

**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 and make comment as they deem appropriate.

### **3. Risk Assessment**

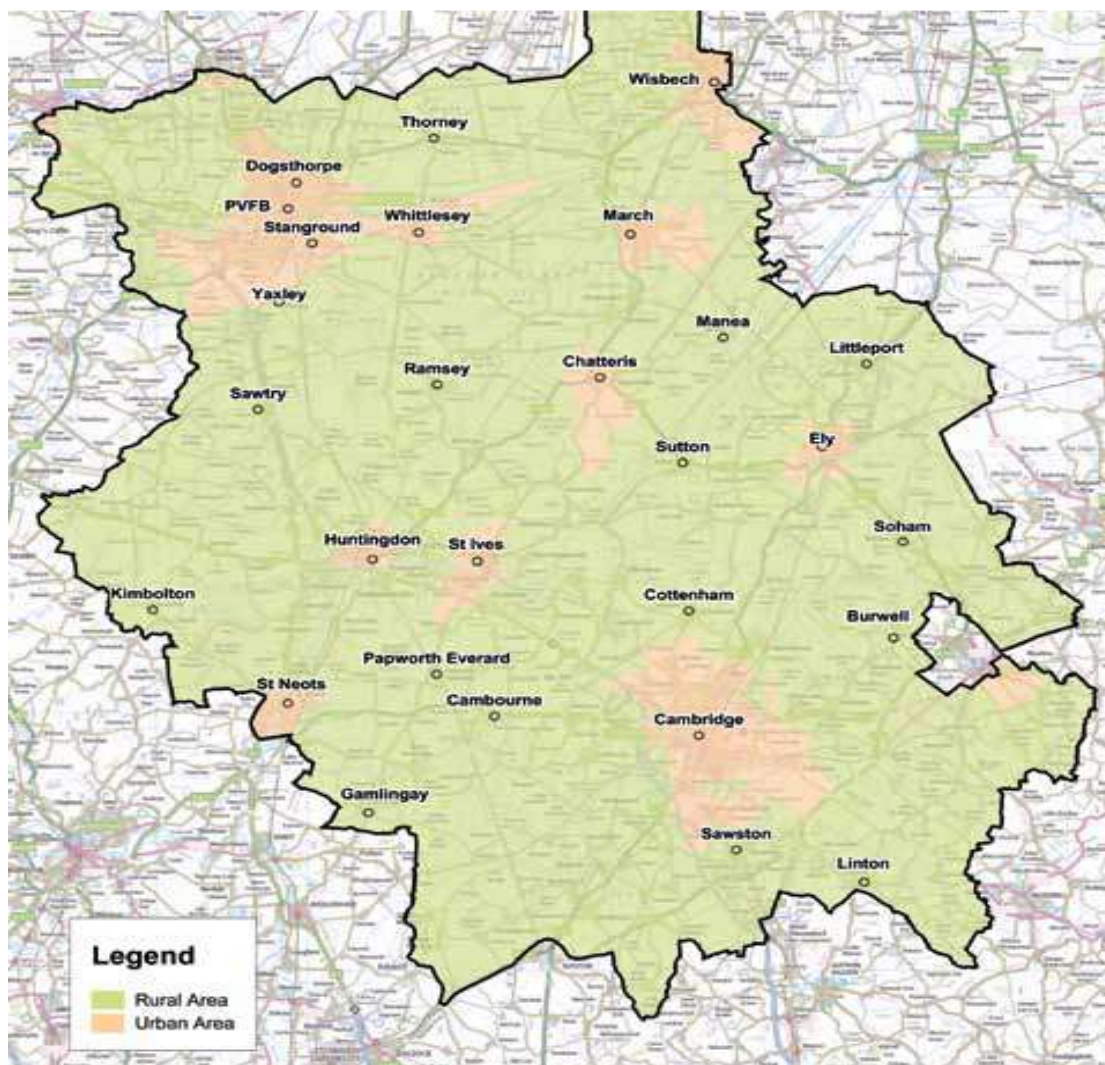
- 3.1 **Political** - the IRMP process, outlined in the Fire and Rescue National Framework for England, requires the Authority to look for opportunities to drive down risk by utilising resources in the most efficient and effective way. The IRMP has legal force and it is therefore incumbent on the Authority 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 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.
- 5.3 It should be noted that these are the new IRMP measures for 2020 to 2024, the key change is our definition of urban and rural attendance to bring our definition in line with the Office of National Statistics definition based on population density. The map below highlights the orange areas as urban and the green areas as rural.



