal levels during September.

Attendance times – First pump – all incidents within 18 minutes on 95% of occasions

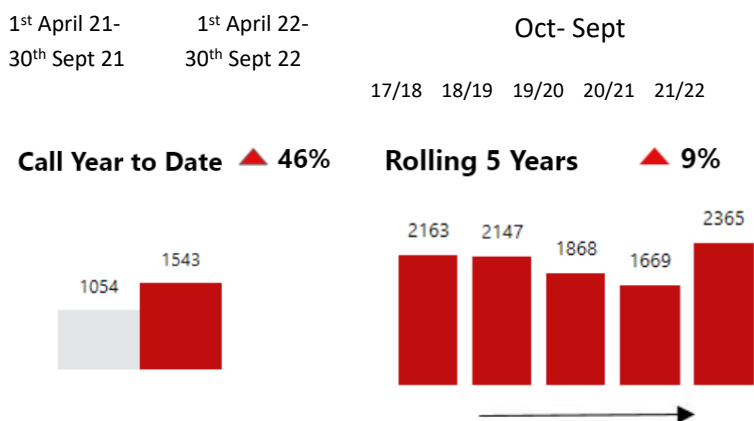


We came in below target for the current year, with a score of 94.6%. This again was driven by the July and August spate conditions.

We will be monitoring the following areas to ensure that we are making effective decisions about the targeting of our resources:

- The number of primary and secondary fires.
- The number of associated deaths and injuries from fire.
- The number of people killed and seriously injured on our roads.
- The number and type of special services that we attend.
- The diversity of job applicants and employees.

Total Fires



Total fires are up this quarter (987) compared to last year (541). Of the 987 fires, 325 were primary fires, **641 secondary fires** and 3 were chimney fires.

For comparison in quarter 2 2021 there were 240 primary fires (5 year average of 236 fires) and 301 were secondary fires (5 year average of 440 fires)

The peak in total fires occurred in July with decreases each month thereafter with September's total being back to a normal level.

Primary Fires

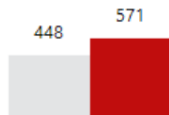
1st April 21-
30th Sept 21

1st April 22-
30th Sept 22

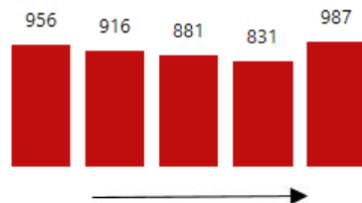
Oct- Sept

17/18 18/19 19/20 20/21 21/22

Call Year to Date ▲ 27%



Rolling 5 Years ▲ 3%



There has been a 27% increase on last year however the rolling 5 years figure is only up by 3%. There were 325 primary fires in this quarter.

Secondary Fires

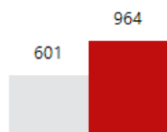
1st April 21-
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1st April 22-
30th Sept 22

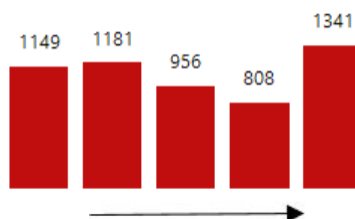
Oct- Sept

17/18 18/19 19/20 20/21 21/22

Call Year to Date ▲ 60%



Rolling 5 Years ▲ 17%



There has been a 115% increase in secondary fires in quarter 2 of this year which has led to a 17% increase in the rolling 5 year average. There were 641 secondary fires in quarter 2 of this year.

Fire Deaths

1st April 21-
30th Sept 21

1st April 22-
30th Sept 22

Oct- Sept

17/18 18/19 19/20 20/21 21/22

Call Year to Date

0 0

Rolling 5 Years ▲



There have been no Fire Deaths in the first two quarters of this year.

Fire Casualty

1st April 21-
30th Sept 21

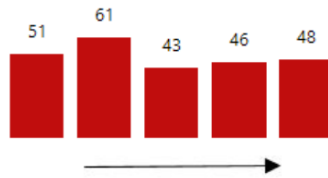
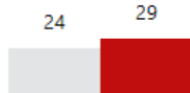
1st April 22-
30th Sept 22

Oct- Sept

17/18 18/19 19/20 20/21 21/22

Call Year to Date ▲ 21%

Rolling 5 Years ▼ -6%



We have seen an increase this second quarter (16 people) compared to the previous year (9 people). These 16 injuries occurred at 12 separate incidents. 6 fires occurred in the home, 1 non-domestic premises, 1 outdoor (fence fire) and 4 vehicle fires (only 1 was an RTC). 6 people were sent to hospital with slight injuries and 10 were given first aid at the scene.

