

# Public Document Pack



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

**Date:** Friday, 30 June 2017                      **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. Taylor'.

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

<b><u>AGENDA</u></b>	<b><u>Pages</u></b>
<b>1 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE</b>	
<b>2 DECLARATIONS OF INTERESTS</b>	
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**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.**

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**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 24 March 2017 from 10.03 am - 11.15 am**

**Membership**

Present

Councillor Eunice Campbell (Chair)  
Councillor Roger Jackson  
Councillor Dave Liversidge  
Councillor Patience Uloma Ifediora

Absent

Councillor Ken Rigby  
Councillor Sybil Fielding

Councillor Brian Grocock (Substitute for Councillor Sybil Fielding)

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

Wayne Bowcock - Deputy Chief Fire Officer  
Catherine Ziane-Pryor - Governance Officer

**15 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**

Councillor Ken Rigby – personal  
Councillor Sybil Fielding - personal (Councillor Brian Grocock substituting)

**16 DECLARATIONS OF INTERESTS**

None.

**17 MINUTES**

The minutes of the meeting held on 13 January 2017, were confirmed as a true and correct record and were signed by the Chair.

**18 EMERGENCY FIRST RESPONDER WHOLETIME TRIAL SUMMARY**

Wayne Bowcock, Deputy Chief Fire Officer, presented the item which updates members on the Emergency First Responder (EFR) Wholetime Trial.

Whilst co-responding has been taking place with East Midlands's Ambulance Service (EMAS) for 15 years, the recent trial reported to members was limited to retained stations at Harworth and initially Newark (since moved from Newark to Collingham) and will continue to operate.

Prior to this most recent trial, by agreement with EMAS Carlton, Worksop and Edwinstowe stations were selected as the most appropriate locations, Carlton being important due to its proximity to the City, Edwinstowe and Worksop due to their strategic locations and rurality. The FBU supports the 3 month trial and as this is not a contractual duty, volunteers were sought from the crews at these stations.

100% of crews at Carlton and Edwinstowe volunteered, 25% of crews at Worksop volunteered with the remainder indicating interest in first responding dependant on the outcome of national union negotiations.

During the 3 month trial, a total of 676 potentially life threatening incidents which were classed as either 'Red 1', which includes cardiac arrest, and 'Red 2', which includes breathing difficulty, fitting and choking, were attended.

Crews don't attend all Red 1 and Red 2 calls as they are not trained to the same level as paramedics and do not carry the same equipment. Every time a crew were called out to an Red 1 or R2 incident, ambulances or paramedics were also dispatched to the scene. EMAS referred calls to Fire Control who then dispatched fire appliances, 50% of which arrived on scene first, with crews taking action at 76% of attendances and staying in attendance for an average of 40 minutes.

Whilst attending the 676 EFR incidents there were only 7 simultaneous Fire and Rescue related incidents, none of which were life risk calls. When this happened, the same procedure was applied by the Control Centre as if the crew were already attending a Fire and Rescue incident in that the next nearest available appliance was dispatched. During the trial, out of 676 attendances there were 19 fatalities but 5 incidents of 'return of spontaneous circulation' this is where the early intervention by medically trained people returns unaided breathing and pulse to someone who will otherwise die. There are also other examples where lives were directly saved e.g. choking.

In addition to collecting the required statistics and assessments for the trial, all crew members undertook a welfare interview following attendance at fatal EFR incidents as the circumstances of attending a casualty, often in their own home and with family and friends around them, is very personal and different to responding to a Fire and Rescue incident where the scenes are controlled and managed, particularly as fatalities are more common. Crews are able to decline EFR call-outs if they have attended a disturbing incident or have been very busy and need a brief time to prepare for further activity e.g. training

Overall it is generally believed that the trial worked well and EFR is worthwhile, has a positive impact for citizens and is rewarding for crew members. One issue which needs to be addressed on a broader scale is the misreporting of conditions. This is recognised by the Ambulance Control Centre which is duty bound to respond to calls reporting specific symptoms. It is a concern that some care homes claim that the patient has conditions for which an ambulance must be sent, to enable their patient to be taken to hospital for what is non-urgent care. Ambulance response categories will be changing in the near future and

it is likely that this will help with appropriate call classification and therefore use of the Fire Service for EFR calls.

Crews have generally been welcomed by people needing assistance, there were a small number of occasions where people stated that they had requested an ambulance. Examples of appreciation include gifts and letters to some crews and stations attending EFR incidents.

70% of crew members involved responded in a survey to say that they believed that the Service should continue with EFR as it makes a positive difference it adds to job satisfaction.

Crews involved and the FBU have agreed with the proposal for the trial to be extended until November 2017 while the negotiation on the longer term future of EFR continues at a national level. However, NFRS negotiations with the Ambulance Service need to take place to ensure that funding is made available. The cost to EMAS during the trial averaged £7 per call-out but this is not cost neutral to the NFRS.

Once the outcome of national negotiations is known, if agreed that EFR can be rolled out, subject to Fire and Rescue Authority approval, it will become part of the Fire and Rescue Service duties and a report will be submitted to the Fire and Rescue Authority.

Other trials across the country have also taken place by local arrangement. This means that there is no set standard, but a single standard of operation, in certain aspects of EFR, would be beneficial if the arrangement were to become permanent.

If a permanent agreement is reached, a media and marketing campaign would be launched to inform the public of the Fire Service's role in EFR.

Members of the Committee commented as follows:

- (a) EFR provides fantastic outcome for citizens and it's pleasing that crews are keen to be involved on a voluntary basis;
- (b) as long as call outs are appropriate and sufficient funds provided by EMAS, EFR appears to be efficient and beneficial to citizens;
- (c) there are concerns that EMAS may try to off load some of their issues, including cost implications, to NFRS;
- (d) the increased activity (particularly at Collingham Station where there are an average 50-70 call-outs per year but 76 EFR incidents were received during an 8 week period) results in more efficient use of NFRS resources and a higher public profile, both of which will help support the Service going forward;
- (e) it's important that the Service can continue with this welcome initiative to ensure that stations and crews remain active and therefore viable;

- (f) there are also to be stronger connections with the Police but too much integration with other specialised services could completely reconfigure the Fire and Rescue Service and that would not be desirable;
- (g) citizens need to be better informed and understand what the Fire and Rescue Service are doing, even at this point;
- (h) collaboration of emergency services is important, but so too are the financial considerations.

