

## Agenda Item 4

**TO:** Overview and Scrutiny Committee

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

**PRESENTING OFFICER(S):** Assistant Chief Fire Officer (ACFO) – Jon Anderson  
Telephone: 07711 444201  
Email: [jon.anderson@cambsfire.gov.uk](mailto:jon.anderson@cambsfire.gov.uk)

**DATE:** 6 October 2022

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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 quarter of the year, 1 April to 30 June 2022. The Committee is asked to 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. Measures are then set to monitor and improve our performance.
- 5.3 Previously we have determined our attendance standards based on to what we believe we are being mobilised at the point of call received. This can mean that the data held in the attendance times may not be accurate as a call of a house fire may be a false alarm. In call year 2022/23, commencing 1 April 2022, we started to record our attendance times on the confirmed incident that we attended to remove this inaccuracy.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

<b>Source Document</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Contact Officer</b>
IRMP 2020 - 24	Hinchingbrooke Cottage Brampton Road Huntingdon	Jon Anderson 07711 444201 <a href="mailto:jon.anderson@cambsfire.gov.uk">jon.anderson@cambsfire.gov.uk</a>

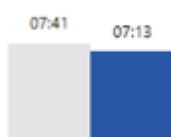
## **Overview and Scrutiny Committee – IRMP Performance Review 2022/23**

### **Quarter 1**

The Service 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. 95% of incidents in the authority area will be responded to within 18 minutes for the first fire engine in attendance. Most serious incidents are defined as fires, rescues from water and road traffic collisions.

#### **Attendance times – first pump – most serious incidents – urban area within 9 minutes.**

Call Year to Date ▼ -6.1%



Rolling 5 Years ▼ -2.6%



This quarter the Service is responding to the most serious incidents in urban areas in 07:13. This is nearly 2 minutes quicker than the 09:00 measure.

#### **Attendance times – first pump – most serious incidents – rural area within 12 minutes.**

Call Year to Date ▼ -2.0%



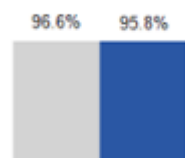
Rolling 5 Years ▼ -0.6%



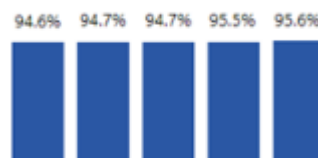
The Service has performed well against rural attendance times and at 11:51, have performed 9 seconds quicker than the 12 minute measure.

#### **Attendance times – first pump – all incidents within 18 minutes on 95% of occasions**

Call Year to Date ▼ -0.8%



Rolling 5 Years ▲ 1.1%

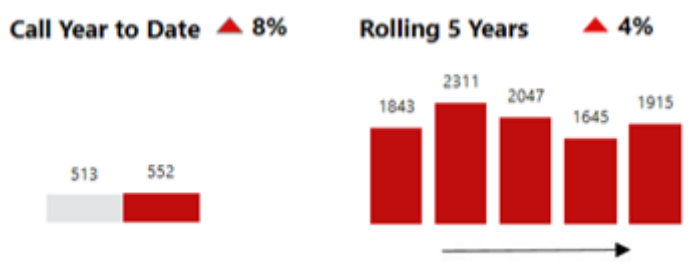


The Service continues to exceed this measure of 95% by 0.8% which is a slight increase on the same time last year, but a slight improvement on the 12 month rolling average.

The Service will be monitoring the following areas to ensure that effective decisions are made regarding the targeting of 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 Cambridgeshire roads,
- The number and type of special services that we attend,
- The diversity of job applicants and employees.

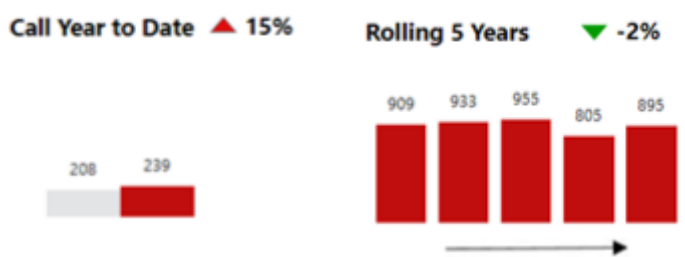
### Total Fires



These is a slight increase to the same period last year.

South Cambridgeshire has seen a slight increase in total fires (particularly deliberate stack fires and accidental private garden sheds) with 86 fires this quarter compared to 52 fires last year.

