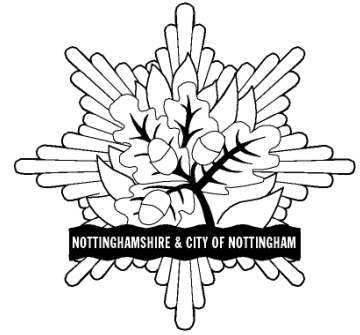


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## **NOTTINGHAMSHIRE & CITY OF NOTTINGHAM FIRE & RESCUE AUTHORITY - COMMUNITY SAFETY COMMITTEE**

**Date:** Friday, 2 October 2015      **Time:** 10.00 am

**Venue:** Fire and Rescue Service Headquarters, Bestwood Lodge, Arnold,  
Nottingham, NG5 8PD

**Members are requested to attend the above meeting to be held at the time, place and date mentioned to transact the following business**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "M. J. [unclear]". The signature is written in a cursive style.

**Clerk to the Nottinghamshire and City of Nottingham Fire and Rescue Authority**

<b><u>AGENDA</u></b>	<b><u>Pages</u></b>
<b>1 APPOINTMENT OF CHAIR FOR THE MEETING</b>	
<b>2 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE</b>	
<b>3 DECLARATIONS OF INTERESTS</b>	
<b>4 MINUTES</b> Of the meeting held on 3 July 2015 (for confirmation)	3 - 8
<b>5 HOARDING FRAMEWORK</b> Report of the Chief Fire Officer	9 - 14
<b>6 CONTRIBUTION TO HEALTH AND WELLBEING</b> Report of the Chief Fire Officer	15 - 20
<b>7 FIRE COVER REVIEW IMPLICATIONS</b> Report of the Chief Fire Officer	21 - 34

**ANY COUNCILLOR WHO IS UNABLE TO ATTEND THE MEETING AND WISHES TO SUBMIT APOLOGIES SHOULD DO SO VIA THE PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO THE CHIEF FIRE OFFICER AT FIRE SERVICES HEADQUARTERS ON 0115 967 0880**

**IF YOU NEED ANY ADVICE ON DECLARING AN INTEREST IN ANY ITEM ABOVE, PLEASE CONTACT THE CONSTITUTIONAL SERVICES OFFICER SHOWN ON THIS AGENDA, IF POSSIBLE BEFORE THE DAY OF THE MEETING.**

Constitutional Services Officer: *Catherine Ziane-Pryor*  
*0115 8764298*  
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[Browse meetings - Nottinghamshire & City of Nottingham Fire & Rescue Authority - Community Safety](#)



**NOTTINGHAMSHIRE AND CITY OF NOTTINGHAM  
FIRE AND RESCUE AUTHORITY**

**COMMUNITY SAFETY COMMITTEE**

**MINUTES of the meeting held at Fire and Rescue Service Headquarters, Bestwood Lodge, Arnold, Nottingham, NG5 8PD on 3 July 2015 from 10.02am to 11.01am.**

**Membership**

Present

Councillor Eunice Campbell (Chair)

Councillor Brian Grocock

Councillor Roger Jackson

Councillor Dave Liversidge

Councillor Ken Rigby

Absent

Councillor Mike Pringle

Councillor Malcolm Wood (substitute for Councillor Mike Pringle)

**Colleagues, partners and others in attendance:**

Wayne Bowcock - Deputy Chief Fire Officer

Catherine Ziane-Pryor - Governance Officer

**1 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**

An apology for absence was received from Councillor Mike Pringle, for whom Councillor Malcolm Wood substituted.

**2 DECLARATIONS OF INTERESTS**

None.

**3 MINUTES**

The Committee confirmed the minutes of the meeting held on 27 March 2015 as a true record and they were signed by the Chair.

**4 PRIMARY AUTHORITY SCHEME**

Wayne Bowcock, Deputy Chief Fire Officer, presented the report which updates members on the Primary Authority Scheme.

