West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority

Integrated Risk Management Plan & Action Plan 2007/8



PREVENTING PROTECTING RESPONDING

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD	1
SECTION 1 - EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
Executive SummarySummary Action Plan 2007/8	5 6
SECTION 2 – UPDATE FROM YEARS 1,2 AND 3 ACTION PLANS	7
Introduction	
Years 1 Action Plan Update	
Years 2 Action Plan Update	
Years 3 Action Plan Update	
SECTION 3 – WHAT'S NEW?	13
Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004	15
Fire and Rescue Service National Framework 2006/08	15
Civil Contingencies Act 2004	
New Dimension, Regional Resilience and USAR	
Regulatory Reform Order Comprehensive Performance Assessment	
Complehensive Feriormance Assessment	20
SECTION 4 – RISK ASSESSMENT	21
External Scrutiny of the Risk Assessment Process	23
Identification of Risks	23
Risk Assessment Process	
Risk Identification Update	
Station Risk Areas	25
SECTION 5 – PREVENTION AND PROTECTION FRAMEWORK UPDATE	41
Managing Risk - Introduction	
Risk Reduction Plan 2007/08	
Partnership Working	
Community Cohesion & Leadership	
Fire Safety EnforcementFire Investigation	
The investigation	
SECTION 6 – INTERVENTION FRAMEWORK UPDATE	47
Risk Analysis	49
Mobilising and Fire and Rescue Service National Co-ordination Centre.	
Response Standard	
Co-Responder	
Duty System Review	50
SECTION 7 - MONITORING & REVIEW	51
Service Delivery - National Performance & Targets	
Service Delivery - Local Performance & Targets	54
SECTION 8 – CONSULTATION	59
Introduction	61
Issues For Year 4	
Timetable	62
Consultation Milestones	62

SECTION 9 - YEAR 4 ACTION PLAN	63
A - Risk Reduction Plan 2007/08	65
B – Fire Safety Enforcement	
C - Emergency Cover Provision in North-East Wakefield District	
Risk Profile	
Conclusions	
Proposal	
SECTION 10 – APPENDICES	81
5-Year Totals (2001 –2005)	83
5 Year Averages (2001 – 2005)	
Summary Of Incidents by Station Area – 2001	85
Summary Of Incidents by Station Area – 2002	86
Summary of Incidents by Station Area – 2003	87
Summary of Incidents by Station Area – 2004	
Summary of Incidents by Station Area – 2005	91
Glossary Of Terms	92

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 fourth Integrated Risk Management Plan (IRMP) for the years 2007/08.

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 2007/08 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.

As a result of the 9/11 terrorist attack on the World Trade Centre in 2001 and ongoing worldwide terrorist activity, including the 7/7 London bombings, a complete review of UK resilience has been undertaken. The review process included a nationwide risk assessment, which identified WYFRS as the base for an Urban Search and Rescue capability for the Yorkshire and Humber region. The unit within WYFRS is one of 19 strategically placed throughout the UK, which comprises of specialist crews and equipment for dealing with rescues from building collapse and major transportation incidents. The teams and equipment is available for deployment 24/7 to attend local, regional and national incidents.

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.

Objective risk assessment 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.

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SECTION 1 - EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Executive Summary
- Summary Action Plan 2007/8

Executive Summary

- 1.1 This draft Integrated Risk Management Plan (IRMP) and corresponding Action Plan for 2007/08, which is the fourth 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 Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG), and guidance from the Audit Commission, and also uses examples of best practice identified at national level during year one, two and three 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 2006/07 IRMP have been updated to take account of the latest operational and census data. The methodology employed in years one, two and three remains unchanged and is used to support the proposals for the 2007/8 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 four 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 in year two; to area specific activities such as a new approach to emergency cover provision in the North-East Wakefield District.
- 1.9 Consultation has been wide and continuous during the process of constructing this draft. Views gathered during the previous three rounds of IRMP have been noted,

- and 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 Normal consultation will commence with the year four IRMP and the Action Plan containing the proposals which the Authority intends to progress during 2007/8 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 2006.

Summary Action Plan 2007/8

RECOMMENDATIONS	PRIORITY 1=LOW 2=MED 3=HIGH	OWNERSHIP	TARGET		
A – Risk Reduction Plan	3	Director of Fire Safety	Implementation during 2007/8		
B – Fire Safety Enforcement	3	Director of Fire Safety	Implementation during 2007/8		
C - Emergency Cover Provision in North-East Wakefield District	3	Director of Operations	To commence during 2007/8		

Note - Full details of these proposals are available in Sections 5 and 9 of this document.

SECTION 2 – UPDATE FROM YEARS 1,2 AND 3 ACTION PLANS

- Introduction
- Years 1, 2 & 3 Action Plan Updates

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Introduction

- 2.1 West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority have produced three IRMPs. The first covered the period 1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005; the Fire Authority approved the second plan in October 2004. Implementation of the third action plan commenced in April 2006.
- 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, 2 and 3 Action Plans.

Years 1 Action Plan Update

2004/05 Action Plan (Yr 1)	Progress	Comment
Inplement 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
2. Provision of additional resources in south & east Leeds to cover the peak activity period.	Implemented 5 April 2004	March 2005. 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)
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 YAS 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).
7. Re-location of prime movers from Rothwell and Huddersfield to Mirfield and Featherstone.	Huddersfield to Mirfield implemented 5 April 2004. Rothwell to Featherstone implemented 1July 2005	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 phased implementation January 2006	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.

Years 2 Action Plan Update

2005/06 Action Plan (Yr 2)	Progress	Comment
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.
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	Implemented during 2005	Specific risk reduction initiatives carried out in this relatively high activity retained station area.

Years 3 Action Plan Update

2006/07 Action Plan (Yr 3)	Progress	Comment
1. Pair Moortown and	Implemented during April	A more efficient way of providing
Wetherby Fire Stations	2006	emergency cover in Wetherby.
2. Pair Gipton and Garforth	Implemented during April	A more efficient way of providing
Fire Stations	2006	emergency cover in Garforth.
3. Combine Mytholmroyd	Implemented March 2006	To ensure an appropriate balance
and Hebden Bridge Fire		between prevention and intervention.
Stations into one effective		
retained unit based on one		
site, supported, initially, by		
area support vehicle.		
4.Undertake a review of	Reports to be submitted to	Reports covering issues associated
potential duty systems.	Fire and Rescue Authority:	with the suitability of any alternative
	Retained duty system	duty system.
	Whole time duty system	
5. Provision of two further	Implemented during April	Provision of additional HazMat and
Operational Support Units.	2006	incident command support, and
		managerial and supervisory
		capability and a fire investigation
		Operational Support Unit.
6.Provision of Urban Search	USAR Teams now	Full equipment inventory to be
and Rescue (USAR) and	established and providing	delivered by December 2006.
Technical Rescue capability.	operational cover with	
	interim equipment inventory.	

SECTION 3 – WHAT'S NEW?

- Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004
- Fire and Rescue Service National Framework 2006/8
- 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 collisions. 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 2006/08

- 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 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 (the Act).
- 3.11 The Act, accompanying regulations and non-legislative measures will deliver a single framework for civil protection in the United Kingdom capable of meeting the challengers of the twenty-first century. 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 spilt into six parts:

Anticipation – Assessment – Prevention – Preparation – Response – Recovery

Emergency Preparedness (Statutory Guidance for part one of CCA 2004) outlines the first four stages: Anticipation, Assessment, Prevention, Preparation whilst Emergency Response and Recovery (Non Statutory Guidance) details the later stages of Response and 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) was published in the late Summer 2005. The overall package has been broadly endorsed and, WYFRS as Category 1 responder continues to work closely with the other category 1 partners to implement all aspects of the Act.

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 a specialised technical search and rescue capability for dealing with incidents 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

Yorkshire 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:
 - 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
 - DIM Equipment West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service. (DIM Equipment Detection, Identification & Monitoring refers to portable chemical analysis equipment that will enable the identification of unknown chemical liquids and solids).

Regulatory Reform Order

- 3.27 With the introduction of the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 (the Order), the Fire Precautions Act 1971 and the Fire Precautions (Workplace) Regulations 1997 (as amended) has been repealed and revoked. The new order consolidates the requirements from these and many other local acts into one coherent, accessible and understandable piece of legislation.
- 3.28 The Order came into force on the 1st October 2006. The Order applies to employers, including the self-employed with premises separate from their homes and the voluntary sector. Under the Order, a *'responsible person'* is required to complete and maintain a suitable and sufficient risk assessment of their premises. To assist the 'responsible person' to understand their duties, a number of guides have been written, each appropriate to the business sector.
- 3.29 The local Fire and Rescue Authority will be responsible for enforcing the new Order, and will provide education and advice on how to fully comply.
- 3.30 The websites below will provide further information:
 - www.firesafetyguides.communities.gov.uk- for an overview of the new Order.
 - www.firesafetylaw.communities.gov.uk to view the guides available.
 - www.fire.gov.uk/Workplace+safety/RROpageforForm.htm to complete an example of a compliance self-assessment.
 - <u>www.fpa-fireriskassessment.com</u> to complete an example of a risk assessment.
- 3.31 The West Yorkshire Fire & Rescue Authority assisted the DCLG in publicising the new law.

Comprehensive Performance Assessment

- During 2005 the Audit Commission carried out the first Comprehensive Performance Assessment (CPA) of Fire & Rescue Authorities throughout the country. CPA is an assessment at the corporate level, of how well the Authority is being run. The Audit Commission approach to understanding and analysing each fire authority's performance is structured around a set of Key Lines of Enquiry (KLOE) with three overall questions and nine themes. The key questions and nine themes are:
 - A) What is the Fire Authority trying to achieve?
 - 1. Leadership and Priorities
 - 2. A Balanced Strategy
 - B) What is the capacity of the Fire Authority to deliver what it is trying to achieve?
 - 3. Capacity: Governance and Management
 - 4. Capacity: Resources and Value for Money
 - 5. Capacity: People
 - 6. Performance Management
 - C) What has the Fire Authority achieved and, in light of that, what does it plan to do next?
 - 7. Achievement of Objectives
 - 8. Achievement of Improvement
 - 9. Future Plans
- 3.34 Following the assessment each Fire Authority was classified on a five point scale of 'Poor', 'Weak', 'Fair', 'Good' and 'Excellent'.
- 3.35 West Yorkshire Fire & Rescue Authority was rated by this assessment as 'Good' and was one of only two fire authorities in Yorkshire & Humberside to obtain this high rating.
- 3.36 We have now implemented an improvement plan to address relevant areas within the Audit Commission's CPA Report, in order to continuously improve the services provided to the communities of West Yorkshire.
- 3.39 The Audit Commission has produced a Fire and Rescue Performance Framework 2006/8 in order to measure improvement and performance in Fire & Rescue Authorities. The Framework consists of three elements:
 - a use of resources assessment. This will assess the authority across a broad range of financial issues and provide a scored assessment including whether the Fire & Rescue Authority (FRA) is providing value for money;
 - an assessment of improvement, or deterioration, in performance measured through a scored direction of travel assessment. The assessment will be outcome focused and draw together all assessments on the FRA; and
 - a scored service assessment which will have an emphasis on service delivery and will include an operational assessment of the quality of service delivery. The assessment will be applicable to all FRAs.

3.40 When brought together, the assessments will provide a clear picture of the improvements a fire authority has made since its baseline Fire & Rescue CPA in 2005.

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, 2, and 3 IRMPs has been utilised to produce the Year 4 IRMP and associated Action Plan.

Risk Assessment Process

4.6 **Step 1 -** Identify existing risks

To begin the risk assessment process incident data for the five-year period (2001 – 2005) 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 2 page 29).

- 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 3 page 30).
- 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%.
 - \circ For example Gipton had 177 dwelling fires and Mytholmroyd had 2. Therefore 177 2 = 175 and 25% of 175 = 44
 - This percentage value is added to the bottom value, so 44 + 2 = 46. Anything between 2 and 46 is classified as low. Anything between 47 and 91 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, by Council District, as a series of maps (Figure 4 8).

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 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 3 IRMP and Action Plan. The information used is 5 years worth of incident data (2001 – 2005) and is used to highlight improvement opportunities and determine priority areas for inclusion within the 2007/08 Action Plan.

2005 Fire Calls Compared with 2001 Calls by Station Area

Figure 1, shows incidents in 2005 compared with incidents in 2001,by station area, before the commencement of risk reduction work. Bradford, Gipton, Huddersfield, Odsal and Hunslet's total calls have reduced by 23% since 2001. The increase in Leeds calls is due to the opening of Stanningley fire station, and the increase in its turn out area. To enable comparison of year-on-year activity trends comprehensive call activity data for each station area is provided in Section 10.

Stations Ranked by Activity

Figure 2 (page 29), lists stations ranked by activity. The busiest station Gipton, at the top of the list, and Mytholmroyd, the quietest station, at the bottom.

Station Risk Areas

Figure 3 (page 30), station areas defined by predominant risk indicators, sorted into fields to provide a broad measure of the risk in each station area.

Station Areas with Risk Ratings

Each station has a very high, high, medium or low risk predominant rating for the 11 risk indicators. This is presented, by Council District, as a series of maps (Figures 4 – 8, pages 26 to 35).

Call Profile by Hour Time Bands

Brigade activity levels, by hour time bands, are presented in figure 9 (page 36). This illustrates periods of low and high activity.

Life Threatening Incidents

Life threatening incidents by hour time bands are presented in figure 10. This indicates when life risks, the most serious incidents, occur by hour time bands. At the lowest point of call activity (Figure 9) a higher proportion of calls are to life threatening incidents, compared with the highest point of call activity.

Major Incidents 2005

Major incidents (Figure 11 page 38) by hour time bands; indicate that 31.62% of major incidents, some 43 in total, occurred during the hours 00:01 to 06:00, when call profile was at its lowest point of activity. Figure 12 (page 37), identifies major incident occurrence by Council District.