Wayne Bowcock responded to councillor's questions as follows:

- (i) ambulances are already allocated space and a charging points at 8 fire stations and there is a proposal for EMAS to share Police Station space at Newark, but this is yet to be confirmed;
- (j) Lincolnshire Ambulance Service are evaluating a Joint Ambulance Retained Service where fire crew will respond in an ambulance which will enable only a paramedic to be attend the scene, not another ambulance. The circumstances of ambulance use and availability is very different to Nottinghamshire as patients requiring hospitalisation may be taken by ambulance quite some distance to the North of the county and therefore those ambulances are unavailable to attend other incidents.

Members of the FBU requested and were invited to circulate a report commissioned from Hertfordshire University by the FBU on EFR. The report considered the survival rate of patients when Fire and Rescue Services attended EFR incidents and showed that the Fire Service attended 'Red 1' incidents within an average of 6 minutes which is far quicker than ambulances and therefore beneficial to citizens.

## **RESOLVED**

- (1) to note the report;**
- (2) for verbal updates to be presented to the Committee as they become available;**  
**for a further report to be submitted to the Committee in 6 months' time or when national negotiations on EFR are concluded.**

## **19 SERVICE DELIVERY PERFORMANCE**

Wayne Bowcock, Deputy Chief Fire Officer, presented the item which updates members on the performance of Service Delivery between 1 December 2016 and 31 January 2017.

The following figures were highlighted with further, more detailed information, including retained availability, available within the report:

- (i) 1950 incidents were attended which is an increase of 476 during the same period in the previous year;

- (ii) this included:
  - 90 accidental dwelling fires;
  - 110 deliberate secondary fires;
  - 4 fatalities;
  - 7 reported casualties;
  - 843 special service calls (SSC), including
    - 96 road traffic collisions (RTCs)
    - 560 emergency first responding incidents assisting East Midlands Ambulance Service
- (iii) retained availability during January averaged 90% with Retford Station crews achieving 99.8%. It is noted that low availability can be a reflection of a rural community where retained fire fighters have to travel away from their immediate community to work;
- (iv) there were 32 incidents of interest during December and 26 during January;
- (v) exercise planning includes on-going programmes but also exercises to prepare for specific circumstances following actual problems and even deaths whilst attending incidents.

**RESOLVED to note the performance update.**

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

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

# **SERVICE DELIVERY PERFORMANCE**

Report of the Chief Fire Officer

**Date:** 30 June 2017

**Purpose of Report:**

To provide Members with an update on the performance of the Service Delivery Directorate.

## **CONTACT OFFICER**

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Deputy Chief Fire Officer

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## **1. BACKGROUND**

- 1.1 The Service gathers data on a range of performance covering response and prevention activity, absence management and availability.
- 1.2 As the Service works towards a performance culture and builds the processes to capture the data required in order to produce a quarterly performance report against key performance indicators (KPI), it has been agreed that the Head of Service Delivery will report performance on a quarterly basis. This will evolve and develop over the coming months as new data sets become available and KPIs are agreed with the Strategic Leadership Team.
- 1.3 This report is based on performance data between 1 February 2017 and 30 April 2017 and follows on from previous reports.

## **2. REPORT**

- 2.1 A total of 2603 incidents were attended by Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue Service (NFRS) between 1 February 2017 and 20 April 2017, which is an increase of 366 incidents during the same months in the previous year. The Following incidents were attended during this period:
  - 142 accidental dwelling fires; increase of 8 compared to the same period in 2016;
  - 294 deliberate secondary fires; increase of 56 compared to the same period in 2016;
  - Zero fire fatalities; decrease of 2 compared to the same period in 2016;
  - 791 special service calls (SSC) including 105 road traffic collisions (RTCs) and this is an increase in 37 RTCs compared to the same period in 2016;
  - 225 emergency first responding incidents assisting East Midlands Ambulance Service (EMAS) as part of an ongoing trail.

### **RETAINED DUTY SYSTEM AVAILABILITY**

- 2.2 Service Delivery and the Shaping our Futures Programme Team have worked closely to deliver a report on a monthly basis presenting Retained Duty System (RDS) availability across the majority of RDS sections within NFRS.
- 2.3 Members should note that the RDS availability during the period of this report (Appendix A) reports 79.1% availability. Four out of the thirteen analysed sections performed above 90%, with the highest level of availability being Retford with 97.65%.

- 2.4 RDS availability continues to be improved across sections and should be celebrated as continued success, not only as a Service but also by local RDS sections. As data continues to be gathered and analysed, Service Delivery will continue to work closely with Human Resources and local sections to implement areas for further improvement around availability through recruitment, retention and development to support the RDS.

## **OPERATIONAL ASSURANCE**

- 2.5 Operational assurance performance data was collated between 1 February and 30 April 2017. During this period a total of 71 incidents of interest were attended and are identified below.

2.5.1 Crews attended thirty one fires resulting in:

- Five persons, eight kittens and two cats rescued;
- Four persons led to safety;
- NFRS had no fire fatalities.

2.5.2 Crews attended thirty RTCs resulting in:

- NFRS extricated thirty one members of the public;
- Attending four RTC fatalities

2.5.3 There were twelve animal rescues, including ten from fires.

2.5.4 The period of this report recorded six HAZMAT incidents, resulting in four fatalities.

2.5.5 Five incidents required the attendance of five or more appliances. These are identified below:

- House fire of three floors in a block of six houses, two people and two cats rescued. Resources from Derbyshire Fire and Rescue Service supported this incident by the use of their aerial ladder platform from Chesterfield;
- Fire within a high rise building on the top floor penthouse flat and roof areas;
- Large house fire under construction/renovation;
- Large gas leak within the City Centre requiring a multi-agency response.
- Building fire used as a gym resulting in significant damage. Resources from Derbyshire Fire and Rescue Service supported this incident by the use of their aerial ladder platform from Chesterfield.

