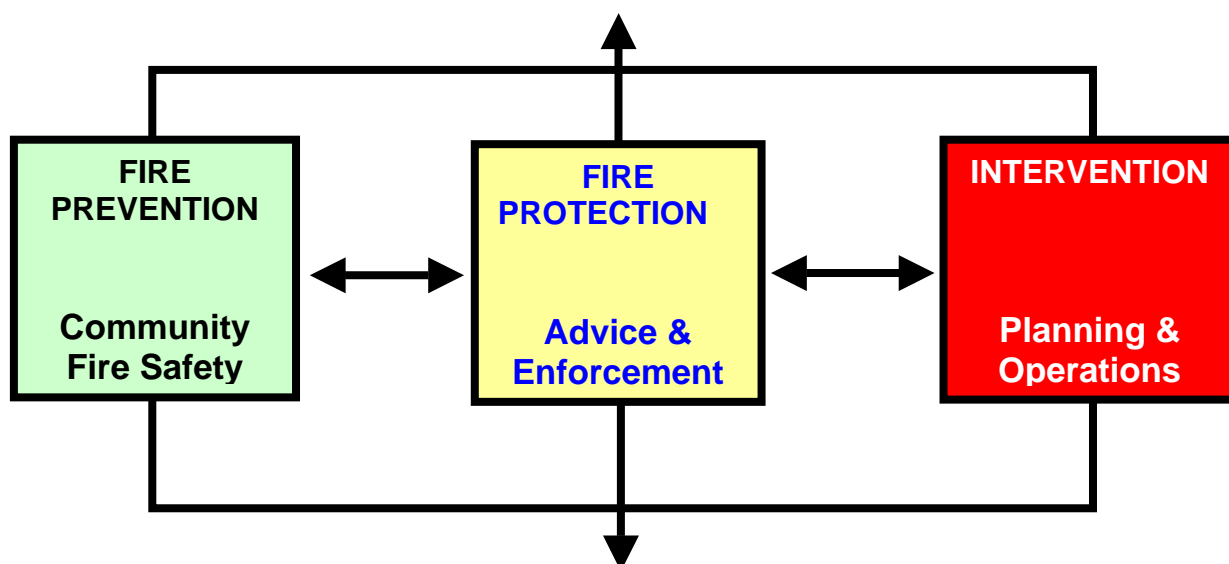


West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority

Integrated Risk Management Plan & Action Plan 2006/07

A SAFER COMMUNITY



A SAFER WORKFORCE

Making West Yorkshire Safer

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FOREWORD



**Chair Of The Authority
Councillor Gordon Beever**

&

**Chief Fire Officer/Chief Executive
Phil Toase CBE, BSc, MCGI, FIFireE**



MAKING WEST YORKSHIRE SAFER

West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority is pleased to present to the communities of West Yorkshire its third Integrated Risk Management Plan (IRMP) for the years 2006/07.

Since April 2004 the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) has required each Fire Authority to produce an IRMP and annual Action Plan. West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority views this as an opportunity to further build on the many successes it has achieved over the last decade.

Government guidance recommends fire and rescue authorities continually assess the risks to the people and communities in the areas they serve. As with the previous Integrated Risk Management Plans, the 2006/07 Action Plan aims to make specific improvements to community safety through the reduction of risk of fire and other emergencies.

The Integrated Risk Management Plan is a key building block of the Authority's modernisation programme for its fire and rescue service. Priority is given to the protection of life as well as the safeguarding of property and the environment. Resources are targeted to address specific local needs instead of being driven by the previous national formulaic approach.

The plan is not just about responding to fires and other emergencies with fire appliances and firefighters – that is only one part. Of equal importance are the other two pillars to our approach, prevention and protection. Prevention is best achieved by ensuring that everybody understands the danger of fire and takes simple action to limit the chances of one occurring and knowing how to react if one does occur. Protection is achieved by the use of statutory powers to ensure buildings and people in them are safe from fire. This Authority will continue to place a strong emphasis on prevention and protection activities to ensure the downward trend in fire deaths and injuries continues.

Objective professional judgement continues to be the foundation upon which our proposals are built.

In summary – West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority is presenting a plan which is driven by local needs and which effectively addresses existing and potential risk to communities. The Authority continues to make efficient and effective use of resources to implement the Integrated Risk Management Plan, including more efficient working practices where appropriate.

SECTION 1 – EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1 This draft Integrated Risk Management Plan (IRMP) and corresponding Action Plan for 2006/07, which is the third year of West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority's five year IRMP, explains how the West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority (WYFRA) is proposing to deliver its services throughout the county.
- 1.2 The plan is structured on a framework provided by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, and guidance from the Audit Commission, and also uses examples of best practice identified at national level during year one and two of the process.
- 1.3 The Authority's philosophy and vision is simple. Fewer fires and other emergencies will result in fewer fire deaths and injuries, and reduce the impact on the local economy, our heritage and the environment. Fully integrated delivery of the Authority's services will not only provide effective emergency intervention in times of need, but also, just as importantly, reduce the risk of fire in homes and workplaces. Our objective is to reduce the number of fires and other emergencies that occur and thereby reduce the casualties and losses that arise from those incidents. If we succeed in doing that we shall make West Yorkshire a safer place to work and live in.
- 1.4 Modernisation of the fire and rescue service is an ongoing process, but is also an important factor in being able to implement the recommendations that emerge from the risk management and planning processes. For example, changes to crewing systems and more flexibility in response will allow us to better meet the needs of the community and redistribute our resources between intervention and prevention activities.
- 1.5 The statistics that were presented to underpin the proposals in 2005/06 IRMP have been updated to take account of the latest operational data. The methodology employed in years one and two remains unchanged and is used to support the proposals for the 2006/07 IRMP.
- 1.6 The risk model utilises a range of different risk indicators. Each risk indicator is measured as very high, high, medium or low risk. A station area that presents a predominance of very high or high risk would indicate that station area should be made a priority for risk reduction activity. Conversely station areas with a predominance of medium and low risk indicators presents scope for rationalisation of current resources provided.
- 1.7 The Authority's risk management framework is separated into two broad service areas. The Prevention and Protection Framework details the Authority's policies for reducing fires and other emergencies whilst the Intervention Framework details the policies for dealing with actual emergencies as they occur.
- 1.8 The year three proposals are presented in summary opposite. In the full report they are accompanied by statistical evidence to underpin the professional judgement which has resulted in the generation of the options. The proposals range from a continuation of the countywide Integrated Community Safety Strategy, which commenced last year; to area specific activities such as a new approach to emergency cover provision in the northern and eastern parts of Leeds.
- 1.9 Consultation has been wide and continuous during the process of constructing this draft. Views gathered during the previous two rounds of IRMP have been noted, and

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representatives of the districts and the workforce have been included in the developing plan from its earliest stages to ensure that the initial views were captured.

- 1.10 Formal consultation will commence with the year three IRMP and the Action Plan containing the proposals which the Authority intends to progress during 2006/07 being distributed to all key stakeholders throughout West Yorkshire. Views will be accepted prior to the formal approval of the plan by the Fire and Rescue Authority in December 2005.

Summary Action Plan 2006/07

RECOMMENDATIONS	PRIORITY 1=LOW 2=MED 3=HIGH	OWNERSHIP	TARGET
A - Emergency Cover Provision in North & East Leeds	3	Director of Operations	Implementation during 2006/07
B - Emergency Cover Provision in Hebden Bridge & Mytholmroyd	3	Directors of Operations and Fire Safety and Technical	Implementation during 2006/07
C - Review of Duty Systems	3	Director of Human Resources	Undertake a review during 2006/07, report findings and make recommendations to the Authority
D - Provision of Additional Operational Support Units	3	Director of Operations	Implementation during 2006/07
E - Provision of Urban Search and Rescue and Technical Rescue Capability	3	Director of Operations	Implement USAR capability and undertake feasibility study into provision of a technical rescue station.

Note - Full details of these proposals are available in Section 9 of this document.

SECTION 2 – UPDATE FROM YEAR 1 AND 2 ACTION PLANS

- **Introduction**
- **Years 1 & 2 Action Plan Updates**

Introduction

- 2.1 West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority have produced two IRMPs. The first covered the period 1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005; the second plan was approved by the Fire Authority in October 2004 and implementation of the action plan commenced in April 2005.
- 2.2 During the work undertaken by the Audit Commission in the phase two pay verification study they independently validated the processes WYFRA took in producing both its IRMPs. The Audit Commission were tasked to assess the progress each fire authority was making in implementing the modernisation of the fire service in line with the changes outlined in the national pay agreement and subsequent White Paper, 'Our Fire and Rescue Service'.
- 2.3 A report outlining the results of the phase two study was presented to the Authority in July 2004. The following comments made by the Audit Commission in their report illustrate that WYFRA has fully embraced the modernisation agenda and has delivered locally the intended benefits (including savings) of the various national changes.
- ***'The Authority has a solid foundation in the preparation of the IRMP and have complied with the prescribed guidance and timetables'***
 - ***'They have demonstrated a wide knowledge of the principles of risk assessment and a willingness to develop their approach into future years'***
 - ***'The Authority has effective processes for identifying existing and potential risks to the community and integrate this into action plans for both prevention and intervention work'***
 - ***'The changes from the IRMP are now beginning to make a difference on the ground'***
- 2.4 This Authority has made significant progress in meeting the Government's expectations relating to IRMPs. The following tables summarise the proposals contained in the Year 1 and 2 Action Plans.

Years 1 & 2 Action Plan Updates

2004/05 Action Plan (Yr 1)	Progress	Comment
1. Implement an AFA reduction strategy and revised PDA policy.	Phased implementation commenced 1 April 2004	Introduction of a risk-based flexible response to calls generated by AFA systems and to PDAs. This initiative resulted in 7755 fewer appliance mobilisations between April 2004 and March 2005. (See chart on page 40)
2. Provision of additional resources in south & east Leeds to cover the peak activity period.	Implemented 5 April 2004	An additional appliance provided to cover the peak activity period staffed by personnel on pre-arranged overtime. (Following a review in January 2005 this additional resource is now provided more flexibly). (See Section 6)

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2004/05 Action Plan (Yr 1)	Progress	Comment
3. Change the crewing system at Holmfirth and Skelmanthorpe and provide an Area Support Vehicle.	Implemented 5 April 2004	Crewing system changed at each station from nucleus to retained duty system.
4. Introduce a Co-Responder scheme.	Negotiations with WYMAS to introduce a pilot scheme are progressing.	Aim to respond to Category A calls (life threatening cardiac calls) in pilot area.
5. Removal of the second appliance from Shipley Fire Station	Implemented 5 April 2004	Station reduced from a 2 pump to 1 pump whole-time station.
6. Provision of additional resources in Bradford to cover the peak activity period.	Implemented 5 April 2004	An additional appliance provided to cover the peak activity period staffed by personnel on pre-arranged overtime. (Following a review in January 2005 this additional resource is now provided more flexibly). (See Section 6)
7. Re-location of prime movers from Rothwell and Huddersfield to Mirfield and Featherstone.	1. Huddersfield to Mirfield implemented 5 April 2004. 2. Building alteration works commenced at Featherstone on 11/4/05 and are expected to be completed by 5/6/05. The prime mover will relocate shortly after this date.	Two of the six prime movers relocated to retained stations and crewed by personnel working the retained duty system.
8. Conduct review of Flexible Duty System (FDS) and area supervisory arrangements.	FDS – Stage 1 implemented 1 January 2005 FDS – Stage 2 review commenced 1 October 2004	Resulted in a reduction in the number of officers required on the Flexible Duty System and changes to the rota system providing improved availability of officers in the core period during the working week.
9. Review into the provision and use of aerial appliances.	Review completed and recommendations implemented.	Aerial appliance fleet rationalised from 7 to 5. (3 constantly crewed and 2 dual crewed with a fire appliance).
10. Provide two Operational Support Units.	Ossett – Implemented 4 May 2004 Bingley – Implemented 1 July 2004.	Provision of additional technical rescue, HazMat and incident command support and managerial and supervisory capability.
2005/06 Action Plan (Yr 2)	Progress	Comment
1. Implement the Integrated Community Fire Safety Strategy.	Level 1 implemented on 1 April 2005 Level 2 implemented on 1 February 2005	Level1 – Countywide strategy to carry out 36,000 targeted HFSCs per year. Level 2 - Specific risk reduction initiatives within areas affected by proposals made in the IRMP.
2. Trial of strategic standby/reserve at three stations.	Implemented on 1 April 2005	Flexible use of staff at 3 multi-pump stations will make available 25,000 staff hours per year for risk reduction and training activities.

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2005/06 Action Plan (Yr 2)	Progress	Comment
3. Change the crewing system at Slaithwaite Fire Station.	Phased implementation from 1 April 2005	Duty system will change from whole-time to retained.
4. Change the crewing system at Todmorden Fire Station.	Implemented on 2 April 2005	Duty system changed from whole-time to day-crewed.
5. Removal of the second appliance from Batley Fire Station.	Implemented on 4 April 2005	Station reduced from a 2 pump to 1 pump whole-time station.
6. Provision of two further Operational Support Units	Implemented on 1 July 2005	Provision of additional technical rescue, HazMat and incident command support, and managerial and supervisory capability.
7. Undertake a specific risk reduction initiative in Hemsworth	To be implemented during 2005	Specific risk reduction initiatives will be carried out in this relatively high activity retained station area.

SECTION 3 – WHAT’S NEW?

- **Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004**
- **Fire and Rescue Service National Framework 2005/06**
- **Civil Contingencies Act 2004**
- **New Dimension, Regional Resilience and USAR**
- **Regulatory Reform Order**
- **Comprehensive Performance Assessment**

Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004

- 3.1 The Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004 received Royal Assent in July 2004. The Act replaced the Fire Services Act 1947, with a new legislative framework to ensure the fire and rescue service is better able to meet the challenges of the 21st century.
- 3.2 The Act puts prevention at the heart of what the fire and rescue service does, for example by creating a new duty for all fire and rescue authorities to promote fire safety and other powers to help create safer communities, particularly for the most vulnerable in society.
- 3.3 The Act formally recognises the broader role the service has taken over the last 50 years, beyond its traditional fire-fighting role. This includes rescue from road traffic collisions as well as responding to other serious incidents such as flooding and the new terrorist threat.
- 3.4 Sections 6 – 8 of the Act describe the core functions for which fire and rescue authorities must make provision. These are:
- Fire safety;
 - Firefighting; and
 - Road traffic accidents.
- 3.5 Section 9 enables the Secretary of State, by order following consultation, to place other duties on fire and rescue authorities to make provision to respond to particular types of emergency other than fires and road traffic accidents. The order which is expected shortly, is likely to include specific direction as to how fire and rescue authorities should plan, train and equip for emergencies and is expected to confer statutory duties concerning:
- CBRN incidents;
 - Serious flooding;
 - Incidents requiring major search and rescue; and
 - Major non-road traffic transport incidents.

Fire and Rescue Service National Framework 2005/06

- 3.6 The Government is responsible for setting clear priorities and objectives for the Fire and Rescue Service. The Fire and Rescue Service National Framework does this by making clear:
- The Government's expectations for the Fire and Rescue Service;
 - What Fire and Rescue Authorities are expected to do; and
 - What support the Government will provide.
- 3.7 The Government has set out ambitious targets to drive down accidental fire deaths and deliberate fires. To achieve these fire and rescue authorities need to ensure they

are operating to best effect across the full range of their responsibilities and are delivering real value for money.

- 3.8 The National Framework is a strategic plan outlining how the Public Service Agreement (PSA) targets and other objectives can be delivered. In relation to IRMPs it states that fire and rescue authorities must have in place and maintain an IRMP which reflects local need and which sets out plans to tackle effectively both existing and potential risks to communities. They should also:
- Produce annual action plans on which they have fully consulted their local communities, allowing twelve weeks for consultation;
 - Have regard to central government guidance in producing their plans; and
 - Make efficient and effective use of resources to implement the IRMP and Action Plan, including using more efficient working practices where appropriate.

Civil Contingencies Act 2004

- 3.9 Following various crises within the United Kingdom in 2000, the Deputy Prime Minister announced a review of emergency planning arrangements within the UK. The review included a public consultation exercise which concluded that existing legislation no longer provided an adequate framework for modern civil protection and that new legislation was needed.
- 3.10 After various public consultation and draft bills introduced to Parliament, the Bill received Royal Assent on 18 November 2004. The bill is now known as the Civil Contingencies Act 2004.
- 3.11 The Act, accompanying regulations and non-legislative measures will deliver a single framework for civil protection in the United Kingdom. The Act is separated into two substantive parts:
- Local Arrangements for Civil Protection (Part 1)
 - Emergency Powers (Part 2).

The overall objective for both parts of the Act is to modernise outdated legislation.

3.12 Part 1: Local Arrangements for Civil Protection

The purpose of Part 1 of the Act is to establish a new statutory framework for civil protection at local level. This, together with accompanying guidance and regulations, set out clear expectations and responsibilities for front line responders at local level. It divides local responders into two categories.

- Category 1 – Comprise of Local Authorities, Government Agencies, Emergency Services and NHS Bodies.
 - Category 2 – Comprise of Utilities, Transport, Government HSE.
- 3.13 Both categories have duties placed upon them to plan and respond to incidents. As a consequence of West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service (WYFRS) being a Category 1 responder it must work with other emergency services, local authorities and front line responders at a local level to:
- Assess local risks of an emergency occurring,

- Put in place emergency plans and test those plans by exercises,
- Put in place Business Continuity Management arrangements so that we can function in an emergency,
- Put in place arrangements to make information available to the public about civil protection matters and maintain arrangements to warn, inform and advise the public in the event of an emergency; and
- Share information with other local responders to enhance co-ordination

3.14 Part 2: Emergency Powers

In the UK emergency powers allow the making of special temporary legislation to deal with the most serious of emergencies. An essential point to note is that Emergency Powers legislation is a mechanism for dealing with only the most serious of emergencies that require an urgent response.

3.15 Civil Contingencies Act Regulations and Guidance

The Cabinet Office undertook a consultation process (ending on the 3rd March 05) on draft regulations and guidance associated with the Civil Contingencies Act 2004.

- Civil Contingencies Act 2004 (Contingency Planning) Regulations 2005
- Emergency Preparedness (Statutory Guidance for part one of CCA 2004)
- Emergency Response and Recovery (Non Statutory Guidance)

3.16 The Governments policy is to ensure compliance with the guidance in 'Emergency Preparedness' and for organisations to adopt an emergency planning model eg. Integrated Emergency Management (IEM). Under IEM the planning function is split into six parts:

Anticipation – Assessment – Prevention – Preparation – Response – Recovery

Emergency Preparedness outlines the 1st four stages:

Anticipation – Assessment – Prevention – Preparation

Emergency Response and Recovery details the later stages;

Response – Recovery

3.17 Following the consultation process, the revised Regulations and statutory guidance (Emergency Preparedness) was endorsed by Parliament in July 2005 and non-statutory guidance (Emergency Response and Recovery) will be published in late Summer 2005. It has been confirmed, however that the overall package has been broadly endorsed and that subject to some changes, WYFRS as Category 1 responders are continuing to work towards implementation.