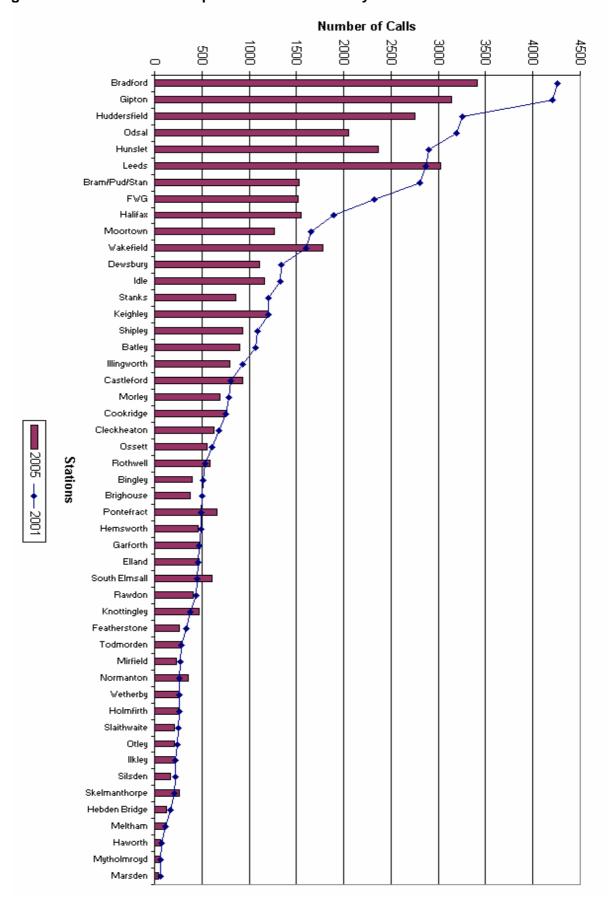


Figure 1-2005 Fire calls compared with 2001 calls by station area.

 $^{^2}$ Bramley, Pudsey and Stanningley calls added together for figure 1. Stanningley fire station - Incident data used to produce figures 2 - 7 is taken from the date the station opened (10/2/03).

Figure 2 – Stations ranked by activity for 2005 (busiest at the top)

Station	N Rank of All Incidents	■ Rank of FI Fires	Rank of Dwelling Fires	Rank of Car Fires	A Rank of Business Fires	o Rank of Other Premises	Rank of F3 Fires	Rank of SSC's	Fank of FAGI's	o Rank of FA-App	© Rank of FAM	2 Total Score	- Rank of Total Score
Gipton													
Bradford	1	2	3	2	3	6	3	4	4	2	1	31	2
Huddersfield	3	5	2	5	1	7	5 7	3	3 5	3 1	2	33	3
Leeds	4	6	6 4	7	2 8			1	2		4	50	5
Hunslet Odsal	5 6	3	5	3	7	3	2	5 9	6	10 5	8 7	56 58	6
FWG	7	- 3 - 7	7	6	6	7	•	12	10	7	5	82	7
Halifax	9	8	9	10	5	14	8 9	10	8	8	6	96	8
Stanningley	10	9	10	11	12	2	6	6	7	14	13	100	9
Wakefield	8	11	11	13	9	9	10	8	9	4	12	104	10
Moortown	11	10	8	8	16	10	16	7	11	11	14	122	11
Dewsbury	12	16	15	17	10	13	13	17	13	12	9	141	12
Idle	13	11	13	8	15	12	11	14	15	15	15	142	13
Keighley	14	14	12	15	16	22	14	11	12	13	10	150	14
Batley	16	17	18	16	14	17	15	18	18	17	11	174	15
Shipley	15	19	14	19	16	22	22	19	17	9	16	186	16
Stanks	17	13	20	12	23	14	17	16	20	18	16	186	17
Castleford	18	18	19	21	13	10	12	29	22	25	19	201	18
Cookridge	21	20	17	19	20	16	26	15	21	16	20	209	19
Morley	20	21	22	18	20	22	21	13	14	24	28	222	20
Illingworth	19	15	16	14	27	29	18	23	16	31	18	232	21
Ossett	24	22	21	24	11	19	27	21	23	23	25	233	22
Cleckheaton	22	24	27	26	19	22	25	20	19	22	20	244	23
Pontefract	23	36	23	29	23	18	23	25	28	19	25	260	24
Brighouse	29	29	25	28	27	29	30	27	24	34	23	300	25
South Elmsall	25	30	24	31	27	27	19	32	30	33	25	309	26
Rothwell	26	23	34	22	36	20	28	28	26	28	29	307	27
Elland	32	32	28	32	25	35	34	21	25	29	22	313	28
Hemsworth	27	25	25	25	25	27	20	38	29	38	24	310	29
Garforth	28	28	28	27	33	20	32	23	27	27	38	311	30
Bingley	30	33	30	33	27	32	33	25	32	20	33	320	31
Rawdon	33	34	32	33	33	35	35	31	33	21	30	344	32
Knottingley	31	36	34	23	33	29	24	34	31	43	30	346	33
Featherstone	34	31	34	30	27	22	29	41	35	45	35	366	34
Mirfield	37	35	40	33	27	33	36	38	40	42	32	394	35
Wetherby	36	36	43	40	22	35	43	30	37	32	43	392	36
Normanton	35	39	38	36	39	33	31	44	38	39	35	403	37
Slaithwaite	41	36	38	36	37	35	38	40	35	40	38	414	38
Todmorden	38	40	30	41	37	44	37	35	34	41	42	418	39
Holmfirth	39	36	34	38	39	41	39	36	43	36	40	421	40
Skelmanthorpe	40	41	40	39	39	35	41	33	41	37	40	425	41
Otley	42	43	40	43	43	41	39	41	38	34	35	432	42
Silsden	43	46	45	48	39	44	48	43	45	26	33	455	43
Ilkley	44	44	43	45	43	41	45	37	43	30	47	461	44
Hebden Bridge	45	42	32	43	47	46	44	45	41	44	46	479	45
Meltham	46	47	47	46	45	46	42	48	49	46	43	502	46
Haworth	47	45	46	42	46	46	46	49	47	49	47	507	47
Marsden	49	49	48	49	49	46	48	46	48	47	45	522	48
Mytholmroyd	48	48	48	47	48	46	47	46	46	48	49	518	49

Figure 3 – Station risk areas defined by predominant risk indicators											
Diek Ken	1										
Risk Key V. High											
V. High		5 Year Average (2001 - 2005)					r Total		Average - 2005)	2005	
Medium						(01 - 05)		(2001	- 2005)	Incidents	
Low											
LUV	J										
									Rate of Dwelling Fires per 1,000 dwellings Road Traffic Collisions	<u> </u>	
								9 (S	Rate of Dwelling Fires per 1,000 dwellings Road Traffic Collision	Special Service Calls (life risk)	ts
			S	G	Secondary Fires			Total Preventable Fatalities (5 Years)	ing Seli∓	9	Life Risk Incidents
	E	<u>_</u>	<u>:</u> :	<u>::</u>	Ξ×		ý	ent (5 Y	vell dwe fic	Ξ	nci
_	System	Deprivation	Dwelling Fires	Building Fires	dar	es	Major Fires	rev	19 Б	<u>8</u> 8	X -
Station	ა >	ř	≣	₽	Ö	Car Fires	o I	al E	1,0	cia	Ë
Stat	Duty	Эер	×	3dil	Sec	Sar	Maj	ote ate	Rate per Roa	Spe	-ife
Gipton	Whole Time	46.5	177	88	1303		6	9	5.17 36.6		298
Huddersfield	Whole Time	30.3	160	130	777	250	7	2	2.90 48.4		321
Bradford	Whole Time	54.3	151	96	1026	401	18	3	6.84 53	49.2	258
Hunslet Odsal	Whole Time Whole Time	46.9 35.8	137 121	74 77	1114 814	343 366	8 6	5 6	4.76 45.2 3.07 42.6		248 199
Leeds	Whole Time	35.2	106	99	604	204	7	2	3.51 37.4		264
FWG	Whole Time	38.5	90	67	598	245	4	1	3.22 29.2	30.4	177
Moortown	Whole Time	24.9	88	40	376	188	2	3	2.30 44	39.2	160
Halifax Stanningley	Whole Time Whole Time	27.0 27.7	86 82	61 67	496 658	183 180	13 2	3 0	2.80 40.6 2.13 36.7	39.4 41.67	197 189
Wakefield	Whole Time	25.1	72	59	467	167	6	1	1.77 46.6		212
Keighley	Whole Time	31.0	68	29	411	125	2	2	3.18 23.2		109
Idle	Whole Time	33.4	67	42	447	188	3	1	2.54 26.4		148
Shipley	Whole Time Whole Time	24.5 34.5	59 58	29 49	254 419	92	4	1	2.97 20.4 2.73 19.2		101 134
Dewsbury Illingworth	Whole Time	32.3	55	18	351	108 149	3 7	1 0	2.73 19.2 3.05 18.6		95
Cookridge	Whole Time	18.5	53	30	206	92	4	3	1.66 23.2		112
Batley	Whole Time	28.8	51	37	397	119	4	0	2.31 17.2		89
Castleford Stanks	Whole Time	38.9	47	46	437	90	3	1	2.88 17.6		110
Ossett	Whole Time Whole Time	32.0 20.1	46 32	28 42	374 182	175 72	3 3	1 2	2.47 17.6 1.54 20.4		90 97
Morley	Whole Time	21.5	29	26	272	101	3	3	1.17 46.2		81
Pontefract	Whole Time	25.0	27	24	224	56	6	1	1.69 24.2		71
South Elmsall	Whole Time	37.4	23	19	281	50	2	2	2.09 15.8		62
Brighouse Hemsworth	Whole Time Retained	18.0 40.1	22 22	18 20	140 276	59 70	3 1	1	1.47 20.8 2.60 9	15.6 7	69 36
Cleckheaton	Whole Time	21.3	21	27	210	68	7	0	1.07 19	16.4	74
Elland	Whole Time	19.5	19	16	97	46	3	1	1.81 36.2	17.8	75
Garforth	Whole Time	14.5	19	19	123	63	1	0	0.99 31.2		52
Bingley <i>Todmorden</i>	Whole Time Day Crewed	15.0 28.0	18 18	17 9	106 75	32 18	4 0	0 2	1.43 15.2 2.67 7.2	14.6 9	63 37
Rawdon	Whole Time	12.4	16	13	97	32	1	0	1.11 16.6		37 37
Hebden Bridge	Retained	20.0	16	4	39	13	0	0	4.36 3.6	4.2	25
Knottingley	Day Crewed	36.7	15	16	213	75	3	1	2.59 21.2		47
Rothwell Featherstone	Whole Time Retained	25.0 32.3	15 15	18 20	179 173	85 53	0 3	0 4	1.04 22.6 2.14 8.4	15.8 6.2	50 38
Holmfirth	Retained	14.1	15	9	58	24	1	1	1.35 9.4	8	37
Slaithwaite	Shift Nucleus	19.9	11	12	65	25	1	0	1.36 7.6	5.6	32
Normanton	Retained	27.7	11	11	137	25	0	0	1.18 5.8	5.2	27
Skelmanthorpe Mirfield	Retained Retained	12.3 16.1	10 10	10 17	54 85	23 32	2 2	1 0	0.78 16 0.95 7.8	11.8 7	37 27
Otley	Retained	10.1	10	8	58	13	3	0	1.14 9	5.2	18
Wetherby	Whole Time	9.2	9	18	41	21	0	0	0.83 25.6		41
llkley	Retained	7.1	9	8	32	11	3	0	0.81 6.4	8	28
Silsden Haworth	Retained Retained	12.0 16.6	6 5	8 4	20 29	6 16	1 1	0	1.08 4.4 1.18 1.8	3.8 1.8	22 9
Meltham	Retained Retained	15.1	5 4	4 5	42	16 8	1	0	1.18 1.8 1.22 1.6	1.8	9 13
Marsden	Retained	23.1	2	1	20	5	1	0	1.35 1.4	1.6	6
Mytholmroyd	Retained	21.1	2	2	25	7	0	0	0.88 3	2.6	5

Octom opprigit All right reserved. WestYorkshire Fire & Rescre Artforty IMIZ245U.205 GARFORTH WETHERBY STANKS ROTHWELL GIPTON MOORTOWN HUNSLET MORLEY COOKRIDGE STANNINGLEY OTLEY RAWDON LEEDS DISTRICT BOUNDARY VERY HIGH RISK MEDIUM RISK LOW RISK HIGH RISK

Figure 4 – Leeds Council District with risk ratings

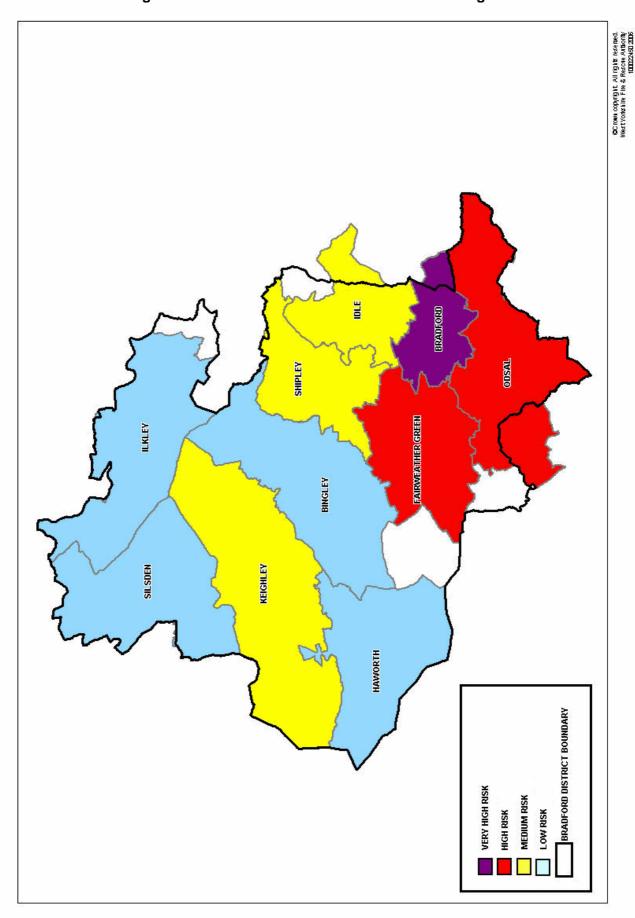
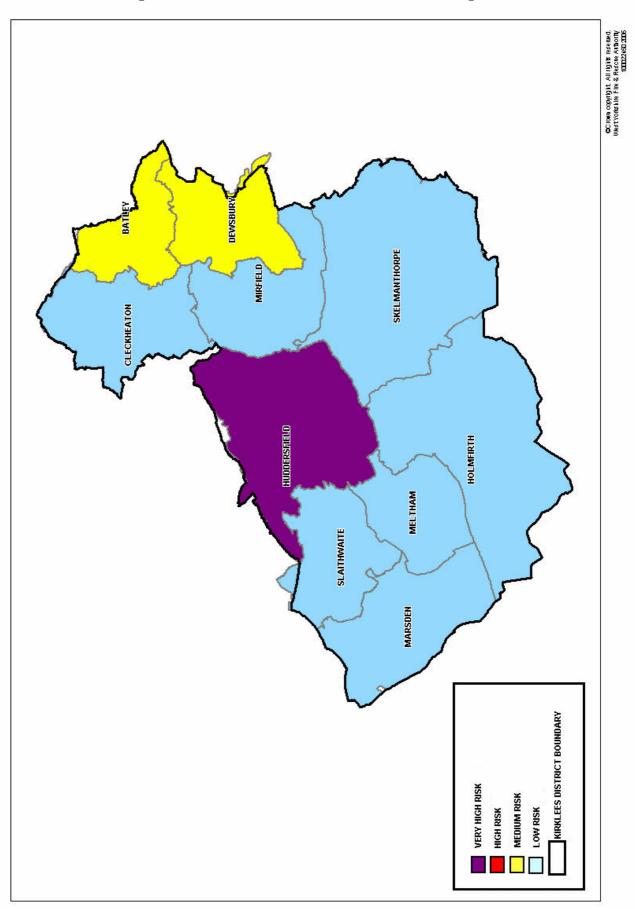


