



Open Report on behalf of Mark Baxter, Chief Fire Officer – Fire and Rescue Service

Report to:	Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee
Date:	19 July 2022
Subject:	Integrated Risk Management Plan 2020-2024 – Yearly Update

Summary:

The purpose of this report is to provide committee members with an annual progress report on the Integrated Risk Management Plan 2020-2024, which began in April 2021. This full annual update is accompanied by full year end performance data.

Following the IRMP mid-term review, this report describes proposed changes to scrutiny performance information, and proposed changed to the way the attendance standard is expressed.

Actions Required:

The Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee is invited to:

- (1)** note the information contained in the end of year Integrated Risk Management Plan performance update;
- (2)** review, consider the scrutiny arrangements (Section 3) and agree the changes to the reported measures; and,
- (3)** approve a public consultation for a change in the way the attendance standard is expressed in the Integrated Risk Management Plan.

1. Background

The Integrated risk management plan (IRMP) is a requirement of all Fire Services and acts to prioritise the work of the service.

To meet the needs of the Fire and Rescue National Framework for England (2018) the IRMP must reflect up to date risk analyses including an assessment of all foreseeable fire and rescue related risks that could affect the area of Lincolnshire. It must demonstrate

how prevention, protection and response activities will best be used to prevent fires and other incidents and mitigate the impact of identified risks on our communities.

Our IRMP is a long-term plan which outlines Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue's assessment of key risks to both our communities and the organisation itself. The IRMP drives the strategies we will adopt to mitigate those risks and enables the service to match our resources to risk, and individuals to interventions. We use the IRMP to develop further detailed plans, such as our annual service plan.

To ensure we have a detailed understanding of our county we have completed a comprehensive review of the foreseeable risks within the county, of which is captured within our Community Risk Profile (CRP).

Community Risk Profiling is part of a continuous cycle, which ensures that all foreseeable risks are identified, their likelihood and consequences analysed, and effective risk measures are applied to prevent and mitigate their impact on our communities.

2. Integrated Risk Management Plan 2020-2024 - End of Year Performance Update

2.1 Community Fire Safety

In 2020/21 we gradually came out of lockdown as restrictions were eased. We prioritise our community safety activities based on risk. Our well-established SHERMAN¹ framework directs and priorities this work. While restrictions were in place, we worked with residents to undertake an assessment of risk. Critical visits were undertaken face to face, while high and medium risks were undertaken over the phone and followed up once lockdown was over. During 2020/21 we undertook 1643 virtual and 434 face to face safe and well visits.

2.2 Community Fire Protection

To ensure that business premises comply with the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005, we undertake inspections of premises. Due to the large number of these, we prioritise them according to the risk to the public. This forms our Risk Based Inspection Programme (RBIP). There were 427 premises identified as high risk. By end March 2022 we had completed the following inspections:

- 383 audits of the identified RBIP high risk premises have been audited.
- 27 premises have either been reclassified, no longer trade, or are closed.

There were 17 outstanding which were completed within the first 2 weeks in April 2022.

¹ SHERMAN – known risks that make people vulnerable to fire S – smoking, H – hoarding, E – elderly, R – reduced mobility, M – mental health issues, A – alcohol/drug mis-use, N – needs care or support

The tables below provide information on the other statutory and non-statutory work the fire protection team have undertaken in 2021/22.



Building Regulation Consultations					
	Statutory Consultation - Approved Inspector	Statutory Consultation - Local Authority	Further information Consultation - Approved Inspector	Further information Consultation - Local Authority	Monthly Total
Jan	29	22	2		53
Feb	26	14			40
Mar	8	7		1	16
Apr	29	24	1	1	55
May	39	15	3	2	59
Jun	27	14	1	2	44
Jul	38	10	3	2	53
Aug	27	19	1	1	48
Sep	25	20	1	1	47
Oct	38	13	5	2	58
Nov	26	20	2	1	49
Dec	18	9	1	2	30
Grand Total	330	187	20	15	552

Complaints	
	Total
January	6
February	19
March	5
April	4
May	3
June	2
July	10
August	13
September	9
October	14
November	11
December	7
Grand Total	103

Licencing Applications	
Month	Total
January	14
February	26
March	15
April	38
May	26
June	28
July	31
August	31
September	66
October	33
November	11
December	17
Grand Total	336

Hazard Spots – Completed by Operational Crews	
	Total
May	1
June	2
July	18
August	44
September	38
October	61
November	70
December	25
January	44
February	65
March	105
Grand Total	473