Road traffic collisions attended

1st April 21-
30th Sept 21

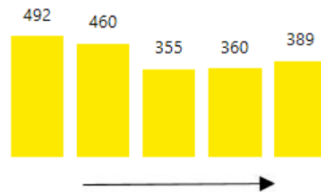
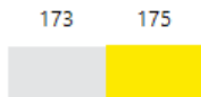
1st April 22-
30th Sept 22

Oct- Sept

17/18 18/19 19/20 20/21 21/22

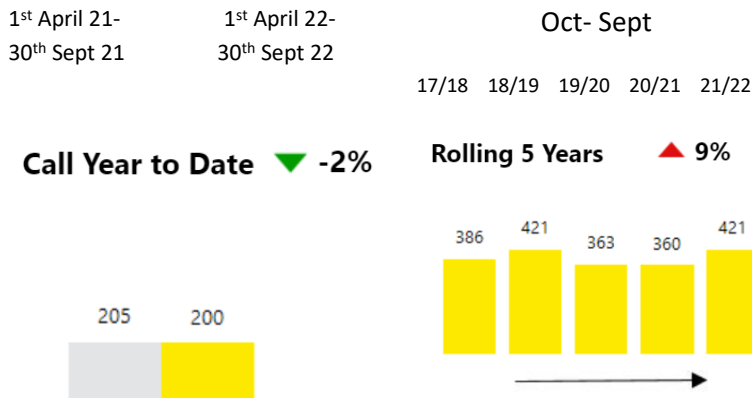
Call Year to Date ▲ 1%

Rolling 5 Years ▼ -21%



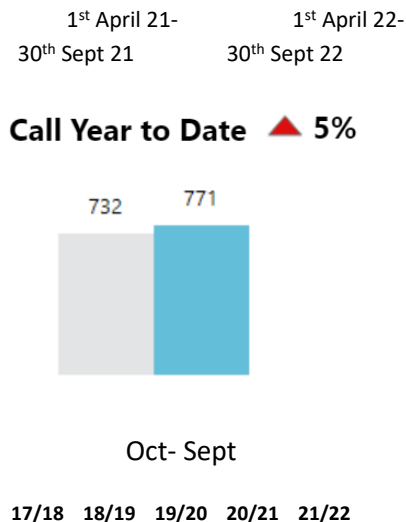
We have seen a decrease in the rolling 5 year average for RTC's of 21%. In the last quarter there is a 5% decrease in attendances. We continue to be an active member in the road safety partnership and are looking to fill a full-time post to support the 'Vision Zero' programme which is to proactively manage this risk.

People killed or seriously injured in Road traffic collisions



The numbers of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic collisions is down by 2% for the call year to date however the rolling five years is showing a 9% increase.