The following points were highlighted:

- (a) having taken part in the trial since January 2013, Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue Service (NFRS) is to continue working as a Primary Authority with Boots UK now that the scheme has been adopted within legislation and came into effect on 1 April 2014;
- (b) although legislation is clear, interpretation of that legislation by different Fire and Rescue Authorities has meant that some larger companies with multiple business sites have received inconsistent guidance and enforcement advice from the different Fire and Rescue Authorities responsible for the areas in which each premises is sited;
- (c) having linked with Boots UK, NFRS will continue to provide advice on fire protection standards which will be applied to all Boots UK premises including those sited in other counties;
- (d) other fire and rescue services are aware that NFRS has taken responsibility for providing the core guidance and setting the standards for the company and will refer to these when inspecting premises based within their own boundaries;
- (e) if on undertaking a fire safety for enforcement check at a Boots UK premises outside of Nottinghamshire, the attending fire and rescue service have a query or concern, this is raised directly with NFRS as the Primary Authority, which will then check that it complies to the standards agreed, or ensures the concern is addressed;
- (f) each Primary Authority is responsible for providing fire safety training to their partner business;
- (g) Boots UK have given very positive feedback on the service provided by NFRS although a broader reaching improvement has been suggested regarding communication between primary authorities. It is predicted that communications will improve once a central database is operational;
- (h) it is proposed that further business partners are engaged with NFRS, through the Primary Authority Scheme;
- (i) all costs for the Primary Authority service provided to the partner business are covered from the business.

Councillors suggested that the Finance and Resources Committee consider undertaking a review to ensure that the Primary Authority Program is cost neutral to NFRS.

## **RESOLVED**

- (1) to note the requirement to comply with the Primary Authority Scheme under the obligations within the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005;**
- (2) to endorse Nottinghamshire Fire And Rescue Service expanding the delivery of the Primary Authority Scheme to other businesses from April 2015.**

## **5 EMERGENCY FIRST RESPONDING**

Wayne Bowcock, Deputy Chief Fire Officer, presented the report which informs members of a trial of the Emergency First Responder Scheme (EFRS) with East Midlands Ambulance Service (EMAS) at Harworth and Newark Fire Stations.

- (a) the Service has been involved in community emergency first responding with EMAS for the past 14 years but only in a limited capacity involving four fire stations;
- (b) Under the existing scheme, a responder car is kept at the fire station and collected by retained fire staff when called to a non-fire medical emergency incident. At the same time EMAS dispatch an ambulance to provide support at the incident;
- (c) a refreshed trial scheme, which started on 1 April 2015 and will run for six months, involves two firefighters attending emergency calls in a blue light equipped response vehicle which is kept with the on-call retained firefighters, either at their home or place of business. Crews are mobilised directly by EMAS Control if the incident is within six minutes travel of the crew, who can then provide emergency medical assistance;
- (d) it is emphasised that emergency fire cover is not compromised and EMAS continue to dispatch a support crew to the incident;
- (e) EMAS provides training and overarching clinical governance, in addition to contributing to the use of the vehicle and the whole cost of one firefighter as this aligns with the EMAS lone responder policy;
- (f) not all participating Fire and Rescue Authorities choose to deploy two firefighters to an incident, but Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue Service have found this to be the most appropriate position;
- (g) some other Fire And Rescue Services have decided not to provide a responder car but attend incidents with a fire appliance and a full fire crew;
- (h) the University of Hull and Vanguard Consultants Ltd will evaluate the effectiveness of the trial and this will be reported back to this Committee.

Members welcomed the positive effect of the scheme during the first month of the trial, during which 23 incidents were attended, but are concerned at the financial impact on the Service of providing two firefighters when the cost of only one is covered.

**RESOLVED to note the report and receive a further report on conclusion of the trial period.**

## **6 SERVICE DELIVERY ACTIVITY**

Wayne Bowcock, Deputy Chief Fire Officer, presented the report which updates members on the service delivery activity relating to 'prevention, protection and response' which are

identified as priorities within the Integrated Risk Management Plan 2014 to 2019 and the Service Delivery Business Plan.