## BIBLIOGRAPHY

Source Document	Location	Contact Officer
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### Overview and Scrutiny Committee – IRMP Performance Review 2020/21 Quarter 1

**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.**

An important point to note is that this is the first reporting period where our new urban and rural definitions, as described in the IRMP, are being applied.

#### Urban

**Call Year to Date ▼ -4.4%**



The average attendance time for the 1<sup>st</sup> pump in urban areas remains positive at 7:49 this is a 21 second improvement on this measure from this time last year. With the COVID restrictions that were in place at this time, many wholtime activities were also stopped including non-essential travel. This has meant that crews are more likely to have been responding from their stations when calls were received.

#### Rural

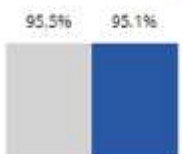
**Call Year to Date ▼ -3.8%**



Within rural areas the 1<sup>st</sup> pump has seen similar levels of improvement where we are responding to the most serious calls in 11:45 which is 29 seconds faster than the same time last year and 15 seconds inside our performance measure. Some of this performance improvement can be attributed to the COVID-19 lockdown which started on the 23<sup>rd</sup> March. As a result we found many on-call staff were furloughed which led to an increase in our appliance availability.

#### All incidents

**Call Year to Date ▼ -0.4%**



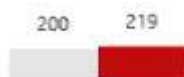
Our performance has exceeded this measure in this reporting period at 95.1% which is 0.1% above our 95% measure. Our success in this measure is in no small part to the imposition of the COVID lockdown, however we hope to continue to see the performance maintained over the coming months.

In our IRMP we have outlined a number of areas that we are going to focus on through our action plan. To help us deliver against these we will be monitoring the following areas to ensure that we are making effective decisions about the targeting of our resources and activities:

The number of primary and secondary fires.

#### Primary fires

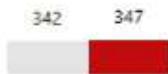
Call Year to Date ▲ 10%



In the year to date we have seen an increase in primary fires by 19 on the year to date compared to the same period last year. When looking at the detail behind these numbers we have seen marginal increases in a number of areas which can be broken down as, accidental house fires (+8), deliberate house fires (+7) and accidental non-domestic property fires (sheds +8 and barns +5).

#### Secondary Fires

Call Year to Date ▲ 1%



In the year to date we have seen an increase in secondary fires by 5 compared to the same period last year.

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### The number of associated deaths and injuries from fire

#### Fire deaths

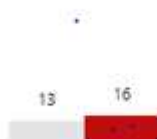
Call Year to Date ▼



We have had no fire fatalities recorded in the first quarter of year 2020/21.

#### Fire casualties

Call Year to Date ▲ 23%



Very slight increase this quarter (16) compared to previous year (13). However, all fire injuries in this last quarter have been slight injuries or less.

On the injuries sustained, six people attempted to put the fire out, four people were injured trying to escape, two people had mobility issues, one person was under the influence of alcohol and 2 other circumstances.

## The number of people killed and seriously injured on our roads

The latest available data from police accident data is December 2019 and therefore not relevant to this quarter.

### Number of Road traffic collisions attended.

Call Year to Date ▼ -54%



We have seen a huge 54% drop in the number of RTCs attended in the last quarter (45) compared to last year (97). This has been due to the much reduced traffic that was on the roads during the COVID-19 lockdown. With less people on the roads there has been less opportunity for people to become casualties.