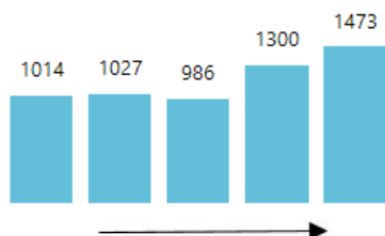
Special Service incidents attended



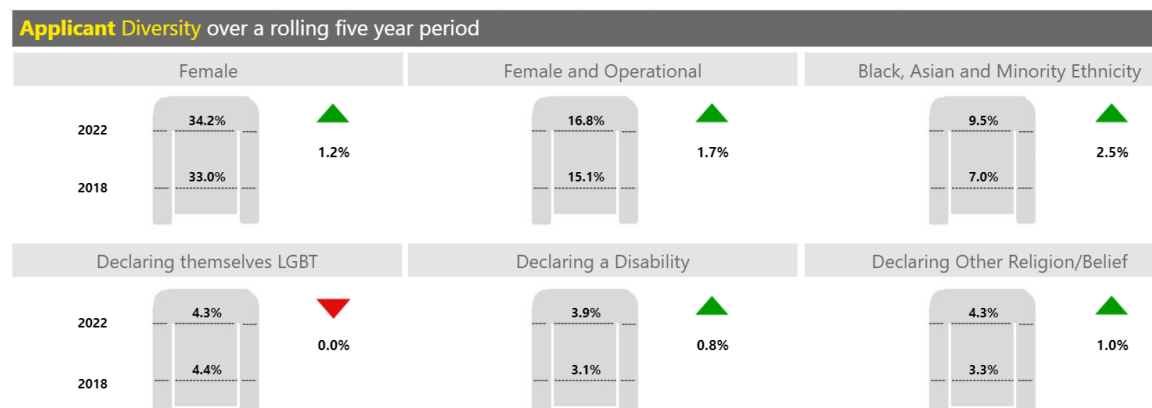
Special service over the 5 years sees an increase of 45% with 13% increase in the rolling 12 month from 1300 to 1469. There is a 5% increase in the call year to date.

This increase is being driven by our support to Ambulance and is likely to be an increasing measure rather than a reducing one. We continue to work with EEAST and regional partners to advance the regional Memorandum of Understanding and define what activities we support moving forwards.

Rolling 5 Years



Applicant Diversity over a rolling 5 years



The number of applicants remains significantly down year on year as we don't currently have a wholetime recruitment campaign and Control has been stable. We've had less applicants in On-Call but have successfully recruited more people. We've had less applicants for support roles and have recruited into less support roles. The support recruitment impacts are the impact of the recruitment market across the UK post pandemic and the 'great resignation'.

Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic applicant figure is up by 2.5% over the rolling 5 years to 9.5%. The Census 2011 data shows that people who identify as Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic are 9.7% of the population of Cambridgeshire.

For females in support there were 51% of applicants which converted to 47% recruits. In the On-call service there were 17% applicants which converted to 14% of recruits. Census 2011 data shows that 51% of the population for Cambridgeshire were female.

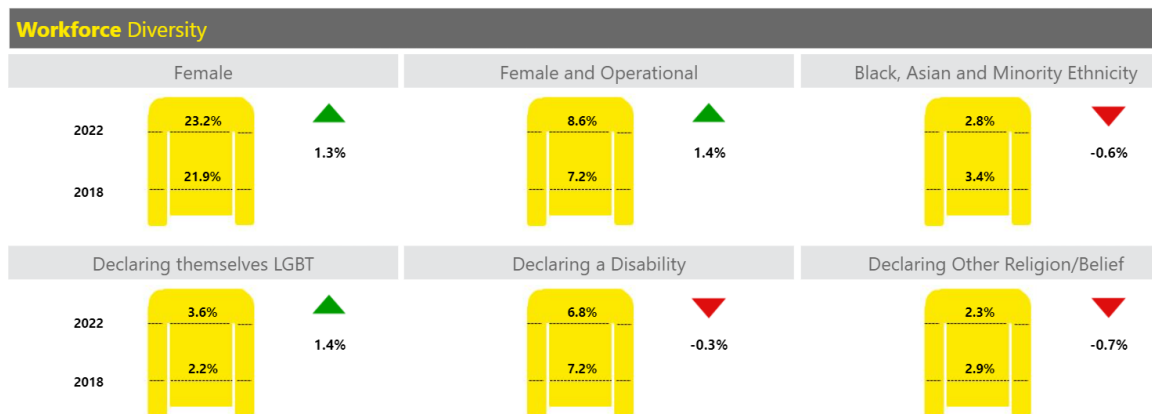
3.9% of our applicants declared a disability.*

Individuals declaring another religion or belief our applicants were 4.3%.*

Individuals identifying as LGBT+ made up 4.3% of our applicants.*

*** Due to the low numbers in the further break downs, we do not publish this data as it allows for individuals to be identified.**

Workforce Diversity



Our Full Time Equivalent (FTE) workforce at 30 September 2022 by main job was 545.9 and total headcount by main job was 637. These are both down from last year in support.

Individuals identifying as Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic are down from 3.4% to 2.8%.

Females make up 23.2% overall of our overall headcount. We have two less than 12 months ago. There are more females in wholetime, on-call, there are the same number Control, and less in support, this is an impact of the 'great resignation' and vacancies. The NFCC family Group 2 benchmark is 18%; all England FRS benchmark is 18%.