New Dimension, Regional Resilience and USAR

3.18 The term New Dimension relates to planning and preparations that are being made against the threat from terrorism following the attack on the World Trade Centre in 2001. As a result of this attack, the Government minister with responsibility for fire requested HM Inspector of Fire and Rescue Services for England and Wales to examine, as a matter of urgency, the fire and rescue service's ability to respond to such catastrophes. The New Dimension Group was subsequently established to

evaluate fire and rescue service capabilities and to make recommendations to ensure that it is sufficiently trained and equipped to deal with a catastrophic, conventional, chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear (CCBRN) terrorist attack

- 3.19 In developing the IRMP it should be noted that Fire Service Circular (FSC) 7/2003 requires the Fire and Rescue Authority to ensure that the brigade can meet the requirements of New Dimension planning. Throughout the IRMP process the potential effects of any proposed changes to the levels of fire cover on New Dimension planning have been taken into account. None of the proposals developed as a result of the risk analysis have a significant effect upon the brigade's ability to respond to the scale of incident anticipated by New Dimension planning.
- 3.20 Programme structure – the project comprises of 6 capability work streams:
- Mass decontamination
 - Urban Search and Rescue
 - Water rescue and flooding
 - Command and control
 - Operational logistics and support
 - Long-term capability management
- 3.21 West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service has an established capability for mass decontamination based at Dewsbury Fire Station which is a key element for local, regional and national response. A memorandum of understanding is in place between the Fire and Rescue Authority, Ambulance Trust and Health Authorities throughout the region to ensure its effective deployment.
- 3.22 Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) refers to specialized technical search and rescue in collapsed structures, confined spaces, or trenches in largely populated areas. WYFRS has been chosen as the host fire and rescue service, within the Yorkshire and Humber Region for USAR to provide specialist crews and equipment for use at structural collapse and similar incidents.
- 3.23 Risk assessments for dealing with water rescues and flooding were developed within West Yorkshire prior to the New Dimension Programme commencing. The current equipment and skills provision fulfils all known and anticipated requirements of the programme.
- 3.24 Regional liaison is well established between:
- Military
 - West Yorkshire Police
 - West Yorkshire Metropolitan Ambulance Service
 - Health Authorities
 - Local Authorities
 - Government of Yorkshire and the Humber
 - Environment Agency
 - Voluntary organisations
- Each brigade within the region has an implementation officer responsible for the New Dimension project; a monthly meeting is conducted on progress to date.
- 3.25 Risk assessments have been conducted to assess risk in three areas:

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- Chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear (CBRN) incidents – identification of the number of high and severe risk premises where mass decontamination of members of public would be required,
- Urban search and rescue incidents - identification of the number of high and severe risk premises where protracted USAR operations would be required; and
- Flooding incidents – identification of areas at risk from deliberate or natural flooding.

3.26 Resources are strategically located to meet the identified risks and include:

- Mass Decontamination – Incident Response Units (IRUs), which are equipped with mass decontamination equipment are based in each of the Yorkshire and Humber region fire and rescue services. WYFRS has responsibility for staffing, training and use of an IRU within West Yorkshire,
- Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) – West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service,
- High Volume Pumping (HVP) – North Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service; and
- Hazmat ID – West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service. (Hazmat ID refers to portable chemical analysis equipment that will enable the identification of unknown chemical liquids and solids).

Regulatory Reform Order

- 3.27 As part of the Government's commitment to reduce death, injury and damage caused by fire, the ODPM is proposing to change fire safety law. The changes are designed to make the law easier to understand and to comply with. These changes will apply across England and Wales. The new law will affect non-domestic premises i.e. not private homes.
- 3.28 The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order is currently going through the Parliamentary processes required to make it law. The Order was laid before Parliament for its second period of scrutiny on 21 February 2005. Subject to Parliamentary approval the new law is expected to come into force in April 2006.
- 3.29 The proposed 'new' law is not in fact new; it will be a reform of all the current fire safety law that is contained in over 100 separate pieces of legislation. The main emphasis of the changes will be to move towards fire prevention. Fire certificates will be abolished and will cease to have legal status. Under the new law the 'responsible person' for each premises will be required to carry out an assessment of the risks (risk assessment) of fire and take steps to reduce or remove the risk.
- 3.30 The West Yorkshire Fire & Rescue Service has agreed to assist the ODPM in publicising the new law.

Comprehensive Performance Assessment

- 3.31 People must have assurance that public services are delivered efficiently and effectively. The Government has invited the Audit Commission to introduce an inspection regime based on the Comprehensive Performance Assessment (CPA) system used to assess local authorities in order to provide this assurance. The CPA process replaces the old HMI inspection regime and will be far more rigorous.
- 3.32 The Audit Commission in its CPA review of WYFRAs performance will take the expectations set out in the National Framework into account. The CPA and new inspection regime will have three overriding objectives. It will:
- Scrutinise independently the performance of fire and rescue authorities and produce public reports setting out the strengths and weaknesses of each;
 - Provide a baseline for improvement planning to support improved standards, greater co-operation and more efficient use of resources within the fire and rescue service and between other emergency services where appropriate; and
 - Support greater freedom and flexibilities for high performers, targeting inspection and other capacity support measures in accordance with risk, identifying and dealing with poor performers.
- 3.33 West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority was inspected under the new regime in April 2005. The Audit Commission published a report detailing the findings of the inspection on 28 July 2005. The way West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority run and the delivery of its services was found to be **good** (on the scale: excellent/good/fair/weak/poor)

SECTION 4 – RISK ASSESSMENT

- **External Scrutiny of Risk Assessment Process**
- **Identification of Risks**
- **Risk Assessment Process**
- **Risk Identification Update**

External Scrutiny of the Risk Assessment Process

- 4.1 The project and methodology used to produce the 2004/05 IRMP and Action Plan was scrutinised by Kirklees District Audit department; the following extract provides the Auditors opinion that:

'In the terms used in the Guidance Notes, I found the process to date to be robust, transparent and capable of standing up to scrutiny'.

- 4.2 The risk assessment process was also subject to external scrutiny by the Audit Commission as part of the Phase Two Pay Verification Study. In relation to IRMPs, the Audit Commission specifically assessed the following areas:

- Compliance with prescribed guidance and timetables; and
- The systems and processes for identifying, gathering and reviewing evidence as a basis for the risk identification and prioritisation that had taken place.

- 4.3 In the report produced by the Commission in July 2004 they state:

'The Authority has a solid foundation in the preparation of the IRMP and have complied with prescribed guidance and timetables. They have demonstrated a wide knowledge of the principles of risk assessment and a willingness to develop their approach into future years'.

Identification of Risks

- 4.4 West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority has closely followed the guidance contained in FSC 7/2003 during the production of this and previous IRMPs. The methodology employed has used the overview to the IRMP process provided in the circular as a template for building the plan.
- 4.5 The risk methodology used to produce the Year 1 and 2 IRMPs has been utilised to produce the Year 3 IRMP and associated Action Plan. As stated in a later section it was anticipated that WYFRA would be able to make use of the Fire Service Emergency Cover (FSEC) risk analysis Toolkit provided by the ODPM to inform the Year 3 IRMP and Action Plan, but unfortunately the Toolkit outcomes are insufficiently credible to inform the strategic decision making process.

Risk Assessment Process

- 4.6 **Step 1** - Identify existing risks

To begin the risk assessment process incident data for the five-year period (2000 – 2004) was sorted and mapped for the whole brigade showing areas of activity for all types of incidents to give a visual display of the variations between different areas. To provide a statistical overview of the risk levels as reflected in station activity the same data was sorted into a spreadsheet showing the activity levels of each station for all types of incident to broadly establish the levels of risk throughout the community.

- 4.7 **Step 2** - Evaluate effectiveness of current arrangements (*Risk analysis*)

- Initial analysis concentrated upon station activity to give an approximation of the differing levels of risk as expressed by the number of incidents in different station areas (Figure 1)¹.
- The activity data was sorted into several fields to create a ranking by station across all areas of activity. An overall activity ranking was produced to provide a broad measure of the risk in each station area (Figure 2).
- Eleven risk indicators were compiled in a spreadsheet and each indicator was defined as very high, high, medium or low risk for each by subtracting the lowest value from the highest value thereby establishing the range and then dividing the range into blocks of 25%.
 - For example Gipton had 183 dwelling fires and Mytholmroyd had 3. Therefore $183 - 3 = 180$ and $25\% \text{ of } 180 = 45$
 - This percentage value is added to the bottom value, so $45 + 3 = 48$. Anything between 3 and 48 is classified as low. Anything between 49 and 93 is classified as medium etc (Figure 3).
- Each station is then designated as having a very high, high, medium or low risk area depending upon which is the predominant rating for the 11 risk indicators. This has been presented as a map (Figure 5).

4.8 Step 3 - Identify improvement opportunities/determine policies & standards

The majority of stations designated by this process as very high or high risk have historically been provided with two whole-time pumps. Some stations assessed as being medium risk stations have been provided with one whole-time pump but several examples were noted of stations where the risk assessment process had defined the area as medium risk, but where the stations were resourced with two whole-time appliances. The low risk areas have been resourced with a mixture of single whole time, retained, nucleus and day-crewed appliances. Opportunities exist to provide emergency cover at some low risk stations more efficiently by changing the crewing arrangements at the stations; these are outlined in more detail in the Section 9.

4.9 Step 4 - Determine resource requirements

Within these broad definitions it became clear that some stations had particular local problems that were not addressed using the current, inflexible fire cover arrangements. Proposals were created to meet these local needs and they are identified elsewhere within the IRMP.

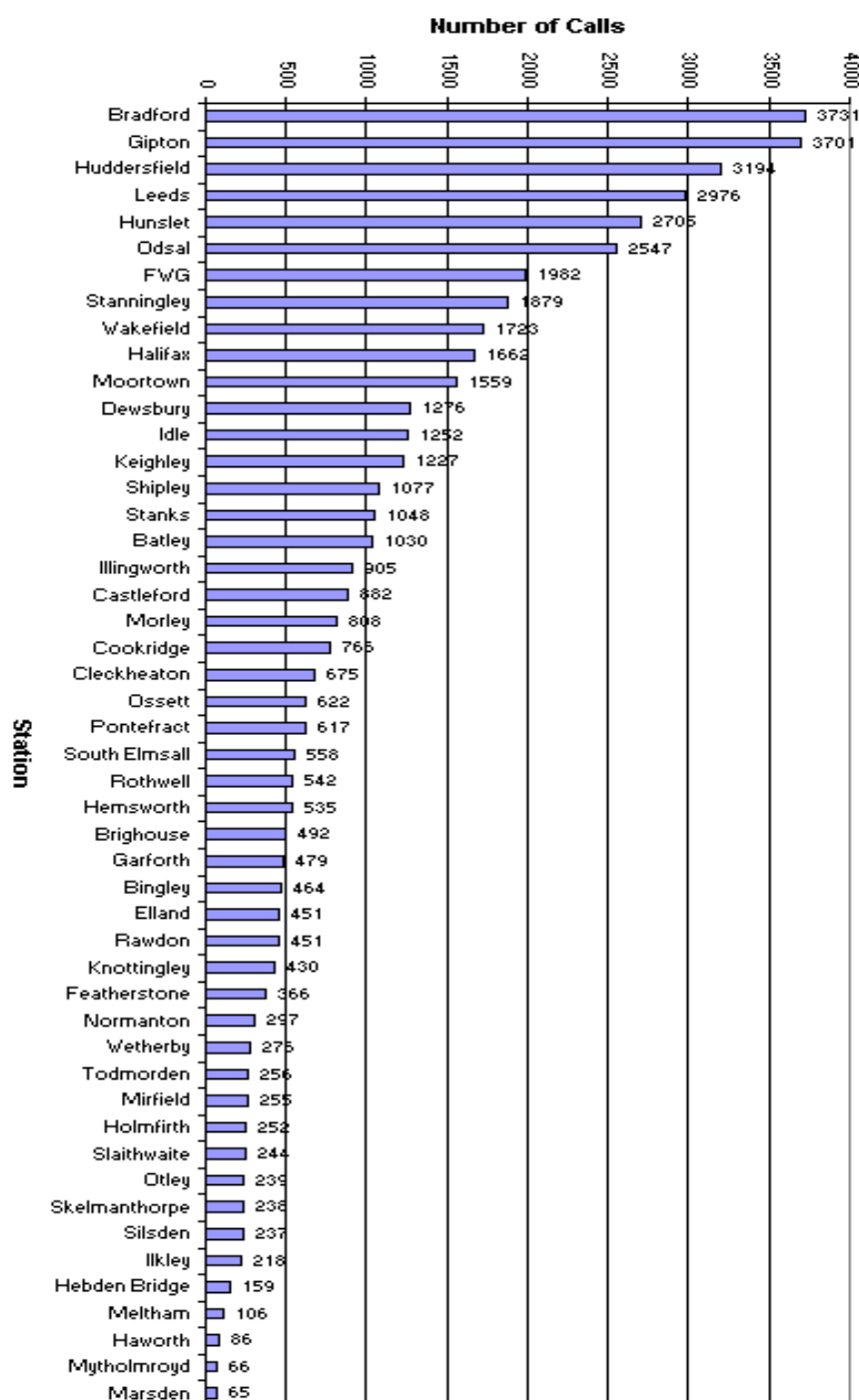
Risk Identification Update

- 4.10 The following charts and tables provide an update of the information which was included as part of the Year 2 IRMP and Action Plan. The information used is 5 years worth of incident data (2000 – 2004) and is used to highlight improvement opportunities and determine priority areas for inclusion within the 2006/07 Action Plan.

¹ Figures 1 to 5 can be found on pages 20 to 24.

Figure 1 – Average calls within each station area (2000 – 2004)²

Note - This chart shows the 5-year average for incidents within each station area. To enable the reader to compare year-on-year activity trends comprehensive call activity data for each station area is provided in Section 10.



² Stanningley fire station - Incident data used to produce figures 1 – 5 is taken from the date the station opened (10/2/03).

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Figure 2 – Stations ranked by activity (Busiest at the top)

Station	Rank of All Incidents	Rank of F1-Fires	Rank of Dwelling Fires	Rank of Car Fires	Rank of Business Fires	Rank of F3-Fires	Rank of SSC's	Rank of FAGI's	Rank of FA-App	Rank of FAM	Total Score	Rank of Total Score
Bradford	1	2	3	2	1	3	4	2	2	1	21	1
Gipton	2	1	1	1	4	1	2	1	6	3	22	2
Huddersfield	3	5	2	5	2	6	3	4	3	2	35	3
Leeds	4	7	6	8	3	8	1	6	1	5	49	4
Hunslet	5	4	4	4	5	2	5	3	9	8	49	5
Odsal	6	3	5	3	6	4	9	5	5	7	53	6
FWG	7	6	7	6	8	7	12	9	7	4	73	7
Stanningley	8	8	10	9	10	5	6	7	13	11	87	8
Halifax	10	10	8	10	7	9	10	10	10	6	90	9
Wakefield	9	11	11	13	9	11	8	8	4	12	96	10
Moortown	11	9	9	7	17	14	7	11	11	13	109	11
Dewsbury	12	16	13	17	11	13	16	13	12	9	132	12
Keighley	14	15	12	15	16	15	11	12	14	10	134	13
Idle	13	12	14	12	15	10	13	15	15	15	134	14
Batley	17	17	16	16	13	17	20	18	16	14	164	15
Stanks	16	13	17	11	23	16	15	20	18	18	167	16
Shipley	15	18	15	19	19	22	18	17	8	17	168	17
Illingworth	18	14	18	14	29	18	23	16	33	16	199	18
Cookridge	21	20	19	20	21	24	17	21	17	20	200	19
Morley	20	21	22	18	20	19	14	14	24	28	200	20
Castleford	19	19	20	22	14	12	30	22	26	19	203	21
Cleckheaton	22	24	27	25	18	25	19	19	22	21	222	22
Ossett	23	22	21	23	12	27	21	25	25	23	222	23
Pontefract	24	27	25	30	24	23	29	26	21	25	254	24
Hemsworth	27	25	23	24	25	20	38	30	38	24	274	25
Brighouse	28	26	26	28	30	30	27	24	34	22	275	26
Elland	31	32	28	32	26	34	24	23	29	26	285	27
Rothwell	26	23	34	21	37	29	26	27	28	34	285	28
South Elmsall	25	31	24	31	35	21	33	29	30	27	286	29
Garforth	29	28	30	27	34	32	22	28	27	39	296	30
Bingley	30	33	29	33	32	33	25	32	20	33	300	31
Rawdon	32	34	36	34	31	35	31	33	19	29	314	32
Knottingley	33	29	37	26	33	26	35	31	43	30	323	33
Featherstone	34	30	33	29	28	28	43	35	45	36	341	34
Wetherby	36	38	42	40	22	42	28	38	31	43	360	35
Mirfield	38	35	43	35	27	36	39	39	42	37	371	36
Todmorden	37	41	31	41	39	38	32	34	41	42	376	37
Holmfirth	39	36	32	36	42	40	36	40	37	41	379	38
Normanton	35	39	38	39	41	31	45	41	39	32	380	39
Slaithwaite	40	37	41	37	36	37	40	36	40	38	382	40
Otley	41	42	40	43	40	39	42	37	35	31	390	41
Skelmanthorpe	42	40	39	38	38	41	37	44	36	40	395	42
Silsden	43	46	46	48	43	49	44	45	23	35	422	43
Ilkley	44	45	44	44	44	45	34	42	32	48	422	44
Hebden Bridge	45	43	35	45	47	43	41	43	44	46	432	45
Haworth	47	44	45	42	45	46	48	46	49	47	459	46
Meltham	46	47	47	46	46	44	47	48	46	45	462	47
Mytholmroyd	48	48	49	47	48	48	46	47	48	49	478	48
Marsden	49	49	48	49	49	47	49	49	47	44	480	49