## The number and type of special services that we attend

### Special services attendance

Call Year to Date ▼ -19%



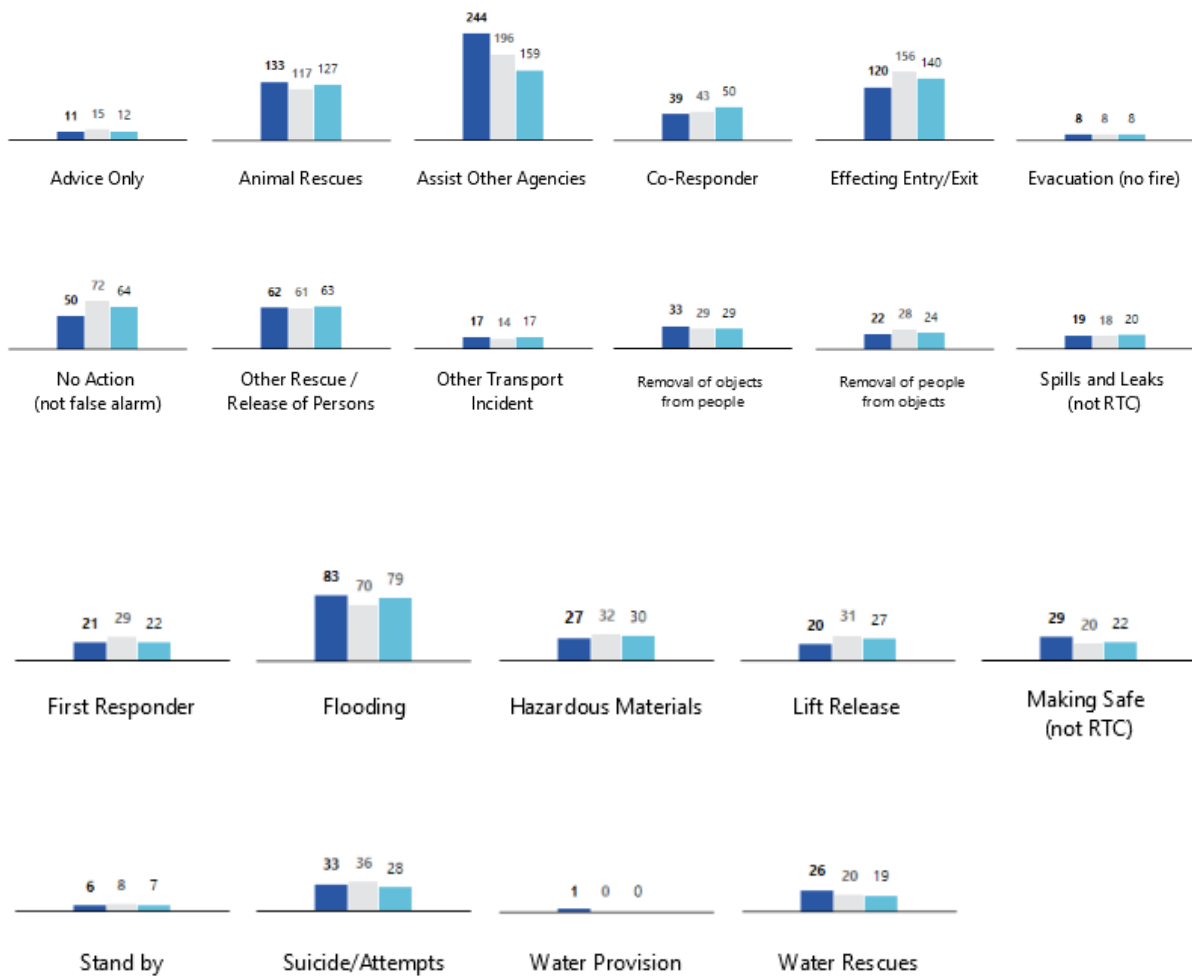
We have seen a 19% drop in the number of special services attended, 206 in this year to date compared to 253 for the same period last year.

### Types of special services attended – excluding Road Traffic Collisions

Whilst we are still attending the full range of special service categories, we have seen a slight reduction in people orientated special services like medical incidents (first responder 1 in 2020 compared to 10 in 2019), removal of objects/people (10 in 2020 compared to 17 in 2019), effecting entry/exit (12 in 2020 compared to 26 in 2019), lift release (4 in 2020 compared to 12 in 2019). We are still assisting other agencies as much in 2020 as we were in 2019 (51 in both periods) and have assisted in more animal rescue incidents (46 in 2020 compared to 36 in 2019).