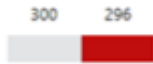
### Primary Fires



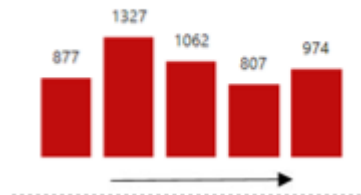
There has been a 15% increase on last year, however the rolling 5 year figure is down by 2%.

## Secondary Fires

Call Year to Date ▼ -1%



Rolling 5 Years ▲ 11%



There has been a marginal decrease in secondary fires in this quarter compared to the same period last year. The rolling 5 year average is up by 11%.

## Fire Deaths

Call Year to Date

0 0

Rolling 5 Years ▲



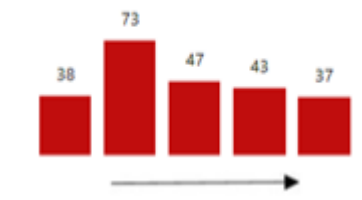
There have been no fire deaths in the first quarter of this year.

## Fire Casualty

Call Year to Date ▼ -40%



Rolling 5 Years ▼ -3%



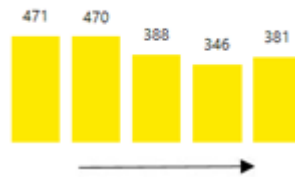
The service has seen a decrease this quarter (eight people) compared to the previous year (fifteen people). These eight injuries occurred at seven separate incidents. Four people were sent to hospital (one serious and three slight injuries), three people received first aid at scene and one person was precautionary check recommended.

## Road traffic collisions attended

Call Year to Date ▼ -8%



Rolling 5 Years ▼ -19%



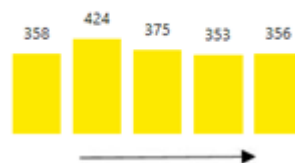
We have attended 71 road traffic collisions in this call year to date, this is slightly lower than the same period last year.

## People killed or seriously injured in road traffic collisions

Call Year to Date ▼ -68%



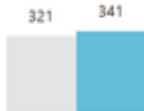
Rolling 5 Years ▼ -1%



The police data has been received for April and May 2022 but it is too early in the month for July data, which is why the quarter figures (31) look that much lower compared to last year (97).

## Special service incidents attended

Call Year to Date ▲ 6%



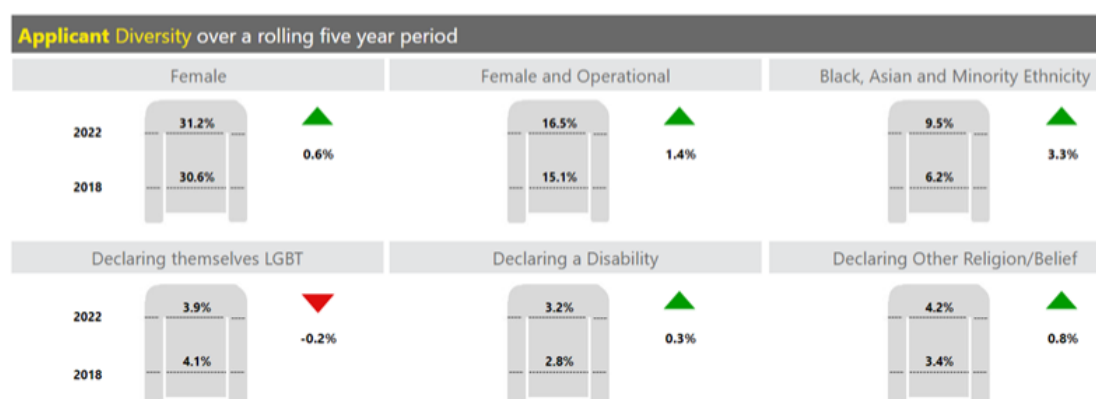
Rolling 5 Years ▲ 39%



We have attended 341 special services incidents this year to date. This is a 6% increase on the same period last year.

The largest contributors to this are an increase in co-responding and assisting other agencies, making safe, effecting entry/exit and other rescue/release of persons. We have also seen a slight increase in animal rescues.

## Applicant diversity over a rolling 5 year period



The number of applicants remains significantly reduced year on year (285 this year, 565 last year). This remains due to a lack of wholetime applicants this year, but also a dramatic decrease in professional support applications (127 this year, 391 last year).

9.5% of applicants overall declare as being from a black and minority ethnic community (8.2% of on-call applicants and 11% of support applicants). 3.7% of all recruits in the year declared as being from BAME backgrounds (2.9% (one person) of on-call recruits and 6.3% (one person) of professional support recruits).