Figure 3 – Station risk areas defined by predominant risk indicators

Risk Key							4 Year	5 Year	5 Year Average	Annual		
V. High		5 Year Average (2000 - 2004)					Total (01-04)	Total (00-04)	(2000 - 2004)	Average (1/4/00 - 31/12/04)	2004 Incidents	
High												
Medium												
Low												
Station	Duty System	Deprivation	Dwelling Fires	Building Fires	Secondary Fires	Car Fires	Major Fires	Total Preventable Fatalities (5 Years)	Rate of Dwelling Fires per 1,000 dwellings	Road Traffic Collisions	Special Service Calls (life risk)	Life Risk Incidents
Gipton	Whole Time	205.3	183	89	1286	767	6	7	5.34	36.6	38.89	291
Huddersfield	Whole Time	283.9	166	118	725	270	6	3	3.01	45.8	45.11	300
Bradford	Whole Time	225.3	162	99	1053	430	16	4	7.34	51.8	45.56	252
Hunslet	Whole Time	118.3	143	64	1096	377	5	5	4.97	43	37.56	206
Odsal	Whole Time	231.0	130	87	847	396	5	8	3.29	38.2	34.67	226
Leeds	Whole Time	109.1	102	95	533	229	5	4	3.39	36.8	34.67	267
FWG	Whole Time	175.3	98	61	622	263	4	3	3.49	28.2	26.22	176
Halifax	Whole Time	142.7	91	53	473	198	11	3	2.95	35	32.67	155
Moortown	Whole Time	90.0	90	34	394	236	2	2	2.35	44.6	38.00	128
Stanningley	Whole Time	86.3	84	94	749	209	1	3	2.19	15.2	12.22	213
Wakefield	Whole Time	180.6	69	53	433	172	5	2	1.70	39.8	21.11	140
Keighley	Whole Time	135.0	69	39	385	127	2	2	3.22	20.6	18.67	117
Dewsbury	Whole Time	128.1	64	25	400	116	2	2	2.98	20	20.67	90
Idle	Whole Time	156.0	63	36	436	190	2	1	2.37	25	18.67	108
Shipley	Whole Time	80.6	60	25	247	94	3	2	3.05	21	19.56	84
Batley	Whole Time	95.2	56	26	372	124	2	3	2.54	17.2	15.33	91
Stanks	Whole Time	70.4	54	20	373	191	3	1	2.93	19	17.11	60
Illingworth	Whole Time	174.8	54	16	357	159	7	1	3.02	17.6	13.11	90
Cookridge	Whole Time	46.2	50	41	205	93	4	3	1.57	21.8	15.78	101
Castleford	Whole Time	127.3	46	38	408	89	1	1	2.84	15.6	10.22	80
Ossett	Whole Time	49.6	34	54	178	78	2	3	1.60	18.8	9.78	85
Morley	Whole Time	49.7	32	27	279	102	3	5	1.28	42.6	20.67	56
Hemsworth	Retained	69.5	26	13	253	72	1	1	3.07	8.8	6.22	32
South Elmsall	Whole Time	89.2	25	20	253	50	2	1	2.30	14	7.56	44
Pontefract	Whole Time	68.6	25	24	209	53	4	1	1.58	22	11.11	52
Brighouse	Whole Time	75.0	24	24	150	59	2	1	1.60	18.8	11.33	51
Cleckheaton	Whole Time	72.5	23	28	201	69	7	0	1.16	21.2	12.89	50
Elland	Whole Time	52.0	21	19	95	49	2	3	2.02	31.2	12.00	43
Bingley	Whole Time	27.3	20	13	102	38	4	1	1.54	14.8	12.67	43
Garforth	Whole Time	26.1	20	20	115	60	1	0	1.04	30.6	13.33	52
Todmorden	Day Crewed	42.5	19	10	67	19	0	0	2.76	6.8	6.67	27
Holmfirth	Retained	15.8	17	8	54	29	1	1	1.59	10.6	6.67	23
Featherstone	Retained	51.7	17	15	174	58	1	4	2.40	8.8	5.56	35
Rothwell	Whole Time	70.7	17	18	159	90	0	0	1.13	22.2	14.89	37
Hebden Bridge	Retained	16.1	17	3	39	12	0	0	4.52	3.8	4.22	17
Rawdon	Whole Time	23.1	16	7	89	35	1	0	1.11	16.2	10.00	31
Knottingley	Day Crewed	40.7	15	24	194	64	3	2	2.59	19	8.00	48
Normanton	Retained	35.4	14	14	128	24	0	0	1.48	4.2	4.22	26
Skelmanthorpe	Retained	21.4	13	7	48	25	1	2	0.97	13.6	8.22	25
Otley	Retained	3.5	11	4	61	13	2	0	1.30	8	4.00	14
Wetherby	Whole Time	9.5	11	26	42	21	0	1	0.97	29	9.78	44
Slaiwaite	Shift Nucleus	22.4	11	8	68	27	1	0	1.31	6.2	5.33	16
Ilkley	Retained	12.1	9	11	29	12	3	1	0.89	6.4	6.89	19
Mirfield	Retained	54.2	9	16	73	34	1	0	0.91	8.4	5.56	24
Haworth	Retained	7.9	5	5	28	18	1	0	1.33	2	0.89	12
Silsden	Retained	7.5	5	11	20	7	1	0	0.97	3.4	3.11	19
Meltham	Retained	8.4	4	3	38	10	1	0	1.28	2	1.78	10
Marsden	Retained	12.4	3	3	23	7	1	0	1.58	0.8	0.89	7
Mytholmroyd	Retained	10.5	3	5	22	7	0	0	1.04	3	2.44	7

Figure 4 – Brigade call profile by hour time bands (5-year average 2000 – 2004)

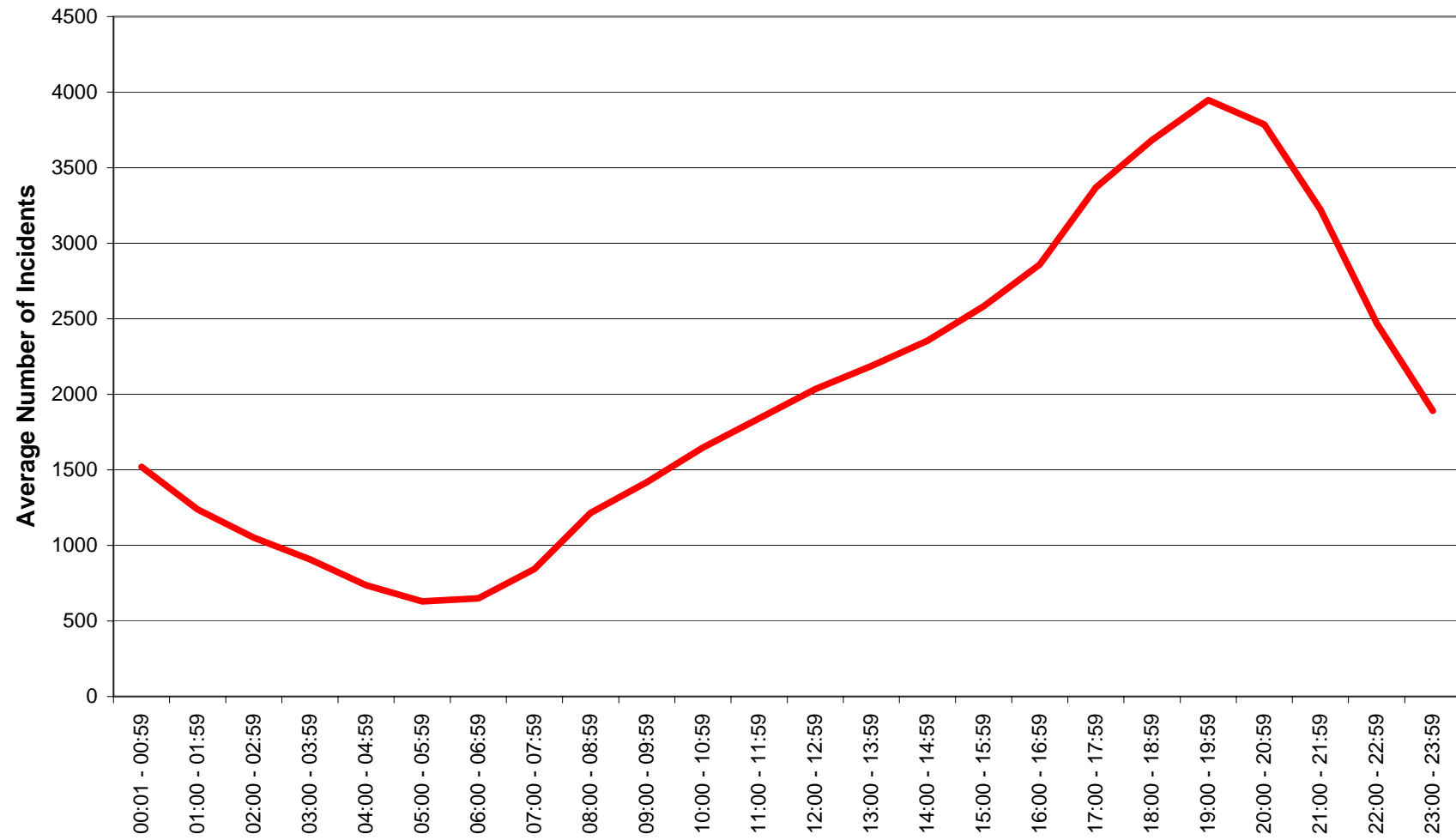
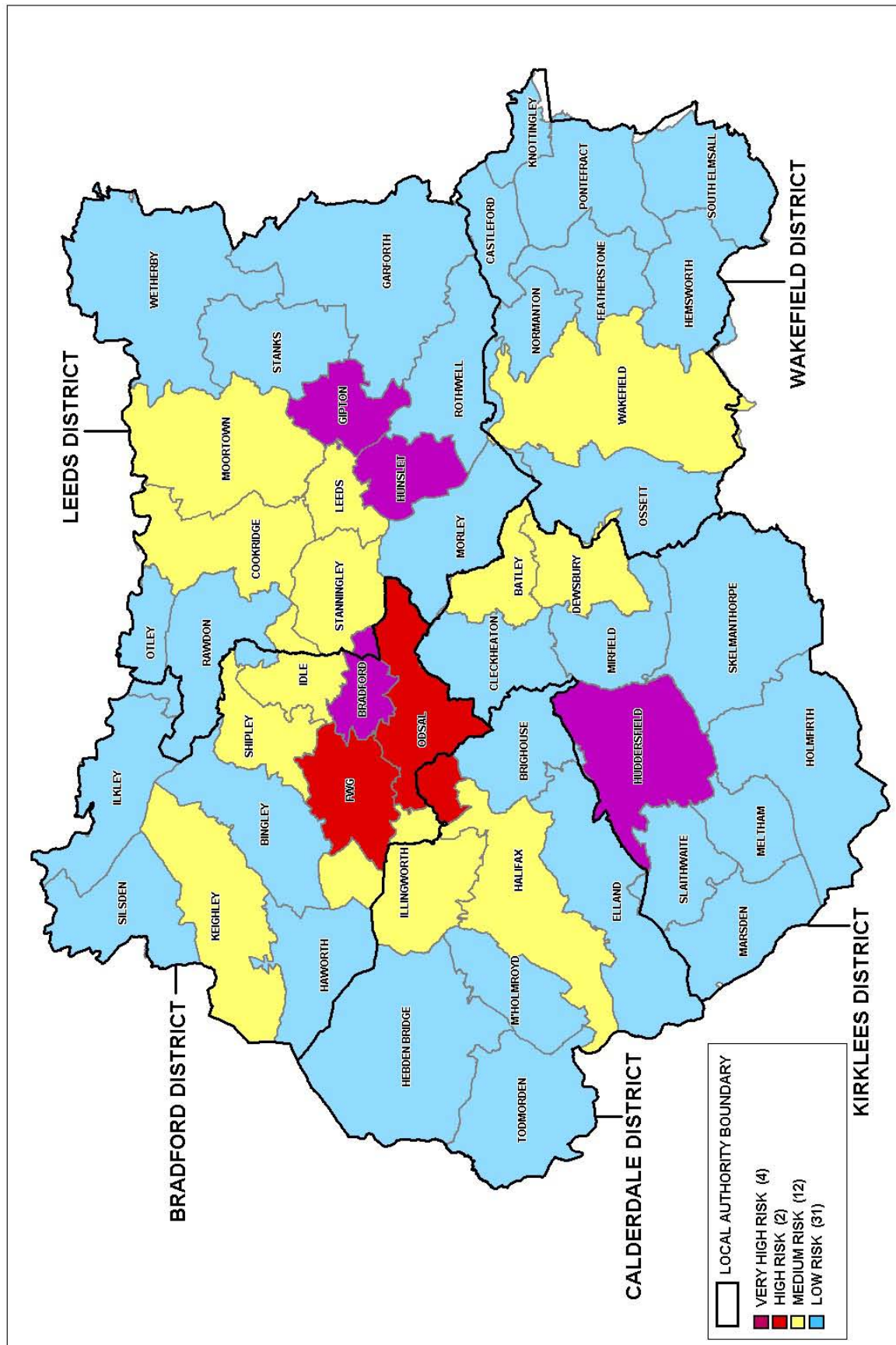


Figure 5 – Station areas with risk ratings



SECTION 5 – PREVENTION AND PROTECTION FRAMEWORK UPDATE

- **Managing Risk – Introduction**
- **Risk Reduction Plan 2006/7**
- **Partnership Working**
- **Community Cohesion & Leadership**
- **Fire Safety Enforcement**
- **Fire Investigation**

Managing Risk - Introduction

- 5.1 Improvements in service delivery are now judged by how successful the Authority is at reducing the risk of fire and other accidents within the communities it serves. Risk reduction is the theme that dominates our strategic aims and objectives.
- 5.2 The Mission of the Authority is “*to reduce death, injury and property loss due to fire and other emergencies*” and the Fire Safety Group has set its policy direction to meet these aims.
- 5.3 Under section 6 of the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004 the Authority must make provision for the purpose of promoting fire safety in its area. In making this provision we will make arrangements for: -
- (a) The provision of information, publicity and encouragement in respect of the steps to be taken to prevent fires and death or injury by fire;
 - (b) The giving of advice, on request, about:
 - (i) how to prevent fires and restrict their spread in buildings and other property; and
 - (ii) the means of escape from buildings and other property in case of fire.
- 5.4 Taking account of our new responsibility imposed by the above-mentioned legislation, the Authority has a number of action plans that seek to reduce the number of fires and associated fire deaths, injuries, and fire damage within West Yorkshire.
- 5.5 The strategy of Home Fire Safety Checks (HFSC) and fitting smoke detectors commenced in 1996, however, the alarms we were fitting at that time were of the one-year battery type, whereas now we fit a 10-year alarm. If we take the evidence of only 50% of working alarms being found during incidents we have attended, we now intend by 2013 to undertake initial and return visits to approximately 450,000 households in West Yorkshire.
- 5.6 That intended HFSC workload can be sub-divided into the following specific strands. Firstly, as per the IRMP ‘Level 1 - County-wide Strategy’ operational crews will visit 36,000 households per year. Secondly, the CFS Risk Reduction Teams will conduct a further 13,500 visits per year and the Strategic Standby crews a further 6,500 visits in specific areas of the county.
- 5.7 In addition to the Home Fire Safety Check workload the Authority is committed to reduce the number of deliberate fires. Arson affects everyone. It invades communities and threatens social and economic well-being. Deliberate ignition is still the largest single cause of fire within the county. To tackle these deliberate fires and create safer places to live and work we will continue to invest in local arson reduction projects. Many of these initiatives will involve the Authority working in partnership with other agencies.

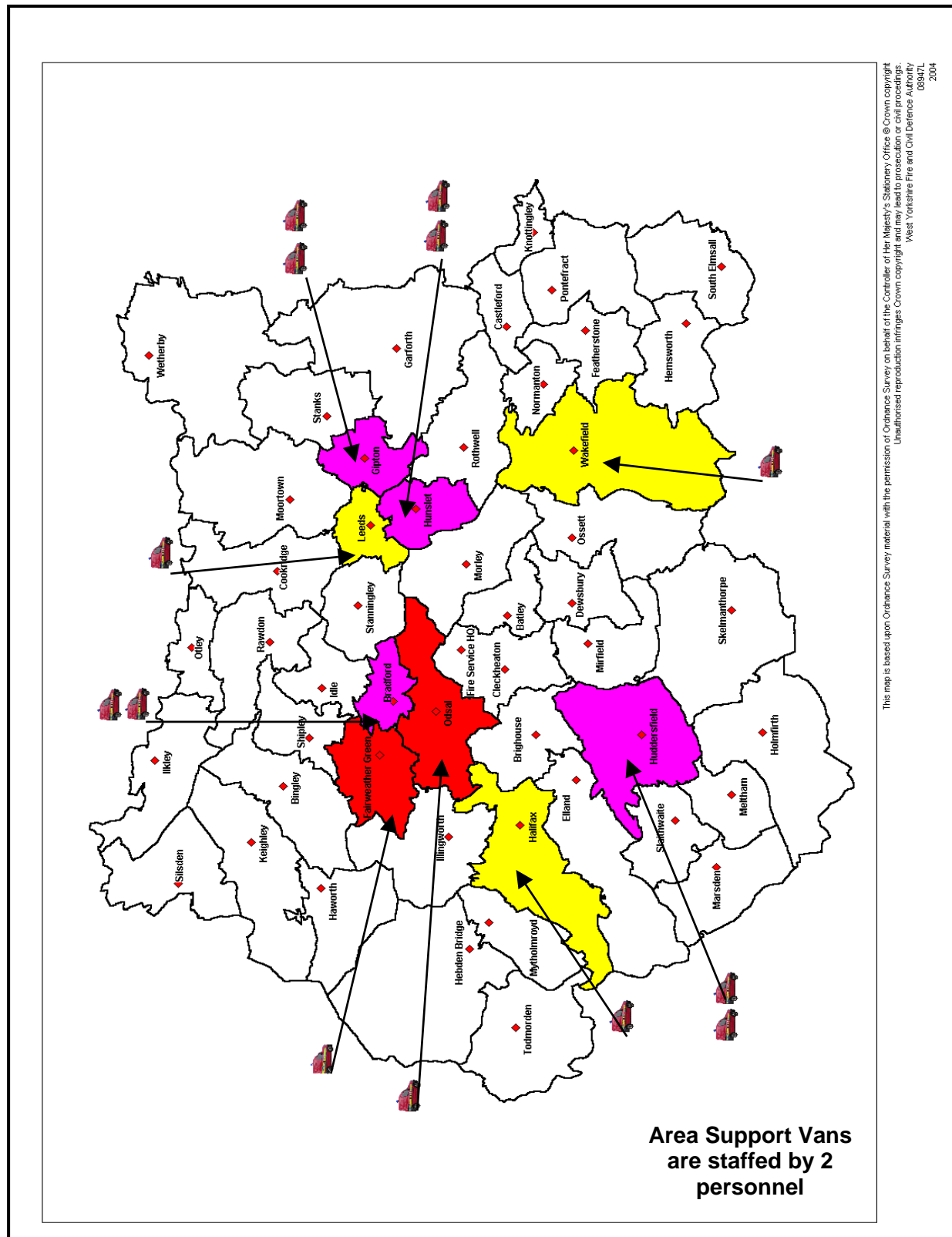
Risk Reduction Plan 2006/7

- 5.8 Following on from the 2005/6 IRMP Community Safety level 2 strategy risk reduction programme a redeployment of resources is planned. The Risk Reduction Teams will now target vulnerable households within the highest risk communities of West

Yorkshire. Figure 6 below provides a diagrammatical illustration of resource allocation.

- 5.9 The Risk Reduction Team allocated to the Halifax area will initially commit to a risk reduction campaign in Mytholmroyd. One of the current ASV crews deployed at Holmfirth & Skelmanthorpe will be redeployed as part of the new initiative. The ASV will assist with the CFS workload and routine station duties but would also be available to augment retained cover in Hebden Bridge to ensure appliance availability.