■ Total ■ Previous Year ■ Five Year Average

#### Last 12 months : Number and Type of Special Service

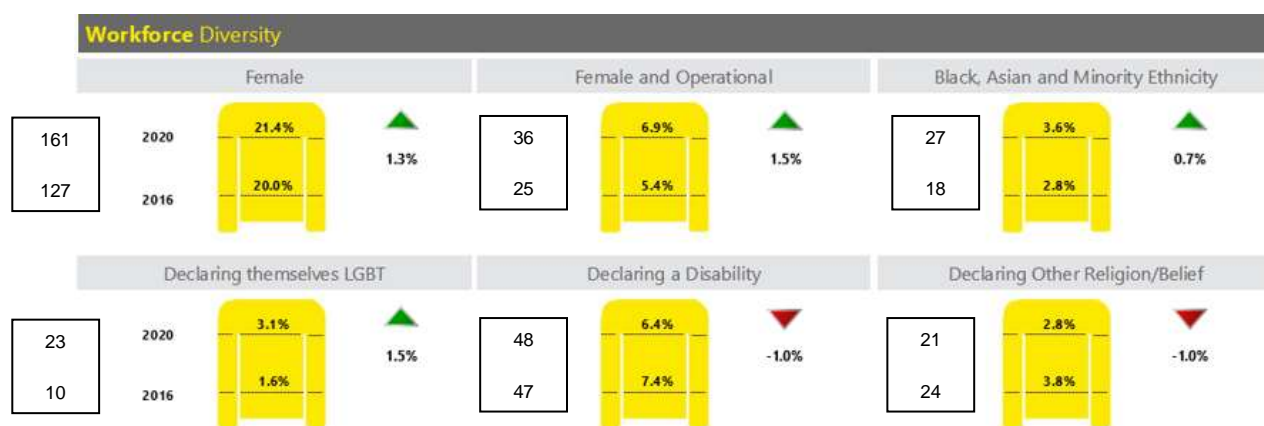


As well as looking at the number of fires, RTCs and other incidents, we also look at trends and seek to understand the underlying causes or factors that we are able to influence to reduce numbers.

## The diversity of job applicants and employees



Over the rolling five year period we have seen an increase in applicants in all areas. Our most significant increase has been in the proportion of female applicants to the Service (up from 124 in 2016 to 149 in 2020). Whilst there is not always a notable increase in the numbers, it is still a positive picture as the proportion of applicants with protected characteristics within the applicant pool has increased (for example, the number of BME applicants in 2016 was 31 and in 2020 it was 34, but this 34 represented a greater proportion of all applicants). Although progress has clearly been made, we do recognise that there is further progress to be made to ensure that our applicant pool reflects the diversity of the communities that we serve.

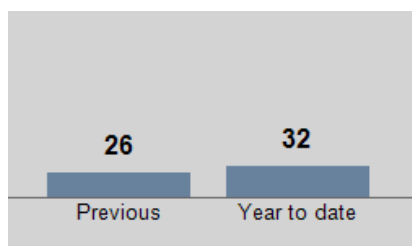


We have seen a small increase in gender diversity of our workforce this quarter (20.0% or 127 staff to 21.4% or 161 staff year on year) and this reflects an increase across all areas, including a reversal of the 5 year trend for a declining female workforce in our professional support services. We have also seen a percentage increase of female managers in the Service (44 to 53 female managers). The numbers of staff declaring a disability remains static, however we have seen a decrease in the percentage due to increasing size of the workforce. The increase in size of our current workforce is driven largely by wholtime and on-call, though there are headcount increases in all areas. We have seen an increase in LGBTQI+ staff across all areas of the workforce up from 1.6% to 3.1% (from 10 to 23 individuals) over the 5 year period.



**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.**



Only 6 more fires this quarter compared (32) to last year (26). More agricultural barn fires.

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

We identify high risk premises using predicted fire risk data from Experian, alongside national addressing data. High risk sleeping premises are allocated to fire protection officers for auditing in line with the fire safety order and high risk non sleeping premises are prioritised and allocated to watches for business engagements to be carried out.

There has been a pause in the completion of business engagements undertaken by watches during the COVID-19 period, with one business engagement reported in the quarter one figures, however the fire protection team have actively supported businesses within the community and have carried out both face to face and desktop audits.

Quarter one figures are shown below, for a comparison between 2019 and 2020. Note, this is for 1<sup>st</sup> April to 30<sup>th</sup> June only for each year displayed.

Year	Audit Type		Grand Total
	Full	Short	
2019	73	1	74
2020	3	42	45

**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 and ensure that they continue to provide benefit to the Service and to our communities. Our priority collaborative work this quarter has been on the requests made to CFRS to undertake wider community activity to support the COVID-19 response. This was done through the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough community hub. This was the Local Resilience Forum mechanism to manage and meet the needs of the community during the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic. In terms of recognised tripartite activities we were approached to support blue light Ambulance driving, face fitting masks for NHS and training new ambulance drivers. We also supported welfare visits to vulnerable persons who were shielding. We also seconded a member of our staff back into the Ambulance service for 12 weeks as they were a qualified paramedic.

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

In terms of key savings achieved in this quarter, we achieved a £250,000 saving over the next five years in our network provision. We previously had been part of collaboration with a number of partners but when evaluating our options we decided to enter into a collaboration with Bedfordshire Fire and Rescue Service to procure this service and successfully delivered the above savings againsts our other collaboration option.