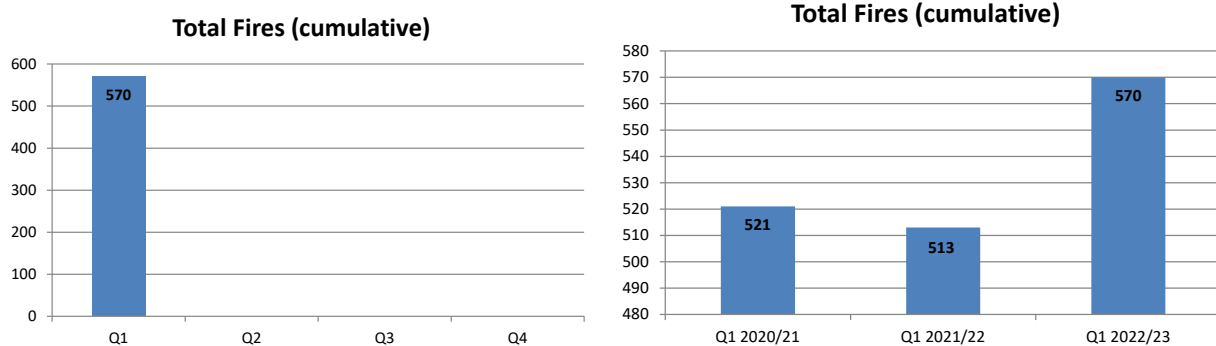


Total fires

Number of incidents of fires, including all types of fires (i.e. primary, secondary, and chimney fires)
A lower rate of fires indicates a better performance



About the latest performance

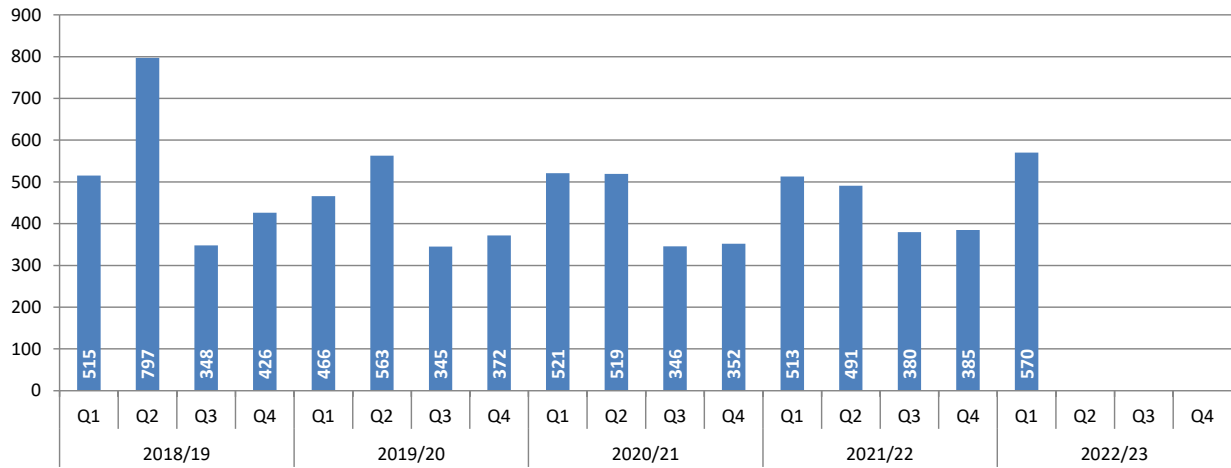
There have been 570 attended fires during the first quarter this year. Previous year's quarter 1 performance averaged at 504 incidents so performance this year is 13% higher than the previous average. In terms of the breakdown of the types of fire; chimney and primary fires have remained broadly similar numbers year-on-year. The number of secondary fires is directly attributable to the rise in numbers attended this year (323 this year in quarter 1, 258 in 2021-22 and 272 in 2020-21). It should be noted that the increase of 57 fires this year is solely attributed to a rise of deliberately started fires (an increase of 54 deliberate fires this year compared to Q1 2021-22). Analysis shows that the increases has centred on grassland and refuse related fires. Our Arson Task Force have been working closely with local Policing teams to carry out follow up prevention work in highlighted areas. Where individuals have been identified as starting fires, our specialist trained Fire Setter Intervention Scheme (FSIS) advocates have been supporting and targeting interventions. We have recently become partners in the county wide Environmental Crime Partnership, which we hope will provide intelligence and a multi-agency approach to reducing numbers.