2.5.6 Operational crews completed forty five debrief returns during the reporting period, all following incidents to support organisational learning.

## **EXERCISE PLANNING**

2.6 A revised Exercise Planning Procedure has been introduced for exercises to be undertaken from April 2017. The themes to be covered are:

- Fire fighting in high-rise buildings;
- Fire fighting in basements;
- Use of breathing apparatus (BA), particularly BA command and control;
- Incident command system.

2.7 Twenty six exercise submissions were received during the period of this report and have been received by Service Delivery. During April 2017 three district exercises were completed across the county.

## **3. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

There are no financial implications arising from this report.

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

During the period of this report twenty RDS trainee firefighters have attended NFRS Service Development Centre. Eight firefighters completed their training in February 2017 and a further twelve commenced training in April 2017. This intake is scheduled to complete their training in early August 2017.

## **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**

An effective performance culture ensures that the Service is focussing on key objectives as set by the Fire Authority. This ensures that Members are able to apply effective scrutiny to be satisfied that statutory obligations are being met.

## **8. RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS**

An effective performance culture and regime ensures that the Service focuses on key objectives which contribute to the management of strategic and corporate risks. Robust performance information and analysis supports effective decision making and efficient use of resources.

## **9. COLLABORATION IMPLICATIONS**

Service Delivery is currently conducting a review of which appliances attend incidents, identifying any opportunities to work closer with other fire and rescue services in an effort to maximise efficiency and to provide the highest level of service to the public.

## **10. RECOMMENDATIONS**

That Members note the contents of this report.

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

None.

John Buckley  
**CHIEF FIRE OFFICER**

## RETAINED DUTY SYSTEM AVAILABILITY DATA BY STATION

STATION	Available (no. of hours and %)		Unavailable Insufficient Crew (no. of hours and %)		Unavailable No Officer in Charge (no. of hours and %)		Unavailable No Driver (no. of hours and %)		Unavailable More Than 1 Variable (no. of hours and %)	
	no. of hours	%	no. of hours	%	no. of hours	%	no. of hours	%	no. of hours	%
<b>02 Blidworth</b>	1333 (Feb & March only)	94.1%	22	1.56%	31	2.19%	7	0.49%	0.5	0.03%
<b>05 Ashfield</b>	1908.5	89.35%	107.5	5.03%	69	3.23%	8.5	0.4%	42.5	1.99%
<b>07 Warsop</b>	2043.75	95.68%	92.25	4.32%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
<b>08 Worksop</b>	1909.5	89.4%	68	3.2%	102	4.8%	10.5	0.5%	46	2.15%
<b>10 Harworth</b>	2017.5	94.45%	31.5	1.47%	51.5	2.41%	0	0%	35.5	1.66%
<b>11 Misterton</b>	1390.5	65.09%	604.5	28.3%	74	3.46%	0	0%	67	3.14%
<b>12 Retford</b>	2085.75	97.65%	40.75	1.91%	7	0.33%	0	0%	2.5	0.12%
<b>13 Tuxford</b>	1056 (Feb & March only)	74.58%	196.5	13.88%	34.5	2.44%	2.5	0.18%	126.5	8.93%

STATION	Available (no. of hours and %)		Unavailable Insufficient Crew (no. of hours and %)		Unavailable No Officer in Charge (no. of hours and %)		Unavailable No Driver (no. of hours and %)		Unavailable More Than 1 Variable (no. of hours and %)	
<b>14 Southwell</b>	1619	75.8%	73.5	3.44%	197	9.22%	81.5	3.82%	165	7.72%
<b>15 Collingham</b>	1217.5 (Feb & March only)	85.98%	72.5	5.12%	59.5	4.2%	33	2.33%	33.5	2.37%
<b>16 Newark</b>	1877	87.87%	37.5	1.76%	118.5	5.55%	30.5	1.43%	72.5	3.39%
<b>17 Bingham</b>	1615.25	75.62%	344.25	16.12%	93.5	4.38%	70	3.28%	13	0.61%
<b>23 Stapleford</b>	604.5 (February only)	89.96	67.5	10.04%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
<b>24 Eastwood</b>	1478.25	69.21%	161.5	7.56%	144	6.74%	78.25	3.66%	274	12.83%
<b>25 Hucknall</b>	1945.25	91.1%	87.5	4.1%	54.25	2.54%	3	0.14%	46	2.15%
<b>28 East Leake</b>	2073.75	97.1%	21.5	1%	35.75	1.67%	5	0.23%	0	0%

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**NOTTINGHAMSHIRE**  
**Fire & Rescue Service**  
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Nottinghamshire and City of Nottingham  
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Community Safety Committee

# RETAINED DUTY SYSTEM SUPPORT

Report of the Chief Fire Officer

**Date:** 30 June 2017

**Purpose of Report:**

To update Members on the governance arrangements for the support of Retained Duty System staff.

## CONTACT OFFICER

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Deputy Chief Fire Officer

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## **1. BACKGROUND**

- 1.1 Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue Service currently employs 257 Retained Duty System (RDS) personnel as part of its delivery of services to communities.
- 1.2 Throughout the last two years, the Service has facilitated an on-call review (OCR) which has aimed to develop and support the RDS. This review has seen a number of developments across the duty system and has focused on the recruitment, retention and availability of personnel.
- 1.3 In the Chief Fire Officer's 'Sustainability Strategy for 2020' paper presented to the Fire Authority in February 2016, it is highlighted how the Service will be required to invest in the RDS and utilise them for service delivery, to a greater extent in coming years.