Figure 5 – Bradford Council District with risk ratings

Figure 6 – Kirklees Council District with risk ratings



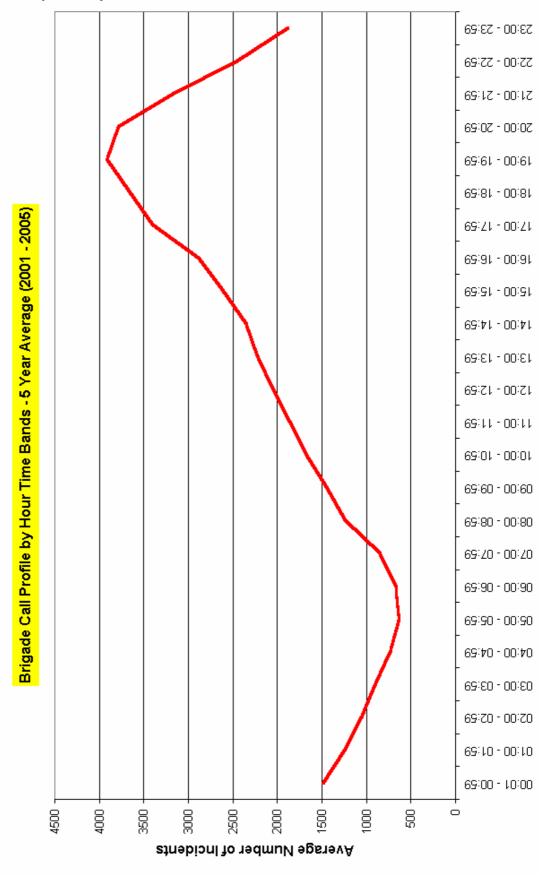
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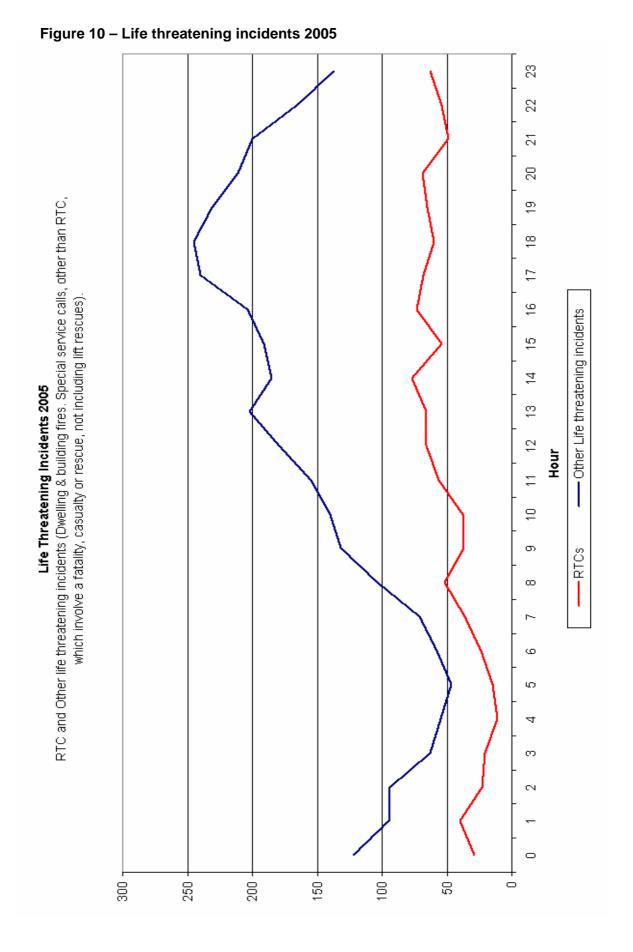
Figure 7 – Calderdale Council District with risk ratings

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(IIIZZ450 ZD5 KNOTTINGLEY SOUTH ELMSALL PONTEFRACT CASTLEFORD FEATHERSTONE HEMSWORTH NORMANTON WAKEFIELD OSSETT WAKEFIELD DISTRICT BOUNDARY VERY HIGH RISK MEDIUM RISK HIGH RISK LOW RISK

Figure 8 – Wakefield Council District with risk ratings

Figure 9 - Call profile by hour time bands





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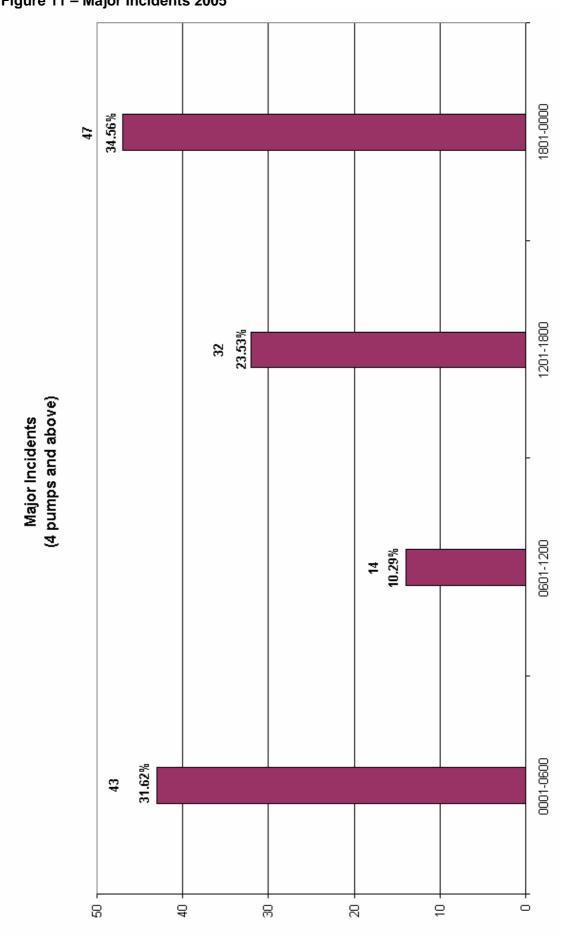
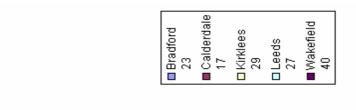
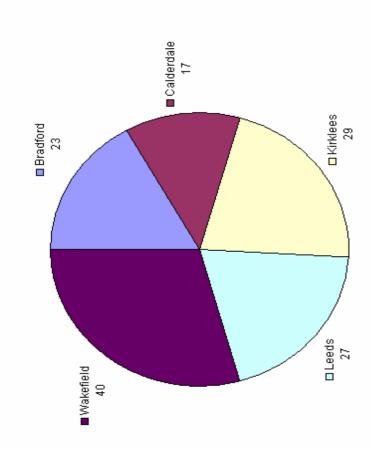


Figure 11 - Major Incidents 2005

Figure 12 - Major Incidents by Council District





1st alarm and above

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SECTION 5 – PREVENTION AND PROTECTION FRAMEWORK UPDATE

- Managing Risk Introduction
- Risk Reduction Plan 2007/8
- Partnership Working
- Community Cohesion & Leadership
- Fire Safety Enforcement
- Fire Investigation



Managing Risk - Introduction

- 5.1 Risk reduction is the theme that continues to dominate the Authority's strategic aims and objectives. Improvements in delivery of fire services are now primarily judged by how successful the Authority is at reducing risk to the communities we serve from fire and other accidents.
- 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 & Community Relations 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:
 - 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 The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (as amended) promotes the practice of partnership working to reduce crime and disorder. As a responsible authority we are required to work in partnership with the Police and a range of other local public, private, community and voluntary groups and with the community itself.
- 5.5 This approach recognises that both the causes of crime and disorder and the interventions required to deliver safer, more secure communities lies with a range of organisations, groups and individuals working in partnership. Crime reduction is not solely the responsibility of the police.
- 5.6 Taking account of our new responsibilities 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.

Risk Reduction Plan 2007/08

5.7 Following on from the 2006/07 IRMP Community Safety level 2 strategy risk reduction programme a deployment of resources is planned within each District area predominately focusing on the very high and high risk areas. The Risk Reduction Teams will continue to target vulnerable households within the highest risk communities of West Yorkshire. Section 9 provides more information.

Partnership Working

5.8 Having fire safety included in LAA's provides the Authority with an opportunity to assist in building and sustaining effective partnerships between all sectors contributing to safer and stronger communities in order to focus resources jointly on improving outcomes in relation to community safety.

- 5.9 People in West Yorkshire quite rightly have high expectations of public services. If these expectations are to be satisfied, then both central government and the many partner organisations needed to deliver the services must work together more closely.
- 5.10 Partnerships can bring significant benefits. They are a response to the complex and multifaceted problems that face society that cannot be tackled effectively by any individual body working alone. They can provide flexibility, innovation and additional financial and human capital resources to help solve problems.
- 5.11 We will also continue to 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.
- 5.12 A formalisation of involvement with regard to the Authority's responsibilities under the Crime and Disorder legislation has also brought about improved joint working relationships at strategic and operational levels.
- 5.13 The Authority will continue to support a neighbourhood focused and joined-up approach to service delivery. We will continue to review best practice with regard to how well we have developed our partnership approach to making places safer, how well we involve our frontline workers and how well we use information to solve local problems in ways which deliver value for money for local people.
- 5.14 Effective engagement with community partners involves tailoring and flexibility at a local level. As a result, the Authority now recognises that its current 'functional' management structure could be better aligned to district council and police planning arrangements/structures.
- 5.15 It is essential for the Authority to be able to fully support its commitment to the broader 'safer communities' programme, which is now centred at Local Authority District level. In order to continue to develop its partnership arrangements and relationships at both operational and management levels, a revision of the Operations Group and Fire Safety & Community Relations Group structures is required.

Community Cohesion & Leadership

- 5.16 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 relives community tensions.
- 5.17 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.

- 5.18 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.
- 5.19 The number of people killed or seriously injured on the roads remains a significant social problem. It can only be successfully tackled using a multi-agency approach, bringing together government departments and, at a local level, the key service delivery agencies and interest groups. Road accidents form a significant part of the work of the Authority, and overall more people are rescued from cars than from fires. Plans are being prepared to produce a risk reduction programme aimed at young adults.
- 5.20 The 'Fire and Rescue National Framework 2006/08' is a strategic plan published by the Government indicating how its objectives can be delivered the Authority. Chapter 1 details the required 'strategy for Children and Young People'. The Strategy is a four-year high-level national strategy covering the period spring 2006 to spring 2010. It aims to deliver effective reduction of fire risk and fire crime involving children and young people, building on the existing strengths of the Service in fire safety education, youth diversion and work with young firesetters.
- 5.21 The Authority fully supports the strategy and our efforts in this area will contribute to fire prevention through reducing firesetting and hoax calls, and increasing awareness of fire safety. It will also help to tackle crime, vandalism and anti-social behaviour, as well as improving school attendance and employment chances for young people.
- 5.22 Firefighters have traditionally taken a lead in local schemes relating to young people. The Authority has now successfully expanded the Youth Firefighter Scheme to all Districts within West Yorkshire. We already have a number of community fire stations across the county that provide facilities to a myriad of community groups to use.
- 5.23 The concept of a state of the art interactive youth community safety centre will be progressed which will be called the: (Fire Intervention and Reduction Establishment Providing Learning-opportunities, Advice and Community Education).
- 5.24 The 'visitor centre' planned for 2008 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.
- 5.25 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

5.26 The Authority will set an annual re-inspection programme that complies with guidance contained in FSC 1/2004 and also the EMM. The programme will not be fixed for the year but will be flexible, constantly evolving in order to maintain a focus on the premises considered the highest risk. Section 9 provides more information.

Fire Investigation

- 5.27 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'.
- 5.28 Chapter 3 of 'The Fire and Rescue National Framework 2006/08' 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'.
- 5.29 There has been a considerable amount of work undertaken at regional level to date, which has culminated in an agreed protocol between the individual fire authorities to provide collaborative fire investigation services throughout the region.
- 5.30 Where significant trends or information are identified, following fire investigations, the data/information will be made available throughout the Authority and to other agencies and partner organisation that may use the information to improve community safety.

SECTION 6 – INTERVENTION FRAMEWORK UPDATE

- Risk Analysis
- Mobilising and Fire and Rescue Service National Co-ordination Centre
- Response Standard
- Co-responder
- Duty System Review

Risk Analysis

- 6.1 The DCLG has provided WYFRA with the Fire Service Emergency Cover (FSEC) Toolkit. The Toolkit is a computer based risk analysis package that the DCLG 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, 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, in Wetherby, which in fact has very few if any dwelling fire incidents, and conversely areas which are categorised as below and well below average, Bradford, which has a high concentration of dwelling fire incidents.
- 6.4 FSEC has been used to confirm that the proposals for change in year 4 IRMP, actually improve risk levels for the public of West Yorkshire.
- 6.5 ACTIVE software has been used to support empirical evidence and to inform future prevention, protection and response strategies.

Mobilising and Fire and Rescue Service National Co-ordination Centre

- 6.6 Effective arrangements for the mobilising and support of appliances, officers and supporting resources including arrangements for immediate contact with other agencies are a necessary component of the provision of emergency response. This requirement is met by WYFRA with the provision of a Mobilising and Communications Centre (MACC) staffed around the clock by specialist mobilising staff. The service provided by MACC, including staff development as well as technical needs, is reviewed annually to ensure it remains fully compliant with and effective in meeting the demands of the IRMP.
- 6.7 Since April 2004 West Yorkshire control room staff have been responsible for monitoring and tracking the status and location of New Dimension assets, equipment provided by central government to deal with national catastrophic incidents. In November 2005 this was expanded and WYFRA now host the Fire and Rescue Service National Co-ordination Centre.