2.3 Performance Management Report 2022/23

	Actual 31/12/2021	Target/Limit 31/12/2021		Same Period Last Year	Direction of Travel
NI 49i - Number of primary fires	942	1000		993	
<p>We have ended 2021/22 better than target but with a slight increase in the number of primary fires. There have been small fluctuations across a number of property types, but the biggest increases have been seen in farm related primary fires (farm buildings, farm vehicles, farm equipment and haystacks/bales/crops) – up from 79 in 2020/21 to 103 this year, and in shops – up from 11 in 2020/21 to 20 this year. That said, if we compare those property types to 2019/20 (due to 2020/21 having large periods of lockdowns and covid restrictions) both are back at similar levels (farm related in 2019/20 – 91, shops – 23). Neither farm related nor shops have seen an increase in fires recorded as deliberate therefore indicating the fires have been accidental or unknown cause.</p> <p>The majority of primary fires continue to be in dwellings (355 of the 967 – 37%) and vehicles (230 – 24%), both of which have seen decreases compared to last year. The most common causes of primary fires remain as deliberate (184 – 19%), cooking appliances (163 – 17%) and electrical (both mains and appliances) (140 – 15%). Primary fires caused by deliberate ignition or by cooking appliances have both reduced compared with last year, those caused by electrical items has seen a very small increase (up from 132). Cooking safety remains part of the home safety campaign and as we continue to embed the Resource to Risk concept, we are confident that the number of Safe and Well visits will increase and hope the downward trend continues. Recognising the increase in farm related fires our work with the Arson Task Force, National Farmers' Union & the newly formed Rural Crime Action Team (Police), will continue to develop into 2022/23. The increase in shop fires will be further analysed with outcomes passed to the Fire Protection Team to determine if there is a need for themed activities to be carried out.</p>					
	Actual 31/12/2021	Target/Limit 31/12/2021		Same Period Last Year	Direction of Travel
NI 49iii – No of primary fire casualties (excluding precautionary checks)	27	25		28	
<p>We have ended the year over the agreed limit. However, the tolerance range is only 1 either side of the limit and there have only been 2 more casualties than the agreed limit. 21 of the 27 casualties occurred in dwelling fires (19 incidents), 17 of which are recorded as accidental or unknown causes (15 incidents). 3 occurred in fires out in the open, 2 in commercial premise fires and the remaining 1 in a vehicle fire. Of the 19 dwelling fires resulting in a casualty, 4 of the properties had no smoke alarm fitted but the remaining 15</p>					

had working smoke alarms at the time of the fire.

Only 7 of the 21 suffered serious injuries, 20 suffered only slight injuries (but still requiring more treatment than could be given at the fire ground). 12 of the casualties suffered burns, 10 suffered smoke inhalation, 3 suffered a combination of burns & smoke inhalation & the remaining 2 suffered fractures.

After analysis of the data, there appears to be no trends in the source of ignition or the cause/defect of these incidents. There are also no trends in the circumstances leading to the injury, but this in part is due to there being limited data available. We will continue to analyse data to allow identification of trends, which in turn will allow prevention campaigns to be developed. The importance of recording casualty information will be reiterated with operational crews to allow the analysis to be more meaningful.

	Actual 31/12/2021	Target/Limit 31/12/2021		Same Period Last Year	Direction of Travel
NI 49ii – No of Primary fire fatalities	7	N/A		3	


There have been 7 fire fatalities during 2021/22. We are still awaiting details from the Coroners' Office confirming whether or not 1 of the deaths was fire related, so this could reduce to 6. 5 of the fatalities occurred in dwelling fires – 4 of which were accidental (2 caused by smoking materials, 2 by heaters/fires) and 1 being a suicide/deliberate ignition. 1 occurred in a holiday caravan fire caused by a boiler and the remaining 1 occurred in a vehicle fire caused by deliberate ignition/suicide. The circumstances of all fire fatalities are reviewed with the support of partner agencies. Part of the review profiles the risk of the individuals involved which allows us to proactively target identified risks (SHERMAN). Where identified risks fall outside of our profiling methodology specific themed campaigns are carried out, for example caravans/holiday safety campaign being carried out during 2022/23. As a result of lessons learnt, the Prevention Team will be looking to reenergise the SHERMAN campaign and ensure partners are familiar with referral mechanisms.


(SHERMAN – known risks that make people vulnerable to fire S – smoking, H – hoarding, E – elderly, R – reduced mobility, M – mental health issues, A – alcohol/drug mis-use, N – needs care or support).

	Actual 31/12/2021	Target/Limit 31/12/2021		Same Period Last Year	Direction of Travel
LPI 18 – Number killed or seriously injured in RTC	507	N/A		403	

We no longer have a limit set for this measure and instead report only the direction of travel. Compared to last year we have seen an increase in the number of people killed or seriously injured in RTCs in Lincolnshire. The number of fatalities has increased (up from 46 to 50 – 9% increase), as has the number of people seriously injured (up from 357 to 457

– 28% increase). We continue to work with the LRSP to support the identified priorities. 1 of LFRs Service Plan priorities for 2022/23 is to introduce the 'Biker Down' scheme into the county. This will be done in partnership with the LRSP, LIVES and the Air Ambulance. RTC's involving fatalities is included in our Resource to Risk work to allow targeted intervention to be carried out.