There is no specific geographical area for this increase in isolation as all three Divisional areas have seen similar rises. It should also be noted that numbers for Q2 will be expected to be far higher than previous years due to the prolonged summer heat wave conditions. Partnership working with the National Farmers Union, (NFU), continues to develop plans to support the management and prevention of fires. Raising awareness and providing safety messages has been complemented with the project to allow LFR work closely with farmers at incidents. The project has resulted in a 'coupling' being developed that allows LFR to use water supplies provided by farmers.

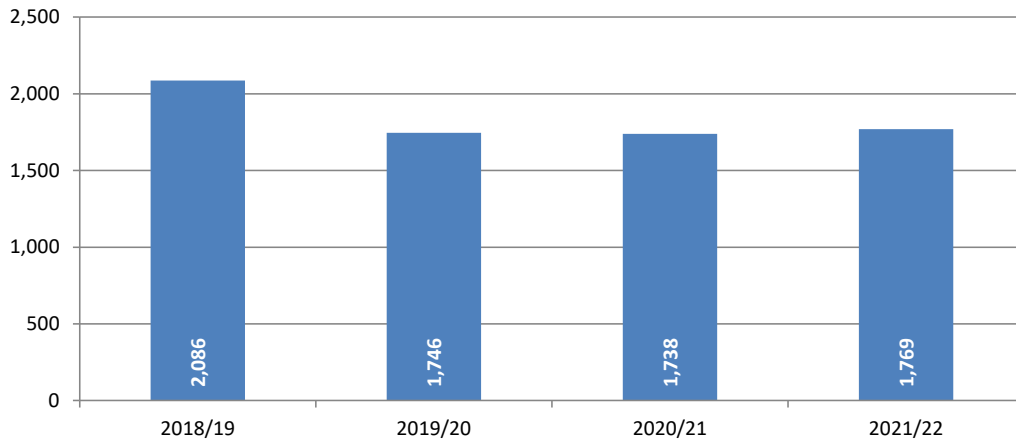
Engagement with our strategic coms officer has allowed safety messages to be developed and shared via social media and media channels, e.g. radio and television.

Further Details

Total Fires (actual numbers)



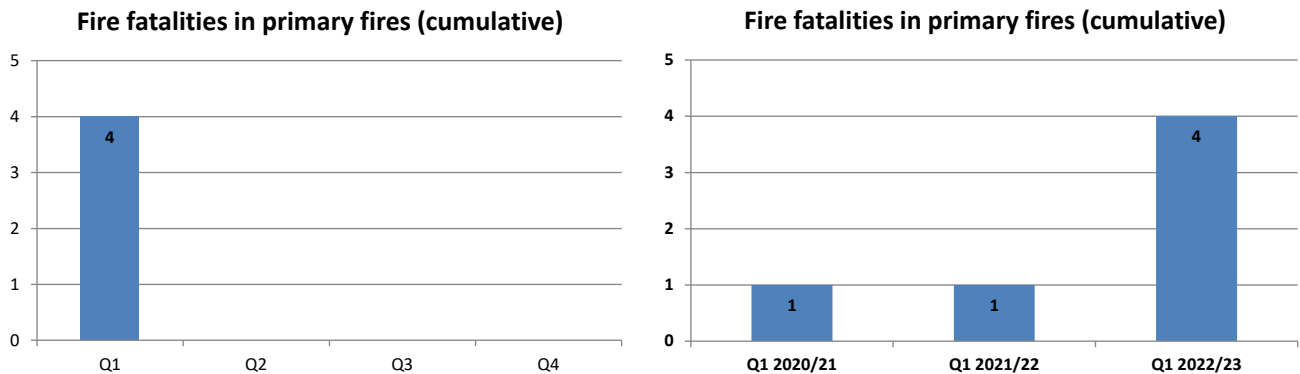
Total Fires (actual numbers - annual)



Fire Fatalities

Number of fatalities from primary fires where the Fire Service have attended.