The following points were highlighted:

- (a) Community Safety Priorities are:
  - i. 'Persons at Risk;
  - ii. Road Safety;
  - iii. Older Persons, and;
  - iv. Education;
- (b) the Person's at Risk Team (PART) has been established to work with partner agencies, ensuring that information is shared, and on specific Service priority activities which are outlined within the report;
- (c) other partnership working includes engagement with the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) and the City and County Safeguarding Boards;
- (d) work continues to engage and educate new and emergency communities, both with regard to domestic and business safety and enforcement. This includes a BME Support Officer and a Business Education Advocate, supported by Nottingham University foreign language Students, engaging with target groups;
- (e) inter-partner staff development on community safety awareness has resulted in members of Nottinghamshire Police taking part in a work-placement period with the PART;
- (f) the Safety Advisory Groups (SAG) consider and work in partnership (Councils, Police, and Fire and Rescue Services) to identify potential risks and agreeing measures to avoid them, at specific venues and events such as football stadia, sports grounds and large public events;
- (g) As discussed in a previous agenda item, the First Responder Scheme continues with an additional pilot testing refreshed arrangement;
- (h) crews continue to deliver a range of safety packages to school children;
- (i) the Player Street fire on 30 March 2015, which lasted 12 days, at its height required approximately 20 fire crews, including crews and appliances from neighbouring Fire and Rescue Authorities under the Mutual Strategic Cover Agreement. This enabled 283 other incidents to be responded to during the Player Street fire;
- (j) there were 3 fire deaths in the past year, all of whom were vulnerable people;
- (k) 506 road traffic collisions were attended and 12 people died on the roads;
- (l) road safety will continue to be a priority in the Community Safety Strategy 2016-2019.

It is noted that the Service will be attending the '999 Emergency Services Day' to be held on 30 August 2015 at Clumber Park.

**RESOLVED to note the report.**

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**NOTTINGHAMSHIRE**  
**Fire & Rescue Service**  
*Creating Safer Communities*

Nottinghamshire and City of Nottingham  
Fire and Rescue Authority  
Community Safety Committee

# HOARDING FRAMEWORK

Report of the Chief Fire Officer

**Date:** 02 October 2015

**Purpose of Report:**

To provide Members with information about the development and introduction of a multi-agency Hoarding Framework.

## CONTACT OFFICER

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Deputy Chief Fire Officer

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## **1. BACKGROUND**

- 1.1 Hoarding is the excessive collection and retention of any material to the point that a living space is sufficiently cluttered to preclude activities for what they are designed for. Hoarding disorder is a persistent difficulty in discarding or parting with possessions because of a perceived need to save them.
- 1.2 Hoarding is becoming an increasingly complex issue that has recently been highlighted as a risk to the Service following an increase in the numbers of operational incidents at properties containing hoards.
- 1.3 Hoarding is a public health issue and can lead to a direct health and safety risk to the individual, family members and neighbours. Fires in hoarded homes are difficult to extinguish with an increased risk of spreading to neighbouring properties. Access is often difficult, making it hard to reach the occupier and also increases the risk to firefighter safety in the event of attendance at an incident.
- 1.4 The increase of known hoarding properties in the City and County presents a problem to partner agencies. Historically, no single agency has ownership over a hoarding case, with multiple partners committing resources to address the risk. The cost of hoarding to the agencies involved ranges from £10,000 to £60,000 per hoarding case.
- 1.5 Following a number of hoarding related fire deaths, a Rule 43 (Coroners statement where a death occurred that could have been prevented) was issued to all Fire and Rescue Services (FRS) detailing a number of recommendations to reduce the risk of hoarding related fire deaths.
- 1.6 The recent introduction of the Care Act 2014 recognises hoarding as self-neglect, a mental illness that requires local authorities and partners to treat the act of hoarding as a safeguarding concern.

## **2. REPORT**

- 2.1 In light of the recent changes in legislation, accompanied by the increase in operational incidents, the Services lead for Housing and Hoarding established the Hoarding Steering Group.
- 2.2 Working in collaboration with Ashfield District Council Environmental Health Team, a review of all known hoarding cases was undertaken. The review examined aspects of each agencies involvement and case management of current hoarding cases.
- 2.3 The results of the scrutiny found that the hoarders required increased support to address the condition and negate the chance of repeat behaviour. The next phase of the review was to share the findings and gain agreement from partner agencies to adopt a new approach to managing hoarding cases.