Response Standard

- 6.8 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.
- 6.9 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 time. With continued

risk reduction work in these areas, it is becoming increasingly difficult to show improvements in average response times. For example, the five busiest fire stations, which usually achieve an attendance time of less than five minutes, deal with 32% of the Brigades incidents. Calls in these areas have reduced by 23% since 2001, due to risk reduction work and other initiatives. Taking this into account, to maintain the same average attendance time year on year is a considerable achievement.

	Target Attendance Time				
	'A' Risk	'B' Risk	'C' Risk	'D' Risk	Average
Standard	5 minutes	5 minutes	8-10 minutes	20 minutes	Performance
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
2005 Performance	4 mins 21 secs	5 mins 5 secs	5 mins 40 secs	8 mins 39 secs	5 mins 43 secs

Co-Responder

- 6.10 WYFRS is actively reviewing the opportunities for improving community safety by negotiating with YAS to introduce a co-responder scheme. Discussions are progressing with regard to several funding issues based around training, fees for turnouts and the criteria for mobilisation.
- 6.11 WYFRS principal aim is to reduce deaths and the number and severity of injuries. Fire appliances carry first aid equipment, including defibrillation equipment, and operational personnel are suitably trained to use them.

Duty System Review

- 6.12 A thorough review of current duty systems and working routines has been conducted. There are no immediate plans to move away from the 4 watch duty system currently used for most of our whole time fire stations. There is however a proposal to change the lengths of the day and night shifts and to review working routines and stand down arrangements. The Executive Committee of the FRA has given approval for consultation to begin with the recognised Representative Bodies to achieve these changes.
- 6.13 A further report will be made to the FRA in December 2006 covering issues associated with the suitability of any alternative duty systems. Similarly a report will be made to the FRA in September 2006 covering any suggested changes to the current Retained Duty System.

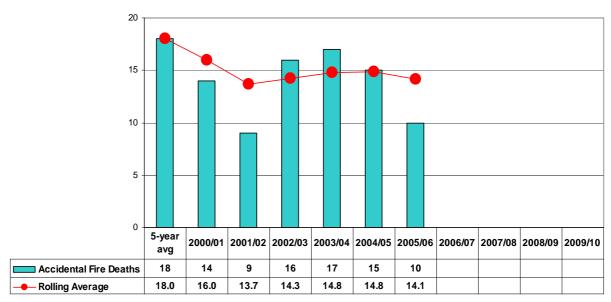
SECTION 7 - MONITORING & REVIEW

- Service Delivery National Performance & Targets
- Service Delivery Local Performance & Targets



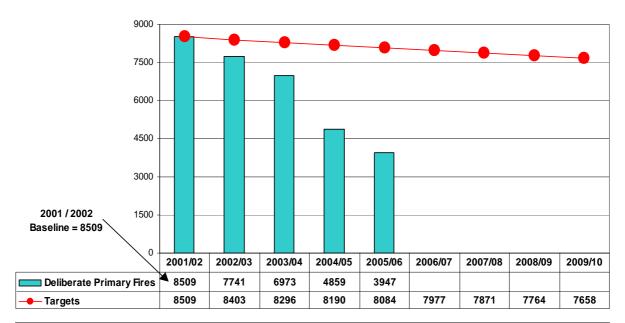
Service Delivery - National Performance & Targets

- 7.1 The following National Performance Targets came into force in April 2005
 - A 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.



Action required	Monitor	✓ On Target
More than 10% worse than target	Between +10% & -10% of target	More than 10% better than target

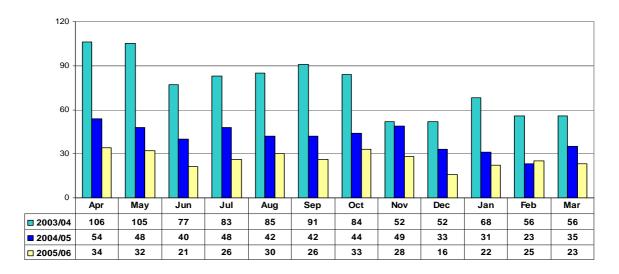
B To reduce by 10% the number of deliberate primary fires by March 2010 from the 2001-2002 baseline.



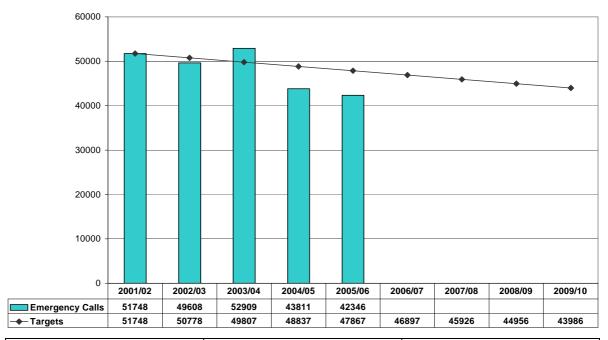
Action required	Monitor	✓ On Target
More than 10% worse than target	Between +10% & -10% of target	More than 10% better than target

Service Delivery - Local Performance & Targets

7.2 In 2004, an Arson Task Force was established to operate within the Killingbeck Police Division of Leeds. The aim of the project was to reduce deliberate vehicle fires in the target area by 25% by April 2006. The objectives of the project were to be realised through effective multi agency working to address the causes of arson impacting on the target area. The following graph shows that the Task Force have been extremely successful and have achieved a 45% reduction in the numbers of vehicle fires over the three year period.

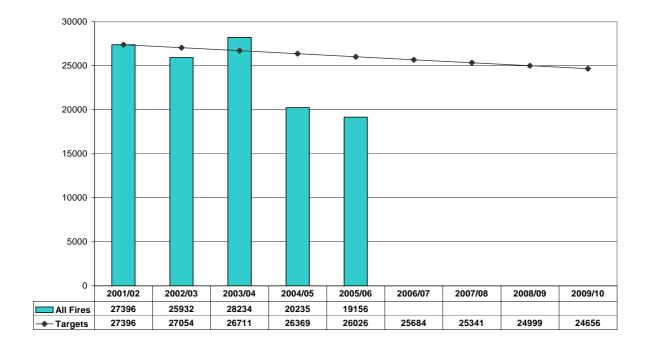


- 7.3 Pro-active intervention, education and collaborative initiatives will help secure the safety of West Yorkshire's communities from fire and other emergencies. Our target is to achieve a downward trend in the number of each of the following areas:
 - Emergency calls (target: = 15% reduction from 51,748 by March 2010)



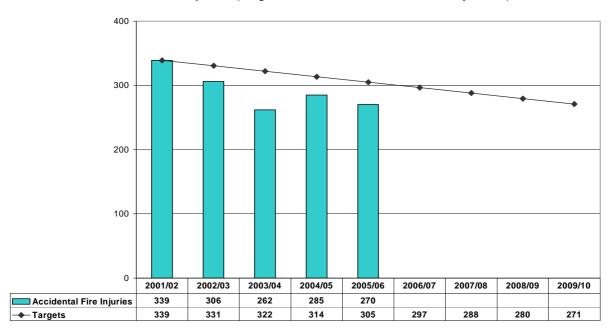
Action required	Monitor	✓ On Target
More than 10% worse than target	Between +10% & -10% of target	More than 10% better than target

➤ All fires (target = 10% reduction from 27,396 by March 2010)



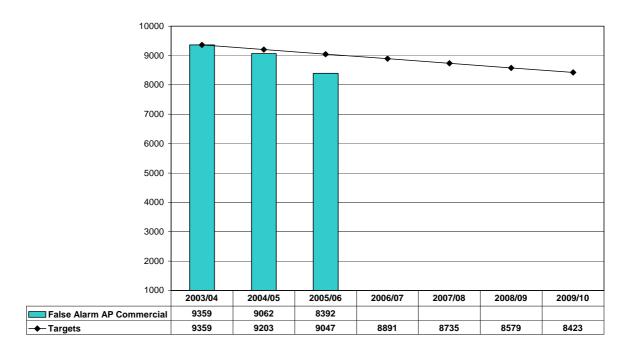
Action required	Monitor	✓ On Target
More than 10% worse than target	Between +10% & -10% of target	More than 10% better than target

➤ Accidental fire injuries (target = 20% reduction from 339 by 2010)



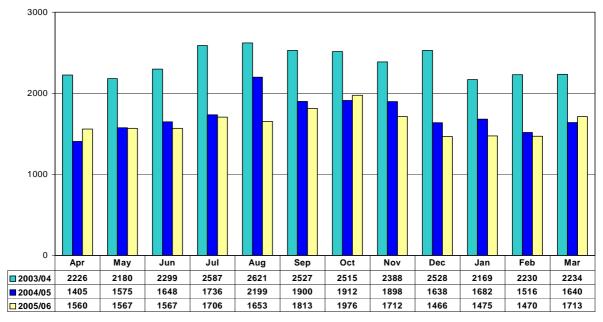
Action required	Monitor	✓ On Target
More than 10% worse than target	Between +10% & -10% of target	More than 10% better than target

Unwanted fire signals from Automatic Fire Detection equipment (target = 10% reduction from 9359 by 2010)



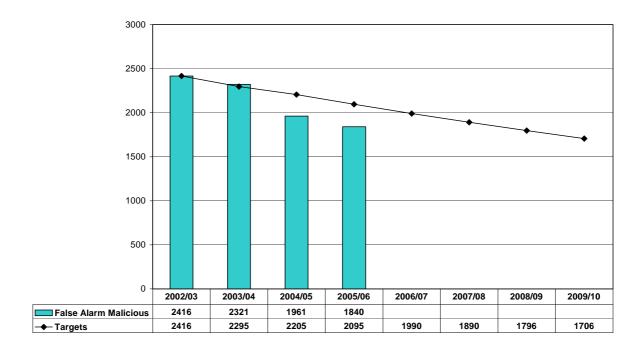
Action required	✓ Monitor	On Target
More than 10% worse than target	Between +10% & -10% of target	More than 10% better than target

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. Appliances mobilised to the majority of these AFA actuations are now 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.



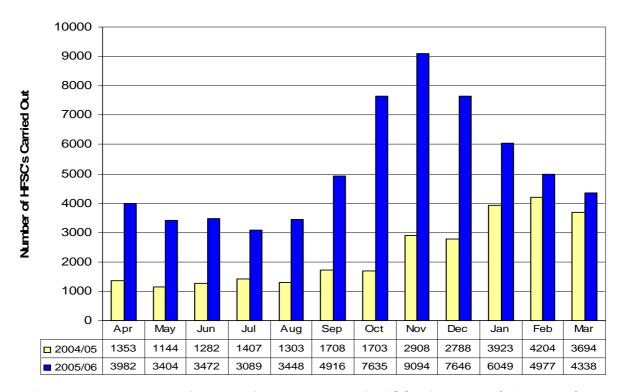
Since the beginning of the policy almost 9,000 mobilisations have been saved.

Malicious false alarms (target = annual 5% reduction from 2416 until 2010)



Action required	Monitor	✓ On Target
More than 10% worse than target	Between +10% & -10% of target	More than 10% better than target

Number of 'Home Fire Safety Checks' carried out per month



There has been a 56% increase in the number of HFSC's from 2004/05 to 2005/06.

SECTION 8 – CONSULTATION

- Introduction
- Issues for Year 4
- Time Table
- The Pre-Consultation Milestones

Introduction

- 8.1 Central government guidance on the consultation process, when developing IRMPs, was issued by ministers 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 DCLG 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 4

- 8.5 Although the volume of opposition to elements in the Year 3 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 DCLG 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 Juneearly 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 in September. Elected Members will consider the responses made at their meeting in December.

Consultation Milestones

Pre -Consultation

- June Political group briefings (internal)
- July Briefings for Regional partners and staff. Final briefings for representative bodies.
- August Liaison with DCLG and HMFSI

Full Consultation

- September Briefings for MPs, district leaders, ward councillors, parish representatives etc. affected by the proposals in North-East Wakefield. (These were NOT public events. An appropriate level of Authority representation was determined in consultation with the Chair).
- Public meetings attended at Pontefract, Castleford, Knottingley, Normanton and Featherstone.

SECTION 9 - YEAR 4 ACTION PLAN

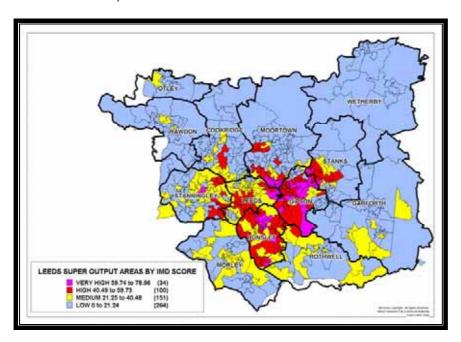
- A Risk Reduction Plan
- B Fire Safety Enforcement
- C Emergency Cover Provision in North-East Wakefield District

A - Risk Reduction Plan 2007/08

- 9.1 The strategy of Home Fire Safety Checks (HFSC) and fitting smoke detectors commenced in 1996. We now as part of our 'Level 1 County-wide Strategy' intend by 2013 to undertake initial and return visits to approximately 450,000 households in West Yorkshire.
- 9.2 That intended HFSC workload is sub-divided into the following specific strands. Firstly, as per the IRMP 'Level 1 County-wide Strategy' operational crews will visit 42,500 households per year. Secondly, the CFS Risk Reduction Teams will conduct a further 13,500 visits per year.
- 9.3 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, within which 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.
- 9.4 Following on from the 2006/07 IRMP Community Safety level 2 strategy risk reduction programme a deployment of resources is planned within each District area for 2007/08 which predominately focuses on helping to deliver the targets set in each Local Area Agreement (LAA) which are structured around four blocks (or policy fields): children and young people, safer and stronger communities, healthier communities and older people, and economic development and enterprise.
- 9.5 LAA's represent a new approach to improve coordination between central government and local authorities and their partners, working through Local Strategic Partnerships or other similar structures such as Local Public Service Boards.
- 9.6 LAA's gives the freedom for councils to work with other local organisations to find creative, efficient solutions to local problems. The individual fire related targets that form part of all four LAA's in West Yorkshire (i.e. Leeds, Bradford, Kirklees and Wakefield) are provided below. **Note -** Calderdale will be commencing LAA negotiations in 2007.
- 9.7 The Authority has an excellent reputation for intervention and rescue following road traffic collisions and is committed to reducing the number of people who are killed and seriously injured on the roads of West Yorkshire. Working with partner safety agencies a strategy will be implemented to assist them in achieving the Public Service Agreement and Local Transport Plan targets. Initiatives will include public awareness campaigns and training for those in the highest risk groups.