	Actual 31/12/2021	Target/Limit 31/12/2021		Same Period Last Year	Direction of Travel
LPI 13 – Average mobilising time	71	65		72	




	Actual 31/12/2021	Target 31/12/2021		Same Period Last Year	Direction of Travel
LPI 64 - % of dwelling fires where 1 st appliance arrived in expected timeframe	87.54%	100%		90.12%	


We are behind target and compared to the same period last year we have also seen a reduction in the % of dwelling fires where the first pump attended within the expected timeframe. We missed the attendance standard on 40 occasions and the reasons are as follows:-

Reason	No. of incs
Appliance unavailable – IST/Restricted Crew	2
Appliance unavailable – OFRN	12
Appliance unavailable – P1 inc / P2 OFRN	1
Appliance unavailable – P1 inc / P2 delayed booking mobile	1
Delayed booking mobile	6
Achievable	22
Appliance unavailable – committed at incident	4
Appliance unavailable – Training	2
Heavy traffic	3
Incorrect address/difficulty finding incident	1
LCS tolerance	6
Not at home station	1
Roadworks/closed roads	1
Unachievable	18
Total	40

There were an additional 22 incidents we could have met the attendance standard, bringing the maximum we could have achieved to 94.39

	Actual 31/12/2021	Target/Limit 31/12/2021		Same Period Last Year	Direction of Travel																				
LPI 65 - % of dwelling fires where 2 nd appliance arrived in 25 minutes	97.31%	100%		100%																					
<p>We have remained within the tolerance range of our target and have only missed the 25-minute attendance standard for the second pump at dwelling fires on 6 occasions. The reasons are as follows:-</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Reason</td> <td>No. of incs</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Appliance unavailable – OFRN</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Delayed booking mobile</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Achievable</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Appliance unavailable – committed at incident</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Appliance unavailable – training</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Change to incident type</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Difficulty finding incident</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unachievable</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>6</td> </tr> </table> <p>There were an additional 2 incidents we could have met the attendance standard, bringing the maximum we could have achieved to 98.21%</p>						Reason	No. of incs	Appliance unavailable – OFRN	1	Delayed booking mobile	1	Achievable	2	Appliance unavailable – committed at incident	1	Appliance unavailable – training	1	Change to incident type	1	Difficulty finding incident	1	Unachievable	4	Total	6
Reason	No. of incs																								
Appliance unavailable – OFRN	1																								
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Appliance unavailable – committed at incident	1																								
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Difficulty finding incident	1																								
Unachievable	4																								
Total	6																								
	Actual 31/12/2021	Target/Limit 31/12/2021		Same Period Last Year	Direction of Travel																				
LPI 15 - % availability of RDS appliances	75.59%	91%		83.3%																					
<p>We continue to be behind target for this measure. If we compare to last year we have seen almost an 8% decrease in the availability of our on-call crews however, last year saw an increase compared with the year before, largely due to on-call personnel being furloughed from their primary employment and therefore having greater availability, so we are now back to pre-covid levels (2019/20 – 77.79%, 2020/21 – 83.30%).</p> <p>Availability of the ALOR stations is 82.49 for the year.</p>																									
	Actual 31/12/2021	Target/Limit 31/12/2021		Same Period Last Year	Direction of Travel																				
LPI 42 % of new operational staff who are female	19.64% (11 of 56)	15%		10.4% (5 of 48)																					

	Actual 31/12/2021	Target/Limit 31/12/2021		Same Period Last Year	Direction of Travel
LPI 43 - % of new staff who are BME or 'other white' backgrounds	1.79%(1of56)	2%		4.16% (2 of 48)	
	Actual 31/12/2021	Target/Limit 31/12/2021		Same Period Last Year	Direction of Travel
BV 12a - Days lost to sickness – Uniformed staff	10.48 days	6.5 days		12.07 days	
Figures are decreasing but still influenced by Long –term sickness and Covid related sickness (self-isolation is excluded).					
	Actual 31/12/2021	Target/Limit 31/12/2021		Same Period Last Year	Direction of Travel
BV 12b - Days lost to sickness – all staff	9.22 days	6.5 days		11.5 days	
Figures are decreasing but still influenced by Long –term sickness and Covid related sickness (self-isolation is excluded).					
	Actual 31/12/2021	Target/Limit 31/12/2021		Same Period Last Year	Direction of Travel
Number of audits undertaken against RBIP	383 of 400 95.75%	400 of 400 75%			
17 Outstanding visits were completed in first two weeks of April.					