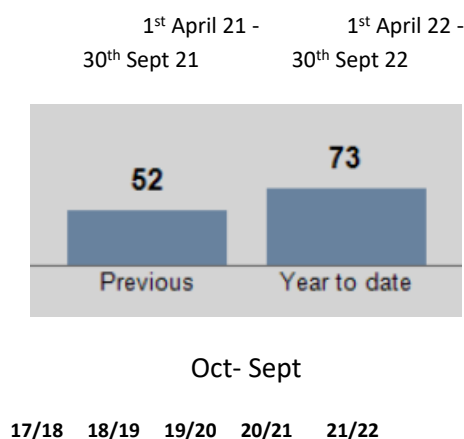
Individuals declaring a disability is down by 0.3% over the rolling 5 years to 6.8%.

Individuals declaring another religion or belief is down by 0.7% to 2.3%.

Individuals identifying as LGBT+ has increased in the last 12 months to 3.6%.

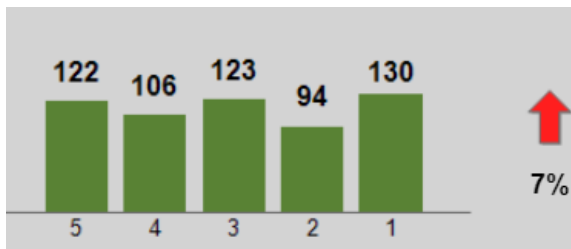
We will be working to support businesses to ensure compliance with the fire safety order and we monitor this through:

The Number of Non-domestic Fires



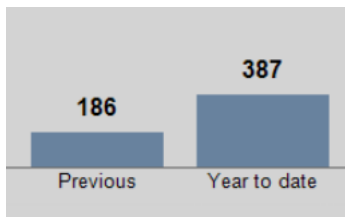
There has been an increase this quarter 41 compared to 31 last year. The top three FSEC premises types in 2022 are the same as last year; other workplace, licenced premise and factory or warehouse.

The increase has come from one or two more fires per category compared to last year.



The number of business engagements identified through our risk-based audit programme.

1st April 21 - 30th Sept 21 1st April 22 - 30th Sept 22

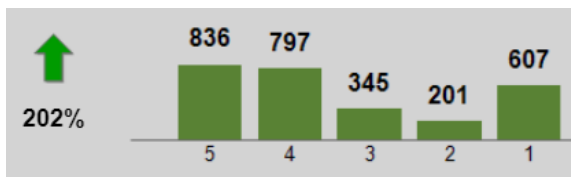


There have been 227 business engagements carried out by the watches in quarter 1 compared to 39 last year.

There have been 161 business engagements carried out by the watches in quarter 2 compared to 147 last year.

Oct- Sept

17/18 18/19 19/20 20/21 21/22



To ensure that we are delivering value for money for our communities we will monitor:

Our collaborations and the benefits that these bring to us, our partners and to our communities.

We continually monitor our collaborations to ensure that they are continuing to deliver benefits to the Service or our communities. We will cease collaborations if we find that they are not delivering the benefits as required. We actively seek to collaborate and over the past year have entered new collaborations.

We are looking to enter into a new collaboration for EEAST to utilise our sites for first responder training at Ely and St. Ives. We have also signed a five year renewal of our support agreements with USAF Alconbury for mutual aid and use of equipment. This period has also seen us extend the Section 16 agreement with Suffolk for the Combined Fire Control for a further 12 months. Once we 'go live' with the new mobilising system a new agreement will be put in place to supersede the existing Section 16.

Savings that we achieve through improving our business practices. These may be financial savings and/or more efficient ways of working.

The service looks to use technology to automate business processes and deliver improvements using technology. Work is delivered through the digital strategy to achieve these. Work has also been conducted to look at spend and identify ways to reduce these as well as engagement with suppliers to jointly look at ways to reduce the impacts of increased costs of goods. The service continually evaluates activities to ensure that they are delivering the anticipated benefits and that we are making best use of our resources. The service has also been engaged in reviewing finances and considering Financial Business Continuity Plans due to the predicted future budgetary pressures that will be faced. In recent contract renewals several savings have been achieved through negotiations and looking to the exchange rates on contract values. The procurement team has been providing challenge to inflationary increases to contracts.