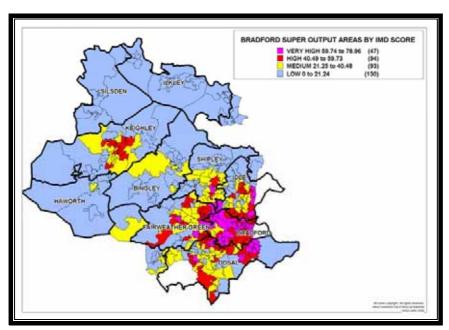
Leeds Local Area Agreement Targets & Risk Map

- To reduce the number of accidental fire deaths in the home (No local fire and rescue authority having a fatality rate, from accidental fires in the home, more than 1.25 times the national average by 2010).
- To reduce by 10% the number of deliberate primary fires by March 2010 from the 2001-2002 baseline (Amended – to reduce by 10% the number of deliberate primary fires in the Leeds district by March 2009 (one year early) from 3583 (Leeds 2001/2 baseline)



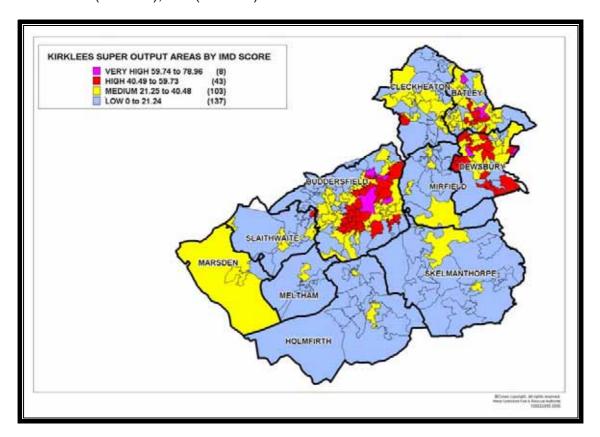
Bradford Local Area Agreement Targets & Risk Map

- To reduce the number of accidental fire related deaths in the home by 20%; from a baseline of 5.2 to 4.16 per year over a three year period
- Reduce the number of deliberate fires by 10% undertaking arson prevention and anti social behaviour initiatives
- To reduce the number of primary fires from a baseline of 2567 to no more than 2310.3 per year over a three year period
- To reduce the number of fire-related injuries from a baseline of 139 to no more than 111.2 per year over a three year period



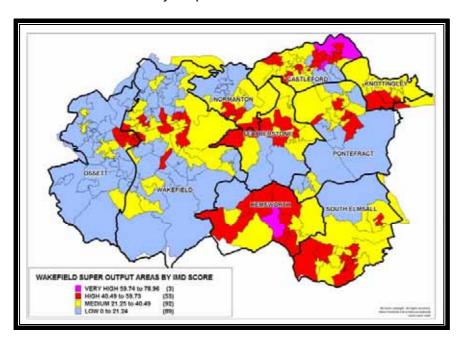
Kirklees Local Area Agreement Targets & Risk Map

- To reduce accidental fire deaths in the home with a baseline of 3.2 with a rolling average of no more than 2.56 per year
- To reduce accidental fire injuries in the home from a baseline of 86 reducing to 77 (2006-07), 73 (2007-08), 69 (2008-09)
- Reduce deliberate primary fires from a baseline of 641 reducing to 609 (2006-07), 593 (2007-08), 577 (2008-09)



Wakefield Local Area Agreement Targets & Risk Map

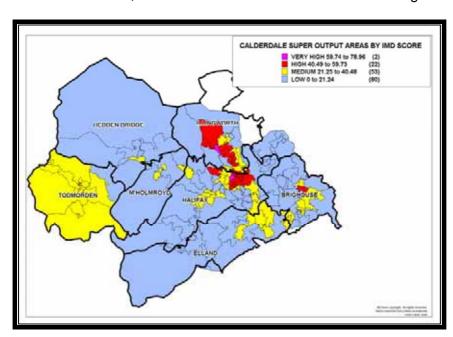
- A reduction in the incidence of primary fires in the District (both deliberate and accidental) from the 2001/2 baseline of 1,146 (2001/02) reducing to 1,113 (2006-7), 1,079 (2007-8) 1,045 (2008-9)
- Reward element stretch target for 2008-09 of 974 therefore a reduction of 172 less fires over the 3 year period



Calderdale Risk Map

WYFRS is negotiating for a 10% reduction by 31/3/10 with a base year of 05/06. In effect what we are saying is: 'Reduce deliberate primary fires to 295, from a base figure of 328 in 05/06'. This is a 10% reduction.

- Reduce secondary fires to 821 by 31/3/10 from a base of 912 in 05/06. Again a 10% reduction over the reporting period (excluding seasonal grass fires)
- Reduce accidental dwelling fire injuries from 26 in 05/06 to 20 by 31/3/10. This is 20 % reduction, which mirrors the death reduction PSA target.



B – Fire Safety Enforcement

- 9.7 The Fire Authority has developed a risk based re-inspection programme to comply with government guidance, Fire Service Circular (FSC) 1/2004 stated:
- 9.8 "The fire safety inspection programmes of fire authorities will form part of their Integrated Risk Management Plans (IRMPs). The IRMP will define the authority's strategy for improvements in fire prevention work, following evaluation of the effectiveness of current preventative and response arrangements. Risk based inspection programmes will form a key part of an overall community safety fire prevention strategy."
- 9.9 The introduction of the Fire Precautions (Workplace) Regulations 1997 made a risk assessment approach central to determining the necessary level of fire precautions in individual buildings and placed that responsibility firmly on the employer, in respect of workplaces.
- 9.10 The scope of these Regulations, and also the enactment of the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order (RRO Fire Safety) introduced 1st October 2006, now means that the Fire Authority has a direct responsibility to enforce fire safety legislation in a wider range of premises than was previously the case. To achieve this, the Fire Authority has to be able to demonstrate that it is meeting its responsibilities by both providing the resources, and level of service. This inevitably includes prioritising inspections and taking enforcement action according to the perceived level of risk within individual premises.
- 9.11 The Authority has adopted the Chief Fire Officers' Association's (CFOA) 'enforcement management model' (EMM), which provides the procedural guidance on the inspection process and the risk inspection programme. The management system used to determine the inspection workload and resources required now differs from that used in the past under such legislation as the Fire Precautions 1971 Act, and the outcomes from the inspection programme will also contribute to the Authorities integrated risk management approach.
- 9.12 Whilst the risk to individual occupants will be of concern to those involved in the inspection of buildings, it will be the overall potential for loss of life, or serious injury, which will have the major impact on the level of risk determined for the purposes of the inspection programme.
- 9.13 The outcome of the risk assessment, and the subsequent prioritisation of any particular building within the inspection programme, may therefore be influenced not only by life safety considerations but also the potential loss or risk to the community, at a local or national level and will include:
 - the strategic importance of a particular property or business,
 - the potential loss of heritage,
 - potential environmental damage, and
 - the need to assess likely fire fighting operations.

- 9.14 In determining the level of risk presented by both an individual building and a generic type of building, the risk assessment process will also consider the:
 - nature of the building structure,
 - use of the building,
 - nature of the occupants,
 - furniture, fittings and surface finishes,
 - processes undertaken,
 - materials stored or used in the building,
 - potential sources or causes of fire (both accidental or deliberate),
 - potential of fire spread,
 - fire precautions provided,
 - standard of fire safety management,
 - the geographical and topographical nature of the area, and
 - access and facilities for the fire service.
- 9.15 In considering these factors it is also necessary to take into account information from current fire fighting practice, at both a national and local level. Also relevant before a final determination of the level of risk can be made will be a review of the historical experience of the individual building, or generic type of building, including number & types of fires within the building(s) and any management issues specific to the individual building.
- 9.16 The Authority will set an annual re-inspection programme that complies with guidance contained in FSC 1/2004 and also the EMM. The programme will not be fixed for the year but will be flexible, constantly evolving in order to maintain a focus on the premises considered the highest risk.

C - Emergency Cover Provision in North-East Wakefield District

- 9.17 West Yorkshire currently provides emergency cover throughout the county from 48 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 whole time personnel, predominantly on a shift-based system. Areas with the lowest risk profiles are provided with cover using the retained duty system, which utilises part-time staff from within the local community. 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.
- 9.18 West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority currently serves the North-East Wakefield area, referred to as five towns, with five fire stations, each with one appliance.
- 9.19 The five towns area is currently undergoing regeneration. Local communities, businesses, developers and voluntary groups aim to deliver quality regeneration schemes, which will inspire and encourage additional new inward investment to the five towns area.
- 9.20 Castleford and Pontefract are both existing one-pump stations, crewed by wholetime (full-time) personnel on the 2 days, 2 nights, and 4 days off duty system (2x2x4).
- 9.21 Knottingley is a day crewed, one-pump station, crewed by 2 watches. Personnel live in the Knottingley area, attend the fire station during the day and give fire cover from their home address on an evening by responding to calls received by mobile phone/pager to the fire station to staff the appliance. The fire station is situated close to the County border. The 5 minute 41 seconds footprint, which the station covers on an evening, is greatly reduced due to the travelling time incurred by personnel attending the fire station to crew the pump, when called in on their mobile phone/pagers.
- 9.22 Featherstone and Normanton are both retained stations. Part-time personnel provide cover from their home address within the station area, similar to that of the staff at Knottingley on a night, but at these two locations both during the day and night periods.

Risk Profile

Featherstone

9.23 Featherstone operates one-pump crewed by retained (part-time) personnel. The station has a high deprivation score, a medium score for preventable fatalities and rate of dwelling fires per 1,000 dwellings and 8 categories in the low risk band. Featherstone attended 265 incidents in its own area, a reduction of 13% on the previous year.

Normanton

9.24 Normanton operates one-pump crewed by retained (part-time) personnel. The station has a medium deprivation score and a low risk band for the other 10 indicators. Whilst incidents in the station area in 2005 increased by 27%, dwelling fires reduced by 33% on the previous year.

Knottingley

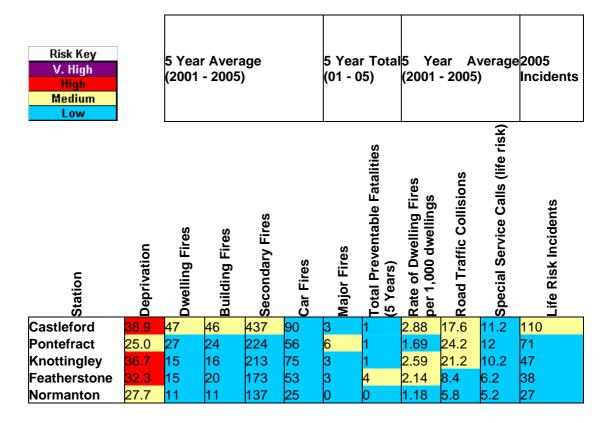
9.25 Knottingley is a day crewed, one-pump station and features in the low risk band in 8 of the risk indicators, medium band for road traffic collisions, which continue to increase, and rate of dwelling fires per 1,000 dwellings. Knottingley has a high-risk deprivation score. The station area contains one top tier 'Control of Major Accident Hazards' (COMAH) site. During 2005 there were 469 incidents within the station area.

Castleford

9.26 Castleford is a one-pump station crewed by personnel on the wholetime shift duty system. It has a medium risk profile, contains one top tier COMAH site and features in the medium risk band across 6 of the 11 indicators. Castleford features in the high-risk band for deprivation. In 2005 Castleford attended 929 calls in its own area, a slight increase on 2004. The number of road traffic collisions the station attends continues to increase from 16 in 2001 to 21 in 2005.

Pontefract

- 9.27 Pontefract is a one-pump station crewed by personnel on the wholetime shift duty system. It has a medium risk profile, deprivation, major fires and road traffic collisions feature in the medium risk band and the other 8 categories are all in the low risk band. Pontefract attended 657 incidents in their own area during 2005, a slight increase on the 2004 figure.
- 9.28 The following table is extracted from the risk indicator matrix.