- 2.4 To test the proposed change in case management, a pilot study was undertaken in the Ashfield District which assigned support workers and counsellors to address the cause of the hoarding behaviour. The findings from the pilot saw a significant increase in engagement and cooperation of hoarders with the requests of Environmental Health and partner agencies.
- 2.5 To ensure the success of the pilot was shared and best practice established, the Service lead for Hoarding and Housing formed the Environmental Health Officers meeting, a quarterly meeting attended by county and city Senior Environmental Health Officers (EHOs).
- 2.6 The Service organised a Workshop in April 2015 inviting over 60 representatives from Social Care, Police, Fire, Environmental Health, Housing Associations, Mental Health, Public Health and the NHS.
- 2.7 The workshop opened discussions about how partners can work together for the benefit of the individuals, organisations and the wider community, forming the basis of a multiagency Hoarding Framework. All agencies attending the workshop signed in agreement to the framework and committed to its implementation.
- 2.8 The framework is a toolkit and guidance document for partner agencies to refer to, including a set of actions and a list of open questions to ask the individual regarding their property. The adoption of the framework ensures standardised practice and a cohesive approach to the management of new and existing hoarding cases.
- 2.9 The Service led in the development of the framework, which has subsequently been adopted and promoted by both Nottingham City and County Safeguarding Boards. A quarterly performance report is provided to the boards by the Hoarding Steering Group to ensure performance is monitored and provide quality assurance.
- 2.10 The objectives of the framework are:
- Create a safer and healthier environment for the individual and others affected by the hoarding behaviour – eg: family, neighbours.
  - Develop a multi-agency pathway which will maximise the use of existing services and resources and which may reduce the need for compulsory solutions;
  - Ensure that when solutions are required, there is a process for planning solutions tailored to meet the needs of the individual and utilising a 'person centred' approach. Possible solutions should include professional support and monitoring, property repairs and permanent or temporary re-housing;
  - Develop creative ways of engaging individuals in the process.
  - To establish best practice and improve knowledge of legislation that relates to hoarding behaviour through the Hoarding Steering Group

- 2.11 The success of the Hoarding Framework has been shared widely with over 12 other FRS adopting the framework and supporting steering groups into their service delivery. At the request of the Chief Fire Officers Association (CFOA), presentations have been delivered to the CFOA Hoarding Steering Group and the Framework recommended as best practise.
- 2.12 Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue Service has now released the final version of the Hoarding Framework to all agencies in the City and County. The document will be reviewed at six monthly intervals, administered by the Hoarding Steering Group.
- 2.13 The housing lead for Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue Service will provide a brief presentation to the Committee and will be available to answer any questions.

### **3. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

There are no financial implications arising from this report.

### **4. HUMAN RESOURCES AND LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT IMPLICATIONS**

There are no human resources or learning and development implications arising from this report.

### **5. EQUALITIES IMPLICATIONS**

An equality impact assessment of the Framework has been undertaken.

### **6. CRIME AND DISORDER IMPLICATIONS**

There are no crime and disorder implications arising from this report.

### **7. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS**

The adoption and introduction of the Hoarding Framework ensures the Service meets the legal responsibilities detailed in the Care Act 2014.

### **8. RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS**

The adoption and introduction of the Hoarding Framework advises agencies to share information about hoarding properties. The risk to firefighters attending operational incidents at hoarding properties is reduced through raised awareness and early signposting of hoarding properties.

**9. RECOMMENDATIONS**

That Members note the contents of the report.

**10. BACKGROUND PAPERS FOR INSPECTION (OTHER THAN PUBLISHED DOCUMENTS)**

None.

John Buckley  
**CHIEF FIRE OFFICER**

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**NOTTINGHAMSHIRE**  
**Fire & Rescue Service**  
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# **FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE CONTRIBUTION TO HEALTH AND WELLBEING**

Report of the Chief Fire Officer

**Date:** 02 October 2015

**Purpose of Report:**

To provide Members with an overview of the current and potential role of the Service in health and wellbeing