A lower rate of fatalities indicates better performance.



About the latest performance

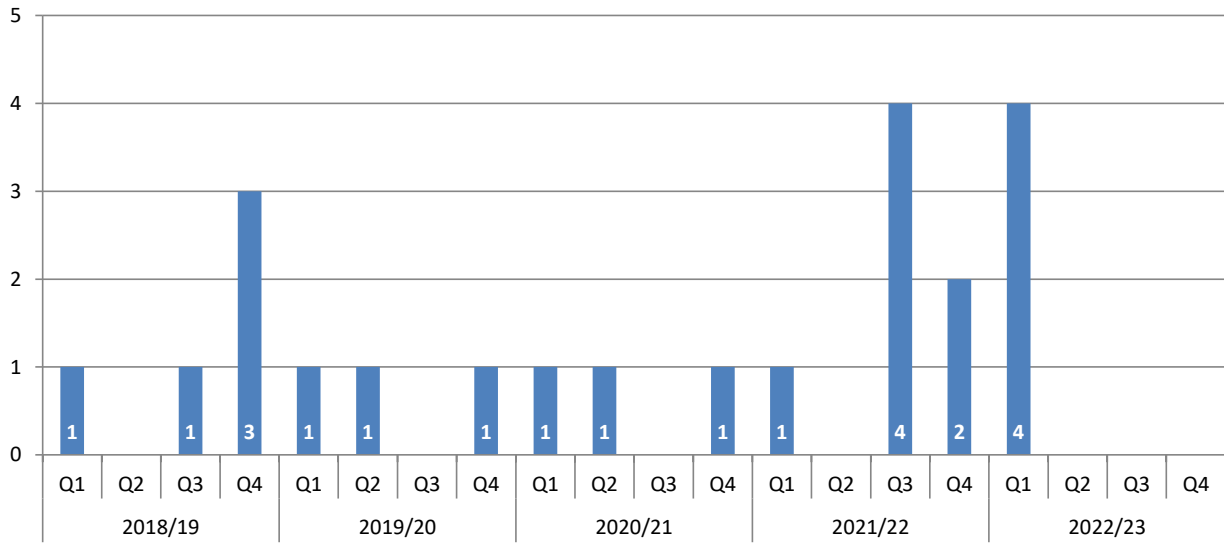
There have been 4 fatalities in fires in the first quarter of the year, resulting from 3 separate incidents. 1 was a suicide and the remaining 3 occurred at accidental dwelling fires (2 incidents, both of which are recorded with a cooking appliance as the heat source).

The Prevention Team continue to profile the associated vulnerabilities with fatalities. Partnership reviews into all fire fatalities are being led by LFR, with a view to capturing and sharing lessons learned. Over quarter 1 we have re-energised LFRs SHERMAN campaign and will continue to engage with key partners to raise the profile of identified vulnerabilities. We continue to refine our risk profiling methodology and we are engaging with the Population Health Management Team to explore the use of health datasets.

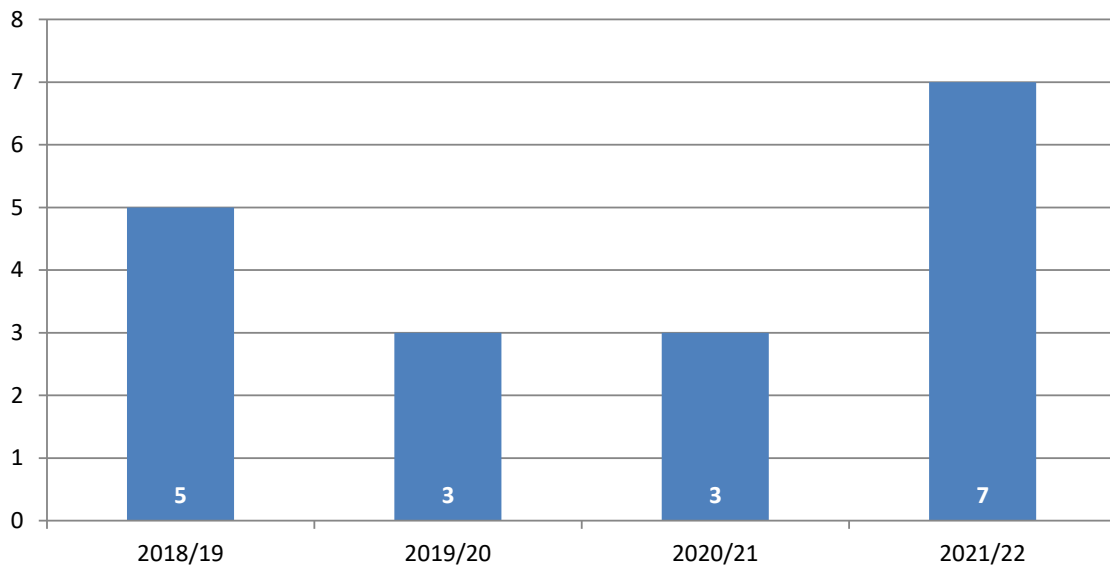
(S – Smoking, H – Hoarding, E – Elderly/Lives Alone, R- Reduced Mobility, M – Mental Health Issues, A – Alcohol/Drugs Mis-Use, N – Needs Care or Support).