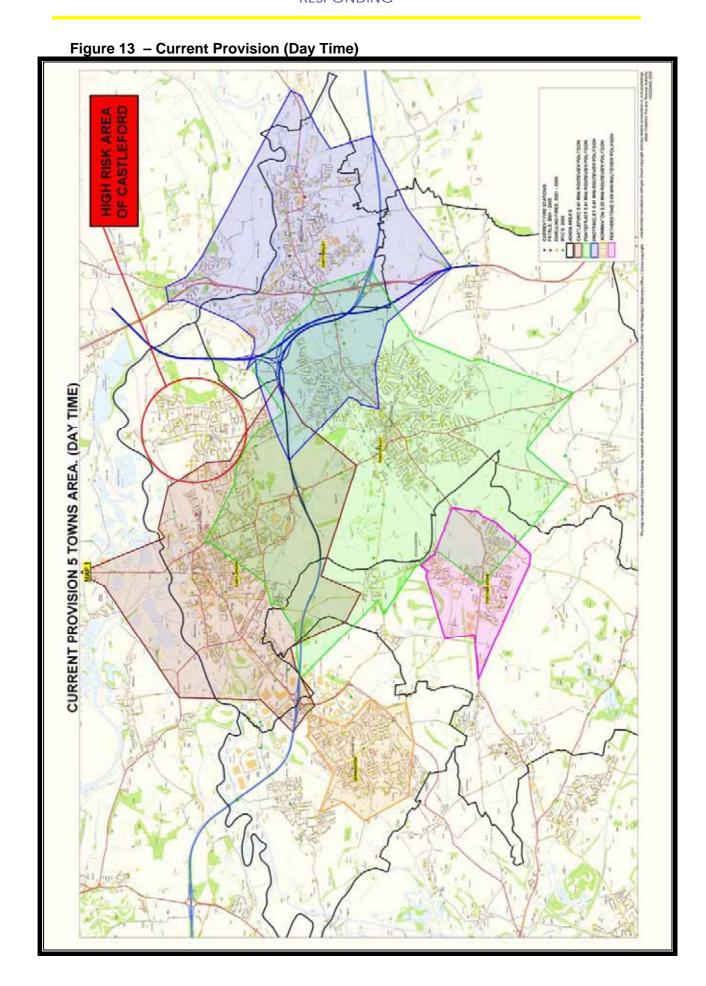


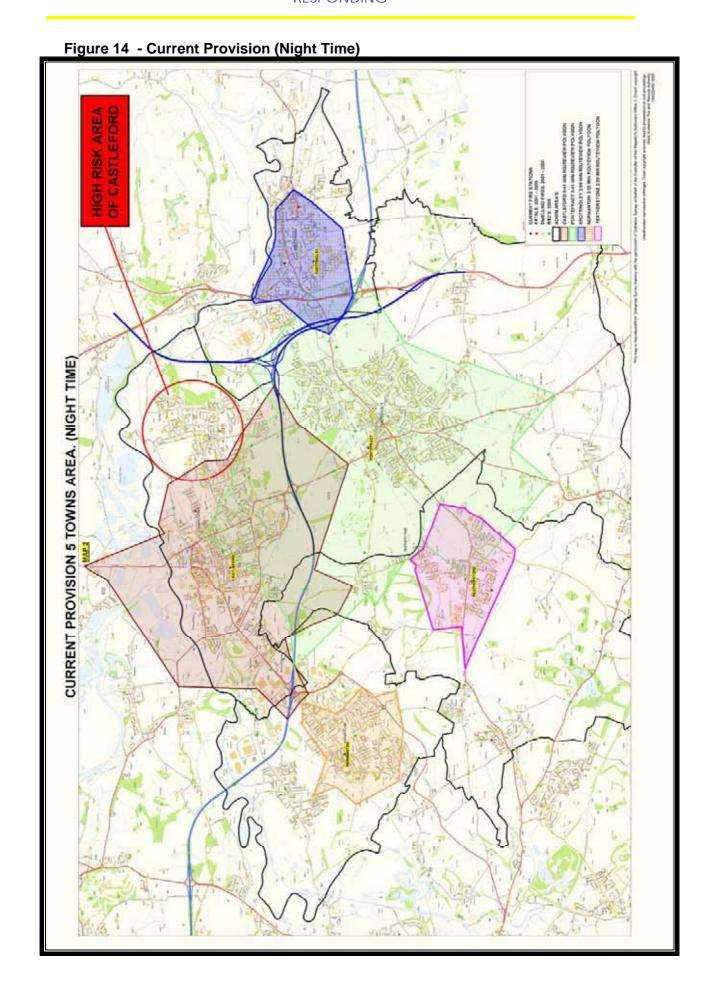
Conclusions

- 9.29 Both Featherstone and Normanton have a lower risk profile, albeit Featherstone presents some higher potential risk indicators. Considering their risk and activity profile it is appropriate that Featherstone and Normanton fire appliances currently staffed by personnel on the retained duty system are made subject of review.
- 9.30 Knottingley has a medium risk band rating for rate of dwelling fires per 1,000 dwellings and road traffic collisions. The station area contains one COMAH site. On an evening there is, on average, a 3 minute 52 second delay whilst personnel respond to the fire station to staff the appliance.
- 9.31 It is felt that fire cover for the community of Knottingley and North Pontefract could be more effectively provided from a new site giving better access to the motorway network. This would result in quicker response times to road traffic collisions, which are increasing within the station area and to the area as a whole given its current near border location.
- 9.32 The community of Knottingley would be better served if the day crewing system was upgraded to a shift duty system, so personnel would be available to respond immediately, should an incident occur, therefore reducing the travelling time during the night, when the community of Knottingley are arguably at greater risk.
- 9.33 Castleford features predominantly in the medium risk band, Pontefract features predominantly in the low risk band, therefore it would be prudent to maintain whole time provision in Castleford that provides improved coverage across the resident communities.
- 9.34 The recommendations in the proposal outline a more effective way of providing emergency cover in the 5 towns district.

Proposal

- 9.35 Consultation has been wide and continuous during the process of constructing this draft IRMP. Representatives of the districts and the workforce have been consulted; as a result of consultation, the most effective proposal for the Five Towns area has been brought forward.
- 9.36 Current provision in the five towns area (Figure 13 page 75), using a 5.41-minute route view footprint, leaves several areas exposed. The Airedale area of Castleford, has several Super Output areas with a high Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) score, based on 2004 figures, and two very high areas (Figure 16 page 79) The use of IMD is a useful indicator in respect of predicting the likelihood of fire incidence.
- 9.37 Knottingley a day crewed station has a small 5.41-minute footprint on an evening and during the night (Figures 13 & 14), which is 62.5% of the time, due to personnel having to respond from their home address. During 2005 65% of incidents occurred on an evening or during the night, resulting in personnel responding from their home location, rather than from the fire station itself in the first instance.
- 9.38 Several areas of Normanton are not covered by a 5.41-minute footprint because personnel have to respond from home or their place of work. The Altofts area of the town is fully exposed.





- 9.39 Knottingley and Pontefract to be combined on a new site, adjacent to the A645, (Beck House) Knottingley Road, Pontefract. Castleford relocated to a new site in the Holywell Wood area. Normanton to be upgraded to whole time and relocate to Normanton industrial estate. Featherstone to remain at its current location, staffed by part time personnel (Figure 16). This would have the following advantages and disadvantages compared to current provision. It is felt that fire cover is improved largely due to the much-increased cover within Knottingley and Normanton. Significantly, the resiting of Castleford provides much improved response to the high-risk area of Airedale.
- 9.40 **Note** As a result of a number of responses received during consultation period, and concern expressed by Authority members, it is now intended to place a second pump, on a trial basis at the Knottingley/Pontefract site, to be made available for spate conditions. A review will take place 12 months and 24 months after the proposal has been implemented.

•	Improved response provision for high-risk areas of Castleford,
	capturing an additional 4015 addresses in the Airedale area.

- Fire cover provision to Knottingley, upgraded from a day crewed station to a whole time station crewed by personnel on the shift duty system, reducing attendance times on a evening by an average of 2:36.
- Improved fire cover during the evening (period with the highest risk of to life) and night for the communities of Knottingley & Normanton. 65% of Knottingley's incidents occur during these hours.

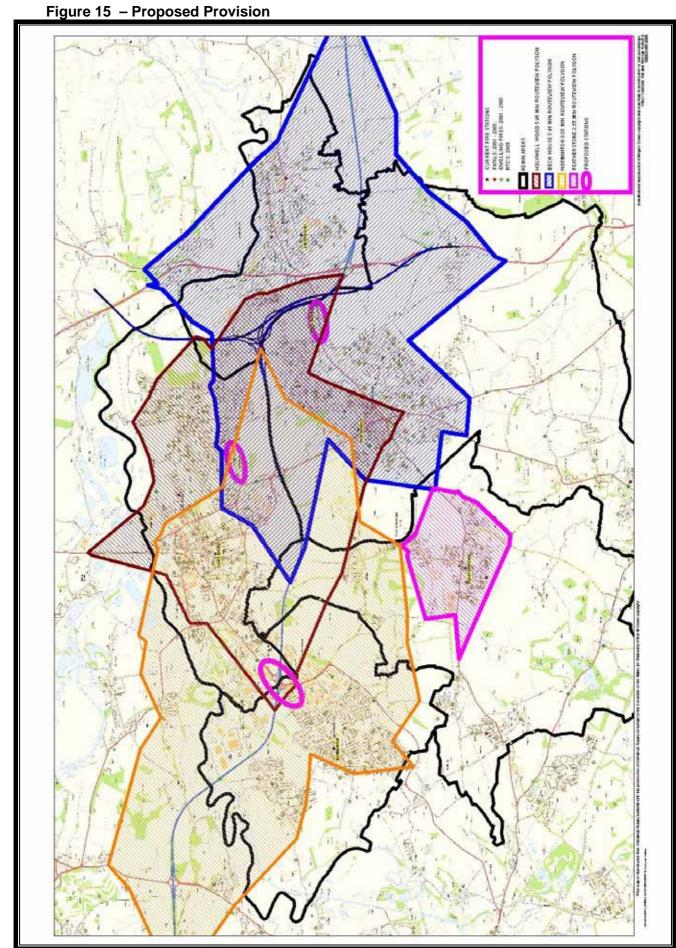
Normanton upgraded from a retained (part time) to a whole time station crewed by personnel on the shift duty system, increasing availability in the Normanton area by 11%.

Advantages

- Improved risk reduction capacity in Normanton, 8831(96%) households still require a home fire safety check. If the action plan is approved there will be an additional 4284 home fire safety checks carried out in the 5 Towns area, in advance of the proposed changes to fire cover provision.
- The proposal captures 2283 addresses exposed in the Altofts and Ellentrees areas of Normanton and 994 addresses in Ferrybridge.
- Improved access to the motorway system from all proposed sites.
- More efficient way of providing fire cover from four stations rather than the current five.
- New sustainable fire stations built to modern energy efficient standards.
- A 20% increase of wholetime firefighters serving the five towns area.

Disadvantages

- The proposal maintains the provision of part time retained cover in Featherstone, which at times cannot be guaranteed available.
- The proposal sustains the requirement to continue to recruit firefighting staff from one of the current retained communities.



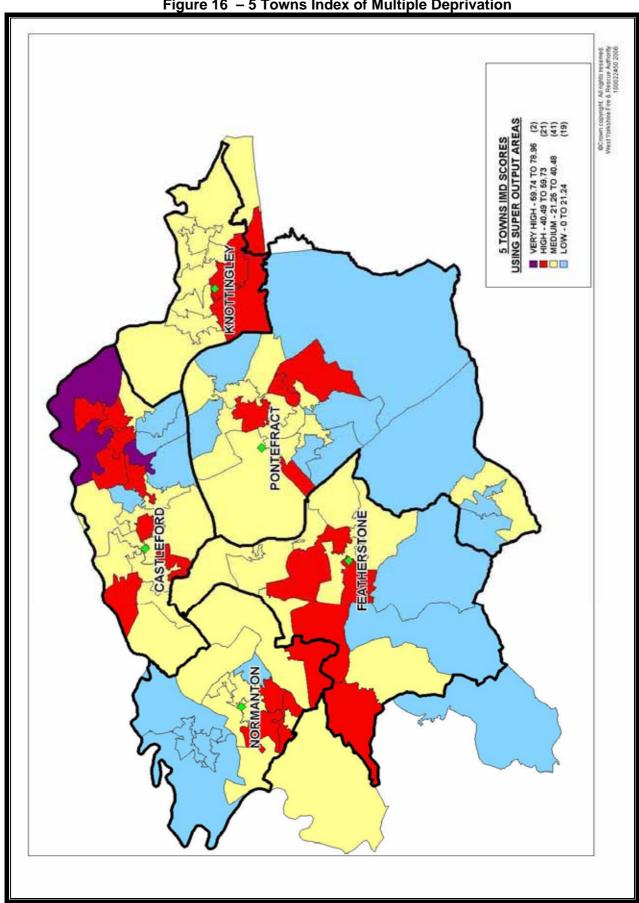


Figure 16 – 5 Towns Index of Multiple Deprivation

SECTION 10 – APPENDICES

5 Years of Incident Data – 2001 – 2005³

- 5-Year Totals (2001 2005)
- 5-Year Averages (2001 2005)
- 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
- Summary of Incidents by Station Area 2005
- Glossary of Terms

³ The tables for 2001 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.

AMERITACIONE EL PRESENTA DE COME AUTHODITAL DE MENTINA DE CITATIONE

5-Year Totals (2001 -2005)

Station	All Incidents	F1-Fires	Dwelling Fires	ar Fires	Business Fires	Other Premises	F3-Fires	\$. 7 .	FAGI's	FA-App	FAM	Deaths	Injuries	Rescues
ば Leeds				Car				988						
Cookridge	15338 3933	2041 877	528 267	1020 458	370 84	123 68	3019 1031	1596 439	1213 421	6705 1019	764 146	2	150 81	12 3
Garforth	2488	503	93	313	46	51	613	316	323	687	46	0	17	1
Gipton	18265	4655	884	3330	276	165	6515	1449	1603	3015	1028	10	238	25
Hunslet	13533	2766	683	1714	200	169	5571	992	1510	2155	539	5	137	15
Moortown	7508	1583	442	940	100	101	1881	790	822	2120	312	5	107	6
Morley	4068	779	146	503	84	46	1359	488	627	735	80	4	42	1
Otley	1165	151	48	64	24	15	291	106	141	425	51	0	8	0
Rawdon	2212	309	82	162	47	18	485	250	207	894	67	1	8	0
Rothwell	2829	588	77	423	40	48	897	271	330	673	70	0	20	0
Stanks	5169	1243	228	874	63	78	1871	428	430	983	214	2	61	1
Stanningley	5124	987	245	541	87	114	1974	478	565	931	189	1	58	2
Wetherby	1373	239	46	103	68	22	206	254	146	506	22	0	18	0
Bradford	18575	3239	756	2003	352	128	5129	1165	1364	6483	1195	5	165	14
Bingley	2317	336	92	161	54	29	529	279	220	900	53	0	46	16
FWG	9522	2014	452	1226	213	123	2992	527	874	2429	686	4	116	12
Haworth	410	125	24	79	15	7	143	42	47	46	7	0	6	0
Idle	6348	1483	336	938	112	97	2234	455	559	1381	236	2	85	7
likley	1116	137	43	56	24	14	162	177	110	525	5	0	5	0
Keighley	6328	1112	339	626	101	46	2054	544	663	1561	394	2	86	2
Odsal	12601	2822	607	1830	206	179	4071	744	1203	3164	597	13	170	25
Shipley	5487	899	293	460	100	46	1272	370	528	2201	217	2	94	5
Silsden	1121	97	29	30	29	9	100	99	79	693	53	0	8	2
Huddersfield	16177	2702	800	1251	382	269	3887	1354	1393	5694	1147	13	253	3
Batley	5255	1036	256	595	118	67	1987	374	519	1016	323	1	58	8
Cleckheaton	3447	583	106	340	91	46	1051	347	457	862	147	1	43	4
Dewsbury	6452	1075	292	538	159	86	2096	410	640	1748	483	1	95	2
Holmfirth	1256	240	73	122	28	17	289	180	112	399	36	1	12	0
Marsden Meltham	311	43	12	24	2	5	101	48	41	61	17	1	12	0
Mirfield	546	86	21 49	42	18 57	5 27	211	44	37	146	22 61	0	4	0
Skelmanthorpe	1334 1243	291 218	52	158 114	_	21	423 272	132 215	135 113	292 389		4	25 22	
Slaithwaite	1220	241	56	127	31	21	325	121	153	334	36 46	0	16	2
Halifax	8596	1650	430	914	225	81	2481	674	911	2224	656	4	115	11
Brighouse	2342	498	112	297	54	35	700	273	349	424	98	2	21	0
Elland	2298	401	94	228	58	21	486	329	346	632	104	3	21	1
Hebden Bridge	741	162	80	64	12	6	196	71	117	186	9	0	8	1
Illingworth	4441	1106	273	744	55	34	1754	313	551	510	207	0	52	3
Mytholmroyd	336	56	11	34	6	5	124	49	49	56	2	0	10	0
Todmorden	1279	223	90	90	33	10	377	183	171	295	30	2	25	3
Wakefield	9007	1486	360	833	190	103	2334	754	896	3216	321	2	139	12
Castleford	4653	914	235	449	132	98	2185	263	404	703	184	1	99	0
Featherstone	1800	441	76	265	56	44	865	105	157	180	52	4	34	0
Hemsworth	2767	560	111	348	59	42	1378	128	260	344	97	1	7	0
Knottingley	2312	534	77	375	46	36	1064	199	242	209	64	2	20	3
Normanton	1541	237	54	126	30	27	686	90	139	338	51	0	16	0
Ossett	3173	730	161	359	154	56	909	330	353	763	88	3	66	5
Pontefract	3262	533	133	279	63	58	1119	278	317	927	88	1	70	1
South Elmsall	2921	459	115	250	55	39	1405	241	250	477	89	2	12	2