## **CONTACT OFFICER**

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## **1. BACKGROUND**

- 1.1 The role of the Fire and Rescue Service has transformed over the last 30 years. The number of incidents attended by Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue Service (NFRS) has seen a substantial decrease year on year. The latest figures from the Fire Cover Review indicate the Service attended a total of 13,135 incidents in 2010, against 9469 incidents in 2014, which represents a 27.9% decrease in operational activity since the last review.
- 1.2 This decrease in demand has seen the role of Service personnel evolve, with operational fire fighters spending less time responding to incidents and using the increased capacity to proactively prevent demand by targeting specific communities, vulnerable groups and businesses.
- 1.3 The prevention role undertaken by the Service is enabled by its reputation as a trusted profession which is an important aspect, specifically in identifying and targeting the most vulnerable in the community. Nationally 39% of home safety checks were targeted at the elderly and 16% at the disabled.
- 1.4 Within NFRS the budget estimate for 2016/2017 is indicating a shortfall of £1.8m and if unaddressed, becomes £3.5m by 2017/2018. The prospects are for this deficit to rise further in future years, strengthening the case for the Service to better utilise its existing resources.
- 1.5 A number of publications have been released suggesting a reform in the working practises of the fire and rescue service (FRS), namely the Bain Report and the Facing the Future Review by Sir Ken Knight. Both reports outlined the value that prevention activities bring to local communities alongside the areas of improvement required for Services to increase efficiency.

## **2. REPORT**

- 2.1 A recent report by New Local Government Network, Fire Works, details the opportunities for the future utilisation and function of the FRS. The report highlights that the operational priority of the Service remains the need to respond to incidents and in order to retain capacity to respond to these incidents, staffing levels should be maintained.
- 2.2 In keeping an establishment of operational personnel, opportunities to utilise fire fighters in varied innovative ways to support the prevention agenda can be explored, including the role of health and wellbeing.
- 2.3 The Fire Works report outlines a vision for the FRS that views it as an integral part of local public services, using the skills in prevention and early intervention to help facilitate community wellbeing. The report recommends a number of actions to achieve that vision:



- Legislation should be rewritten to ensure FRS are organisations of community intervention and promote standardised practises for intervention across FRSs;
  - The Joint Strategic Needs Assessments of Health and Wellbeing Boards should be used to develop partnerships and support health and wellbeing;
  - DCLG explore the possibility of a national organisation that would create efficiency by sharing functions, whilst maintaining autonomy and local decision making for front line services;
  - Greater collaboration with other emergency services, including co-responding with the ambulance service.
- 2.4 A recent presentation was delivered to the County Health and Wellbeing Implementation Group providing board members with an overview of the current and potential role of the Service in health and wellbeing.
- 2.5 The Service is represented on the Health and Wellbeing Implementation Group, contributing activity to wider social health inequality within the County. Recent examples of Service initiatives include the introduction of the Hoarding Framework, funding of Telecare systems for the elderly and working with occupational therapists in delivering home safety checks to vulnerable groups.
- 2.6 The Service's Community Safety Strategy 2015-18 sets four priorities – persons at risk, older persons, youth and education and road safety. These priorities are aligned to the objectives and priorities of the Health and Wellbeing Board to ensure that the prevention activities undertaken contribute to the wider health agenda.
- 2.7 With the Service's community safety priorities reflecting those of health, there are numerous opportunities for the Service to broaden its prevention role which would assist in reducing the wider health burden on the public sector. The Service has an established Community Safety Team and a valuable resource in the capacity of operational crews.
- 2.8 Currently a scoping exercise is taking place exploring the potential opportunities for collaboration. This could be to build on established links and existing initiatives with health relieving some of the pressure that acute care places on the providers. An example of this is for the Service to deliver holistic 'safe and well' assessments, identifying and signposting the requirements for short term care, in place of the standard home safety checks.
- 2.9 There are also opportunities for the Service to collaborate on larger projects which would focus on early intervention to address some of the preventable diseases demanding resources for chronic long term care. An example of this could be an education programme for delivery to the key stages in schools about healthy living to address the obesity and diabetes problem in young children.

- 2.10 The trusted reputation, image and experience of successfully driving down demand through targeted early intervention and prevention campaigns, has long been recognised, commended and held as best practise by partners. This experience should be shared and opportunities for collaboration explored with other health agencies to improve the wellbeing of the communities of Nottinghamshire and reduce the demand on health services.
- 2.11 The Chief Fire Officer is scheduled to address the Nottinghamshire County Council Health and Wellbeing Board in October, with a view to hosting a 'Health Summit', encouraging all key stakeholders to examine how the FRS can add greater value going forward.

### **3. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

The financial implications of this report are currently at the conceptual stage and will require further detailed analysis when collaborative projects and work streams are agreed.

### **4. HUMAN RESOURCES AND LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT IMPLICATIONS**

There are no human resources or learning and development implications arising from this report

### **5. EQUALITIES IMPLICATIONS**

An equality impact assessment has not been undertaken because the information contained in this report does not relate to a change in policy or procedure.