Further Details

Fire fatalities in primary fires (actual numbers)



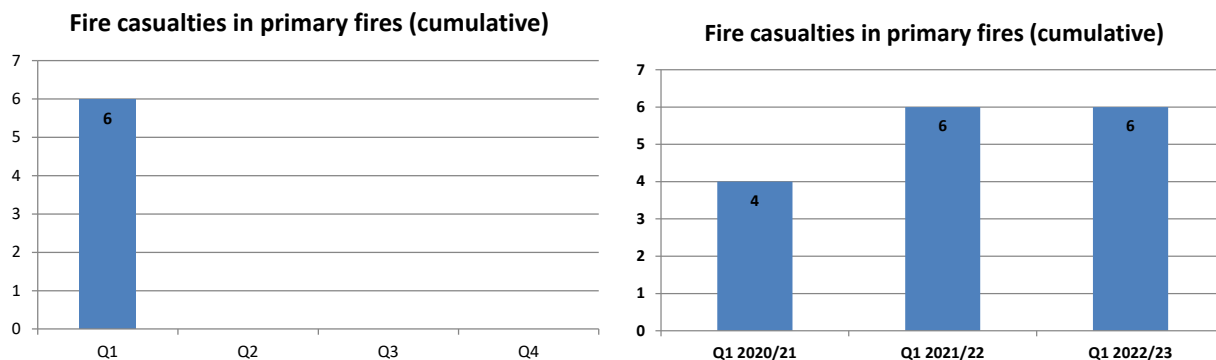
Fire fatalities in primary fires (actual numbers - annual)



Fire Casualties

Number of non-fatal casualties (requiring more treatment than could be given at the fire ground) from fires where the Fire Service attended.

A lower rate of casualties indicates better performance.