5 Year Averages (2001 – 2005)

۔	All Incidents	S	Dwelling Fires	Fires	ess Fires	Other Premises	S			<u>o</u>		0	Ø	es
Station	l Inc	F1-Fires	welli	Car Fi	Business	ther	F3-Fires	SSC's	FAGI's	FA- App	FAM	Deaths	Injuries	Rescues
ගි Leeds	3068	<u>ъ</u>	106	204	面 74	25	6 04	ઝ 319	243	1341	<u>⊬</u> 153	0.8	<u>=</u> 30	2.4
Cookridge	787	175	53	92	17	14	206	88	84	204	29	0.6	16.2	0.6
Garforth	498	101	19	63	9	10	123	63	65	137	9	0.4	3.4	0.0
Gipton	3653	931	177	666	55	33	1303	290	321	603	206	2	47.6	5
Hunslet	2707	553	137	343	40	34	1114	198	302	431	108	1	27.4	3
Moortown	1502	317	88	188	20	20	376	158	164	424	62	1	21.4	1.2
Morley	814	156	29	101	17	9	272	98	125	147	16	0.8	8.4	0.2
Otley	233	30	10	13	5	3	58	21	28	85	10	0	1.6	0
Rawdon	442	62	16	32	9	4	97	50	41	179	13	0.2	1.6	0
Rothwell	566	118	15	85	8	10	179	54	66	135	14	0	4	0
Stanks	1034	249	46	175	13	16	374	86	86	197	43	0.4	12.2	0.2
Stanningley	1708	329	82	180	29	38	658	159	188	310	63	0.3	19.3	0.7
Wetherby	275	48	9	21	14	4	41	51	29	101	4	0	3.6	0
Bradford	3715	648	151	401	70	26	1026	233	273	1297	239	1	33	2.8
Bingley	463	67	18	32	11	6	106	56	44	180	11	0	9.2	3.2
FWG	1904	403	90	245	43	25	598	105	175	486	137	0.8	23.2	2.4
Haworth	82	25	5	16	3	1	29	8	9	9	1	0	1.2	0
Idle	1270	297	67	188	22	19	447	91	112	276	47	0.4	17	1.4
Ilkley	223	27	9	11	5	3	32	35	22	105	1	0	1	0
Keighley	1266	222	68	125	20	9	411	109	133	312	79	0.4	17.2	0.4
Odsal	2520	564	121	366	41	36	814	149	241	633	119	2.6	34	5
Shipley	1097	180	59	92	20	9	254	74	106	440	43	0.4	18.8	1
Silsden	224	19	6	6	6	2	20	20	16	139	11	0	1.6	0.4
Huddersfield	3235	540	160	250	76	54	777	271	279	1139	229	2.6	50.6	0.6
Batley	1051	207	51	119	24	13	397	75	104	203	65	0.2	11.6	1.6
Cleckheaton	689	117	21	68	18	9	210	69	91	172	29	0.2	8.6	0.8
Dewsbury Holmfirth	1290	215	58	108	32	17	419	82	128	350	97	0.2	19	0.4
Marsden	251 62	48	15 2	24 5	6 0	3	58	36 10	22 8	80 12	7	0.2	2.4	0
Meltham	109	17	4	8	4	1	42	9	7	29	3 4	0.2	0.8	0
Mirfield	267	58	10	32	11	5	85	26	27	58	12	0	5	0.2
Skelmanthorpe	249	44	10	23	6	4	54	43	23	78	7	0.8	4.4	0
Slaithwaite	244	48	11	25	7	4	65	24	31	67	9	0.0	3.2	0.4
Halifax	1719	330	86	183	45	16	496	135	182	445	131	0.8	23	2.2
Brighouse	468	100	22	59	11	7	140	55	70	85	20	0.4	4.2	0
Elland	460	80	19	46	12	4	97	66	69	126	21	0.6	4.2	0.2
Hebden Bridge	148	32	16	13	2	1	39	14	23	37	2	0	1.6	0.2
Illingworth	888	221	55	149	11	7	351	63	110	102	41	0	10.4	0.6
Mytholmroyd	67	11	2	7	1	1	25	10	10	11	0	0	2	0
Todmorden	256	45	18	18	7	2	75	37	34	59	6	0.4	5	0.6
Wakefield	1801	297	72	167	38	21	467	151	179	643	64	0.4	27.8	2.4
Castleford	931	183	47	90	26	20	437	53	81	141	37	0.2	19.8	0
Featherstone	360	88	15	53	11	9	173	21	31	36	10	0.8	6.8	0
Hemsworth	553	112	22	70	12	8	276	26	52	69	19	0.2	1.4	0
Knottingley	462	107	15	75	9	7	213	40	48	42	13	0.4	4	0.6
Normanton	308	47	11	25	6	5	137	18	28	68	10	0	3.2	0
Ossett	635	146	32	72	31	11	182	66	71	153	18	0.6	13.2	1
Pontefract	652	107	27	56	13	12	224	56	63	185	18	0.2	14	0.2

	_											
South Elmsall	584	92	23	50	11	8 281	48	50	95	18 0.4	2.4	0.4

Summary Of Incidents by Station Area – 2001

Station	AII Incidents	F1-Fires	Dwelling Fires	Car Fires	Business Fires	Other Premises	F3-Fires	SSC's	FAGI's	FA-App	Σ	Deaths	Injuries	Rescues
			کِ نِدَ		B F						FAM			
Leeds	2867	432	96	251	63	22	530	268	223	1266	148	1	47	1
Bramley Cookridge	2106	527	116	344	42	25	749	229	217	273	111	2	28	2
Garforth	751	192	45	116	20	11	173	82	83	183	38		8	3
Gipton	468	107	20	71	5	11	108	61	68	120	4		1	•
Hunslet	4202	1212	199	924	53	36	1631	289	330	517	223		14	8
Moortown	2899 1656	666 441	154 113	426 271	49 38	37 19	1255 399	185 160	262 198	395 386	136 72	2	18 41	2
Morley	788	176	33	110	23	10	276	88	118	112	18		5	
Otley	236	34	13	11	5	5	72	23	29	65	13		0	
Pudsey	703	137	29	73	21	14	208	57	61	213	27		30	
Rawdon	440	65	16	34	12	3	86	48	49	178	14		2	
Rothwell	530	137	22	100	8	7	140	58	43	139	13		9	
Stanks	1206	282	66	184	18	14	517	78	101	171	57	1	10	1
Wetherby	264	52	12	25	13	2	38	46	43	82	3		2	
Bradford	4261	861	186	540	112	23	1247	240	342	1229	342	2	30	3
Bingley	517	83	20	42	13	8	146	42	66	168	12		34	1
FWG	2327	541	105	348	59	29	765	108	199	487	227	1	24	6
Haworth	74	29	5	19	5	0	21	8	9	7	0		0	
Idle	1332	325	85	189	26	25	519	87	116	225	60		21	1
likley	225	29	8	16	2	3	28	36	20	112	0		3	
Keighley	1205	239	76	134	22	7	431	86	101	244	104		22	1
Odsal	3191	873	166	613	52	42	988	165	275	706	184	2	49	
Shipley	1084	197	67	96	21	13	229	100	143	365	50		18	
Silsden	221	16	4	2	6	4	14	15	27	128	21		6	2
Huddersfield	3255	610	189	266	91	64	722	285	256	1156	226	1	68	
Batley	1065	247	66	140	28	13	327	80	114	193	104		11	5
Cleckheaton	682	117	28	61	17	11	181	66	90	185	43		10	1
Dewsbury	1335	249	60	135	45	9	387	89	140	347	123		25	
Holmfirth	260	62	14	38	6	4	50	38	23	77	10		3	
Marsden	61	14	5	8	1	0	15	6	6	12	8	1	6	
Meltham	115	27	. 8	15	3	1	37	10	7	33	1		1	
Mirfield	274	59	10	30	9	10	90	28	22	63	12		2	_
Skelmanthorpe	209	53	18	26	6	3	42	29	20	58	7		9	
Slaithwaite	253	79	15	46	12	6	68	18	31	52	5		8	1
Halifax	1891	493	116	295	65	17	461	126	187	446	178		37	2
Brighouse Elland	502	108	25	64	14	5	142	57	79	91	25	1	2	
Hebden Bridge	456	93	19	57	11	6	123	45	53	120	22		1	
Illingworth	166	40	26	10	2	2	41	15	18	51	1		8	_
Mytholmroyd	930 64	263	54 4	190 9	11 0	8	327	70	108 9	94	68 0		7	
Todmorden	283	13 50	22	23	4	1	73	11 40	38	11 77	5		3	
Wakefield					34	24								
Castleford	1599	304 147	81 50	165 60	29	8	363 381	147 53	192 57	532 129	61 38		59 18	5
Featherstone	336	85	16	53	8	8	152	15	33	40	11		25	
Hemsworth	492	123	38	64	15	6	181	28	45	73	42		0	
Knottingley	381	78	15	52	8	3	174	35	50	36	8		2	
Normanton	265	40	8	21	10	1	108	15	19	73	10		6	

Ossett	605	156	26	87	33	10	184	68	55	114	28	1	10	3
Pontefract	495	87	26	44	9	8	178	47	50	116	17		10	1
South Elmsall	449	94	32	43	10	9	165	40	36	94	20		0	

Summary Of Incidents by Station Area – 2002

Station	AII Incidents	F1-Fires	Dwelling Fires	Car Fires	Business Fires	Other Premise	F3-Fires	SSC's	FAGI's	FA-App	FAM	Deaths	Injuries	Rescues
Leeds												ے		
Bramley	2795 2050	398 533	91 125	219 349	69 32	19 27	435 711	293 220	228 229	1278 274	163 83	1	26 37	3
Cookridge	767	176	50	104	10	12	162	98	62	233	36	1	21	
Garforth	446	102	19	64	12	7	92	58	61	127	6		3	
Gipton	3755	1230	198	931	60	41	1219	267	298	542	199	3	61	5
Hunslet	2812	728	139	507	43	39	1061	214	281	402	126	2	41	10
Moortown	1521	343	74	232	14	23	338	189	151	415	85		15	
Morley	852	203	26	150	19	8	284	100	120	122	23	1	10	
Otley	213	33	9	16	3	5	50	25	19	79	7		5	
Pudsey	667	149	29	95	19	6	164	60	73	197	24	1	16	
Rawdon	514	96	17	55	18	6	100	48	51	202	17		4	
Rothwell	540	127	15	91	9	12	162	64	65	116	6		3	
Stanks	1102	330	45	253	18	14	337	86	112	199	38		11	
Wetherby	289	40	6	22	9	3	34	61	30	121	3		3	
Bradford	3860	792	137	566	67	22	1122	214	319	1128	285		24	5
Bingley	457	68	13	42	9	4	90	71	41	173	14		1	4
FWG	2034	475	104	310	36	25	620	104	202	476	157		18	5
Haworth	87	35	2	26	6	1	30	4	6	11	1		1	
Idle	1354	344	63	246	21	14	461	83	116	296	54		23	3
likley	231	32	10	16	4	2	34	44	34	85	2		1	
Keighley	1204	265	76	163	17	9	380	87	138	267	67		17	
Odsal	2629	657	121	475	33	28	867	130	286	547	142	4	39	5
Shipley	1251	235	79	129	18	9	288	73	124	465	66		34	
Silsden	256	15	6	5	4	0	22	22	19	171	7		1	
Huddersfield	3244	523	146	260	57	60	697	278	278	1255	213	8	47	
Batley	1111	283	58	175	35	15	373	80	95	203	77		14	
Cleckheaton	696	149	21	98	20	10	189	74	92	160	32		9	
Dewsbury	1272	255	69	131	34	21	353	71	134	354	105		20	
Holmfirth	269	67	19	33	9	6	50	54	29	64	5		4	
Marsden	70	7	1	5	0	1	31	14	8	8	2		0	
Meltham	87	15	3	7	5	0	25	11	2	30	4		0	
Mirfield	275	83	11	52	13	7	57	29	38	52	16	-	4	1
Skelmanthorpe Slaithwaite	241	54	9	32	11	2	55	43	18	65	6		3	
	271	48	8	27	8	5	81	26	35	67	14		2	
Halifax	1763	384	85	246	41	12	485	142	177	471	104		21	7
Brighouse Elland	490	112	32	69	9	2	142	53	64	99	20	-	5	
Hebden Bridge	429	82	26	40	12	4	88	59	72	119	9		6	1
Illingworth	163	30	11	15	2	2	47	14	29	41	2		0	0
Mytholmroyd	937 81	259 11	46 3	188 7	15 0	10 1	344 37	61 11	131 12	94	48 0		11 3	2
Todmorden	226	45	16	16	9	4	56	33	31	52	9		5	1
Wakefield	1655	274	51	173	36	14	366	130	185	619	81		13	3
Castleford	838	187	45	91	32	19	347	56	71	142	35	1	19	J
Featherstone	431	112	17	77	12	6	212	25	34	35	13		0	
Hemsworth	562	108	20	62	14	12	270	25	62	74	23		1	