### **6. CRIME AND DISORDER IMPLICATIONS**

There are no crime and disorder implications arising from this report

### **7. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS**

Beyond the statutory prevention duty under the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004 (which is aimed specifically at fire prevention) there are no legal implications arising from this report.

## **8. RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS**

Management of community safety is a statutory duty within the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004 and specifically the Fire and Rescue National Framework and locally the IRMP. Furthering the contribution of fire into health and social care builds on the prevention work currently undertaken and indirectly supports improved fire safety whilst collectively reducing the risk and burden to the wider public sector.

## **9. RECOMMENDATIONS**

That Members note the content of the report and support a broadening of the Service's prevention function to include health and wellbeing

## **10. BACKGROUND PAPERS FOR INSPECTION (OTHER THAN PUBLISHED DOCUMENTS)**

None.

John Buckley  
**CHIEF FIRE OFFICER**

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**NOTTINGHAMSHIRE**  
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# **FIRE COVER REVIEW IMPLICATIONS**

Report of the Chief Fire Officer

**Date:** 02 October 2015

**Purpose of Report:**

To make Members aware of the community safety implications of the Fire Cover Review 2015 reported to the Fire and Rescue Authority on 25 September 2015 and to consider further any actions.

## **CONTACT OFFICER**

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## **1. BACKGROUND**

- 1.1 At the Fire and Rescue Authority meeting on 25 September 2015 Members received the Fire Cover Review 2015 (FCR 2015) and the Medium Term Financial Strategy 2015/16 to 2017/18 (MTFS).
- 1.2 These papers outline the risk analysis and financial context facing the Fire Authority in the short to medium term.
- 1.3 This report aims to bring together the salient points from each paper within the context of the Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue Service's (NFRS) priorities under the Integrated Risk Management Plan 2014 – 2019 ((IRMP) aiming to deliver a professional, effective and value for money emergency response service to all those who live, work and travel in the county of Nottinghamshire) in order that Members can have detailed options brought forward to a future meeting of the Community Safety Committee.
- 1.4 Whilst it is difficult to speculate the outcome of future comprehensive spending reviews, the gross deficit figures reported in the MTFS are £2.2m for 2016/17 and £3.9m for 2017/18 (reduced to £1.75m if the 2016/17 deficit is resolved).
- 1.5 The overall spend profile of the Authority estimates that nearly 80% of all spending is on public facing services and only 4.5% is spent on corporate support.
- 1.6 FCR 2015 reports that there has been a further 27.9% decrease in incidents attended by NFRS over a four year period since the last report. In 2014/15 this equates to 9468 incidents of which 3490 were fires, 1862 were to emergencies other than fires and 4116 were false alarms.

## **2. REPORT**

- 2.1 The five year data sample used in the FCR 2015 and the figures shown in the MTFS indicate that extensive analysis of alternative options for service delivery need to be considered in order to meet the objectives of the IRMP.
- 2.2 Demand for emergency response has fallen, it is also worthy of mention therefore that the risk of incidents occurring has also reduced.
- 2.3 A clear commitment towards prevention over the past fifteen years and combined with the primary duty to enforce the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order and statutory duty under the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004 for prevention work, there has been a comprehensive risk management strategy from which the outcome is safer communities and reduced demand for emergency fire response. Changes in legislation such as the foam filled furnishings regulations, improved building control regulations, reduced ignition propensity cigarettes and new vehicle technology have and continue to be key contributors to this reduction in demand.