Figure 6 – Location of risk reduction teams



Partnership Working

- 5.10 We regularly undertake activities designed to facilitate the coordination of plans and activities with other public and private organisations, including relevant units of the local authority, with responsibilities affecting vulnerable groups. Focal points have been established to encourage the maximum collocation and coordination of services.
- 5.11 'The Future of Local Government - Developing a 10-Year Vision' was published in July 2004. This document sets out proposals to pilot Local Area Agreements (LAAs) as part of the Government's 10-year strategy to build a new relationship between central and local government. LAA's represent a new approach to improve co-ordination between central government and local authorities and their partners, working through Local Strategic Partnerships (LSP).
- 5.12 In 2005-06 the LAA scheme was piloted across the country, with the expectation that if successful it would become a national scheme from 2006-07. Bradford is one of 21 pilot LAA authorities.
- 5.13 Local authorities and their partners must set local priorities and 3-year Local Public Service Agreements based on the Community Strategy and the work of the LSP and its constituent bodies, in particular the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership.
- 5.14 Over the 5 year period, commencing on 1 April 2005, homes of people aged 60 and over receive a HFSC and smoke alarms fitted where necessary. Those judged to be most vulnerable in the remaining households below the age of 60, are also provided with a HFSC. In the Bradford District, as part of the LAA, we amended the target to complete the above-mentioned strategy within a 3-year period from 1 April 2005. In addition, the target set to reduce by 10% the number of deliberate primary fires by March 2010 has been amended for the Bradford District so that the 10% reduction in the baseline figure of 2485 deliberate primary fires will be achieved by April 2008.
- 5.15 Our commitment to assist in partnerships to break the 'cycle of disadvantage' has never been stronger and we have much to be proud of, but we need to sustain our efforts to tackle intergenerational disadvantage and ensure that everyone can reap the benefits of safer communities. To that end, we are committed to educational programmes developed specifically for children in an attempt to bring about longer-term safer communities.
- 5.16 Firefighters have traditionally taken a lead in local schemes relating to young people. The Authority has approved expansion of the Youth Firefighter Scheme, following the successful pilot scheme in the Wakefield District. We already have a number of community fire stations across the county that provide facilities to a myriad of community groups to use.
- 5.17 We will actively seek to work jointly with local partners in health, social services, housing, education, the voluntary sector and other emergency services to reduce risk to vulnerable groups in line with our vision. It is essential that fire-related issues are absorbed into the general programme and plan of action for regeneration, neighbourhood renewal and community cohesion. It is only through such forums and strategies that the Authority will begin to contribute more effectively and become committed to the broader needs of the communities it serves.

Community Cohesion & Leadership

- 5.18 The Authority is committed to embedding community cohesion principles into its mainstream services. Promoting community cohesion involves addressing and removing barriers and encouraging positive interaction between community groups. We are determined to further develop our relationship with local people and partnerships in order to strengthen community life and build better contact and understanding across the county. Our vision of creating a safer place for individuals, communities and organisations we believe supports good community relations and relieves community tensions.
- 5.19 The 1998 Crime & Disorder Act, as amended by the Police Reform Act 2000, places a statutory obligation on local authorities to co-operate in the development and implementation of strategies to tackle crime and disorder and anti-social behaviour. The fire and rescue service can play an important role in promoting community cohesion. This is partly because they are not directly involved in law enforcement but have a strong presence in local communities. Firefighters are widely seen as contributing to a positive community ethos and are viewed as role models for young people.
- 5.20 An important element in sustaining progress will be to do more to meet the needs of more severely or multi-disadvantaged people. The most disadvantaged people tend not to use services and benefits as much as others do, or to gain from them as much when they do.
- 5.21 The concept of a state of the art interactive youth community safety centre will be progressed which will be called the: -
- (**F**ire **I**ntervention and **R**eduction **E**stablishment - **P**roviding **L**earning-opportunities, **A**dvice and **C**ommunity **E**ducation).
- 5.22 The 'visit centre' will present opportunities for schools and youth groups to experience an interactive fire safety-learning environment. The programme will be directly linked to the national school's curriculum and also contribute to other youth initiatives.
- 5.23 The Authority is determined to harness its resources to extend access to different parts of the community. Through specific teams and its network of community fire stations it will become an educator, mentor, role model and source of information. As it interacts with a much wider range of individuals, groups and organisations so it will help redefine the traditional function of the fire and rescue service and break down the barriers currently restricting its ability to influence and unite excluded sectors of society.



Fire Safety Enforcement

- 5.24 The Authority has a planned inspection programme based on a risk-based priority planning system that enables resources to be targeted at employers and activities, which pose the greatest risk to health and safety of those who frequent their buildings. It is emphasised that it is the level of risk identified that determines the frequency of re-inspection and not the legislation applying to individual premises.
- 5.25 The Authority is fully involved in national consultation on the proposed revision of Approved Document B, issued under the Building Regulations (2000). The objectives

of the fire safety aspects in those regulations are to ensure the health and safety of people, including firefighters, in and around buildings.

- 5.26 For the purposes of prioritising the inspection programme, the level of risk characteristics of the types of building in question are used. It is the perceived risk to the lives of occupants that is the principal influence in determining the level of risk for inspection priority purposes. This approach to determining the frequency of fire safety inspections will ensure that officers examine the fire safety and management standards found in premises in a flexible yet structured manner.
- 5.27 The enforcement/inspection action plan, used during the period April 2005 to March 2006, focused upon premises that represented medium to high life risk. Houses in multiple occupation and high-rise flats of four storeys, or above, were targeted for fire safety visits from officers within the Operations Group.
- 5.28 Tactical operational information plans are being prepared for all fire engineered buildings and residential care homes.
- 5.29 Specialist fire safety officers inspected all 883 nursing and residential care homes within West Yorkshire. These inspections were carried out in liaison with the Commission for Social Care Inspection. A two-year inspection programme of NHS hospital Trust premises is under way, with particular attention being given to areas of fire safety concern previously identified in a special hospital survey carried out in 2003.
- 5.30 Hotels, schools, licensed premises, factories, offices, shops and public buildings, which have been identified as higher than average risk will receive a full fire safety inspection.
- 5.31 After fire inspections and 'hot strike' activities are carried out in order to prevent future incidents of a similar nature.

Fire Investigation

- 5.32 Section 45 (1) b of the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004 deals with obtaining information and investigating fires:
- 'An authorised officer may at any reasonable time enter premises...for the purpose of investigating what caused the fire or why it progressed as it did'.*
- 5.33 Chapter 3 of The Fire and Rescue National Framework 2005/06 discusses the provision of a fire investigation capacity, i.e.
- 'Through Regional Management Boards, Fire and Rescue Authorities should pool specialist fire investigation capacity to provide an effective regional capability'.*
- 5.34 There has been a considerable amount of work undertaken at regional level to date in order to achieve this investigation capability.

SECTION 6 – INTERVENTION FRAMEWORK UPDATE

- **Fire Service Emergency Cover**
- **Response Standard**
- **Peak Period Appliances**
- **Co-responder**

Fire Service Emergency Cover (FSEC)

- 6.1 The ODPM has provided WYFRA with the FSEC Toolkit. The Toolkit is a computer based risk analysis package that the ODPM state measures risk in a robust and consistent manner, predicting both the affect of fire safety measures in buildings and of operational intervention on local risk. It can also provide a method of targeting and recording community fire safety activities.
- 6.2 WYFRA took delivery of the Toolkit in March 2004 and since then a great deal of work has been carried out to customise the system with local data.
- 6.3 It was anticipated that the Toolkit would be able to inform proposals that would form the Year 3 IRMP Action Plan. However, early results and outcomes from the dwelling risk module do not accurately reflect the actual pattern of dwelling fire incidents. For example the model shows areas where the prediction of dwelling fire deaths is above or well above average which have very few if any dwelling fire incidents, and areas which are categorised as below and well below average which have a high concentration of dwelling fire incidents.
- 6.4 Unfortunately due to these perverse results the Toolkit outcomes are deemed to be insufficiently credible to allow officers to develop valid and reliable risk reduction and resource reallocation strategies to present to the Authority, therefore the same risk assessment methodology which was effectively used to produce the Year 1 and 2 IRMPs was utilised to produce the Year 3 Plan.

Response Standard

- 6.5 Response times will continue to be measured but will be reported as an overall average across the county. This focus on average performance will underline the real improvements in service delivery for the public of West Yorkshire. The table below shows the standard on which performance will be measured and reported against, it also shows performance against the standard for 2003 and 2004. It will be seen from the table that the Authority's performance improved in all but one risk category area in 2004 compared to the previous year.
- 6.6 The success of the risk reduction work in high risk areas means that fewer calls are attended in areas where the Authority is able to provide its quickest response times. This inevitably has an effect on the overall average attendance times. With continued risk reduction work in these areas, it will be increasingly difficult to show improvements in average response times.

	Target Attendance Time				
	'A' Risk	'B' Risk	'C' Risk	'D' Risk	Average Performance
Standard	5 minutes	5 minutes	8-10 minutes	20 minutes	
2003 Performance	4 mins 20 secs	5 mins	5 mins 39 secs	8 mins 22 secs	5 mins 41 secs
2004 Performance	4 mins 18 secs	4mins 59 secs	5 mins 35 secs	8 mins 32 secs	5 mins 33 secs

Peak Period Appliances

- 6.7 Two proposals to provide additional peak time appliances, one in the south and east Leeds area based at Gipton and a further one based at Bradford were contained in the 2004/05 IRMP.

Making West Yorkshire safer by reducing death, injury and property loss from fire and other emergencies.

- 6.8 Analysis of the call activity data used to produce the Year 1 IRMP showed that both these areas suffered from very high levels of secondary fires (refuse, refuse containers and other minor fires not involving property). Both areas also suffered from a disproportionate number of fires involving cars, many of which were arson related.
- 6.9 The recommendation to provide a standard Water Tender crewed by four personnel to provide additional support from 18:00hrs to 01:00hrs (later changed to 15:00hrs – 22:00hrs) was implemented on the 5 April 2004. The appliances, crewed using personnel on pre-arranged overtime, were additional to the existing provision. An essential task of these crews was to target the incidence of arson within both areas in conjunction with the Authority's arson strategy
- 6.10 In January 2005 a review into the effectiveness of these appliances was undertaken. Analysis of call activity data for each appliance and the station areas they were mobilised into was carried out. The analysis highlighted that both Gipton and Bradford had seen a reduction in incidents occurring within their station areas in 2004 compared to 2003, Bradford's reduced by 10% and Gipton's by 16%. There were also significant reductions in the number of secondary and vehicle fires; incidents the peak period appliances were provided to deal with (see table below).
- 6.11 As a result of the reduced operational activity a paper was presented to the Finance and Best Value Committee of the Authority in February 2005. The recommendation in the report to provide the peak period appliances in a more flexible way focussed on meeting specific needs e.g. additional cover during the bonfire period, additional cover to deal with abnormal seasonal demands and concerts etc was approved. This resulted in these additional resources being provided in a more efficient, effective and economical manner.

**Comparison of Call Activity
(Incidents in Gipton and Bradford station areas 2003/04)**

	Year	All Incidents	F1 Fires	Dwellings	Vehicle Fires	Business Fires	Other Premises Fires	F3 Fires	SSCs	FAGIs	FA-App	FAM
Gipton	2003	3889	1002	142	773	58	29	1526	219	363	623	156
	2004	3284	709	181	439	62	27	1029	360	296	688	202
% Difference 2004 compared to 2003		-16%	-29%	27%	-43%	7%	-7%	-33%	64%	-18%	10%	29%
Bradford	2003	3707	634	167	374	62	31	1154	204	270	1248	197
	2004	3333	481	131	251	71	28	827	256	236	1326	207
% Difference 2004 compared to 2003		-10%	-24%	-22%	-33%	15%	-10%	-28%	25%	-13%	6%	5%

Co-Responder

- 6.12 WYFRS is currently negotiating with West Yorkshire Metropolitan Ambulance Service (WYMAS) to introduce a pilot scheme to be based in the south Huddersfield area. The area is semi-rural and is, in the main, covered by stations operated on the retained duty system. Various schemes have been considered, however this has been given priority for pilot purposes because of the relatively high number of Category A calls

(life threatening calls which must be reached within 8 minutes) which WYMAS do not reach in the target time. Discussions are progressing with regard to several funding issues based around training, fees for turnouts and the criteria for mobilisation.

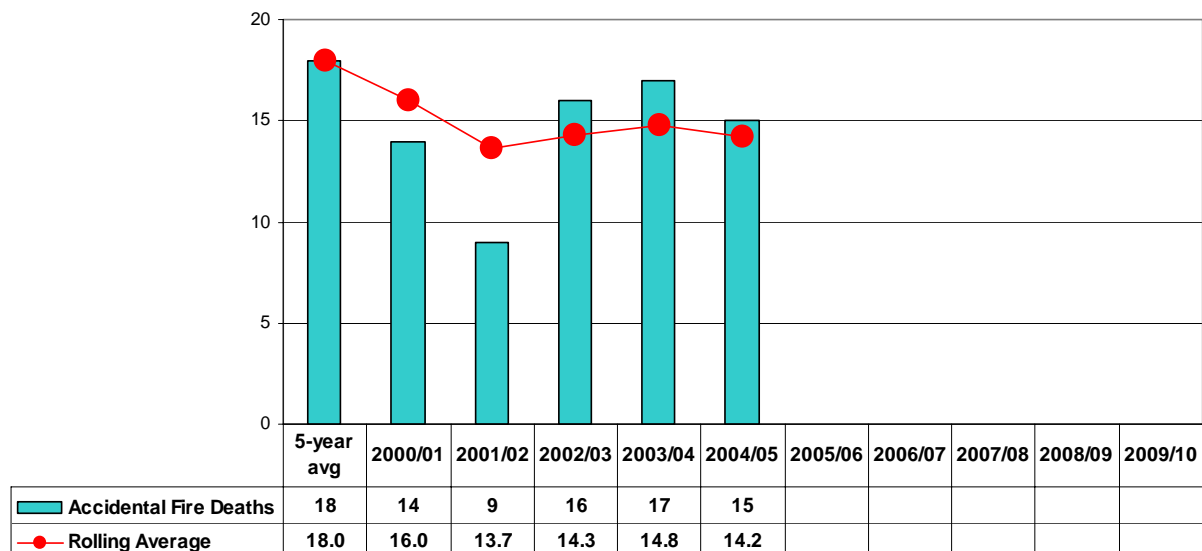
SECTION 7 - MONITORING & REVIEW

- **Service Delivery – National Targets and Current Performance**
- **Service Delivery – Local Targets and Current Performance**

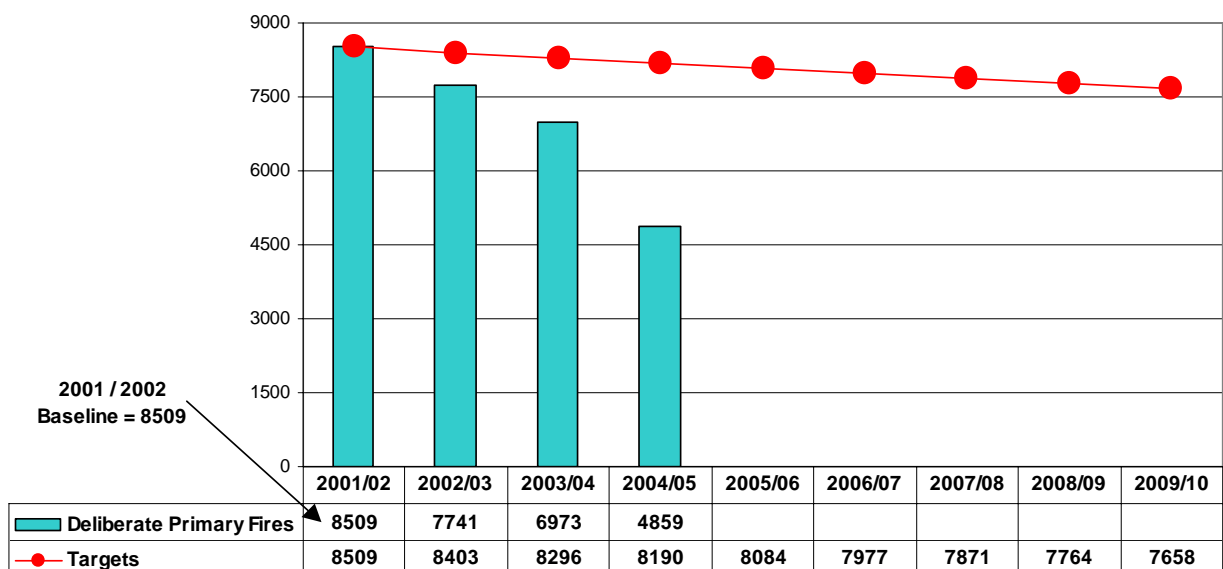
Service Delivery - National Targets and Current Performance

7.1 The Government's Public Service Agreement (PSA) targets came into force on 1 April 2005.

PSA Target 1 - To reduce the number of accidental fire-related deaths in the home by 20% averaged over the 11 year period to 2010 compared with the average recorded in the five year period to 1999 – with no local authority fire brigade having a fatality rate more than 1.25 times the national average by 2010.



PSA Target 2 - To reduce by 10% the number of deliberate primary fires by March 2010 from the 2001-2002 baseline.

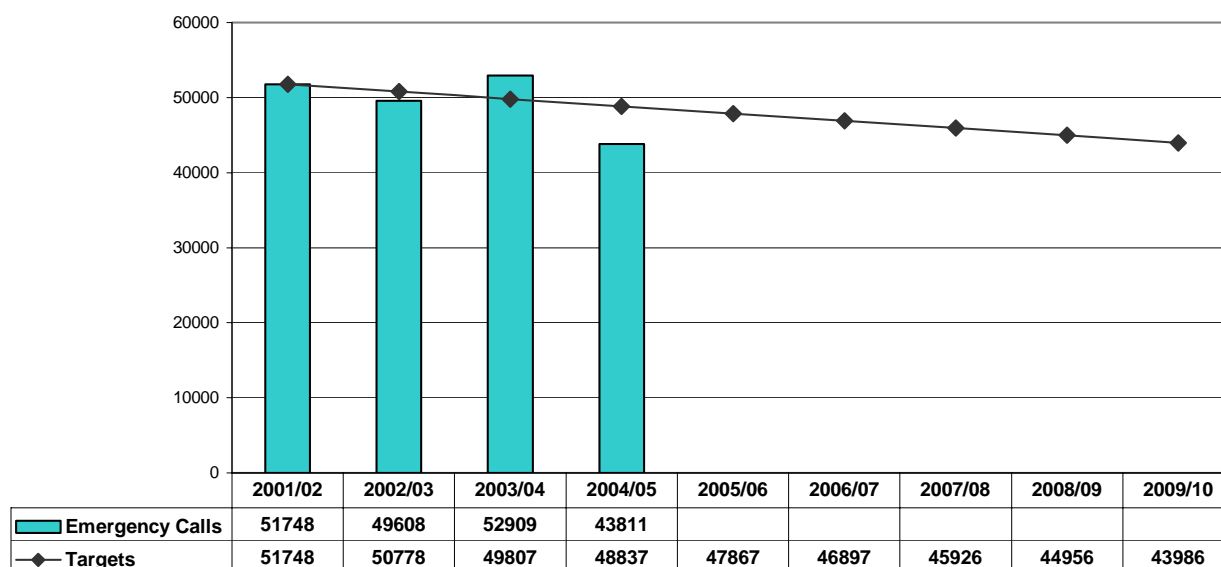


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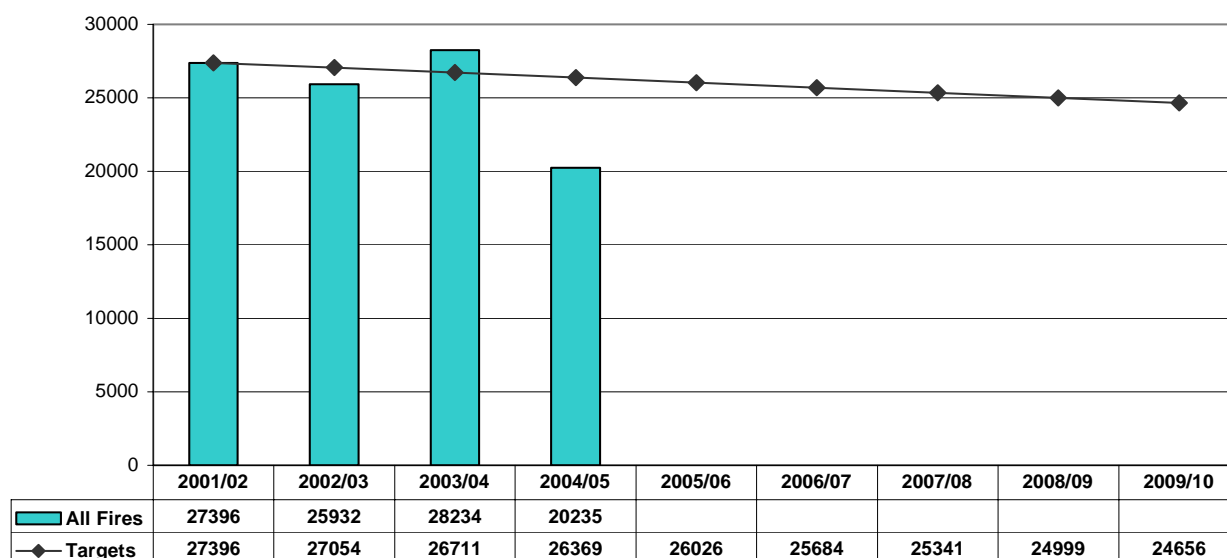
Service Delivery - Local Targets and Current Performance