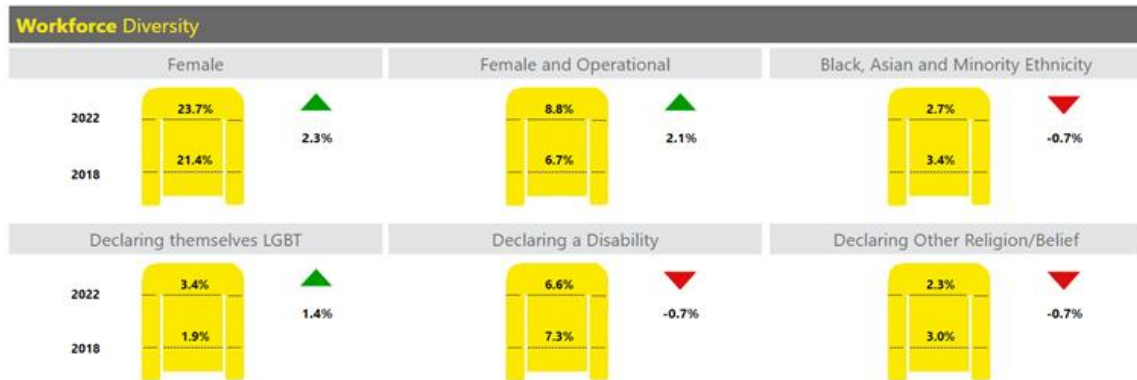
31.2% (89 people) of all applicants were female. 16% of on-call applicants were female and this translated through to the proportion of on-call new recruits who were female being 15% (five people). Overall, 16% of new operational recruits were female (six people). Exactly 50% of support new recruits were female (eight people). Overall, 25.9% of all new recruits were female.

3.2% (nine people) of all applicants declared a disability; this translated to 1.9% of all new recruits (one new member of professional support staff).

4.2% (twelve people, down slightly from 5.7% last year) of all applicants declared an 'other' religion/belief. However no new recruits in the period declared an 'other' religion/belief.

7.4% of all new recruits declared identifying as LGBT.

## Workforce Diversity



The Service Full Time Equivalent (FTE) workforce at 31 March 2022 was 538.2 compared to 573.4 last year. Head count by main job is 627 (down from 642 last year; the reductions come from the wholetime and professional support areas).

The proportion of staff from black and minority ethnic communities remains 2.7% (20 people) down from 2.9% (22 people) last year. There is one less manager from a BAME background this year compared to last year (lost from wholetime).

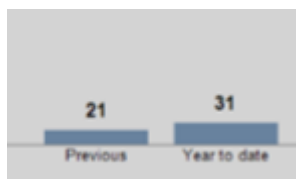
23.7% (175 people) of the workforce overall is female; 8.8% of the operational workforce (44 people, breaking down as 8.4% of the wholetime workforce and 9.1% of the on-call workforce). 23.6% of all managers are female (5.8% (eleven people) of operational managers are female; seven wholetime and four on-call. This is up from 4.7% (nine people) year on year.). 81% of Combined Fire Control (CFC) managers are female (up from 78% last year and is now more aligned to the proportion of female staff in CFC). 57.8% of managers in support are also female.

3.4% (25 people) of the workforce declare identifying at LGBTQIA+ up from 2.8% (21 people) last year.

**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

#### Year to date

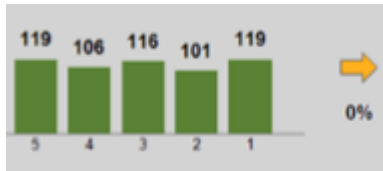


#### Rolling 5 years

There has been an increase this quarter to 31 compared to 21 in the same period last year.

There have been four fires in factory/warehouses and three fires in hospitals recorded in this quarter compared to none last year. The main cause of these fires has been faulty fuel supply, fault in equipment or overheating.



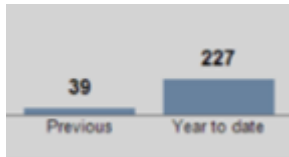


No fire related casualties this quarter.

The rolling 5 year data shows that the figures are largely stable and consistent.

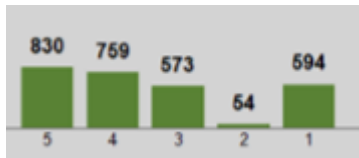
## The number of business engagements identified through our risk based audit programme

### Year to date



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

### Rolling 5 year



**To ensure that delivery of value for money for communities, the Service will monitor:**

**Collaborations and the benefits that these bring the Service, partners and communities.**

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

**Savings achieved through improved 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 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.