

**TO:** Overview and Scrutiny Committee

**FROM:** Assistant Chief Fire Officer (ACFO) – Rick Hylton

**PRESENTING OFFICER(S):** ACFO – Rick Hylton

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## **INTEGRATED RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN PERFORMANCE TARGETS**

### **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) targets.

### **2. Recommendation**

- 2.1 The Committee is asked to note the contents of the performance report in Appendix 1 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 three 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 by the use of 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.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

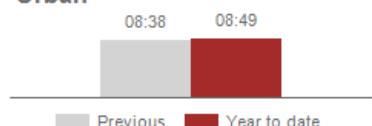
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## Appendix 1

### Overview and Scrutiny Committee – IRMP Performance Review 2018/19 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.**

#### Urban

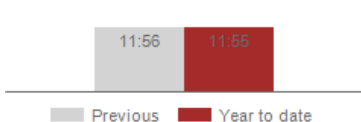


2.1%



The average attendance time for 1<sup>st</sup> pump in urban areas is 00:08:49. This is within target but up 11 seconds compared to the same period last year. We are currently conducting some analysis to understand what has caused this increase.

#### Rural

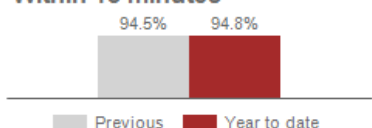


-0.1%



Within rural areas 1<sup>st</sup> pump has a slight improvement for attendance time compared to the same period of the previous year, down by 1 second. This is within our 12 minute measure.

#### Within 18 minutes



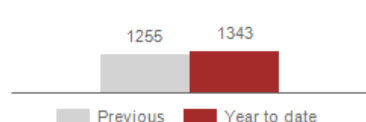
0.3%



We can see that 94.8% of incidents were attended within 18 minutes. This is an improvement of 0.3% compared to the same period last year. It is anticipated that we will continue to see a rise in this figure over the year with the addition of the roaming pumps and the strategic pump availability.

**We will continue to reduce the number of primary and secondary fires and associated deaths and injuries within our communities.**

#### Fires

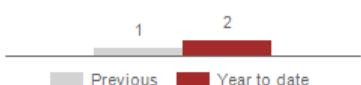


7.0%



We have seen 1,343 fires over the last two quarters compared to 1,255 over the same period last year; this is a 7% increase. We have seen an increase in secondary fires, particularly in July, these were largely fires in the open during the summer period.

#### Deaths

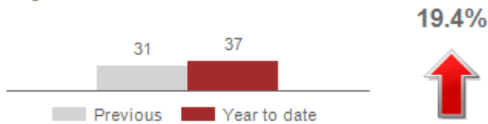


100.0%



We have had two fire fatalities recorded so far this year. We have had one fire fatality recorded in the first quarter data (the incident happened in January but we were only notified in May). The second fatality occurred in August; we are awaiting the coroner's report to verify if this was fire related.

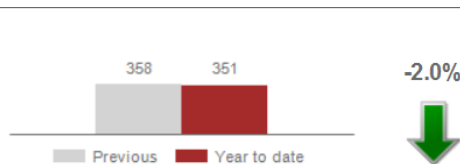
### Injuries



There has been a 19.4% increase in fire casualties in the year to date compared to the same period last year. There have been 37 fire casualties in the year to date compared to 31 fire casualties in the same period last year. This rise is attributed to minor injuries related to bonfires going out of control. The number of actual incidents where injuries occur has only increased by one over the same period last year, what we have seen is a slight increase in the number of injured at those incidents.

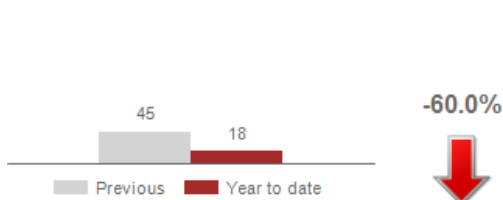
**We will continue to work with our partners to reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured on our roads.**

The latest available data from Cambridgeshire County Council Road Safety Team is December 2017.



The number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic collisions has decreased by 2% compared to the same period 12 months previously.

**We will continue to diversify our community response by increasing the number of co-responding stations and associated calls for help.**

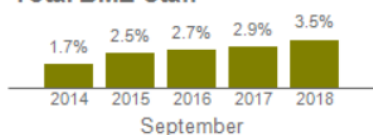


There has been a significant decrease in the number of co-responding incidents attended this period compared to the same period last year. The reason for this is that we are not being mobilised to attend; this could be caused by the differing approaches taken by other services meaning that our availability is over looked as it is a non-standard mobilisation for the East of England Control.

**We will continue to work towards our vision of a workforce that is properly representative of our communities by focussing on increasing the proportions of currently under-representative groups in all areas and at all levels of our workforce, ensuring always that individuals have the right skills for the role.**

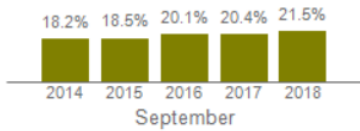
### Current Workforce

#### Total BME Staff



There has been a gradual increase since 2014 in the diversity of our workforce. There has been an increase from 1.7% BME staff in 2014 to 3.5% in 2018.

### Total Female Staff



Year on year there has been a small improvement in the percentage of female staff moving from 18.2% in 2014 to 21.1% in 2018; 7.4% of our wholetime workforce, 6.7% of our On-Call workforce, 81.% of our control workforce and 47.6% of professional support workforce are female.

### Total Female Ops Managers



There has been little movement on the number of female operational managers in the last 12 months, a 0.2% decrease from 2017. However there is an improvement from 2015 when 0.6% of operational managers were female.

### Value for Money



There is a £1,969,201 difference between the budget and spend to date. Compared to the same period last year this is an increase in underspend.