- 7.2 We will secure the safety of West Yorkshire's communities from fire by pro-active intervention, education and collaborative initiatives. Our target is to achieve a downward trend in the number of each of the following:

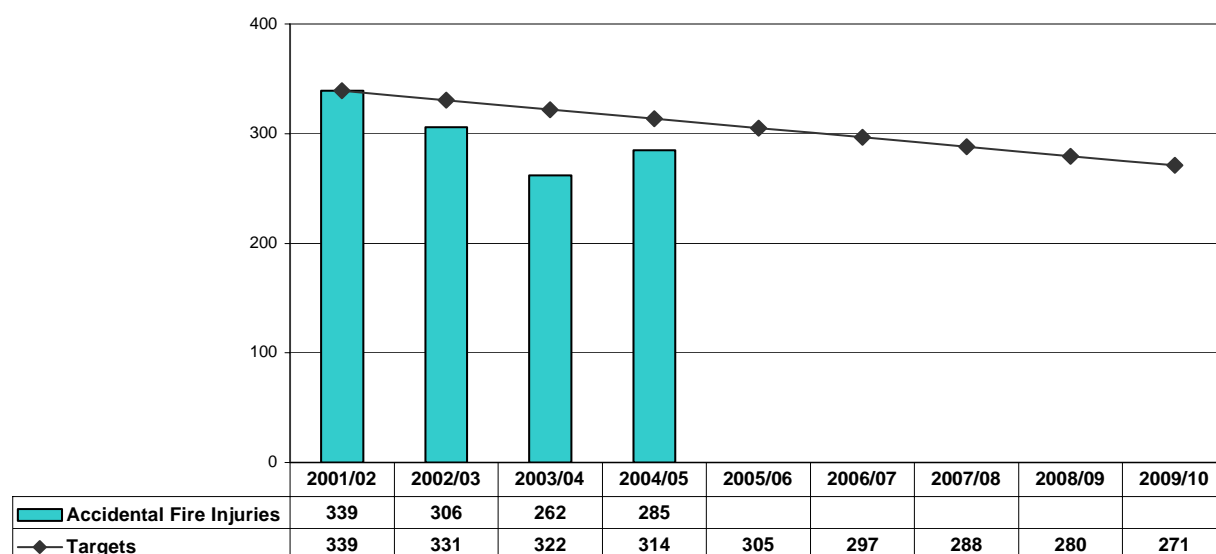
Local Target 1 - Emergency calls (target: 15% reduction from 51,748 by March 2010)



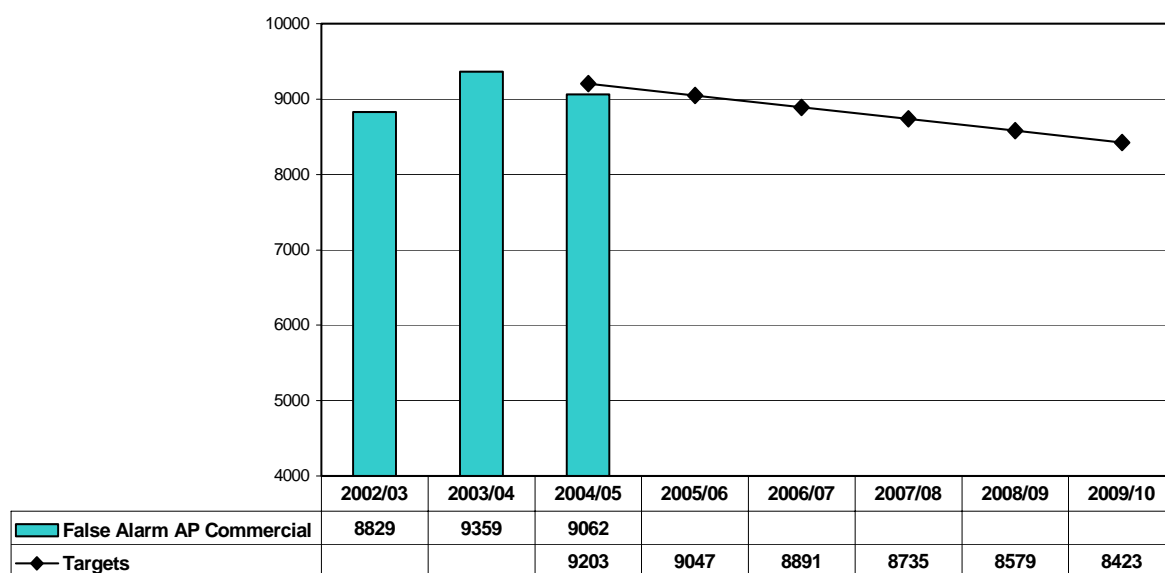
Local Target 2 - All fires (10% reduction from 27,396 by March 2010)



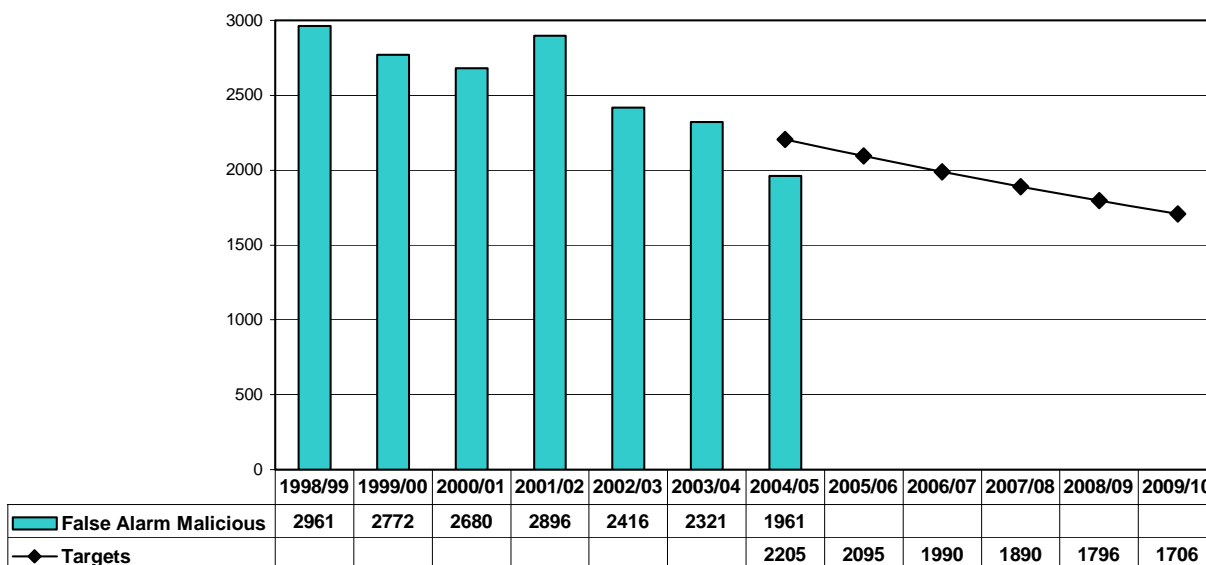
Local Target 3 - Accidental fire injuries (target 20% reduction from 339 by 2010)



Local Target 4 - Unwanted fire signals from Automatic Fire Detection equipment (target 10% reduction from the 2003/4 baseline – 9,359 by 2010)

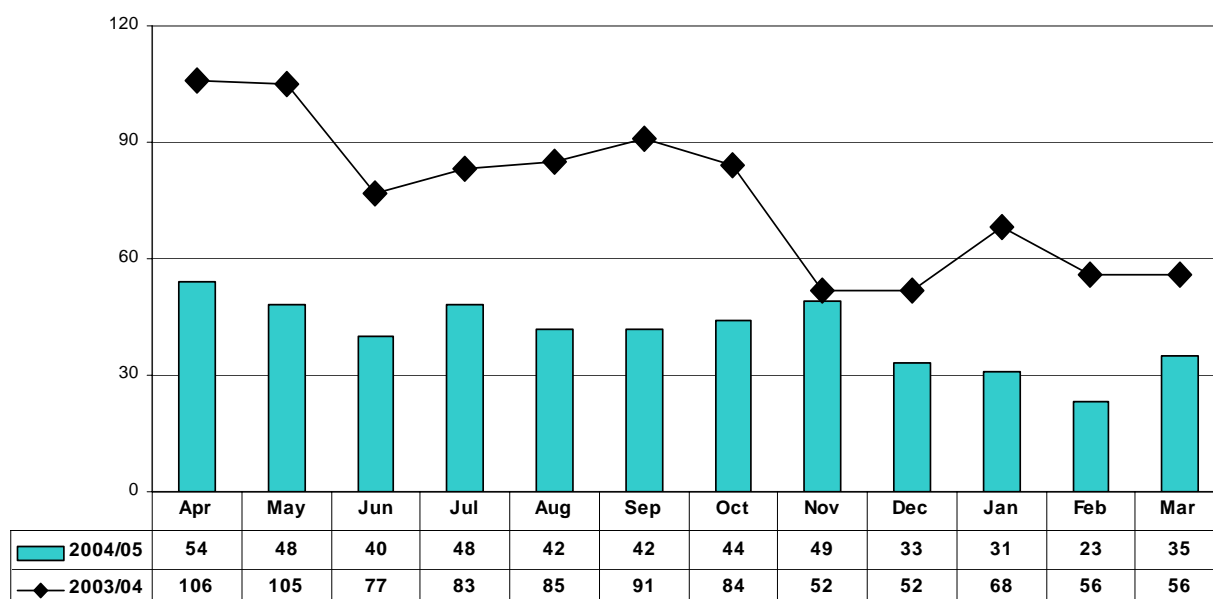


Local Target 5 - Reduce malicious false alarms by 5% annually (from the 2002/03 baseline – 2,416)



7.3 During 2004, the Fire Safety Group established an Arson Task Force, a partnership venture with the Arson Prevention Council, which now operates in the Killingbeck Police Division of Leeds. The aim of the project is to reduce deliberate fires in the target area by 25% by April 2006. This will be achieved by providing a dedicated team working towards set objectives. The objectives of the project will be realised through effective multi agency working that identifies the essential links necessary to address the exact causes of arson impacting on the target area. The following graph shows that the Task Force have been extremely successful in reducing the number of vehicle fires in the Killingbeck area each month when compared with the same period of the year before.

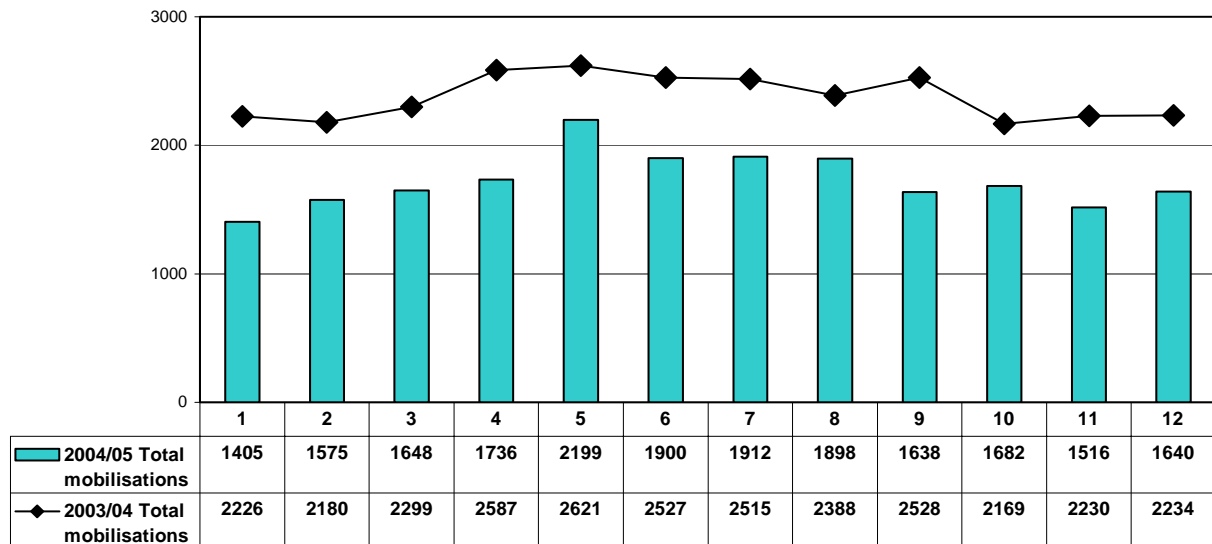
Comparison of number of vehicle fires in Killingbeck area - 2003/4 & 2004/5



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- 7.4 From 1 April 2004, Phase 1 of the new IRMP mobilisation policy to automatic fire detection systems (AFD's), in commercial premises, was implemented. Under Phase 1, appliances mobilised to the majority of these AFD actuations were reduced to one fire engine between 0800 and 1900 hours. The following graph shows significant reductions in mobilisations as a result of this change in policy.

Comparison of number of total mobilisations - 2003/4 & 2004/5



Note - The graph above indicates a reduction of **7755** appliance mobilisations within the year.

SECTION 8 – CONSULTATION

- **Introduction**
- **Issues for Year 3**
- **Timetable**
- **The Pre-Consultation Milestones**

Introduction

- 8.1 Central government guidance on the consultation ministers expect fire authorities to undertake when developing IRMPs was issued in April 2003. This formed the basis upon which WYFRA sought public comment on the strategic document and the first and second year action plans.
- 8.2 To meet minimum standards each Authority must demonstrate consultation with:
- The general public e.g. Council Tax-payers,
 - Relevant community organisations,
 - Public representatives e.g. MPs,
 - Business organisations,
 - Local authorities, public agencies and other emergency services,
 - Employees (uniformed and non-uniformed) and their representatives,
 - The ODPM and HM Fire Service Inspectorate; and
 - Any other interested parties.
- 8.3 As WYFRAs year 2 IRMP identified a need to consult on a wider range of issues than hitherto, more extensive use was made of grass roots consultative mechanisms such as district council community involvement teams and area committees. Key stakeholders such as MPs, district leaders and district chief executives were also advised *in advance* of the principal themes.
- 8.4 The guidelines for best practice on consultation published by the Cabinet Office compliment the process adopted by WYFRA, particularly by providing for a designated consultation co-ordinator and also for providing means of feedback to consultees.

Issues For Year 3

- 8.5 Although the volume of opposition to elements in the Year 2 programme was not unexpected or unprecedented locally, specific elements within the consultation process have been revisited to ensure that:
- Consultation documents are received by the appropriate people,
 - There is a sufficient number of public meetings (convened by the Authority); and
 - The consultation exercise is structured and timed to maximise public participation.
- 8.6 Given that West Yorkshire's current procedures already meet ODPM and Cabinet Office guidelines it would seem of prime importance to improve the **quality** of consultation by more constructive engagement with stakeholders. As stated, MPs, District Leaders and Chief Executives were given advance notice of action plan themes last year but more could undoubtedly be done with principal stakeholders (including staff) to involve them at an earlier stage in positive debate about the principles of reform and option analysis. The Authority could reasonably expect this approach not only to generate more well-informed discussion but also to provide useful information as to how partner organisations would prefer to see subsequent consultation procedures modelled.
- 8.7 There is also a clear need for the Authority to be more pro-active in the number and format of formal public meetings it convenes. The intention last year was not to prescribe when or where such meetings would take place but to respond sensibly and sensitively to the wishes of local people. This proved problematic however and, due to

practical considerations, the Authority was forced into the position of limiting the number of externally organised meetings it could attend. A public perception analysis will in future be factored in to the planning process to identify where public meetings *must* be held to protect the Authority's integrity and promote openness and accountability.

- 8.8 As intimated above, some organisations in the past have reported difficulties in properly processing consultation documentation and responding on a corporate basis within the given timeframe. Whilst the internal administrative arrangements of other bodies should not dictate the Authority's own systems it is intended to despatch future IRMP documentation to the Chief Executives of District Councils by recorded delivery. Further, council replies will be asked to indicate proof of corporate authorisation i.e. be signed by the Chief Executive and/or the Leader of the Council (or the Cabinet member with responsibility for the relevant portfolio) (preferably both). Replies by other sources may not be deemed admissible.

Timetable

- 8.9 In order to accommodate the issues raised above, consultation on the draft IRMP and Action Plan will no longer take place over the summer months.
- 8.10 Following Management Team/Board consideration of the matter, the period June-early September will be used to pro-actively engage Elected Members and other key stakeholders in discussion around the options for change. The Authority will consider releasing the draft for a formal 12-week consultation period at its meeting on 9 September. Elected Members will consider the responses made at their meeting on 9 December.

The Pre-Consultation Milestones

- June - Political group briefings (internal)
- July - Final briefings for representative bodies
- August - Liaison with ODPM and HMFSI
- September - Briefings for MPs, district leaders, ward councillors, parish representatives etc. affected by the proposals in north and east Leeds and Hebden Bridge/Mytholmroyd. *(These will NOT be public events. Mutually agreeable dates to be confirmed - probably no more than four in number. An appropriate level of Authority representation to be determined in consultation with the Chair).*

SECTION 9 - YEAR 3 ACTION PLAN

A - Emergency Cover Provision in North and East Leeds

B - Emergency Cover Provision in Hebden Bridge & Mytholmroyd

C - Review of Duty Systems

D - Provision of Operational Support Units

E - Provision of Urban Search and Rescue and Technical Rescue Capability.

A - Emergency Cover Provision in North and East Leeds

Background

- 9.1 A proposal was made in the 2005/06 IRMP to change the way fire cover was provided in Garforth. Following thorough analysis of the call activity and risk profile it was recommended that the station should be crewed on the day-crewed system. This would have provided an immediate response during the daytime with cover being provided by firefighters responding from home at other times. This system has operated successfully at another station in West Yorkshire that has a similar risk and activity profile for a number of years.
- 9.2 However as a result of the large number of responses received during the consultation period the Authority decided to reassess the proposal in the wider context of emergency cover provision in North and East Leeds using the FSEC risk analysis toolkit, and present the findings in the 2006/07 IRMP.
- 9.3 As stated previously the outcomes from the FSEC toolkit are insufficiently robust and reliable to inform the strategic emergency cover decision making process, therefore the following proposal has been developed using the risk assessment methodology which has been used to develop all proposals contained within the two previous IRMPs.
- 9.4 For the purpose of this proposal the North and East Leeds area is covered by Gipton, Garforth, Moortown, Stanks and Wetherby fire stations.