Knottingley	375	81	15	52	8	6	137	50	43	56	8	1	2
Normanton	305	48	17	20	6	5	131	15	34	63	14		4
Ossett	623	170	41	100	23	6	170	61	71	125	26		10
Pontefract	642	110	29	59	11	11	202	50	69	191	20		14
South Elmsall	530	88	21	54	7	6	243	51	45	77	26		5

Summary of Incidents by Station Area – 2003

Station	All Incidents	F1-Fires	Dwelling Fires	Car Fires	Business Fires	Other Premise	F3-Fires	SSC's	FAGI's	FA-Арр	FAM	Deaths	Injuries	Rescues
Leeds	3403	462	108	256	76	22	717	345	262	1462	155	1	23	3
Cookridge	937	179	56	89	20	14	336	85	121	200	16	0	15	0
Garforth	609	116	15	74	11	16	178	59	64	180	12	0	1	1
Gipton Hunslet	3889	1002	142 157	773 375	58 37	29 31	1526	219 188	363 358	623 450	156 93	0	23	10
Moortown	1632	335	82	210	20	23	507	156	176	407	51	0	12	2
Morley	931	157	36	99	10	12	386	88	144	137	19	0	13	0
Otley	290	40	11	15	11	3	96	22	41	82	9	0	0	0
Rawdon	496	64	15	39	6	4	129	49	34	202	18	0	1	0
Rothwell	665	139	18	107	5	9	233	57	92	138	6	0	4	0
Stanks	1136	305	48	224	10	23	428	82	73	208	40	1	21	0
Stanningley	1829	313	63	195	23	32	802	161	222	264	67	0	10	0
Wetherby	294	50	11	19	17	3	55	54	13	118	4	0	9	0
Bradford	3707	634	167	374	62	31	1154	204	270	1248	197	1	42	0
Bingley	535	69	16	40	10	3	132	56	46	219	13	0	3	0
FWG	1968	380	72	242	39	27	673	113	175	500	127	0	13	0
Haworth	98	29	8	17	2	2	41	3	10	13	2	0	3	0
ldle	1438	351	59	247	27	18	521	82	123	307	54	1	12	0
Ilkley	224	32	12	11	7	2	36	34	24	96	2	0	1	0
Keighley	1429	239	59	149	22	9	489	148	158	298	97	1	6	0
Odsal	2639	537	104	344	49	40	1027	144	221	576	134	3	24	2
Shipley	1134	189	49	108	20	12	315	68	86	442	34	1	20	0
Silsden	242	23	5	15	3	0	28	25	12	147	7	0	1	0
Huddersfield	3873	665	170	344	88	63	1161	245	325	1185	292	1	59	0
Batley	1217	202	47	117	25	13	574	76	119 92	193	53	0	10	2
Cleckheaton Dewsbury	739 1535	106	60	134	17 32	9	289	68	143	154 348	105	0	11	2
Holmfirth	254	39	17	19	1	23	83	28	26	72	6	0	1	0
Marsden	82	6	2	3	0	1	30	10	15	17	4	0	5	0
Meltham	137	15	0	9	4	2	73	6	7	34	2	0	0	0
Mirfield	300	66	15	33	15	3	111	25	30	57	11	0	7	0
Skelmanthorpe	275	43	11	19	5	8	78	35	30	80	9	1	6	0
Slaithwaite	314	43	13	22	7	1	104	33	38	86	10	0	5	0
Halifax	1926	274	70	149	36	19	672	129	213	483	155	3	19	1
Brighouse	514	100	21	64	9	6	188	49	85	72	20	1	5	0
Elland	476	70	13	48	6	3	121	72	88	111	14	2	3	0
Hebden Bridge	155	27	13	9	5	0	43	18	22	41	4	0	0	0
Illingworth	988	238	38	189	5	6	442	47	126	99	36	0	6	1
Mytholmroyd	82	15	2	11	0	2	35	9	10	13	0	0	1	0
Todmorden	272	51	20	21	8	2	102	33	32	49	5	0	7	1
Wakefield	2092	348	83	208	39	18	657	137	206	684	60	2	20	0
Castleford	1210	265	63	157	24	21	610	42	114	137	42	0	20	0
Featherstone	466	115	17	70	18	10	242	24	39	33	13	1	2	0

Hemsworth	720	134	29	86	8	11	410	27	58	75	16	1	2	0
Knottingley	575	142	17	109	8	8	291	35	49	46	12	0	5	0
Normanton	363	54	9	34	3	8	192	16	33	58	10	0	3	0
Ossett	753	166	38	79	38	11	239	65	92	173	18	2	17	1
Pontefract	821	132	25	76	14	17	294	79	64	228	24	1	7	0
South Elmsall	753	109	22	70	12	5	411	48	68	103	14	1	1	2

Summary of Incidents by Station Area – 2004

uo	All Incidents	F1-Fires	Dwelling Fires	Fires	Business Fires	Other Premise	F3-Fires	<u>«</u>	s <u>-I-</u>	FA-App	_	ths	ies	Rescues
Station	- ■	芷	Dwe	Car	Bus	oth Oth	F3-F	SSC's	FAGI's	FA-/	FAM	Deaths	Injuries	Res
Leeds	3249	420	124	175	87	34	639	357	242	1430	161	1	31	0
Cookridge	720	170	56	73	20	21	191	75	76	179	29	1	12	0
Garforth	488	91	25	46	12	8	117	85	64	119	12	0	8	0
Gipton	3284	709	181	439	62	27	1029	360	296	688	202	3	62	1
Hunslet	2413	424	120	240	34	30	950	209	296	433	101	1	22	0
Moortown	1430	230	76	120	13	21	365	149	148	476	62	1	23	0
Morley	805	134	23	84	19	8	259	96	119	193	4	2	11	1
Otley	214	21	10	7	2	2	28	16	29	107	13	0	1	0
Rawdon	357	46	17	22	4	3	64	48	40	149	10	1	1	0
Rothwell	505	99	9	72	9	9	160	47	59	115	25	0	1	0
Stanks	871	193	32	141	7	13	266	97	58	224	33	0	. 8	0
Stanningley	1772	397	98	205	38	56	634	157	163	353	68	1	26	2
Wetherby	261	58	12	20	23	3	42	48	25	85	3	0	2	0
Bradford	3333	481	131	251	71	28	827	256	236	1326	207	1	35	5
Bingley	406	53	19	21	8	5	93	63	30	159	8	0	3	0
FWG	1671	334	94	179	43	18	475	98	146	518	100	2	23	1
Haworth	91	19	6	8	2	3	39	18	9	4	2	0	2	0
ldle	1059	227	59	132	19	17	330	103	113	254	32	1	9	0
likley	216	25	7	7	6	5	26	31	19	115	0	0	0	0
Keighley	1288	205	70	96	24	15	393	113	132	382	63	1	21	1
Odsal	2096	415	125	203	43	44	608	149	213	644	67	4	33	18
Shipley	1088	145	51	69	17	8	243	68	94	517	21	0	10	1
Silsden	231	23	7	5	9	2	23	22	9	148	6	0	0	0
Huddersfield	3057	492	157	217	79	39	634	303	274	1101	253	1	35	3
Batley	961	175	50	99	16	10	375	60	95	210	46	1	14	1
Cleckheaton	699	105	18	59	20	8	231	68	95	178	22	1	4	1
Dewsbury	1205	167	53	89	17	8	379	114	108	355	82	0	17	0
Holmfirth Marsden	225	33	9	16	4	4	40	31	24	95	2	1	1	0
Meltham	54	13	4	6	1	2	13	5	7	15	1	0	1	0
Mirfield	97	17	7	7	2	1	34	9	10	22	5	0	3	0
Skelmanthorpe	256	47	7	24	11	5	87	27	26	60	9	0	4	0
Slaithwaite	258	37	9	21	5	2	38	56	20	98	9	3	2	0
Halifax	172	31	6	17	4	4	42	14	21	55	9	0	0	0
Brighouse	1469	273	83	137	35	18	392	142	163	402	97	1	10	0
Elland	462	99	16	59	8	16	126	59	64	91	23	0	4	0
Hebden Bridge	466	74	17	38	15	4	76	74	70	141	31	1	2	0
Illingworth	127	33	13	17	3	0	32	11	24	26	1	0	0	1
Mytholmroyd	788 45	177	73	88	11 3	5 2	291	77	85	126	32 0	0	7	0
Todmorden		10	2				8	10	6	11			0	
	218	42	14	18	7	3	62	29	27	54	4	0	5	0
Wakefield Castleford	1882	291	71	167	32	21	477	170	151	723	70	0	23	4
Featherstone	871	151	37	76	22	16	426	52	67	137	38	0	13	0
Hemsworth	302	68	17	36	8	7	136	26	24	39	9	3	7	0
Knottingley	533	108	16	79	10	3	281	27	43	69	5	0	3	0
Normanton	512	114	17	73	12	12	242	40	55	36	25	0	3	0
Ossett	256 637	45 136	12 24	19 58	7 39	7 15	93 171	20 66	16 65	74 189	8 10	0	2 17	0
Pontefract	647	103	25	54	13	11	208	40	70	210	16	0	11	0
	041	103	20	54	13	1.1	200	+0	70	210	10	U	1.1	U

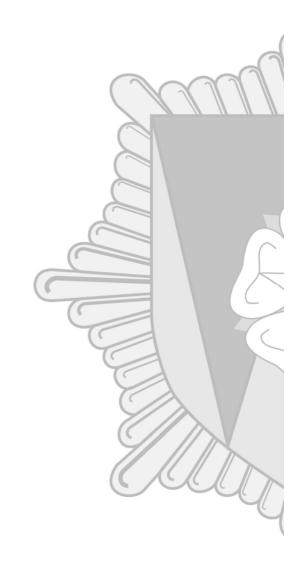
South Elmsall 581 82 24 38 7 13 285 41 49 110 14 0 6 0

Summary of Incidents by Station Area – 2005

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	3024	329	109	119	75	26	698	333	258	1269	137	1	23	5
Cookridge	758	160	60	76	14	10	169	99	79	224	27	0	25	0
Garforth	477	87	14	58	6	9	118	53	66	141	12	0	4	0
Gipton	3135	502	164	263	43	32	1110	314	316	645	248	4	61	1
Hunslet Moortown	2369	348	113	166	37	32	954	196	313	475	83	1	33	1
Morley	1269	234	97	107	15	15	272	136	149	436	42	2	16	2
Otley	692	109	28	60	13	8	154	116	126	171	16	1	3	0
Rawdon	212	23	5	15	3	0	45	20	23	92	9	0	2	0
Rothwell	405	38	17	12	7	2	106	57	33	163	8	0	0	0
Stanks	589	86	13	53	9	11	202	45	71	165	20	0	3	0
Stanningley	854 1523	133 277	37 84	72 141	10	14 26	323	85	86	181 314	46	0	11 22	0
Wetherby					26		538	160	180		54	0		0
-	265	39	5	17	6	11	37	45	35	100	9	0	2	0
Bradford	3414	471	135	272	40	24	779	251	197	1552	164	1	34	1
Bingley FWG	402	63	24	16	14	9	68	47	37	181	6	0	5	11
Haworth	1522	284	77	147	36	24	459	104	152	448	75	1	38	0
Idle	60	13	3	9	0	1	12	9	13	11	2	0	0	0
likley	1165	236	70	124	19	23	403	100	91	299	36	0	20	3
Keighley	220	19	6	6	5	2	38	32	13	117	1	0	0	0
Odsal	1202	164	58	84	16	6	361	110	134	370	63	0	20	0
Shipley	2046	340	91	195	29	25	581	156	208	691	70 46	0	25	0
Silsden	930	133	47	58	24	4	197	61	81	412		1	12	4
	171	20	7	3	7	3	13	15	12	99	12	0	0	0
Huddersfield	2748	412	138	164	67	43	673	243	260	997	163	2	44	0
Batley Cleckheaton	901	129	35	64	14	16	338	78	96	217	43	0	9	0
Dewsbury	631	106	19	62	17	8	161	71	88	185	20	0	9	0
Holmfirth	1105 248	155	50	49	31	25	351	72	115	344	68	0	20	0
Marsden	44	39	14	16 2	8	1	66 12	29	10	91	13	0	3 0	0
Meltham	110	12	3	4	4	1	42	13 8	5 11	27	10	0	0	0
Mirfield	229	36	6	19	9	2	78	23	19	60	13	0	8	0
Skelmanthorpe	260	31	5	16	4	6	59	52	25	88	5	0	2	0
Slaithwaite	210	40	14	15	6	5	30	30	28	74	8	0	1	1
Halifax														
Brighouse	1547	226	76	87	48	15	471	135	171	422	122	0	28	1
Elland	374 471	79 82	18 19	41 45	14 14	6 4	102 78	55 79	57 63	71 141	10 28	0	5 9	0
Hebden Bridge	130	32	17	13	0	2	33	13	24	27	1	0	0	0
Illingworth	798	169	62	89	13	5	350	58	101	97	23	0	21	0
Mytholmroyd	64	7	0	4	3	0	24	8	12	11	2	0	6	0
Todmorden	280	35	18	12	5	0	84	48	43	63	7	2	5	1
Wakefield	_	_		_		_	-		_	_				
Castleford	1779	269	74	120	49	26	471	170	162	658	49	0	24	0
Featherstone	929	164	40	65 29	25 10	34	421	60	95 27	158 33	31 6	0	29	0
Hemsworth	265 460	61 87	9		10	13 10	123	15			11	_	0	
Knottingley	460		8	57	12	7	236	21	52 45	53 35	11	0	1	0
Normanton		119	13	89 32			220	39	45	70		1	8	3
Ossett	352 555	50 102	8 32	35	4 21	6 14	162 145	24 70	37 70	162	9	0	1 12	0
Pontefract	657	102	28	35 46	16	14	237	70 62	70 64	182	11	0	28	
South Elmsall	608	86	16	45	19	6	301	61	52	93	15	1	0	0
	000	- 00	10	-10	10		301	01	02	- 00	10			

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.
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
EMM	Enforcement Management System
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
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
rtetainea	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
USAR	RTCs Urban Search and Rescue
W/T	Full time firefighters
Wholetime	Full time firefighters
WYFRA	West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority
WYFRS	West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service
YAS	Yorkshire Ambulance Service



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