About the latest performance

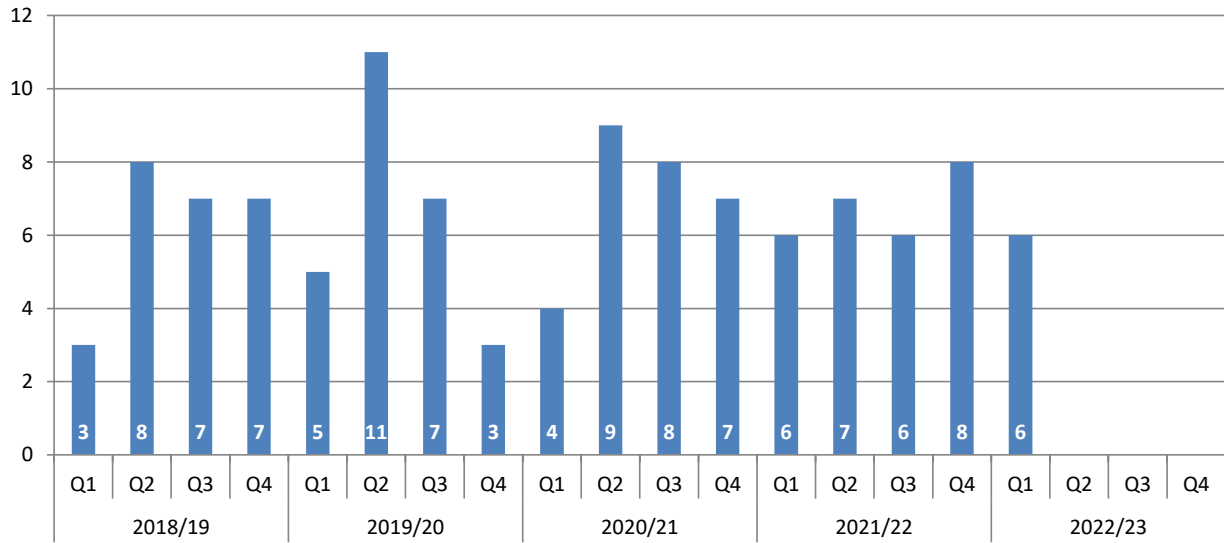
There have been 6 casualties in primary fires in the first quarter of the year, resulting from 5 separate incidents. 5 of the casualties occurred at accidental dwelling fires (4 incidents, 3 of which with a cooking appliance as the heat source, the other incident was caused by smoker's materials). The sixth casualty occurred in a farm building as a result of welding activities creating sparks causing the fire. 2 of the 6 casualties suffered from serious injuries with the remaining 4 suffering from slight injuries, but required more medical treatment than could be given at the fire-ground. It should be noted at the incident resulting in 2 casualties was the same incident in which one person sadly lost their life reported in the Fire Fatalities figure. 3 of the 6 casualties suffered from smoke inhalation, 1 suffered from severe burns, 1 suffered from a combination of burns and smoke inhalation and the remaining casualty suffered from lacerations whilst escaping the fire. 1 of the casualties was reported as being disabled/bedridden and therefore unable to escape with an additional casualty being reported as being under the influence of alcohol.

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 re-iterated with operational crews to allow the analysis to be more meaningful.

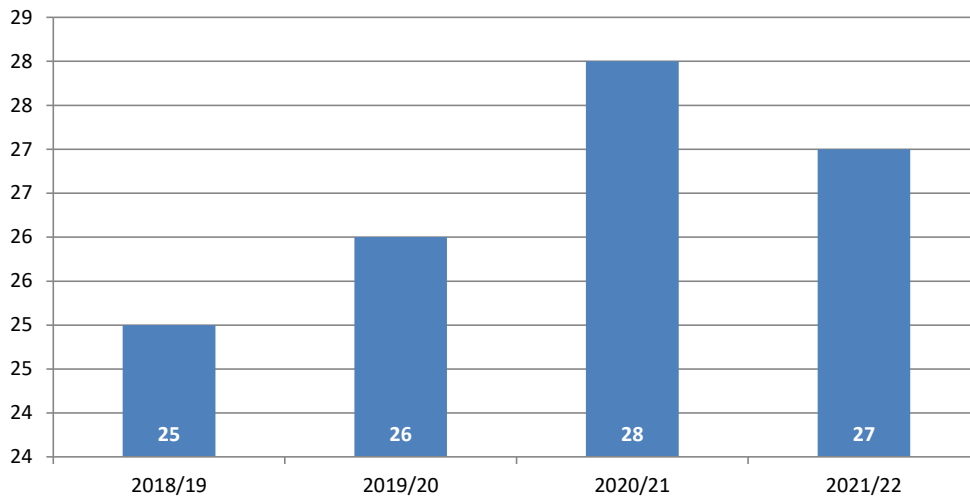
1. We continue to profile the individuals who are involved with fires and sustain injuries. This process allows us to identify and review the associated vulnerabilities of the individuals. Whilst we remain confident that 'SHERMAN' (Smoking/Hoarding/Elderly or Lives Alone/Reduced Mobility/Mental Health/Alcohol or Drug Misuse/Needs Care or Support) captures the key contributors to making individuals more susceptible to having fires and sustaining injuries, it is important that we review details on a case by case basis. The profiling exercise has been reviewed against the work carried out by the National Fire Chiefs Council (NFCC), as they develop mitigation methods of the 8 core components, (Home Fire Detection and Assistive Technology / General Fire Safety (candles, cooking and escape planning) / Electrical Safety / Fire and Heaters (safer heating) / Clutter and Hoarding / Deliberate Fires / Smoking-related fires / Medicines and Medical Devices) of the new Home Fire Safety Visit, (HFSV). LFR are transitioning from our current Safe & Well visits to the HFSV and will be fully aligned to the national direction.