Information

- 9.5 West Yorkshire currently provides emergency cover throughout the county from 49 fire stations using a variety of fire appliance allocation arrangements and crewing systems. Typically stations with very high, high and medium risk profiles are crewed by wholetime personnel predominantly on a shift-based system. Areas with the lowest risk profiles are provided with cover using the retained duty system. The number of fire appliances based at each station also reflects the risk and activity levels within the station area, stations with the highest risk profiles and activity levels are typically provided with two pumping appliances.
- 9.6 Garforth is a one-pump station crewed by wholetime personnel on the 2 days, 2 nights, and 4 days off duty system (2x2x4). A technical case was presented in the 2005/06 IRMP that stated the day-crewed system would be a more appropriate method of crewing the appliance.
- 9.7 Wetherby is also a one pump station crewed by wholetime personnel on the 2x2x4 duty system. The call activity and risk profile is more akin to that of a retained station; indeed there are a number of retained stations having higher risk and call profiles.
- 9.8 Gipton is a 2-pump station crewed by wholetime personnel. It is a very high activity station and features in the very high category for 6 of the 11 risk indicators.
- 9.9 Moortown a 2-pump station is also crewed by wholetime personnel and is categorised as a medium risk station.
- 9.10 Stanks is a one-pump station crewed by wholetime personnel and is categorised as a low risk station.

Risk and Activity Profile

Wetherby

- 9.11 Wetherby station features in the low risk band across 10 of the 11 risk indicators. It is in the high band for the road traffic collision (RTCs) indicator. This indicator includes all RTCs attended many of which required no rescues to be performed and either no services or limited services to be carried out, essentially to make the scene safe. If this indicator were composed of incidents where rescues only were carried out Wetherby would feature in the medium risk band.
- 9.12 In 2004 there were 261 incidents within the station area this reduced from 294 in the previous year, an 11% reduction. Analysis of the latest 5 years data shows that there were on average 276 incidents within the station area, this is the lowest number of all wholetime crewed stations. Over the same period Hemsworth, a station operated on the retained duty system attended nearly twice as many incidents. On average last year each of the 4 watches responded to 1.25 incidents per week in their own station area.

Garforth

- 9.13 Garforth station has a low risk profile and features in the low risk band across 9 of the 11 risk indicators. Garforth features in the high band for the RTC indicator, however if incidents where rescues only are counted it would fall within the medium band. In 2004 there were 488 incidents within Garforth station area, this was a 20% reduction in activity compared to 2003. Of the 488 incidents in 2004, 40% were classified as false alarms. On average last year each of the 4 watches responded to 2.3 calls per week in their own station area.

Gipton

- 9.14 Gipton operates two pumps crewed by wholetime personnel on the shift duty system. The station is ranked highest for many of the types of incidents attended. On average over the last 5 years there have been 3701 incidents per year within the station area. It features in the very high band for 6 of the 11 risk indicators. On average last year each of the 4 watches responded 16 calls per week in their own station area.

Moortown

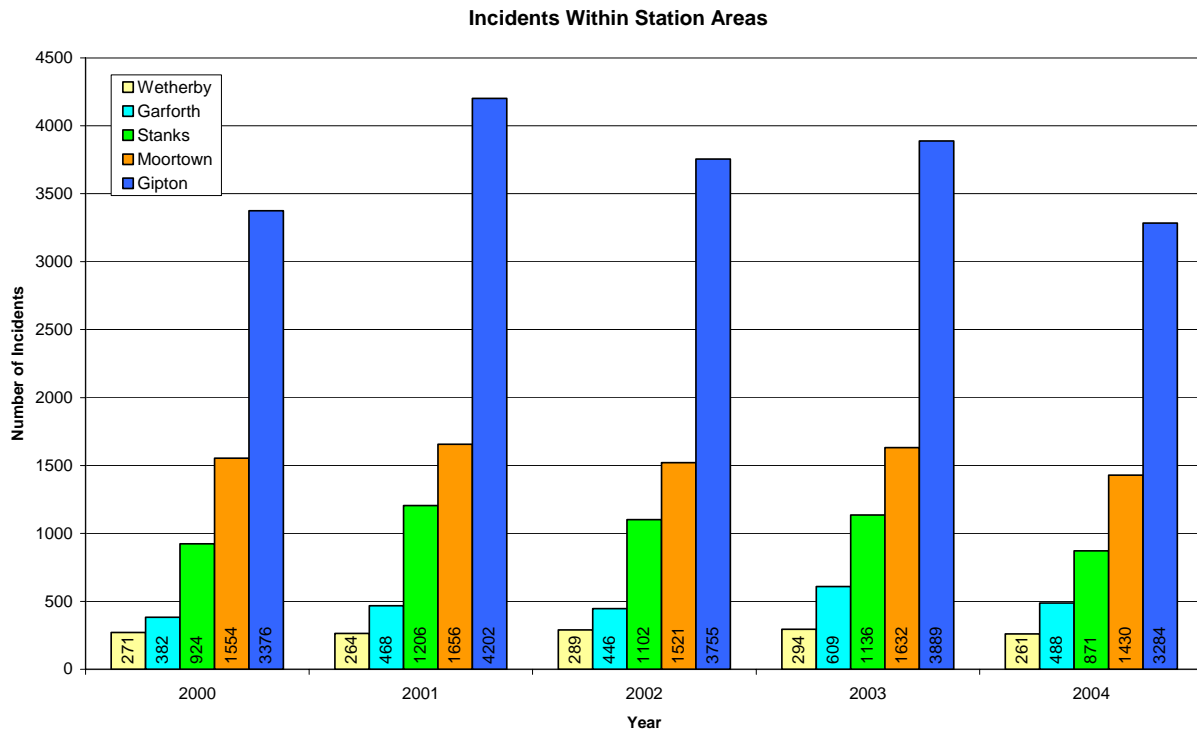
- 9.15 Moortown is a two-pump station crewed by wholetime personnel on the shift duty system. Over the last 5 years there were on average 1559 incidents per year within the station area. It features in the medium risk band for 6 of the risk indicators and the very high band for 2. On average last year each of the 4 watches responded to 7 incidents per week within their own area.

Stanks

- 9.16 Stanks is a one-pump station crewed by wholetime personnel on the shift duty system. The station features in the low risk band for 6 of the risk indicators and the medium band for the remaining 5. On average, over the last 5 years there were 1048 incidents per year within the station area. The station is ranked third busiest amongst one-pump stations.
- 9.17 The following chart shows the number of incidents within each station area over the last 5 years. It shows that Moortown attended approx 6 times the number of incidents

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compared to Wetherby and Gipton 8 times the number of incidents compared to Garforth.



9.18 The table below is extracted from the risk indicator matrix it shows that Wetherby and Garforth are predominantly low risk low activity stations.

Risk Key

V. High
High
Medium
Low

5 Year Average (2000 - 2004)	4 Year Total (01 - 04)	5 Year Total (00 - 04)	5 Year Average (2000 - 2004)	Annual Average (1/4/00 - 31/12/04)	2004 Incidents
------------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	------------------------------	------------------------------------	----------------

Station	Deprivation	Dwelling Fires	Building Fires	Secondary Fires	Car Fires	Major Fires	Total Preventable Fatalities (5 Years)	Rate of Dwelling Fires per 1,000 dwellings	Road Traffic Collisions	Special Service Calls (life risk)	Life Risk Incidents
Gipton	205.3	183	89	1286	767	6	7	5.34	36.6	38.89	291
Moortown	90.0	90	34	394	236	2	2	2.35	44.6	38.00	128
Garforth	26.1	20	20	115	60	1	0	1.04	30.6	13.33	52
Wetherby	9.5	11	26	42	21	0	1	0.97	29	9.78	44
Stanks	70.4	54	20	373	191	3	1	2.93	19	17.11	60

Conclusions

9.19 Wetherby is a very low activity station with a predominantly low risk profile. A more appropriate way of providing cover for this area would be the retained duty system.

Preliminary work has been undertaken to establish if there would be sufficient interest from local residents in becoming retained firefighters. Indications from this study suggest there would be insufficient interest, therefore the retained duty system cannot be considered as an option for Wetherby at this time.

- 9.20 Garforth is a low activity low risk station. A recommendation in the 2005/06 IRMP stated that Garforth should be crewed on the day-crewed system, however due to the responses received during consultation the proposal is now being considered again in the wider context of North and East Leeds.
- 9.21 The recommendation in this proposal outlines a more efficient way of providing emergency cover in both Wetherby and Garforth. It also ensures firefighters at both stations are provided with greater opportunities to maintain and enhance their operational competencies, skills and knowledge.
- 9.22 The communities of Wetherby and Garforth would still benefit from having a fire appliance based at their stations crewed by personnel on the wholetime duty system available to respond immediately should an incident occur.

Recommendation

- 9.23 Wetherby should be paired with Moortown and Garforth paired with Gipton. Gipton and Moortown would in effect have a three-pump establishment to operate two pumps out of the multi-pump station and one pump from their partner one-pump station. For the purpose of crewing arrangements personnel would form part of the establishment and be based at the multi-pump stations. Station and Watch Managers will manage the staffing rota for the multi-pump station and its partner one-pump station locally in order that skills and topographical knowledge is not compromised.

B - Emergency Cover Provision in Mytholmroyd and Hebden Bridge

Information

- 9.24 Contained in the 2005/06 (Year 2) IRMP Action Plan was a proposal to combine Mytholmroyd and Hebden Bridge into one effective retained unit. The proposal highlighted that the current arrangements whereby the two stations positioned closely together, each having low levels of availability presented an opportunity for improvement. It was recommended that a new retained station should be built funded from the proceeds of the sale of the other two sites. However in view of the responses received during the consultation period it was decided to re-examine the proposal and make further recommendations in Year 3.

Risk profile

- 9.25 Both stations have a low risk profile. Mytholmroyd has the lowest risk profile of all West Yorkshire stations, whilst the Hebden Bridge profile is only marginally higher. Mytholmroyd features in the low risk category for all 11 risk indicators; in 5 it is the lowest of all stations. Hebden Bridge features in the low risk category for 10 of the 11 risk indicators. Analysis of data indicates that there is a high rate of dwelling fires per 1000 dwellings, however the 5-year trend for dwelling fires is falling (26 in 2001 to 13 in 2004).

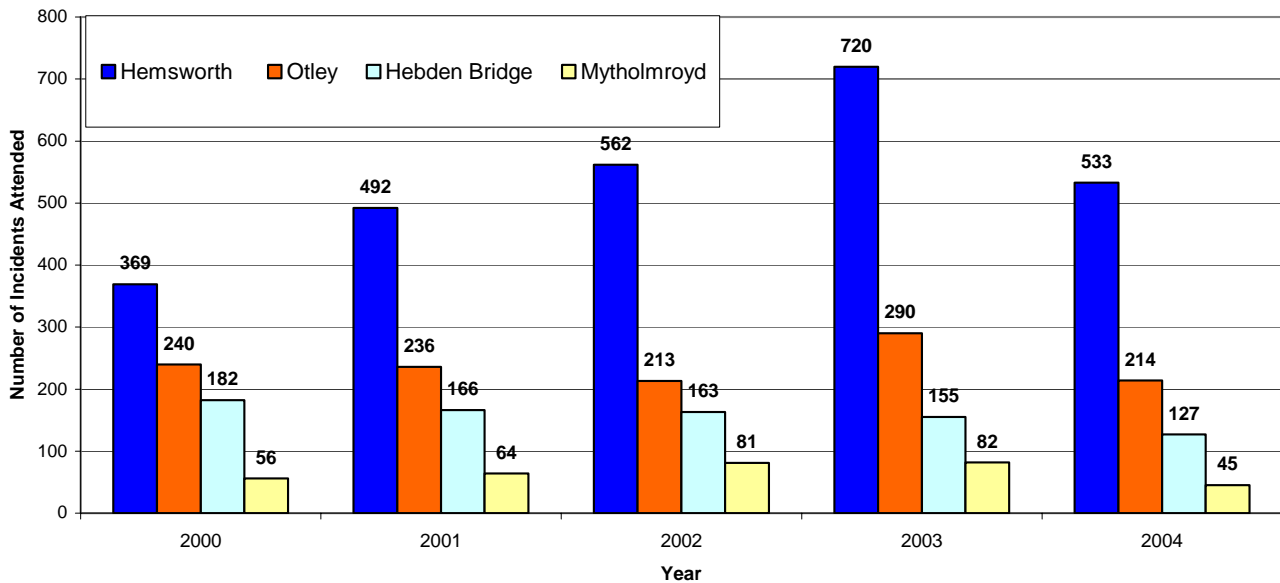
Risk Key											
V. High		5 Year Average (2000 - 2004)									
High		4 Year Total (01 - 04)									
Medium		5 Year Total (00 - 04)									
Low		5 Year Average (2000 - 2004)									
Annual Average (1/4/00 - 31/12/04)											
Station	Duty System	Deprivation	Dwelling Fires	Building Fires	Secondary Fires	Car Fires	Major Fires	Total Preventable Fatalities (5 Years)	Rate of Dwelling Fires per 1,000 dwellings	Road Traffic Collisions	Special Service Calls (life risk)
Hebden Bridge	Retained	16.1	17	3	39	12	0	0	4.52	3.8	4.22
Mytholmroyd	Retained	10.5	3	5	22	7	0	0	1.04	3	2.44

- 9.26 The following chart shows a comparison of incidents attended in Hebden Bridge and Mytholmroyd with Hemsworth and Otley; both 1-pump stations operating on the retained duty system. It shows:

- For each of the last two years the number of incidents that occurred in Hebden Bridge and Mytholmroyd combined represents only one-third the number of incidents that occurred in Hemsworth station area alone.
- Last year there was on average less than one incident per week in Mytholmroyd station area.
- In 4 of the last 5 years the number of incidents in Hebden Bridge and Mytholmroyd combined have been less than the number of incidents in Otley alone. (Otley is a medium activity one-pump retained station).

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Comparison of Incidents in Station Area - Hebden Bridge and Mytholmroyd with Hemsworth and Otley



Availability

9.27 Weekday appliance availability at Mytholmroyd and Hebden Bridge is poor. The table below shows the percentage of time, by day of week, when there were insufficient personnel available to crew the appliance. It will be noted that on average the Mytholmroyd appliance was available for only 13.56% of the time during the weekday daytime cover period; during the same period the Hebden Bridge appliance was available for 50.38% of the time. Improvement to appliance availability during this period forms a key part of the recommendation in this proposal.

Percentage of Time the Appliance's were Available to Respond to Calls – 2004

	Day Cover		Night Cover	
	Mytholmroyd (Average by day of Week)	Hebden Bridge (Average by day of Week)	Mytholmroyd (Average by day of Week)	Hebden Bridge (Average by day of Week)
Monday	17.31%	61.77%	89.33%	96.93%
Tuesday	12.18%	52.71%	88.56%	97.24%
Wednesday	12.66%	51.23%	88.97%	97.06%
Thursday	14.42%	44.48%	88.85%	94.30%
Friday	11.22%	41.72%	98.49%	90.28%
Saturday	95.09%	56.73%	97.31%	83.69%
Sunday	95.25%	80.63%	98.78%	87.79%
Weekly Average Availability	36.87%	55.61%	92.90%	92.47%
Weekday Average Availability	13.56%	50.38%	90.84%	95.16%

9.28 The following map graphically represents the incidents that occurred in Hebden Bridge and Mytholmroyd over the three-year period (2002 – 2004). Also plotted on the map are two circles both showing a 2-mile radius around each station. As can be seen from the map the highest concentration of incidents in Mytholmroyd station area fall within the 2-mile radius from Hebden Bridge station.

Conclusions

- 9.29 The risk and call profile for Hebden Bridge and Mytholmroyd do not support the need to maintain an appliance at both stations. Cover for both areas will be more effectively provided from Hebden Bridge with the addition of an area support vehicle and crew who will supplement the retained personnel to maintain the appliance availability during the week.

Recommendations

- 9.30 Mytholmroyd and Hebden Bridge to be combined into one effective retained unit, based at Hebden Bridge fire station, drawing on available staff from both stations. To ensure an appropriate balance between prevention and intervention an area support vehicle and crew will be based at Hebden Bridge station to provide risk reduction and other support functions in the Mytholmroyd and Hebden Bridge area as well as supplementing the crews during the weekday period to maximise the appliance availability. As a result of this operational change the Fire Safety Group will undertake a level 2 specific risk reduction campaign in line with the Integrated Community Safety Strategy.

C - Review Of Duty Systems

Information

- 9.31 Working arrangements operate on the basis that operational personnel undertake duties appropriate to their role and are deployed to meet the requirements of the fire and rescues authorities integrated risk management plan.
- 9.32 West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service has 49 fire stations that currently operate shift systems that have not changed since 1979. Typically the three shift systems are:
- Shift Duty System (2 days, 2 nights, 4 rest days),
 - Day-Crewing System; and
 - Retained Duty System.
- 9.33 Section 4 of the National Joint Council for Local Authorities' Fire and Rescue Services Scheme of Conditions of Service (Grey Book) details hours of duty and duty systems.
- 9.34 The operational workload of personnel working the Shift Duty System is not evenly distributed over a twenty-four hour period. The Brigade call profile (Figure 4) has identified peak periods of operational activity and lower operational activity levels yet the same staffing levels are constantly maintained.
- 9.35 The current daily work routine does not reflect the increased workloads required to meet the demands of a modern fire service.

Conclusion

- 9.36 The review will seek to establish if the current duty systems in use in WYFRS are both efficient and effective. The review will offer alternative duty systems if it can be demonstrated that improvements in efficiency and/or effectiveness can be gained from their implementation. The initial review will begin by identifying the legal requirements of any new shift patterns to be considered, this will include Working Time Regulations, Health and Safety law and the Grey Book Conditions of Service. The review will examine existing and proposed duty systems within the UK Fire Service as well as examining staffing models and duty systems of non-fire service organisations. A comprehensive cost analysis will be incorporated in the review to identify administration costs and potential savings.

Recommendation

- 9.37 To undertake a review of duty systems to establish if one or more alternative duty systems can be adopted within WYFRS with the aim to more closely align staffing with activity levels. Daily work routines will also be examined as part of the review.

D - Provision of Operational Support Units

Information

- 9.38 West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service currently has four Operational Support Units (OSUs) stationed around the county, at Ossett, Bingley, Pontefract and Elland. These units are able to provide a rapid response to incidents and each are crewed by a Watch Manager and Crew Manager. Over the last two years they have proved to be successful, responding to a variety of incidents and being utilised for specialities in hazmat and technical rescue; however one of their main functions is command at an incident.
- 9.39 When undertaking the command function, the OSU role can be two fold; either taking command of the incident as the Incident Commander (when the number of appliances and command level required for the incident warrants this) or carrying out the command support function. This involves the crew manager utilising the OSU vehicle as a command point to manage the incident, for example, the passing and recording of messages to the Mobilising and Control Centre, marshalling appliances, or acting as a contact point for attending appliances, etc.
- 9.40 Following the implementation of the Stage 1 Flexible Duty System (FDS) review (a proposal from the Year 1 IRMP) the number of officers available to provide operational cover and carry out incident command and support roles at incidents was reduced. OSUs augment the remaining FDS officers in meeting this essential command need.
- 9.41 As well as attending incidents the crew of each OSU also provide management and supervisory duties for various functions of the service. They work closely with retained stations and some wholtime stations carrying out training, providing specialist operational support and are also available to carry out routine CFS work and risk reduction initiatives.