## **2. REPORT**

- 2.1 In order to support the continued development and sustainability of the RDS, it is important that the Service has appropriate structures in place to offer the required governance, support and focus. The establishment of the OCR has allowed the Service to prioritise areas of development for the RDS, however, as a project, this role has a temporary life-span and limited scope to achieve its objectives.
- 2.2 The structure of the OCR is a productive one, with representation from departments, the workforce and representative bodies, however there is a view that this is a review at a moment in time and not a continuous work stream to support the RDS. Therefore, the establishment of a 'Sustainability of On-Call Group' (SoOC) has been adopted.
- 2.3 This group replaces the role of the OCR, but is now an established body within the Service, with appropriate governance and responsibility of continually developing the RDS. The SoOC group reports to the Service Delivery Area Manager and has adopted the current structure and establishment of the OCR, but with a wider remit of representing the RDS in terms of policy and procedural change, Service development and service delivery.
- 2.4 The formation of this group has seen the Group Manager Service Delivery, Chair of the SoOC group, adopt the formal role of governance for RDS development. Existing management duties for day-to-day management remain with district teams.
- 2.5 The continued development and success of the RDS within the Service is of paramount importance and to ensure this is sustained and realised, the RDS require a focus and level of support which has not previously been present in the Service. This requires a level of investment in the RDS, which was identified by the Chief Fire Officer in the 'Sustainability Strategy for 2020' but

has yet to be fully realised in the Service, and will require both a financial, time and capacity investment.

- 2.6 Future developments for support to RDS staff include expanding the use of 'liaison' roles to assist existing RDS Watch Managers with the availability of RDS appliances, production of local training plans, development of staff, support for delivery of specialist technical training and recruitment of new staff.

### **3. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

Financial implications may arise from the implementation of Paragraph 2.7 above which will be subject to inclusion and approval within future budgets. Any other arrangements will be contained within existing budgets.

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

The provision of this structure within the organisation will assist in a number of human resources and learning and development considerations in the future, these include but are not limited to, recruitment, retention, policies, procedure and training.

### **5. EQUALITIES IMPLICATIONS**

An equality impact assessment has been undertaken and the implications are identified as being positive for the workforce (RDS) as the Service aims to make the duty system a robust and sustainable provision of service delivery.

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

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

### **7. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS**

The support of RDS staff contributes to the Authority's risk management obligation and the effective provision of response services in accordance with the Integrated Risk Management Plan.

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

- 8.1 The provisions in this report will help to mitigate the corporate risk of workforce sustainability, as identified in the Corporate Risk Register, through supporting the RDS workforce in terms of training, recruitment and retention.
- 8.2 The long-term investment in the RDS will also ensure that the Service has a thorough and robust on-call provision.

## **9. COLLABORATION IMPLICATIONS**

- 9.1 The Service is represented on the National Fire Chiefs' Council On-Call Firefighter Group which assists in collaborative working and information sharing.
- 9.2 Work streams from the SoOC Group will involve the exploration of regional working with other fire and rescue services to deliver collaborative projects. This will relate to the areas of recruitment and training.

## **10. RECOMMENDATIONS**

That Members note the contents of this report and endorse the Service's approach to governance and support for Retained Duty System staff.

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

None

John Buckley  
**CHIEF FIRE OFFICER**



**NOTTINGHAMSHIRE**  
**Fire & Rescue Service**  
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Nottinghamshire and City of Nottingham  
Fire and Rescue Authority  
Community Safety Committee

# **SAFE AND WELL PROJECT UPDATE**

Report of the Chief Fire Officer

**Date:** 30 June 2017

**Purpose of Report:**

To update Members on the progress of the safe and well project.

## **CONTACT OFFICER**

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## **1. BACKGROUND**

- 1.1 Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue Service (NFRS) is working closely with colleagues in health and local authorities to explore how the Service can support them in improving the health and quality of life outcomes for those most at risk in their communities. This follows Members' endorsement for 'fire contribution to health' arising in a report to the Community Safety Committee in October 2015.
- 1.2 The access that the Service has to the homes of the most vulnerable in the community is seen as a vehicle to compliment these improvements; with firefighters facilitating direct contact with vulnerable people on behalf of other agencies. The collaboration work undertaken includes, but is not limited to, falls risk assessments, alcohol and mental health. This contributes to the health and social care communities approach of 'making every contact count'.
- 1.3 It is envisaged that, through their interactions with people in their homes and with the necessary additional awareness training, firefighters will be able to identify and act upon a wider range of risks, which predispose people to a number of health issues that can significantly reduce life expectancy and/or quality of life. These additional factors often result in the need for individuals to access significant levels of support from social care and the National Health Service (NHS). The outcome of this collaboration with health and social care partners has been the development of the 'safe and well check' which compliments and builds on NFRS's approach to making people safer from fire.

## **2. REPORT**

- 2.1 In April 2016 NFRS hosted a health summit to introduce the principles of the fire and rescue service adding value to the health agenda as outlined in the 'Working Together' document by Public Health England and NHS England. This concluded with NFRS pledging to begin a transition of the home safety check to the safe and well visit and the establishment of a project team to facilitate this.
- 2.2 To further develop the principles of safe and well, internal and external stakeholder consultation events were undertaken in November 2016. The priorities for safe and well and the Fire Service as a health asset were discussed through the facilitation of workshops, culminating in recommendations for this future agenda.
- 2.3 The project team has also engaged with representative bodies to outline plans and address any concerns.
- 2.4 The key findings and suggested interventions for safe and well visits derived from the stakeholder events, that best aligned with the fire agenda, as well as local health and wellbeing priorities as outlined in the table below:

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Suggested intervention by NFRS as part of the Safe and Well Visit</b>
Falls	A two-tiered approach; Five questions to identify risk of falling. If required completion of a 'Guide to Action' toolkit aimed at identifying why the person might be at risk of falling. Delivery of low-level control measures.
Smoking Cessation	To ascertain if the individual would like assistance with stopping smoking and referring appropriately.
Support for Heavy Alcohol Drinkers	Three questions from the universal 'audit-c' questionnaire to identify inappropriate drinking behaviors. If required completion of the full 'audit-c' questionnaire to identify the correct referral pathway.
Warmer Homes	Six questions to identify an individual's ability to keep their home warm (this links to both the fire and falls agenda). If required a full assessment of the property to ascertain their needs for onwards referral.
Bowel Cancer Screening	Promote the use of the NHS screening kits for the over 60s to increase the return rate, in order to promote early diagnosis and in-turn increase survival rates.