- 2.4 The data presented in the FCR 2015 also acknowledges the reduction in fire appliances in recent years to the current levels. Taking this into account there are still areas requiring further scrutiny based on the risk and demand levels reported.
- 2.5 The demand profile for NFRS shows that most incidents are attended during the day, when communities and roads are most active. Almost half of these daytime incidents are of a secondary type (outdoor fires including grassland and refuse fires and fires in single derelict buildings etc).
- 2.6 The resources available to deal with these incidents remains static across the 24 hour period regardless of the fluctuations in demand or altering risk levels between day and night. The wholetime workforce being available 24/7 and the retained workforce available on call to attend incidents as required.
- 2.7 The workforce and societal demographics also indicate that recruitment and retention of retained duty system (RDS) staff is increasingly difficult. Recent changes to the recruitment approach have shown positive signs in the numbers succeeding in securing a trainee position, but a fundamental review of the contracts of employment and remuneration is required to increase attraction and retention rates. The future of the RDS workforce will be a key factor in the response model for NFRS considering its appropriateness for the risk levels and demand the Service responds to.
- 2.8 There is a national trend towards increasing response times which is reflected within Nottinghamshire. It is important to contextualise response times in relation to risk, locality, and community type etc. It is also important to consider whether historical and current response standards reflect the risks and demand placed on a modern Fire and Rescue Service. NFRS has a standard to attend 90% of incidents within 10 minutes. It currently achieves 82% within 10 minutes. There is limited scope to improve this with static response and crewing models.
- 2.9 The FCR 2015 suggests that given the continuing drop in call demand and reducing levels of risk across the City and County, the number and mix of response resources are not the optimum for responding to the current risk profile and geography.
- 2.10 Based on the information contained within the FCR 2015 there are areas for further detailed scrutiny which will help align the resources of NFRS more closely to the current and anticipated risks and demand within Nottingham and Nottinghamshire. These fall into the following broad areas:
- Review of duty systems;
  - Review of the operational response model (focus on innovation and efficiency);
  - Options for demand led resourcing (making best use of existing capacity);
  - Review of response standards and weight of response;
  - Opportunities for collaboration locally and regionally.

2.11 By reviewing these broad areas the Service will aim to maintain pace with new and emerging technology, ensure efficiency and effectiveness within service delivery, and strive to achieve the financial efficiencies required. This approach would contribute to the objectives of the IRMP and the guiding principles of the organisation:

- To deliver a high quality service;
- To maintain high standards of governance and financial stability;
- To have an engaged and motivated workforce.

### **3. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

Financial implications from reviewing the broad areas mentioned at 2.9 above would be considerable and complex and will be included in the detailed reports relating to each area. One of the overarching principles of any review would be to contribute to the projected future funding deficit.

### **4. HUMAN RESOURCES AND LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT IMPLICATIONS**

The human resources and learning development impacts will be captured in detail in the individual areas of review. In principle, based on this paper they could be complex and far reaching.

### **5. EQUALITIES IMPLICATIONS**

An equality impact assessment has not been undertaken because the purpose of this report is to request that Members commission further detailed options, each of which would require an equality impact assessment.

### **6. CRIME AND DISORDER IMPLICATIONS**

There are no crime and disorder implications arising from this report. Future reports arising as a result of this report will make reference to any specific matters.

### **7. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS**

7.1 The Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004 is the statutory duty which requires Authorities to make provision for fire-fighting purposes, protecting life and property from fire, making provision for attending road traffic collisions and other emergencies as well as promoting fire safety in its area and to make arrangements for obtaining information needed for the purpose of extinguishing fires and protecting life and property in their area.

7.2 The Authority must have regard to the Fire and Rescue National Framework in carrying out its functions. The more detailed review of the areas



suggested, supports the Authority in demonstrating due diligence in respect of its responsibilities under the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004 and the Fire and Rescue National Framework.

## **8. RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS**

- 8.1 Fire and Rescue Authorities are required to produce an IRMP to identify how they will deliver their duties under the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004. NFRS is part way through the 2014-2019 IRMP as endorsed by the Authority.
- 8.2 The areas recommended for review in this report are directly aimed at managing risk and responding to demand. They will also lead into areas of prevention and protection and therefore will directly contribute to a blended strategy of proactive prevention in order to continue to reduce demand and assured reactive emergency response.
- 8.3 The risk management implications will be far reaching and will therefore be addressed in specific detail within each future report.

## **9. RECOMMENDATIONS**

That Members request the Chief Fire Officer to bring forward a range of more detailed options to the Community Safety Committee as detailed in the body of this report.

## **10. BACKGROUND PAPERS FOR INSPECTION (OTHER THAN PUBLISHED DOCUMENTS)**

None.

John Buckley  
**CHIEF FIRE OFFICER**

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# **Fire Cover Review 2015**

## **Implications**

**Community Safety Committee**  
**September 2015**



# Demand

- 27.9% reduction in emergency calls since 2010
- Peak demand = 15:00hrs to 22:00hrs
- Uniformed pay = 64% of budget
- 9468 operational incidents in 2014
  - 5400 1 appliance
  - 3000 2 appliances
  - 500 3 appliances
  - 61 4 appliances
  - 6 10 or more appliances.