Conclusion

- 9.42 The proposal to place two further OSUs within the county will further improve community safety and operational command response by: -
- Ensuring emergency cover in specialist areas such as fire investigation, hazardous materials and environmental protection and command support.
 - Assisting in risk reduction activities, assessing personnel in command safety and the training of personnel working the retained duty system.
 - Assisting in the development and implementation of a targeted arson reduction initiative within specified areas.
 - Providing a more flexible and dynamic response as opposed to having a watch manager tied to a watch and an appliance in a relatively low activity area.

Recommendations

- 9.43 Following the success of the four units operating around the county it is recommended that a further two OSUs be provided and deployed within the Leeds and Kirklees areas of the brigade. It is suggested that one of the OSU would take up a special reference

of hazardous materials and environmental protection along with its command role; the other should have a fire investigation capability.

E – Provision of Urban Search and Rescue and Technical Rescue Capability.

Introduction

- 9.44 Phase 2 of the New Dimension Project commenced during 2005 and is focusing on Urban Search and Rescue. Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) refers to specialized, technical search and rescue in collapsed structures, confined spaces, or trenches in populated areas. Following a risk assessment and risk footprint exercise the deployment nationally of 17 interim USAR vehicles commenced in mid 2004. Use of dedicated crews and application of a day crewed duty system with an on-call element during the night is the most cost effective model to provide the required cover.

Background

- 9.45 WYFRS is the host for the USAR capability within the region. Vehicles will be staffed with specially trained crews and will comprise initially of an interim vehicle carrying basic equipment, which will eventually be supplemented by a series of prime movers and 'pod' style demountables. WYFRS has also been identified as the base to provide regional training for all operational personnel in urban search and rescue skills.
- 9.46 Initially the use of existing facilities at Cleckheaton Fire Station will be used to accommodate the interim and full USAR vehicles and equipment, however the facilities at Cleckheaton are limited and should not be seen as a long term solution.

Conclusion

- 9.47 The USAR capability is a significant enhancement to existing resources and will provide a level of equipment and skills that have not been previously available. The location of a dedicated Technical Rescue base at Fire Service Headquarters (FSHQ) will provide a high level of rescue capability that is centrally located and able to deploy quickly to the motorway network throughout the county and region. Additional development of existing training facilities at FSHQ will provide a superior level of skills training for operational personnel.

Recommendation

- 9.48 A feasibility study will be undertaken to develop the site at FSHQ to accommodate the full rescue capability allowing location of a specialist technical rescue base on one central site. Relocation to FSHQ will provide easy access to the motorway networks throughout the region.

SECTION 10 – APPENDICES

5 Years of Incident Data – 1999 - 2004³

- **5-Year Totals (2000 – 2004)**
- **5-Year Averages (2000 – 2004)**
- **Summary of Incidents by Station Area – 2000**
- **Summary of Incidents by Station Area – 2001**
- **Summary of Incidents by Station Area – 2002**
- **Summary of Incidents by Station Area – 2003**
- **Summary of Incidents by Station Area – 2004**

³ The tables for 2000 to 2002 include incident data relating to Bramley and Pudsey fire stations, these stations were closed when a new station opened at Stanningley was opened. Incident data relating to Stanningley is included in all other tables.

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5-Year Totals (2000 – 2004)

Station	All Incidents	F1-Fires	Dwelling Fires	Car Fires	Business Fires	Other Premise	F3-Fires	SSC's	FAGI's	FA-App	FAM	Deaths	Injuries	Rescues
Leeds	14880	2130	509	1145	357	119	2666	1524	1193	6594	773	4	150	9
Cookridge	3831	872	252	467	85	68	1024	409	402	967	157	3	76	3
Garforth	2393	501	98	300	48	55	575	310	306	665	36	0	18	1
Gipton	18506	5211	914	3837	282	178	6428	1427	1637	2823	980	7	254	33
Hunslet	13523	2984	713	1886	224	161	5481	970	1440	2059	589	5	147	14
Moortown	7793	1844	451	1181	110	102	1972	798	851	1997	331	3	114	6
Morley	4042	806	160	508	90	48	1394	442	608	712	80	4	49	1
Stanks	5239	1370	270	956	69	75	1867	431	418	941	212	2	67	1
Wetherby	1379	248	54	104	76	14	208	271	139	498	15	1	20	0
Stanningley	3601	710	161	400	61	88	1436	318	385	617	135	1	36	2
Bradford	18653	3500	811	2151	412	126	5265	1138	1480	5901	136	5	165	19
Bingley	2321	360	99	188	51	22	512	295	222	872	60	0	44	5
FWG	9910	2147	490	1313	219	125	3109	523	896	2419	816	5	104	12
Haworth	432	144	27	92	19	6	142	43	48	50	5	0	6	0
Idle	6258	1478	313	951	120	94	2178	443	565	1327	267	3	74	4
Ilkley	1088	140	47	59	22	12	147	199	114	484	4	0	5	0
Keighley	6136	1137	343	637	111	46	1927	528	629	1438	477	2	83	2
Odsal	12737	3040	650	1980	222	188	4234	718	1200	2894	651	14	198	26
Otley	1193	171	55	67	32	17	303	108	143	403	65	0	7	0
Rawdon	2254	333	82	175	54	22	447	235	222	938	79	1	13	0
Shipley	5387	907	301	468	91	47	1237	393	532	2095	223	2	102	1
Silsden	1184	95	26	34	29	6	100	95	81	757	56	0	9	2
Huddersfield	15968	2849	831	1348	394	276	3625	1365	1381	5588	116	13	265	7
Brighouse	2458	510	122	296	55	37	750	279	346	434	139	2	22	1
Cleckheaton	3375	592	115	343	93	41	1006	361	436	827	153	1	47	4
Elland	2256	432	105	247	60	20	474	306	349	601	94	3	18	1
Halifax	8312	1750	454	992	221	83	2366	628	879	2036	653	4	109	10
Hebden Bridge	793	160	83	58	13	6	194	113	110	204	12	0	9	1
Holmfirth	1261	278	86	143	29	20	270	194	129	358	32	1	18	0
Illingworth	4526	1161	270	796	55	40	1783	309	547	477	249	1	46	3
Marsden	325	54	14	34	2	4	114	42	37	63	15	1	12	0
Meltham	528	90	22	48	15	5	190	46	40	148	14	0	5	0
Mytholmroyd	328	58	13	35	4	6	111	57	46	55	1	0	4	0
Skelmanthorpe	1192	242	65	124	34	19	242	190	108	377	33	5	23	0
Slaithwaite	1219	250	54	137	37	22	342	113	149	319	46	0	18	1
Todmorden	1282	231	93	95	32	11	334	232	150	311	24	0	30	3
Wakefield	8615	1482	346	862	184	90	2163	723	926	2971	350	2	137	15
Batley	5152	1100	281	619	133	67	1860	357	512	995	328	5	71	10
Castleford	4411	875	232	443	123	77	2040	249	372	682	193	1	78	0
Dewsbury	6379	1133	318	582	156	77	2000	429	625	1668	524	2	105	3
Featherstone	1832	466	85	292	56	33	872	106	150	182	56	4	49	2
Hemsworth	2676	591	131	361	61	38	1267	138	239	339	102	1	9	0
Knottingley	2151	476	77	319	48	32	971	195	227	212	70	2	18	0
Mirfield	1277	310	47	171	59	33	367	136	137	275	52	0	18	1
Normanton	1485	245	68	120	30	27	641	87	124	324	64	2	17	0
Ossett	3109	767	168	391	152	56	890	316	329	701	106	4	80	5
Pontefract	3083	505	124	267	63	51	1044	266	316	858	94	1	50	2
Rothwell	2712	620	84	452	36	48	793	279	312	649	59	0	23	0
South Elmsall	2788	462	127	251	46	38	1264	214	249	506	93	1	22	2

Making West Yorkshire safer by reducing death, injury and property loss from fire and other emergencies.

5-Year Averages (2000 – 2004)

Station	All Incidents	F1-Fires	Dwelling Fires	Car Fires	Business Fires	Other Premise	F3-Fires	SSC's	FAGI's	FA-App	FAM	Deaths	Injuries	Rescues
Leeds	2976	426	102	229	71	24	533	305	239	1319	155	0.8	30	3.8
Cookridge	766	174	50	93	17	14	205	82	80	193	31	0.6	15.2	6.6
Garforth	479	100	20	60	10	11	115	62	61	133	7	0	3.6	1.4
Gipton	3701	1042	183	767	56	36	1286	285	327	565	196	1.4	50.8	1.8
Hunslet	2705	597	143	377	45	32	1096	194	288	412	118	1	29.4	2.8
Moortown	1559	369	90	236	22	20	394	160	170	399	66	0.6	22.8	5.2
Morley	808	161	32	102	18	10	279	88	122	142	16	0.8	9.8	2.4
Stanks	1048	274	54	191	14	15	373	86	84	188	42	0.4	13.4	1
Wetherby	276	50	11	21	15	3	42	54	28	100	3	0.2	4	3
Stanningley	1879	370	84	209	32	46	749	166	201	322	70	0.5	18	2
Bradford	3731	700	162	430	82	25	1053	228	296	1180	274	1	33	1.2
Bingley	464	72	20	38	10	4	102	59	44	174	12	0	8.8	0.6
FWG	1982	429	98	263	44	25	622	105	179	484	163	1	20.8	0.8
Haworth	86	29	5	18	4	1	28	9	10	10	1	0	1.2	0.4
Idle	1252	296	63	190	24	19	436	89	113	265	53	0.6	14.8	0.2
Ilkley	218	28	9	12	4	2	29	40	23	97	1	0	1	0.2
Keighley	1227	227	69	127	22	9	385	106	126	288	95	0.4	16.6	2
Odsal	2547	608	130	396	44	38	847	144	240	579	130	2.8	39.6	0.6
Otley	239	34	11	13	6	3	61	22	29	81	13	0	1.4	0
Rawdon	451	67	16	35	11	4	89	47	44	188	16	0.2	2.6	0.2
Shipley	1077	181	60	94	18	9	247	79	106	419	45	0.4	20.4	0.6
Silsden	237	19	5	7	6	1	20	19	16	151	11	0	1.8	0.8
Huddersfield	3194	570	166	270	79	55	725	273	276	1118	232	2.6	53	1
Brighouse	492	102	24	59	11	7	150	56	69	87	28	0.4	4.4	0.4
Cleckheaton	675	118	23	69	19	8	201	72	87	165	31	0.2	9.4	0.4
Elland	451	86	21	49	12	4	95	61	70	120	19	0.6	3.6	0
Halifax	1662	350	91	198	44	17	473	126	176	407	131	0.8	21.8	0
Hebden Bridge	159	32	17	12	3	1	39	23	22	41	2	0	1.8	0.2
Holmfirth	252	56	17	29	6	4	54	39	26	72	6	0.2	3.6	0.2
Illingworth	905	232	54	159	11	8	357	62	109	95	50	0.2	9.2	1
Marsden	65	11	3	7	0	1	23	8	7	13	3	0.2	2.4	0.2
Meltham	106	18	4	10	3	1	38	9	8	30	3	0	1	0
Mytholmroyd	66	12	3	7	1	1	22	11	9	11	0	0	0.8	0
Skelmanthorpe	238	48	13	25	7	4	48	38	22	75	7	1	4.6	0.4
Slaithwaite	244	50	11	27	7	4	68	23	30	64	9	0	3.6	0
Todmorden	256	46	19	19	6	2	67	46	30	62	5	0	6	0
Wakefield	1723	296	69	172	37	18	433	145	185	594	70	0.4	27.4	0.6
Batley	1030	220	56	124	27	13	372	71	102	199	66	1	14.2	0.2
Castleford	882	175	46	89	25	15	408	50	74	136	39	0.2	15.6	0
Dewsbury	1276	227	64	116	31	15	400	86	125	334	105	0.4	21	0.2
Featherstone	366	93	17	58	11	7	174	21	30	36	11	0.8	9.8	0
Hemsworth	535	118	26	72	12	8	253	28	48	68	20	0.2	1.8	0
Knottingley	430	95	15	64	10	6	194	39	45	42	14	0.4	3.6	0.4
Mirfield	255	62	9	34	12	7	73	27	27	55	10	0	3.6	0
Normanton	297	49	14	24	6	5	128	17	25	65	13	0.4	3.4	0.2
Ossett	622	153	34	78	30	11	178	63	66	140	21	0.8	16	0
Pontefract	617	101	25	53	13	10	209	53	63	172	19	0.2	10	0
Rothwell	542	124	17	90	7	10	159	56	62	130	12	0	4.6	0
South Elmsall	558	92	25	50	9	8	253	43	50	101	19	0.2	4.4	0

Making West Yorkshire safer by reducing death, injury and property loss from fire and other emergencies.

Summary of Incidents by Station Area – 2000

Station	Duty System	All Incidents	F1-Fires	Dwelling Fires	Car Fires	Business Fires	Other Premise	F3-Fires	SSC's	FAGI's	FA-App	FAM	Deaths	Injuries	Rescues
Leeds	W/T	2566	418	90	244	62	22	345	261	238	1158	146	1	23	2
Bramley	W/T	1892	492	135	290	45	22	569	198	192	307	132		36	5
Cookridge	W/T	656	155	45	85	15	10	162	69	60	172	38	1	20	
Garforth	W/T	382	85	19	45	8	13	80	47	49	119	2		5	
Gipton	W/T	3376	1058	194	770	49	45	1022	292	349	453	200	1	77	9
Hunslet	W/T	2359	566	143	338	61	24	862	174	243	379	133	1	43	
Moortown	W/T	1554	495	106	348	25	16	363	144	178	313	61		23	2
Morley	W/T	666	136	42	65	19	10	189	70	107	148	16	1	10	
Stanks	W/T	924	260	79	154	16	11	319	88	74	139	44		17	
Wetherby	W/T	271	48	13	18	14	3	39	62	28	92	2	1	4	
Bradford	W/T	3492	732	190	420	10	22	915	224	313	970	338	1	34	6
Bingley	W/T	406	87	31	43	11	2	51	62	39	153	13		3	
FWG	W/T	1910	417	115	234	42	26	576	100	174	437	205	2	26	
Haworth	Retained	82	32	6	22	4	0	11	10	14	15	0			
Idle	W/T	1075	231	47	137	27	20	347	88	95	245	67	1	9	
Ilkley	Retained	192	22	10	9	3	0	23	54	17	76	0			
Keighley	W/T	1010	189	62	95	26	6	233	94	99	247	145		17	
Odsal	W/T	2182	558	134	345	45	34	739	130	205	421	124	1	53	1
Otley	Retained	240	43	12	18	11	2	57	22	25	70	23		1	
Pudsey	W/T	578	112	34	58	12	8	126	66	40	209	25		22	
Rawdon	W/T	447	62	17	25	14	6	68	42	47	207	20		5	
Shipley	W/T	830	141	55	66	15	5	162	84	85	306	52	1	20	
Silsden	Retained	234	18	4	7	7	0	13	11	14	163	15		1	
Huddersfield	W/T	2539	559	169	261	79	50	410	254	248	891	176	2	56	4
Brighouse	W/T	490	91	28	40	15	8	152	61	54	81	51		6	1
Cleckheaton	W/T	559	115	28	65	19	3	116	85	67	150	26		13	
Elland	W/T	429	113	30	64	16	3	66	56	66	110	18		6	
Halifax	W/T	1263	326	100	165	44	17	356	89	139	234	119		22	
Hebden Bridge	Retained	182	30	20	7	1	2	31	55	17	45	4		1	
Holmfirth	Retained	253	77	27	37	9	4	47	43	27	50	9		9	
Illingworth	W/T	883	224	59	141	13	11	379	54	97	64	65	1	15	
Marsden	Retained	58	14	2	12	0	0	25	7	1	11	0			
Meltham	Retained	92	16	4	10	1	1	21	10	14	29	2		1	
Mytholmroyd	Retained	56	9	2	5	1	1	11	16	9	10	1			
Skelmanthorpe	Nucleus	209	55	18	26	7	4	29	27	20	76	2	1	3	
Slaithwaite	Shift Nuc	209	49	12	25	6	6	47	22	24	59	8		3	
Todmorden	D/Crewed	283	43	21	17	4	1	41	97	22	79	1		10	1
Wakefield	W/T	1387	265	60	149	43	13	300	138	192	413	78		22	3
Batley	W/T	798	193	60	88	29	16	211	61	89	196	48	4	22	2
Castleford	W/T	687	125	37	59	16	13	276	46	63	137	40		8	
Dewsbury	W/T	1032	213	76	93	28	16	255	91	100	264	109	1	30	1
Featherstone	Retained	297	86	18	56	10	2	130	16	20	35	10		15	2
Hemsworth	Retained	369	118	28	70	14	6	125	31	31	48	16		3	
Knottingley	D/Crewed	308	61	13	33	12	3	127	35	30	38	17	1	6	
Mirfield	Retained	172	55	4	32	11	8	22	27	21	43	4		1	
Normanton	Retained	296	58	22	26	4	6	116	21	22	56	22	2	2	
Ossett	W/T	491	139	39	67	19	14	126	56	46	100	24	1	26	
Pontefract	W/T	478	73	19	34	16	4	162	50	63	113	17		8	1
Rothwell	W/T	472	118	20	82	5	11	98	53	53	141	9		6	
South Elmsall	W/T	475	89	28	46	10	5	160	34	51	122	19		10	

Making West Yorkshire safer by reducing death, injury and property loss from fire and other emergencies.