Further Details

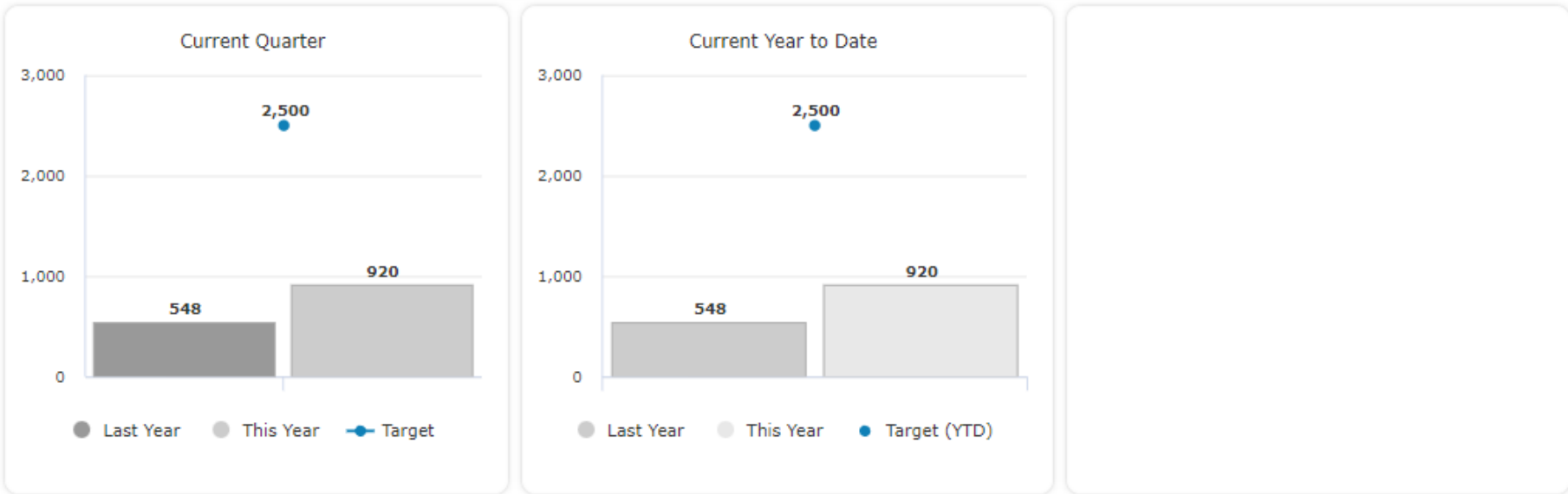
Fire casualties in primary fires (actual numbers)



Fire casualties in primary fires (actual numbers - annual)



Total no. of Safe and Well visits carried out



Safe & Wells:

Operational Crews – 354 (critical - 34, high - 202)

Advocates – 566 (critical - 121, high - 386)

The Advocates numbers are slightly below target due to the recruitment of 2 new Advocates following individuals leaving the team. They are now up to full capacity and confident the numbers will be caught up as we go through Qtr 2 and into Qt3.

There have been some discrepancies with ops crews figures due to issues with recording and reporting mechanisms. We have the breakdown of figures per station and the numbers vary significantly. There have been a number of jobs completed without questionnaires, and therefore cannot be counted as S&W's. These additional activities include door knocking, leaflet dropping and general engagement. Support has been given around recording and the CFS Manager has been working with Kelly to develop the recording process in FloSuite.