- 2.5 In order to support the effective delivery of safe and well, the stakeholder events indicated it would be beneficial to work in partnership with Occupational Therapists and Environmental Health Officers. Partner agencies have come forward and offered to work collaboratively to achieve this.
- 2.6 The project team is cognisant of the requirement regarding the secure controlling of sensitive information and case management. Taking this into consideration and to align with other current Service projects it is proposed that this project will be a paperless system using a mobile tablet device. This will enable data and referrals to be processed securely and efficiently.
- 2.7 The change from a paper-based system to a tablet with the addition of questions to support the safe and well agenda will require a significant amount of time and resources from ICT in order to update current systems. This transition will be easier following a recent move to a web based system. The integrated web and tablet based system will allow NFRS to case manage in a much safer way as well as store and share information from other services.

- 2.8 An 'app' designed for individuals to conduct their own safe and well visit has been developed and utilised successfully by Cheshire Fire and Rescue Service. As part of the project plan with ICT, it is envisaged that this 'app' could be used by NFRS with minimal changes required.
- 2.9 As well as the safe and well visits, it became clear through the consultation exercises that there is value to NFRS playing a role in promoting the wider health agenda; utilising fire stations and staff through its education programmes and community engagement activities – eg: pre-arranged fitness activities on station – utilising stations for use by the blood donor service and local events to engage the elderly.
- 2.10 This work will support the Authority's commitment of 'fire as a health asset' by ensuring health priorities are firmly integrated into community safety business plans by the year 2020.
- 2.11 These outcomes also support many other developing collaborative agendas; the NHS Five Year Forward View, the Sustainability and Transformation Plans (STP) and Health and Wellbeing Boards' strategies aimed at building resilience in communities and helping people to live more independent lives within their own homes.
- 2.12 To develop this initiative further, Officers are currently considering reports which propose the joint provision, with partners, of an Occupational Therapist and an Environmental Health Officer. This will enhance NFRS's ability to carry out preventative measures to reduce referrals to acute services and will be the subject of future reports as appropriate.

### **3. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

The costs identified as part of the project will be funded through the Community Safety Innovation Fund earmarked reserves, at present these costs will be in the region of £65,000. Ongoing revenue budget requirements will be contained within existing budgets.

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

To ensure the success of this project, face to face training is essential. Training modules will be completed on Watch supported by the Persons at Risk Team and District Prevention Officers supported by partner agencies with no financial implications. The training for the Prevention Team was completed in the first week of April 2017.

### **5. EQUALITIES IMPLICATIONS**

The project management team and Equalities Department are currently carrying out a full equality impact assessment on the safe and well process.

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

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

## **7. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS**

- 7.1 The responsibilities and duties of the Fire and Rescue Services in England and Wales are governed by the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004. This Act requires all fire authorities to make provision for firefighting purposes, which not only means extinguishing fires, but also includes protecting life and property from fire. It also makes provision for attending road traffic collisions and other emergencies as well as providing a statutory basis for 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 Information and governance for each partnership and data exchange is being managed as part of the project by the Information and Governance Manager for NFRS.

## **8. RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS**

- 8.1 A policy and procedure are being developed as part of the project and suitable training and guidance will be provided for staff.
- 8.2 A full business case and project initiation document has been completed for the safe and well project including a risk management strategy. A risk and decision log is being updated as part of the project.

## **9. COLLABORATION IMPLICATIONS**

- 9.1 The Consensus Statement on Improving Health and Wellbeing between NHS England, Public Health England, Local Government Association, Chief Fire Officers Association and Age UK describes the intent to work together to encourage joint strategies for intelligence-led early intervention and prevention. To ensure people with complex needs get the personalised, integrated care and support they need to live full lives, sustain their independence for longer and in doing so reduce preventable hospital admissions and avoidable winter pressures/deaths. The safe and well project starts this process for NFRS in collaboration with partners, the benefits identified include the following:
- Meeting the objectives of the Nottinghamshire Sustainability and Transformation Plan of promote wellbeing, prevention, independence and self-care in a more collaborative way;

- Agreeing a joint approach to engagement in fire safety by Occupational Therapists and Mental Health Services for Older People (MHSOP) whilst they deliver their services.
- Establishing an agreed information sharing protocol between the two services ensuring faster access to vulnerable people.
- A joined-up evaluation and development of the safe and well programme with key external stakeholders and health partners.
- The development of mental health awareness training for NFRS employees to support the prevention agenda and the development of health and wellbeing in communities.

## **10. RECOMMENDATIONS**

That Members note the contents of this report and continue to endorse the development of 'fire as a health asset' and specifically the safe and well project.

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

None.

John Buckley  
**CHIEF FIRE OFFICER**



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

Nottinghamshire and City of Nottingham  
Fire and Rescue Authority

# WORKING WITH RURAL COMMUNITIES

Report of the Chief Fire Officer

**Date:** 30 June 2017

**Purpose of Report:**

To update Members of the Community Safety Committee on the prevention work which is taking place within the rural communities of Nottinghamshire.