Summary of Incidents by Station Area – 2001

Station	Duty System	All Incidents	F1-Fires	Dwelling Fires	Car Fires	Business Fires	Other Premise	F3-Fires	SSC's	FAGI's	FA-App	FAM	Deaths	Injuries	Rescues
Leeds	W/T	2867	432	96	251	63	22	530	268	223	1266	148	1	47	1
Bramley	W/T	2106	527	116	344	42	25	749	229	217	273	111	2	28	2
Cookridge	W/T	751	192	45	116	20	11	173	82	83	183	38		8	3
Garforth	W/T	468	107	20	71	5	11	108	61	68	120	4		1	
Gipton	W/T	4202	1212	199	924	53	36	1631	289	330	517	223		14	8
Hunslet	W/T	2899	666	154	426	49	37	1255	185	262	395	136		18	2
Moortown	W/T	1656	441	113	271	38	19	399	160	198	386	72	2	41	2
Morley	W/T	788	176	33	110	23	10	276	88	118	112	18		5	
Stanks	W/T	1206	282	66	184	18	14	517	78	101	171	57	1	10	1
Wetherby	W/T	264	52	12	25	13	2	38	46	43	82	3		2	
Bradford	W/T	4261	861	186	540	11	23	1247	240	342	1229	342	2	30	3
Bingley	W/T	517	83	20	42	13	8	146	42	66	168	12		34	1
FWG	W/T	2327	541	105	348	59	29	765	108	199	487	227	1	24	6
Haworth	Retained	74	29	5	19	5	0	21	8	9	7	0		0	
Idle	W/T	1332	325	85	189	26	25	519	87	116	225	60		21	1
Ilkley	Retained	225	29	8	16	2	3	28	36	20	112	0		3	
Keighley	W/T	1205	239	76	134	22	7	431	86	101	244	104		22	1
Odsal	W/T	3191	873	166	613	52	42	988	165	275	706	184	2	49	
Otley	Retained	236	34	13	11	5	5	72	23	29	65	13		0	
Pudsey	W/T	703	137	29	73	21	14	208	57	61	213	27		30	
Rawdon	W/T	440	65	16	34	12	3	86	48	49	178	14		2	
Shipley	W/T	1084	197	67	96	21	13	229	100	143	365	50		18	
Silsden	Retained	221	16	4	2	6	4	14	15	27	128	21		6	2
Huddersfield	W/T	3255	610	189	266	91	64	722	285	256	1156	226	1	68	
Brighouse	W/T	502	108	25	64	14	5	142	57	79	91	25	1	2	
Cleckheaton	W/T	682	117	28	61	17	11	181	66	90	185	43		10	1
Elland	W/T	456	93	19	57	11	6	123	45	53	120	22		1	
Halifax	W/T	1891	493	116	295	65	17	461	126	187	446	178		37	2
Hebden Bridge	Retained	166	40	26	10	2	2	41	15	18	51	1		8	
Holmfirth	Retained	260	62	14	38	6	4	50	38	23	77	10		3	
Illingworth	W/T	930	263	54	190	11	8	327	70	108	94	68		7	
Marsden	Retained	61	14	5	8	1	0	15	6	6	12	8	1	6	
Meltham	Retained	115	27	8	15	3	1	37	10	7	33	1		1	
Mytholmroyd	Retained	64	13	4	9	0	0	20	11	9	11	0		0	
Skelmanthorpe	Nucleus	209	53	18	26	6	3	42	29	20	58	7		9	
Slaithwaite	Shift Nuc	253	79	15	46	12	6	68	18	31	52	5		8	1
Todmorden	D/Crewed	283	50	22	23	4	1	73	40	38	77	5		3	
Wakefield	W/T	1599	304	81	165	34	24	363	147	192	532	61		59	5
Batley	W/T	1065	247	66	140	28	13	327	80	114	193	104		11	5
Castleford	W/T	805	147	50	60	29	8	381	53	57	129	38		18	
Dewsbury	W/T	1335	249	60	135	45	9	387	89	140	347	123		25	
Featherstone	Retained	336	85	16	53	8	8	152	15	33	40	11		25	
Hemsworth	Retained	492	123	38	64	15	6	181	28	45	73	42		0	
Knottingley	D/Crewed	381	78	15	52	8	3	174	35	50	36	8		2	
Mirfield	Retained	274	59	10	30	9	10	90	28	22	63	12		2	
Normanton	Retained	265	40	8	21	10	1	108	15	19	73	10		6	
Ossett	W/T	605	156	26	87	33	10	184	68	55	114	28	1	10	3
Pontefract	W/T	495	87	26	44	9	8	178	47	50	116	17		10	1
Rothwell	W/T	530	137	22	100	8	7	140	58	43	139	13		9	
South Elmsall	W/T	449	94	32	43	10	9	165	40	36	94	20		0	

Making West Yorkshire safer by reducing death, injury and property loss from fire and other emergencies.

Summary of Incidents by Station Area – 2002

Station	Duty System	All Incidents	F1-Fires	Dwelling Fires	Car Fires	Business Fires	Other Premise	F3-Fires	SSC's	FAGI's	FA-App	FAM	Deaths	Injuries	Rescues
Leeds	W/T	2795	398	91	219	69	19	435	293	228	1278	163		26	3
Bramley	W/T	2050	533	125	349	32	27	711	220	229	274	83	1	37	1
Cookridge	W/T	767	176	50	104	10	12	162	98	62	233	36	1	21	
Garforth	W/T	446	102	19	64	12	7	92	58	61	127	6		3	
Gipton	W/T	3755	1230	198	931	60	41	1219	267	298	542	199	3	61	5
Hunslet	W/T	2812	728	139	507	43	39	1061	214	281	402	126	2	41	10
Moortown	W/T	1521	343	74	232	14	23	338	189	151	415	85		15	
Morley	W/T	852	203	26	150	19	8	284	100	120	122	23	1	10	
Stanks	W/T	1102	330	45	253	18	14	337	86	112	199	38		11	
Wetherby	W/T	289	40	6	22	9	3	34	61	30	121	3		3	
Bradford	W/T	3860	792	137	566	67	22	1122	214	319	1128	285		24	5
Bingley	W/T	457	68	13	42	9	4	90	71	41	173	14		1	4
FWG	W/T	2034	475	104	310	36	25	620	104	202	476	157		18	5
Haworth	Retained	87	35	2	26	6	1	30	4	6	11	1		1	
Idle	W/T	1354	344	63	246	21	14	461	83	116	296	54		23	3
Ilkley	Retained	231	32	10	16	4	2	34	44	34	85	2		1	
Keighley	W/T	1204	265	76	163	17	9	380	87	138	267	67		17	
Odsal	W/T	2629	657	121	475	33	28	867	130	286	547	142	4	39	5
Otley	Retained	213	33	9	16	3	5	50	25	19	79	7		5	
Pudsey	W/T	667	149	29	95	19	6	164	60	73	197	24	1	16	
Rawdon	W/T	514	96	17	55	18	6	100	48	51	202	17		4	
Shipley	W/T	1251	235	79	129	18	9	288	73	124	465	66		34	
Silsden	Retained	256	15	6	5	4	0	22	22	19	171	7		1	
Huddersfield	W/T	3244	523	146	260	57	60	697	278	278	1255	213	8	47	
Brighouse	W/T	490	112	32	69	9	2	142	53	64	99	20		5	
Cleckheaton	W/T	696	149	21	98	20	10	189	74	92	160	32		9	
Elland	W/T	429	82	26	40	12	4	88	59	72	119	9		6	1
Halifax	W/T	1763	384	85	246	41	12	485	142	177	471	104		21	7
Hebden Bridge	Retained	163	30	11	15	2	2	47	14	29	41	2		0	
Holmfirth	Retained	269	67	19	33	9	6	50	54	29	64	5		4	
Illingworth	W/T	937	259	46	188	15	10	344	61	131	94	48		11	2
Marsden	Retained	70	7	1	5	0	1	31	14	8	8	2		0	
Meltham	Retained	87	15	3	7	5	0	25	11	2	30	4		0	
Mytholmroyd	Retained	81	11	3	7	0	1	37	11	12	10	0		3	
Skelmanthorpe	Nucleus	241	54	9	32	11	2	55	43	18	65	6		3	
Slaithwaite	Shift Nuc	271	48	8	27	8	5	81	26	35	67	14		2	
Todmorden	D/Crewed	226	45	16	16	9	4	56	33	31	52	9		5	1
Wakefield	W/T	1655	274	51	173	36	14	366	130	185	619	81		13	3
Batley	W/T	1111	283	58	175	35	15	373	80	95	203	77		14	
Castleford	W/T	838	187	45	91	32	19	347	56	71	142	35	1	19	
Dewsbury	W/T	1272	255	69	131	34	21	353	71	134	354	105		20	
Featherstone	Retained	431	112	17	77	12	6	212	25	34	35	13		0	
Hemsworth	Retained	562	108	20	62	14	12	270	25	62	74	23		1	
Knottingley	D/Crewed	375	81	15	52	8	6	137	50	43	56	8	1	2	
Mirfield	Retained	275	83	11	52	13	7	57	29	38	52	16		4	1
Normanton	Retained	305	48	17	20	6	5	131	15	34	63	14		4	
Ossett	W/T	623	170	41	100	23	6	170	61	71	125	26		10	
Pontefract	W/T	642	110	29	59	11	11	202	50	69	191	20		14	
Rothwell	W/T	540	127	15	91	9	12	162	64	65	116	6		3	
South Elmsall	W/T	530	88	21	54	7	6	243	51	45	77	26		5	

Making West Yorkshire safer by reducing death, injury and property loss from fire and other emergencies.

Summary of Incidents by Station Area – 2003

Station	Duty System	All Incidents	F1-Fires	Dwelling Fires	Car Fires	Business Fires	Other Premise	F3-Fires	SSC's	FAGI's	FA-App	FAM	Deaths	Injuries	Rescues
Leeds	W/T	3403	462	108	256	76	22	717	345	262	1462	155	1	23	3
Cookridge	W/T	937	179	56	89	20	14	336	85	121	200	16	0	15	0
Garforth	W/T	609	116	15	74	11	16	178	59	64	180	12	0	1	1
Gipton	W/T	3889	1002	142	773	58	29	1526	219	363	623	156	0	40	10
Hunslet	W/T	3040	600	157	375	37	31	1351	188	358	450	93	1	23	2
Moortown	W/T	1632	335	82	210	20	23	507	156	176	407	51	0	12	2
Morley	W/T	931	157	36	99	10	12	386	88	144	137	19	0	13	0
Stanks	W/T	1136	305	48	224	10	23	428	82	73	208	40	1	21	0
Wetherby	W/T	294	50	11	19	17	3	55	54	13	118	4	0	9	0
Stanningley	W/T	1829	313	63	195	23	32	802	161	222	264	67	0	10	0
Bradford	W/T	3707	634	167	374	62	31	1154	204	270	1248	197	1	42	0
Bingley	W/T	535	69	16	40	10	3	132	56	46	219	13	0	3	0
FWG	W/T	1968	380	72	242	39	27	673	113	175	500	127	0	13	0
Haworth	Retained	98	29	8	17	2	2	41	3	10	13	2	0	3	0
Idle	W/T	1438	351	59	247	27	18	521	82	123	307	54	1	12	0
Ilkley	Retained	224	32	12	11	7	2	36	34	24	96	2	0	1	0
Keighley	W/T	1429	239	59	149	22	9	489	148	158	298	97	1	6	0
Odsal	W/T	2639	537	104	344	49	40	1027	144	221	576	134	3	24	2
Otley	Retained	290	40	11	15	11	3	96	22	41	82	9	0	0	0
Rawdon	W/T	496	64	15	39	6	4	129	49	34	202	18	0	1	0
Shipley	W/T	1134	189	49	108	20	12	315	68	86	442	34	1	20	0
Silsden	Retained	242	23	5	15	3	0	28	25	12	147	7	0	1	0
Huddersfield	W/T	3873	665	170	344	88	63	1161	245	325	1185	292	1	59	0
Brighouse	W/T	514	100	21	64	9	6	188	49	85	72	20	1	5	0
Cleckheaton	W/T	739	106	20	60	17	9	289	68	92	154	30	0	11	2
Elland	W/T	476	70	13	48	6	3	121	72	88	111	14	2	3	0
Halifax	W/T	1926	274	70	149	36	19	672	129	213	483	155	3	19	1
Hebden Bridge	Retained	155	27	13	9	5	0	43	18	22	41	4	0	0	0
Holmfirth	Retained	254	39	17	19	1	2	83	28	26	72	6	0	1	0
Illingworth	W/T	988	238	38	189	5	6	442	47	126	99	36	0	6	1
Marsden	Retained	82	6	2	3	0	1	30	10	15	17	4	0	5	0
Meltham	Retained	137	15	0	9	4	2	73	6	7	34	2	0	0	0
Mytholmroyd	Retained	82	15	2	11	0	2	35	9	10	13	0	0	1	0
Skelmanthorpe	Nucleus	275	43	11	19	5	8	78	35	30	80	9	1	6	0
Slaithwaite	Shift Nuc	314	43	13	22	7	1	104	33	38	86	10	0	5	0
Todmorden	D/Crewe	272	51	20	21	8	2	102	33	32	49	5	0	7	1
Wakefield	W/T	2092	348	83	208	39	18	657	137	206	684	60	2	20	0
Batley	W/T	1217	202	47	117	25	13	574	76	119	193	53	0	10	2
Castleford	W/T	1210	265	63	157	24	21	610	42	114	137	42	0	20	0
Dewsbury	W/T	1535	249	60	134	32	23	626	64	143	348	105	1	13	2
Featherstone	Retained	466	115	17	70	18	10	242	24	39	33	13	1	2	0
Hemsworth	Retained	720	134	29	86	8	11	410	27	58	75	16	1	2	0
Knottingley	D/Crewe	575	142	17	109	8	8	291	35	49	46	12	0	5	0
Mirfield	Retained	300	66	15	33	15	3	111	25	30	57	11	0	7	0
Normanton	Retained	363	54	9	34	3	8	192	16	33	58	10	0	3	0
Ossett	W/T	753	166	38	79	38	11	239	65	92	173	18	2	17	1
Pontefract	W/T	821	132	25	76	14	17	294	79	64	228	24	1	7	0
Rothwell	W/T	665	139	18	107	5	9	233	57	92	138	6	0	4	0
South Elmsall	W/T	753	109	22	70	12	5	411	48	68	103	14	1	1	2

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Summary of Incidents by Station Area – 2004

Station	Duty System	All Incidents	F1-Fires	Dwelling Fires	Car Fires	Business Fires	Other Premise	F3-Fires	SSC's	FAGI's	FA-App	FAM	Deaths	Injuries	Rescues
Leeds	W/T	3249	420	124	175	87	34	639	357	242	1430	161	1	31	0
Cookridge	W/T	720	170	56	73	20	21	191	75	76	179	29	1	12	0
Garforth	W/T	488	91	25	46	12	8	117	85	64	119	12	0	8	0
Gipton	W/T	3284	709	181	439	62	27	1029	360	296	688	202	3	62	1
Hunslet	W/T	2413	424	120	240	34	30	950	209	296	433	101	1	22	0
Moortown	W/T	1430	230	76	120	13	21	365	149	148	476	62	1	23	0
Morley	W/T	805	134	23	84	19	8	259	96	119	193	4	2	11	1
Stanks	W/T	871	193	32	141	7	13	266	97	58	224	33	0	8	0
Wetherby	W/T	261	58	12	20	23	3	42	48	25	85	3	0	2	0
Stanningley	W/T	1772	397	98	205	38	56	634	157	163	353	68	1	26	2
Bradford	W/T	3333	481	131	251	71	28	827	256	236	1326	207	1	35	5
Bingley	W/T	406	53	19	21	8	5	93	63	30	159	8	0	3	0
FWG	W/T	1671	334	94	179	43	18	475	98	146	518	100	2	23	1
Haworth	Retained	91	19	6	8	2	3	39	18	9	4	2	0	2	0
Idle	W/T	1059	227	59	132	19	17	330	103	113	254	32	1	9	0
Ilkley	Retained	216	25	7	7	6	5	26	31	19	115		0	0	0
Keighley	W/T	1288	205	70	96	24	15	393	113	132	382	63	1	21	1
Odsal	W/T	2096	415	125	203	43	44	608	149	213	644	67	4	33	18
Otley	Retained	214	21	10	7	2	2	28	16	29	107	13	0	1	0
Rawdon	W/T	357	46	17	22	4	3	64	48	40	149	10	1	1	0
Shipley	W/T	1088	145	51	69	17	8	243	68	94	517	21	0	10	1
Silsden	Retained	231	23	7	5	9	2	23	22	9	148	6	0	0	0
Huddersfield	W/T	3057	492	157	217	79	39	634	303	274	1101	253	1	35	3
Brighouse	W/T	462	99	16	59	8	16	126	59	64	91	23	0	4	0
Cleckheaton	W/T	699	105	18	59	20	8	231	68	95	178	22	1	4	1
Elland	W/T	466	74	17	38	15	4	76	74	70	141	31	1	2	0
Halifax	W/T	1469	273	83	137	35	18	392	142	163	402	97	1	10	0
Hebden Bridge	Retained	127	33	13	17	3	0	32	11	24	26	1	0	0	1
Holmfirth	Retained	225	33	9	16	4	4	40	31	24	95	2	1	1	0
Illingworth	W/T	788	177	73	88	11	5	291	77	85	126	32	0	7	0
Marsden	Retained	54	13	4	6	1	2	13	5	7	15	1	0	1	0
Meltham	Retained	97	17	7	7	2	1	34	9	10	22	5	0	3	0
Mytholmroyd	Retained	45	10	2	3	3	2	8	10	6	11		0	0	0
Skelmanthorp	Nucleus	258	37	9	21	5	2	38	56	20	98	9	3	2	0
Slaithwaite	Shift Nuc	172	31	6	17	4	4	42	14	21	55	9	0	0	0
Todmorden	D/Crewed	218	42	14	18	7	3	62	29	27	54	4	0	5	0
Wakefield	W/T	1882	291	71	167	32	21	477	170	151	723	70	0	23	4
Batley	W/T	961	175	50	99	16	10	375	60	95	210	46	1	14	1
Castleford	W/T	871	151	37	76	22	16	426	52	67	137	38	0	13	0
Dewsbury	W/T	1205	167	53	89	17	8	379	114	108	355	82	0	17	0
Featherstone	Retained	302	68	17	36	8	7	136	26	24	39	9	3	7	0
Hemsworth	Retained	533	108	16	79	10	3	281	27	43	69	5	0	3	0
Knottingley	D/Crewed	512	114	17	73	12	12	242	40	55	36	25	0	3	0
Mirfield	Retained	256	47	7	24	11	5	87	27	26	60	9	0	4	0
Normanton	Retained	256	45	12	19	7	7	93	20	16	74	8	0	2	0
Ossett	W/T	637	136	24	58	39	15	171	66	65	189	10	0	17	1
Pontefract	W/T	647	103	25	54	13	11	208	40	70	210	16	0	11	0
Rothwell	W/T	505	99	9	72	9	9	160	47	59	115	25	0	1	0
South Elmsall	W/T	581	82	24	38	7	13	285	41	49	110	14	0	6	0

SECTION 11 – GLOSSARY OF TERMS

AFA	Automatic fire alarm
AFD	Automatic fire detection
ASV	Area Support Vehicle
CCBRN	Conventional, chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear
CFS	Community fire safety
CPA	Comprehensive Performance Assessment
Day-Crewed	Shift based system on which wholetime firefighters work 09:00 – 18:00hrs and are available to respond on alerters to provide cover for the remaining period. Personnel work 4 days on 4 days off.
F1 Incidents	See primary fires
F3 Incidents	See secondary fires
FAAP	False alarms found to be caused by apparatus
FAGI	False alarms that were initiated as a result of good intent
FAM	False alarms that were initiated as a result of malicious intent
FDS	Flexible duty system (worked by some officers)
FRAs	Fire and rescue authorities
FSC	Fire Service Circular
FSEC	Fire Service Emergency Cover
FSHQ	Fire Service Headquarters
FWG	Fairweather Green Fire Station
Hazmat	Hazardous Materials
HFSC	Home Fire Safety Check
HMFSI	Her Majesty's Fire Service Inspectorate
HSE	Health and Safety Executive
HVP	High Volume Pumping
IEM	Integrated Emergency Management
IPDS	Integrated Personnel Development System
IRMP	Integrated Risk Management Plan
IRU	Incident Response Unit
LAA	Local Area Agreement
LSP	Local Strategic Partnership
NHS	National Health Service
Nucleus	System where wholetime firefighters work to cover periods when retained personnel are not available
ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
OSU	Operational Support Unit
PDA	Pre-determined attendance
Primary Fires	Fires involving property, buildings and vehicles etc
PSA	Public Service Agreement
Retained	Part-time firefighters who carry out their duties in their local community, often in addition to another job
RTC	Road Traffic Collision (formerly RTA – road traffic accident)
Secondary Fires	Fires involving refuse, refuse containers, grass, trees etc
SSCs	Special Service Calls – emergency calls other than to fires eg RTCs
USAR	Urban Search and Rescue
W/T	Full time firefighters
Wholetime	Same as wholetime
WYFRA	West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority
WYFRS	West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service
WYMAS	West Yorkshire Metropolitan Ambulance Service