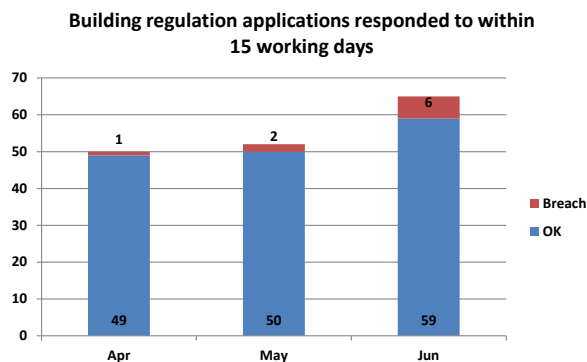
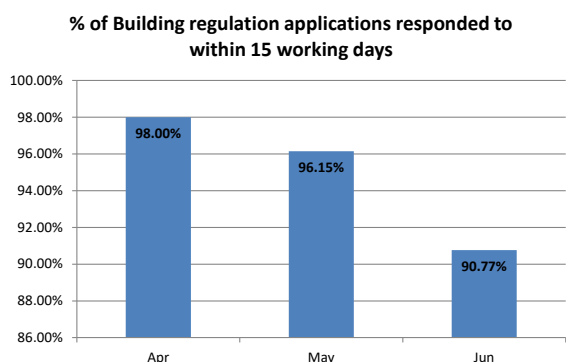
Gazateer:

Work to progress the single gazetteer is progressing with the initial stages of data cleansing almost complete. Once this work has been finished InfoGraphics will remove duplicate records and we will be in a position to align FloSuite to Addressbase which will support the use of the single gazetteer. A process to periodically update and ensure premises information is current and accurate has been agreed.

An updated Risk Scoring Index (RSI) has been developed by the Prevention and Integrated Risk, which will allow profiling of risk to a household level to be carried out. We have engaged with LCC PH to explore available datasets and also looking to purchase additional Experian Modules (datasets) to ensure we consider identified health related issues.

We are working towards the end of September as a deadline to have a process in place that will allow us to target household risk rather than areas of risk.

Building regulation applications responded to within 15 working days



About the latest performance

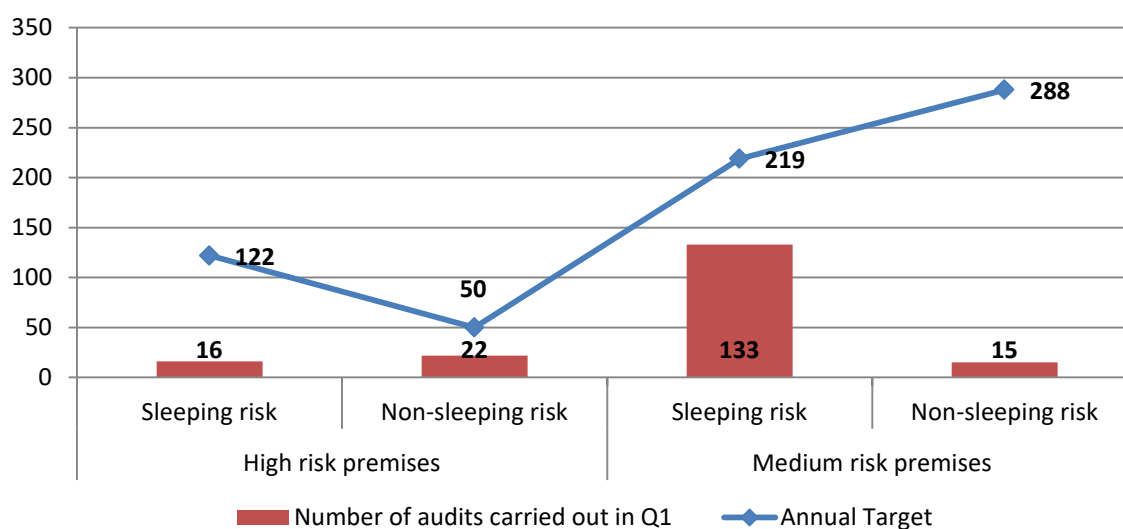
Response to building regulation consultations is an important part of the fire safety inspector role. As we are developing 5 new members of the team, work has been prioritised which has resulted in a small number of consultations breaching the 15 days response. All consultations have been completed with minimal delay, and this is now being monitored by the team managers to ensure that compliance rates improve throughout Quarter 2.

As the team capacity increases we are looking to introduce a third delivery team and align to the Divisional structure. This will support each team manager taking responsibility for their respective teams performance and to closely monitor compliance rates of consultations.