## CONTACT OFFICER

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## 1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1 Nottinghamshire spans 834 square miles. Approximately 805,900 persons and over 80% of the county is classed as rural landscape. In 2016 Nottinghamshire Police saw an increase in rural crime of 1054 offences (12.1%) on the previous year.
- 1.2 The ambition to reduce rural crime was identified in the Safer Neighbourhood Boards (SNB) Strategic Risk Assessment (SRA) which highlighted rural crime as one of its thematic priorities for partners. The Nottinghamshire Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) has also identified that rural crime is increasing and therefore collaboration and campaigns should continue to support the community's needs.
- 1.3 The scope of rural crime is varied and the impact is felt across the county. The Police and Crime Plan 2016-2018 details that Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood and rural villages in Mansfield, Rushcliffe and Gedling, predominantly impacted by rural crime.
- 1.4 Rural crime types include; theft and vandalism, off-roading, theft of 4x4s and quad bikes, crop damage, arson, hare coursing and poaching, as well as wildlife crime, heritage crime, this list is not exhaustive. Deliberate fire setting and other forms of rural crime often has a significant impact on rural communities. The impact of an incident on a farm for example, can resonate quickly across a small community and leave residents feeling vulnerable.
- 1.5 Farms are particularly at risk of deliberate fire setting activity. Most farms are in an isolated location with open boundaries, many storing readily ignitable materials such as hay and straw stacks, making them an easy target. A serious fire on a farm can affect the financial stability of even the most viable business. Over 40% of businesses that suffer a serious fire never trade successfully again. Within rural communities the wider impact, such as the sense of community wellbeing, impact on local jobs and the local economy is a factor.
- 1.6 In 2016 NFRS attended 72 agricultural fire incidents. It has been determined that 31 of these were started deliberately. Analysis of these incidents shows the most common months for agricultural fires to occur is August, followed by September and then July. This coincides with the harvest period which sees increased farming activity during the summer holiday period, which coincides with a higher footfall and recreational activity in rural areas. Analysis of data illustrates a correlation an increase in deliberate fire setting and school holiday periods.
- 1.7 When reviewing five year data, the most common district area for this type of incident to occur is Newark and Sherwood, followed by Bassetlaw. In 2016 the Mill Farm fire in Oxtun attracted a lot of public and media attention due to it being highly visible within the local community and close to a major road network.

- 1.8 Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue Service (NFRS) is committed to reducing not just fire related incidents within rural communities, but also working with partners to promote a broader community safety message which supports the wider crime prevention agenda.

## 2. REPORT

- 2.1 In 2016, to help embed the Service within the work of partners in supporting rural communities, NFRS took a seat on the Rural Crime Working Group (RCWG) and has been an active member since. Membership of this group has seen many benefits including increasing the efficiency of information sharing, access to shared resources and funding and enabling a collaborative approach to the delivery of community safety initiatives.
- 2.2 The Service has a dedicated lead on 'rural crime' which sits within the Prevention Department. This role is the designated single point of contact for partners and represents NFRS on the RCWG.
- 2.3 'Operation Bifocal' took place in May 2017 and is a successful example of how collaboration between Fire, Police, the National Farmers' Union (NFU), and the farming community itself, can have a positive effect in terms of community engagement and reassurance, delivering safety messages and targeting rural crime.
- 2.4 Operation Bifocal saw Fire and Police staff working together in a jointly staffed, high visibility vehicle, visiting targeted sites across the county, including farm owners, to offer advice and reassurance and offer valuable advice on arson reduction, security and storage of goods.
- 2.5 The concept of having a jointly staffed 'Rural Intervention Vehicle' (RIV) has been trialled in other fire and rescue services and was adopted within Nottinghamshire by way of following good practice for working within rural communities.
- 2.6 As a result of Operation Bifocal the learning and approach are also to be trialled jointly by NFRS and Nottinghamshire Police on 'Operation Decelerate' in the coming months. The intention of this operation is to conduct a safe and visible operation in intelligence led locations to attempt to reduce the number of road traffic collisions (RTCs) and therefore lower the number of people killed and seriously injured on the roads in our county.
- 2.7 NFRS is also leading on an initiative, supported by partners within the RCWG, to deliver Rural Safety, 'Safety and Prevention' Folders to approximately 1000 farms across the county.
- 2.8 A multi-agency working group has been formed to help deliver this project. The folder will include safety advice, provided jointly by Fire, Police and the East Midlands Ambulance Service, to help the prevention of incidents and to provide practical advice on what to do in the event of an emergency. These

folders are to be delivered in person, jointly by agency representatives, to provide face-to-face engagement to maximise the delivery of the safety messages. Evaluation outcomes of this, and 'Operation Decelerate' will be brought back to Members in a future report.

- 2.9 Residents of rural communities often live in isolation so increased engagement within these communities provides an opportunity to find and help those in need of support, either directly or through signposting to other agencies. This will support the 'safe and well' programme which Members are aware of from previous reports.

### **3. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

There are no financial implications arising from this report. The delivery of current and planned activities is contained within existing community safety budgets.

### **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 purpose of this report is to provide a general update with regards to ongoing and planned community safety activities.

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

- 6.1 The Policing and Crime Act 2017, Part 1 (emergency services collaboration) places a duty on the Fire Authority to work jointly to prevent rural crime.
- 6.2 Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 requires the Service to exercise its various functions with due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on, and the need to do all that it reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder in its area.
- 6.3 It is the expectation that the Service's engagement with rural communities and the promotion of safety messages will have a direct effect in the reduction of arson related incidents.

### **7. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS**

- 7.1 The Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004, Part 2, Section 6, places a statutory duty on fire and rescue authorities for the provision of information, publicity and encouragement in respect of the steps to be taken to prevent fires and

death or injury by fire and to give information, on request, about how to prevent fires and restrict their spread in buildings and other property and the means of escape from buildings and other property in case of fire.

- 7.2 Both the National Police Chief's Council Roads Policing Strategy 2015-2020 and Fire Services Act, Part 2, Section 8, prioritises the reduction of road collisions and responding to road traffic collisions.

## **8. RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS**

Effective fire investigation, community safety and collaboration measures not only support the Authority in discharging its statutory duties, but provide valuable support to partner agencies in discharging their duties. These activities fundamentally support the most vulnerable members of the communities.

## **9. COLLABORATION IMPLICATIONS**

- 9.1 Working within rural communities has seen much closer links formed with a number of partner agencies. This has seen a greater level of information sharing, and access to resources and funding.
- 9.2 All of the prevention campaigns delivered and planned involved partners from multiple agencies.
- 9.3 Progression of the dual agency, jointly staffed Rural Intervention Vehicle concept could be an opportunity for a fully collaborative approach in delivering community safety.