	Actual 31/12/2021	Target/Limit 31/12/2021		Same Period Last Year	Direction of Travel
LPI 10 - % of building regulation applications responded to within 15 working days	99.11%	100%		98.92	
We have remained within the tolerance range and have only missed the deadline on five occasions.					

3. Integrated Risk Management Plan – Mid-term Review

3.1 Performance Reporting and Scrutiny

Performance reporting at Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee forms an integral part of our performance management process. We currently provide performance information to scrutiny on the following measures:

- Primary Fires
- Fire Fatalities in Primary Fires
- Deliberate Primary Fires
- Deliberate Secondary Fires
- Accidental Dwelling Fires

This suite of indicators, while providing information about our response activities, does not cover our other statutory duties. It is important the full range of our legal obligations is available for regular public scrutiny.

In discussion with Cllr Cawrey, Executive Councillor for Fire & Rescue and Cultural Services, we are proposing reporting on the following areas:

- Total Fires
- Fire related deaths & Injuries
- Number of Safe and Well (Home fire safety) Visits
- Building Regulations Consultations (Responded to within 15 working days)
- Risk based inspection programme progress
- Petroleum licencing Inspections

Reporting performance in this way will provide better information for scrutiny.

3.2 Attendance Standard

We aim to provide the most efficient and effective response to emergencies. To enable us to do this we model our response to incidents based on historic incident data and projected demand based on an understanding of where people are most likely to come to harm. Our commitment is expressed as an attendance standard. Our current attendance standard is expressed on page 17 of our IRMP as:

- We will provide a response to all dwelling fires across the county within the expected timeframes on 100% of occasions. (Standards confirmed in risk-based mapping exercise).
- We will provide a response to all Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs) across the county within expected timeframes on 100% of occasions. (Standards confirmed in risk-based mapping exercise)

This standard identifies how fast we expect to get to incidents from our fire stations, then measures our ability to achieve it.

We are proposing to change the standard to make it clearer to the community. We will go to public consultation with the following measures for the remainder of the 2020-2024 IRMP.

- We will respond to dwelling fires within an average of 11 minutes for the first fire engine.
- We will respond to all other incidents within an average of 15 minutes for the first fire engine.

Presented below is a comparison of attendance standards from other ‘predominantly rural’ fire and rescue services.

Family group measures

Service	Performance Measure
Cambridgeshire FRS	Respond to the most serious incidents within an average of 9 minutes in urban areas and 12 minutes in rural areas for the 1 st fire engine.
Cornwall FRS	70% of incidents attended by wholetime crews within 11 minutes. 70% of incidents attended by on call crews within 16 minutes.
Cumbria FRS	Attend 80% of property fires within 10 minutes (1 st fire engine). All other incidents. Attend 80% of all other incidents within 15 minutes (1 st fire engine).
Devon & Somerset FRS	Attend 75% of dwelling fires within 10 minutes. Attend 75% of RTC’s within 15 minutes.
Durham & Darlington FRS	70% of dwelling fires in 8 minutes and 90% in 11 minutes.

Service	Performance Measure
Norfolk FRS	80 % of fires where life may be at risk within 10 minutes. 80% of other emergencies where life may be at risk within 13 minutes.
Northumberland FRS	Attend 80% of property fires within 10 minutes (1 st fire engine).
Oxfordshire FRS (2022/26 consultation)	80% of incidents in 11 minutes. 95% of incidents in 14 minutes.
Shropshire FRS (consultation)	Urban – First Engine in 10 minutes. Town and fringe – 15 minutes. Rural – First engine in 20 minutes.
Suffolk FRS	Attend 80% of property fires within 11 minutes of alert. (1 st Fire Engine)

4. Conclusion

The purpose of this report is to provide committee members with an annual progress report on the Integrated Risk Management Plan 2020-2024, which began in April 2021. The Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee is invited to review and comment on the contents of this report and agree on the approval of actions required as these were highlighted in the relevant section of this report.

5. Consultation

a) Risks and Impact Analysis

N/A

6. Background Papers

The following background papers as defined in the Local Government Act 1972 were relied upon in the writing of this report.

Document title	Where the document can be viewed
Community Risk profile 2020 - 2024	https://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/downloads/file/4817/lfr-community-risk-profile-2020-24
IRMP 2020-2024	https://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/downloads/file/4777/irmp-2020-24
Fire & Rescue National Framework for England (2018)	https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/705060/National Framework - final for web.pdf
Lincolnshire fire and rescue service plan	https://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/downloads/file/5980/lincolns-hire-fire-and-rescue-annual-service-plan-2021-22

This report was written by Ryan Stacey, Assistant Chief Fire Officer, who can be contacted on 07799 110529 or ryan.stacey@lincoln.fire-uk.org.

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