Risk Based Inspection Programme Progress

		Annual target	Audits carried out in Q1	Inspection frequency
High risk premises	Sleeping risk	122	16	12 months
	Non-sleeping risk	50	22	24 months
Medium risk premises	Sleeping risk	219	133	36 months
	Non-sleeping risk	288	15	48 months

Audits carried out against RBIP high and medium risk premises



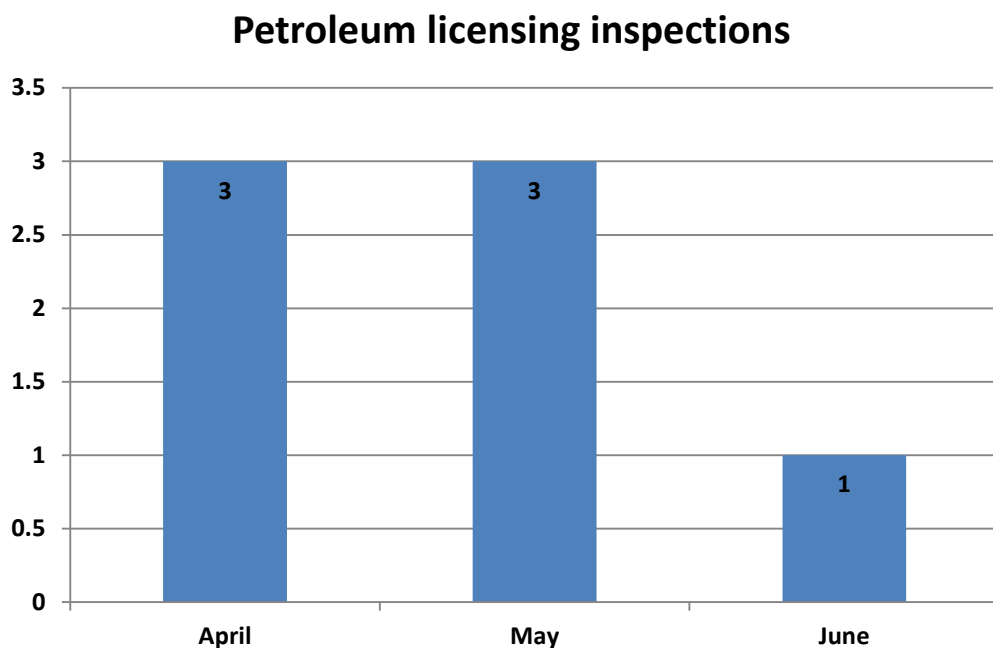
About the latest performance

The total number of audits for the year is 679, with the breakdown of risk category above. Audits are being booked with priority given to those premises that are furthest out of inspection date, (which is why it appears that some of the categories may be behind with the number of audits required for the month). This will continue to be monitored on a monthly basis.

With the number of audits completed in the first quarter we are on track to complete the total number of audits for the first year of the RBIP.

It is also important to recognise that we continue to increase the number of fire safety inspectors which will support additional capacity as we progress through the year. We have 5 individuals currently training and gaining the required fire safety qualifications to allow them to carry out regulatory fire safety activities.

Petroleum Licensing Inspections



About the latest performance

We continue to meet our statutory obligations in relation to enforcement of the legislation, e.g. licensing/inspecting of new installations and decommissioning and enforcement where required. Our central fire safety team are leading on training and development of our new fire safety inspectors. It has been confirmed that a number of the team have now been trained and have audits booked from July on-wards. The remaining Inspectors are being trained and will support petroleum inspections in Qtr 3.

We have 195 known petroleum installations within the county and a 3 year inspection programme in place. We are confident that we will reach the required target of 65 inspections by the end of March 2023.

The number of inspections carried out during quarter 1 was initially reported as being 6, however, as a result of data recording after the data being provided (at the beginning of July 2022) this figure has been revised up to 7 inspections during quarter 1.

Attendance Standards

Full definition and calculation methods are still to be defined, but an indicative indication of the first quarters performance is as follows:

- We will respond to dwelling fires within an average of 11 minutes for the first fire engine – 9m 18s
- We will respond to all other incidents within an average of 15 minutes for the first fire engine – 11m 28s