## **10. RECOMMENDATIONS**

That Members note the contents of the report and the on-going work and development of collaboration between Fire, Police and partners, targeting the safety of rural communities.

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

None.

John Buckley  
**CHIEF FIRE OFFICER**

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**NOTTINGHAMSHIRE**  
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Fire and Rescue Authority  
Community Safety Committee

# **FIRE PROTECTION PROJECT UPDATE**

Report of the Chief Fire Officer

**Date:** 30 June 2017

**Purpose of Report:**

To update Members on two of the current projects being managed by the Fire Protection Team:

- The use of operational crews to carry out hazard spotting activities in non-domestic premises, and;
- The use of a predictive incident risk scoring database to influence the service's risk based audit programme for non-domestic premises.

## **CONTACT OFFICER**

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## 1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1 Prevention is the key to reducing the tragedies and hardships caused by fire. Stopping fires from starting requires the business community and the fire service to work together to deliver safer non-domestic premises and communities and reduce the economic impact of fires in these types of premises.
- 1.2 The Protection Team currently undertakes approximately 600 audits per annum. The risk based audit programme follows Chief Fire Officers Association (CFOA) guidance and is currently based on the highest risk premises within Nottinghamshire. The programme's primary focus is currently aimed at properties which pose the greatest risk to individuals who are sleeping in unfamiliar surroundings.
- 1.3 In real terms this approach means that approximately 1% of the 51,000 non-domestic premises with Nottinghamshire are audited every year. The nature of the process that is used to develop the risk based audit programme, combined with the services capacity to undertake audits, means that certain types of premises are not audited unless the Protection Team are made aware, via a complaint or another agency's referral.
- 1.4 Typical premises types include food outlets, where it is known there is a high level of 'unknown sleeping above'. Licensed premises can also be problematic as audit activities invariably need to be carried out at peak times. The ability for the Protection Team to carry out audit activity on such premises can also be impacted by the existing employment contracts of Fire Protection Inspecting Officers.
- 1.5 The Fire and Rescue National Framework document 2012 requires a Fire Authority to set out its management strategy and risk based programme for enforcing the provisions of the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 (RRO), in accordance with the principles of better regulation set out in the Statutory Code of Compliance for Regulators and the Enforcement Concordat.
- 1.6 The RRO makes "risk assessment" central to determining the necessary level of fire precautions in all non-domestic premises. The statutory responsibility for ensuring an adequate level of fire safety is the duty of the nominated "responsible person" for individual premises – usually the employer, or occupier (person in control of the premises) or the owner.
- 1.7 A Fire Authority has a statutory duty to enforce the compliance requirements of the RRO in most premises, although the Health and Safety Executive (HSE), the Crown Premises Inspection Group of the Chief Fire and Rescue Advisers Unit and local authorities also have enforcement responsibilities in some specific types of premises.
- 1.8 The inspection programme is underpinned by a determination of the level of risk presented by a premise. The inspection of premises is categorised by

priority order, those presenting the highest risk to life, being of the utmost priority.

- 1.9 The current audit programme is developed using a robust, third-party validated risk assessment and resource deployment tool. This is exported to the Community Fire Risk Management Information System (CFRMIS) database which then determines the frequency of premises inspections. CFRMIS stores the information and regular reports determine which premises are due for inspection from our known businesses stored within CFRMIS.

## **2. REPORT**

- 2.1 Operational intelligence gathering (hazard spotting) utilises operational crews to highlight potential breaches of the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 (RRO) in support of the Fire Protection Business Plan 2017-2020.
- 2.2 The project aim is to increase operational crews awareness of fire safety when working in and around non-domestic premises. The use of operational crews for this role will go some way in ensuring non domestic premises are safe for those who work and use the premises and increase firefighter safety in the event of an incident at these premise types. The information gathered is shared with the Fire Protection team to determine an indicative level of compliance against the RRO. The use of operational crews will increase visibility and reassurance amongst the business community and provide a more efficient and effective use of resources.
- 2.3 Throughout the project planning phase, the team reviewed several models used by neighbouring fire and rescue services. The models were discounted as the hazard spotting procedure relied on fire fighters to gather hazard information, which, at this time NFRS fire fighters do not have the requisite skills and qualifications to carry out this level of audit activity under the RRO.
- 2.4 To address this, a procedure was developed which uses the powers under the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004 enabling fire fighters to gather hazard information on premises. The procedure requires fire fighters to gather basic information on four areas:
- Fire detection and firefighting;
  - Emergency exits and escape routes;
  - Staff training and housekeeping;
  - Risk critical elements.
- 2.5 The collection method has been designed so that once it has been completed and submitted, the information can be used by the Protection Team to ascertain the level of follow up action that may be required. The purpose is to gather intelligence on the compliance level of non-domestic premises. It is not an expectation for fire fighters to provide advice or guidance to the Responsible Person (RP) as this may compromise any further action that the Protection Team may have to undertake.