# Response model

- Traditional crewing models: Wholetime / Retained
- Crew of 5 to everything
- Building fire capability sent to all incidents
- Response target of 10 minutes to 90% of all incidents (actual 82%)
- Incident types
  - 16% Primary fires (Financial loss - buildings, cars etc)
  - 24% Secondary fires (grass, rubbish)
  - 29% Automatic fire alarms.





# Activity analysis

WDS - Retford	
Peak Hours	Off Peak
213	44
Station operating costs Circa £1m	

RDS - Eastwood	
Peak Hours	Off Peak
346	71
Station operating costs Circa £120K	

## Retford call volume / type

- 105 false alarms
- 94 fires
- 58 SSC

Of 94 fires 50% secondary and half of all primary were attended by 1 appliance

## Eastwood call volume / type

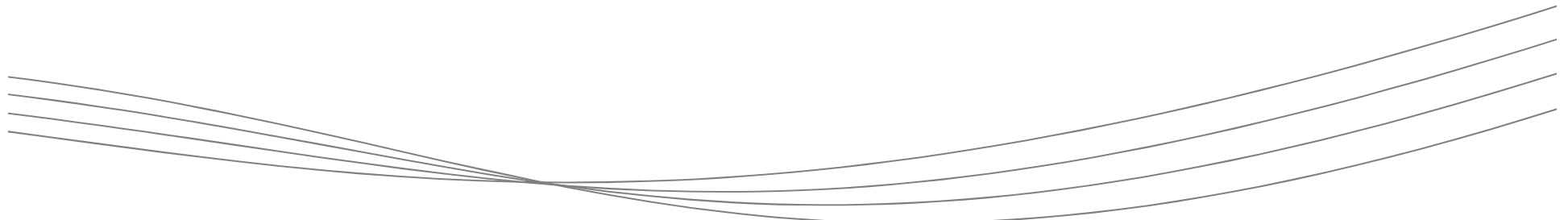
- 97 false alarms
- 99 fires
- 226 SSC

Within the 226 SSC there are 169 co responding calls



# Local and regional collaboration

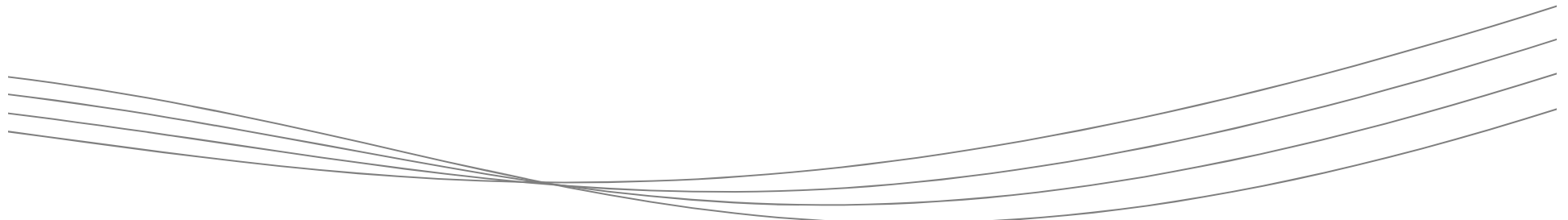
- Western border fire cover
- Sensible collaboration opportunities = Fire, Police, Ambulance and wider public sector
- The right thing to do, however it is difficult, and unlikely to save a great deal of money.





# Duty systems

- Nottinghamshire = fixed and traditional
- Other nationally proven response models:
  - Day crewing
  - Day crewing Plus
  - RDS salary schemes
  - Mixed crewing
  - Variable/targeted response crewing
  - Secondary contracts
  - Dislocated WM's







# Future options

- Vary the ratio of wholetime and retained staff
- Consider secondary contracts for varying the level of cover and providing stability
- Improve the retained offer
- Target resource availability to match demand
- Move to a more flexible model of cover, deploying variable response (time and number of FF's) dependent on incident types
- All require changes to the traditional ways of working.



**NOTTINGHAMSHIRE**  
**Fire & Rescue Service**  
*Creating Safer Communities*

# Questions?