- 2.6 The initial expectation of operational crews is the gathering of hazard information with regards to fire protection issues, as well as highlighting potential risk critical operational issues. Suggested opportunities for crews to gather the information include:
- Post incident; following the actuation of an automatic fire alarm, fire or special service call;
  - During other intelligence gathering activities ;
  - During pre-arranged familiarisation visits;
  - During prevention activities associated with non-domestic premises – i.e.: school visits.
- 2.7 Since November 2016 a pilot of the project has been running at Highfields fire station. During April 2017 the initiative was rolled out to include Mansfield, City (London Road), Retford (wholetime and retained) and Hucknall. To date, there have been limited responses from Highfields station and this is believed to be due to a lack of opportunities to contribute to the initiative. To address this and to support crews, several measures have been developed:
- Staff training;
  - Types and methods of information capture. Specific guidance will be given to crews relating to their level of authority and regarding the giving of advice and guidance to the RP;
  - Details relating to internal control procedures following non-compliance of the RP (prohibition and restriction procedures and the interaction with Officers, including the use of officers to carry out prohibition action).
- 2.8 A meeting was held in January 2017 between protection and response Officers to discuss the initiative and seek the support of Group Managers (GM's) in the roll out of the hazard spotting initiative and the use of operational personnel within their geographical areas. Initial approval was also given for a Service-wide roll out across all wholetime stations within the county.
- 2.9 This approach will provide the potential for a significant number of premises to be included as part of the Service's annual risk based audit programme.
- 2.10 Any hazard spotting activity which is carried out by crews will be undertaken using their powers under the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004. If all Watch Managers (WM's) were qualified to Level 3 Certificate in Fire Safety for Fire Safety Advisors, the Service would then have the option of carrying out the hazard spotting visits under the RRO. This would enable WMs to offer advice, and educate those responsible for fire safety in regulated premises in addition to the support of the Protection Team, where needed, for more complex issues.
- 2.11 The training would be delivered in-house and would satisfy the requirements of the CFOA Competency Framework. A full business case would be developed for approval by the Strategic Leadership Team to develop all WM's to achieve a Level 3 Certificate in Fire Safety.

- 2.12 The current method of developing the risk based audit programme for visits by Fire Protection Inspecting Officers is outdated. The toolkit was developed in 2004 and is now generally used by fire and rescue services in support of other forms of intelligence.
- 2.13 In April 2016 the Service viewed the 'Experian Incident Risk Score' toolkit. The incident risk score product produces a fire predictor model that uses a number of fields to build up an historic risk profile (5 years data) of all non-domestic premises within Nottinghamshire and predicts the probability (risk) of a premises having an incident of fire. Where the model was used to predict incidents of fire retrospectively there was an 80% success rate in identifying the premises that had suffered an incident of fire.
- 2.14 In December 2016 the Service contracted Experian to provide the incident risk score data for a 12-month period. The Service is currently looking to embed the data by overlaying this intelligence with the data that CFRMIS currently holds to help verify the current risk based audit programme, highlight new risk and help in identifying those premises that are highly compliant and therefore may not need to be visited on a regular basis.
- 2.15 Regular meetings between the Service, Experian and other fire and rescue services are taking place to evolve the product and ensure that it remains fit for purpose. This approach has already seen a number of improvements in the product by including a number of additional data fields:
- Local Authority Food Standards Agency ratings;
  - Sleeping risk flag;
  - Heritage Building flag;
  - Businesses that are part of a Primary Authority Scheme.
- 2.16 There are additional opportunities to use the data outside of the development of the risk based audit programme, these include:
- Improving fire fighter safety by sharing the data with the operational assurance team;
  - Supporting retained recruitment by using the data to identify businesses that operate within a retained stations turnout area;
  - Targeted engagement with those businesses most at risk by using other methods (email shots, newsletter etc.);
  - The development of risk mapping tools (used to influence the 2010 and 2015 Fire Cover Review);
  - In support of the Performance Management Framework project and the requirement for this to take an evidence led approach.
- 2.17 Both the hazard spotting initiative and the use of the Experian risk score data will improve the way in which the service addresses the risks that non-domestic premises pose. The increase in audit activity by using operational crews and the ability to target those premises most at risk within the county by

using an intelligence led audit programme, is intended to reduce instances of fires in non-domestic premises and improve firefighter safety.

### **3. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

- 3.1 There are limited financial implications associated with the content of this report. For the roll out of the hazard spotting initiative the financial implications will be contained within existing budgets.
- 3.2 There would be financial implications if the recommendation to develop all WMs to achieve a Level 3 Certificate in Fire Safety was approved. This would be subject to a business case being approved by SLT and the required funding being included in the next budget presented to members for approval.
- 3.3 The Experian data costs were in the region of £7000 for the first year and the ongoing annual costs are likely to be approximately £5000. All costs are contained within existing budgets.

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

- 4.1 The learning and development implications during the pilot phase are limited to the upskilling of operational personnel to carry out the hazard spotting initiative at Mansfield, London Road, Retford, Hucknall and Highfields stations. There will be further implications if support is given to roll the initiative out to the whole of the Service, this will be limited to the upskilling of all wholetime personnel to carry out hazard spotting.
- 4.2 The recommendation to develop all WMs to achieve a Level 3 Certificate in Fire Safety will require development and delivery of a training package to all WMs. Gaining the qualification itself and the expectation for WMs to carry out inspections under the RRO is within the WM's role map

### **5. EQUALITIES IMPLICATIONS**

An equality impact assessment has not been undertaken because the report is not setting Service policy or procedures.

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

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

### **7. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS**

Under Section 6 of the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004 a fire and rescue authority must make provision for the purpose of promoting fire safety in its area. Both the

hazard spotting initiative and the use of the Experian risk data contributes to our statutory functions under the Act.

**8. RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS**

The Fire Authority is the enforcing authority for the RRO and as such must enforce the provisions of the Order and any regulations made under it in relation to premises for which it is the enforcing authority.

**9. COLLABORATION IMPLICATIONS**

- 9.1 The Regulators' Code states that regulators should share information about compliance and risk. During NFRS's hazard spotting activities the Service will actively encourage opportunities to collect information once and to secure mechanisms to share information with other regulators about businesses and other bodies the Service regulate to help target resources and activities to minimise duplication.
- 9.2 Where appropriate and when opportunities arise, NFRS will carry out regulatory functions jointly with other regulators to decrease the burden on businesses and in support of those NFRS regulate to comply and grow.
- 9.3 The ongoing implementation and development of Experian risk score data presents an opportunity for the Service to work with regional fire and rescue services. Both Leicestershire and Derbyshire Fire and Rescue Services are likely to purchase the data from Experian which may lead to an opportunity to share costs on data purchase and product development.

**10. RECOMMENDATIONS**

That Members support the increased use of operational crews in the reduction of risk in non-domestic premises.

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

None.

John Buckley  
**CHIEF FIRE OFFICER**

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